

Solomon Islands

Investment Project Financing (IPF)

Solomon Islands Contingent Emergency Response Project (CERP)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

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1 Introduction

The World Bank is providing support to governments for preparedness planning to enable an optimal response to a broad range of natural, human-induced, or socioeconomic crises and disasters, drawing on undisbursed and uncommitted financing from across the country portfolio. Such events, which are becoming more frequent, place a significant burden on governments and implementing agencies, particularly when an immediate response is imperative to address their devastating impacts. Given this, the Bank is supporting the Government of Solomon Islands (SIG) access a suit of instruments available under the Crisis Preparedness and Response Toolkit to prepare and respond swiftly to crises. The Contingent Emergency Response Project (CERP) is amongst the instruments made available to GoV. The CERP is a six-year engagement and may include multiple activations for the same and different crises. The implementation period for each individual crisis response under a CERP activation is expected to be less than 12 months.

The CERP is designed to provide rapid access to the undisbursed and uncommitted balances of the International Development Association investment projects in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency as defined in the CERP Manual, to which this ESMP is an Annex. The SIG can request for the activation of the CERP for an eligible crisis with the supporting documents as outlined in the CERP Manual demonstrating that a crisis or emergency has occurred. The activation request will include -a specific Crisis Response Plan. The CERP ensures that the country can swiftly mobilize resources to address immediate needs, mitigate impacts, and support recovery efforts, thereby enhancing resilience and reducing the long-term socio-economic consequences of such events.

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been adopted by the SIG so that the Government and the relevant implementing agencies have the information, capacity and resources in place to mobilize as quickly as possible, once the CERP has been activated.

This ESMP sets out the environmental and social (E&S) risk mitigation measures applicable to each category of activities on the Positive List (Section 3) of eligible expenditures in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)¹ and the country systems. It must be implemented by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for all activities financed under the CERP and must be updated upon each activation to reflect the specific context of the crisis.

The identified mitigation measures are based on applicable national legislation, the relevant World Bank Environment and Social Standards (ESS) requirements, and the World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines² (EHSG), ensuring a comprehensive approach to managing E&S risks throughout project implementation. A Separate Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) includes all stakeholder engagement requirements and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that applies to all activities, in accordance with ESS10.

On activation of the CERP and receipt of funds, the Implementing Agencies will proceed immediately to implement the specified Activities. This ESMP sets out a range of mitigation measures that will address the E&S risks and impacts of the Activities in accordance with the ESF. The Implementing Agency is not required to implement all measures set out in this ESMP and in certain circumstances, may choose to implement an alternative or additional measures if, during implementation, these would be more effective in addressing the E&S risks and impacts of the Activity. The Implementing Agency will follow the national law requirements for each Activity set out in Section 4, and the standard operating procedures and guidelines of the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) and sector committees, supplemented or adjusted as appropriate by the measures set out in Section 5. Together,

¹ www.worldbank.org/esf

² www.ifc.org/ehsguidelines

through application of appropriate mitigation measures, the Activities will be implemented in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

This ESMP contains the following:

- **Section 1** sets out the background for the adoption of the CERP by the SIG, and the way in which the ESMP will be used by the SIG and Implementing Agencies.
- **Section 2** sets out a general description of the baseline E&S conditions in the country, the type of emergencies that may arise, why the Activities identified in Section 3 may be required and some of the challenges that may be encountered.
- **Section 3** sets out the specific Activities which can be implemented under a CERP activation.
- **Section 4** sets out a summary of the national legal and policy framework relating to the Activities.
- **Section 5** sets out supplemental E&S mitigation measures that will be implemented as appropriate.
- **Section 6** relates to institutional arrangements.
- **Section 7** sets out the procedures that will be used to address E&S risks and impacts of the specific Activity.
- **Section 8** describes the consultation and disclosure.
- **Section 9** describes the incident management and reporting.

2 Environmental and Social Context

Geography and Climate

The Solomon Islands is an extensive archipelago on the Pacific ‘Ring of Fire’ consisting of a double chain of six major volcanic islands and over 900 smaller islets, coral atolls, and reefs. Stretching approximately 1,500 kilometres southeast from Papua New Guinea towards Vanuatu, the main islands—including Guadalcanal, Malaita, Choiseul, Santa Isabel, New Georgia, and Makira—are characterized by rugged, mountainous interiors covered in dense tropical rainforests. These high islands are ringed by narrow coastal plains, extensive mangrove swamps, and coral reef systems.

The climate is tropical, heavily influenced by (amongst other systems): the trade winds, Southern Pacific Convergence Zone, Intertropical Convergence Zone and El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO)⁵. Warm and wet months are December to April, coinciding with cyclone season.

Demography

The Solomon Islands’ population in the 2019 census was approximately 721,000³. The most populous urban area is the capital Honiara, on the island province of Guadalcanal, with approximately 130,000 people in 2019. The most populous island province is Malaita. The majority of Solomon Islander’s (around 80%) reside in rural villages, mostly located in coastal areas, relying primarily on subsistence

³ <https://statistics.gov.sb/provisional-count-2019-national-population-and-housing-census/>

farming. The country has a youthful demographic, with the median age of approximately 18 in 2019. The majority of the population is Melanesian (93%), with other major ethnicities recorded in the census as Polynesian, Micronesian, Chinese and European. There is significant diversity within the Melanesian population, with approximately 95 language groups. Like most Pacific Island countries, there is a strong and growing urban drift.

Almost 87% of the land in the Solomon Islands remains under some form of customary tenure and group or individual right of access to land through customary processes. Customary law and practices are rights recognised in the laws and the Solomon Islands Constitution and remain one of the main components of ethnic and national identity. The remaining land is registered under the Land and Titles Act and either held by Solomon Islanders or held by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey for government interests or leased to private interests. Governance and politics is also usually based on cultural traits such as patronage and the 'big man' patrimonial system which is deeply rooted in tradition and culture. This cultural orientation plays an important role in how communities prepare for and respond to disasters.

Rural and small island communities are vulnerable due to geographic isolation, limited access to services, subsistence livelihoods and dependency on natural systems that are vulnerable to disasters (coastal fisheries, small scale agriculture, forests).

Disaster Risk Management

The Solomon Islands' geographical position renders it one of the most susceptible countries to meteorological and geophysical hazards with the compounding effects of climate change:

- **Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.** Geologically, Solomon Islands is situated along the highly volatile Pacific "Ring of Fire," sitting directly on the boundary of the Pacific and Indo-Australian tectonic plates and microplates Solomon Sea Plate and Woodlark Plate. This positioning results in high structural instability, subjecting the country to frequent earthquakes and active volcanic eruptions.
- **Storms and Cyclonic Hazards:** Solomon Islands is located at the centre of the Pacific's 'cyclone belt' and can experience severe Tropical Cyclones between November and April, driving catastrophic wind damage, flooding, storm surges and landslides. A large part of Honiara is located on the Matanikau River plain and many urban and semi-urban areas are developed along rivers, including Lunga River to the east of the capital. Therefore, these communities are vulnerable to high rainfall and flood events⁴. The La Nina cycle of ENSO raises the likelihood and intensity of events.
- **Droughts:** Dry periods and droughts are influenced by the El Nino cycle of ENSO. Drought causes disruption to food production and supply and affects domestic supplies.
- **Slow-Onset Factors including Climate Change:** Sea-level rise and coastal erosion threaten low-lying urban areas, villages and communities on islets. The Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy⁵ identifies the following climate change-related hazards: (i) average air temperature will increase by up to 1.8°C; (ii) mean sea level will rise by up to 21cm; (iii) wet seasons rainfall will increase; (iv) dry seasons will increase; and (v) annual rainfall will increase

⁴ Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey, 2018, Greater Honiara Urban Development Strategy and Action Plan, available from: <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/49460/49460-001-dpta-en.pdf>.

⁵ Secretariate of the Pacific Community (SPC) 2015 (amended 2022). Ministry of Climate Change and Adaptation. Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy Second Edition. 2022-20230.

by up to 13%. The associated consequences could include coastal inundation, groundwater salination, damage to infrastructure, and loss of coastal land, among others.

Solomon Islands' disaster preparedness and response is led by the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) under the Solomon Islands Ministry of Environment Climate Change Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM), operating under the National Disaster Council Act 1989 and the National Disaster Management Plan 2018.

Biodiversity

The Solomon Islands is a global hotspot of biological endemism and one of the most biodiverse countries in the Pacific. The Solomon Islands is a global hotspot of biodiversity and endemism. Provinces such as Guadalcanal, Choiseul, Western Province, and Makira-Ulawa support significant biodiversity values, including diverse terrestrial ecosystems, high levels of island endemism, and habitats for threatened species. Guadalcanal and Choiseul are particularly noted for their high rates of island endemism, while Western Province supports some of the highest overall species diversity in the country. However, the unique biological values of the Solomon Islands are under threat from a variety of sources⁶. There are many invasive species in the Solomon Islands, many of which have adverse effects on the environment and economy. Currently, none of Solomon Islands terrestrial area is formally protected under current legislation, while 3% of the land area is managed for conservation but not formally protected. Unsustainable and poorly regulated logging is the most important threat to most terrestrial species.

Economy

The vast majority of the population relies on the primary sector for survival, with over 75% percent of Solomon Islanders engaged in subsistence agriculture, forest products and fishing⁷. The sector is closely linked with access to land and resources and constrained by limited provision of state services and poor access to markets. As a percentage of GDP, services account for about 57.4% (approximately half being Government services), agriculture 33.4% (not including subsistence) and industry 9.3%.⁸

Waste Management

There are no sanitary landfills in the Solomon Islands. The largest dumpsite in the country is located in Honiara (Ranadi Landfill, managed by the Honiara City Council Environmental Health Division). It is used for domestic, commercial and industrial wastes collected by the city council as well as individual industries and the general public⁹. All provincial centres face challenges with allocation of land and/or designation of the proper landfills; most wastes are collected and transported to local dumps where waste are buried or burned¹⁰.

A regional survey undertaken by the PacWaste project¹¹ found a low-moderate relative risk of confirmed asbestos-containing materials (non-residential) in Solomon Islands. It remains possible that

⁶ SPREP, 2019. Solomon Islands State of Environment Report 2019. Apia, Samoa.

