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**SOLOMON ISLANDS AGRICULTURE AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION PROJECT
(P173043)**

SITE-SPECIFIC

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

For

***the Construction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
Office in Auki, Malaita Province***

Prepared by: SIART PMU

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1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

1. The Solomon Islands Government (SIG), with World Bank (WB) financing, is implementing the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Rural Transformation (SIART) Project to improve food security with subsistence farmers, and increased commercialization and export potential through agri-businesses and producer organizations. The project supports and is fully aligned to the priorities of the Solomon Islands Agriculture Sector Growth and Investment Plan (2021 – 2030) with its main aim to revitalise, modernize and commercialize the agricultural sector to contribute to the well-being and prosperity of all Solomon Islanders, ensuring food and nutrition security and increased economic growth.
2. Infrastructure investment is one of the main parts of the Project carrying out of a program of targeted infrastructure investments in the Project Provinces to provide the foundation for economic and production activity and generate positive spill over benefits, consisting of: (a) site clearing, design and construction of a training centre and a research centre in Tenaru in Guadalcanal province; (b) rehabilitation of the National Research Headquarters; (c) site clearing, improvement and upgrading of a Pig Breed Improvement Facility at Adaliua in Malaita province; (d) site clearing, design and construction of a storage facility at Kira-Kira in Makira province; and (e) site clearing, demolition, design and construction of Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock's (MAL) provincial offices in Makira and Malaita provinces. These infrastructure investments are aligned with the SIG policy of investing heavily on economic infrastructures and facilities.
3. The sub-project is the construction of the Malaita MAL provincial office and this Site-Specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (SS-ESMP) is prepared in order to manage risks and impacts as a result of implementing this sub-project in the preconstruction, construction and operational stages.

1.2. Environmental and Social Management Plan Objectives and Scope

4. According to the Environmental and Social Risk Screening (ESRS), the overall Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) of the sub-project for the construction of the Malaita MAL Office is 'moderate', with both environmental and social risks are classed as 'moderate' and a SS-ESMP is required. Due to the nature of the project, it is expected that the majority of the environmental and social impacts will be site specific, few if any are irreversible, and mitigation measures can be readily designed and implemented.
5. Key activities include:
 - Vegetation/land clearance, earthworks works and preparation of site
 - Structural Works
 - Site and Landscape Works
 - Sanitary/Plumbing Works
 - Electrical Works
 - Building Utilities and Ventilation Systems
 - Retention wall
6. The objective of this SS-ESMP is to provide a set of stipulations for managing the office building design, construction works and the operation of the building in a manner that incorporates the principles of environment sustainability according to the SIG legislation and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) within the ESF while minimising potential adverse effects on the local community and the environment.

7. To achieve this objective the SS-ESMP outlines the mitigation measures required for avoiding or minimising the potential impacts throughout the design, construction and operational phases of the subproject and provides a monitoring program to confirm effectiveness of the required mitigation measures.

8. This SS-ESMP will be included in the bidding documents and form the basis of the Contractor's ESMP (CESMP) which will detail the practical implementation of the mitigation measures identified in this SS-ESMP. The SS-ESMP is a dynamic document which should be updated to include any variation from the current scope or addition of newly identified impacts and mitigation measures that may arise through the bidding and contracting process.

1.3. Integration of the SS-ESMP

9. It is the responsibility of the SIART Project Management Unit (PMU) to ensure that this SS-ESMP is fully integrated into the subproject in the design, construction and operational phases. The SS-ESMP shall form part of the bid documentation of physical works for this infrastructure investment subproject, and it shall be the SIART PMU's responsibility to ensure that all procurement documents and contractual specifications is subject to review against this SS-ESMP and the appropriate WB standard procurement documents to ensure that all relevant safeguard measures are captured at the bid stage and throughout the life of this subproject.

10. In this way, the SS-ESMP will be fully integrated within the subproject so that the required measures will be fully appreciated by all responsible parties and successful implementation will be achieved.

1.4. Disclosure

11. It is a requirement under Solomon Islands law and WB policy that the SS-ESMP must be publicly disclosed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) as the agency responsible for implementing the SIART project. The SIART project through its Communications Officer collaborates with MAL and the SIG Information and Communication Technology (ICT) administrators to be given administration rights to the MAL website where such reports can be publicised. The Environment and Conservation Division (ECD) of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) is the competent authority to publicly disclose all environmental and social reports. The SIART PMU will ensure public consultations are carried out in *Pidjin* for the concerned project province prior to disclosure in hard copy and online, so that it can be well understood by most affected people who may not have the chance to read the report. A public flyer and/or radio advert will alert the public to the disclosure of the instruments. Likewise, the SIART PMU will ensure that several copies of all prepared safeguard instruments are available locally at the Malaita MAL provincial office and easily accessible to affected groups and local Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

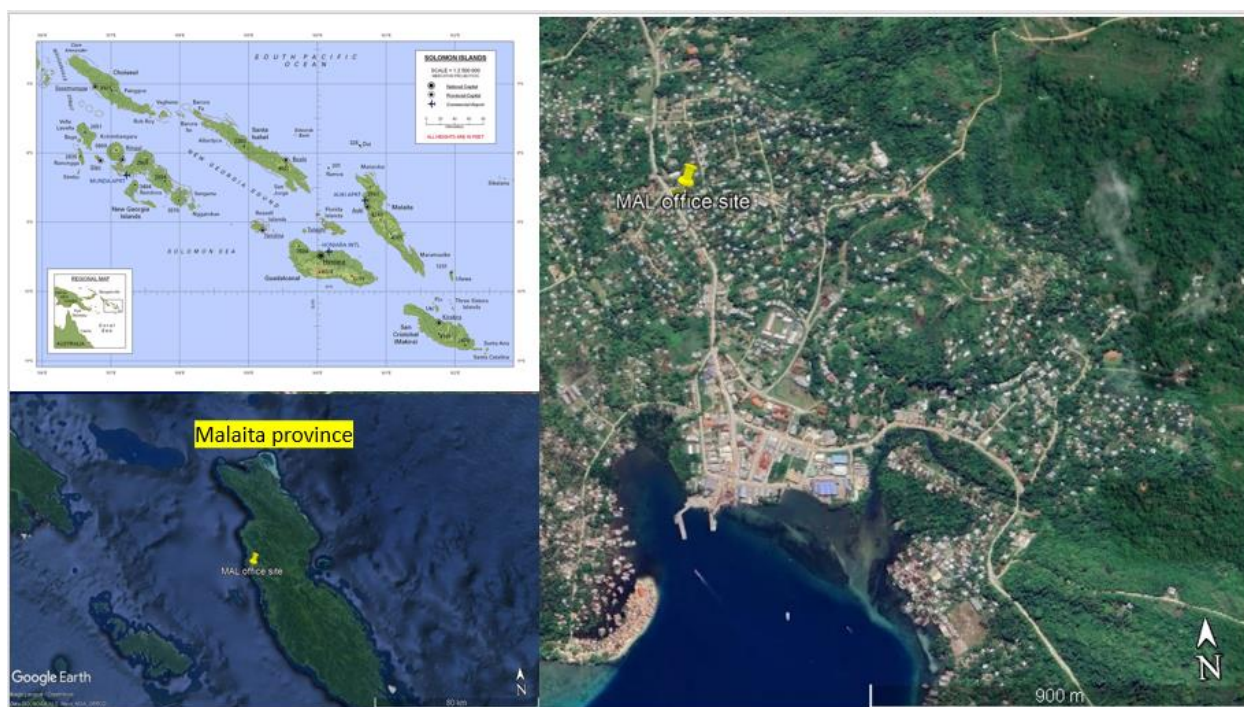
12. This SS-ESMP has been reviewed and updated and therefore can now be made available on the WB external website and the SIG MAL website and hard copies at SIART PMU office and Malaita MAL provincial office.

2.0. DESCRIPTION OF THE SUB-PROJECT

2.1. Location

13. The new Malaita MAL Provincial Office will be constructed on an existing government land at Auki, the headquarter of Malaita Province with precise satellite location being Lat: 8°45'54.62"S, Long: 160°41'46.95"E (Figure 1). Auki was established in 1909 and became the site of the first government headquarters for Malaita province. Initially, Auki consisted only of a few government buildings and during the second world war, the Protectorate administration was evacuated onwards from Tulagi to Auki. It was not until 1950s to 1960s that the town became developed and that was the period of time when the first MAL provincial office was built. The office became operational for about fifty years and was already vacated and ready for demolition when it was burnt down in January 2015. An adjoining building which was not supposed to be demolished was also burnt down in the event.

Figure 1: Imagery showing the location of the sub-project site.



2.2. Site description

14. The site is located adjacent to the main road (Figure 2&3) and has an approximate area of 0.3 Ha sandwiched amongst residential and business houses in the heart of Auki township. The habitat would have originally been lowland coastal forest; however, the area has been altered to accommodate for agriculture office in the 1950s-1960s due to increase in agricultural activities on the island. There are no primary or pristine areas of native vegetation at the sub-project site. Furthermore, there are no known rare or endangered species in the sub-project site

15. There are about 5-10 residential houses that are close-by at a range of 50-100 meters away. However, as shown in Figure 4, there are several residential and business houses within the 300 meters safety radius marked for the sub-project. This signifies the need for a site-specific CESMP to be produced by the contractor before the actual construction work begins.

16. There is no need of land acquisition and resettlement as the land is owned by the government. Some

people from the public have sought permission from the MAL Chief Field Officer (CFO) of Malaita Province to grow subsistence crops such as cassava, taro and bananas at the site. A one-month notice (refer to Public Notice in Annex 10) has been served to the APs¹ to harvest their crops and move out of the site. There is no presence of species of significant conservation values in the area. It is mainly composed of tertiary re-growths of mostly grass, shrubs and non-native and invasive trees such as pepper mulberry, *Broussonetia papyrifera*. There is no waterway and no sighting of sink-holes at the site and nearby areas (within a range of 300 meters radius from the site of interest).

Figure 2: Imagery showing location of the proposed sub-project site



¹ AP means affected persons, they can either be directly or indirectly affected.

Figure 3: Site Plan/Locality Layout for the sub-project site. Note that this Site Plan/Locality Plan was prepared before the burning of the old MAL office at the site which is visible below.

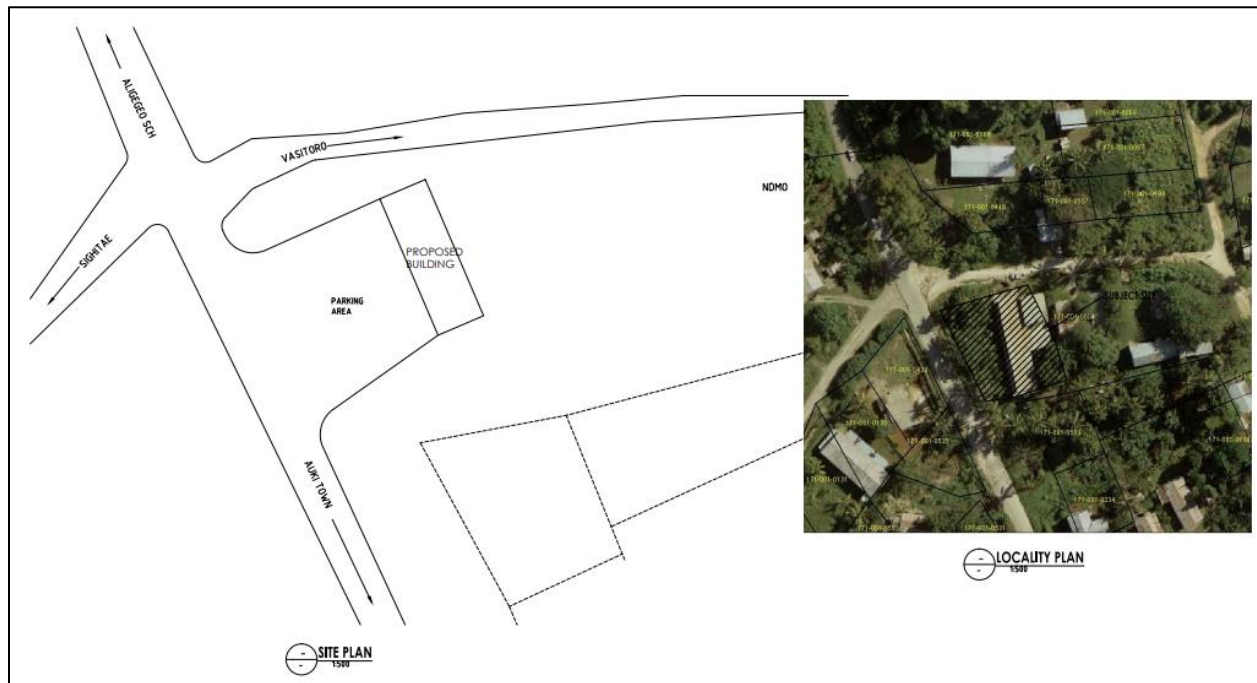


Figure 4: Imagery showing the location of the subproject site and the 300 meters safety radius.



2.3. Subproject overview

17. The sub-project is the construction of a two-storey office building for MAL in Malaita province. MAL has been without an office complex in Malaita province for several years now since the office was burnt down by

some disgruntled farmers some years ago. They have been renting office space for the past seven years and this has to extent contributed to stretching the operational cost for MAL. Therefore, only points to the need for constructing a new office building so that MAL can have their own office space and save cost instead of spending on rental.

18. Below is a description of the various stages of the proposed development as per the project cycle.

Table 1: Stages of the proposed sub-project

Sub-project phase	Activities	Responsibility	Status
Planning & Design	The reconstruction of the MAL provincial office in Malaita was part of MAL's development Plan. In fact, Buala, Malaita and Kirakira Offices are among the top development priorities of MAL. Since then, only the Buala office was completed. Therefore, the Malaita and Kirakira offices are part of the infrastructure investments to be funded by SIART. MAL hired a consultant architect that had prepared the designs and BOQs for both Malaita and Kirakira offices. The SIART Engineer has reviewed the design according to site-specific assessment and affirm the costing.	PMU Engineer/MAL DST.	Completed/ongoing
Preconstruction	MAL management and SIART PMU have met and discussed about the investment. The team also visited the site for site-specific assessments i.e., engineer carried out engineering scoping; E&S officer carried out environmental and social screening (eligibility/impacts) and rapid environmental assessment using checklists. The site-specific safeguards instrument (this report) is prepared to assess and mitigate environmental and social risks identified for the design, construction and operation phases of the subproject. The Development Consent needs to be sought from the Director of ECD-MECDM. However, MAL has been exempted from this process (refer to exemption letter in Annex 8).	PMU Engineer/E&S Officer/MAL DST.	Engineering scoping and site-specific safeguards instrument completed. Development Consent and Building Permit to be exempted for government projects.

Sub-project phase	Activities	Responsibility	Status
	<p>Building Permit needs to be sought with the Provincial Secretary (PS) or exemption can be sought (Building Permit in Annex 9)</p> <p>Bidding document is prepared and this SS-ESMP will be part of the documents for bid. A contractor will be selected to do the construction works and a contract to be signed.</p>		
Construction	<p>At this stage the selected contractor will mobilize to site and get the site ready for construction. Vegetation clearance is needed to remove vegetation and minor site excavation to remove debris including remnant of concrete post etc. Also, excavation is required to level the site before actual construction can take place.</p> <p>When everything is ready, the contractor begins with the actual construction work on the office building based on the approved detail design given to them.</p> <p>The project engineer will support the contractor with supervisory role while the E&S officer will help out in monitoring environmental and social compliances during the course of the construction works.</p>	Contractor/PMU Engineer/E&S Officer	Yet to
Operation	<p>This is the period of time during which the office building is being used for its intended purpose. It begins after construction is completed and the building is occupied, and continues until the building is no longer in use or is renovated.</p>	MAL	Yet to

2.4. Scope of Work for Malaita MAL Provincial Office sub-project

19. The following activities outline the scope of work for the execution of the Malaita Provincial MAL office sub-project. The scope of works are as follows, but not limited to;

1. Site clearing

- Clearing site including removal of trees <0.5m girth including roots and stumps, all vegetation, shrub and similar prior to any surface or footing excavations, complete with stockpile and removal of such from the built area.
- Demolition and removal of remains of existing structure and cart away
- Excavation and leveling to required design level and confirm with Engineer on site

2. Site setting out

- Set control bench mark to indicate proposed survey mark for building profiling
- Entry and Exit access road, clearly indicated with traffic signs
- Profiling to set out demarcation for excavation and all ground works
- Demarcation of construction site to isolate hazard

3. Excavation and ground works

- Excavation to design level with compaction finish
- Setout and excavate trenches for pad footing and strip foundation footing
- Coronus infill and compaction of base of trenches.
- Align drainage and excavation for earth drain all round parameter with sediment pond to allow surface water from construction site being settled before dispersed in to the nearby natural stream.

4. Reinforcement

- Bar bending and all reinforcement for strip footings including pad footing including stirrup fixed with tire wire.

5. Formwork and concreting for foundation strip and PAD footing, columns and beams

- Form work and false work for strip footing foundation including pad footing
- Concrete pouring with concrete vibration finish ensuring no trace of honey comb or related defects.
- Backfilling of excavated open Trenches.
- inclusive construction Joints for ground floor slab ensure overlap slab for front entry doors.
- Constructing concrete columns and beams
- Setting out of blockwork and reinforcement to sub-structural walls.
- Backfill & compact interior of Building area including fine sand to 50mm thick to finish level of ground floor slab.

6. Sanitary pipeline and Floor Slab

- Setting up of sanitary pipelines.
- Setting up and installation of DPC & F62 Mesh.
- Setting out of formwork & concrete pouring to include concrete slab.

7. Block work, concrete columns. Beams and 1st Floor Slabbing to include all plumbing set-out

- Installation of blockwork, Horizontal rebars and concrete infill to blockworks.
- Setting out of blockwork and reinforcement for wall and openings for ground floor superstructure inclusive of external concrete corridor.
- Preparation work and casting of suspended concrete beam.

- Preparation work and casting of suspended concrete slab.
- Casting of concrete columns and steel brackets inclusive.
- Installation of blockworks and concrete infill.
- Preparation work and casting of suspended concrete beams and sun shading to windows and doors.

8. Roofing, Stairways, Windows, and Doors inclusive

- Installation of rafters, purlins with fixings to include installation of corrugated roofing.
- Installation of Batten boards, Fascia boards and guttering with dropdown pipes to include tank with tank base and all fittings and tap.
- Prepare & casting of concrete stairways inclusive of fabricated steel railings with anti-rust and paint finish.
- Installation of ceiling frames and cladding with Window and Door Frames.

9. Plumbing, Electrical, Tiling and Plastering inclusive

- Installation and constructing first fix of Plumbing, Electrical Works and Tiling.
- Plaster and first coat painting work.
- Final fixing of electrical accessories and plumbing works.

10. Joinery and Furnishing, Painting inclusive.

- Installation of Joinery and furnishing works including furniture in kitchen space (ie; double sink, shelves with locker and drawers and all plumbing works and sink with tap and fittings inclusive, Counter for serving and walls surrounding sink partially tile finish.
- Second coat painting and final decoration Works.

11. Retaining wall with fencing inclusive and general clean-up

- Retention wall and fencing work inclusive around office area parameter, location to be confirmed on site with Engineer.
- General clean up

12. Tools and Machinery are as follows but not limited to;

a. Equipment and Machineries

- Excavator machines
- Dump truck
- Jack hammer
- Compactor, (Steel roller and manual compactor).
- Trowel Machine.
- Concrete mixer
- Dumpy level

b. Basic power tools

- Chainsaw
- Circular saw
- Electric plane
- Sander machine
- Router
- Hand trowel
- Line level/laser level

2.5. Sub-project design

20. The proposed building was designed to be climate resilient. The construction and operation of the new MAL office complex for Malaita province will help boost agricultural service offered by the government for local farmers in the province and will help cement the foundation for economic and production activity and generate positive spill over benefits for the local farmers. Proper drainage will be created along perimeters of the area to collect surface runoffs.

2.6. Resilience Design Features

21. Resilience of the building is being considered in the design/preconstruction stage so that when the building becomes operational, it can be able to adapt and respond to changing conditions while maintaining its functionality. The following design features were considered by the design team when designing the building;

- Earthquake resiliency- the fact that the Solomon Islands is located on a high seismic zone, the resiliency of the building to earthquake is paramount. To achieve this, the foundation footing is a combination of PAD footing (4 columns) and strip footing (columns). Columns are to be made of concrete and they are to be supported with concrete beams.
- Surface flood- this is anticipated from surface runoffs. Therefore, the detail design shows that there will be concrete drain around the perimeter of the building to trap runoffs. There will be roof gutter to catch roof runoff and the rainwater are harvested in two 10,000 Liter water tanks. Excess roof runoff goes directly to the concrete drain. At the inlet of the drain there will be drop box to trap silts/mud. This will be covered with galvanized mesh or grill. The drain will connect to the main Auki township drainage system with its outlet beside the old Auki township wharf.
- Wind adaptation- Malaita island, just like all the islands in the Solomon Islands archipelago are exposed to prevailing easterly winds. Impacts can be extreme during the occurrence of a tropical cyclone. In the most intense tropical cyclones, sustained winds may be as high as 240 km/h and gusts can exceed 320 km/h. Therefore, in order for the building to become wind resilient, it will be fully retrofitted and was designed with its sitting and orientation facing the north side. In doing so, the roof is correctly angled so that it slopes down to face the prevailing wind direction which will assist in reducing uplift-related problems.
- Energy efficiency- the building will have a set-up of LED bulbs to provide lighting, preferably 15 watts per ceiling LED bulbs. This type of light bulb is the most energy efficient lighting option available. As LEDs are more energy efficient, their use may reduce GHG emissions even further. Other benefits of this bulb type include longevity and brightness.
- Ventilation- the building has been designed to have windows to allow for natural flow of wind. The whole building will be installed with ceiling air-conditioning and fans, all these crucial to ensure good ventilation in the office building.

