



SOLOMON ISLANDS GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF MINES, ENERGY AND RURAL  
ELECTRIFICATION

Solomon Islands Community Benefit Sharing  
Project – Phase 2

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL  
MANAGEMENT  
FRAMEWORK**

4<sup>th</sup> July 2023



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## ACRONYMS

CBSP-2	Community Benefit Sharing Project Phase 2
CBSP Pilot	Community Benefit Sharing Project Pilot
CBSF	Community Benefit Sharing Fund
CoESP	Code of Environmental and Social Practice
ECD	Environment and Conservation Division
EHS	Environmental, Health, and Safety
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESIA	Environmental Social Impact Assessment
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
E&S	Environment and social
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environment and Social Management Plan
FMO	Fund Management Office
LV	Low voltage
MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology
MID	Ministry of Infrastructure Development
MMERE	Ministry of Mines, Energy, and Rural Electrification
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
OP	Operational Policy
PER	Public Environment Report
PMU	Project Management Unit
PO	Project Office
RWASH	Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SIG	Solomon Islands Government
SolPower	Solomon Power
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TA	Technical Assistance
THL	Tina Hydro Limited
TRHDP	Tina River Hydropower Development Project
TVET	pre-employment training and technical and vocational training
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WMP	Waste Management Plan

## 1 INTRODUCTION/CONTEXT

The Community Benefit Sharing Pilot Project (CBSP Pilot, P153986) has been implemented by SIG from 2018 to 2023 with the support of the World Bank through a US\$2.8 million Japan Social Development Fund grant. The CBSP Pilot aimed to establish a benefit sharing scheme between the Tina River Hydropower Development Project (TRHDP), a 15 mega-watt hydropower project proposed for Guadalcanal Province, and the communities in the area around the TRHDP. The benefits to be shared with these communities are based on an agreed-upon formula between SIG and the dam operator, Tina Hydro Limited (THL), that will allocate a portion of the annual revenues from the power generated by the dam for an estimated 30 years after the hydropower plant comes into operation. By enabling the benefits of TRHDP to be shared more broadly with the Malango and Bahomea communities in Malango Ward who may not necessarily receive compensation and royalties from TRHDP, the pilot was expected to reduce the inequality between the members of the core land owning tribes and other residents. The CBSP Pilot thereby also served the purpose of sustaining broader community support for the hydropower facility and reducing the risk of disruption to ongoing dam construction.

Construction on the TRHDP, which is located approximately 30 km north of Solomon Islands' capital, Honiara, has been delayed and it is now expected that power, and therefore revenues to support community benefits, would not be generated for at least four to five years. Therefore, with the CBSP Pilot phase set to close in May 2023, SIG has requested that a phase 2 be prepared to continue to provide benefits to the target communities. Phase 2 of the Community Benefit Sharing Project (CBSP-2, or "the Project") will build on the CBSP Pilot foundation and framework. The Project, like the pilot phase, will be implemented by a Project Management Unit (PMU) within the Ministry of Mines, Energy, and Rural Electrification (MMERE) and by Solomon Islands Electricity Authority (Solomon Power) for sub-component 2(c) rural electrification (see details below). The Project will expand investments started under the pilot in water and electricity access, and include solar where feasible, to ensure that all community members benefit.

The development objectives for the proposed Project is *to enable target communities to benefit from improved access to and use of basic infrastructure and services through a functioning Community Benefit Sharing Fund (CBSF).*

The environmental and social aspects of the CBSP Pilot were managed under the WB's safeguards operational policies (OPs) and an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the CBSP Pilot was prepared to meet the WB's safeguards OPs. In 2018, the WB introduced an Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) which superseded the safeguards OPs. Therefore, the previous ESMF prepared for the CBSP Pilot needed to be updated to meet the requirements of the ESF and capture changes in the project activities.

This ESMF will serve as the Project's umbrella environment and social (E&S) risk management document. The purpose of this ESMF is to guide MMERE on the environmental and social screening of the Project activities and subsequent environmental and social assessment and management of these activities during project preparation, design and implementation in a manner that meets the requirements of the WB ESF and relevant SIG regulations. This ESMF includes information on:

- Project activities
- Applicable SIG regulations and WB standards/guidelines

- Environmental and social context
- Environment and social risks, potential impacts and mitigation
- Screening processes for the various sub-projects
- Incident management
- Implementation responsibilities, resources, and capacity building
- Detailed protocols, procedures, and templates to support the implementation of the ESMF (provided as appendices).

The EMSF is supported by an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and Project Operations Manual (POM).

The draft ESMF built upon the ESMF prepared for CBSP Pilot, experiences gained as well as feedback from consultations with communities, NGOs and other key stakeholders. The E&S Instruments have been made available to key stakeholders to review and provide comment prior to the documents being finalized. Disclosure of the draft and subsequently the final instruments will also occur on the TRHDP website and the World Bank website.



## 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project is an Investment Project Financing (IPF) operation to be implemented over a five-year period, from 2023 to 2028. The Project comprises four components:

**Component 1: Operationalize the Community Benefit Sharing Fund.** Component 1(a) institutional support to the Fund would finance the development of all systems and procedures required for the Fund to function as an independent non-profit organization. Capacity building would target the Fund Board as well as Fund Management Office and include topics such as non-for-profit governance, financial management, citizen engagement, community participation, communications and outreach, community sub-project design and assessment, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. This capacity building would also include key technical assistance from national and international consultants. Component 1(b) CBSF Community Sub-projects will support the construction, repair, or operation and maintenance costs of basic community infrastructure identified through a community participatory process and screened and approved in accordance with the procedures of the Fund Operations Manual.