⁷ https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-suva/documents/publication/wcms_754824.pdf

⁸ <https://statistics.gov.sb/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/GDP-Publication-2003-2024-29102025.pdf>

⁹ MHMS, 2009. National Solid Waste Management Strategy 2009-2014

¹⁰ MECDM, 2017. Solomon Islands National Waste Management and Pollution Control Strategy – 2017-2026

¹¹ <https://library.sprep.org/sites/default/files/2021-01/PacWastePlus-country-profile-%20Solomon-Islands.pdf>

some asbestos may be present in structures to be cleared after a disaster and that asbestos may end up in debris.

Following major natural disasters, the volume of disaster waste (rubble, green waste, and demolished concrete) routinely overwhelms local dumps and landfills. Past earthquakes and cyclones have shown that dumping disaster debris directly into facilities causes rapid exhaustion of landfill / dump lifespans.

Medical System and Medical Waste Management

Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) leads the response to health crises, guided by the National Health Strategic Plan 2022–2031¹² and—drawing on lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic—has been strengthening disease surveillance, public health law, and emergency response capacity with support from the World Health Organization and other partners.

Medicine and medical device procurement and import to Solomon Islands coordinated by the National Pharmacy Services Division of MHMS. Inventory is stored in the national medical store in Honiara prior to distribution to Provinces and rural clinics. A second national medical store is planned for Noro.

The MHMS is responsible for the regulation of healthcare waste in the Solomon Islands. However, generally the management of healthcare waste lies with the individual hospitals. New high temperature medical waste incinerators have been installed in main hospitals under a World Bank funded Covid-19 Response Project: Good Samaritan Hospital Tetere, Central Guadalcanal, Tulagi Hospital, Kilufii Hospital and Noro Hospital. Waste in remote areas are transferred to hospitals or burnt in-situ.

Social Vulnerability

Within the population, vulnerability to disasters may stem from a person's origin, gender, age, health condition, economic deficiency and financial insecurity, disadvantaged status in the community (e.g. minorities or fringe groups), dependence on other individuals, subsistence livelihoods or natural resources. The percentage of people living below the national poverty line in Solomon Islands is approximately 13%, with 87% of those living in rural areas. Higher rates of poverty are recorded in Makira and Guadalcanal provinces.

Solomon Islands social protection systems are not yet fully operational. The country has relied on informal, community-based, safety nets and humanitarian assistance to deal with disasters in the past mainly delivered ad hoc by development partners in small scale.

Solomon Islands has high background rates of gender-based violence (GBV). The causes of GBV are multiple, but it primarily stems from gender inequality and its manifestations. In Solomon Islands, GBV has been largely normalized: 73% of men and 73% of women believe violence against women is justifiable, especially for infidelity and “disobedience,” as when women do “not live up to the gender roles that society imposes. The Solomon Islands Family Health and Safety Study (2009) reveals that 64% of women between the ages 15 to 49 years of age reported experiencing physical or sexual violence or both by an intimate partner. The persistence of GBV in the Solomon Islands undermines the potential of many women to participate equally in the economic and social development of the country.

Fuel Supply and Management

¹² https://extranet.who.int/cpcd/sites/default/files/public_file_repository/SLB_Solomon-Islands_National-Health-Sector-Strategic-Plan_2022-2031.pdf

There are two fuel importers and distributors, South Pacific Oil and Markworth Oil Limited and one domestic distributor Melanesian Oil Company¹³. They operate under the Petroleum Act. Country fuel safety standards reflect Australian and New Zealand and United States standards. Oversight is performed by the Ministry of Mines and Energy. There is no formalised system of collection and recycling, reuse or disposal of waste oil, fuel and lubricants although a recent plan has been prepared¹⁴.

Unexploded Ordnance Risk

The Solomon Islands played a significant role in World War II, with major battles fought on land and at sea between Allied Forces and Japan. There was substantial use of artillery, anti-tank weapons, mortars, shoulder-fired anti-tank weapons, and hand-thrown and projected grenades. As a result of these activities, unexploded ordinance (UXO) became buried on land and in the seabed at depths of 1.5 metres or more and some remain live. UXO represent a significant safety and security hazard to workers and communities. If disturbed, they can accidentally detonate and cause fatalities or serious injuries. The handling, storage and management of UXO is broadly regulated by the Explosives Act 1968 however the Act is primarily focused on contemporary use of explosives, for example in mining operations. The Royal Solomon Islands Police Force Explosives Ordinance Unit has a mandate to supervise the safe disposal of UXO.

3 CERP Activities

Table 1 presents the Positive List of eligible expenditures from which the SIG will select the activities and items to be financed under the CERP, as indicated in the Crisis Response Plan. Only activities included in this list will be eligible when a crisis occurs and the CERP is activated.

Table 1 Positive List of Eligible Expenditures

Category A - Emergency Support for Essential Service Delivery and Livelihoods: Support to help meet immediate basic needs and smooth consumption.
Emergency direct financial assistance to service providers through measures to reduce price shocks of goods and essential services on impacted households. This may include targeted support to critical services including inter-island shipping and utilities, or other crisis-affected providers determined to be essential public services as defined in the CERP Manual.
Category B - Emergency Services, Supplies, and Equipment: Essential services, goods and equipment needed to meet immediate emergency response and early recovery needs and maintain critical basic services.
B1: Services Early recovery-related services, such as cleaning and removal of debris from affected infrastructure, structures, and rights-of-way (e.g. urban stormwater channels, roadways), including collection and transport to proper disposal sites. Small scale demolition and debris clearance activities, limited in scope to the minimum extent necessary to restore rights-of-way and facilitate unobstructed access for rapid emergency response

¹³ <https://library.sprep.org/sites/default/files/2022-03/used-oils-Solomon-Is-inception-report.pdf>

¹⁴ <https://library.sprep.org/sites/default/files/2023-07/Solomons-Used-Oil-Project-Management-Plan.pdf>

and evacuation operations and restoring access to transport, communications and utilities infrastructure. **B2: Procurement, transport, storage and distribution of supplies**

- **Basic perishable and non-perishable foodstuffs** (e.g. rice, canned tuna), subject to compliance with the applicable government and World Bank requirements on eligibility of food expenditures during emergencies.
- **Root crops**, including purchase of crops from farmers and inter-island logistics from non-affected to affected areas in line with procedures of existing government emergency processes.
- **Fishing gear** to ensure local sourcing of fish protein during an emergency.
- **Agricultural inputs and materials** such as seeds, farming tool kits and livestock feed, excluding the purchase of fertilizer and pesticides.
- **Water supply and sanitation supplies** such as bottled water, mobile water treatment stations, water bladders, portable water filters, water purification tablets, slab latrines, community mobile toilets, and plastic sheeting.
- **Pharmaceuticals, medicines, and medical supplies**, including oral rehydration salt sachets, and essential medical equipment such as ventilators, personal protective equipment, and various diagnostic tools, excluding any equipment containing radioactive materials.
- **Essential supplies to address the shelter and basic needs of affected households** such as tents, shelters, sleeping bags, tarpaulins, buckets, mats, personal hygiene kits, household kits, etc.
- **Fuel** procurement if critical, time bound and directly linked to emergency response or early recovery activities such as powering essential services (e.g., hospitals, health facilities, education facilities, water supply, telecommunications), operating emergency response equipment, or enabling delivery and distribution of humanitarian assistance in the immediate aftermath of a declared emergency. This may include: (i) fuel for vehicles used for emergency response and recovery, (ii) purchase of electricity or fuel for power generation to meet surge or replacement needs caused by damage, disruption, or increased demand arising from the emergency; (iii) transportation of fuel required for response and recovery operations.

B.3: Equipment

- **Procurement and/or rental of vehicles** for essential emergency response services and to support operations of national and local authorities.
- **Backup power generation** for public safety and continuity of essential public services and utilities during the response period, including for health facilities, schools, cold chain, government offices, evacuation centres, community centres, and water supply operations. Equipment can include petrol and diesel generators and portable backup solar power systems.
- **Equipment to restore existing power infrastructure damaged in a crisis or emergency, including procurement of spare parts.**

- **Procurement and/or rental of light equipment to restore access to essential services and implement response activities**, including water pumps and hand tools such as spades, shovels, hoes, and wheelbarrows.
- **Rental of heavy equipment** for debris clearance, restoration of access, and emergency response operations.

Category C - Emergency Response, Coordination, and Management: Incremental operating expenditures for emergency response and early recovery coordination and implementation.

C1: Logistics

- **Activation and operation of emergency coordination arrangements**, including National Emergency Operations Centre and Recovery Coordination Committee functions, incident management, and coordination meetings; costs related to activities carried out by response and evacuation teams.
- **Emergency logistics and transportation** costs, including ensuring inter-island transport connectivity; shipping and aviation support for delivery of emergency supplies; transport costs for deployment of response teams; and contracting arrangements for vehicles, boats, and storage warehouses.
- **Emergency communications and information management** costs including costs related to satellite phones, radios, data connectivity, and information dissemination.
- **Management of temporary facilities, shelters, and evacuation centres**, including administration, temporary office rental, and staff salaries. This does not include land arrangements, compensation for sheltering operations and sanitation and waste management operations.

C2: Operations support

- **Short-term technical assistance and surge staffing** for emergency management and recovery planning; procurement, financial management, monitoring, environmental and social compliance; enumerators to assess impacted households, support for emergency cash transfer operations manuals, refining social registries, and beneficiary registration. Contracts may include international and national individual consultants, local enumerators, and third-party service providers where needed.
- **Financing short trainings and capacity building activities** for authorities and local teams to increase rapid response capacity, recovery planning and Post-Disaster Needs Assessment.
- **Rapid assessments**, including government personnel, consultants, transport costs and supplies to carry out damage and needs assessments, beneficiary assessments and registration, and other analyses related to response and recovery.
- **Minor repairs and rehabilitation works** that are strictly necessary to enable the implementation of an eligible emergency response activity, limited to existing footprints and what can be procured and implemented within the 12-month CERP activation.
- **Subsistence allowances (per diem)** for staff and personnel conducting field missions related to emergency response and recovery, including food rations, transportation, and lodging in

accordance with the applicable provisions of the SIG General Orders and Financial Instructions governing travel entitlements and allowances for public officers.

- **CERP operational costs**, including measures identified in the ESMP, SEP and the ESCP, as well as costs related to monitoring and evaluation of the CERP and operational costs for implementing activities following CERP activation.

Requirements

- Activities are time-bound and must be completed within the 12-month CERP activation
- Additional crisis-specific details on eligible expenditures to be provided in the Crisis Response Plan (CRP)
- Whether the full cost of fuel for eligible uses is supported, or only the incremental cost, should be specified in the CRP
- Activities will have minimal or no physical footprint
- All activities must comply with applicable environmental and social requirements set out in the CERP Manual, ESMP, and crisis-specific Crisis Response Plan (CRP).