Figure 5: Ground floor Plan

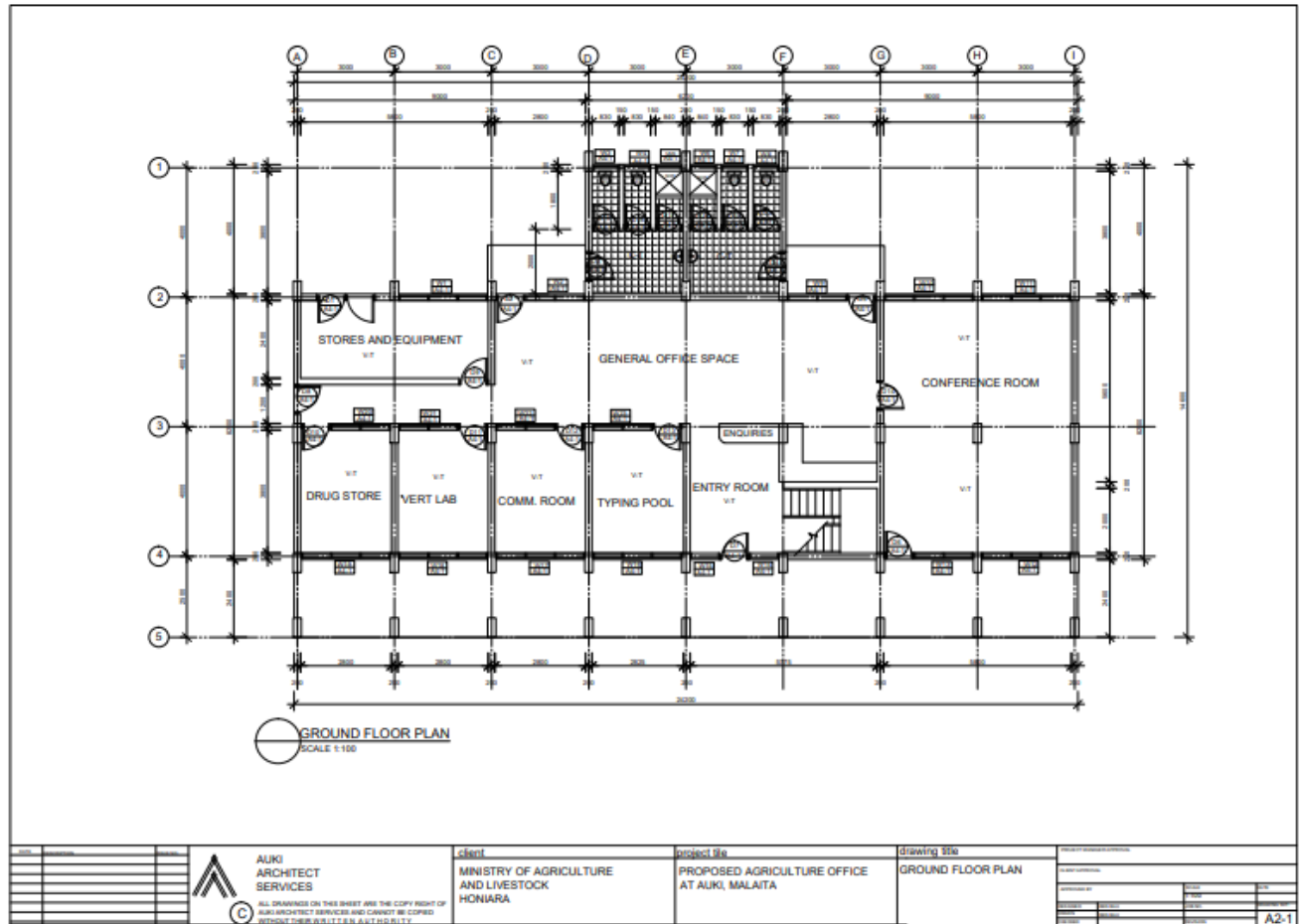


Figure 6: First Floor Plan

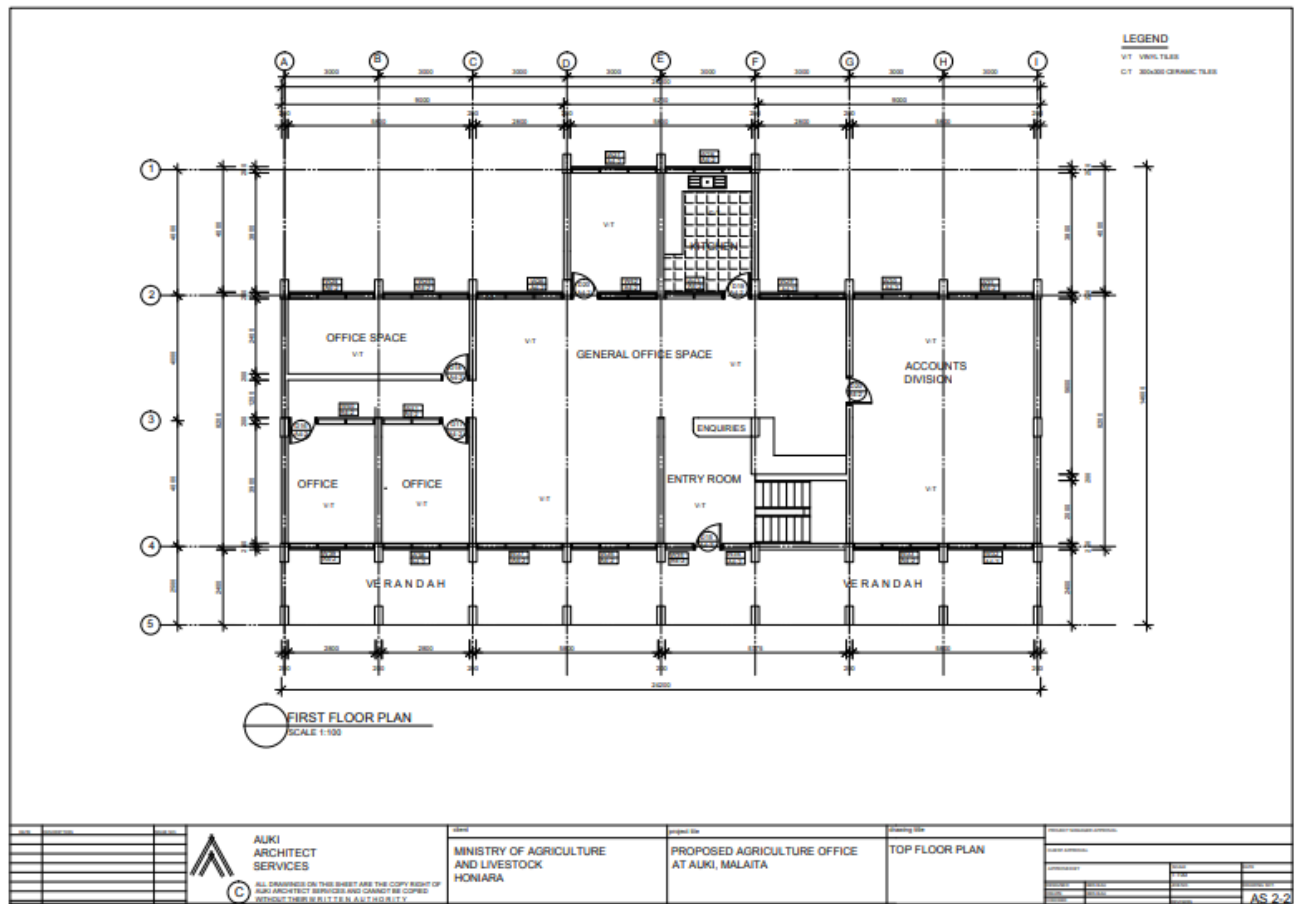
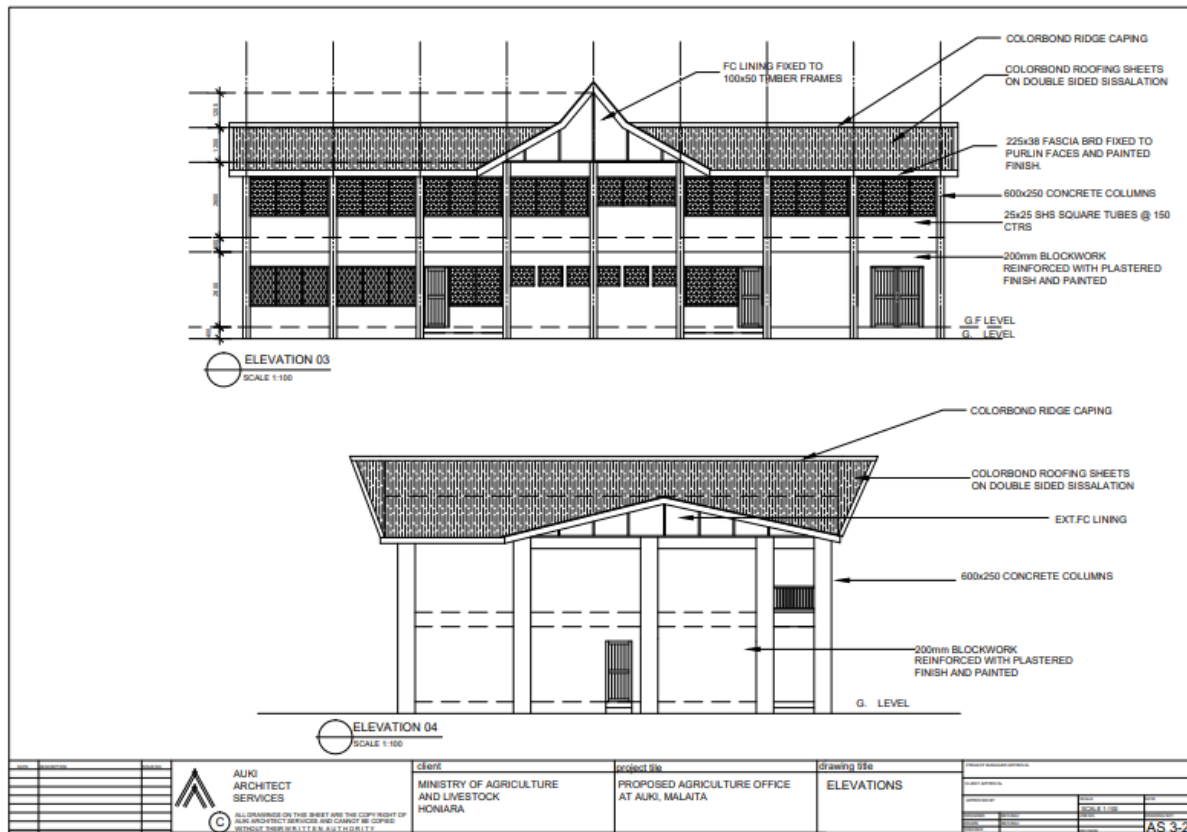


Figure 7: Elevation view of the structure



2.7. Construction force, equipment and duration of work

22. The subproject for the construction of the Malaita MAL provincial office will be awarded as a Central Tender Board competitive bidding contract according to the Solomon Islands Government procurement policy. It however, has to be cleared by the WB procurement team before it can be put out for tender. It requires construction equipment and machineries as well as power tools as per the scope of works in Section 2. 4. There will be approximately 20 people likely to be required for this work and additional 5-10 unskilled labour that may be sourced from the area. The 20 people are skilled labours that include drivers, construction manager/supervisor, carpenters, electricians, plumbers and the PMU Engineer who shall be the overall contract supervisor. Those unskilled labour will work as cooks, carriers and security guards. The duration of work will be 12 months.

2.8. Materials requirement

23. Building materials especially woods or timbers are available from licensed suppliers in Auki or nearby areas, therefore, will be sourced from there. However, it is a practice for funded buildings in Malaita that woods, gravels and hardware materials are all sourced from licensed suppliers in Honiara. As per the required material standard for aggregates, river gravels from Guadalcanal is preferred over that of Malaita due to the required minerals content. Hence, gravels will be sourced from licensed suppliers in Honiara. Coronous materials needed for backfilling will be sourced from licensed suppliers in Auki or nearby areas.

3.0. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1. National Legal Framework

24. The SIG has various legislations and regulations that govern how to protect and preserve the environment. Laws concerning the protection and preservation of the environment is found in a number of acts and is the responsibility of a number of different government agencies according to their scope of duty. Key laws and regulations applicable to this subproject, particularly to environmental and social risks and impacts assessment, and management, are detailed below:

3.1.1. The Environment Act 1998 and Regulations 2008

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. 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 applicant of any additional requirements within 31 days after notifying the applicant

3.1.1.1. Development Consent Process

28. Using Form 1 (as set out in Section 17 of the Act) send a written application to the Director of ECD. This must be accompanied by a standard fee and must include all of the information requested and requiring a ruling on the type of environmental assessment that will be required (PER, EIS or waiving of the requirement). Within 30 days the Director of ECD will reply to advise of the final requirements for the assessment of the development. If an EIS is required, the Director will organize a Public Meeting allowing at least 30 days for people to access the reports, in order to discuss results of the assessments and hear objections from those that attend. For a PER, no public meeting is required. Within 14 days of the Public Meeting, or publication of a PER, the Director will issue a Development Consent, with or without conditions, or decline the application for development consent. The Director issues the Development Consent, if satisfied that all requirements will be met, using Form 5. This may be subject to additional conditions of implementation set by the Director. The Development Consent will require the deposit of an environmental bond of a sum to be determined by the Director. The developer will bear all costs.

3.1.2. Other Relevant Acts

Table 2: Relevant Legislations.

Other Acts (Legislations)	Definitions
Mines and Minerals Act	Definitions: "building materials" means clay, gravel, sand and stone used for buildings, roads or other construction purposes
	Definitions: "landowner" in relation to a registered interest means the person in whose name the interest is for the time being registered; and in relation to customary land, means the person or persons who is or are according to current customary usage, regarded as the owner or owners of the land;
	Definitions: "open cast mining" means surficial mining or quarrying of minerals exposed either at the surface or after removal of overburden;
	Part VIII: Building Materials, 65. -(1) Each applicant for a building materials permit shall specify in a written application to the Director- (a) his full name, address or, in the case of an application by a partnership or other association of persons, the full names, addresses and nationalities of all partners or of all such persons, or, in the case of an application by a corporate body, the registered name and address of such body and the full names and nationalities of the directors and the full name and nationality of any shareholder who is the beneficial owner of more than five per cent of the issued capital; (b) a plan of the area, which shall not exceed half a square kilometre, for which the permit is sought; (c) the proposed plan for mining the building materials; and (d) such other information as the Director may require. (2) Each application shall be accompanied by the written consent to the issuance of the permit of the landowners in the area for which application is made, which consent may include such terms and conditions relating to surface access fees and compensation for damage as may have been agreed between the applicant and the landowners. (3) Each application shall be accompanied by payment of such application fee as shall be prescribed.
River Waters Act (1964)	5.- Any person who, except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a permit issued under this Act- (a) by means of a ditch, drain, channel, pipe or any other means whatsoever, diverts any water from a river; (b) fells any tree so that it falls into a river or river bed; (c) in any manner obstructs or interferes with a river or river bed; (d) builds any bridge, jetty or landing stage over or beside any river; (e) damages or interferes with the banks of any river; or (f) contravenes any order made under section 4 of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence and without prejudice to the provisions of section

Other Acts (Legislations)	Definitions
	<p>6, shall be liable to a fine of two hundred dollars or to imprisonment for six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment: Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the diversion of water by any person for domestic purposes</p> <p>8.-(1) The Minister or, subject to the directions of the Minister, any inspector may in writing grant permits authorising, subject to the provisions of this Act and any regulations made thereunder and to such terms and conditions as shall be therein specified, any of the acts specified in paragraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) of section 5.</p>
Safety at Work Act	<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 workmen's compensation act; and for connected purposes.</p> <p>Provides detailed regulations governing duties of dangerous machinery (article 19), electrical installations (article 20), flammable substances (article 22), and training (schedule 1)</p>
Labour 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 –</p> <p>(a) the normal weekly hours of any worker shall not exceed forty-five hours;</p> <p>(b) the normal daily hours of work of any worker in an industrial or agricultural undertaking shall not exceed nine hours;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(f) no worker shall be required to work on a gazetted 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> <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>

Other Acts (Legislations)	Definitions
	<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 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 relate to the conditions of such work permit.</p> <p>(2) 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>(a) has to do with raw materials or materials in course of treatment which are subject to rapid deterioration;</p> <p>... (c) is that of a responsible position of management held by a woman who is not ordinarily engaged in manual work; or</p> <p>... (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 -</p> <p>(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</p>

Other Acts (Legislations)	Definitions
	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.

3.1.3. Consents and Permitting

29. Based on a review of the legislative requirements and the scope of work for the sub-project, a summary of national consents and permits that will be required is listed in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Consents and Permits required.

Consents Required	Agency Responsible for Applying	Ministry	Status
Development Consent	Contractor/MAL	MECDM	All relevant documents required for the construction of the office have been submitted to ECD and MAL has been exempted by ECD from the Development Consent process (refer to Annex 8 for Development Consent Exemption letter)
Permit to mine (quarry) building materials or extract materials from river bed (Building Material Permit-BMP)	Contractor/MAL	MMERE	Aggregates/gravels required for concreting works will be purchased from aggregate suppliers in Honiara. Therefore, there is no need for BMP.
Building/Development Permit	Contractor/MAL	Malaita Provincial Government (as empowered by the Ministry of Provincial Government Act)	All relevant documents pertaining to the construction of the office were submitted to the provincial government Planning board and the Building Permit was granted (Building Permit in Annex 9)

3.2. World Bank Environmental and Social Framework

30. World Bank Environmental Specialist have screened the SIART project for risks and impacts using the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) within the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)². The project has been deemed to have an environmental and social risk rating of 'Substantial' due to (i) MAL's limited capacity and track record of relying on external consultants and (ii) nature, characteristics, and typologies of the project are neither complex nor large in scale. The project does not involve investment that has a high potential for

² SIART Project, ESMF 28 May 2021.

harming the environment and society. The Environmental and Social Risk Screening (ESRS) completed by the WB team identifies the relevant ESS that apply to the SIART Project activities. These include the Environmental and Social standards (ESSs) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 10. During the site-specific assessment and screening it was further identified that ESSs 6 is not relevant because the site lacks important biodiversity and is located within an urban environment or can be described as a built environment. Therefore, the specific ESSs that are relevant for this sub-project are ESSs 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 10 (see table 4 for details). ESSs 5, 6, 8, and 9 are not currently relevant, given the site's site-specific context and timing for the sub-project.

Table 4: Relevant ESSs to SIART Project

Standard	Relevance from the ESRS
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	There are a number of environmental and social risks and/or impacts. To ensure the risks and impacts are properly managed, this ESMP identifies and come up with mitigation/management measures to manage the risks and impacts associated with the project in a manner that is proportionate to the significance of the potential risks and impacts.
ESS 2: Labour and Working Conditions	ESS 2 is considered relevant. Workers involved in the sub-project are contracted workers (construction personels). Supervisory and monitoring of environmental and social compliance will be done by consultants of the Project Management Unit. Contracted workers will be engaged through construction contractors who will be constructing the office building. Labour Management Procedure has been prepared for the project, hence, contract bid document will soon be released. The LMP has appropriate terms and conditions of employment, non-discrimination and equal opportunity, workers organisations, restrictions on child and forced labour, and OHS in all phases of the subproject. The contractor will be trained on implementing the LMP.
ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	ESS3 is relevant. The subproject will involve consumption of energy, water and raw materials. The design considers resource use efficiency. The construction will involve the use of sufficient raw materials, energy and water, as well as other resources. The operation of the office building to consider energy conservation such as turning off lights or any electrical appliances when not in use. The contractor responsible for the construction of the office building with the support of PMU engineer will ensure the prevention of any pollution and if any occur there will be proper mitigation measures. In addition, at the operational phase of the office, there are risks of pollution from the presence of chemicals (e.g. Tissue fixatives such as 10% neutral buffered formalin and haematology stains such as 'Diff-Quick'), and medications (e.g. Povidone-iodine) that may be stored in the Auki Vet lab. If accidentally released those chemicals or medications can cause skin irritation and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic) or may be irritating to the eye, and causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Not only that, the inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. Inhalation of vapour at relatively low concentrations may cause a tingling sensation in the nose and upper respiratory tract. Slightly higher concentrations may cause a burning sensation, headache. High vapour concentrations of formaldehyde

Standard	Relevance from the ESRS
	for example, are capable of causing chest constriction, bronchiopneumonia, dysphagia, oedema, spasms of the larynx and dyspnoea.
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety	SS4 is relevant. The potential E&S risks need to be managed, both during the construction and operational phase. The Solomon Islands has a high background rate of GBV. The increase in the labour influx for the subproject has been considered under SIART Project, and the risks that come with it have been identified and described in the ESMF. Measures to help reduce or eliminate instances transmission of HIV/AIDS, SEA/SH induced by the project will be in place and the responsibility will fall on the contractors to ensure that these measures are implemented, for example all workers will be required to sign 'Codes of Conduct' describing their responsibilities. Infection Prevention and Control measures in the form of a training, awareness will be implemented to provide knowledge on transmission of non-communicable diseases.
ESS 7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	ESS7 is relevant. The subproject will affect indigenous Malaita people in Auki. The risks and impacts once not carefully managed can negatively affect the indigenous people there. On the other hand, the operation of the new office will greatly benefit the local farmers in terms of increased service necessary for
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	The project recognizes the need for effective and inclusive engagement with all of the relevant stakeholders and the population at large. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be prepared for engaging with stakeholders on the E&S risks of the project and will be disclosed on the MAL/SIART official website. The SEP will identify and analyse key stakeholders (i.e. affected parties, other interested parties and disadvantaged and vulnerable groups) and describe the process and modalities for sharing information on the project activities, incorporating stakeholder feed

3.2.1. Accompanying ESF Instruments

31. Important instruments produced for SIART project that should be implemented in conjunction with this ESMP are shown in table below.

Relevant ESF Instrument	Details
Labour Management Procedure (LMP)	The LMP includes terms and conditions of employment, non-discrimination and equal opportunity (which includes a safe work environment free from violence and sexual harassment), workers' organizations, restrictions on child and forced labour, and OHS in design, construction, and operational phases.
Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	The SEP will outline a structured approach for community outreach and two-way

	engagement with stakeholders, in appropriate languages, and adopting measures to include vulnerable and disadvantaged groups (poor, disabled, elderly, isolated communities), and will be based upon meaningful consultation and disclosure of appropriate information.
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3.2.2. Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines

32. The WB has Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSG) which apply to these works for the construction of the Malaita MAL provincial office and have been used to inform the mitigation and management measures in this ESMP. The general EHSG³ are technical reference documents with general and industry specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP). The PMU will ensure the contractor adheres to the GIIP through compliance monitoring.

³ https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/policies-standards/ehs-guidelines

4.0. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE SUB-PROJECT AREA

4.1. Physical Environment

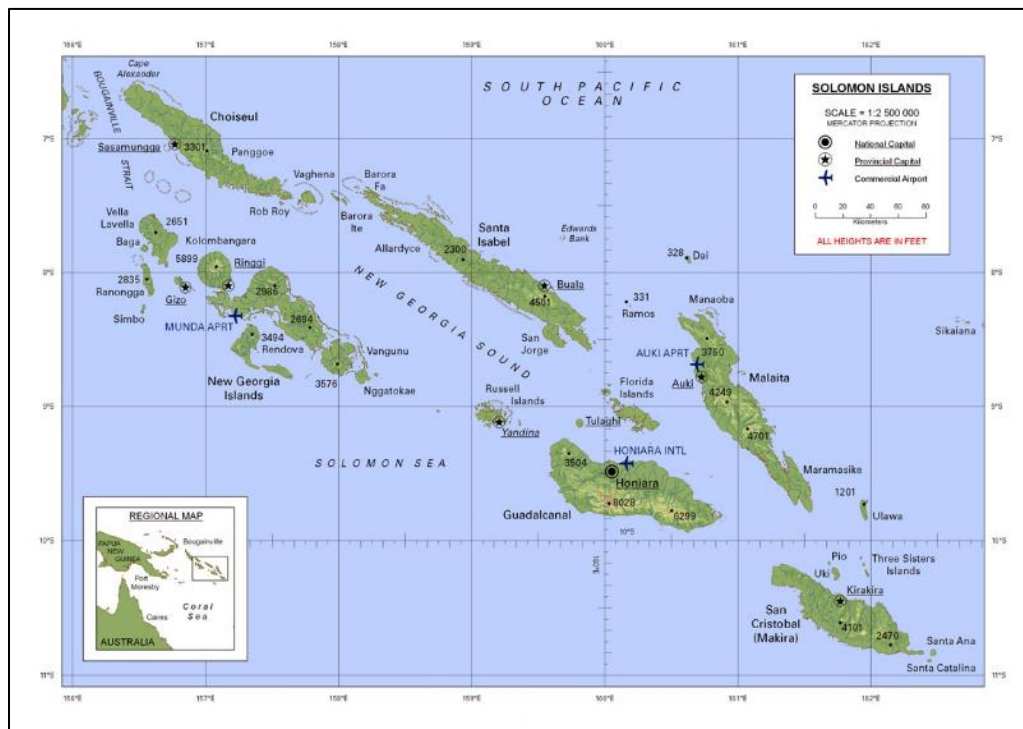
33. This status of existing conditions is produced based on the site visits undertaken on 8th and 13th June 2023 to Malaita during field observations, and utilizing a number of secondary sources. The following sections provide baseline information on the physical environment.

4.1.1. Location, Geography and Elevation

34. The Solomon Islands is the Pacific's largest archipelagic nation, extending some 1,500 km from east to west and consisting of nearly 1,000 islands, the largest of which include Guadalcanal, Malaita, Isabel, Choiseul, Makira and New Georgia in Western Province (Figure 8). The country is bordered by Papua New Guinea to the west, Nauru to the north, Tuvalu and Fiji to the east, and Vanuatu to the south.

35. Malaita Province consists of the main islands of Malaita and Maramasike, together with the outlying island of Ndai and the atolls of Ontong Java and Sikiana. Malaita is the largest island of the province. The total land area is about 4200 km². The interior of Malaita Province is generally rugged and mountainous. The mountains are flanked by hills and narrow coastal terraces, interspersed with swamps.

Figure 8: Geographic location of Malaita

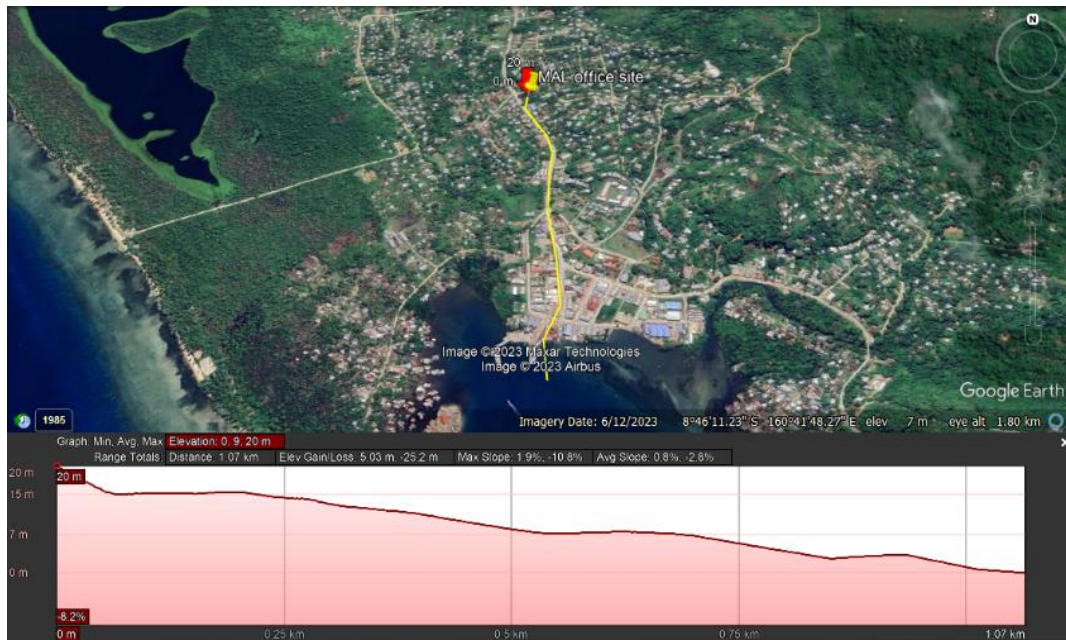


36. The site where the proposed office building will be constructed is situated on slightly ascending topography of about 5 degrees from the base of the main road (Figure 9). The elevation of the proposed sub-project site is approximately 20 meters above mean sea level. The distance of the site to the shoreline is about 1 km, the elevation gain/loss being 5.03 m, -25.2 m, while the average slope being 0.8%, -2.8% (Figure 10). The medium level elevation of the site presents no risks from sea level rise, storm surge or potential flooding.

Figure 9: the subproject's specific location



Figure 10: Elevation of the sub-project site



4.1.2. Climate and Rainfall

37. Malaita has a climate that is largely controlled by the seasonal movement of the equatorial trough. The temperature and humidity in the Solomon Islands are relatively high and uniform with the former ranging from 22°C to 31°C throughout the year. The most variable of the climactic elements across the provinces is rainfall which can be abundant each month and is variable based on the different topographic features of the islands.

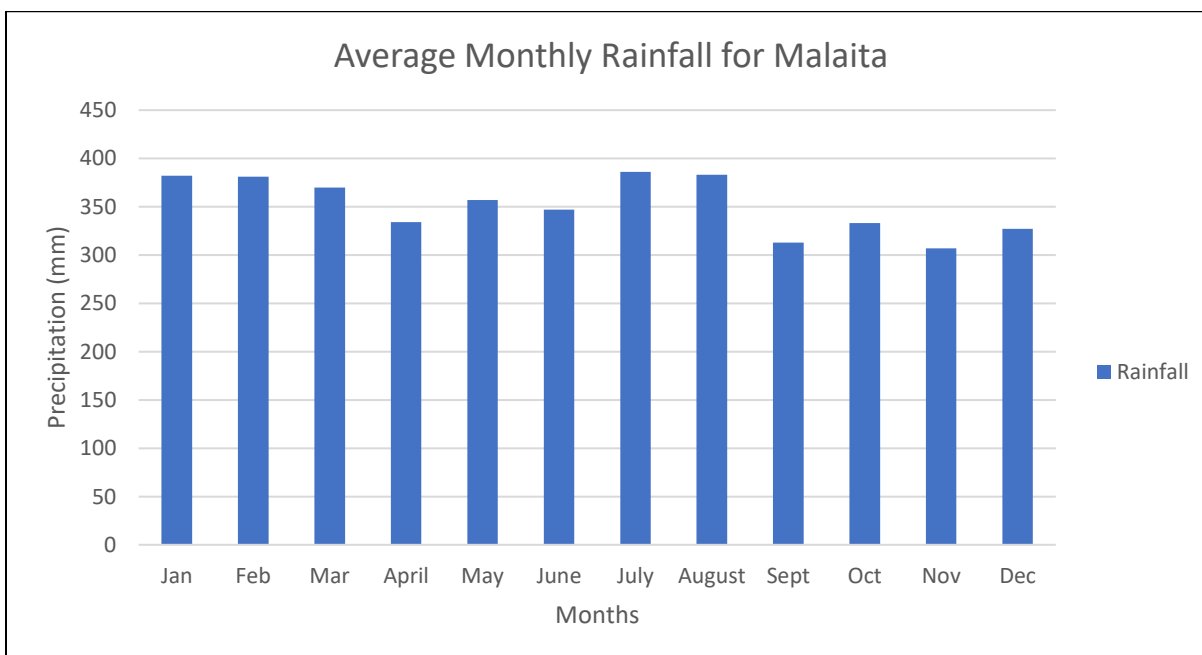
Climate data for Auki shows that average rainfall is about 3200mm annually (compared to 1,858mm in Honiara) and even the driest months still experience a lot of rainfall (Figure 11).

38. From about January to March, the equatorial trough is usually found close to, or south of the Solomon Islands, and this is a period of the west to north-westerly monsoonal winds. The heaviest rainfall at most places also occurs at this time. From May to October, the trough moves to the Northern Hemisphere so the Solomon Islands comes under the influence of the south-westerly trade winds which can bring heavy rainfall, especially to the western sides of the islands. The transition months between these dominant weather patterns usually bring more frequent periods of calmer winds.

39. Observations by the Solomon Islands Meteorological Services (SIMS) indicate that sea level is rising at 7mm per year or about twice the global mean value, temperature is increasing at an average rate of 0.14°C per decade and more intense rainfall and extreme events are being experienced as predicted by regional and international scientific bodies through various climate models. Communities are already experiencing the effects of climate variability and the onset of weather events associated with climate change. The scattered archipelago of Solomon Islands places islands and their inhabitants at varying degrees of exposure to extreme events and their sensitivity and coping capacity are relative to the level of natural resource endowments, socio-economic situation, extent of reliance on biodiversity and other factors.