**Component 2: Improve Access to Basic Services.** This Component will support improvement of infrastructure of and access to basic public services for the project's target communities through pre-identified infrastructure for water supply, rural electrification, and small road repairs. The component will consist of three sub-components: 2(a) rural water supply schemes comprising boreholes with solar powered pumps and communal storage tanks with taps; 2(b) rural road improvements for a single community access road that would allow for community engagement in construction thus providing opportunity for on-the-job skills and wage transfer; and 2(c) rural electrification to connect 38 household in Tina village that had previously been identified under the Pilot project, 89 households in the Areatakiki community that would extend from the planned for high-voltage connection to the primary school, and if deemed feasible and cost effective, a high voltage grid extension to the Malatoha and Ado communities, including the provision of low voltage distribution and house connections in these communities.

**Component 3: Enhance Knowledge and Skills of Community Members.** This component will support activities that aim to increase CBSP community members' knowledge and skills and thus increase their confidence and skills level to participate in CBSF and local economic development opportunities and to provide knowledge and skills aimed at income-generating opportunities in both the formal and informal sectors. . This would be accomplished through three sub-components that address: (a) literacy and numeracy development; (b) short technical training building on existing livelihood activities and work readiness and life skills training; and (c) support services to community members to increase their potential for formal job opportunities and informal income generating activities.

**Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation.** This component will support project management (including E&S requirements) and administration, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting.

A more detailed description of project components is available in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD).

## 3 POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

### 3.1 Solomon Islands

#### 3.1.1 Environmental Assessment, Review and Permitting

The SIG has a well-established regulatory framework that provides measures to protect and preserve the environment. The *Environment Act 1998* and Environment Regulations 2008 make provision for the conservation and protection of the environment. This Act and the respective regulations are administered by the Environment and Conservation Division (ECD) of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) and an overview of these is provided in the sections below.

#### 3.1.2 Environment Act 1998

The Environment Act 1998 (the Act) provides for the protection and conservation of the environment. The Act is divided into four sections. Part III establishes the requirements for environmental assessment, review and monitoring. Part III Article 17 requires any developer who proposes to carry out any prescribed development to make an application to the Director of ECD. Article 19 specifies that a developer shall not commence or continue to carry out any prescribed development unless the developer has been issued with a development consent (defined in the Act as a consent to carry out any development under Part III). Activities that require assessment are described as ‘prescribed developments’ and are included in the Second Schedule of the Act. There are two levels of environmental assessment; public environment report (PER), as described in Article 20, or if the development is shown to be such a nature as to cause more serious impacts, then the proponent is required to prepare and submit an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), as described in Article 23.

#### 3.1.3 Environment Regulations (2008)

The Environment Regulations 2008 (the Regulations) establish the procedures for undertaking the environmental assessment of any projects categorized as a prescribed development. The Regulations establish the procedures for undertaking the environmental assessment of ‘prescribed developments’ and the process of issuing development consent. The Regulations detail the process prescribed in the Act and set out the contents of PER and EIS.

#### 3.1.4 Relevance to Project Activities

Prescribed activities include ‘irrigation and water supply schemes’ as well as public works ‘infrastructure development’. It is unlikely that subprojects financed by the project, other than rural electrification subprojects, will meet the definition of a ‘prescribed development’ as per the Environmental Regulation Schedule 1<sup>1</sup> and require an approval through ECD. However, ECD will be consulted to confirm this on a case-by-case basis as required (i.e., when subprojects that may meet

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<sup>1</sup> Prescribed premises (i.e., developments that would be considered a prescribed development) listed in Schedule 1 of the Environment Regulations are: Nightclubs; Processing and manufacturing of food, including canneries; Chemical industries; Major waste disposal plants and premises; Waste management and disposal system; Leather, paper, textile and wood industries; Iron, steel and other metal industries; Installations for manufacture of cement; Extractions of minerals and mining; Petroleum product storage and processing works; Intensive fish and aqua-farming; Industrial installations for production of electricity; Brewing and malting; Harbours and port installations; and Shipyards.

the definition of a prescribed premises are proposed) and the ECD environmental approval process will be followed if required.

### 3.1.5 Capacity of ECD

The ECD have overall accountability for environmental management in Solomon Islands. The ECD have some existing World Bank safeguard experience and capacity gained from working on previous World Bank funded projects. However, ECD advise in their EIA Guidelines 2010 that the environment approval process can take several months (2 to 3 months at the minimum). Therefore, it is advisable that a proposal application to the ECD be lodged as early as possible to avoid delays. ECD also advise that prior to submission of the proposal application by the developer, it is advisable that the Developer should first seek written advice from the ECD<sup>2</sup>. This process has potential to delay specific subprojects that require approvals through ECD and would need to be considered as part of scheduling.

## 3.2 World Bank

### 3.2.1 Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)

The WB ESF applies to the project. The ESF sets out the WB's commitment to sustainable development, including ten Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) that are designed to support Borrowers' projects, with the aim of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity'.

Screening of the ESS that apply to the Project was undertaken by the WB team as part of project preparation. Seven of the ten ESS are relevant, namely:

- ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts: This standard sets out the Borrower's responsibilities for assessing, managing and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts associated with each stage of a project supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing, in order to achieve environmental and social outcomes consistent with the ESSs.
- ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions: This standard recognizes the importance of employment creation and income generation in the pursuit of poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth. Borrowers can promote sound worker-management relationships and enhance the development benefits of a project by treating workers in the project fairly and providing safe and healthy working conditions.
- ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management: This standard recognizes that economic activity and urbanization often generate pollution to air, water, and land, and consume finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem services and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels.
- ESS4 Community Health and Safety: This standard recognizes that project activities, equipment, and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts.
- ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources: This standard recognizes that protecting and conserving biodiversity and sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development. Biodiversity is defined as the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia,

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<sup>2</sup> ECD, 2010. EIA Guidelines 2010

terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.

- ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities - This standard recognizes that Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities have identities and aspirations that are distinct from mainstream groups in national societies and often are disadvantaged by traditional models of development.
- ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure: This standard recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation.

ESS5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement) was not deemed relevant to the Project as land access required for project purposes will occur through land use agreements based on the goodwill of the beneficiary community. Activities that require physical displacement (relocation or removal of houses, businesses, or permanent structures), economic displacement (loss of livelihood, restriction of access to traditional lands or resources), and/or involuntary acquisition or leasing of customary land are not eligible for funding under the project.

ESS8 (Cultural Heritage) was not deemed relevant due to Project activities being unlikely to affect cultural heritage (i.e., as impacts on cultural heritage will be avoided during project screening). Nevertheless, Chance Find Procedures have been included (Annex B) to address unknown archaeological or historical remains and objects, including graveyards and/or individual graves.

ESS9 (Financial Intermediaries) was deemed not relevant as the Project will not use any financial intermediaries.

### 3.2.2 World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines

The Project will utilize the WB Group's Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines<sup>3</sup>. The EHS Guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of Good International Industry Practice. It contains the performance levels and measures that are normally acceptable to the WB Group and are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities at reasonable costs by existing technology. The EHS Guidelines are comprised of General Guidelines which are organized by themes (environmental; occupational health and safety; community health and safety; construction and decommissioning) and industry-specific guidelines that cover over 60 specific industries relating to agribusiness and food production; chemicals; forestry; general manufacturing; infrastructure; mining; oil and gas; and power.

The following EHS guidelines are relevant to the Project and have been used to guide the development of a Code of Environmental and Social Practice (CoESP; Annex C) to support small infrastructure subprojects proposed under Component 2:

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<sup>3</sup>[https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics\\_ext\\_content/ifc\\_external\\_corporate\\_site/sustainability-at-ifc/policies-standards/ehs-guidelines](https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/policies-standards/ehs-guidelines)

- General EHS Guidelines: Environmental
- General EHS Guidelines: Occupational Health and Safety
- General EHS Guidelines: Community Health and Safety
- General EHS Guidelines: Construction and Decommissioning

## 4 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACTS

### 4.1 Overview

The Project is being implemented to improve access to essential basic services and strengthen capacity of community members, which is thus expected to result in long-term positive environment and social impacts. In the short to medium term, however, environmental and social risks were assessed to be Moderate.

The key environmental and social risks associated with this Project relate to Components 1 and 2 as these components will fund small infrastructure projects. Component 2 would fund some 'pre-identified infrastructure' while component 1(b) would fund small-scale rural infrastructure identified by the communities through a community participatory process and screened and approved in accordance with the procedures developed for the Fund. Several pre-identified infrastructure options have been identified under component 2 and will be confirmed during the early stages of implementation. The anticipated subproject typologies for component 1 are:

- Rural electrification: expansion of distribution network (e.g., new 11KV high voltage lines); low voltage distribution connections (to households, schools, clinics, etc);
- Water supply infrastructure: borehole with solar powered pump, storage tanks and standpipes; small protected spring and gravity fed piped systems,
- Spot improvements of rural roads, cross water drainage and bridges,
- Other small-scale rural infrastructure projects: markets, storage sheds, classrooms, health clinics, etc.

Pre-identified infrastructure projects all fall under the typologies outlined above. Component 2 may fund completion of previously identified water supply projects in 3 locations (Managikiki, Antioch, Anva school area; riverside communities in upper Tina area of Valasala, Habusi, and Namopila; and Vatupaua/H1/H2). These water supply projects were identified under the pilot phase of CBSP but were not carried out due to limited financing under the pilot project.

One specific road repair project is being considered for funding to improve connectivity for the target communities—the Antioch Access Road (430m). For rural electrification, the project is considering the financing of:

- (i) 38 household connections outstanding from phase I in the Tina community,
- (ii) an expansion of rural electrification to the Malatoha and Vura and Ado communities (approx. from Tenaru, via the Tenaru road and the Umea road; SolPower is expected to finalise a feasibility study and costing for these extensions by end June, 2023.
- (iii) The provision of household connections of a planned extension of the grid from black post road to the Areatakiki school and surrounding 89 households.

## 4.2 Components 1(a), 3 and 4

Component 1(a) will fund the development of the Fund Operations Manual (FOM) to fully describe and inform the sub-project cycle of the Fund—i.e., the identification, prioritization, validation, design, review, approval, and implementation of community sub-projects that would be financed under the Fund. As the project would not start disbursing sub-project financing until the project's third year, the expanded FOM would not be a required document for project appraisal and approval. It would, however, be a disbursement conditions for sub-grants under component 1(b) of the project.

Inadequate consideration of environmental and social risks and impacts within the FOM and failure to develop appropriate screening procedures could result in downstream impacts to receiving environments, workers and communities associated with civil works and the operation of small infrastructure, as outlined in Section 4.3. Screening procedures for proposed subprojects as well as templates for environmental and social risk management instruments are outlined in Section 5. The ESCP requires the inclusion of these procedures in the update to the FOM. The procedures will be reviewed and amended within the FOM based on lessons learned during the early phases of implementation.