Prospective Activities

The following response activities will be added to the positive list once the additional readiness measures are completed:

Category A. Additional activities related to post-crisis livelihood support include: (i) Cash-for-work (CfW) programs or other types of financial assistance for post-disaster/emergency cleaning, debris clearance from public spaces, and other response activities that provide work opportunities to communities affected by crises; and (ii) targeted livelihood support through cash transfers to vulnerable households, self-employed workers and/or operators of micro- and small enterprises. As Solomon Islands' Adaptive Social Protection systems are not yet fully operational, several readiness conditions must be met prior to any activation of household cash transfer and/or cash-for-work programs to ensure programs meet environmental and social risk management measures and financial management controls. These are documented in Table 4.

Category B. Demolition of damaged structures was found to be a priority given Solomon Islands' exposure to earthquakes and other natural hazards. Demolition and debris clearance beyond clearing rights-of-way may be included in the CERP positive list after the ESMP is updated with the mitigation measures in Table 4. Additional activities related to shelter may also be added pending the Government's forthcoming shelter strategy.

Excluded expenditures

- Dredging or other excavations impacting natural systems (e.g. estuaries, ports, shipping channels, riverbeds, or other permanent water bodies).
- Rehabilitation and/or reconstruction of major infrastructure damaged in a crisis (e.g. dams, bridges).
- Works may not involve expansion, upgrade or change in use of damaged facilities or infrastructure.
- Land acquisition including provision of compensation.

- Law enforcement goods and services, including weapons and other equipment or services that may cause harm or disharmony during or after a crisis.
- Staff overtime.
- Personnel costs exclude military personnel and law enforcement representatives.
- Fuel procurement is not eligible where it would finance routine government operating costs, replenish strategic reserves, support commercial activities, or substitute for recurrent budget expenditures, nor may it be used for generalized fuel subsidies or stockpiling beyond the emergency period. Procurement of fertiliser and pesticides.

4 Relevant Legislation and Country Systems

National Disaster Council Act 1989 and National Disaster Management Plan 2018

The Act provides the main framework for the country's disaster preparedness, response, and recovery planning and authorises the National Disaster Management Plan. MECDM is the responsible line ministry. The National Disaster Council provides policy direction and oversight, which is operationalised by the NDMO. Provincial councils, Ministries and Departments (Health, Water Resources) and the Royal Solomon Islands Police have responsibilities to support the NDMO. Sector committees are established for Health, Education, Protection, Livelihood, Infrastructure, and Camp Management.

Socio-economic shocks are managed by the Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MoFT), working with the line ministries closest to the affected sectors. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock is responsible for hazards relating to agricultural pests and disease outbreaks.

Standard operating procedures are required for all committee, sub-committee, centre or other functional team. for disaster preparedness and response, but a status review in 2023 identified that these were still not developed.

It is a principle of the that the involvement of women in preparedness and response arrangements at all levels is essential for effective disaster management, including arrangements for welfare and protection, relief distribution and shelter.

Environment Act 1998 and Environment Regulations 2008

The Environment Act 1998 (the Act) provides for the protection and conservation of the environment, which covers environmental assessment for developments and pollution control.

The Environment Regulations 2008 (the Regulations) establish the procedures for undertaking the environmental assessment of any projects categorized as a "Prescribed Development". The developer is required to first submit a "development application" which is reviewed by the ECD to determine the likely significance of impact and required level of environmental assessment. The decision resulting from the review may include that:

- No further assessment is required, as such the development application is accepted, and development consent is issued;
- A PER is required; or

- Where major projects are considered such as logging, large agricultural developments, mining and large-scale tourism developments and infrastructure projects, an EIS is required which includes technical, economic, environmental and social investigations.

Environmental Health Act 1980

This Act provides for the management and control of community health and provides provisions for preventing the occurrence or for checking the spread of any noticeable diseases, provision and protection of water supplies and management of drainage and sanitation practices. The Act empowers the relevant authority on the construction, operation, and management of sewerage systems, including the sewage disposal works. It also provides penalties for the wilful pollution of a water supply source.

Land and Titles Act

The Lands and Titles Act is the legislation that consolidates the law relating to the tenure of land, registration of interests in land, and compulsory acquisition of land. It contains provisions regarding the tenure, acquisition and registration of land. This is the law that primarily regulates government and private owned land. The Act sets out some key terms which are relevant to any discussion on governance of land-owning groups. There are also some sections of this Act relevant to customary land.

National Waste Management and Pollution Control Strategy 2017-2026.

The Strategy is the country's roadmap for managing waste and controlling pollution in the natural environment for 10 years with the vision for 'clean, healthy and green happy isles'. The strategy addresses five main waste streams: Liquid Waste, Hazardous and Chemical Waste, Healthcare Waste and Electronic Waste. Objectives include to promote waste minimization in all aspects of development and to improve and upgrade existing management and disposal systems.

Labour Act 1978 (Revised Edition 1996) provides an overarching framework for labour legislation, establishing standards in relation to days and hours of work, payment of wages, employment contracts, care of workers, termination of employment.

Trade Unions Act (Revised Edition 1996) regulates the registration, leadership and operation of trades unions in Solomon Islands.

Workmen's Compensation Act (Revised Edition 1996) makes provision for compensation to workmen injured at work in Solomon Islands. It also includes occupational diseases.

National Provident Fund Act (Revised Edition 1993) requires employers to pay contributions for any employee under a contract of service or apprenticeship.

Unfair Dismissal Act (Revised Edition 1996) provides a remedy for employees who may be unfairly dismissed and establishes right of referral to the Trade Disputes Panel.

Safety at Work Act 1982 (Revised in 1996) designed to establish safe systems of work to eliminate or minimize the risks to health, safety and welfare.

National Building Standards Act 2025 and Building Code 2022

The Act provides a legal framework to regulate construction, improve building safety, and promote climate-resilient infrastructure. Its core objectives are to establish uniform building standards, oversee

infrastructure decisions, and enforce safety rules across public and private projects. The building code provides standards for demolition and the handling of asbestos, including the requirement of an asbestos removal control plan.

Health Legislation and Policy

The Ministry of Health is responsible for overseeing all activities associated with the practice of pharmacy and the regulation of medicines, in addition to the implementation of the National Medicines Policy. During an emergency, the Ministry of Health is required, under the policy, to identify access and inform the donors about needs, approve donations and coordinate their receipt and distribution.

The Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1941 regulates the importation and wholesale and retail sale of medicines and dangerous substances. It outlines the roles of pharmacists, medical practitioners, and the Minister responsible for health.

The Gender Equality and Women's Development (GEWD) Policy 2016 – 2020

The Policy is the overarching policy framework for achieving gender equality and women's human rights in Solomon Islands. SIG has in addition adopted other national and international frameworks and commitments such as the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women and the Sustainable Development Goals are also fundamental to the purpose of the GEWD Policy. The Policy places the promotion of gender equality at the heart of the government's mission and recognizes that continuing to invest in women's empowerment is vital to achieving gender equality, including improved economic status of women, and recognizes the need to work to address attitudinal and institutional barriers to gender equality.

The Policy is managed by the Department of Women's Affairs. It targets five strategic areas: leadership and decision-making, economic empowerment, health, education, and protection against gender-based violence. The policy embeds gender equity into climate planning. It mandates at least a 30% representation of women in government climate taskforces and includes gender quotas in community disaster committees.

International Conventions

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The CBD is a multilateral treaty with three main goals: the conservation of biodiversity; the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. This Convention was ratified by the Solomon Islands in 1996.
- London Convention and Protocol. The Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972, commonly called the "London Convention", is an agreement to control pollution of the sea by dumping. Its objective is to promote the effective control of all sources of marine pollution and to take all practicable steps to prevent pollution of the sea by dumping of wastes and other matter. In 1996, the "London Protocol" was agreed to further modernize the Convention and, eventually, replace it. Under the Protocol all dumping is prohibited. The Protocol entered into force on 24 March 2006 and there are currently 53 Parties to the Protocol, including the Solomon Islands.
- Natural Resources & Environment of South Pacific Region (1986) (SPREP or Noumea Convention). This Convention is the major multilateral umbrella agreement in the Pacific Region for the protection of natural resources and the environment. This Convention was ratified by the Solomon Islands in 1989.

- Pacific Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy 2010-2015. Solomon Islands was one of several Pacific island countries to adopt the Pacific Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy, initiated by SPREP, and adopted by member countries in 2009. This regional strategy covers special and difficult wastes, such as asbestos.
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The UNFCCC established an international environmental treaty to combat "dangerous human interference with the climate system", in part by stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. The Solomon Islands ratified the UNFCCC in 1994.
- Waigani Convention on Hazardous Waste. The 1995 Waigani Convention is a treaty that bans the exporting of hazardous or radioactive waste to Pacific Islands Forum countries and prohibits Forum Island countries from importing such waste. The convention has been ratified by Solomon Islands and entered into force in 2001.

In addition, Solomon Islands has ratified the following International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions:

- C029 - Forced Labour Convention
- C087 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948
- C098 - Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949
- C105 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
- C111 - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958
- C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973
- C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999

5 Supplemental Mitigation Measures

This section has a summary of mitigation measures by each eligible CERP activity included in the positive list of eligible expenditures, and cross cutting mitigation measures to gap-fill the country systems and align with the ESF.