40. Malaita's climate is extremely wet. It is located in the Intertropical Convergence Zone ("Doldrums"), with its fickle weather patterns. The sun is at zenith over Malaita, and thus the effect is most pronounced, in November and February. Trade winds come during the southern hemisphere's winter, and from about April to August they blow from the southeast fairly steadily. During the summer, fringes of monsoon blow over the island.

Figure 11: Average monthly rainfall for Malaita. Data of rainfall observation obtained from Auki met-services office from 1991-2021.



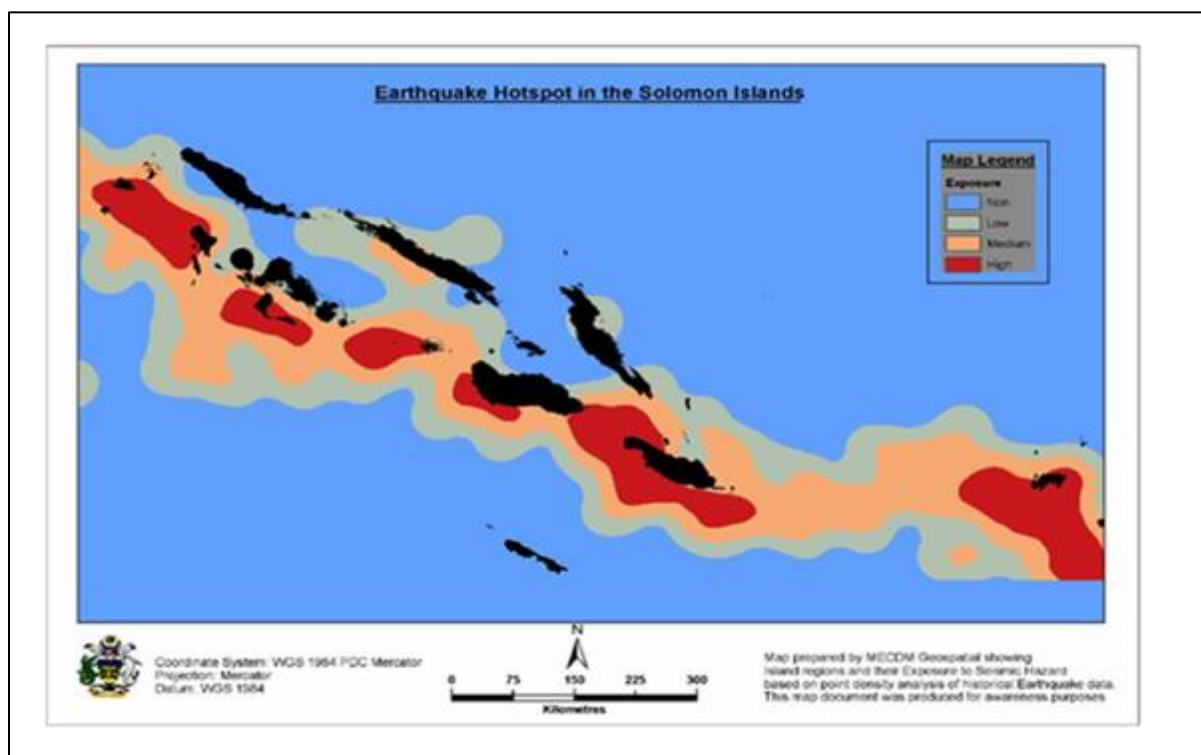
4.1.3. Natural Hazards

41. Extreme events such as tropical cyclones are rare. There is limited data available to make assessments regarding changes in their frequency or intensity in Solomon Islands. It is also difficult to establish any long-term

trends or changes as the extreme events are rarer to happen. However, the 2011 assessment by BOM and CSIRO indicated with moderate confidence that tropical cyclone numbers are projected to decline in the south-west Pacific Ocean basin including Solomon Islands during the 21st century. Globally, the number tropical cyclones are likely to be decreased⁴. The report also indicated that in the Solomon Islands' region, projections tend to show a decrease in the frequency of tropical cyclones by the late 21st century but their intensity is projected to increase (anticipating severe tropical cyclones in the future). According to the Solomon Islands Second National Communication (SNC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat⁵ that over the 41-year period between 1969 and 2010, 41 tropical cyclones passed within 400 km radius of Malaita, an average of one cyclone per season. The number of cyclones varies widely from year to year, with none in some seasons but up to five in others. Over the period 1969–2010, cyclones occurred more frequently in El Niño year.

42. Tropical cyclone Namu that occurred in 1986 is the worst to have affected Malaita province. Approximately 15,000 people are reported as homeless. At least 50 persons missing and five reported dead. In addition, destruction of houses, schools, infrastructure including agriculture is widespread. Most of the impacts happened in central, southern and western Malaita. Auki, is considered to be located in the Malaita Northern region and is less affected by the worst tropical cyclone that hit Malaita province. Furthermore, Malaita province has a low exposure to earthquake and other related geohazards as can be seen on the Earthquake hazard map in Figure 12. Anecdotaly, earthquakes or landslides were rarely affecting Malaita. Recently, it was reported that parts of southernmost part of Malaita felt the earthquake that happened along the Makira Trench but there was no report of damages. The reason for this is Malaita is part of the Ontong Java Plateau (OJP) which was thought to be separated and safer at the back-arc of the Pacific Rim of Fire and thus, experiences less earth tremors.

Figure 12: Earthquake Hazard Map of the Solomon Islands



⁴ PACCSAP report, 2015.

⁵ SNC, 2017

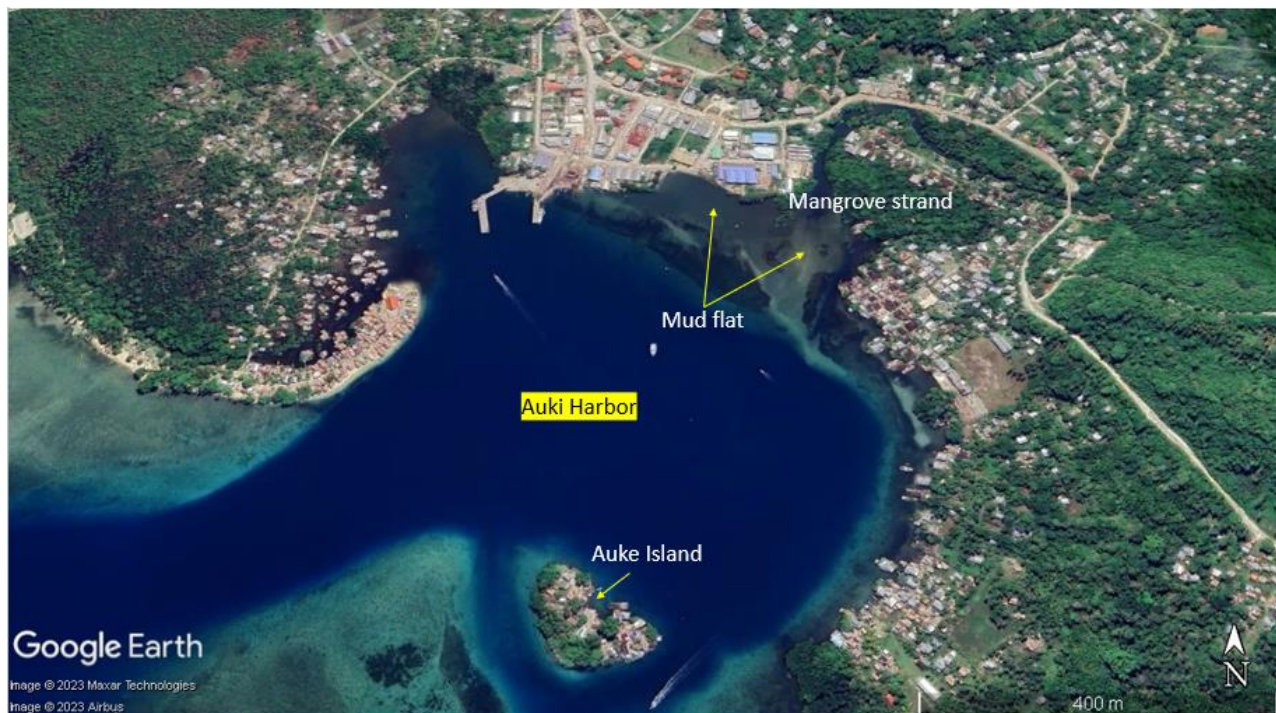
4.1.4. Water courses and water bodies

43. Water resources in the Solomon Islands range from sizable rivers to small streams from high mountainous and dense rainforests to rainwater harvesting and thin freshwater lens of the underground aquifer of the small low-lying atolls and islets. Malaita is undoubtedly flanked with larger rivers and many other smaller ones owing to its rugged terrain and high topography. Nearby the sub-project site, the Kwaibala river which is located 1.2 km to the south drains into the Auki harbour. The continuous draining of Kwaibala river into the Auki harbour making the harbour somewhat an overall estuarine environment (Figure 13).

44. There are three existing boreholes currently are located in an aquifer supplying Auki's water need. Small perennial steams flow in the valleys that connect to Kwaibala river have water quality that are degraded due to the highly modified terrestrial ecosystems⁶. Some 1 km away to the west and 5 km away to the north are the Osi lake and Fiu rivers respectively (Figure 14).

45. For the subproject site, there is lack of surface water (water-way). However, surface runoff (mainly stormwater) cannot be ruled out due to location of the site on a built-environment in the heart of Auki township. There are existing drainage lines along the northern, eastern and southern boundary of the concerned land (site where the office building will be constructed). According to the township Planning, the water features in the northern and southern boundaries form the drainage lines for the current subdivision, while the water feature in the western boundary is the main drainage that runs parallel to the main Auki township road. Runoffs from the perimeter of the office building will be trapped via a concrete drain and released into the drain along the southern boundary which connects to the main township drain along the main road with its outfall beside the old wharf and finally into the Auki harbour.

Figure 13: Imagery showing Kwaibala river discharges to the Pacific Ocean at Auki Harbour.



⁶ Solomon Water (6 May 2020). Solomon Islands Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project, Auki Water Supply Project.

Figure 14: Imagery showing location of Osi lake and Fiu river



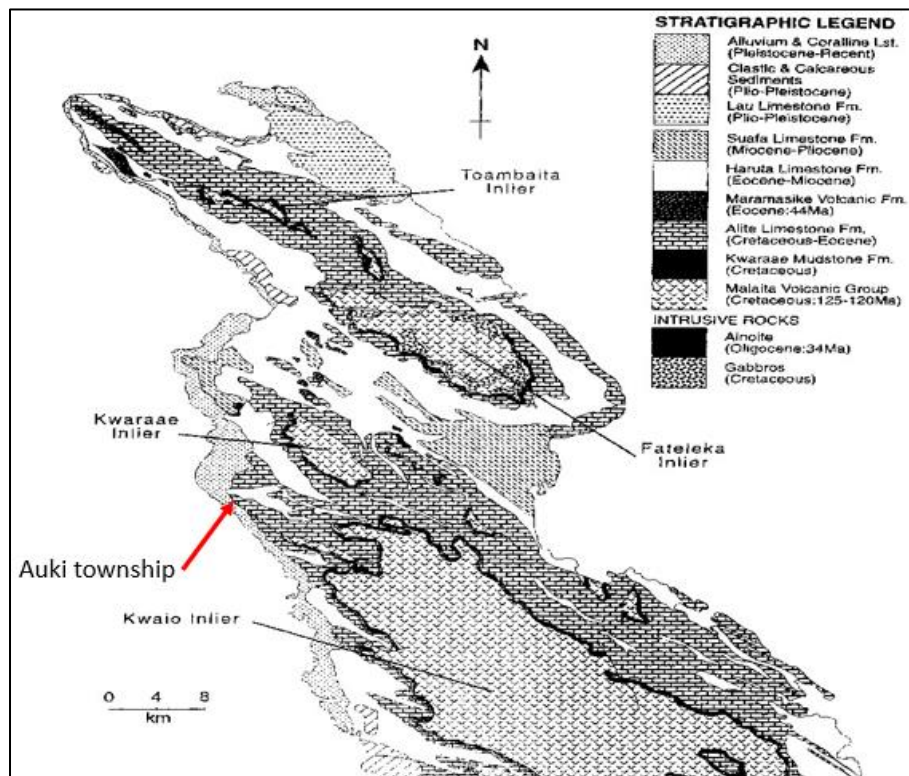
4.1.5. Geology

46. The Solomon Islands are formed from a complex collage of crustal units or terrains which is termed as Solomon block. Its formation through crustal accumulation within an intra-oceanic environment since Cretaceous period. Predominantly Cretaceous basaltic basement sequences are divided into: (1) a plume-related Ontong Java Plateau terrain (OJPT) which includes Malaita, Ulawa, and northern Santa Isabel; (2) a 'normal' ocean ridge related South Solomon MORB terrain (SSMT) which includes Choiseul and Guadalcanal; and (3) a hybrid 'Makira terrain' which has both MORB and plume plateau affinities⁷.

47. The Auki town area where the sub-project site is located is characterised with alluvium and coralline limestone along the coast and alite limestone formation (cretaceous) and Haruta Limestone formation (plio-pleistocene) in the inland (Figure 15). According to site observation, the sub-project site is generally coralline limestone formation overlain by a humus layer (~3 cm thick) and dark loose soil.

⁷ Patterson et al; 1999

Figure 15: Geology of north-central Malaita modified from Patterson, 2004⁸.



4.1.6. Soil

48. A profile of soils on Malaita was undertaken by Wall and Hansell (1972)⁹ with the widespread soil of the Dala land system, occurring chiefly around northern and southern Malaita, usually less than 120 amsl. The soils are shallow to deep, dark brown, brown clays and well drained. The parent material is coral and calcareous sediments. The vegetation/land use associated with these soils is described as poor garden regrowth, 4-5 years old, consisting of woody shrubs, ferns, and gingers. Some residents of Auki town have sought permission from the Malaita MAL CFO and have planted subsistence crops at the site as shown in Figure 16.

4.1.7. Air quality

49. There are no available air quality data for Auki as there is currently no environmental standards being implemented for air quality. In general, the urban areas of Auki as the site is located, have no major sources of anthropogenic emissions and noise generators. For these areas, it is therefore expected that the average ground level concentrations of sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), and particulate matter (PM₁₀) will not exceed the values in IFC's guidelines (EHS Guidelines of April 2007).

⁸ Patterson, 2004

⁹ J. R. D. Wall & J. R. F. Hansell (1973) - Soils of some Quaternary marine terraces in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and some problems in their agricultural use, New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research, 16:2, 271-286,

Figure 16: Subsistence agriculture taking place at the site forming part of the site's vegetation type



4.2. Biological Environment

4.2.1. Fauna and Flora

50. The proposed site is predominantly covered with small to medium shrub vegetation which is a result of large-scale clearing of the original indigenous vegetation. The habitat is highly modified and degraded of its original state as the site has been converted to a built-environment since the 1950s-1960s when large scale clearing was done and the former MAL provincial office was being built there. Due to the land being vacant since 2015, some Auki residents sought permission from the CFO and were cultivating the land for root crops and vegetable. Crops and fruit trees grown in subsistence gardens include but are not limited to: sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*), cassava (*Manihot esculenta*), banana (*Musa acuminata*), slippery cabbage (*Hibiscus manihot*), Taro (*Colocasiae*) and Pawpaw (*Carica papaya*). There are also a wide variety of invasive species, including vines, grasses, sedges, Cinamon ferns, bracken ferns and the pepper mulberry, *Broussonetia papyrifera*. The fauna will be impoverished because of the highly modified nature of the flora often with introduced species dominating. It is mainly composed of tertiary regrowth of mostly shrubs and garden crops (Figure 16 & 17). Field observation established that none of these terrestrial floras are of any significant conservation value and many of them are exotic or invasive species by origin.

Figure 17: Vegetation type of the sub-project site



4.3. Socio-economic Environment

51. Malaita province is one of the main island provinces of the country and Auki town is the provincial capital. It is situated about 100 km northeast of Honiara. The province is composed of Big Malaita (where the main town Auki is located), Small Malaita, Sikaiana Island and Ontong Java Atoll with total land area of 4,225 km². Auki serves as the main administrative, educational and economic centre for the province. It has a population of just over 5,100 with an average density of 468 people per square kilometre.

52. The province however is densely populated hosting about a third of the total population of Solomon Islands. According to the 2009 census the province population is 137,596. As at July 2021, the projected population of the province is 163,085. That would be an increase of 25,489 people. This projection is based on the average annual population growth rate of the province. Auki town can be reached directly by plane or ferry from Honiara.

53. As per the provincial profile of the 2009 population and Housing Census, some selected socioeconomic indicators of Malaita Province are provided in Table 5. From the 2009 census data, in Auki, the proportion of female/male is 50% for both sexes with 873 households. There is an average of 5.8 persons are in each household. The population of Auki is ~ 4 % of the population of Malaita Province and the town's census data is integrated in table 5.

Table 5: Selected socio-economic indicators for Malaita province that includes Auki¹⁰

INDICATORS	MALAITA
Total Population	137,596
Male	62,232
Female	68,364
Ave. Annual Population Growth Rate (%)	1.2
Population Density (pop/km ²)	33
Urbanization	
Urban Population	5,105
Percent Urban	3.7
Household	
Number of Households	24,421

¹⁰ Report on Provincial Profile of the 2009 Population & Housing Census for Malaita, Solomon Islands Government.

Average Size of Households	5.6
Employment-Population Ratio	16.0
Male	22.1
Female	9.9
Unemployment Rate	0.8
Male	1.1
Female	0.6
<i>Education</i>	
School enrolment rate, 6-12 yrs (%)	75.3
Male	74.9
Female	75.8
<i>% of pop aged 12 and older with</i>	
No school completed	26.9
Primary education	55.0
Secondary education	12.2
Tertiary Education	2.2
Vocational/professional training	0.5
Literacy rate	70.4
Male	78.8
Female	62.4

54. Malaita Province is home to various national government offices, social infrastructure facilities such as Kilufi'i hospital, Atoifi hospital, clinics and area health centres, several primary and secondary school, churches, BSP bank, market, motels, restaurants and shops.

55. Solomon Power is the sole provider of electricity service for Auki. Solomon Water (SW) is the main service provider for water. Only about 64 percent of households in Auki are connected to the SW reticulation system for their source of water. This is approximately 561 of 873 households, both in the commercial and domestic category. The remainder either share or purchase their water from active customers or use private rainwater tanks and wells.

56. There are educational and medical services in and around Auki town. These include Auki Clinic, Kilufi'i hospital, Auki Primary and High School and Aligegeo Secondary School. These are all government services under the Ministry of Health and Medical Services and the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development

57. About 33% of the total households in Malaita rely on rivers and streams and unprotected well for their main source of drinking water while about 46% rely of communal facility tapped directly from streams and rivers. In terms of sanitation, only 10% have access to sanitary toilet; mostly in Auki and other urban centres at Malu'u. Majority use either pit latrines and/or open spaces for defecation. Likewise, on garbage and other waste, majority use their backyard the river/stream/seas or other open spaces for its disposal. In Auki the landfill/garbage disposal area was disputed and wastes are now being dumped close to the Auki market (Figure 18).

58. The proposed site for the construction of the Malaita provincial MAL office lacks culturally significant sites or artefacts, neither historic sites and resources.

59. Majority people of Malaita are going to be the primary beneficiaries of the sub-project. These is because most people of Malaita are farmers, therefore, they will directly or indirectly benefit from services that will be provided by MAL officers who will be using the new building as their office while performing their duties.

Figure 18: Imagery showing disputed waste disposal site and the current organic waste disposal site near Auki Market



4.3.1. Legal ownership of the land

60. The land where the proposed Malaita provincial MAL office will be built as well as the road network around it, are owned by the Commissioner of Lands for the Solomon Islands Government. Therefore, as a government agency, MAL has the right to rebuild on the site where the old office previously stood. Individual Ministries do not hold land titles, rather all Ministries use land owned by the Commissioner of Lands. As such, there is no need to subdivide the land to create a new parcel because the new parcel and the remainder parcel will be identical in terms of ownership. The Commissioner of Lands had advised that the only surveying MAL may wish to undertake would be to confirm the size and shape of the general area for redevelopment. Otherwise there is no need of further survey (land consent or commitment Letter in Annex 2).

4.3.2. Province and villages

61. The sub-project is located within the Auki town boundary, Malaita Province (Figure 19). There are no villages in the vicinity of the project site. The nearest village is more than one kilometre away and will not be affected by the sub-project.

5.0. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

62. The potential negative environment and social impacts for the proposed development have been identified and their significance assessed. The scale and durations of the impacts are assessed with reference to the scope of work, along with the bio-physical and social environment of the subproject site. Mitigation measures are designed to avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce or offset the potential negative environmental and social impacts. The design/preconstruction impacts are mainly on technical drawings and preparations such as to ensure gutter and proper drainage for runoffs and resilience of the building to natural hazards. During the construction stage of the office it is anticipated that there will be some environmental and social impacts that will arise. However, none of them will be significant. The environmental and social screening of the sub-project identifies the range of potential environmental and social impacts that could occur. 'Best practices' will be employed during construction; coordination and cooperation with local authorities of the province in terms of impact management, and adherence to a comprehensive Mitigation or Management Plan specified in this report will be ensured when implementing this sub-project. The operation stage will see the day to day health and safety risks, sustainability of the office like the normal routine maintenance as well as managing the operation of the laboratory and drug store.

5.1. Design and Preconstruction Impacts

5.1.1. Development, Review and Clearance of the CESMP

63. The implementation of the subproject includes the preparation of a CESMP by the Contractor using the SS-ESMP from Chapter 6 of this document as guidance. There is also a requirement for a dedicated Environment, Health & Safety officer to be appointed by the Contractor as soon as possible after contract award so that the officer can be tasked with preparation of the CESMP and subsequent implementation.

5.1.2. UXO

64. During WWII, Solomon Islands was a site of heavy battle between the Allies and the Japanese and while this occurred about 80 years ago, it is possible that a chance discovery of a UXO may occur. On the contrary, according to the Malaita Provincial Government (MPG), Malaita Province has an absence of WW2 conflict and as a practice any building construction development in Auki does not require UXO survey. The Protection of Wrecks and War Relics Act (Cap 150) also provides that Malaita Province is not listed as a restricted area. In addition, this is further reinforced by the UXO investigations carried out in December 2019 by SIRAP for the three small bridges and North Road test pits in which no UXO's were found. With that, it is concluded that no UXO Clearances is warranted for MAL office construction site.

65. In case of any discovery of UXO during the office building construction phase, the contractor will immediately cordon off the area and arrange the evacuation of nearby residences and inform the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (RSIPF) of the find. Works may continue only when all is cleared by the RSIPF.

5.1.3. Climate Change and Design Adaptations

66. Climate change impacts have had the potential to negatively impact the project. The majority of risks to the proposed development as a result of climate change revolve around the ongoing operation and maintenance of the asset. The main climate change risks were considered to relate to occurrences of extreme rainfall events and tropical cyclones. Extreme rainfall events have the potential to cause flooding, erosion and increases in moisture content.

67. According to assessment carried out for the site, there is no waterway at or nearby the vicinity of the subproject site. The only risk posed by extreme rainfall events is associated with enhanced surface runoffs/stormwater. This superimposed with poor drainage may result to urban flooding. However, there are

existing drainage lines at the site, hence, this should not be an issue.

68. The design consultant proposed an improved climate resilient option with a stormwater drainage system. This is designed to handle rainwater and surface runoff; the stormwater drainage system collects and directs water away from the building. In the design, this consists of roof gutters, downspouts, and a concreted drain that carry the water to the main existing drainage network that runs parallel to the main road along the western boundary of the subproject site.

69. Fumes from machinery or equipment used for the work may contribute to the emission of greenhouse gases; however, this was considered very minimal on a local scale and negligible on a global scale.

70. Furthermore, to ensure the resiliency of the building, the following design adaptation features were considered by the design consultant when designing the building;

- Earthquake resiliency- the foundation footing is a combination of PAD footing (4 columns) and strip footing (columns). Columns are to be made of concrete and they are to be supported with concrete beams.
- Surface flood- concrete drain around the perimeter of the building to trap runoffs. There is roof gutter along roof perimeter to catch roof runoff and rainwater is harvested in two 10,000 Liter water tanks. Excess roof runoff goes directly to the concrete drain. At the inlet of the drain there will be drop box to trap silts/mud. This will be covered with galvanized mesh or grill. The drain will connect to the main Auki township drainage network with its outlet beside the old Auki township wharf.
- Wind adaptation- the building is fully retrofitted and was designed with its sitting and orientation facing the north side. In doing so, the roof is correctly angled so that it slopes down to face the prevailing wind direction which will assist in reducing uplift-related problems.
- Energy efficiency- the building will have a set-up of LED bulbs to provide lighting, preferably 15 watts per ceiling LED bulbs. This type of light bulb is the most energy efficient lighting option available. As LEDs are more energy efficient, their use may reduce GHG emissions even further. Other benefits of this bulb type include longevity and brightness.

5.2. Construction Phase Impacts

5.2.1. Physical Environment

5.2.1.1. Air Pollution:

71. The quality of air within the project area is generally good. Traffic fumes are often coming from public vehicles from the nearby main road and road network in close proximity to the sub-project site on a daily basis. There will be one or two heavy machinery, and one or two service vehicles operated by the contractor on site that will operate on diesel engines. They can release pollutants into the air. This includes the gases carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons however at a very minimal rate and can be considered negligible to low.

72. As land has to be cleared of vegetation and remains of previous structure at the site has to be removed to make the site suitable for construction, there could be high level of dust to be produced. This process must be done in a way that ensures the impact on the environment is as minimal as possible. It is foreseen that this impact will be site-specific and temporary only during the preconstruction and construction of the building and with the implementation of the appropriate measures the impacts will be reduced to acceptable levels.

5.2.1.2. Water and Wastewater Pollution:

73. Uncontrolled sewage or grey water (from workers facilities) or wash water (from construction activities) may lead to increase of nutrients impacting the quality of waterways. Accidental release of hazardous substances such as waste water from concrete mixing area, solid waste or other waste materials could also pollute the waterways or other surface waters. In addition, wash water from equipment may contain hydrocarbons which can have detrimental effect on aquatic life and water quality. However, thankfully, there are no waterways or other surface water in or are in close proximity to the sub-project site. Therefore, this impact can be considered as negligible.

5.2.1.3. Construction Waste:

74. Construction waste can be solid and liquid form (an indicative Waste Management Plan is appended as annex 11). It is a practice that workers usually dispose their waste such as plastics, tins and bottles unnecessarily. These can be a nuisance to people and the environment. Not only that, the preparation and construction works can lead to the generation of excess spoils, metals, woods and other waste. Impacts associated with solid waste can arise from on-site waste storage, transportation of waste and off-site disposal of waste. Impacts associated with the storage and disposal of organic biodegradable waste include leachate from decomposing materials can contaminate the surrounding soils. Transportation of solid waste in trucks without the correct equipment such as coverings or functioning tail gates can lead to waste spills on the haulage route. Spilled waste is a safety hazard to vehicle and pedestrian traffic as well as an environmental pollutant.