Components 3 and 4 are not anticipated to have any direct environmental or social impacts. Small amounts of waste could be generated should the project fund procurement of office supplies and IT equipment under these subcomponents, and this waste will need to be managed in a responsible manner. Component 3 also has the potential provide positive social impacts through enhancing skills of community members that may encourage and again empower the community to gain further knowledge, and life-skills training. To ensure no adverse impacts arise as a result of Technical Assistance (TA) activities under Components 1, 3 and 4, the ESCP includes requirements for screening of TA activities in accordance with ESF requirements, along with measures to manage potential waste generated from procurement of office supplies and IT equipment. As such, the assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with Components 1, 3 and 4 are not discussed further in this chapter.

## 4.3 Components 1(b) and 2

This section outlines the potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with subprojects to be funded under Component 1(b) and Component 2.

Potential subprojects funded under subcomponent 2 have been identified during project preparation and will be confirmed and validated through consultations with communities at the start of implementation. Subprojects funded under subcomponent 1(b) will be identified through a participatory process that will test the approaches that would be used under the CBSF once the revenues from the TRHDP are flowing to the Fund. It is proposed to include a positive activities list within the FOM (**Table 3**). The potential risks and impacts relate to the typology of the subproject, rather than the funding arrangement, and therefore the assessment of the environmental and social risks and impacts does not distinguish between those funded under component 2 and subcomponent 1(b).

The main environmental impacts are expected to be typical construction-related impacts and easily managed through conventional environmental risk management approaches. These include impacts related to:

- Waste management
- Erosion and sedimentation
- Dust, noise, and traffic.
- Occupational health and safety

Additional environmental issues associated with operations include the management of waste from potential solar systems (e.g., disposal of solar panels).

The main social impacts are expected to be:

- Minor impacts on land usage and access
- Temporary mobilization of limited amounts of contracted and community workers
- Potential for social conflict over access to project benefits (albeit minimal due to a bottom-up, and community informed approach being adopted)
- Community health and safety impacts from construction
- Minor nuisance from construction works (e.g., noise, dust, traffic deviations, etc)
- Community risks associated with supply of electricity to communities not familiar with electrical safety

A preliminary analysis of the type of activities identified for each subproject typology, potential social and environmental impacts that may result from the subproject activities, key mitigation methods for residual impacts, and environmental and social risk management tools that are required is provided in Table 1. The key tool for managing most construction-related impacts is a CoESP for Small Infrastructure, which is provided as Annex C. A generic Waste Management Plan is also provided (Annex D) to provide guidance to contractors on the management of typical construction waste types. A cultural heritage Chance Finds Procedure (CFP) is also included as Annex B.

The potential impacts relating to the rural electrification subproject are provided in Table 1 are high-level only, and the Solomon Islands Electrical Authority (SolPower) will conduct an ESIA and prepare a detailed Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the final design of the rural electrification subprojects. Design will include a detailed assessment of the preferred low voltage (LV) line corridors and household connections

**Table 1: Assessment of Key Project Risks/Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Methods**

Subproject typology	Potential Risks / Impacts	Key Mitigation Methods	E&S Risk Management Tools
<b>Phase: Planning and design</b>			
<b>Rural electrification</b>	Location of transmission lines, solar panels and other required infrastructure does not consider potential environmental and social impacts	<p>An ESIA will be conducted and ESMP prepared for rural electrification subprojects, if required by national legislation based on scale and types of works.</p> <p>For small scale electrification works (e.g. household solar panel installation) consultation with community will be undertaken in accordance with the SEP to ensure equitable distribution, including for vulnerable people.</p>	<p>ESIA</p> <p>ESMP</p> <p>CoESP for Small Infrastructure</p> <p>H&amp;S Management Plan(s) (contractor)</p> <p>Waste Management Plan</p>
<b>Water supply infrastructure</b>	<p>Contamination of water supply sources resulting in health impacts to end-users</p> <p>Water supply from unsustainable source</p> <p>Location of water supply outlets (e.g., taps, boreholes) not freely accessible to community members, including vulnerable people</p>	<p>Review of design by RWASH to ensure water supply locations are suitable (e.g., upstream of human activity) and sustainable (e.g., surface water flows year-round, groundwater drawdown sustainable).</p> <p>Feasibility study under the CBSP Pilot for potential water supply show satisfactory yields from the aquifer in the project area and therefore groundwater drawdown is not expected to be a risk in the project area. Prior to drilling boreholes, the drilling company will conduct ultrasonic measurement to determine depth of water and optimal borehole location.</p> <p>Consultation with community in accordance with the SEP to ensure proposed water supply outlet sites can be freely accessed by community members, including vulnerable people</p>	<p>CoESP for Small Infrastructure</p> <p>SEP</p>