5.1 Mitigation Measures by Activity Category

Table 2 Risk Mitigation Measures by Activity Category

Positive List Category	Key E&S Risks	Supplemental Mitigation Measures
Category B: Emergency Supplies and Equipment: Essential goods and services needed to meet immediate needs and maintain critical basic services		
Early recovery-related services, such as cleaning and removal of debris from affected infrastructure, structures, and rights-of-way (e.g. urban stormwater channels, roadways), including collection and transport to proper disposal sites. Small scale demolition and debris clearance activities, limited in scope to the minimum extent necessary to restore rights-of-way and facilitate unobstructed access for rapid emergency response and evacuation operations and restoring access to transport, communications and utilities infrastructure.	Needs will be prioritized by NDMO and Ministry of Infrastructure Development, prioritizing affected and vulnerable communities. Risks: - Environmental risks from: waste removal, transportation and disposal; sedimentation from works near waterways and coastlines, noise, dust, fuel spills, waste oil, filters, fluid and contamination of soil or water resources. - OHS risks may arise from the use of equipment and manual handling of tools and fuel particularly to workers and operators. - Risks from exposure to Asbestos Containing Material present in the debris to workers and community if not handled properly.	No explosives to be purchased or used in the process of debris clearance. Any activities requiring earthworks must first have a UXO screening and only proceed if the risk is low. Follow the UXO chance find procedures. Follow in-country systems for waste recycling and disposal in environmentally safe and sound manner and in accordance with the Pacific Island Countries Regional Disaster Waste Management Guideline.^{Error! Bookmark not defined.} Follow the Asbestos Contaminated Materials Guide for Disaster Debris Removal¹⁵ if asbestos is present, or may be present, in debris (supplemented by World Bank Group EHS Guidelines and the Good Practice Note on Asbestos Occupational and Community Health Issues). Separate hazardous waste and wrap, seal, neutralise or treat the waste (according to it's

¹⁵ <https://www.sprep.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/asbestos-contaminated-materials-guide.pdf>

Positive List Category	Key E&S Risks	Supplemental Mitigation Measures
	• Temporary use of land for debris storage • Community health and safety risks may occur due to unsafe operation of machinery near residential properties or temporary camps. • Indirect risks of forest clearance. • Accidental detonation or harm from unexploded ordnances (UXO). Risks relating to the procurement of heavy equipment are listed in the table below.	hazardous characteristics) prior to disposal in a municipal dump or other designated waste disposal area that has a permit from ECD. Restrict operations to approved locations and designated working hours where possible and practical to reduce disturbance to vulnerable people in the community. Emergency response situations frequently may necessitate night-time or extended-shift operations. In such cases ensure that at minimum, that adequate site lighting, fatigue management protocols, and heightened community notification measures are in place when operations extend beyond normal hours. Follow in-country health and safety requirements and strengthen with the requirements set in WBG EHSR, including identification of hazards; using a hierarchy of controls, training, PPE and regular monitoring of risk. Storage of debris will be restricted to road rights of way or within the footprint of the cleared areas. Contractor and sub-contractor management will be undertaken by (a) incorporating the relevant aspects of the ESCP, including, inter alia, ESMP, into the E&S specifications of the procurement documents and contracts with contractors (b) cascading the requirements to sub-contractors and (c) undertake regular monitoring to ensure that the contractors comply and that they require their subcontractors to

Positive List Category	Key E&S Risks	Supplemental Mitigation Measures
		comply with the E&S specifications of their respective contracts. Prohibit the use of machinery for forest clearance or land preparation. Mitigation relating to the procurement and use of heavy machinery are detailed in the table below.
Procurement, transport, storage and distribution of perishable and non-perishable foodstuffs (e.g. rice, canned tuna), subject to compliance with the applicable government and World Bank requirements on eligibility of food expenditures during emergencies.	Procurement will follow the specifics documented in the NEOC Logistics Standard Operating Procedures. Needs will be prioritized by NEOC, prioritizing affected and vulnerable communities. Risks: • Vulnerable people do not have the means to access food. • Perceived exclusion from receiving foodstuffs. • Indirect impacts on food safety from pest infestations or food spoilage. • Occupational health and safety impacts from logistics (e.g. lifting).	Follow the NEOC standard operating procedures on inventory management, warehouse facility management, food safety and security and Livelihood Sector Committee procedures supplemented by good international industry practice such as Sphere Standards where necessary. Prioritise short term storage / quick turnaround of inventory and regular inventory audits. Follow NEOC procedures on communication and information dissemination as referenced in the SEP. Use existing licensed commercial and public sector transportation operators (road and sea). Follow in-country health and safety requirements and strengthen with the requirements set in WBG EHSG, including identification of hazards; using a hierarchy of controls, training, PPE and regular monitoring of risk.
Procurement, transportation, storage and distribution of root crops including purchase of crops from farmers and inter-island logistics from non-affected to	Needs will be prioritized by Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, with support from NDMO, prioritizing affected and vulnerable communities.	Follow Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock procedures for identification of suitable crops, storage of root crops, inventory management, pest management and crop importation and inter-island

Positive List Category	Key E&S Risks	Supplemental Mitigation Measures
affected areas in line with procedures of existing government emergency processes.	Risks: • Vulnerable people do not receive access to goods. • Health and safety incidents from storage and transport activities, including road safety. • Impacts on physical environment from transportation • New or novel species / varieties become invasive or poor quality. • Pest infestation or crop spoilage from poor storage / inventory management. • Spread of invasives or pests from inter-island transport.	transport, including biosecurity and invasive pest management procedures. Avoid the use of new or novel varieties or species. Prioritise short term storage / quick turnaround of inventory and regular inventory audits. Use existing licensed commercial and public sector transportation operators (road and sea). Follow in-country health and safety requirements and strengthen with the requirements set in WBG EHSG, including identification of hazards; using a hierarchy of controls, training, PPE and regular monitoring of risk.
<u>Purchase, storage and distribution of fishing gear to ensure local sourcing of protein during an emergency.</u>	Needs will be prioritized by Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources with support from NMDO, prioritizing affected and vulnerable communities. Risks: • Vulnerable people do not receive access to goods. • Perceived exclusion from receiving the goods	Follow NEOC procedures on communication and information dissemination as referenced in the SEP. Follow in-country health and safety requirements for storage and distribution and strengthen with the requirements set in WBG EHSG, including identification of hazards; using a hierarchy of controls, training, PPE and regular monitoring of risk.
Procurement, transport, storage and distribution of agricultural inputs and materials such as seeds, farming tool kits	Needs will be prioritized by Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock with support from NMDO, prioritizing affected and vulnerable communities. Risks:	Follow the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock procedures and supplement with good international industry practice such as the Sphere Standards¹⁶ where necessary.

¹⁶ www.spherestandards.org

Positive List Category	Key E&S Risks	Supplemental Mitigation Measures
and livestock feed , excluding the purchase of fertilizers and pesticides.	- Vulnerable people do not receive access to goods. - Perceived exclusion from receiving the goods. - New or novel species / varieties become invasive. - Seed quality or animal feed is inferior. - Combustion of organic matter incorrectly stored, causing fire. - Seeds or feed are spoilt through incorrect storage and pest infestation. - Occupational health and safety risks during storage and transport.	Certified seed procurement from approved sources. Follow NEOC procedures on communication and information dissemination as referenced in the SEP. Prioritise short term storage / quick turnaround of inventory and regular inventory audits. Use existing licensed commercial and public sector transportation operators (road and sea). Follow in-country health and safety requirements and strengthen with the requirements set in WBG EHSG, including identification of hazards; using a hierarchy of controls, training, PPE and regular monitoring of risk.
Purchase, transport, storage and distribution of water supply and sanitation (WASH) equipment such as bottled water, mobile water treatment stations, water bladders, portable water filters, water purification tablets, slab latrines, community mobile toilets, and plastic sheeting.	Needs will be prioritized by MHMS and the Health Sector Committee with support from NDMO and Ministry of Infrastructure Development for urban water supply, prioritizing affected and vulnerable people and communities. Risks: Water quality standards of the bottled water not meeting the national standards and resulting in community health and safety risk.	Follow Solomon Islands guidelines¹⁷ and Pacific WASH in emergencies handbook¹⁸ and associated tool kits for water supply, sanitary waste management in the location and use of temporary toilets and the disposal of waste, and to ensure equitable access for vulnerable groups and gender-responsive principles for the design and location of facilities. Follow NEOC procedures on communication and information dissemination as referenced in the SEP. For septic waste management, gap-fill with the Pacific Island Countries Regional Disaster Waste

¹⁷ https://sirwash.weebly.com/uploads/4/2/7/6/42764129/sirwash_engineering_manual_2019.10.pdf

¹⁸ <https://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/media/721/file/Pacific-WASH-Handbook.pdf>

Positive List Category	Key E&S Risks	Supplemental Mitigation Measures
	• Vulnerable people do not have the means to access equipment and facilities. • Perceived exclusion from receiving the equipment. • Indirect impacts from latrine design, siting and use (privacy, safety for women; water quality from temporary sewerage discharges, community exposure to sewerage); • Indirectly contribute to waste from packaging, poor quality goods, and end-of-life equipment. • Occupational health and safety (OHS) risks from logistics (e.g. lifting). • Health and safety incidents from transport activities including road safety risks.	Management Guideline Error! Bookmark not defined. Procurement of the potable water in accordance with the government regulations and ensuring that the water quality is in accordance with the drinking water guidelines. Procurement to prioritise bulk supply of potable water over bottled water where possible to avoid waste. Prioritise short term storage / quick turnaround of inventory and regular inventory audits. Use existing licensed commercial and public sector transportation operators (road and sea). Follow in-country health and safety requirements and strengthen with the requirements set in WBG EHS, including identification of hazards; using a hierarchy of controls, training, PPE and regular monitoring of risk.
Purchase, transport, storage and distribution of pharmaceuticals, medicines, and medical supplies, including oral rehydration salt sachets, and essential medical equipment such as ventilators, personal protective equipment, and various diagnostic tools, excluding any equipment containing radioactive materials.	The types of medicine or medical equipment are unknown at this point. Procurement will be implemented through or in coordination with the MHMS and the Health Sector Committee with support from NDMO. It may be implemented by governmental agencies, UN agencies or other implementers. Risks: • Vulnerable people do not have the means to access medicine and equipment.	Follow the MHMS procedures for procurement, storage, inventory and distribution of medicines and equipment. All medicine, supplies, and equipment (such as ventilators, PPE, cleaning materials, medicine storage or distribution equipment) will comply with relevant technical specifications, including manufacturers' requirements, government regulations, relevant WHO guidelines, and good international industry practice.