75. Liquid wastes are likely to occur during the construction stage. Sewage can be generated at the accommodation and site office. To a certain extent, a portable facility may be required in the construction site. Furthermore, oily water due to grease at the kitchen water tap, and primarily water contaminated because of motor vehicle use, refuelling and servicing. It is important that these waste streams are to be managed so as to prevent any adverse impact on water quality and any impact on land which would inhibit the successful rehabilitation of the site at the end of the project.

5.2.1.4. Hazardous waste

76. There are potentially hazardous materials that will be stored at the work site and handled into banded, hard stand i.e., concrete slab foundation, and shall be fully fenced (an indicative Hazardous Materials Management Plan is appended as annex 12). The construction will use common materials that are considered hazardous including *motor oil, fuel, lubricant, and cement*. Specific hazardous substances such as fuel, lubricants and oil shall be stored in a self-banded tank. The storage site will be properly fenced and identified in the proposed construction site. The contractor will provide MSDS for identified hazard materials that will be used during the construction stage. Table 6 below shows the management of potential hazardous materials.

Table 6: Management of Potential Hazardous Materials

Number	Potential Hazardous substance	Uses	Storage	Method of operation
1	Fuel	Fuel the generators, trucks, and machines for operations	Will be stored on a secured high platform made of concrete and fenced off.	A fuel operator will man the fuel station
2	Cement	Use to make Concrete for building slabs,	Within the worksite there will be a storage	When it's time to be used, the bags will be securely

		footings etc. and other concrete works	area for the cement bags. The area will be dump free and secure on a raised pallet.	removed from the storage house and apply to the concrete mixer to be made into concrete.
3	Engine oil	Lubricating the engine parts which are constantly subject to friction., cooling, cleaning, protection against corrosion and sealing	Engine oil will be located at place that is out of reach from constructions contaminants such as dust and humidity. A secure storage facility will be built to house the engine oils.	Before use, the oil must be filtered with appropriate filter equipment. Tested to see that it is the right product. Use proper equipment to transfer the oil to truck to avoid spillage. Oil administered by skilled and qualified personnel.
4	Lubricant/grease	Used to lubricate bolts and nuts of machines, steering wheels, breaks systems etc and other handheld equipment for proper functioning.	Lubricant/grease will be located at place that is out of reach from constructions contaminants such as dust and humidity. A secure storage facility will be built to house the engine oils.	The mechanic or qualified personal will be applying the grease to the necessary parts of the machines and handheld equipment(s).
5	Waste oil	Can be used for formwork preparation. Excess used oil will be stored for proper disposal in Honiara.	The used oil will be stored separately from all solvents and chemicals in a storage area secluded within the construction site, not to be mixed with anything. The storage area will be water proof	The use oil will be stored onsite within a well secured container. Using proper brush to apply used oil to formwork before concreting.

			and with concrete base.	
6	Battery/acids	Used to power or kickstart the machineries and vehicles for mobilization and proper functioning of its use	The batteries and acids will be stored in storage facility that is separate and secluded. Water tight and free from contaminants. Concrete base or on a strong hard platform.	The battery will be performed installed by the mechanics or qualified personal.

5.2.1.4. Noise:

77. Plants, machines and equipment used for preparation and construction works will cause high localised noise level that can impact workers and the nearby communities. This impact is likely to be ongoing issue throughout the construction stage and to a lesser degree the operational phase. As the construction of the office building represents existing infrastructure, any noise or vibration impacts are likely already being experienced by the local community. Most of the residential houses are located close to the that experience high noise levels from moving vehicles and heavy plants. Effective communication of working hours will go towards alleviating any impacts during the construction phase.

5.2.1.5 Odor:

78. This is a big construction and the materials used in construction including finishing materials often contain chemicals that can linger on their surfaces or escape into the air and they can produce powerful smells that can potentially harm workers and a nuisance to neighbouring residents and businesses. Such is a combination of the entire mixture of chemicals evaporating from new paint, sealants, flooring, sheetrock, wood, and other building materials that are called VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds). In addition, accidental spillage of oil (e.g., formwork oil or mineral oil) in the construction site can clog drains and cause terrible smell from stagnant water. These are controllable risks which if properly managed, will not lead to negative impacts.

5.2.1.6. Occupational Health and Safety (OHS):

79. The use and storage of hazardous substances during construction can impact on physical soil and water resources if they accidentally spill or leak into the environment and if hazardous materials are not properly disposed of. There are several project activities which could generate soil and/or water pollution from hazardous substances or materials. Fuel and lubricants will be needed during construction activities. If not properly stored or handled, this could result in run off into the local soil or drainage systems which feed directly into the coastal environment.

80. Wastewater and slurry from concrete production will have a high pH level making it alkaline and also contains chromium. Highly alkaline water can result in the death of marine organisms should it enter the marine environment. High amounts of concrete may be needed; therefore, this impact is considered to be high. Should an emergency event occur there is also potential for a discharge of hazardous substances to the environment or the use of fire retardants during firefighting. Other OHS risks include mobile equipment, electrical hazards, slips and trips, and lifting heavy items.

81. Because of all those risks, workers will need to go through an induction training on OHS before the construction work can begin. In addition, tool box talk will be done every morning before starting work each day. The contractor will appoint an Environment Health and Safety Officer (EHSO) who will conduct a daily/weekly inspection of the subproject site activities to ensure that workers comply and conformed to the company health & safety requirements. The EHSO will need to draw up his work plan to show how he/she will do his daily routine checks on Job Safety Analysis (JSA), work zone hazard identification check list and document approved recommendations and changes. He will analyse the health and safety compliance and performance on a weekly basis.

82. Not only that, workers will be working with heights and there may be smokes and increased dust level, therefore, all relevant PPEs must be available at the work site and worn at all times. Exposure to poor air quality due to air pollution can cause coughs, wheezing and shortness of breath, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. In addition, at the construction site, noise level will be very high and can be in excess of 100 dBA due to use of powered electric tools such as hand-held drills, saws, hammers drill etc. Exposure to loud noise can cause a temporary change in hearing (worker's ears may feel stuffed up) or they may experience tinnitus. In such case, ear muffs are needed.

5.2.1.7. Community Health and Safety (CHS):

83. Dust generation at the site is expected during preparation works i.e., vegetation clearance and demolition of remaining structure and construction stage. It is anticipated that the nearby residents and business houses are expected to be affected by this especially when particulate matters become airborne. Large quantities of construction dust from cement, concrete, silica and wood are collectively classified as PM₁₀. Though they cannot be seen by the naked eyes, these PM₁₀ can be a health risk for both workers and the surrounding communities when they become airborne and people are being exposed. The diesel engine exhausts of plant and other vehicles is also a large contributor to PM₁₀ that will be emitted at construction sites. Specifically, this is referred to as diesel particle matter (DPM) and contains sulphates and silicates that add to the pollutants in the atmosphere. This however can be part of the cumulative impact as this has been experienced routinely in Auki through years of exposure to automobiles in the township.

84. Furthermore, noise coming from heavy plants, construction machines and equipment can also be a nuisance to the nearby residential houses and business houses. There are about 10-15 residential houses and 2-3 businesses nearby located approximately 50-100 meters away. The generally acceptable noise standard is 75 dBA for daytime and 70 dBA at night. The World Bank Guidelines indicate that for industrial and commercial areas, noise levels should not exceed 70 dB. In Auki the daily daytime noise level could be ranging from 50-90 dBA because the normal traffic sound from normal vehicles such as cars and pick-up trucks are 55-60 dBA while heavy trucks and diesel buses can cause noise peaks ranging up to about 90 dBA. All these are a health risk and if not carefully mitigated can impact the health of vulnerable people with existing health issues in the affected community.

5.2.2. Impacts on the Biological Environment

5.2.2.1. Impacts on rare or endangered species:

85. There are no Red Listed terrestrial or aquatic species in the Project influence area.

5.2.2.2. Terrestrial habitat alteration:

86. Construction activities will not involve alteration of important terrestrial habitats since the site is highly modified. Site vegetation clearance is a mixture of regenerative scrub, vines, and garden crops. No plan has been set aside for planting and revegetation based on the small amount of disturbance and the highly modified nature of the site flora. All spaces will be utilized for other office related infrastructure such as leaf huts and car park. The area that is cleared is predominantly intended for ongoing use and was already a built-environment which was left to fallow after the old office was burnt down since 2015. The habitat is already highly modified and

degraded and does not warrant any sort of protection.

5.2.3. Social Impacts

5.2.3.1. Occupational Health and Safety (OHS):

87. Based on past experiences, there were concerns regarding the spread of sexually transmitted diseases with incoming contractors and workers and the recipient communities. This remains a high risk and a number of mitigation measures have been identified, including awareness training for workers and employing local labourers who have knowledge and respect for community protocols. Poor infection control and management practices could lead to an outbreak of Covid-19 within the workforce which could also spread to the community.

5.2.3.2. Community Health and Safety (CHS):

88. **Traffic Safety and traffic impact-** the preparation stages will see one or two heavy plants to be used for clearing and preparing the site for construction. There will be one or two larger vehicles for transporting spoils or waste from the sub-project site to the disposal site that will be agreed with the relevant authority of the MPG. During the construction stage one or two larger trucks will also be needed for transporting construction materials to the site and one or two service trucks. This will result in higher traffic volume around road network to the site and may result in vehicular-pedestrian conflicts. Waste spillage from Project vehicles or construction works onto the roads will result in pollution and constitute obstructions to vehicular traffic. The contractor will need to prepare a Traffic Management Plan. The Plan shall have suitable arrangements to ensure that risks and disturbances are minimized to both pedestrians, other vehicle users and other sensitive environment by ensuring that:

- Only designated road routes indicated in the plan are used.
- Speed limits of 30km/hr will be adhered to when driving through Auki town. School and clinic or hospital are farther away, therefore, no risk to it.
- The nearby residents will be consulted with the designated route of the contractor's vehicle to and from the site.
- It uses appropriate signage and signals to alert people of the large loads it is carrying.
- Loads are properly secured during transportation.
- Vehicles are not overloaded.
- Only permitted drivers that have the competency to drive and operate large vehicles are permitted to drive.
- Drivers that are under the influence of alcohol and drugs are not permitted to drive any of the contractor's vehicles or machines.
- If required, control movement of traffic especially when turning through narrow section of the road to entrance of the subproject site, giving priority to pedestrian and public or private vehicles.
- Using appropriate vehicle for haulage of materials and equipment to cater for heavy loads.
- Barriers/traffic cones will be used where needed to help segregation.
- As far as possible, reversing of vehicles in and out of the entrance to work site should be avoided.
- Adequate parking, loading and off-loading/storage area at work site should be provided.

89. **UXO-** The construction site may contain unexploded ordnance (UXO). According to the Malaita Provincial Government (MPG), Malaita Province has an absence of WW2 conflict. Because of safety of the island during the Second World War, the Protectorate administration was evacuated from Tulagi to Auki¹¹. The Protection of Wrecks and War Relics Act (Cap 150) also provides that Malaita Province is not listed as a restricted area. In addition, this is further reinforced by the UXO investigations carried out in December 2019 by SIRAP for the three small bridges and North Road test pits in which no UXO's were found. With that, it is concluded that no

¹¹ <https://law.uq.edu.au/files/27276/UQChapter13Auki%20Malaita%20Province.pdf>

further UXO Clearances is warranted for MAL office construction site.

90. In the event of a discovery, the Contractor must immediately stop work and clear the worksite of all personnel. The discovery must immediately be reported to the Supervision Engineer at SIART PMU and the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (RSIPF). A UXO Chance Find Procedure is appended in this report as Annex 3. No works shall recommence on-site until instruction has been received from the RSIPF. Ultimately the project staff including the Project Engineer and the E&S officers will be responsible for the supervision and monitoring of the contractor's compliance respectively.

5.2.3.3. Influx of Workers:

91. It is possible that workers are likely to be from other areas of the SI, and even elsewhere in Malaita. The Contractor must therefore be sensitive to the potential impacts that this influx of outside workers can have on the local community and manage these impacts and interactions appropriately. Communities understand the potential need for additional labour to ensure the quality of construction works on the office building. This being said, it is the will and hope of Malaita communities that will first and foremost seek to employ local skilled and unskilled labour, prior to looking elsewhere outside of Malaita. While the influx of this labour can have positive effects (e.g., increased opportunity for capacity building and economic development), more often than not, labour influx results in or contribute to adverse social impacts. If not planned for and effectively managed, labour influx can impact on the following social areas;

- **Communicable diseases-** there is an increased risk of transmission of communicable diseases (Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS), sexually transmitted diseases (STD), etc) with the introduction of more young workers that may include those from other provinces or the incoming workers may be exposed to diseases to which they have low resistance.
- **Impacts on community dynamics-** Depending on the number of incoming workers and their engagement with the Auki community, the composition of the local Auki community, and with it, the community dynamics, may change significantly if there are a number of workers who are from other provinces with slightly different values come to interact with the receiving community. Pre-existing social conflicts may intensify as a result of such changes.
- **Sexual Exploitation and Abuse:** Construction workers are predominantly younger males. Those who are away from their home on construction jobs are typically separated from their families and act outside of their normal social context. This can lead to inappropriate or illegal behaviour such as sexual harassment of women and girls, exploitative sexual relationships, and illicit sexual relations with minors from the local community. An influx of male labour may also lead to an increase in exploitative sexual relationships—particularly due to the often-higher income levels of workers which enable them to purchase transactional sex, or makes them seen as good candidates for marriage.

5.2.3.4. Conflicts and Increased Risk of illicit Behaviours and Crime

92. Conflicts may arise between the local community and the construction workers, which may be related to religious, cultural or ethnic differences, or based on competition for resources. Tensions may also arise between different groups within the labour force, and pre-existing conflicts in the local community may be exacerbated.

93. The influx of workers into Auki may increase the rate of crimes and/or perception of insecurity by the local community. Such illicit behaviour or crime can include theft, physical assaults, substance abuse and locally brewed kwaso, prostitution and human trafficking. Local law enforcement may not be sufficiently equipped to deal with a temporary increase in the local population.

5.2.3.5. Gender-Based Violence, Child abuse and Exploitation:

94. Increased income within the communities as unskilled labours are sourced from the local communities and introduction of new young male construction workers to the island can lead to increases in the instances of GBV within the family and workplace. It can also lead to an increased risk of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) (including Human Trafficking) of women to the workers for financial benefit.

95. There are impacts associated with personnel recruited from outside the local community, such as increased instances of HIV/AIDS. Additionally, gender-based violence might occur as an unintended consequence of economic development. As such, it is the contractor's responsibility for implementing actions to help reduce instances of HIV/AIDS, GBV and Child Abuse and Exploitation (CAE). All employees will be required to attend training prior to commencing work to reinforce the understanding of HIV/AIDS, GBV and CAE. Subsequently, employees must attend a mandatory training course at least once a month for the duration of mobilization. Supervisor will be required to attend an additional Supervisor training prior to commencing work on-site to ensure that they are familiar with their roles and responsibilities in ensuring the HIV/AIDS, GBV and CAE standards are met on the project. This training will provide managers with the necessary understanding and technical support needed to begin to develop a plan for addressing HIV/AIDS, GBV and CAE throughout the lifetime of the construction works, including monitoring and reporting. The SIART PMU and may include other service providers such as recognized NGOs and others will conduct training on GBV.

5.2.3.6. Damage to unknown archaeological and cultural assets:

96. While there appears to be no archaeological and cultural assets that may be affected by excavations works, precautions will be taken to avoid potential damage to any archaeological and cultural assets in case of accidental finding. These will include:

- inclusion of a chance finds procedure which is appended in this report as Annex 3; and,
- inclusion of provisions in tender and contract documents requiring the contractor to immediately stop excavation activities and promptly inform the local authorities and the Solomon Island National Museum on the presence of any unknown archaeological and cultural assets.

5.3. Operational Phase Impacts

97. The operation of the building is expected to greatly benefit MAL by improving its operational budget. MAL has been renting office space in Auki for the past seven years and this has to the extent contributed to stretching the Ministry's operational cost. Therefore, having a new office space can save cost instead of spending on rental.

98. Not only that, having MAL's own office building in the province will provide the foundation for economic and production activity and generate positive spill over benefits. It is expected to boost MAL's enabling services and its capacity for extended coverage in Malaita province and facilitate market access.

99. Nonetheless, the operation of the office building is expected to cause some potential impacts such as the operation of the veterinary lab and drug store and the sustainability and maintenance of the building and others.

5.3.1. Veterinary lab and drug store impacts

100. Listed below are chemicals and medications that may be stored in the Auki office vet lab (it is impossible to be exhaustive, since not all of these will be used, and there is always the chance that new products will be introduced). The followings are possible chemical names along with example products. The inventory may include:

- Tissue fixatives
 - E.g., 10% neutral buffered formalin
- Cytology/haematology stains

- E.g., 'Diff-Quik' (includes 2 stain solutions and 1 fixative)
- Disinfectants and antiseptics
- E.g., Chlorhexidine gluconate (e.g. 'Chlorhex-C'), 'Virkon S', Sodium hypochlorite (bleach)
- Medications
- Povidone-iodine (e.g. 'Troy Iodin Spray Skin & Wound Dressing'),
- Ivermectin (e.g. 'Bomectin Antiparasitic Injection for Cattle and Pigs'),
- Amprolium (e.g. 'Amprolium 200'),
- Oxytetracycline (e.g. 'Alamycin LA 300'),
- 'Cetrigen Antibacterial Wound Spray',
- Chlortetracycline (e.g. 'CTC-ECO Oral Powder'),
- Moxidectin (e.g. 'Cydectin Pour-On'),
- Procaine penicillin (e.g. 'Ilium Propercillin'),
- Tolfenamic acid (e.g. 'Ilium Tolfejec'),
- 'Trisolfen',
- Lignocaine (e.g. 'Ilium Lignocaine 20'),
- Xylazine (e.g. 'Ilium Xylazil 20')

101. Each of this Chemical and medication has varied levels of risks. Some of them are toxic while others are mild. Generally, all are hazardous and pose risk to human health and the environment.

102. Social Risks:

- Health Hazards: Improper handling or exposure to certain chemicals can pose health risks to lab personnel and veterinarians. For instance, some chemicals might be irritants, allergens, or toxic if inhaled, ingested, or in contact with skin.
- Antibiotic Resistance: Overuse or misuse of antibiotics in veterinary practices can contribute to antibiotic resistance in animals, affecting both animal and human health. It can make certain diseases harder to treat.
- Occupational Safety: Veterinary professionals working with these substances might face occupational hazards if safety protocols aren't followed diligently. Accidental exposure or inadequate protection can lead to injuries or health issues.

103. Environmental Risks:

- Waste Disposal: Improper disposal of unused medications, expired chemicals, or biohazardous materials can pose environmental risks. Chemicals might leach into soil or water systems, potentially harming ecosystems and wildlife.
- Drug Residues: Improper disposal of drugs or their metabolites might lead to the presence of pharmaceutical residues in water bodies, impacting aquatic life and potentially entering the food chain.
- Chemical Pollution: Accidental spills or inadequate storage of chemicals can lead to contamination of soil and water, affecting local ecosystems and potentially posing risks to human health if these contaminants enter the food chain.

104. Therefore, points to the importance of proper handling, storage and disposal as per individual Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). Also, appropriate PPE must be worn at all times when handling these chemicals and medications. Officers working in the vet lab must work in a well-ventilated space. This has been integrated into the design as the building will be airconditioned and have ceiling fans as well. There are windows which can aid natural ventilation when required. Most importantly, for all chemicals, users must refer to the product label

and Safety Data Sheet for specific instructions. The MSDS for all chemicals and medications will be provided at the vet lab.

5.3.2. Natural Disaster Impacts

105. There are unforeseen events in the future due to extreme weather events. In the long-term, MAL may require to develop an emergency response plan in response to natural disasters. The provincial MAL staff may need to be trained on all Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) associated with disaster management and implementation of such plan. Risks of impacts on the building will be addressed through routine inspections as part of the tasks of the routine maintenance.

5.3.3. Solid Waste

106. There will be solid waste such as plastics, tins, papers etc but proper waste management will be established such as provision of bins where all solid wastes will be segregated and disposed off routinely.

5.3.4. Surface Runoff

107. Runoff from due to blockage of the drainage may has the potential to arise in the future. Measures at the operation phase that are considered relevant include:

- Proper continuous maintenance of concrete drainage along the perimeter of the office building;
- Routine desilting to clear off debris and other obstructions from the drain to ensure its full capacity to receive runoffs.

5.3.5. Impacts on Health and Safety of MAL Staff

108. During the operation of the office building, the risk of slipping, tripping, falling, ergonomic risk, indoor air pollution and fire cannot be ruled out. All these are tangible risks that can happen any time. All MAL staff need to be trained on managing these simple but important office risks.

5.3.6. Routine and ongoing maintenance impacts

109. During the operation stage, there will come a time where the office building will require maintenance. The impacts that may arise are noise and vibration nuisance for nearby residents due to maintenance works. Some mitigation measures will include;

- All machineries' exhaust systems and noise generating equipment be maintained in good working order and that annual equipment maintenance will be undertaken;
- Agree work schedule with the residents if necessary;
- Workers will be provided with noise abatement equipment;
- Ongoing community awareness by MAL to ascertain residential concerns regarding MAL management matters.

6.0. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

110. This section contains the detailed mitigation measures that are required for the various phases of the proposed sub-project to the extent that they are described in Section 2.3 of this ESMP. Table 7 details the mitigation matrix.

6.1. Proposed Mitigation Measures

111. Based on the above identified E&S risks and impacts, the following key measures are proposed to address the E&S risks and impacts as they arise during design, pre-construction, construction, and operational stages. Below is summary of specific key mitigation measures that will be carried out throughout all stages of the sub-project.

6.1.1. Design Stage

112. The design of the Malaita MAL office was done by Auki Architect Services back in 2016. In the establishment of the site, the design considers proper working spaces, sheds, storage, required utilities and temporary support works other than scaffolding works. It allows for setting up temporary water and power service connection including associated fees and charges, addressing safety and security issues including first aid, signage, hoardings and similar works. Also, it allows for maintenance and support for site temporary services throughout period of work including orderly management of site. The design life of the building is 50 years and is complied with the Australia/New Zealand Standard due to the absence of the National Building Code. The design is also complied with the specific requirements of the followings;

- The Solomon Islands Fire Safety Code or equivalent
- The Honiara City Council Building Authority
- Solomon Water requirements
- Solomon Power requirements
- The Land Act, and,
- Town and Country Planning Act.

113. The building was designed to be disaster resilient and a whole weather structure. Details of the resilience design features of the building are discussed in detail in Section 2.6 and Section 5.1.3.

6.1.2. Pre-Construction Stage

114. During the pre-construction, E&S risks and impacts will be mitigated through the following measures:

- Conduct training for PMU staff on this ESMP, including an overview of LMP, SEP, ESCP;
- Conduct site specific consultation with key stakeholders pertaining to the risks and potential impacts identified in this SS-ESMP;
- Consult the national authority (Environment and Conservation Division) who is responsible for granting development consents. This is crucial as MAL will be seeking exemption of this process;
- Ensure E&S requirements, as set forth in this SS-ESMP, are explicitly incorporated in the Bidding Document/Contract Document (Include ESF requirements in the BD/CD).

6.1.3. Construction Stage

115. During the construction phase, E&S risks and impacts will be mitigated through the following measures:

- Conduct capacity building/trainings for the contractor's supervisor pertaining to this SS-ESMP and SEP including GRM;

- Advance notification and continual consultation: Notify Auki township authority and Auki community 2 months in advance of construction takes place and continue the consultation with nearby communities and gender inclusions throughout the construction phase;
- Ensure that construction activities will not be carried out on Sundays or Saturdays- worship days;
- Implementing, monitoring and reporting of the mitigation measures outlined in this SS-ESMP;
- Implementing, monitoring and reporting of GRM, and,
- Importantly, the contractor will be required to develop their own CESMP taking into consideration site-specific measures and responsibilities to ensure that construction work considers aspects of environmental protection within the context of compliance with local legislation and minimisation of the impacts on Auki residents and the environment.

6.1.4. Operational Stage

116. During the operational phase, E&S risks and impacts will be mitigated through the following measures;
- Ensure Site Safety where pavement markings on access to the office compound are visible;
 - Provision of security measures e.g., fence and security guards to deter wandered individuals or unwanted persons from entering the compound unnecessarily;
 - Site restoration to ensure there is proper landscaping within the office compound. When vegetations become hazardous to site lines, they must be removed or trimmed;
 - Implementing, monitoring and reporting of GRM.