<b>Roads and bridges</b>	<p>Location of roads/bridge upgrades not in alignment with community needs. New road and bridge construction are not eligible for financing under the project.</p> <p>Design of roads/bridges do not meet engineering requirements</p>	<p>Consultation with community in accordance with the SEP to ensure proposed project sites can be utilized for project infrastructure activities and would not result in physical or economic displacement, or restriction of access to natural resources.</p> <p>Review of design by MID to ensure proposed roads / footpaths are fit-for-purpose and sustainable (e.g., not flood prone, erosion control considered in siting, etc)</p>	<p>CoESP for Small Infrastructure</p> <p>SEP</p>
<b>Buildings (e.g., markets, storage sheds, classrooms, health clinics)</b>	<p>Design of facilities does not consider access for all users (e.g., people with disabilities)</p> <p>Design of facilities do not meet siting, layout and/or engineering requirements</p> <p>Location of proposed buildings does not consider potential environmental and social impacts</p>	<p>Consideration of the need for differentiated access for different users of the facilities in the design as detailed in the Code of Environmental and Social Practice (CoESP) for Small Infrastructure.</p> <p>Consultation with community in accordance with the SEP to ensure proposed project sites can be utilized for project infrastructure activities and would not result in physical or economic displacement, or restriction of access to natural resources.</p> <p>Consultation with end-users (e.g., Ministry of Health and Medical Services) accordance with the SEP to ensure design of proposed facilities are fit-for-purpose.</p>	<p>CoESP for Small Infrastructure</p> <p>SEP</p>
<b>Construction</b>			
<b>All</b>	<p>Civil works may generate limited adverse environmental impacts such as extraction of materials, nuisances from dust, noise, vibration; pollution from erosion and uncontrolled sediment; hazardous</p>	<p>Impacts managed and monitored in accordance with the CoESP for Small Infrastructure.</p> <p>Waste minimization and management measures detailed in Waste Management Plan.</p>	<p>CoESP for Small Infrastructure</p> <p>Waste Management Plan</p>

	<p>materials management, minor hydrocarbon spills; and traffic obstruction.</p> <p>Incorrect waste disposal causing negative impacts to soil and groundwater or on community and/or worker health.</p> <p>Occupational health and safety (OHS): activities pose various OHS risks such as working at heights, suspended loads, handling hazardous materials and sprains, strains, cuts and crush injuries etc.</p> <p>Community health and safety: activities pose a risk to community members through increased noise, dust and traffic, storage and delivery the incorrect disposal of hazardous materials.</p> <p>Increase in sexual exploitation and abuse/harassment (SEA/SH) related to workforce Cultural heritage impacts.</p> <p>Worker OHS and community safety risk from disturbance of UXOs</p> <p>Materials (e.g., rock, timber etc) sourced from unsustainable sources</p> <p>Introduction of weeds and pests through movement of plant/machinery and materials</p> <p>Disturbance to food trees or gardens by construction of infrastructure</p>	<p>Subproject-specific WMP to be developed if generic WMP provided does not cover waste types to be generated during the project by the contractor.</p> <p>Health and Safety (H&amp;S) management plan(s) to be developed by the contractor and submitted to the PMU for approval prior to any physical works commencing. A Traffic management plan must be included in the Contractor(s) H&amp;S Management Plan (if traffic is identified as a potential issue).</p> <p>Labour issues including working conditions, OHS, SEA/SH addressed in CoESP. Implementation of Code of Conduct (as per CoESP). Provide separate facilities for female and male workers.</p> <p>Project GRM available to enable communities to raise project related concerns and grievances.</p> <p>Chance Finds Procedure (CFP) in place prior to any physical works commencing (Annex B).</p> <p>Consult with community around UXO potential prior to ground disturbance works and follow CoESP for Small Infrastructure.</p> <p>Prohibit sourcing of rock from riverbeds and timber from protected areas.</p> <p>Use locally sourced plant/machinery and materials where practicable. If required, wash</p>	<p>Subproject-specific Waste Management Plan (contractor) (if/when required)</p> <p>H&amp;S Management Plan(s) (contractor)</p> <p>GRM</p> <p>Chance Finds Procedure</p> <p>ESIA and ESMP (if/when required)</p>
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		<p>plant/machinery and inspect materials for weeds, seeds and pests.</p> <p>Compensation for damage to or loss of crops will be paid as per current the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock process for Crop Compensation Calculation</p>	
<b>Rural electrification</b>	<p>Labour and working condition risk within the solar panel supply chain concerning polysilicon suppliers</p> <p>Land and livelihood impacts associated with the establishment of sites/easements where subproject infrastructure cannot be contained along existing road corridors</p> <p>Asbestos related risks to workers (and community) where meters will be installed on asbestos containing walls and/or internal wiring is done in asbestos containing buildings</p>	<p>SolPower to obtain declarations and qualification requirements regarding forced labour from their suppliers of solar panels and solar components</p> <p>Land and livelihood impact to be assessed as part of the ESIA and measures included in the ESMP. Involuntary land acquisition and resettlement will be screened out.</p> <p><b>Prepare and implement an asbestos management plan that covers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Asbestos identification</b></li> <li>• <b>Procedures for working with asbestos</b></li> <li>• <b>Asbestos disposal</b></li> <li>• <b>Training</b></li> <li>• <b>Supply of appropriate PPE</b></li> </ul>	<p>Contract documents</p> <p>ESIA and ESMP</p> <p>Asbestos management plan</p>
<b>Water supply infrastructure</b>	Drilling (i.e., borehole installation) causes contamination of groundwater aquifer.	Hire experienced and reputable drilling contractor to install boreholes.	
<b>Operation</b>			
<b>Rural electrification</b>	<p>Community safety risks associated with the supply and use of electricity in communities that are not familiar with electrical safety</p> <p>Hazardous waste generation from batteries and used solar panels associated</p>	<p>Implement community electrical safety awareness program</p> <p>Prepare and implement operations waste management strategy to manage the waste to be generated from solar systems. Preferentially</p>	<p>Community electrical safety awareness program</p> <p>Operations waste management strategy (solar)</p>