Positive List Category	Key E&S Risks	Supplemental Mitigation Measures
	• Perceived exclusion from benefits. • Waste and health impacts from transport issues such as cold chain failures. • Risks from improper disposal of packaging from medical supplies. • Hazardous spills, accidental release of pharmaceutical substances, and pollution. • OHS risks associated with medical supply logistics include injuries from heavy lifting, exposure to hazardous or infectious materials due to damaged containers or improper packaging, and potential theft of valuable shipments. • Health and safety incidents from transport activities including road safety risks.	Follow NEOC procedures on communication and information dissemination as referenced in the SEP. Prioritise short term storage / quick turnaround of inventory and regular inventory audits. Follow Ministry of Health and Nutrition waste management protocols for medical waste, to conform to Solomon Islands waste regulations, WBG EHSG and WHO Guidelines for medical waste. Use existing licensed commercial and public sector transportation operators (road and sea). Follow in-country health and safety requirements and strengthen with the requirements set in WBG EHSG, including identification of hazards; using a hierarchy of controls, training, PPE and regular monitoring of risk.
Procurement, transport, storage and distribution of essential equipment to address the shelter and basic needs of affected households such as tents, shelters, sleeping bags, tarpaulins, buckets, mats, personal hygiene kits, household kits, etc.	Needs will be prioritized by NDMO and the Camp Management Sector Committee, prioritizing affected and vulnerable communities. Risks: • Vulnerable people do not have the means to access equipment. • Perceived exclusion from benefits. • Indirectly contribute to waste from packaging, poor quality goods, and end-of-life equipment.	Follow NDMO operational procedures for procurement and the equitable distribution to affected and vulnerable households. Where possible, procure durable or quality items that can be utilized by households or communities post-crisis; avoid single use items where possible, to reduce waste. Follow in-country systems for waste recycling and disposal and the Pacific Island Countries Regional Disaster Waste Management Guideline¹⁹.

¹⁹ https://library.sprep.org/sites/default/files/2022-02/disaster-waste-management-guideline_0.pdf

Positive List Category	Key E&S Risks	Supplemental Mitigation Measures
	- OHS risks associated with medical supply logistics include injuries from heavy lifting, exposure to hazardous or infectious materials due to damaged containers or improper packaging, and potential theft of valuable shipments. - Health and safety incidents from transport activities including road safety risks.	Follow NEOC procedures on communication and information dissemination as referenced in the SEP. Use existing licensed commercial and public sector transportation operators (road and sea). Follow in-country health and safety requirements and strengthen with the requirements set in WBG EHSG, including identification of hazards; using a hierarchy of controls, training, PPE and regular monitoring of risk.
Procurement of fuel (locally or overseas) for essential emergency response services and to support national and local authorities. Fuel procurement may include: (i) fuel for vehicles used for emergency response and recovery; (ii) purchase of electricity or fuel for power generation to meet surge or replacement needs caused by damage, disruption, or increased demand arising from the emergency; (iii) transportation of fuel required for response and recovery operations.	Procurement will follow the NDMO standard operating procedures. Normal fuel import and distribution networks will be prioritised. Needs will be prioritized by the lead agency for the relevant sector committee, prioritizing affected and vulnerable communities. Risks: - Spill and land or water contamination risk during transport, storage, handling and use. - Fire and community safety risks.	Follow procedures in Annex 1 for any fuel that is procured, stored /or distributed outside of normal fuel import and distribution networks.
Procurement and/or rental of vehicles for essential emergency response services and to support operations of national and local authorities.	Risks: - Vehicle accidents causing harm. - Waste oil, filters and fluids causing environmental harm.	Only licensed drivers can drive vehicles. Follow in-country health and safety requirements including road safety. Prior to return of vehicles, or during maintenance of vehicles, safely dispose of waste oil and filters by following the Pacific Island Countries Regional

Positive List Category	Key E&S Risks	Supplemental Mitigation Measures
		Disaster Waste Management Guideline ^{Error! Bookmark not defined.} and World Bank Group EHS Guidelines and the recommendations of the Solomon Islands waste oil strategy ¹⁴ .
Backup power generation for public safety and continuity of essential public services and utilities during the response period, including for health facilities, schools, cold chain, government offices, evacuation centres, community centres, and water supply operations. Equipment can include petrol and diesel generators and portable backup solar power systems.	Procurement will follow the NDMO standard operating procedures. Needs will be prioritized by the lead agency for the relevant sector committee, prioritizing affected and vulnerable communities. Risks: - Indirect community health and safety risks may occur due to unsafe operation of equipment near residential properties or temporary camps, as well as improper fuel handling or generator use in populated areas. - Indirect risks from fuel handling and storage are discussed above in the table.	Prevent oil leaks and spills by purchasing and using drip trays, spill kits and other equipment effectively. Restrict operations to approved locations and designated hours where possible and practical to reduce disturbance to vulnerable people in the community. Follow in-country health and safety requirements and strengthen with the requirements set in WBG EHS, including: identification of hazards; using a hierarchy of controls, training, PPE and regular monitoring of risk. Fuel handling mitigation measures are discussed above.
Procurement and/or rental of light equipment to restore access to essential services and implement response activities, including water pumps and hand tools such as spades, shovels, hoes, and wheelbarrows.	Procurement will follow the NDMO standard operating procedures. Needs will be prioritized by NDMO and the relevant sector committee, prioritizing affected and vulnerable communities. Risks: Indirect OHS risks may arise from the storage or use of equipment.	Follow in-country health and safety requirements and strengthen with the requirements set in WBG EHS, including: identification of hazards; using a hierarchy of controls, training, PPE and regular monitoring of risk.

Positive List Category	Key E&S Risks	Supplemental Mitigation Measures
Rental of heavy equipment for debris clearance, restoration of access, and emergency response operations.	Procurement will follow the NDMO standard operating procedures. Needs will be prioritized by NDMO and sector committees, prioritizing affected and vulnerable communities. Risks: • Vehicle / equipment accidents causing harm. • Waste oil, filters and fluids causing environmental harm. All risks relating to debris clearance activities, restoration of access and emergency response operations are discussed in the table above.	Procurement will require as many safety features as possible for all rented heavy vehicles and machinery (stability control, load monitoring systems, operator safety including seat belts, roll protection. Where available, obtain operations and maintenance manuals etc. Unless provided as part of the rental service, procure relevant spill kits, PPE and other environmental protection equipment. Prevent oil leaks and spills, use spill kits effectively, and follow safe refuelling procedures to avoid soil and marine contamination. Ensure that all equipment (including the rental equipment) is operated by trained and licensed personnel. Follow in-country health and safety requirements and strengthen with the requirements set in WBG EHSG, including: identification of hazards; using a hierarchy of controls, training, PPE and regular monitoring of risk. Prior to return of vehicles, or during maintenance of vehicles, safely dispose of waste oil and filters by following the Pacific Island Countries Regional Disaster Waste Management Guideline^{Error! Bookmark not defined.} and World Bank Group EHS Guidelines and the recommendations of the Solomon Islands waste oil strategy¹⁴.

Positive List Category	Key E&S Risks	Supplemental Mitigation Measures
Category C: Response and Coordination: Incremental operating expenditures for emergency response and early recovery coordination and implementation		
Emergency logistics and transportation costs , including ensuring inter-island transport connectivity; shipping and aviation support for delivery of emergency supplies; transport costs for deployment of response teams; and contracting arrangements for vehicles, boats, and storage warehouses.	Needs will be prioritized by NDMO with support from the logistics committee. Risks: • Safety at sea (accidents, drowning) • Vehicle or aviation accidents	Require boat owners and operators to comply with maritime regulations. Check for vessel certification under Solomon Islands Maritime Authority prior to use. Use licensed commercial aviation companies. Provide and use life vests for all workers. Only licensed drivers can drive vehicles and vessels.
Emergency communications and information management costs (e.g., satellite phones, radios, data connectivity, and information dissemination).	Needs will be prioritized by the Infrastructure Sector Committee. Indirect Risk: • Inadequate disposal of e-waste.	Include a contractual requirement of the supplier to have a 'take back' policy for e-waste, where possible. Separate, store and dispose of any e-waste in line with country systems and good international industry practice.
Management of temporary facilities, shelters, and evacuation centres , including administration, temporary office rental, and staff salaries. This does not include land arrangements, compensation for sheltering operations, and sanitation and waste management operations.	Needs will be prioritized by NDMO DMO, through the NEOC Logistics function and the Camp Management Sector Committee, prioritizing public services in affected and vulnerable communities. Risks: • Refer to labour issues in the table below. • Occupational health and safety hazards. • Social risks such as SEA/SH and spread of communicable diseases and other illnesses.	For the mitigation of labour risks, refer to the labour management procedures below. For the management of risk relating to the procurement of food, supplies and medicine, refer to details above in this table. Follow in-country health and safety requirements and strengthen with the requirements set in WBG EHSG, including: identification of hazards; using a hierarchy of controls, training, PPE and regular monitoring of risk.

Positive List Category	Key E&S Risks	Supplemental Mitigation Measures
		Follow in-country guidelines for SEA/SH. This includes, for example follow Solomon Islands disaster management and protection arrangements for the operation of temporary facilities and evacuation centres, which apply during disaster response operations. This includes implementing measures consistent with the National Disaster Management Plan and relevant Camp Management Sector and Protection Sector guidance, including consideration of GBV risks, support for vulnerable groups, access to protection and welfare services, and safe and inclusive access to evacuation centre facilities. Particular attention should be given to the needs of women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons, and other vulnerable groups during the establishment and operation of temporary facilities.
Short-term technical assistance and surge staffing for emergency management and recovery planning; procurement, financial management, monitoring, environmental and social compliance; enumerators to assess impacted households, support for emergency cash transfer operations manuals, refining social registries, and beneficiary registration. Contracts may include international and national individual consultants, local enumerators, and third-party service providers where needed.	Risks: • Refer to labour issues in the table below. • Occupational health and safety hazards. • Social risks such as SEA/SH.	For the mitigation of labour risks, refer to the labour management procedures below. Follow in-country health and safety requirements with the requirements set in WBG EHSR, including: identification of hazards; using a hierarchy of controls, training, PPE and regular monitoring of risk. For the mitigation of SEA/SH risks, refer to the SEA/SH management procedures below.