Table 7: Mitigation Matrix Table

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES / POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURE OR ENHANCEMENT MEASURE	IMPLEMENTING LOCATION	ESTIMATED MITIGATION COSTS	EXECUTING AGENCY	SUPERVISING AGENCY
DESIGN/PRECONSTRUCTION MOBILIZATION STAGE					
Road traffic safety (to and from the construction site)	<p>Traffic Management Plan (TMP) shall show details of key routes, site entry and exit layout and personnel protective equipment to be worn by workers (e.g. high visibility vests).</p> <p>The TMP should consider that the transport of material or equipment to and from the work site may likely impact normal pedestrian and vehicle traffic or pose an increased safety hazard, consideration should be given to moving these items during off-peak times.</p>	Location related to works	Minimal (requirement of bidding documents)	Contractor	SIART PMU-Engineer
Building and safety design	Technical/engineering design include solutions to mitigate risks of natural disasters such as earthquake, cyclone (strong winds) control and climate resilience. Design will ensure that there is proper catchment drain for storm water.	Entire building and the location related to works	Minimal (part of standard design practice)	Contractor	SIART PMU-Engineer
Health and Safety	<p>The bid documents will require the Contractor to have in place and comply with an OHS management system. The Australia OHS Standard will be adopted for this subproject it is one of the standards that is referred to in the WB Group EHS Guidelines. The Contractor shall ensure that all staff or workers are inducted, trained and in compliance with OHS Standards at all times. The Contractor shall be responsible for monitoring of OHS Standards management and compliance. The Contractor shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare OHS plan as part of CESMP; • Conduct Induction training for Contractor personnel; • Sign Code of Conduct (if instructed) for Contractor, and other personnel; and 	Location related to works	Minimal (requirement of bidding documents and standard construction practices).	Contractor	SIART PMU-E&S Officer

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES / POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURE OR ENHANCEMENT MEASURE	IMPLEMENTING LOCATION	ESTIMATED MITIGATION COSTS	EXECUTING AGENCY	SUPERVISING AGENCY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement relevant pre-construction measures prescribed in the OHS Plan. <p>The Contractor shall incorporate all OHS Standards within the Site Safety Management Plan and shall provide a report to the Engineer monthly outlining compliance, achievements and the number of lost time incidents; the number of near-miss reports; first aid training; completed HIV/AIDS and GBV training; and OHS Standards training courses completed by staff.</p> <p>The utility clearance will be undertaken by the Contractor, Solomon Power and Telekom prior to work commencing.</p>				
Approvals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss with ECD to seek exemption from the Development Consent process because the site has a highly degraded habitat (a built environment) and lack species of significant conservation values. This ESMP and the Screening checklist will be submitted to ECD-MECDM together with the Proposal that will seek exemption. Discuss with the Malaita Provincial PS to be exempted from Building Permit processes as may be required by the provincial by-law 	Location of proposed construction works	Minimal (part of standard design practices)	MAL	SIART PMU-E&S Officer
Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence against Children (VAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sign codes of conduct (if instructed) for contractor, and other personnel. Induction for workers on code of conduct. Prepare GBV and VAC Plans. 	Location of construction works	Minimal (part of standard design practices)	Contractor	SIART PMU-E&S Officer
Consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a consultation and communication plan to guide stakeholder consultations with the Contractor as required over the course of the Project. Key stakeholders' engagement should be 	Location of construction works	Minimal (requirement of bidding documents and standard	SIART PMU; Contractor;	SIART PMU-E&S Officer

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES / POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURE OR ENHANCEMENT MEASURE	IMPLEMENTING LOCATION	ESTIMATED MITIGATION COSTS	EXECUTING AGENCY	SUPERVISING AGENCY
	<p>undertaken in accordance with WB requirements. Refer to the Project SEP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement required pre-construction consultation in accordance with the approved CESMP Consultation and Communication Plan. 		construction practices).		
Storm Water Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of the building ensure that all storm water is captured within the drainage system and contained within the existing drainage channel. No new outflows onto private land is permitted 	Roadside drainage	Minimal (part of standard design practices)	SIART PMU; Contractor;	SIART PMU-Engineer
Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All erosion and sediment controls will be Contractors responsibility to maintain an effective working order, including reconfiguring drainage lines as required during the construction process to ensure dirty water is directed into sediment controls at all times. When necessary, the work shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize erosion and design erosion protection measures according to international good practice standards, including incorporation of effective drainage system (soakage pit) and consideration of surface flow paths. Wherever feasible, schedule excavation works during dry weather. 	Location of construction works	Minimal (part of standard design practices)	SIART PMU; Contractor;	SIART PMU-Engineer
Dust/air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust/air pollution can arise during vegetation clearance and removal of remains of existing structure at the site during the preconstruction stage. The risk or impacts can be minimised through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area is small approximately 0.3 Ha with mainly shrubs and grasses and will use only one bulldozer for clearance and levelling of surface. Spray water on disturbed surface when necessary. 	Location of works	Minimal (part of standard design practices)	Contractor	SIART PMU-Engineer/E&S Officer

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES / POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURE OR ENHANCEMENT MEASURE	IMPLEMENTING LOCATION	ESTIMATED MITIGATION COSTS	EXECUTING AGENCY	SUPERVISING AGENCY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any machinery deemed to be polluting the air must be replaced (or fixed) on instruction by the Supervision Engineer and/or the ECD • When transporting materials, spoils, waste etc, the trucks need to have covers to minimize dust and prevent particles from becoming airborne. 				
Complaints due to subproject- related impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIART PMU and the contractor will: (i) establish the approved project's grievance redress mechanism (GRM); (ii) publicize the existence of the project's GRM through public awareness campaigns, website, billboards, public notifications, etc.; (iii) ensure that the names and contact numbers of representatives of the contractors and SIART PMU are placed on notice boards at agreed locations and, posters, brochures or website. 	Location of the sub-project community	Part of contractors' bid cost	Contractor	SIART PMU- E&S Officer
Potential damage to unknown archaeological and cultural assets	Tender documents and construction contract will include a provision that will: (i) require construction activities to be stopped immediately upon discovery of any unknown archaeological and cultural assets; and (ii) the contractor will promptly inform the local authorities and the Solomon Island National Museum about the presence.	Location of works	Part of specs preparation cost	Contractor	SIART PMU- E&S Officer
CONSTRUCTION STAGE					
Soil erosion and sediment of construction sites	The contractor will divert surface runoffs away from the exposed areas and prevent sediments from moving offsite. Measures may include, as appropriate for site conditions: (i) small interceptor dikes, (ii) pipe slope drains, (iii) silt fence, (iv) sediment traps, and (v) temporary sediment basins;	Location of works	Part of contractors' bid cost	Contractor	SIART PMU- Engineer
Site Safety and Road Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict access to the construction zone through warning signs, temporary gates, fencing or other 	Location of works	Included as the provisional sum	Contractor	SIART PMU- Engineer

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES / POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURE OR ENHANCEMENT MEASURE	IMPLEMENTING LOCATION	ESTIMATED MITIGATION COSTS	EXECUTING AGENCY	SUPERVISING AGENCY
	<p>construction zone demarcation at all entry points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcate all excavations of 2.0m depth or greater through construction fence, rope or other means that clearly defines the hazard. • Reduce the number of contractor's service truck/machines to be used for the sub-project. • Site Safety Management Plan and Road Safety Management Plan are to be prepared and part of the CESMP. • Working with height: The construction will require tradesmen to work at height. Risk of fatalities and injuries due to working with height. Training, including safety awareness training to be carried out for employees required to work at height. • Slips, Trips, & Falls: clean all spills immediately, marking spills and wet areas, keeping working areas and walkways clear of obstructions, safety induction training for workers, tool box talk every morning, workers are to take their time and pay attention to where they are going and workers must making sure that things they are carrying or pushing do not prevent them from seeing any obstructions or spills ahead of them • Work place transport: look carefully at how all construction vehicles and people move round at site, mark the traffic and pedestrian movements so all workers can see where pedestrians and vehicles interact and ensure the site, vehicles and drivers are safe. • Electrical safety: make sure electrical equipment and installations are maintained to prevent danger, so far as reasonably practicable, 		in the bill of quantity		

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES / POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURE OR ENHANCEMENT MEASURE	IMPLEMENTING LOCATION	ESTIMATED MITIGATION COSTS	EXECUTING AGENCY	SUPERVISING AGENCY
	<p>repairs should only be done by a competent person, ensure workers know how to use the electrical equipment safely. Users of electrical equipment, including portable appliances, should check the equipment each time they use it and remove the equipment from use immediately if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the plug or connector is damaged; - the cable has been repaired with tape, - is not secure, or internal wires are visible etc - there are burn marks or stains (suggesting overheating) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise: some power equipment used for the construction will have noise level above 90dbA. Therefore, workers will only work to a noise exposure limit for an 8-hour shift (daylight hours only), contractor must provide PPE such as adequate ear protection to workers working with power tools. • Air pollution: Construction workers are often exposed to fumes, vapors, gases, dust, and other contaminants on the jobsite. Contractor must provide workers with mask when such condition is experienced. <p>Daily risk assessment to be undertaken by the contractor's EHSO. PPE must be provided by the contractor to workers and consider providing for on-site storage of workers allocated PPE.</p>				
Natural Disasters Cyclones Earthquakes Landslips	If a cyclone strikes, within 24 hours, construction must cease, any loose boulders, construction materials secured or removed from near rivers and other water courses, all stockpiles of loose aggregate or soil, and any potential contaminant must be covered and or removed, and any temporary fencing	Location of works	Minimal (part of standard construction practice)	Contractor	SIART PMU-Engineer/E&S officer

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES / POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURE OR ENHANCEMENT MEASURE	IMPLEMENTING LOCATION	ESTIMATED MITIGATION COSTS	EXECUTING AGENCY	SUPERVISING AGENCY
	or safety equipment likely to be in the flooding zone must be removed.				
Vegetation Clearance	<p>For any vegetation clearance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor will clear the area the area before starting construction works. Any significant vegetation (crop trees, important shade trees, boundary marker species, etc) will be identified prior to any clearance. A three months' Notice has been served to Auki public to remove the crops planted on the SIG land to make way for the proposed works (consultations with the Malaita provincial govt confirmed that those who have garden at the site are fully aware about the proposed development and will move out before any works could begin) Cleared vegetative material to be disposed off at an approved dumping site No plan has been set aside for planting and revegetation based on the small amount of disturbance and the highly modified nature of the site flora. 	Location of works	Minimal (part of standard construction practice)	Contractor	SIART PMU-Engineer/E&S officer
Construction waste management (Solid waste & Liquid waste)- plastics, tins, cans, bottles, metals, woods, glass as well as sewage at accommodation and construction site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor will be required to: (i) provide garbage bins and facilities within the project site for temporary storage of construction waste and domestic solid waste; (ii) separate solid waste into hazardous, non-hazardous and reusable waste streams and store temporarily on-site in secure facilities with weatherproof flooring and roofing; (iii) ensure that wastes are not haphazardly dumped within the project site and adjacent areas; (iv) regular disposal of wastes to an approved dumpsite; (v) prohibit burning of all types of wastes; (vi) remove the construction wastes from the sites after work completion; (vii) prohibit the 	Location of works	Part of contractors' bid cost	Contractor	SIART PMU-Engineer/E&S officer

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES / POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURE OR ENHANCEMENT MEASURE	IMPLEMENTING LOCATION	ESTIMATED MITIGATION COSTS	EXECUTING AGENCY	SUPERVISING AGENCY
	<p>disposal of solid wastes into drainage ditches and public areas; (viii) prohibit the burning of construction and domestic wastes; (ix) ensure that workers are provided with a sanitary system to prevent fouling of surrounding soils. Sanitary system must be of sufficient size for the number of workers and must take into account the disposal situation at the local landfill. If access to existing facilities is not available, workers must be provided with a sanitary system to prevent fouling of surrounding soils; (ix) septic tank and soak away must be established at the contractor's workers accommodation and sludges must be regularly cleared. At the work site, a portaloo must be provided for use by workers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Waste Management Plan will be prepared as part of the CESMP that will ensure all solid wastes including domestic and construction wastes are to be disposed off at an approved dumpsite and not on the existing landfill. 				
Oil and other hazardous materials releases.	To prevent accidental releases, where required, the contractor will implement the following: (i) provide, if required, fuel and oil depot with impermeable flooring with sump where wash water and sludge can be collected for proper disposal; (ii) servicing of equipment should only be carried out in specified areas adequately equipped to avoid leaks and spills that could contaminate soil; (iii) chemicals, hazardous substances and fuel will be stored on-site within an enclosed and covered secure area that has an impervious floor and impervious bund around it; (iv) equipment maintenance areas and fuel storage areas will be provided with drainage leading to an oil-water separator that will be regularly skimmed of oil and maintained to ensure efficiency; (v) regularly	Location of works	Part of contractors' bid cost	Contractor	SIART PMU-Engineer/E&S officer

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES / POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURE OR ENHANCEMENT MEASURE	IMPLEMENTING LOCATION	ESTIMATED MITIGATION COSTS	EXECUTING AGENCY	SUPERVISING AGENCY
	check containers for leakage and undertake necessary repair or replacement; (vi) ensure all storage containers are in good condition with proper labelling; and (vii) store waste oil, used lubricant and other hazardous wastes in tightly sealed containers to avoid contamination of soil and water resources; Measures for clean-up and handling of contaminated materials include: (i) undertake immediate clean-up of spills, (ii) oil stained wastes and used oil should be collected and disposed of through recyclers / authorized waste handlers and disposal in authorized waste facilities; (iii) ensure availability of spill clean-up materials such as absorbent pads, (iv) restoration of temporary work sites will include removal, treatment, and proper disposal of oil contaminated soils, (v) discharge of oil contaminated water into the environment will be prohibited; and (vi) construction personnel designated to handle of fuels/hazardous substances will be trained particularly in spill control procedures.				
On-site air pollution due to construction activities	The contractor will be required to do the following: (i) regular water spraying of exposed work areas and other construction-related facilities to minimize dust generation, when required; (ii) construction materials stockpiles and spoils with potential for significant dust generation to be covered or sprayed with water, as appropriate, to prevent fine materials from being blown; (iii) prohibit use of equipment and vehicles that emit dark sooty emissions; (iv) hauling trucks transporting loose construction materials such as sand, gravel, and spoils to be provided with tight tarpaulin cover or other suitable materials to avoid spills and dust emission; and (v) prohibit burning of all types of wastes generated at the construction site,	Location of works	Minimal (part of standard construction practice)	Contractor	SIART PMU-Engineer/E&S officer

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES / POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURE OR ENHANCEMENT MEASURE	IMPLEMENTING LOCATION	ESTIMATED MITIGATION COSTS	EXECUTING AGENCY	SUPERVISING AGENCY
	as well as other project-related facilities and activities.				
Construction noise disturbance	<p>Prohibit operation of noisy equipment and construction works during night time (19:00 – 06:00; where possible, conduct regular noise level monitoring to determine compliance with WHO guidelines for noise which should not to exceed 55 dBA near residential areas during daytime and 45 dBA for night time.</p> <p>Minimise nuisance from noise, especially closer to residential areas and sensitive receptors, through establishment and communication to affected parties of working hours and avoid increase of noise and number of work equipment at outside of advertised hours. Advertise working hours at the site entrance.</p>	Location of works	Minimal (part of standard construction practice)	Contractor	SIART PMU-Engineer/E&S officer
Vehicular traffic congestion and hindrance to public access	The contractor to: (i) provide traffic management personnel to direct the flow of traffic in the vicinity of the construction site especially the project vehicles transporting construction materials to and from the location of works;	Location of works	Part of contractors' bid cost	Contractor	SIART PMU-Engineer
Community engagement and grievances	<p>Implement SIART Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP);</p> <p>Maintain a grievance response mechanism at the MAL/SIART project website;</p> <p>Ensure that public consultation and disclosure communication is completed at regular intervals to ensure that the public are fully aware of the SIART project program of activities and the GRM process. Consultation should include all aspects of the sub-project including the stages of construction works on the office building;</p> <p>Signage should be used in public areas around the project sites advising the complaints procedure and</p>	Location of works	Part of contractors' bid cost	Contractor	SIART PMU-Engineer

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES / POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURE OR ENHANCEMENT MEASURE	IMPLEMENTING LOCATION	ESTIMATED MITIGATION COSTS	EXECUTING AGENCY	SUPERVISING AGENCY
	contact details of key project individuals responsible for responding to issues raised.				
Community health and safety	The contractor to: (i) use barriers and install signage to keep the public away from constructions site and excavation site; (ii) provide security personnel in hazardous area to restrict public access; (iii) operate construction night light at the vicinity of construction site; (iv) increase workers' HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted disease (STD) awareness, including information on methods of transmission and protection measures; and (v) workers to respect community protocols and abide by the workers' code of conduct.	Location of works	Part of contractors' bid cost	Contractor	SIART PMU-Engineer
Occupational health and safety at work sites	The contractor to implement good practices on occupational health and safety at the construction sites by: (i) ensuring that its workers are trained on first aid and that first aid kit is available at all times on site, (iii) providing the workers with potable water and adequate sanitation facilities, (iv) providing the workers with personal protective equipment (PPE) to minimize exposure to a variety of hazards, and (v) providing firefighting equipment and fire extinguishers in any site where fire hazard and risk are present.	Location of works	Part of contractors' bid cost	Contractor	SIART PMU-Engineer
Potential social issues due to influx of workers	Measures include: (i) induction of the workers on requirements of the project's regarding community health and safety, grievance redress mechanism, and Stakeholder Engagement Plan; (ii) implementation of protocols concerning the workers contact between the local communities; (iii) implementation of a communicable disease awareness and prevention program on the risk of disease spreading including sexually transmitted diseases and HIV and (iv) the work site will be secured by a fence and provided	Location of works	Part of contractors' bid cost	Contractor	SIART PMU-Engineer

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES / POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURE OR ENHANCEMENT MEASURE	IMPLEMENTING LOCATION	ESTIMATED MITIGATION COSTS	EXECUTING AGENCY	SUPERVISING AGENCY
	with warning signs to control unauthorized access and prevent entry of the public.				
OPERATIONAL STAGE					
Climate Change	<p>Wind adaptation- fully retrofitted and was designed with its sitting and orientation facing the north side, making the roof correctly angled and slopes down to face the prevailing wind direction which assist in reducing uplift-related problems.</p> <p>Extreme rainfall (high intensity rainfall)- gutter around roof perimeter to trap roof runoff and rainwater harvested. Excessive roof runoff is trapped in concrete drain around the eaves of the building and are taken away to prevent pooling or surface flooding.</p> <p>Energy efficiency- the building will have a set-up of LED bulbs to provide lighting. This type of light bulb is the most energy efficient lighting option available. Their use help reduce GHG emissions even further.</p>	Office building	MAL operational cost	MAL	MAL Executive
Sustainability of the building	<p>It shall be the responsibility of MAL to ensure maintenance, repair, replacement, and refurbishment when the need arise;</p> <p>MAL to ensure operational energy use and operational water use are taken care of.</p>	Office building	MAL operational budget	MAL	MAL Executive
Safety of office	Ensure the office site a fully fenced and one or two guards to be employed by MAL to secure the premises.	Office site	MAL operational budget	MAL	MAL Executive
Drainage Maintenance	<p>Ensure drains are cleared of sediment and detritus build up on a regular basis and after significant rain events;</p> <p>Ensure that vegetation are cleared from drains;</p>	Office site	MAL operational budget	MAL	MAL Executive

6.2. Monitoring Plan

117. The Monitoring Table (Table 8) shown below identifies the environmental and social monitoring requirements to ensure that all the mitigation measures identified in this SS-ESMP are implemented effectively. Non-compliance to environmental and social mitigation measures identified through routine monitoring will be advised to the Contractor in writing by the E & S Officers in the first instance. The non-compliance notification will identify the problem, including the actions the Contractor needs to take and a time frame for implementing the corrective action. Recurring instances of non-compliance will be referred to the Project Engineer for follow up action.

6.3. Contractor's ESMP

118. The contractor with the support of the PMU E&S Officers shall prepare a CESMP that has to be reviewed and cleared by the PMU and the WB prior to any preparatory civil works commenced. The CESMP contains responsibility and commitment of the contractor to ensure environmental protection. The CESMP must be implemented by the contractor through qualified personnel with an environmental science or environmental management background (Environmental Representative) with some years of experience in construction sector. Field audits of CESMP implementation must be undertaken on at least a monthly basis by the Environmental Representative with associated audit reports certified and submitted to the SIART PMU Engineer.

119. The CESMP will identify the internal procedure that the Contractor will follow when a non-compliance has been identified during the daily monitoring. Procedure will include notification responsibilities, rectification timeframe and reporting obligations. Procedure will also cover the process the Contractor will follow when non-compliances are reported by the project Engineer. Procedure will also identify how the Contractor will action any disciplinary or training requirements following the non-compliance. The PMU Environmental and Social Safeguards Officers will also have their own work plan to carry out monitoring and inspection of the contractor's construction activities to ensure the contractor adhere to their approved CESMP and ensure compliance to WB and SIG safeguards requirements. The PMU will also undertake Capacity Development and Training for the contractor during the course of the construction as highlighted in Section 8.1.

Table 8: Monitoring Plan

PARAMETER TO MONITOR	LOCATION	MONITORING ACTIVITIES	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	FREQUENCY	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY
DESIGN / PRE-CONSTRUCTION STAGE					
Road traffic safety (to and from the construction site)	CESMP documents	Ensure a traffic management plan clearly showing how vehicles to and from the construction site will be managed.	Document	Prior to commencing works	SIART PMU-Engineer
Development Consents & Permits	CESMP documents	Development Consent, permits and consent conditions are included in the CESMP.	Consent being granted or exemption.	Prior to commencing works	SIART PMU-Engineer
CESMP approved	CESMP documents	Ensure Contractor has produced a CESMP to the appropriate standard	Approved CESMP	Prior to commencing works	SIART PMU-Engineer

PARAMETER TO MONITOR	LOCATION	MONITORING ACTIVITIES	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	FREQUENCY	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY
		and this has been reviewed and cleared by WB and SIART PMU.			
OHS Plan	CESMP document	Ensure OHS is forms part of the CESMP and implemented during construction. Worker GRM established and advertised.	Ensure there is provision of OHS in the CESMP; GRM is advertised and training done.	Prior to commencing works	SIART PMU-Engineer / E&S Officers
Consultation	Location of work	Check whether consultation is carried out for affected communities.	Consultation report.	Prior to commencing works	SIART PMU-Engineer / E&S Officers
CONSTRUCTION STAGE					
Hazardous wastes including leakage and spillage of oil; metal off-cuts; glasses and Others hazardous wastes	Location of work	Check if proper bins/containers are arranged for storage of waste of these types; Check if waste bins are labelled appropriately for its purpose; Check if PPEs are used properly during waste handling; Check that hazardous wastes are disposed and discharged properly to the environment without causing any negative impact;	Visual inspection; Public complaints.	Daily inspection by the contractor; Monthly inspection by the PMU.	Contractor's EHSO; SIART PMU-Engineer / E&S Officers
Solid waste & Liquid waste	Location of work	Check if there are proper waste bins for solid waste and are clearly labelled (for waste segregation);	Visual inspection; Public complaints	Daily inspection by the contractor; Monthly inspection by the PMU.	Contractor's EHSO; SIART PMU-Engineer / E&S Officers

PARAMETER TO MONITOR	LOCATION	MONITORING ACTIVITIES	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	FREQUENCY	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY
		Solid wastes are regularly cleared and dumped at appropriate dumping site.			
Dust and noise generation during construction period.	Location of work	<p>Check preparation works that can potentially enhance dust/air pollution are properly managed to reduce dust/air pollution;</p> <p>Check that machines/equipment used for the construction works do not emit excessive sound as per the acceptable noise/sound level.</p>	<p>Visual inspection;</p> <p>Check maintenance records of machines and equipments;</p> <p>Monitor sound/noise level do not exceed 55 dBA nearby residential areas;</p> <p>Public complaints via phone, community leader, and other channels proposed in GRM</p>	<p>Daily inspection by the contractor;</p> <p>Monthly inspection by the PMU.</p>	<p>Contractor's EHSO;</p> <p>SIART PMU-Engineer / E&S Officers.</p>
Occupation Health and Safety	Location of work	<p>Check that appropriate PPEs (helmet, safety boots, gloves, glasses, goggles, masks, etc. are available and used by Contractor's workers as/when required;</p> <p>Check that activities with high potential risks (electrocution, fire, cut, fall, etc.) are performed and/or closely supervised by experience staff;</p>	<p>Visual inspection;</p> <p>Public complaints.</p>	<p>Daily inspection by the contractor;</p> <p>Monthly inspection by the PMU.</p>	<p>Contractor's EHSO;</p> <p>SIART PMU-Engineer / E&S Officers</p>

PARAMETER TO MONITOR	LOCATION	MONITORING ACTIVITIES	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	FREQUENCY	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY
		Check that food and water are provided for workers.			
Community health and safety	Location of sub-project	<p>Observation of community protocols and code of conducts by workers;</p> <p>Observation of traffic regulation;</p> <p>Road safety, traffic accidents, injuries;</p> <p>Damage to community and/or public assets;</p>	<p>Visual observation;</p> <p>Community complaints through channels proposed in the GRM;</p>	<p>Daily inspection by the contractor;</p> <p>Monthly inspection by the PMU.</p>	<p>Contractor's EHSO;</p> <p>SIART PMU-Engineer / E&S Officers</p>
Training for implementation of SS-ESMP & CESMP, monitoring and reporting skills, Environmental health and occupational safety measures, prevention of communicable diseases	Location of works	Check the training for workers and reports including but not limited to number of training events, training dates, training topics, number of participants with segregation of male and females, trainers, training outcomes, evaluation, list of participants and training materials	<p>Visual Inspection and documentation;</p> <p>Induction training;</p>	<p>Weekly by contractor;</p> <p>Quarterly field monitoring by PMU;</p>	<p>Contractor's EHSO;</p> <p>SIART PMU-Engineer / E&S Officers</p>
SEA/SH	Location of sub-project	Check whether information and training on SEA/SH based on the WB Good Practice Note and the national and international convention on elimination of violence against women and children are provided to appropriate stakeholders;	Documents assessment field work	<p>Weekly by the contractor;</p> <p>Quarterly field monitoring by PMU.</p>	<p>Contractor's EHSO;</p> <p>SIART PMU-Engineer / E&S Officers</p>

PARAMETER TO MONITOR	LOCATION	MONITORING ACTIVITIES	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	FREQUENCY	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY
		Ensure implementation of the Codes of Conduct on SEA/SH;			
GRM	Location of sub-project	<p>Check whether GRM are properly communicated with relevant stakeholders (e.g., Whether workers are informed about the relevant GRM upon their recruitment and their right to redress, confidentiality and protection against any reprisals from the employer, etc.);</p> <p>In the event project received a complaint, check whether it has been processed and filed accordance to its designated categories and it is correctly report through the GRM systems and referral paths if related to SEA/SH.</p>	<p>Number of complaints received and resolved;</p> <p>Updated GRM Register;</p>	<p>Weekly by the contractor;</p> <p>Quarterly field monitoring by PMU.</p>	<p>Contractor's EHSO;</p> <p>SIART PMU-Engineer / E&S Officers</p>
OPERATIONAL STAGE (Recommended for consideration by MAL)					
Operational phase impacts for risks to employee and public safety; health hazards due to maintenance issue.	Office building (external and internal parts of the building)	<p>Check for materials that may got rotted away due to unforeseen circumstances;</p> <p>Check for electrical equipment;</p> <p>Check for water connectivity;</p> <p>Check for sewer system (pipes, septic tanks, soak holes etc);</p>	Incidence of public health diseases i.e., diarrhoea, cholera etc.	Annually	MAL

PARAMETER TO MONITOR	LOCATION	MONITORING ACTIVITIES	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	FREQUENCY	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY
		Clearly identifying conditions that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;			
Drainage system operational	Office site (outside and inside of building)	<p>Check for gutter, downspout, storm lateral pipe, sanitary lateral pipe, toilet, sink etc;</p> <p>Check for main stormwater catchment drain and the main roadside drainage in front and lateral side of the office site.</p>	Inspection and clean out of open channel drainage	After significant rain events and 6-monthly to remove sediment.	MAL
Decommission and Rehabilitation of temporary laydown site	Location of work	All machines, temporary storage, stockpiles, etc have been removed from the laydown site.	Visual inspection	Soon after completion of construction and certification of the office building being conducive for use.	SIART PMU-Engineer

7.0. ESMP IMPLEMENTATION

120. The environmental assessment has determined that the sub-project will have less than significant (minor) impacts on the local environment. The ESMP includes: (i) implementation arrangement, mitigating measures to be implemented, and (iii) required monitoring associated with the mitigating measures. It also describes institutional roles and responsibilities during pre-construction, construction, and operation phases.

7.1. Institutional Arrangement

121. The MOFT is the Project executing agency and MAL is the implementing agency, operating through the SIART PMU which consists of various experts.

7.1.1. Project Management Unit

122. MAL has established a PMU to prepare and implement the SIART Project. The PMU consist of the Project Manager and all other officers from various expertise. The PMU includes an Environment Safeguards Officer (ESO) whose key role is to closely coordinate with the project's Social Safeguards Officer and Communications Officer to develop and implement Environmental and Social awareness and capacity development within the PMU and the Provincial Project Team (PPT). The ESO ensures the project implementation is in full alignment with the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and other Environmental and Social (E&S) instruments applicable to SIART. The ESO is expected to lead the implementation of the projects ESMF in accordance with the World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and the Solomon Islands legal requirements.

7.1.2. Construction Contractor

123. The contractor undertaking the works for the construction of the Malaita MAL Provincial Office will be responsible for ensuring that their activities comply with the environmental safeguard requirements of the contract including the technical specifications. The contractor will prepare a CESMP for review and approval by the PMU and the WB. The CESMP will be activity, site and subproject-specific and detail how the contractor intends to meet the environmental management requirements identified in this ESMP. It will be designed to ensure that appropriate environmental management practices are applied throughout the construction period. The CESMP will include all of the site-specific and sub- plans necessary to meet the standards and targets set out in this ESMP. The contractor will be required to employ a full-time environmental health and safety officer (EHSO) to ensure compliance with all requirements concerning environmental, health and safety, and labour regulations during construction.