	with household solar systems. Batteries have an expected useable life of around 8 years and the solar panels have an expected usable life of around 20 to 30 years, noting some products may need to be replaced (and therefore disposed of) prior to this	require end-of-life management of waste by suppliers via inclusion in procurement process.	
<b>Water supply infrastructure</b>	<p>Insufficient drainage around standpipes and taps, or insufficient maintenance of pipelines or damage to pipelines, leading to water collection causing erosion of topsoil, creating an area of mud and nuisance to villages or schools, and creating mosquito breeding areas leading to increase in mosquito borne diseases.</p> <p>Mosquitos breeding in wells or disused wells leading to an increase in mosquito borne diseases.</p> <p>Safety risk to community, particularly children, if any wells not sufficiently covered</p> <p>Hazardous waste generation from batteries and used solar panels for powering the water pump.</p>	<p>Specific operations and maintenance mitigations to be developed and implemented by the benefiting community as a condition of subproject development</p> <p>Prepare and implement operations waste management plan to manage the waste to be generated from solar systems</p>	Operations waste management plan (solar)

## 5 PROCEDURES TO ADDRESS ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES

The procedures to address environmental and social issues are provided in the following sections. Different processes are provided for the rural electrification subprojects and other subproject typologies (e.g., water supply, roads and bridges; and buildings) as the rural electrification subprojects involve undertaking an ESIA and preparing an ESMP as approval under the *Environmental Act 1998* is required.

### 5.1 Rural Electrification

The rural electrification scope includes extension of 11KV transmission lines and provision of connections to houses and other buildings. The project may also fund individual household solar panels. SolPower will conduct an ESIA of the route and household connection components of the project. Public work infrastructure projects constitute prescribed activities within the meaning of the Solomon Islands' *Environment Act*. As such, Solomon Power's ESIA shall be submitted to the Director of Environment at the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology for review and approval. The *Environment Act* and *Environment Regulation* set out the legislative requirements for an environmental impact assessment. The ESIA prepared will also need to meet the requirements of the WB's ESF and receive a "no objection" from the WB team. SolPower's standard ESIA outline is provided at Annex E.

#### 5.1.1 Mitigation Measures

##### 5.1.1.1 Construction

Mitigation measures for the key environmental and social risks associated with general construction activities are provided in the CoESP for Small Infrastructure (Annex C) and the relevant measures will be incorporated into the ESIA.

##### 5.1.1.2 Operations waste from solar systems

Operation of the household solar systems and solar powered pumps for water supply will result in battery and solar panel waste. Batteries have an expected useable life of around 8 years and the solar panels have an expected usable life of around 20 to 30 years, noting some products may need to be replaced (and therefore disposed of) prior to this. At the time of procurement, a strategy will be developed for the safe collection, transport, storage and ultimate disposal of the used batteries and solar panels.

##### 5.1.1.3 Land access mitigation measures

SolPower shall obtain land access rights for the construction and ongoing maintenance of the line with the consent of the landowners. These may take the form of either negotiated reliance on statutory rights under the *Electricity Act*, or registered easements under the *Land and Titles Act* (if required and where land is already registered land). Subprojects will not require freehold land acquisition and there will be no compulsory acquisition of land.

Existing road corridors owned by the Commissioner of Lands will be used for the transmission line corridor wherever possible to minimise impacts. Under SolPower's Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), SolPower will send notification to MID to get consent when grid extension activity will use road right of way and to avoid any encroachment to private land. The routing of the transmission line will avoid critical habitats, tambu sites, and other sacred or cultural sites.

Where any transmission line infrastructure is located on customary land, SolPower shall follow the customary land use procedure articulated in Annex F (Land Use Procedures) with the assistance of the TRHDP PO, in conjunction with the process set out in the *Electricity Act*.

#### 5.1.1.4 Livelihood mitigation measures

Livelihood assets will be avoided when selecting the location for the erection of transmission line poles. Solomon Power will conduct a survey of livelihood assets in the proposed corridor route as part of the ESIA.

Any removal of livelihood assets including trees and gardens will require consultation with the asset owner. SolPower will provide compensation where requested, in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture's compensation rates as updated under the TRHDP Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan to reflect current market rates. For consistency with other components of the TRHDP, SolPower will use the Livelihoods Entitlement Matrix provided as Annex G.

No residential dwelling will be relocated for the project unless no alternative feasible route alignment is available. Where a residential or other structure is moved, SolPower are to arrange compensation in accordance with the Livelihoods Entitlement Matrix.

SolPower's SOP for construction operations and damage mechanisms will be used for rural electrification works.

#### 5.1.1.5 Household and infrastructure connections mitigation measures

Household connections and wiring installations will be undertaken on demand or application from the applicant/consumer (household owner) and will incorporate a co-payment. The work and any minor impacts will be conducted with the consent of any household owner.

During the household wiring, the consumer will organise the access from the street boundary to the property boundary as well as from property boundary to the house, including trimming vegetation. The installation itself will be conducted by licensed service providers and any damage regarding auxiliary pole installation and household wiring will be handled by contractors and will be monitored by SolPower. The project must restore any damage to the previous status before the construction.

As part of this scope, SolPower will also prepare and implement an asbestos management plan to mitigate potential risks of worker and/or community exposure to asbestos during the household connections and house wiring scopes. The asbestos management plan will cover:

- Asbestos identification
- Procedures for working with asbestos
- Asbestos disposal
- Training
- Supply of appropriate PPE

#### 5.1.1.6 Operational mitigations

Awareness sessions will be held with affected communities immediately prior to electricity connection to discuss powerline safety and to demonstrate safe use of household electricity. This measure was raised and discussed in previous community consultations to address safety concerns surrounding the use of electricity.