Positive List Category	Key E&S Risks	Supplemental Mitigation Measures
Rapid assessments, including government personnel, consultants, transport costs and supplies to carry out damage and needs assessments, beneficiary assessments and registration, and other analyses related to response and recovery.		
Minor repairs and rehabilitation works of facilities and infrastructure within an existing footprint with a scope that can be procured and implemented within the 12-month CERP activation.	Needs will be prioritized by NDMO, MECDM and Ministry of Infrastructure Development. Risks: • Production, handling, transportation and disposal of solid waste and hazardous waste. • Environmental risks such as sedimentation from works near waterways and coastlines, noise, dust, fuel spills, waste oil, filters, fluid and contamination of soil or water resources. • OHS risks may arise from the use of heavy equipment and manual handling of tools and fuel. • Risks from exposure to Asbestos Containing Material present in the debris to workers and community if not handled properly. • Community health and safety risks may occur due to unsafe operation of machinery near residential properties or temporary camps.	Land occupier and land owner approvals must be obtained prior to works starting in accordance with ESS5 and country systems. This includes any use of land for temporary storage of building materials, debris, machinery etc. Any activities requiring earthworks must first have a UXO screening and only proceed if the risk is low. Follow the UXO chance find procedures. Follow the building permit requirements under the Building Code and Act for all demolition of structures, including asbestos management and for all renovation activities. Supplement with the World Bank Group EHS Guidelines and the Good Practice Note on Asbestos Occupational and Community Health Issues. Demolition to be undertaken using manual techniques, no explosives to be purchased or used. Renovations and improvements to meet, as a minimum, the universal access, life and fire safety, resilience and efficiency measures of the Building Code and Act and the ESF. CERP-PMU to ensure planning and oversight of building permits,

Positive List Category	Key E&S Risks	Supplemental Mitigation Measures
	• Universal access, energy and water use efficiency, life and fire safety and natural hazard and climate resilience of renovated facilities. • Harm from UXO.	demolition, repair and reconstruction by a trained and certified professional engineer. Contractor and sub-contractor management will be undertaken by (a) incorporating the relevant aspects of the ESCP, including, inter alia, ESMP, into the E&S specifications of the procurement documents and contracts with contractors (b) cascading the requirements to sub-contractors and (c) undertake regular monitoring to ensure that the contractors comply and that they require their subcontractors to comply with the E&S specifications of their respective contracts. Require contractors to follow the required mitigation measures: • Waste Management Plan in compliance with the ESF. At a minimum, it should contain the following: - separate reusable materials (roofing iron, blocks, etc.) and provide for other projects or donate to community members. Separate out recyclable materials (e.g. scrap metal, packaging cardboard). -Hazardous waste shall be wrapped, sealed, neutralized or treated according to its hazardous characteristics prior to disposal in a municipal dump or other designated waste disposal area that has a permit from ECD.

Positive List Category	Key E&S Risks	Supplemental Mitigation Measures
		-Follow the Building Code and the Asbestos Contaminated Materials Guide for Disaster Debris Removal¹⁵ if Asbestos Containing Material is present, or may be present, in facilities or infrastructure and apply the relevant disposal guidelines in the Waste Management Plan. Supplement with the World Bank Group EHS Guidelines and the Good Practice Note on Asbestos Occupational and Community Health Issues. -Any other systems for waste sorting recycling and disposal in environmentally safe and sound manner and measures as described in the Pacific Island Countries Regional Disaster Waste Management Guideline¹⁹. • Prevent oil leaks and spills in operations, use spill kits effectively, and follow safe refuelling procedures to avoid soil and marine contamination. • Processes to follow in-country health and safety requirements and strengthen with the requirements set in WBG EHSG, including: identification of hazards; using a hierarchy of controls, training, PPE and regular monitoring of risk. • Ensure that all equipment, including power tools, is operated by trained and licensed personnel. • Restrict operations to approved locations and designated working hours where possible and

Positive List Category	Key E&S Risks	Supplemental Mitigation Measures
		practical to reduce disturbance to vulnerable people in the community. Emergency response situations frequently may necessitate night-time or extended-shift operations. In such cases ensure that at minimum, that adequate site lighting, fatigue management protocols, and heightened community notification measures are in place when operations extend beyond normal hours. Minimise nuisances from dust, noise, vibration etc. • Protection of waterways from sediment, contaminated stormwater and any/all liquid and solid wastes. Including stormwater treatment devices, diversion of stormwater and other measures where necessary. • Implement UXO chance find procedures from Annex 2.

5.2 Risk Management for Cross Cutting Issues

Table 3 Supplemental Mitigation Measures for Cross Cutting Issues

GENERAL and CROSS CUTTING ISSUES		
Issue	E&S Risks	Supplementary Mitigation Measures
Labour (international and local)	CERP-funded contracted workers²⁰, direct workers (e.g. individual consultants) and casual labour will be managed under contracts aligned with ESS2 labour and working conditions standards. All government civil servants and other workers carrying out responsibilities under CERP (including those seconded to the PIU) will be subject to the occupational health and safety requirements of ESS2. Risks: • Use of imported labour (international, or from other islands) may create SEA/SH risks for vulnerable people. • Imported labour may be at risk from unsanitary or unsafe working and / or accommodation during emergency conditions. • Injuries, accidents, illness or lost time from work while performing activities funded by the CERP.	Labour Management Procedures as per ESS2 are as follows: Non-discrimination and equal opportunity in recruitment and treatment. Freedom from child labour (no workers under the age of 18 for hazardous activities; no workers under 14 for any activity). Freedom from forced or compulsory labour. Zero tolerance of SEA/SH. CERP-funded consultants working in country will be required to sign codes of conduct on SEA/SH. Contracts will have consequences for breaches of the code of conduct. All relevant PPE will be provided to all workers (government civil servants, consultants, community members) performing functions funded by CERP. International CERP-funded consultants who travel to Solomon Islands, or local CERP-funded consultants and casual workers who travel away from their home base, will be provided with adequate accommodation with potable water and sanitary facilities. Job Safety Analyses will be completed by CERP-funded workers prior to completing tasks outside of the office. The identified OHS procedures in the Job Safety Analysis will be followed. Safety briefings and relevant training will be provided before hazardous work is performed.

²⁰ Contracted workers have employment contracts with a firm that is contracted to the Project.

GENERAL and CROSS CUTTING ISSUES		
Issue	E&S Risks	Supplementary Mitigation Measures
		OHS procedures will be enforced, and appropriate PPE will be used in accordance with task-specific risk levels. Where government civil servants are working in connection with the project, whether full time or part time, they will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment agreement or arrangement, unless there has been an effective legal transfer of their employment or engagement to the project. All contracted workers and direct workers and other casual workers have the right to raise work-related grievances (wages, working conditions, safety, discrimination, SEA/SH) without fear of retaliation. Worker grievances must be acknowledged within 5 working days and resolved within 15 working days. Worker grievances may be submitted through the CERP-PMU Project Manager, E&S Focal Point or the Focal Point for any Implementing Agency or Committee Chair. All government workers are eligible to raise complaints as per their employment agreements and the legislation of Solomon Islands.
Land and assets	Risks: • Involuntary displacement or resettlement • Restrictions on access to assets	Implementation of CERP activities will not involve acquisition of any land (whether temporary or permanent) and restrictions on land use. Any activities which involve displacement of individuals will not be supported under the CERP. Under Category B, temporary storage of debris will be restricted to the right of way, such that no non-government will be used for temporary debris storage. For any debris clearance beyond the right of way, currently under the Prospective Positive List, government land will be prioritized for

GENERAL and CROSS CUTTING ISSUES		
Issue	E&S Risks	Supplementary Mitigation Measures
		the temporary storage of debris or any laydown areas. Where non-government land is used, voluntary lease agreements for temporary use of that land will be secured. A temporary land access screening and consent form has been provided in Annex 3 to secure the temporary use of any customary land, which will need to be completed by the CERP PMU and signed by the relevant landowner/land user before any debris is stored on the land.
Sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEA/SH)	SEA/SH risk at the point of distribution or anywhere community members are exposed to workers.	Government personnel are subject to the behavioural and ethical requirements of the Solomon Islands Public Service Code of Conduct set out in the Public Service Act 2025, as well as other applicable public service laws, regulations and administrative requirements. These requirements include acting with integrity, professionalism, impartiality and respect; complying with lawful directions and applicable laws; avoiding conflicts of interest; using public resources appropriately; and refraining from harassment, bullying, discrimination, exploitation, abuse, corruption or other misconduct. Harassment, bullying, and other inappropriate behaviours are addressed through these conduct and disciplinary frameworks, supported by broader protections under the Employment Act (including prohibitions on discrimination and requirements for safe working conditions). CERP-funded contracted workers and direct workers, including workers employed through CfW activities, and other casual workers working in country will be required to sign codes of conduct. Contracts will have consequences for breaches of the code of conduct.

GENERAL and CROSS CUTTING ISSUES		
Issue	E&S Risks	Supplementary Mitigation Measures
		The SEP outlines the process for addressing and referring grievances received in relation to SEA/SH.
Transport and distribution of goods and workers.	Risks: - Road accidents. - Boat accidents. - Occupational health and safety risks with fatigue and unskilled operators.	Use existing licensed commercial and public sector transportation operators. All vehicle and boat operators will have relevant driver's license or license to operate. Require boat owners and operators to comply with maritime regulations. Check for vessel certification under Solomon Islands Maritime Authority ' prior to use. Provide and use life vests for all workers. Follow in-country health and safety requirements and strengthen with the requirements set in WBG EHSR, including identification of hazards; using a hierarchy of controls, training, PPE and regular monitoring of risk.

5.3 Risk Management for Prospective Activities

Table 4 Supplemental Mitigation Measures for Prospective Activities

Mitigation Measures for Prospective Activities		
Prospective Activity	E&S Risks	Supplementary Mitigation Measures
Cash-for-work (CfW) programs or other financial assistance related to post disaster / emergency cleaning, debris clearance from public spaces, and other	Key risks: Occupational health and safety hazards, land access and environmental risks as	Any cash for work and/or cash transfer activities will be included in the positive list once the specific operational manual for these activities, with E&S risk management measures materially

Mitigation Measures for Prospective Activities		
Prospective Activity	E&S Risks	Supplementary Mitigation Measures
response activities that provide work opportunities to communities affected by crises.	prescribed below for debris clearance and demolition. • Unfair or unsafe contracts and working conditions • Community tensions • SEA/SH risks • Cash payment security risks • Underage workers • Vulnerable are perceived to be unfairly excluded or are not able to access benefits	consistent with ESF requirements, is prepared and receives No-Objection from the World Bank. These programs shall be designed with transparent criteria-based targeting and beneficiary selection, with appropriate consideration to eligibility, access inclusiveness and non-discrimination. The operational manual will outline information dissemination measures including in relation to eligibility and targeting. A grievance mechanism will be accessible for both CfW and cash transfer activities for the uptake and resolution of any questions or concerns including regarding eligibility, payments, and grievances from those who feel they have been unfairly excluded, in line with principles outlined in the ESF.
Cash transfers to vulnerable households, self-employed workers and/or operators of micro- and small enterprises whose primary source of income is materially disrupted.	Key risks: • Data privacy • Vulnerable are not able to access support • Cash payment security risks • SEA/SH risks • Community-level social tensions and conflict from insufficient information, lack of transparency or perceptions of unfairness.	Payment through digital modalities should be promoted where feasible. Where payment is provided in cash, measures will be designed and implemented to manage security risks. Labour management procedures will be followed (refer to Table 3 above). The ESMP and SEP will be updated with any required supplemental mitigation measures as included in the specific operation manuals.
Demolition and debris clearance beyond clearing rights-of-way	Needs will be prioritized by NMDO, Ministry for Infrastructure Development and other relevant agencies, prioritizing affected and vulnerable communities. Risks: • Environmental impacts from the use of heavy machinery such as: land clearance,	For the activity to be included in the positive list, the ESMP must be revised and cleared by the Bank. The revised ESMP should include: (i) an approved Waste Management Plan for demolition works and debris clearance; (ii) a Temporary Land Access Screening and Consent Form, completed with landowners where temporary waste storage requires use of customary land.