7.1.3. Environment and Conservation Division

124. As the national agency responsible for environment and conservation, the ECD will need to be involved in the various aspects of the environmental management activities. Under the requirements of the Environment Act 1998, the ECD issues Development Consent for prescribed developments. For this sub-project, SIART project is seeking exemption from the development consent process in which case the Project's ESO will submit a development process to the ECD to seek the necessary exemption.

125. Furthermore, the ECD will need to be consulted during the construction phase of the sub-project to ensure that all monitoring requirements are adhered to. It is the role of the ECD to assist in auditing the implementation and compliance to the ESMP. The SIART safeguards normally carries out monitoring as a requirement of the WB safeguards policy to ensure the sub-project is implemented without compromising the bio-physical and socio-economic environment.

7.1.4. Malaita Provincial Government

126. The Provincial Government is the administrative arm of the province and manages development occurring

at the Provincial land. A building permit or consent is given when a plan is being approved by the board or provincial assembly. SIART is responsible for liaising with the Provincial Government of Malaita to ensure necessary Plan and a development proposal is submitted for a building permit. Otherwise, discussion with the provincial government through MAL executive can see the building permit be exempted as this is a national project.

7.1.5. Royal Solomon Islands Police Force

127. Solomon Islands, especially Guadalcanal and the Western Province is a scene of bitter fighting during World War II so occurrence of UXO cannot be ruled out. It is possible bombs/ammunition were left behind after the war. Since these ammunitions are risks to development, it is important a UXO survey and clearance is carried out before construction commences. As for Malaita, war was not fought there. In the past, UXO survey were carried out there but no ammunitions were found. Therefore, for this sub-project, there is no need of UXO survey but a chance find procedure (Annex 3) will be implemented by the contractor in case of any accidental finding. Should UXO be discovered during the construction, the contractor is to immediately cordon off the area, arrange the evacuation of nearby residences and inform the RSIPF of the find.

128. A summary of the environmental management responsibilities for the Project is presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Summary of environmental management responsibilities in the Project

Project Implementation Agency	Roles and Responsibility
Ministry of Finance and Treasury (executing agency)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide and monitor overall project execution Financial and procurement oversight. • Ensure flow of funds to the implementing agency and the timely availability of counterpart funding. • Review and coordinate bid evaluations.
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for overall project implementation and monitoring at the implementing agency level. • Ensure adequate funding available for the PMU. • Submit semi-annual and annual monitoring reports to WB. • Assist in resolving complaints brought through the GRM that have not been resolved at lower levels.
SIART Project Management Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for overall office building construction supervision and monitoring E&S compliance monitoring by the contractor. • Responsible for overall project management, implementation and monitoring. • Responsible for supervision of construction progress by the contractor. • Responsible for application for a Development Consent (DC) or to seek exemption of the DC process. • Update the SS-ESMP based on the detailed design and submit to WB for clearance. • Ensure environmental safeguard concerns are incorporated in the detailed engineering design. • Ensure updated environmental assessments and ESMP's and development consent conditions (if any) are integrated into bid documents • Disclose safeguard documents, as appropriate

Project Implementation Agency	Roles and Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct awareness and consultations as per the project's SEP. • Submit semi-annual progress report to WB. • Review and clear off contractor's CESMP. • Evaluate the contractors' overall work schedules relative to the requirements of the approved CEMP. • PMU ESO to provide training for contractors' environment health and safety officer to ensure they understand the SS-ESMP requirements. • Ensure contractor's implementation of SS-ESMP/CESMP. • Ensure corrective action requests/instructions to contractor for non - conformances or breaches of the contract or CESMP are undertaken. • Submit semi -annual monitoring reports to WB • Compile project's environmental compliance performance upon completion of the construction activities monthly reports. • Implement the GRM and maintain records of complaints/grievances. Ensure the contractor observes the GRM requirements • Ensure contractor compliance with required resources for mitigation measures as reflected in the CESMP and prepare monitoring reports as required.
Project Steering Committee (PSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing strategic and policy direction and oversight for Project implementation in accordance with the provisions of project Financing Agreement and the Project Implementation Manual. • Project Steering Committee is chaired by the Permanent Secretary of MAL and include at least one representative from each of the following ministries: (i) Ministry of Finance and Treasury; (ii) Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination; (iii) Ministry of Infrastructure Development; (iv) Ministry of Health and Medical Services; (v) Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening; and (vi) Ministry of Education, as well as the provincial secretary of each of the Project Provinces.
Provincial Project Team (PPT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PPT involve in overall coordination of the Project activities within the respective Project Province, all with terms of reference, composition and resources satisfactory to the Association.
Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and submit prior to construction the CESMP for review by PMU's ESO and clearance from WB. • Understand the SS-ESMP requirements and allocate necessary resources (budget and staff) for implementation. • Designate and maintain a full -time Environmental Health and Safety Officer (EHSO) to ensure compliance with all

Project Implementation Agency	Roles and Responsibility
	<p>requirements concerning environmental, health and safety, and labour regulations during construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EHSO also to provide capacity building and training for workers on SS-ESMP requirements as required. • Implement construction activities with the required mitigation measures • Conduct environmental monitoring as required by SS-ESMP and approved CESMP • Act promptly on complaints and grievances concerning the construction activities in accordance with the project's GRM and ensure that the contractor's GRM register is kept up to date. • Submit monthly progress reports on CESMP/SS-ESMP implementation to PMU.
ECD-MECDM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processing application for development consent which may include a Public Environment Report (PER)/Environment Impact Statement (EIS) or a Development Proposal seeking exemption from the development consent process and may grant development consent with or without conditions. • Monitors construction progress for compliance with the terms of the issued development consent (if a DC is granted with conditions). • Monitors implementation of the mitigation measures, SS-ESMP and approved CESMP in general.
The World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and clear IEEs/EMPs. • Review bidding documents and CEMPs. • Review executing agency and implementing agency's submissions for procurement of goods, equipment, works and services • Provide environmental and social safeguards capacity building to the PMU during missions and remotely. • Conducts project review missions, midterm review mission and project completion review mission to assess project implementation progress of all outputs, compliance of project to covenants including safeguards requirements. • Review and disclose semi-annual monitoring reports.

7.2. ESMP Monitoring and Reporting

129. Throughout the construction period, the SIART PMU Engineer who shall act as the Supervision Engineer will include results of monthly ESMP monitoring, along with the details of any incidents report by the Contractor, in a monthly report for submission to the SIART Project Manager, MAL Executive and WB Project Support Team. The format of the monthly report shall be agreed with all agencies but is recommended to include the following aspects:

- ✓ Description and results of the SS-ESMP monitoring activities undertaken during the month (this will include results of daily CESMP monitoring by the contractor);
- ✓ Status of implementation of relevant environmental and social mitigation measures pertaining to the works;
- ✓ Key environmental problems or social issues encountered and actions taken to rectify problems;
- ✓ Summary of non-compliance notifications issued to the Contractor during the month, actions taken and non-compliances closed out;
- ✓ Summary of complaints received, actions taken and complaints closed out;
- ✓ Key environmental and social issues to be addressed in the coming month;
- ✓ Training records along with gender and age disaggregated employment statistics;
- ✓ Health and Safety Indicators;
- ✓ Summary of consultation / stakeholder engagement undertaken;
- ✓ Copies of ESMP inspection reports (including LMP requirements);
- ✓ Summary of reported incidents, actions taken and recommendations for follow up, and;
- ✓ Before project implementation photos, during project implementation photos, and completion photos of works.

130. The contractor needs to keep a day-to-day record of all happenings in relation to the execution of works. This day-to-day record is to include any environmental events that may arise in the course of the day, including incidents and response, complaints and inspections completed.

131. There are monitoring requirements associated with this SS-ESMP that are applicable once SIART has concluded, and normal office operations has begun. At this operational stage, there is no safeguard monitoring and it is recommended that Safeguards Monitoring be incorporated into existing MAL operational processes and cost. This SS-ESMP should be updated as and when necessary to reflect the SIART environmental and social monitoring and reporting processes before the completion of the project.

132. The SIART PMU is responsible for quarterly progress reports to the WB. This quarterly progress report will include a section on safeguard compliance and issues. This section will cover (as a minimum):

- ✓ The overall compliance with implementation of the ESMP;
- ✓ Any environmental or social issues arising as a result of project works and how these issues will be remedied or mitigated, and;
- ✓ OHS performance.

7.3. Schedule and ESMP Implementation Budget

133. The construction period of the provincial MAL office will take twelve (12) months. The supervision engineer (SIART PMU- Engineer) will need to do monthly supervisory visit to check for construction progress. The project's ESO will also need to do monthly site visit to the location of works to undertake compliance monitoring to ensure the contractor adheres to the mitigation measures identified in SS-ESMP are implemented. The SS-ESMP implementation budget will as per the bidding cost of the contractor. The SIART PMU will be required to set aside implementation budget to cater for site visit by the project engineer and the project's ESO. A detailed Plan will be produced by the SIART engineer and the ESO regarding site visits during construction period and the relevant budget/cost for monitoring the implementation of the SS-ESMP.

7.4. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

134. The SIART Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be implemented for the new office construction works. Stakeholder engagement will be ongoing for the duration of the project. Throughout the implementation of

these works, ongoing and meaningful stakeholder engagement will be critical to the review of detailed designs, the selection of mitigation options for identified social and environmental impacts and the prioritisation of investments for funding and implementation scheduling. It is important that the affected communities including women and vulnerable groups are made aware about the proposed development. It shall be the role of the Social Safeguards Officer (SSO) to carry out such consultations. SIART PMU will be responsible for ensuring meaningful consultations be carried out throughout all stages of the sub-project.

7.4.1. Key outcome of SIART Consultations to Date

135. The PMU Team and the WB Project Support Team (PST) meet with the Malaita Provincial Government Team in June 2023. At the meeting the PMU Team and the WB PST introduced the SIART Project to the leaders of the province including the Project's objectives. In addition, the team also inform the provincial government about the proposed construction of the Malaita MAL provincial office as per sub-component 1.2: Infrastructure Investments as per the project's Financing Agreement. The outcomes of these engagement are summarised below;

Malaita Provincial Government Courtesy Meeting – 13th June 2023

- ✓ Representing the Malaita Provincial Government (MPG) in the absence of the Hon. Premier (Martin Fini) were the Deputy Premier of Malaita Province (Mr Joe Hereau) and Deputy Provincial Secretary (Mr David Filia Tuita) appreciate the team courtesy to the Provincial Office.
- ✓ The Acting Premier welcomed the news on behalf of the provincial government, stating, that if materialised, will be a milestone for the province achieving its development aspirations for the future. It was highlighted by the Deputy Premier that the office is an important technical office which once constructed and operational will help the farmers with agricultural services that is mostly needed by farmers around the province.

136. The courtesy and information meeting with representatives of the Malaita Provincial Government was successfully completed on the 13th June 2023. The Deputy Premier on behalf of the Province and the people of Malaita stressed that they welcome the proposed construction of the new office for MAL at Auki. He stressed that they want a building that will last, regardless of who the contractor is. There is a strong appreciation to the World Bank for their continuous support especially for the very important proposal and the SIART PMU works are highly anticipated.

7.5. Disclosure and Consultation

137. Ensure that public consultation and disclosure communication is completed at regular intervals with full involvement of SIART PMU Social Safeguards Officer to ensure that the public are fully aware of the works. Consultations will be conducted after this document is finalized, and it will be an on-going process. It should include all aspects of the sub-project including the construction works site and the nearby residents and business houses. Consultation shall include raising awareness of the project GRM, how to complain and how complaints will be managed. In all instances, consultations will be designed to ensure free, prior and informed consent of the affected community with the aim to maintain the broad community support for the sub-project. Table 10 below provides an indicative consultation Plan for the sub-project.

Table 10: Indicative Consultation Plan

No.	Consultation activity	Targeted audience	Responsibility
Pre-construction Stage			
1	Consultation on proposed sub-project	Premier/Provincial Secretary and executive members	PMU, WB team

2	Consultation on preparation of ESMP	Provincial government- PS, Heads of Departments of the province	Environmental and Social Safeguards officers
3	ESMP disclosure	Provincial government, Churches, Hospital, Business houses, Residents	Environmental Safeguards officer
Construction Stage			
4	Induction training (CESMP, community health & safety, safety at work, community protocol and governance	Contractor workers	Environmental and Social Safeguards officers
5	Community/public awareness- health and safety	Auki residents	Social Safeguards officers
6	HIV/AIDS/STI awareness, SEA/SH, CAE, GBV	Contractor workers, Auki residents	Social Safeguards officers
7	Grievance Redress Mechanism	Contractor workers, residents, provincial government	Social Safeguards officer
Operation Stage			
8	Sustainability awareness	MAL officers, MAL management	MAL Executive

138. As part of the requirements of Solomon Islands law and WB policy, this SS-ESMP is to be publicly disclosed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) as the agency responsible for project preparation, and on the SIART project page hosted at the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) website. The Environment and Conservation Division (ECD) of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) is the responsible authority to publicly disclose all environmental and social reports. A public flyer and/or radio advert will alert the public to the disclosure of the instrument. Likewise, the SIART PMU will ensure that several copies of all prepared safeguard instruments are available locally at the Malaita MAL Extension office and easily accessible to affected groups and local Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

7.5.1. ESMP Disclosure

139. Consultations for the disclosure of the ESMP for the construction of the Auki MAL office were carried out on the 10th and 11th of January 2024 (Minutes of meetings in annex 13). Some of the key issues that were discussed during the consultations were noted and outlined below;

- The Auki community need to involve in monitoring the implementation of the sub-project and involve in solving complaints or addressing grievances. The involvement of the community will be an important milestone for ownership and sustainability of the MAL office development. The involvement of the community is paramount so that any hindrance that may arise from within the community that may stall the progress of the construction work can be addressed by the community committee.
- It was raised that Auki is the hotspot of communicable diseases such as the Sexual Transmitted Infection. Therefore, during the construction phase the PMU and the contractor must liaise with stakeholders such as the hospital, Redcross and the Solomon Islands Planned Parenthood Association (SIPPA) office in Auki to carry out awareness for the contractor and the community on HIV/AIDS/STIs.

- Induction training for the contractor is crucial and must be undertaken to ensure workers are aware about the importance of protecting the environment, respecting community protocol and aware about the health and safety issues that may arise due to workers integration into the community during the construction stage.

7.6. Grievance Redress Mechanism

7.6.1. Purpose

140. The purpose of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to address and record any complaint that may arise during the implementation of the SI ART Project. GRM works within the existing legal and cultural frameworks, providing an additional opportunity to resolve grievances at the community and project level. This GRM is prepared in accordance to the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). It shall be the role of the PMU Social Safeguards Officer to manage the GRM Register where all grievances are recorded

7.6.2. Objectives

141. The key objectives of the GRM are:

- ✓ To address complaints and grievances through consultation with all stakeholders including inform stakeholders of the solutions.
- ✓ Ensure transparency and accountability throughout the implementation of project amongst relevant stakeholders including project beneficiaries.
- ✓ Record, categorize and prioritize the grievances.
- ✓ To promote relations between the project implementers, executors and beneficiaries.

7.6.3. Fundamental Principles

142. The design of the GRM employed the following fundamental principle:

- **Openness and transparency** – The Project will record all complaints submitted, including their outcomes and details of time taken to consider and resolve the complaints. A regularly updated summary of this record will be posted on the project website. The project will take all complaints and view them as opportunities for project improvement.
- **Fairness** – All grievances will be accepted as submitted in good faith and will be assessed on their merits without regard to the complainant's identity or status. All complaints will be evaluated objectively in relation to relevant regulations and operational guidelines of the ART project. Where applicable, the standards of the World Bank's ESF will be applied to the resolution of grievances.
- **Accessibility** – The Project will make every effort to ensure that all project-affected persons and other stakeholders have access to the GRM. To this end, the GRM will accept grievances submitted verbally, in writing, by any suitable means of communication. Complaints may be made by or on behalf of an individual, an organization, or an institution such as media.
- **Responsiveness and effectiveness** – The Project will endeavor to process and respond to all grievances in a timely and effective manner. Receipts of all submissions will be acknowledged within 5 working days. Consideration of valid complaints by the GRM will occur within 30 working days, giving time for collecting and examining evidence if required. Additional time may be required for negotiation with aggrieved parties, but the resolution should not exceed 45 working

days.

- **Anonymity and confidentiality** – Individuals or institutions submitting complaints may request anonymity, in which case their names will not be made public. Confidentiality will also be observed during the period when the GRM is considering a case (e.g., the source and any person, contractors, or entity accused of wrongdoing should be protected).

7.6.4. Community

143. Local communities in the Solomon Islands have existing traditional and cultural ways of resolving issues. It is expected that some disputes at the community level will be resolved using these mechanisms, without the involvement of the contractor(s), and or Government representatives at local and national level.

7.6.5. Awareness

144. The GRM will be publicized among stakeholder group such as affected communities, government agencies and civil society organizations. Signs must be erected at the sites of all works providing the public with updated project information and summarizing the GRM process, including contact details of the PMU Social Safeguards officer (who is the PMU GRM focal person). Anyone will be able to lodge a complaint through a number of methods (including the complaints form, in person, by telephone in either English or Solomon Islands Pidgin). The PMU must provide a GRM that makes every effort not inhibit the lodgement of a complaint. The PMU Social Safeguard officer who will log the details, will maintain the Complaints and Grievance Register. This information will be included in PMU progress reports to the World Bank.

7.6.6. Grievance process and Timeframes

Step One: Resolution by Provincial MAL Extension officer

145. MAL Extension officers are normally the first layer of engagement at this level may include queries and complaints by groups or individuals. All grievances entering the process at this level will be recorded and tracked with project grievance forms. The complainant will be informed of the action taken by the MAL Extension Officer. Grievances to be resolved within 5 working days.

Step Two: Involvement of Provincial Chief Field Officer (CFO)

146. CFO will deal with grievances not resolved by the Provincial MAL Extension officer in the required time; with grievances with which the complainants are not satisfied with the actions taken by the Provincial MAL Extension officer. CFOs should take action on grievances brought to them in at least 10 working days. All complainants of grievances that cannot be resolved within 10 working days should be promptly advised that their complaints have been forwarded to PMU Social Safeguards officer.

Step Three: PMU Environment and Social Safeguards officers

147. Serious issues that cannot be resolved by CFO should be promptly referred to SIART PMU Environment and Social Safeguards officers who will within 10 working days to resolve the matter.

148. General public can bring serious claims and issues relating to the project to PMU Social Safeguards officer (PMU GRM focal person). If the complainant still disagrees with the Environment and Social Safeguards Officers' effort to solve the grievance the PMU Environment and Social Safeguard officers will develop a brief report accompanied by relevant grievance documents of that matter to be forwarded to the PMU Project Manager.

Step Four: PMU Project Manager

149. The Project Manager will deliberate on the brief report and the accompanied grievance documents sent to him/her by the PMU Environment and Social Safeguards Officers and may opt to consult with them if deemed necessary. A resolution will then be reached and communicated back to the aggrieved person. The project

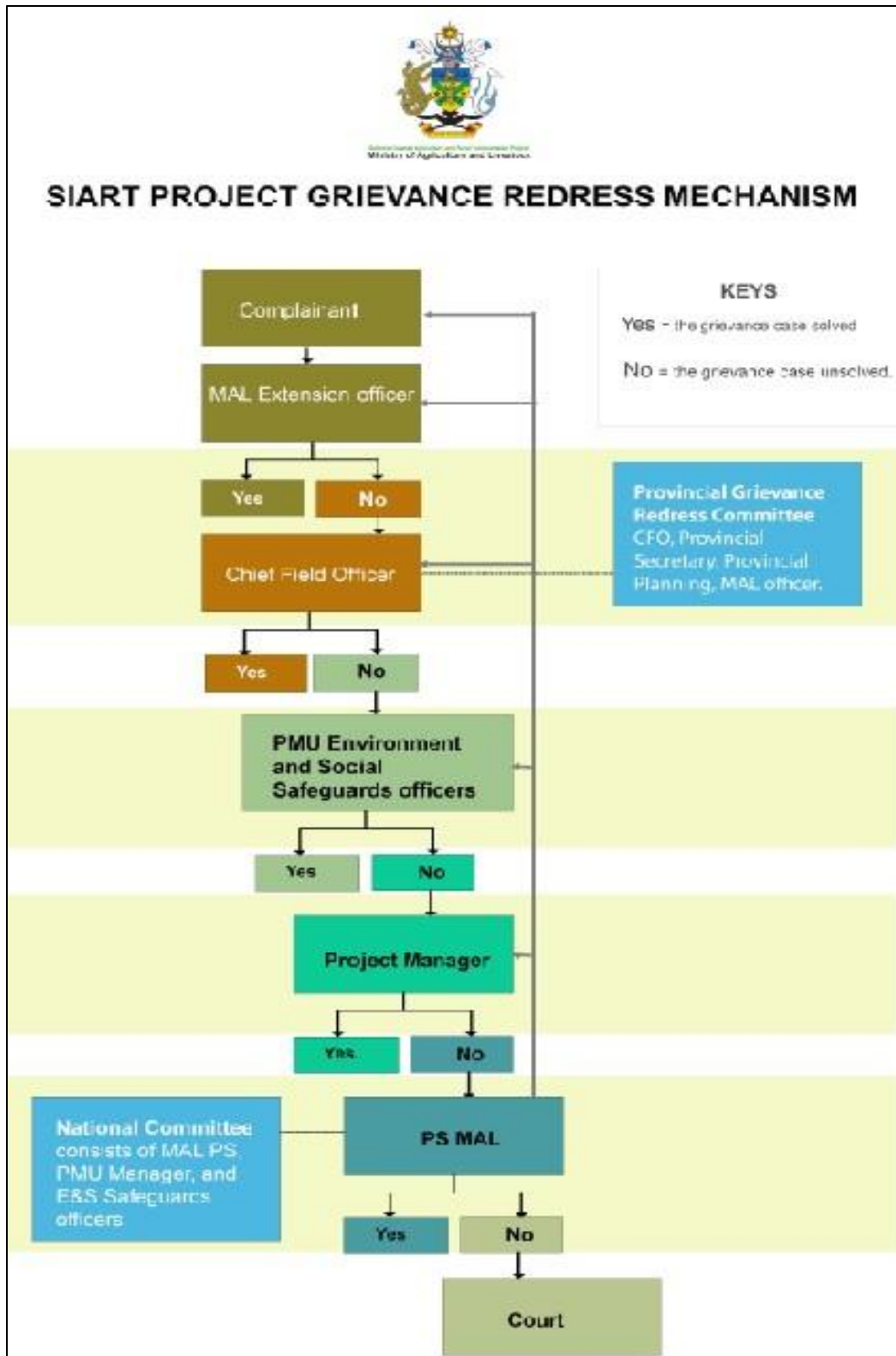
manager has 10 working days to resolve the matter. If the issue cannot be resolved or resolution is not accepted by the complainant, the project manager with the support of the Environment and Social Safeguards Officers will develop and inform the PS on Plan of Action (POA) to be taken.

Step Five: MAL Permanent Secretary

150. The PS MAL is required to address the concern within 1 month. The PMU SS officer will draft a revised POA to resolve the issue based on the PS MAL determination and take this POA to the complainant for resolution. In circumstances where measures outlined in the POA fail to satisfy the complainant, the aggrieved party is free to take his/her grievance to the Ombudsman's Office for mediation and a decision by the Ombudsman. The CFO will be advised to communicate and update the complainant relating to the resolution of the grievance. If the resolution at this stage is not accepted by the complainant, the PS MAL will forward his decision together with a POA to World Bank Office in Honiara for further deliberation and advice.

151. When all these steps are exhausted and still the Affected Person is not satisfied with the decisions made, he/she has the liberty to pursue his grievance to a relevant court of law at his own expenses.

Figure 20: Flow Chart of GRM



8.0. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

8.1. Capacity Development and Training

152. A Capacity Building and Training Plan for Environmental and Social Safeguards has been developed by the SIART PMU. Budget will be allocated for the proposed training and capacity development activities relating to the prevention of HIV, GBV, Human Trafficking, SEA/SH and CAE. The budget for this needs to be allocated and provided in the E&S Capacity Building and Training Plan that is prepared by the PMU and needs to be approved prior to tender. It is envisaged that these trainings need to happen at least two times during the life of the sub-project. One to take place before implementation of the sub-project and the other during construction of the office building.

153. The SIART PMU shall undertake training for key stakeholders and project team members to ensure effective implementation and technical understanding of the SS-ESMP requirements. Areas recommended for training include the following:

- World Bank's Safeguards Policies, in particular, those triggered and relevant to the Project;
- Project responsibilities to GBV prevention and training;
- Roles and responsibilities of different key agencies in safeguards implementation;
- How to effectively integrate the ESMP into project management, implementation, monitoring, and reporting;
- Management of the GRM;
- How to facilitate meaningful community consultations;
- Monitoring for ESMP compliance, and;
- Safeguard reporting requirements. SIART PMU will supply updates and status of training activities in their regular reports.

9.0. CONCLUSION

154. The sub-project covered in this ESMP Report offer benefits to Malaita Province by ensuring that there will be better agricultural services provided to farmers by MAL Extension officers when the office becomes operational. The environmental screening process has identified and addressed the minor nature of the environmental and social issues of the proposed sub-project.

155. Based on the potential environmental and social impacts and risks of the proposed sub-project, there are no significant negative environmental and social impacts or risks that cannot be mitigated or managed. The SS-ESMP prepared was used as the basis for preparation of the CESMP to be prepared by the contractor. Monitoring and reporting of the approved CESMP ensured that the project will be implemented in an environmentally acceptable manner. Initial consultation with the provincial government has been undertaken and it shall be the role of the PMU's Social Safeguards Officer to undertake consultation prior to construction and will do so during construction period in collaboration with the contractor's EHSO.