### 5.1.2 Responsibilities

The responsibilities for implementation of the rural electrification scope of work are provided in Table 2.

**Table 2: Responsibilities for implementation - rural electrification**

Project Stage	Responsible Organization	Responsibilities
Feasibility study and appointment	SolPower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare ESIA including overall ESMP</li> <li>• Preliminary design</li> </ul>
Feasibility study and project review and approval	ECD and WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review and approval of ESIA including ESMP</li> <li>• Provide inputs to monitoring requirements</li> </ul>
Detailed design	SolPower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare detailed design</li> <li>• Update ESMP based on specifics of detailed design</li> <li>• Submit updated ESMP to WB and ECD for review</li> </ul>
Construction	SolPower and/or contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation and supervision of the ESMP</li> <li>• Audit construction phase through environmental inspections and review monitoring data</li> <li>• Preparation and submission of monthly environmental reports</li> <li>• Provide awareness/training to workers</li> </ul>
Operation	SolPower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide budget to undertake long term environmental monitoring</li> <li>• Undertake environmental monitoring and prepare bi-annual reports</li> </ul>

## 5.2 Other subproject typologies

### 5.2.1 Overview of the Screening Process

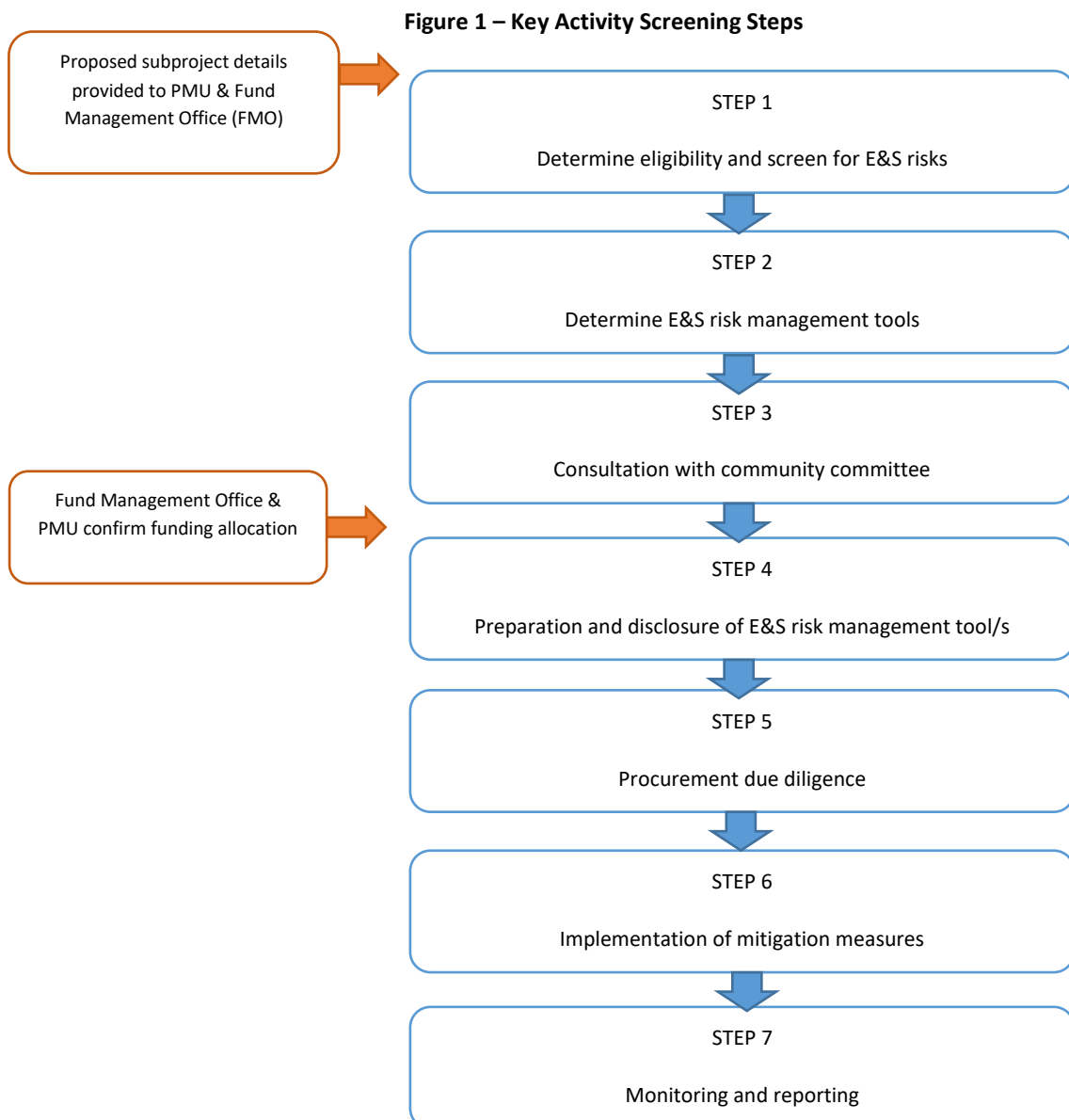
The screening process will be used to screen all activities for risks and then identify the environmental and social risk management tools that need to be prepared or followed. The purpose of the screening is to: (i) determine whether activities are likely to have potential negative environmental and social risks and impacts; (ii) identify appropriate mitigation measures for activities with adverse risks or impacts; (iii) incorporate mitigation measures into implementation of the activity; (iv) review and

approve the management plan/s and (v) monitor application of management plan/s for those activities requiring E&S due diligence.