Mitigation Measures for Prospective Activities		
Prospective Activity	E&S Risks	Supplementary Mitigation Measures
	waste removal, dust, transportation and disposal; sedimentation from works near waterways and coastlines, noise, dust, fuel spills, and contamination of soil or water resources. • Temporary use of land for debris storage. • OHS risks may arise from the use of heavy equipment, exposure to dust, exposure to unsafe structures, and manual handling of tools and fuel particularly to workers and operators. • Risks from exposure to Asbestos Containing Materials present in the debris to workers and community if not handled properly • Community health and safety risks may occur due to unsafe operation of machinery near residential properties or temporary camps.	The Waste Management Plan must comply with ESF requirements and set out measures for the environmentally sound management of waste generated by demolition activities. At a minimum, it should contain the following: - estimation of the quantity and types of waste to be generated, transportation arrangements, and disposal options consistent with the mitigation hierarchy. -Hazardous waste shall be wrapped, sealed, neutralized or treated according to its hazardous characteristics prior to disposal in a municipal dump or other designated waste disposal area that has a permit from ECD. -Follow the Asbestos Contaminated Materials Guide for Disaster Debris Removal¹⁵ if Asbestos Containing Material is present, or may be present, in debris and apply the relevant disposal guidelines in the Waste Management Plan. Supplement with the World Bank Group EHS Guidelines and the Good Practice Note on Asbestos Occupational and Community Health Issues. -The in-country systems for waste recycling and disposal in environmentally safe and sound manner and measures as described in the Pacific Island Countries Regional Disaster Waste Management Guideline.⁶ For temporary debris storage, avoidance criteria should be applied first. Priority should be given to Government / public land, followed by other suitable options such as road reserves, public easements, or church land. Customary land may be used only where no viable alternative is available. If customary land is proposed, the Temporary Land Access Screening and Consent Form (Annex 3) must be completed with the relevant landowners,

Mitigation Measures for Prospective Activities		
Prospective Activity	E&S Risks	Supplementary Mitigation Measures
		and documented consent must be obtained before the land is used. Follow the building permit requirements under the Building Code and Act for all demolition of structures, including asbestos management. Supplement with the World Bank Group EHS Guidelines and the Good Practice Note on Asbestos Occupational and Community Health Issues. Demolition to be undertaken using manual techniques, no explosives to be purchased or used. CERP-PMU to ensure planning and oversight of building permits and demolition by a trained and certified professional engineer. Ensure that all equipment is operated by trained and licensed personnel. Prevent oil leaks and spills, use spill kits effectively, and follow safe refuelling procedures to avoid soil and marine contamination. Restrict operations to approved locations and designated working hours where possible and practical to reduce disturbance to vulnerable people in the community. Emergency response situations frequently may necessitate night-time or extended-shift operations. In such cases ensure that at minimum, that adequate site lighting, fatigue management protocols, and heightened community notification measures are in place when operations extend beyond normal hours. Follow in-country health and safety requirements and strengthen with the requirements set in WBG EHSG, including: identification of hazards; using a hierarchy of controls, training, PPE and regular monitoring of risk.

Mitigation Measures for Prospective Activities		
Prospective Activity	E&S Risks	Supplementary Mitigation Measures
		Contractor and sub-contractor management will be undertaken by (a) incorporating the relevant aspects of the ESCP, including, inter alia, ESMP and Waste Management Plan, into the E&S specifications of the procurement documents and contracts with contractors (b) cascading the requirements to sub-contractors and (c) undertake regular monitoring to ensure that the contractors comply and that they require their subcontractors to comply with the E&S specifications of their respective contracts.

6 Institutional Arrangements and Resources

MFEM is responsible for CERP activation and project implementation as the designated CERP-PMU.

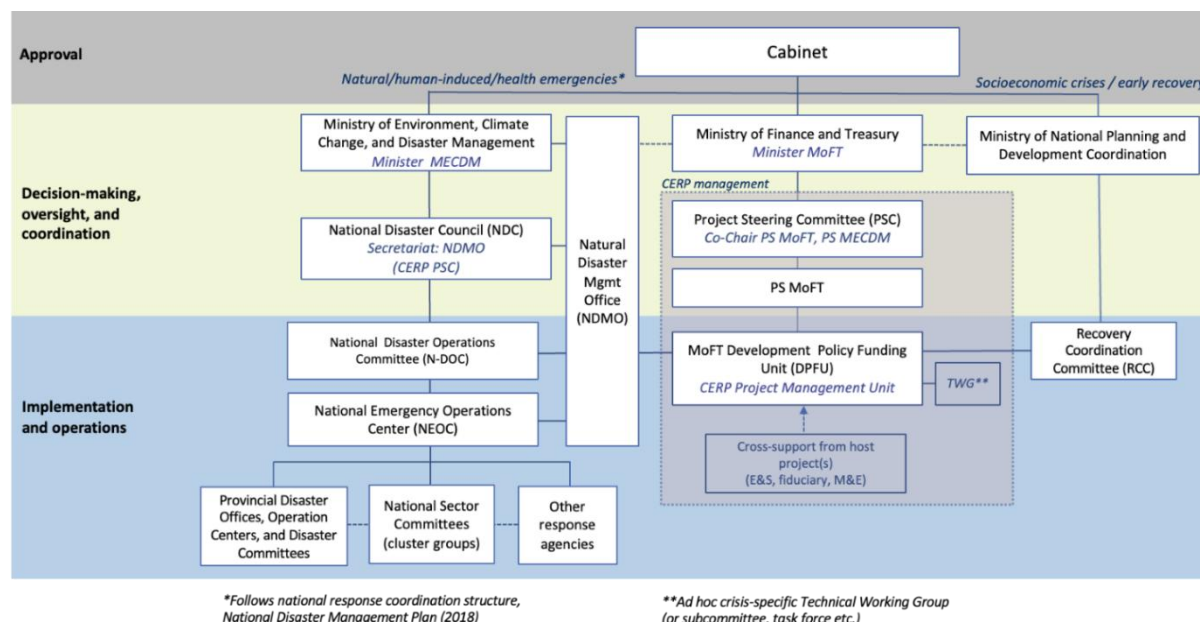
MoFT will be responsible for overall CERP management, coordination, and engagement with the World Bank. The MoFT Donor Projects and Funding Unit (DPFU) will act as the CERP Project Management Unit (PMU) and report to the Permanent Secretary of MoFT. The Ministry will be supported by the NDMO and the relevant sector committee(s) leads. The CERP-PMU provides intersectoral strategic coordination and serves as the counterpart for the World Bank. It will be responsible for CERP fiduciary management, technical monitoring, E&S compliance, and related reporting.

Prior to activation, the DPFU Project Manager, as the CERP PMU Manager, will appoint an E&S Focal Point who will have the responsibility for Environmental and Social Commitment Plan compliance and ESMP and SEP implementation. The E&S Focal Point may seconded from another government agency (such as Environment and Conservation Division or Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs) or from a World Bank-funded Project PMU. Training, prior to activation, will be provided to ensure the focal point understands their role and responsibilities. The CERP-PMU can also procure the services of an environmental or social specialist with CERP funds under Category C.

Each sector committee will be responsible for E&S compliance in their sector, with oversight from the CERP-PMU.

Where necessary, the World Bank E&S team will provide guidance and technical support, including assistance in preparing and implementing E&S instruments and ensuring compliance during emergency response operations.

Figure 1 Organogram for the CERP Institutional Arrangements



7 Procedures to Address Environmental and Social Issues

This ESMP sets out the mitigation measures that will be implemented for the Activities. It is recognized that this ESMP cannot specify all the details of the Activities that the SIG will require in the event of an emergency response. These could be in response to a natural or man-made disaster, such as a hurricane, earthquake, flood, conflict, pandemic, or severe economic or financial shocks. The Implementing Agency will depend on the context of the emergency and the type of emergency response decided by the SIG.

At the onset of preparing a CERP Activation Request, DPFU will assign the CERP-PMU E&S Focal Point and their responsibility is to identify the geographic location and scale of any social protection funds, physical works and distribution networks that will be funded by the CERP and confirm that key E&S risks and impacts will be mitigated in accordance with this ESMP. Mitigation measures and E&S requirements will be incorporated into Crisis Response Plans at the time of activation to ensure their application from the outset of emergency response operations.

Any time the positive list is updated the CERP-PMU will screen and assess potential E&S risk and impacts and update the mitigation measures as required.

8 Consultation and Disclosure

The SIG has disclosed this ESMP and the SEP. It is acknowledged that in an emergency situation it may not be possible to conduct stakeholder engagement on a specific activity as the priority is to provide a rapid response. The DPFU will communicate the nature of the activity to the sector committees and relevant government agencies, affected people and key stakeholders and, where possible, enlist their assistance and support to implement the CERP activities. The CERP-PMU and sector committees will also engage with relevant affected people and stakeholders so that they are aware of the grievance mechanism and how it operates.

9 Monitoring and Reporting

The CERP-PMU will be responsible for monitoring results and reporting progress, with support from sector committees and relevant stakeholders including compliance performance monitoring reports covering environmental, social, health, and safety obligations under eligible activities in accordance with the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan and ESMP. The six-monthly progress reports shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:

- Status of implementation performance as required under the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan.
- Summary of stakeholder engagement activities carried out.
- Complaints submitted through the grievance mechanism(s), the grievance log, and progress made in resolving them.
- Status of incidents.

10 Incident Management and Reporting

Any significant E&S incident (including SEA/SH incidents involving CERP-funded consultants, worker safety incident, fuel spills, food safety incidents, or community safety incidents) must be reported to the World Bank within 48 hours of occurrence, as required by the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan. The CERP-PMU E&S Focal Point is responsible for incident documentation,

investigation, and corrective action. The SEP outlines grievances mechanisms which should be used in reference in responding to incidents.