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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: IMPACTS SCREENING FORM

Location of Village and Province: Auki, Malaita Province

Date: 13 June 2023

Screened by: Frank Omelanga, CFO Malaita Province

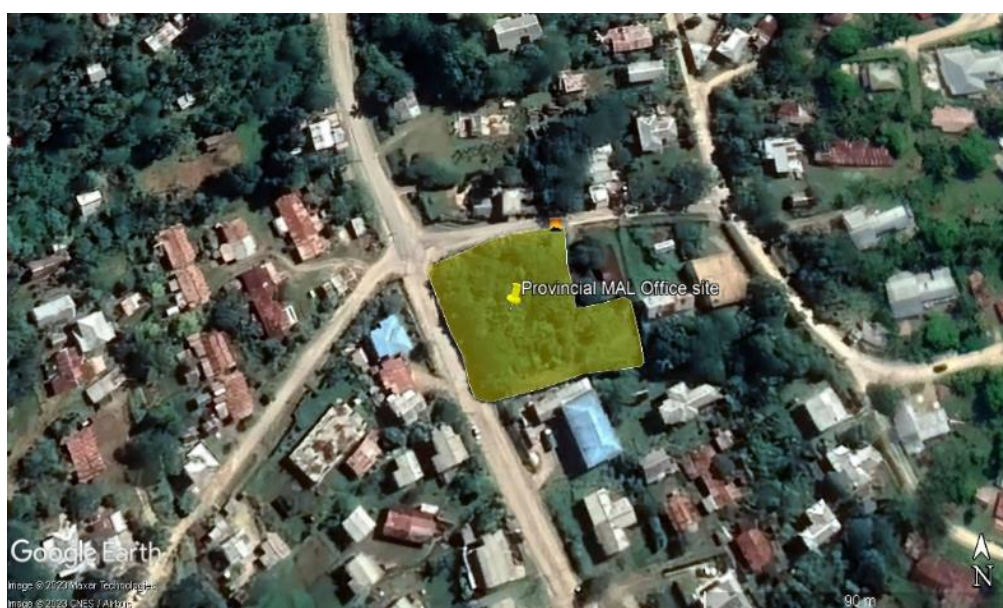
IMPACTS SCREENING FORM

Filled in by Provincial MAL Officer: Frank Omelanga, CFO Malaita Province

Checked and Verified by the Provincial MAL Chief Field Officer/Environmental and Social Safeguards Consultant: Steve Sae

Sub-project name and a brief description: Malaita MAL Provincial Office

- The site has an approximate area of 0.3 Ha and is located on an existing provincial land where the former MAL provincial office was built.
- There is no need of land acquisition and resettlement as the land is owned by the provincial government.
- The land is vacant, a site of former Provincial MAL office that was burnt down recently. Some people from the public have sought permission from the CFO to utilize the site to grow some subsistence crops. A one-month notice has been served to the APs to harvest their crops and move out of the site.
- There is no presence of species of significant conservation values in the area. It is mainly composed of tertiary regrowth of mostly shrubs.
- The habitat is highly modified and degraded of its original state due to years of exposure to development activities and is in the heart of Auki Township.
- There is no waterway and no sighting of sink-holes at the site and nearby.
- It is an excellent site for the MAL provincial office to be constructed.



Location of Village and Province:

Provincial MAL Officer should fill in this form during or after visiting the subproject site.

Subject	Screening Questions	Yes	No	Note/Comment (column to be completed with additional information where the response to a screening question is yes)

CONSTRUCTION PHASE				
	Will the subproject:			(guidance are given below)
1. Vegetation cover, trees, insects, animal	Remove vegetation cover, cut down trees for timber or site clearance?		No	<i>There is no rare plant species or forest in the area, hence no trees for timber. It will however, involve clearance of secondary and tertiary regrowths all of which are grasses and sedges as well as shrubs. None of which have any significant conservation values.</i>
	Affect cropland with waste and wastewater?		No	<i>There is no cropland in the area</i>
	Disturb wildlife, insects such as snakes?		No	<i>There is no crucial wildlife in the area. It was an existing land where the former MAL office was being built.</i>
2. natural resources	Be located near forest or least disturbed /nature reserve area?		No	<i>No forest area nearby and the site has a highly modified habitat</i>
3. Landscape	Cause significant changes to, or negatively affect the landscape of the area?		No	<i>The site has development footprint, thus, there will be no significant changes to landscape.</i>
4.Solid waste	Generate solid waste such as excavated soil, unused materials		No	<i>The construction of the office will involve stripping of overburden including soils, stones and mostly plant materials. The overburdens will be transported to an approved dumpsite in consultation with the Malaita Provincial Government.</i>
5. Hazardous wastes	Generate hazardous waste such as batteries, unused paints, oil, lubricant etc.	Yes		<i>Some hazardous materials will be used during construction of the building such as paints and lubricants. However, there will be a Hazardous Waste Material</i>

				<i>Management Plan that will be in placed to provide procedure on how to properly manage and dispose off hazardous waste.</i>
6.Wastewater	Generate wastewater from the site? e.g. lubricant etc.	Yes		<i>There is potential for wastewater emanating from concrete mixing machine including lubricants. However, this will be properly controlled with ditches surrounding the concrete mixing site to trap the waste water and disposed-off correctly</i>
7.Dust and smoke	Cause increased dust level at the site, or generate smoke	Yes		<i>The site is composed of thin layer of top soil (humus layer) with mixture of rocks of pebbles and cobbles sizes overlain on surface to sub-surface weakly developed limestones. Therefore, it is believed that dust will be an issue during site clearance. There will also be dust coming from construction materials such as cements/concretes, gravels and spoils. No smoke is expected to be generated from this sub-project.</i>
8.Noise and vibration	Generate high noise and vibration	Yes		<i>Noise and vibration will be an issue; however, they are assessed as low risk. Noise will mainly come from concrete mixing machine, power tools used for cutting timbers, drilling and from plants that will be used in transporting aggregates and clearance. Vibration will mainly come from plants transporting aggregates to the site and from plants that will be</i>

				<i>used for clearing surfaces in preparation for the construction works. Nearest residential buildings are 50 meters away. To mitigate those risks, construction works will only happen between 8am – 5pm to coincide with the normal daytime hours noise and vibration coming from vehicular noise and vibration of Auki town.</i>
9. Erosion risks	Disturb slopes?		No	<i>No existence of significant slope in the area. The site is gently sloping towards western direction but the geology containing limestone renders erosion as insignificant.</i>
10. Water quality	Cause water pollution by construction waste and materials loaded at the construction site		No	<i>There are no waterways at the site and no existence of sink holes.</i>
11. Local flooding	Increase localised flooding risk by temporary/permanent loading of construction materials/wastes		No	<i>The sub-project does not pose any flooding risk due to lack of presence of surface water at the site.</i>
12. Water quantity	a. Withdraw groundwater in a coastal area that may lead to the risk of salinity intrusion		No	<i>The construction of the office building will not involve withdrawal of groundwater from the coastal area. It will however withdraw freshwater from the Kwaibala water source</i>
	b. Extract or use a large amount of water in local river/streams may cause shortage to water supply to other users in the locality?		No	<i>The construction work will only require some amount of freshwater purposely for concrete mixing and these will have negligible impact on water quantity from the Kwaibala water source. The water source has been used by many previous and current construction works happening</i>

				<i>around Auki town and the water quantity was never affected at all.</i>
13. Social disturbance	a. Disrupt local traffic/ transportation/ pedestrian traffic		No	<i>The subproject will not disrupt local traffic/transportation or pedestrian traffic as it happens away from the road and from pedestrian footpath.</i>
	b. Disrupt the operation of local water supply system		No	<i>The operation of local water supply system is controlled by the Solomon Water Authority and this sub-project will not in any way disrupt the operation of local water supply system.</i>
	c. Disrupt the operation of local irrigation system		No	<i>The site for this sub-project is within Auki town and there is no existence of irrigation system or farmland ion or nearby the sub-project site</i>
	d. Disrupt the operation of local drainage system		No	<i>The local drainage system is well defined and the construction works will not affect the operation of this drainage system</i>
	e. Disrupt local farming activities		No	<i>There is no existence of local farming activities within or nearby the sub-project site</i>
	f. Disrupt community meetings/social events		No	<i>The subproject will not disrupt community meetings or social events as the site is away from any meeting or social events halls such as the church halls or magistrate court hall which are farther away.</i>
	g. Affect community security?		No	<i>The subproject will not affect community security. The security of Auki town comes under the mandate of the Royal Solomon Islands Police force</i>

				who are patrolling Auki town on a daily basis
14. Safety to community	Cause safety risk to the community	Yes		<p><i>The construction will pose safety risk to the community especially from service trucks and larger truck transporting materials to the construction site- traffic risk. Also, there could be children or other persons who may wander to the site.</i></p> <p><i>Worker can cause conflict with people from the community which may lead to unwanted situation e.g., fighting etc.</i></p>
15. Public health	Cause concerns on public health/ sanitation /hygiene in the local community	Yes		<i>The construction workers may transmit HIV/AIDS/STIs to the receiving community or risk of passing COVID19.</i>
16. Worker's health & safety	Cause workers health and safety concerns	Yes		There are many work-related hazards at the construction site such as falling object, working with height, power tools, rocks, reinforcement from old building etc. that are safety concern for workers. There is also risk for workers to transmit communicable diseases to other fellow workers. All workers must be supplied with full PPE and will be provided with food and water for drinking.
17. PCR	Impact cultural sites such as church, historical site, graveyard, etc.		No	The site is devoid of any cultural sites such as church, tambu site or graveyard. It is a land owned by the Provincial Government and the former MAL office was built there but was burnt down few years ago.

18. Community support	Does the project enjoy broad community support?	Yes		Consultation was carried out by the PMU with the Malaita Provincial Government and with the MAL Extension office and it was accepted that the MAL Provincial office be reconstructed at the site.
19. Sustainability	Does the community have a plan for the management and maintenance of assets after implementation?	NA		This is not a community project but a national project which is fully supported by both the national and the provincial government. The government will bear the responsibility for maintenance of the asset
20. Land acquisition	Does the subproject involve voluntary land acquisition		NO	This is a provincial land which is earmarked for MAL provincial office. It is a former MAL office space and thus does not require land acquisition
Others:		NA		
OPERATION PHASE				
	<i>Will the subproject:</i>			
1. Water/soil pollution	Generate wastewater from the site? e.g. slaughterhouse wastewater, fertilizer runoff etc.		No	It is an office, hence will not generate wastewater or fertilizer runoff.
2. Waste	Generate solid waste e.g. slaughterhouse waste	Yes		There will be solid waste such as plastics, tins, papers etc but proper waste management will be established such as provision of bins where all solid wastes will be segregated and disposed off routinely.
3. Nuisance noise, odour	Result in noise or odour impacts to nearby receivers (houses, schools, community facilities etc.)		No	This is an office; therefore, it is expected that noise impact will be negligible. Houses, schools and community facilities are farther away.

4. unhygienic conditions, public health risks			No	The MAL office will have ancillary staffs whose role is to maintain the office space, landscaping and do clean up and ensure all waste are disposed off on a routine basis
5. Worker's health & safety	Require training and health and safety management for workers to allow for safe operation	Yes		Office workers need to be trained on managing simple but important office risks such as slipping, tripping, falling, ergonomic risk, indoor air pollution, fire safety etc
6. visual impacts		Yes		The impact will be positive as there will be a good standard office with attractive landscaping surround the area.
7. Conflict with downstream water users?			No	No waterways in the area or nearby
8. Others				NA

Conclusion: Based on the above screening preparation of the below ESF documents/instruments is recommended:

- ECOP (in the ESMF) (Solomon Islands & WB)

- ESIA/ESMP (Solomon Islands/WB)
An ESMP is duly recommended
- Full EIA incorporating ESMP (Solomon Islands)

- Waste or Wastewater Management Plan
Waste Management Plan is recommended
- Land Commitment Letter (in the ESMF)
Land commitment letter is required

ANNEX 2: CONSENT LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER OF LANDS



MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING & SURVEY

P O Box G 38
Honiara
SOLOMON ISLANDS

Date: 11 July 2023

Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture Livestock
PO Box G13
Honiara

Dear Sir,

RE: MAL office development, Auki, Malaita Province

I refer to a request put through our Lands Office in Auki from your Ministry. I gather you are seeking land title over an area in which you wish to build a new office, on top of an area previously occupied by your Ministry's office.

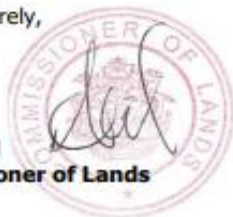
I am informed that the land in question is part of the remainder parcel in Registry map 171-1. This area, as well as the road network around it, are owned by the Commissioner of Lands for the Solomon Islands Government. Your Ministry has every right to rebuild on the site where your office previously stood. Individual Ministries do not hold land titles, rather all Ministries use land owned by the Commissioner of Lands. As such, there is no need to subdivide the land to create a new parcel because the new parcel and the remainder parcel will be identical in terms of ownership. The only surveying you may wish to undertake would be to confirm the size and shape of the general area for redevelopment.

I trust this letter serves your purpose of having the confidence in the ownership of the land for your future developments.

Yours sincerely,

Alan McNeil

Commissioner of Lands



ANNEX 3: CHANCE FIND PROCEDURE

The following Chance find Procedure (CHF) would be applicable if artifacts or objects are exposed during the construction phase. The contractor and relevant stakeholders will follow the procedures described below:

Stop the construction activities in the area of the chance find.

Delineate the discovered site or area.

Notify village leaders and secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a nightguard or other relevant protection shall be present.

Notify the Community Extension Worker or Extension Officer, who in turn would notify the Provincial MAL (within 72 hours).

Contact the responsible authorities who would be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on the proper procedures to be carried out. This would require a preliminary evaluation of the findings to be performed by the Ministry of Culture and tourism. The significance and importance of the findings should be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage, including the aesthetic, historical, scientific or research, social and economic values.

Ensure that decisions on how to handle the finding be taken by the responsible authorities. This could include changes in the layout (such as when the finding is an irremovable remain of cultural or archaeological importance) conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage

Implementation for the authority decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing; and

Construction work will resume only after authorization is given by the responsible authorities concerning heritage protection.

During the project supervision, the two E&S Consultants shall monitor the above regulations relating to the treatment of any chance find encountered are observed. Relevant findings will be recorded and included in the progress reports for submitting to the World Bank for review.

There is also the potential to encounter UXO during construction. While construction sites are expected to be swept for and cleared of UXOs, a chance finds procedure for handling the UXOs in accordance with national legislation will be the responsibility of the contractor. Ultimately, MAL or the project staff will be responsible for the supervision and monitoring of the contractor.

ANNEX 4: GBV CODE OF CONDUCT AND ACTION PLAN

CODES OF CONDUCT AND ACTION PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTING

ESHS AND OHS STANDARDS, AND

PREVENTING GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON

PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRY TRANSPORT PROJECTS

Background

The purpose of these *Codes of Conduct and Action Plan for Implementing ESHS and OHS Standards, and Preventing Gender Based Violence* is to introduce a set of key definitions, core Codes of Conduct, and guidelines for application on WB financed transport projects in Pacific Island Countries that:

- i. clearly define obligations on all project staff (including sub-contractors and day workers) with regard to implementing the project's environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) and occupational health and safety (OHS) requirements, and;
- ii. help prevent, report and address Gender Based Violence (GBV) within the work site and in its immediate surrounding communities.

The application of these Codes of Conduct will help ensure the project meets its ESHS and OHS objectives, as well as preventing and/or mitigating the risks of GBV on the project and in the local communities.

These Codes of Conduct are to be adopted by all those working on the project—including subcontractors—and are meant to:

- i. create awareness of the ESHS and OHS expectations on the project;
- ii. create common awareness about GBV and:
 - (a) ensure a shared understanding that GBV has no place on the project; and,
 - (b) create a clear system for identifying, responding to, and sanctioning GBV incidents.

Ensuring that all project staff understand the values of the project, understanding expectations for all employees, and acknowledging the consequences for violations of these values, will help to create smoother, more respectful and productive project implementation thereby helping ensure that the project's development objectives will be achieved.

Definitions

The following definitions apply:

ESHS and General Project

Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS): an umbrella term covering issues related to the impact of the project on the environment, communities and workers.

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS): OHS is concerned with protecting the safety, health and welfare of people engaged in work or employment, and the surrounding communities. The enjoyment of these standards at the highest levels is a basic human right that should be accessible by each worker.

Key Documents:

- **Project Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP):** The safeguards document prepared prior to project approval by the WB identifying the activities to be undertaken, key risks (based on ESIA if available), and their mitigation measures.
- **Contractors Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP):** the plan prepared by the contractor outlining how they will implement the works activities in accordance with the project's environmental and social management plan (ESMP). The CESMP also contains a number of management plans, in particular, the OHS Management Plan.
- **Codes of Conduct:** the Codes of Conduct adopted for the project (or individual companies) covering the commitment of the company, and the responsibilities of managers and individuals with regards to ESHS, OHS and GBV.

Key Project Actors:

- **Consultant:** is as any firm, company, organization or other institution that has been awarded a contract to provide consulting services to the project, and has hired managers and/or employees to conduct this work.
- **Contractor:** is any firm, company, organization or other institution that has been awarded a contract to conduct infrastructure development works for the project and has hired managers and/or employees to conduct this work. This also includes sub-contractors hired to undertake activities on behalf of the contractor.
- **Manager:** is any individual offering labour to the contractor or consultant, on or off the work site, under a formal or informal employment contract and in exchange for a salary, with responsibility to control or direct the activities of a contractor's or consultant's team, unit, division or similar, and to supervise and manage a pre-defined number of employees.
- **Employee:** is any individual offering labour to the contractor or consultant within country on or off the work site, under a formal or informal employment contract or arrangement, typically, but not necessarily (e.g. including unpaid interns and volunteers), in exchange for a salary, with no responsibility to manage or supervise other employees.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): is the process established by a project to receive and address complaints related to the project—not just GBV but related to any aspect of the project. The GRM needs to: (i) allow for multiple channels to receive complaints; (ii) be readily accessible, allowing

complaints to be made in different ways; and, (iii) have appropriate protocols to handle GBV complaints including empathetic listening and assurance of confidentiality.

Work Site: is the area in which infrastructure development works are being conducted, as part of the project. Consulting assignments are considered to have the areas in which they are active as their work sites.

Work Site Surroundings: is the ‘Project Area of Influence’ which are any area, urban or rural, directly affected by the project, including all human settlements found in it.

GBV

Key definitions: With reference to the focus areas for in Figure 1, there are a number of key definitions for understanding GBV:

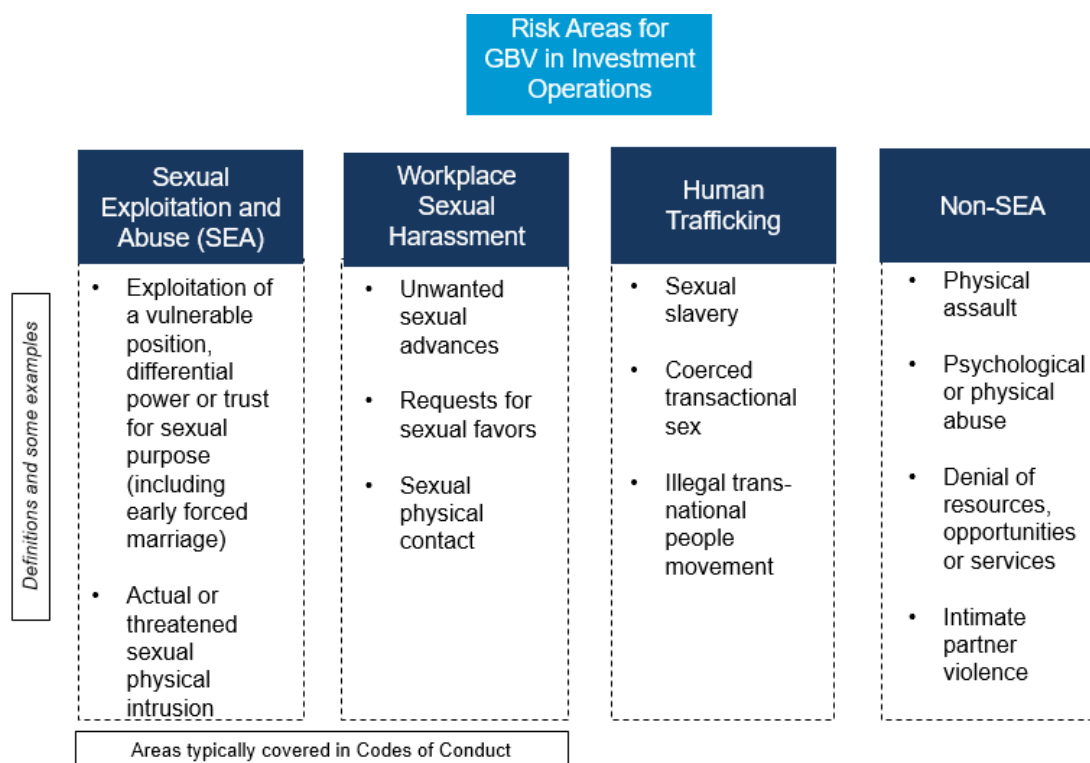


Figure 1: Types of GBV that may be Exacerbated by Investment Operations

Codes of Conduct Focus

These Codes of Conduct specifically focus on the following forms of GBV - Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment as they represent high risk areas in the context of investment operations.

- **Gender Based Violence (GBV):** is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (that is, gender) differences between male and female individuals. GBV includes acts that inflict physical, mental, or sexual harm or suffering; threats of such acts; and coercion and other deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA): Sexual exploitation is a facet of GBV that is defined as any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust for sexual purposes, including but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. In the context of WB supported projects, SEA occurs against a beneficiary or member of the community.

- **Sexual abuse** is further defined as the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.
- **Child sexual abuse:** is defined by the age of the survivor. It includes different forms of sexual violence, involves either explicit force or coercion or cases in which the survivor cannot consent because of his or her age. Sexual activity with anyone below the age of 18, except in cases of pre-existing marriage, constitutes child sexual abuse. Mistaken belief regarding the age of the child and/or receipt of consent from the child is not a defence.

Sexual harassment: occurs between personnel and staff on the project and involves any unwelcome sexual advance or unwanted verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. (e.g. looking somebody up and down; kissing; whistling and catcalls; in some instances, giving personal gifts). The distinction between the SEA and sexual harassment is important so that agency policies and staff trainings can include specific instruction on the procedures to report each.

- **Sexual favours:** is a form of sexual harassment and includes making promises of favourable treatment (e.g. promotion) or threats of unfavourable treatment (e.g. loss of job) dependent on sexual acts or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behaviour.

Child protection: Is an activity or initiative designed to protect children from any form of harm, particularly arising from child abuse and exploitation.

- **Child:** is used interchangeably with the term 'minor' and refers to a person under the age of 18. This is in accordance with Article 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- **Child Abuse and Exploitation:** the physical, sexual or psychological harm of children including using for profit, labour, sexual gratification, or some other personal or financial

advantage. This also includes other activities such as using computers, mobile phones, or video and digital cameras appropriately, and never to exploit or harass children or to access child pornography through any mediums

- **Grooming:** are behaviours that make it easier for a perpetrator to procure a child for sexual activity. For example, an offender might build a relationship of trust with the child, and then seek to sexualize that relationship (for example by encouraging romantic feelings or exposing the child to sexual concepts through pornography).
- **Online Grooming:** is the act of sending an electronic message to a recipient who the sender believes to be a minor, with the intention of developing a relationship of trust that can be abused by procuring the recipient to engage in or submit to sexual activity with another person, including but not necessarily limited to the sender. This includes engaging in online sexual activities, such as messages, videos and photos with sexual content either sent to or procured from a child.

Other definitions: In addressing the issues raised above related to GBV there are a number of considerations which need to be clearly defined:

Rape: non-consensual penetration (however slight) of the vagina, anus or mouth with a penis, other body part, or an object.

Consent: refers to when an adult makes an informed choice to agree freely and voluntarily to do something. In accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the WB considers that consent cannot be given by children under the age of 18, even if national legislation of the country into which the Code of Conduct is introduced has a lower age. Mistaken belief regarding the age of the child and consent from the child is not a defence. There is **no** consent when agreement is obtained through:

- The use of threats, force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, manipulation, deception, or misrepresentation,
- The use of a threat to withhold a benefit to which the person is already entitled, or,
- A promise made to the person to provide a benefit.

Perpetrator: the person(s) who commit(s) or threaten(s) to commit an act or acts of GBV.

Survivor/Survivors: the person(s) adversely affected by GBV. Women, men and children can be survivors of GBV.

GBV Service Provider: is an independent organization trusted by the local communities with the skills and resources to provide support to survivors of GBV, as well as training to reduce the risks of GBV.

Third-Party Monitor (TPM) or Independent Verification Agent (IVA): an organization commissioned to independently monitor and report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the GBV activities on the project. TPMs are financed independent of the project; IVAs are financed by the project.

Investigation and resolution of GBV allegations:

- **GBV Allegation Procedure:** is the prescribed procedure to be followed when reporting incidents of GBV.

- **Accountability Measures:** are the measures put in place to ensure the confidentiality of survivors and to hold contractors, consultants and the client responsible for instituting a fair system of addressing cases of GBV.
- **Response Protocol:** are the mechanisms set in place to respond to cases of GBV.
- **GCT:** a team established by the project to address GBV issues.

Codes of Conduct

This chapter presents three Codes of Conduct for use:

- i. **Company Code of Conduct:** Commits the company to addressing EHS, OHS and GBV issues;
- ii. **Manager's Code of Conduct:** Commits managers to implementing the Company Code of Conduct, as well as those signed by individuals; and,
- iii. **Individual Code of Conduct:** Code of Conduct for everyone working on the project, including managers.

ANNEX 5: COMPANY CODE OF CONDUCT

Implementing ESHS and OHS Standards

Preventing Gender Based Violence

The company is committed to ensuring that the project is implemented in such a way which minimizes any negative impacts on the local environment, communities, and its workers. This will be done by respecting the environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) standards, and ensuring appropriate occupational health and safety (OHS) standards are met. The company is also committed to creating and maintaining an environment where children under the age of 18 will be protected, and where Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and sexual harassment have no place. Improper actions towards children, SEA and sexual harassment are acts of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and as such will not be tolerated by any employee, sub-contractors, supplier, associate, or representative of the company.

Therefore, to ensure that all those engaged in the project are aware of this commitment, the company commits to the following core principles and minimum standards of behaviour that will apply to all company employees, associates, and representatives, including sub-contractors and suppliers, without exception:

General

1. The company—and therefore all employees, associates, representatives, sub-contractors and suppliers—commits to complying with all relevant national laws, rules and regulations.
2. The company commits to full implementing its CESMP as approved by the client.
3. The company commits to treating women, children (persons under the age of 18), and men with respect regardless of race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status. Acts of GBV are in violation of this commitment.
4. The company shall ensure that interactions with local community members are done with respect and non-discrimination.
5. Demeaning, threatening, harassing, abusive, culturally inappropriate, or sexually provocative language and behaviour are prohibited among all company employees, associates, and its representatives, including sub-contractors and suppliers.
6. The company will follow all reasonable work instructions (including regarding environmental and social norms).
7. The company will protect and ensure proper use of property (for example, to prohibit theft, carelessness or waste).

Health and Safety

8. The company will ensure that the project's OHS Management Plan is effectively implemented by company's staff, as well as sub-contractors and suppliers.
9. The company will ensure that all persons on-site wear prescribed and appropriate personal protective equipment, preventing avoidable accidents, and reporting conditions or practices that pose a safety hazard or threaten the environment.
10. The company will:
 - i. prohibit the use of alcohol during work activities.
 - ii. prohibit the use of narcotics or other substances which can impair faculties at all times.

11. The company will ensure that adequate sanitation facilities are available on site and at any worker accommodations provided to those working on the project.
12. The company will not hire children under the age of 18 for construction work, or allow them on the work site, due to the hazardous nature of construction sites.