Annex-1: Guiding notes to address E&S risk associated with Fuel Imports, Unloading, Storage, Transport, and Distribution under Contingent Emergency Response Project (CERP) Beyond the Routine Country Systems in Solomon Islands

1. Scope and Applicability

Fuel purchase and distribution will be prioritized through the existing Solomon Islands systems.

This guiding note applies to fuel-related activities financed under the CERP outside of the routine fuel import, storage and distribution network, including import, inter-island transport, unloading at jetties or landing beaches, temporary storage (including drums) and distribution to end users. Fuel use shall be strictly limited to activities included in the approved CERP Positive List. The PMU will ensure the fulfilment of the conditions for procuring fuel before submitting contingency emergency plan during activation request.

2. Solomon Islands Context – Risk Considerations

Fuel operations is well regulated and dominated by two commercial operators South Pacific Oil and Markwarth Oil.

Distribution of fuel to small islands and remote coastal communities is more difficult due to small and exposed wharves or jetties, limited hazardous material handling infrastructure, reliance on drum-based fuels, proximity of unloading areas to communities and coastal ecosystems (reefs, lagoons, mangroves), and limited emergency response capacity. These contextual factors require increased prevention, preparedness, and simplicity of controls when handling fuel during emergency response conditions.

3. Fuel Import and Unloading at Ports, Jetties, or Beaches

Fuel shall be unloaded only at designated wharves, jetties, or approved landing points identified by the Solomon Islands Maritime Authority, Ports Authority or Municipal or Provincial Government. Unloading from vessels to shore (including flexible hoses, barges, or drum offloading) shall be conducted under controlled conditions.

Site-specific Fuel Unloading Safety Protocol will be prepared tailoring the existing safety protocols of the energy companies, and all Solomon Island regulations, prior to unloading in each location.

Unloading shall be undertaken only by trained operators and vessel crew.

Drip trays, tarpaulins, or portable secondary containment shall be used under hose connections and drums.

Spill kits, absorbent pads, and floating booms (where unloading occurs over water) shall be available on-site before unloading begins through rapid procurement of the required items.

Fuel unloading shall not proceed during rough seas, high winds, or heavy rainfall.

Any spill shall be immediately contained, cleaned, and reported to the CERP-PMU and Environment and Conservation Division.

Under no circumstances shall fuel be intentionally discharged into marine or coastal waters.

4. Fuel Storage

Fuel shall be stored only at temporary or permanent storage areas approved by local authorities. Storage may include tanks or fuel drums.

Storage areas shall be secured, fenced where feasible, and signed.

Drums shall be stored upright on impermeable surfaces with bunding or secondary containment.

Storage sites shall be located away from coastlines, wells, and flood-prone areas where feasible.

Fire extinguishers and no-smoking signage shall be provided.

Community access to storage areas shall be strictly prohibited.

Follow the regulatory compliance, including any inspections reports provided by the Environment and Conservation Division, Solomon Islands Ports Authority or Solomon Islands Maritime Authority.

5. Fuel Transport and Distribution

Fuel transport shall use licensed vehicles, boats, or landing craft suited to hazardous materials.

Drum handling shall use safe manual handling practices.

Boats and vehicles transporting fuel shall carry spill response materials.

Informal redistribution or siphoning of fuel is prohibited.

At distribution points, crowd control and safety supervision shall be implemented as needed.

Follow the regulatory compliance, including any inspections reports provided by the Environment and Conservation Division or Solomon Islands Maritime Authority.

6. Worker Health and Safety

All personnel involved in fuel unloading, storage, transport, or distribution shall receive basic training in fuel handling, fire safety, and spill response.

Appropriate PPE (gloves, boots, protective clothing) shall be provided.

Workers shall not enter confined spaces or handle fuel without supervision.

Any fuel-related accident or injury shall be reported and investigated.

7. Waste Management

Fuel-contaminated materials, including soil, rags, absorbents, and damaged drums, shall be collected and disposed of at a municipal landfill or, for remote areas, in accordance with Solomon Islands regulations and the Pacific Island Countries Regional Disaster Waste Management Guideline^{Error! Bookmark not defined.} and the Solomon Islands Waste Oil Strategy¹⁴. Reuse of fuel drums for domestic purposes is prohibited.

Annex 2 – UXO Chance Find Procedures

Unexploded Ordinances (UXO) Chance Finds Procedures

In the event of a suspicious Unexploded Ordinance (UXO) discovery, the following risk mitigation measures should immediately be followed:

- The worker must immediately stop work and clear the work site of all personnel.
- The area must be cordoned off appropriately.
- Physical measures must be put in place to avoid unauthorised tampering of the UXO find.
- Highly visible signs are to be installed at the HIGH-RISK area.
- The UXO risk is to be communicated to surrounding communities.

The UXO chance find should be immediately reported to the works supervisor, the CERP-PMU, the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (RSIPF) and the World Bank.

The CERP-PMU will be responsible for arranging the assessment, mitigation, and/or elimination of any UXO-related hazard, along with other responsible authorities.

No works shall recommence on site until instruction has been received from the RSIPF and the PMU.

Annex 3 Temporary Land Access Screening and Consent Form

This screening form is to be completed prior to the use of any customary land for the debris storage for temporary purposes. Key purposes:

1. Screen whether the proposed site is eligible for the temporary access arrangement
2. Document that community consultation and consent have been properly obtained
3. Establish the terms and restoration obligations of the arrangement. All completed forms must be retained by the CERP-PMU and made available for World Bank review.

Note that this form uses the term "temporary land access" rather than "land donation" to accurately reflect the nature of the arrangement — the customary landowner retains full ownership and use rights, and the land is returned to its prior condition upon departure. No rights over the land are transferred to any project party; in the event that the debris storage will cause adverse impacts on land and natural resources, and/or cause relocation or impacts to cultural heritage the land is not eligible for temporary land access as this would require additional requirements per the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework.

Debris removal is a direct benefit to affected communities. By allowing temporary staging on their land, landowners and their communities are actively enabling the clearance of disaster debris from their area, restoring safety, access, and the conditions needed for early recovery. This should be communicated clearly to communities as part of the consultation process.

This form must be explained to the landowners and land users verbally in Pijin (and in the local vernacular where relevant) before any signatures or consent records are obtained.

During the period of debris storage, the site will need to be regularly monitored to ensure that site usage is in line with the terms agreed with the customary landowner.

PART A - Site Identification and Eligibility Screening

A1. Site Identification and Eligibility Screening

To be completed before approaching the landowner for consent.

Field	Details
Island / Province and Village / Area name	
Date of screening	
Name and contact details of Field Officer	

A2. Site Selection

Before proceeding, confirm that the following alternatives have been considered and ruled out, such that use of customary land is the only viable alternative.

Alternative site type	Option available
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State land (government-owned)	☐ Yes ☐ No
Right of way/road reserve or public easement area	☐ Yes ☐ No
Church, school, or institutional grounds (with consent of institution)	☐ Yes ☐ No
Other non-customary land	☐ Yes ☐ No

A3. Site Eligibility Checklist

All questions below must be answered with No before site can be used for debris storage.

#	Screening Question	Response
1	Will temporary use of the proposed area restrict access to a water source, garden, natural resources or other livelihood asset for the duration of staging?	☐ Yes ☐ No
2	Are there any structures or assets (e.g. tress, crops etc) currently on the site which may be impacted by temporary lay down/storage?	☐ Yes ☐ No
3	Is any clearing of the land required prior to temporary use?	☐ Yes ☐ No
4	Is the proposed area a sacred site, burial ground, or area of cultural significance?	☐ Yes ☐ No
5	Is there an active customary land dispute over the proposed area?	☐ Yes ☐ No
6	Would any person need to physically relocate from the proposed area (even temporarily) for debris to be staged?	☐ Yes ☐ No
7	Does the debris to be staged include materials suspected to contain asbestos, fuel residue, or other hazardous substances?	☐ Yes ☐ No
8	Is the proposed staging period expected to exceed 31 days?	☐ Yes ☐ No

PART B — Land Identification

To be completed in consultation with the community. Information should be verified through discussion with the landowner/land users and consent obtained.

Landowner/land users

Field	Details
Name(s) of customary landowner(s)	
Name(s) of actual land user(s) (if different from landholder)	
Relationship of user to landowner (e.g., spouse, clan member, tenant)	

Current use of the land	
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The proposed area of land should represent a minor portion of the landowner's lands such that it will not significantly disrupt their overall land use or livelihoods.

PART C — Community Engagement Record

In an emergency, community consultation does not require a formal meeting. A brief, honest conversation with the landowner and land user — conducted in Pjin, in the presence of witnesses — is sufficient.

Field	Details
Date of consultation	
Location and time of consultation	
Language(s) used	
Method (community meeting / individual discussion / both)	

Confirm that the following information was communicated clearly and in a language understood by those present.

Information item	Communicated?
Purpose of the debris staging (post-disaster recovery, debris collection)	☐ Yes ☐ No
That debris removal is a direct benefit to the community – clearing debris restores safety and access and supports faster recovery. By allowing temporary staging, the landowner is contributing to the community's recovery	☐ Yes ☐ No
Types of debris to be placed on the land	☐ Yes ☐ No
Proposed start date and maximum duration of staging	☐ Yes ☐ No
Commitment to restore the land to its prior condition upon removal	☐ Yes ☐ No
Explanation that refusal will not affect access to disaster relief or other assistance	☐ Yes ☐ No
Explanation of the grievance contact and how to raise a concern	☐ Yes ☐ No
Explanation that no land rights are transferred by this arrangement	☐ Yes ☐ No

PART D — Consent Record

This section records the agreement of the landowner and land user(s) to the temporary use of their land.

Terms of the Temporary Access Arrangement

Term	Detail
Description of land area to be used	

Approximate area (sq. m or local description)	
Types of debris to be staged	
Proposed start date	
Agreed end date (e.g. up to 30 days only)	

Signature — Landowner/land user consent

I/We confirm that:

- We have been fully and freely consulted and informed about this arrangement before agreeing to it.
- We understand we have the right to refuse, and that refusal will not affect our access to disaster assistance or relief.
- We agree to the temporary use of our land as described above on the terms stated.
- We understand that no land rights are transferred to the project or to any government agency by this arrangement.
- We understand how to contact the project grievance focal point if we have any concerns.

Consent may be confirmed through a signature, thumbprint, or other appropriate customary method.

Role:

Name:

Date

Signature