Gender Based Violence (GBV)

13. Acts of GBV constitute gross misconduct and are therefore grounds for sanctions, which may include penalties and/or termination of employment and, if appropriate, referral to the Police for further action.
14. All forms of GBV, are unacceptable, regardless of whether they take place on the work site, the work site surroundings, at worker's camps or within the local community.
15. Sexual harassment of work personnel and staff (e.g. making unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favours, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature) are acts of GBV and are prohibited.
16. Sexual favours (e.g. making promises of favourable treatment such as promotions, threats of unfavourable treatment such as losing a job, payments in kind or in cash dependent on sexual acts) and any form of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behaviour are prohibited.
17. The use of prostitution in any form at any time is strictly prohibited.
18. Sexual contact or activity with children under 18—including through digital media—is prohibited. Mistaken belief regarding the age of a child is not a defense. Consent from the child is also not a defense or excuse.
19. Unless there is full consent¹² by all parties involved in the sexual act, sexual interactions between the company's employees (at any level) and members of the communities surrounding the work place are prohibited. This includes relationships involving the withholding/promise of actual provision of benefit (monetary or non-monetary) to community members in exchange for sex (including prostitution). Such sexual activity is considered "non-consensual" within the scope of this Code.
20. In addition to company sanctions, legal prosecution of those who commit acts of GBV will be pursued if appropriate.
21. All employees, including volunteers and sub-contractors are highly encouraged to report suspected or actual acts of GBV by a fellow worker, whether in the same company or not. Reports must be made in accordance with project's GBV Allegation Procedures.
22. Managers are required to report and act to address suspected or actual acts of GBV as they have a responsibility to uphold company commitments and hold their direct reports responsible.

Implementation

To ensure that the above principles are implemented effectively the company commits to:

¹² **Consent:** refers to when an adult makes an informed choice to agree freely and voluntarily to do something. There is **no** consent when agreement is obtained through the use of threats, force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, manipulation, deception, or misrepresentation; the use of a threat to withhold a benefit to which the person is already entitled, or; a promise made to the person to provide a benefit. In accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the WB considers that consent cannot be given by children under the age of 18, even if national legislation of the country into which the Code of Conduct is introduced has a lower age. Mistaken belief regarding the age of the child and consent from the child is not a defence.

23. Ensuring that all managers sign the project's 'Manager's Code of Conduct' detailing their responsibilities for implementing the company's commitments and enforcing the responsibilities in the 'Individual Code of Conduct'.
24. Ensuring that all employees sign the project's 'Individual Code of Conduct' confirming their agreement to comply with ESHS and OHS standards, and not to engage in activities resulting in GBV, child endangerment or abuse, or sexual harassment.
25. Displaying the Company and Individual Codes of Conduct prominently and in clear view at workers' camps, offices, and in in public areas of the workspace. Examples of areas include waiting, rest and lobby areas of sites, canteen areas and health clinics.
26. Ensuring that posted and distributed copies of the Company and Individual Codes of Conduct are translated into the appropriate language of use in the work site areas as well as for any international staff in their native language.
27. Ensuring that an appropriate person is nominated as the company's 'Focal Point' for addressing GBV issues, including representing the company on the GCT which is comprised of representatives from the client, contractor(s), the supervision consultant, and local GBV Service Provider.
28. Ensuring that an effective GBV Action Plan is developed in consultation with the GCT which includes as a minimum:
 - i. **GBV Allegation Procedure** to report GBV issues through the project Grievance Redress Mechanism (Section 4.3 Action Plan);
 - ii. **Accountability Measures** to protect confidentiality of all involved (Section 4.4 Action Plan); and,
 - iii. **Response Protocol** applicable to GBV survivors and perpetrators (Section 4.7 Action Plan).
29. Ensuring that the company effectively implements the agreed final GBV Action Plan, providing feedback to the GCT for improvements and updates as appropriate.
30. Ensuring that all employees attend an induction training course prior to commencing work on site to ensure they are familiar with the company's commitments to ESHS and OHS standards, and the project's GBV Codes of Conduct.
31. Ensuring that all employees attend a mandatory training course once a month for the duration of the contract starting from the first induction training prior to commencement of work to reinforce the understanding of the project's ESHS and OHS standards and the GBV Code of Conduct.

I do hereby acknowledge that I have read the foregoing Company Code of Conduct, and on behalf of the company agree to comply with the standards contained therein. I understand my role and responsibilities to support the project's OHS and ESHS standards, and to prevent and respond to GBV. I understand that any action inconsistent with this Company Code of Conduct or failure to act mandated by this Company Code of Conduct may result in disciplinary action.

Company name: _____

Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

ANNEX 6: CONTRACTOR'S WORKERS ENVIRONMENTAL CODE OF CONDUCTS

Note: Workers Environmental Code of Conducts will also be integrated into the bidding/contractual document

DO:	DO NOT:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ USE THE TOILET FACILITIES PROVIDED – REPORT DIRTY OR FULL FACILITIES ♦ CLEAR YOUR WORK AREAS OF LITTER AND BUILDING RUBBISH AT THE END OF EACH DAY – use the waste bins provided and ensure that litter will not blow away. ♦ REPORT ALL FUEL OR OIL SPILLS IMMEDIATELY & STOP THE SPILL FROM CONTINUING. ♦ SMOKE IN DESIGNATED AREAS ONLY AND DISPOSE OF CIGARETTES AND MATCHES CAREFULLY. (Littering is an offence.) ♦ CONFINE WORK AND STORAGE OF EQUIPMENT TO WITHIN THE IMMEDIATE WORK AREA. ♦ USE ALL SAFETY EQUIPMENT AND COMPLY WITH ALL SAFETY PROCEDURES. ♦ PREVENT CONTAMINATION OR POLLUTION OF STREAMS AND WATER CHANNELS. ♦ ENSURE A WORKING FIRE EXTINGUISHER IS IMMEDIATELY AT HAND IF ANY “HOT WORK” IS UNDERTAKEN e.g. welding, grinding, gas cutting etc. ♦ REPORT ANY INJURY OF WORKERS OR ANIMALS. ♦ DRIVE ON DESIGNATED ROUTES ONLY. ♦ PREVENT EXCESSIVE DUST AND NOISE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ REMOVE OR DAMAGE VEGETATION WITHOUT DIRECT INSTRUCTION. ♦ MAKE ANY FIRES. ♦ POACH, INJURE, TRAP, FEED OR HARM ANY ANIMALS – this includes birds, frogs, snakes, etc. ♦ ENTER ANY FENCED OFF OR MARKED AREA. ♦ DRIVE RECKLESSLY OR ABOVE SPEED LIMIT ♦ ALLOW WASTE, LITTER, OILS OR FOREIGN MATERIALS INTO THE STREAM ♦ LITTER OR LEAVE FOOD LYING AROUND. ♦ CUT TREES FOR ANY REASON OUTSIDE THE APPROVED CONSTRUCTION AREA ♦ BUY ANY WILD ANIMALS FOR FOOD; ♦ USE UNAPPROVED TOXIC MATERIALS, INCLUDING LEAD-BASED PAINTS, ASBESTOS, ETC.; ♦ DISTURB ANYTHING WITH ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORICAL VALUE ♦ USE OF FIREARMS (EXCEPT AUTHORIZED SECURITY GUARDS) ♦ USE OF ALCOHOL BY WORKERS DURING WORK HOURS ♦ WASH CARS OR MACHINERY IN STREAMS OR CREEK ♦ DO ANY MAINTENANCE (CHANGE OF OILS AND FILTERS) OF CARS AND EQUIPMENT OUTSIDE AUTHORIZED AREAS ♦ DISPOSE TRASH IN UNAUTHORIZED PLACES ♦ HAVE CAGED WILD ANIMALS (ESPECIALLY BIRDS) IN CAMPS ♦ WORK WITHOUT SAFETY EQUIPMENT (INCLUDING BOOTS AND HELMETS)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ CREATE NUISANCES AND DISTURBANCES IN OR NEAR COMMUNITIES ♦ USE RIVERS AND STREAMS FOR WASHING CLOTHES ♦ DISPOSE INDISCRIMINATELY RUBBISH OR CONSTRUCTION WASTES OR RUBBLE ♦ SPILL POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS, SUCH AS PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ♦ COLLECT FIREWOOD ♦ DO EXPLOSIVE AND CHEMICAL FISHING ♦ USE LATRINES OUTSIDE THE DESIGNATED FACILITIES; AND ♦ BURN WASTES AND/OR CLEARED VEGETATION.
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ANNEX 7: SIART INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT WEEKLY CESMP INSPECTION

SUBPROJECT:	The Construction of Malaita MAL Provincial Office	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	MAL
DATE:		CONTRACTOR:	
PREPARED BY:		SUPERVISION ENGINEER	

Inspection Participants: (insert names and positions)

CESMP Items (edit as necessary based on approved CESMP for relevant subproject)	Applicable		Compliance			Issues	Status (R)/(O)	Action Required/Taken	Target/Actual Date
	Yes	No	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>				
1. Mitigation & Management Measures: Construction Phase									
Soil Erosion: - Silt fences and diversion drains in place - Replanting and restoration work completed									

CESMP Items (edit as necessary based on approved CESMP for relevant subproject)	Applicable		Compliance			Issues	Status (R)/(O)	Action Required/Taken	Target/Actual Date
	Yes	No							
Water Accumulation and Disposal Agreements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good housekeeping around the work sites • Waste collected in defined area on impermeable ground or containers • Separation of waste into (i) Recyclable waste (i.e. certain plastics, metals, rubber etc. that can be recycled); (ii) Organic biodegradable waste (i.e. waste that will decay / break down in a reasonable amount of time, such as green waste, food waste; (iii) Inorganic non-recyclable waste (i.e. waste that cannot decompose / break down and which cannot be recycled) and, (iv) Hazardous waste (i.e. asbestos, waste oil etc.) • Hazardous waste stored in safe and appropriate manner. • Waste management plan in place and operating for proper disposal 									
Soil and Water Pollution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate spill response plan/kit in place for waste area • No visible spills on soil or uncovered ground • Drainage and soakage systems clear and fit for purpose • Surface water monitoring on a quarterly basis 									

CESMP Items (edit as necessary based on approved CESMP for relevant subproject)	Applicable		Compliance			Issues	Status (R)/(O)	Action Required/Taken	Target/Actual Date
	Yes	No							
Dust and Materials Transport: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stockpiles covered or kept wet when not in use • Visual inspection of ambient dust conditions on site and at nearby sensitive locations • Truck transports are covered • No evidence of aggregate spills on haulage route 									
Noise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers wearing ear protection as required • Noise level maximum of 45dB between 2200-0700 • No complaints received relating to noise 									
Air Pollution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment operating without excessive emissions 									
Fuel and Oil Storage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substances stored in self-bunded vessels or within bund on impermeable surface • Spill kit complete and accessible • Spill training completed • No evidence of spills on the ground 									
Traffic Management Plan (TMP) Implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TMP under effective implementation 									

CESMP Items (edit as necessary based on approved CESMP for relevant subproject)	Applicable		Compliance			Issues	Status (R)/(O)	Action Required/Taken	Target/Actual Date
	Yes	No							
Community and Local Business Consultation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public signage of complaints procedure Signs and fences restrict or direct pedestrians and public where appropriate. 									
Materials Supply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarry establishment and operations in fully compliance with ESMP All quarries licensed to supply materials All imported materials with appropriate biosecurity clearances if necessary. 									
Laydown Area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laydown areas established on pre-approved sites Laydown areas dust levels managed efficiently Traffic management plan correctly implemented at laydown site Water run off management systems operating correctly Dust management effectively implemented 									

CESMP Items (edit as necessary based on approved CESMP for relevant subproject)	Applicable		Compliance			Issues	Status (R)/(O)	Action Required/Taken	Target/Actual Date
	Yes	No							
Workers Camp (if applicable): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camp established in accordance with Code of Practice in ESMP. • Septic system cleaned and fully operational. • Waste stored in an appropriate location in a clean and tidy manner, segregated by waste type. • Workers living and recreational areas clean and properly equipped. • OHS, HIV/AIDS, GBV, Human Trafficking, SEA and other information available 									
Monitoring - Weekly safeguards compliance report completed									

Compliant, Minor Non-Compliance, Significant Non-Compliance

Status: (R) Resolved Issues, (O) Ongoing Issues

Notes:

Required Actions:

Environmental Specialist:

Signed:

Date:

ANNEX 8: DEVELOPMENT CONSENT EXEMPTION LETTER

	File Ref: MECDM 02/4/18
Solomon Islands Government	Date: 10 th November 2023
Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology	Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock P.O. Bx G13 Honiara, Solomon Islands Telephone: +677 22143/22144
	Dear Sir,
P.O Box 21, Honiara, Solomon Islands.	Subject: Exemption of the Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock (MAL) Malaita Provincial Office Renovation Construction under the Environment Act 1998.
	We acknowledge receipt of your application for the Renovation Construction of MAL Provincial Office in Auki, Malaita Province. We further wish to inform you that the request has been duly considered and evaluated pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Environment Act 1998 (<i>the Act</i>) and its subsidiary legislation (<i>Environment Regulations 2008</i>).
Fax: (677) 28054 Phone: (677) 23031 / 23032	As provided for under section 17 subsection 4 of <i>the Act</i> and regulation 9 subregulation 1 of the <i>Environment Regulations</i> , I kindly advise that the proposed Office Building renovation construction have been exempted from the statutory requirements imposed under Part 3 of <i>the Act</i> . However, you are reminded to ensure that the environmental and social safeguards' measures in the environmental management plan for the project are implemented, as necessary.
	May I take this opportunity to wish the project a successful construction.
www.mecdm.gov.sb	Yours sincerely,
Solomon Is.	
	Josef Hurutaru <u>Director (Acting), Environment and Conservation Division</u>

ANNEX 9: MALAITA PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT BUILDING PERMIT



MALAITA PROVINCE

MALAITA PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
P.O. BOX 63
AUKI

SOLOMON ISLANDS

TEL: (677) 40071/72

Our Ref: BRD/2/143

Date: 01/12/2023

Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
P.O. Box G13
Honiara

Dear Sir,

Subject: **APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT TO DEVELOP THE
FORMER MAL LAND SITE AT AUKI/SIART PROJECT**

Refer to your submission dated 25/11/2023 on the above subject matter.

The Board met on 30/11/2023 and agreed to approve the Building Permit to construct the proposed New MAL Office on the former MAL piece of land at Auki. Please note the Building Permit Fee is exempted as this project is for public interest.

The Board fully supports this project and anticipate its successful completion.

Yours faithfully,


Mr. Joshua Kenfere
Board Chairman
Malaita Planning and Development Board
MALAITA PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

CC: Chief Agriculture Field Officer
MAL
Auki
Malaita Province

"Tu mi cupetabulum Malaita"

ANNEX 10: PUBLIC NOTICE



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK
P.O. BOX G13, HONIARA
SOLOMON ISLANDS
Phone: 22134 Fax: 28365

07/08/2023.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Solomon Islands Government through the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) with support from the World Bank through the Solomon Islands Agriculture Rural Transformation (SIART) Project is embarking on the re-construction of the Malaita MAL Provincial Office in Auki. Preparatory works is currently underway to ensure all World Bank and Solomon Islands Government requirements are met.

As part of the process to ensure the construction of the Malaita MAL provincial office runs smoothly, our officers in collaboration with SIART PMU Environmental Safeguards officer have undertaken an assessment of the site and found that there are some non-land assets mainly crops which are grown by locals at the site.

We would like to inform that you are advised to harvest or clear your crops from the site as soon as possible. This notice is valid for one month effective as at 7th August 2023. The government did not accept any claim in relation to this as the land where the office will be constructed is owned by the government. We seek your cooperation as we work together to see this project proceed without delays and be implemented in a timely manner for the betterment of Malaita Province and the country.

Thank you for your understanding and cooperation.

Yours sincerely,



Lottie Valsekavea

Permanent Secretary (PS)
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

ANNEX 11: TENTATIVE OUTLINE OF WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Responsibilities

This section should show roles and responsibility of workers responsible for waste management

Approach to solid waste management

This should involve Identification of solid waste types, risk assessment, waste management hierarchy, and solid waste management methods/actions

Approach to liquid waste management

This should involve Identification of liquid waste types, and liquid waste management methods/actions

Material use and handling

This section should show how the contractor will use and handle materials which can be classified as waste.

Monitoring

Monitoring of the management of solid and liquid waste should form a key part of the monthly Safeguards Compliance report of the contractor. Checklist for waste management has been factored in the weekly monitoring/inspection Checklist in Annex 7.

Communication and training

Information on the Waste Management Plan should be communicated to all workers/employees of the contractor at the Project Induction and shall be discussed regularly at Pre-Start Meetings, Tool-Box Meetings or whenever a special meeting is convened for discussion on this topic.

The contractor's ESO will be the one spearheading the trainings and awareness for the workers regarding Waste management. The type of trainings that could be done for the workers to address the Waste Management Plan are:

- Waste Management Hierarchy
- Waste Management Strategies available
- Waste Handling
- Nature and significance of waste minimisation hierarchy
- Waste types, stream and characteristics
- Waste Management Plan
- Company requirements
- Occupational Health and Safety requirements

All these meetings should be recorded.

Appendix

There should be relevant annexes to be appended to this Plan.

ANNEX 12: INDICATIVE OUTLINE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Introduction

This Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HazMP) should provide a brief sub-project overview and purpose and scope of the report particularly how the arrangements for the management of hazardous materials are set out at the sub-project site. will Such will prevent any negative impact on the environment or human health and safety

Hazardous material storage

All potentially hazardous materials are to be stored at a contained site and handled into bunded, hard stand i.e., concrete slab foundation, and shall be fully fenced. Specific hazardous substances such as fuel, lubricants and oil shall be stored in a self-bunded tank. The storage site will be properly fenced and identified in the proposed construction site or at a site agreed with the provincial authority.

You also need to provide the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for all your hazardous materials.

Roles and Responsibilities

This section should provide the necessary human resources to ensure that the organizational structure can work to implement this HazMP and achieve compliance with all relevant standards. A description of the key positions and their responsibilities for implementing this Plan are to be provided here.

Emergency Preparedness Measures

This section should have measures that will be implemented in order to prevent the sub-project site and infrastructure being exposed to risk (e.g., major fuel/oil leakage or spill). There should be detailed Emergency Procedure for this.

Risk assessment and Management

A risk assessment needs to be conducted to identify the project activities which might present a hazard or risk relating to the use of hazardous materials and their effects, and assess the potential impacts which may arise. A range of mitigation measures and management approaches need to be identified, to achieve a reduction in the initial perceived risk. The objective in implementing these measures and approaches is to reduce the level of residual risk to a lower (and acceptable) level.

Monitoring, Reporting and Auditing

The contractor shall carry out its own internal daily, weekly and monthly monitoring. Monitoring of storage, usage and disposal of potential hazardous materials substance. These need to be factored into the relevant contractor's monitoring checklists. The daily, weekly and monthly monitoring of hazardous materials/substances will be done by the contractor's ESO. You may to provide a detailed monitoring programme for emergency response if you want to.

The ESO will prepare monthly report and submit to Project Engineer who shall include a section of Safeguards report as part of monthly update report to the Project Engineer, on behalf of the Client (Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock). The report shall contain activities done for the monthly period, non-compliances and the rectification measures.

The contractor will be subject to internal and external audit. The internal audit will be conducted by the onsite team including the Site Engineer, Contractor's supervisor, and the ESO. The internal examinations performed by the onsite staff are referred to as inspections. External audits will be conducted by the Safeguards Specialist of the of the project support team of the World Bank.

Appendix

There should be relevant annexes to be appended to this Plan.

ANNEX 13: MINUTES OF ESMP DISCLOSURE CONSULTATIONS

#1: With the Provincial Government

Time: 10 am - 1.30 pm.

Date: 10th January 2024

Venue: Malaita Provincial conference room.

Agenda:

1. SIART Project information: By Oligao Niniu, SIART Communication officer
 - General information about the SIART Project and its role towards the development of the agriculture sector, as a project within MAL.
 - General Interests have been shown towards the Agribusiness Producers Organizations (ABPOs) in Malaita Province by the Provincial Administration officers who participated in the ESMP disclosure session.
 - The participants commended the SIART's approach in stakeholders' engagement. And it is a collaborative model to get the stakeholders in Malaita to participate in such project implementations.
 - Provincial Commerce and Industries representative elaborated the importance of the ABPO registration, and also the consideration of the existing registered sole agribusinesses in relation with the registration of ABPOs.
 - A concern raised was regarding the SIART Project timeline in implementing the anticipated SIART Project activities in Malaita Province. While implementation has gradually increased, the key activities need to be prioritized and flexibility for "no- cost extension" for the remaining activities in the post SIART Project implementation completion timeline need to be considered.
2. Disclosure of the ESMP for Malaita (Auki) MAL office development: By Steve Sae, SIART Environmental Safeguards officer.
 - Objective of the disclosure of the ESMP MAL office development. The ESMP document disclosure is a very important part of the MAL Auki office development process. It's a requirement under the World Bank support agreement with its funding beneficiary, Solomon Islands Government. And the SIART implementation must do it with the stakeholders in and around Auki.
 - The Environmental Safeguards officer presented the main areas in the ESMP document and the approval of the ESMP document. He explained the importance of contract code of conduct for workers, environmental code of practice and mitigation matrix which are crucial instruments in the management of environmental and social risks. He

acknowledged the fact that the contents of the ESMP document are not only focus on the physical office development. Importantly, they also cover the social welfare of the workers and the community.

- He presented the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) with regard to the contractor in the office construction. Currently, the draft GRM can be adopted and tailored to suit the needs of the MAL Auki office development construction.
- It was pointed out that a Community Advisory Committee (CAC) may be formed to assist SIART/MAL to ensure the community is supportive of the construction works and assist the contractor in ensuring peaceful co-existence during the construction phase of the Auki MAL office.
- Auki, the location of the proposed MAL Auki office development is the hotspot of sexual transmitted infections (STIs) in Malaita. This is according to the Solomon Islands Planned Parenthood Association (SIPPA) Auki officer. Concerning the Gender based violence, sexual violence is higher than the physical gender-based violence. It was recommended in the induction phase of the MAL Auki office construction, organizations like SIPPA Auki office to conduct a training on Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) to the construction workers. And that training needs to be included in the contractor's CESMP and the STIs training cost will be met by the contractor.
- A concern from the local training providers about the disruptions of the trainings for construction workers by the construction work because of the busyness and time limit of the project construction team or contractor. However, it was recommended that the SIART overall supervision of the office construction project to ensure the trainings would be completed.

3. Conclusion/recommendation:

- Important information contained in the ESMP have been disclosed for the provincial government officers to be aware of.
- All the identified risks and potential impacts, and the mitigation measures are thoroughly discussed
- The design features of the building are clearly explained, especially on the resilience design features.
- There may be a need to establish a Community Advisory Committee (CAC) comprised of all stakeholders in Auki to liaise between community and the contractor on construction related issues and assist in addressing grievances.
- It is recommended by the provincial government stakeholders that, the contractor, SIART and MAL must work together with key stakeholders like SIPPA, Redcross Malaita, Kilufi Hospital and the police to ensure health and safety of the workers and the community is protected.

Participants listening as Mr. Niniu Oligao, SIART Communication Officer, sets the scene for the ESMP disclosure presentation with the Malaita Provincial Government officials in Auki.



Attendance list

MAL/SIART ESMP DISCLOSURE CONSULTATION FOR MAL AUKI OFFICE ATTENDANCE LIST- MALAITA PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Date: 10th January 2024

Names	Gender (M/F)	Contacts	Organizations	Signatures
Johnny O	M	7781957	SIART	
Eddie Omokoro	M	7722799	MPG - SPORTS	
Elizabeth-Che	F	7241481	SIRC (Redcross)	
Javin Ruki	M	7811937	Education	
DONA. M	M	7586080	COMMERCE	
FRANK SAMO	M	7801259	MPG	
SUSAN BATA	F	7797635/7044	MAL	
Dennis Tafua	M	7398270	MAL	
ROBERT. TATE	M	7147700	MAL	
Ennie Nare	F	7767301	MAL AUKI	
MARTIN JARDE	M	7322237	MFMR	
FLORENCE WATTEANT	F	7513642	ATTA	
ALICE KONGAMALEP (M)	M	7487001	FISHERIES Division	
Frank Erlelaga	M	7440788	MAL/AUKI	
Oligao Niniu	M	7117248	SIART/MAL	
ROBERT. H	M	7214111	SIART/MAL	
Steve Sae	M	7169624	SIART/MAL	

#2: With Key Stakeholders in Auki

Time: 10 am – 1.15 pm

Date: 11th January 2024

Venue: Auki Lodge

Agenda:

1. SIART Project Information: Oligao Niniu, SIART Communications officer.
 - He presented the SIART Project information, in particular, the components of the project.
 - General interests have been shown by the stakeholder participants on the ABPOs component and the support infrastructures which will be built at Adaliua area, near Auki Town.
2. ESMP disclosure document: Steve Sae, SIART Environmental officer.
 - He presented objective of the disclosure of the ESMP MAL office development. The ESMP document disclosure is a very important part of the MAL Auki office development process. It's a requirement under the WB ESF, the SIART ESMF and the Solomon Islands Government that such disclosure is important. And the SIART implementation must do it with the stakeholders in and around Auki.
 - He explained that as part of the preparation works in preparation for the tendering of the construction of the office, the ESMP must be prepared in order to identify environmental and social risks and deduce mitigation measures to be implemented in order to manage the risks and potential impacts.
 - GRM was presented with regard to the contractor in the office construction. Currently, the draft GRM can be adopted and tailored to suit the needs of the MAL Auki office development construction.
 - He explained that consultation will be an ongoing activity as it is an avenue where complaints can be raised and addressed amicably
 - A question was raised by a participant on the resiliency of the office to earthquake and climate change. The SIART Civil Engineer confirmed that the design of the building integrated earthquake resilient features and climate change adaptation features. It is designed to be an all-weather building.
 - A question from a participant about whether the current Forestry area allocation will remain, and not taken by the MAL Auki office development. The SIART Civil Engineer said that the Forestry Department would still remain, since the MAL office area has adequate space with a vehicle parking area.

- General interest has shown about the other activities under the Component 1 and Component 2, which some questions have been asked for the SIART team to provide more information on.

3. Conclusion/Recommendation

- The content of the ESMP was presented to the participants.
- The participants were happy as this is an eye opener for some of them.
- The participants thanked the SIART officers for their presentation and discussion on real issues that usually happened in places where major construction works were underway.
- Participants recommended that SIART teams must do fortnightly or monthly monitoring to ensure what is stipulated in the ESMP is actually implemented on site by the contractor.


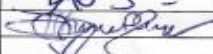
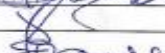











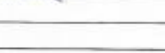
Participants who are attending the second day of Auki MAL office ESMP disclosure presentation at Auki Lodge, Auki.



Attendance list

MAL/SIART ESMP DISCLOSURE CONSULTATION FOR MAL AUKI OFFICE ATTENDANCE LIST-STAKEHOLDERS

Date: 11th January 2024

Names	Gender (M/F)	Contacts	Organization	Signature
William Abulao	M	7446394	SCALE-NRM	
Jolmy Arengas	M	7781957	SIART	
Timothy Apesi	M	7447941	SSEC AUKI	
Enrie Ware	F	7767301	MAL AUKI	
Susan Ratu	F	40241	MAL AUKI	
David Kabulungan	M	7550576	DOM-ACOM	
Raphael Regis	M	2424150	DOM	
Markus Ratu	F	7583690	DPCW	
Paul Ratu	M	7301754	AUKI GROUP	
Jonathan Ratu	M	7484851	Kurid Rice	
Richard Ratu	M	7307531	MAL	
CLEMENT Ratu	M	7481352	AUKI	
Dennis Taka	M	7398270	MAL	
Steve She	M	7169624	SIART/MAL	
Godfrey. Han	M	9214111	SIART MAL	
Robert. Tater	M	7147700	MAL	