### 5.2.2 Screening of Project Activities

The following provides the steps that will be undertaken in the assessment of subproject activities. The screening of activities will take place as subprojects are put up for potential funding under the Fund (i.e., Sub-component 1b) and/or as part of the approval process for those subprojects already identified (i.e., Sub-component 2). The screening process will follow the key steps in Figure 2.

The screening process will be reviewed regularly and updated as required. In particular, it will be reviewed prior to implementation of the screening of subprojects to be funded by the revenue from the TRHDP. The screening process will be incorporated into the update of the FOM under component 1. Part of the rationale for establishing the CBSF-2 prior to the flow of revenue from the TRHDP is to test the operational and administrative arrangements of the Fund, including the screening process of proposed subprojects. Therefore, it is important that the screening process is reviewed to capture lessons learned during the early phase of Project implementation. The PMU and Fund Management Office (FMO) will work together during the project to complete the following screening process, with the aim to build capacity within the FMO to independently complete this process after project closure.





### **Step 1: Eligibility and Impacts Screening**

This step is to determine eligibility for project funding (check against **Table 3**) and complete the Screening Form for Potential E&S Issues (Annex H). This step will be carried out on subprojects that have been identified by community committees and/or predefined (i.e., sub-component 2 subprojects). The purpose of screening is to (i) determine whether activities are eligible to be financed, and likely to have potential negative environmental and social risks and impacts; and (ii) identify appropriate mitigation measures for activities with adverse risks or impacts. It is important that Step 1, Step 2 and Step 3 are carried out before the subproject is put forward to the FMO for potential funding as the results may influence the feasibility (and cost) of the subproject.

The eligibility and impacts screening will be undertaken by the PMU E&S focal point, with input from the FMO community advisory committee. The E&S screening forms will be reviewed by the by CBSP PMU Project Manager and FMO fund manager.

### **Step 2: Determine E&S Risk Management Tool/s**

The second step is to determine what specific E&S risk management tool/s are required or apply, if any, under WB and Solomon Islands E&S risk management requirements. The completed Screening Form for Potential E&S Issues (Annex H) will identify what specific E&S risk management tool/s are required or apply, if any.

For the impacts related to small infrastructure such as buildings (e.g., accommodation, markets, storage sheds, classrooms, health clinics), water supply (e.g., piped water supply systems, storage tanks, boreholes) and maintenance of small roads and bridges, the CoESP for Small Infrastructure (Annex C) should be sufficient to address the site-specific and localizable environmental and social issues for both the design and construction phases. Approval under the *Environmental Act 1998* is not anticipated for these subproject typologies, however, if there is uncertainty this should be clarified with the ECD by the E&S Officer.

### **Step 3: Consultation with community committee**

The screening outcomes will be discussed with the community committee who proposed the subproject to identify ways to reduce or avoid any adverse impacts. Any adjustments to the design, categorization or E&S risk management tool/s can be refined following this process.

***PMU & FMO review eligibility and impacts screening and community feedback and decide on funding allocation. If a subproject is approved for funding, the following steps apply.***

### **Step 4: Preparation and Disclosure of E&S Risk Management Tools**

If required, the next step is to prepare the relevant E&S risk management tool/s, both for Solomon Islands and WB processes, if required. This process may include site visits and data gathering, consultation, and public disclosure of the documents. The PMU E&S focal point will work with the FMO community advisory committee to prepare the necessary E&S management tools.

### **Step 5: Procurement Due Diligence**

Determine if procurement is required for the activity. If yes, then EHS provisions will be incorporated into bidding documents, in accordance with the WB Procurement Framework. This would include copies of this ESMF and the SEP. The focus for contractors for bidding purposes would be the CoESP for Small Infrastructure (Annex C) as it summarizes the E&S requirements that would need to be costed. The PMU E&S focal point will work with the FMO community advisory committee to undertake E&S procurement due diligence.

### **Step 6: Implementation of Mitigation Measures**

The implementation of the E&S risk management tool/s and conditions of any environmental approvals will need to be implemented, monitored and enforced. Training of implementing staff may be needed to ensure that conditions of the E&S risk management tool/s are met. For contractors, monitoring and supervision will be needed to ensure that conditions of the E&S risk management tool/s are met.

### **Step 7: Monitoring and Reporting**

Monitoring is required to gather information to determine the effectiveness of implemented mitigation and management measures and to ensure compliance with the approved E&S risk management tool/s. Monitoring methods must provide assurance that E&S risk management tool/s measures are undertaken effectively. The PMU E&S focal point working with the community advisory committee will be responsible for monitoring of subprojects.

Contractors are to provide monitoring reports to the PMU on environmental, social, health and safety performance of their contracted works, on a regular basis as determined by project risk. In the case of a serious or severe incident the PMU and WB should be notified within 24 hours.

Quarterly reports will need to be prepared by the PMU and provided to the WB. The semi-annual E&S monitoring reports to the Bank will include: (i) the status of the implementation of mitigation measures; (ii) the findings of monitoring programs; (iii) stakeholder engagement activities; (iv) grievances log; and (v) any incidents/accidents with adverse impacts and the actions taken to address it and prevent reoccurrence.

### **Table 3 – Eligible and Ineligible Activity List**

The following activities **are** eligible for funding under the project provided the Screening Form for Potential Env & Social Issues (Annex III) is completed according to the processes outlined in this ESMF:

- Staff housing (educators, healthcare workers)
- Gravity fed piped water supplies (schemes servicing less than 2,000 people)
- Boreholes and shallow wells (if investigations confirm sufficient good quality groundwater is available)
- Rainwater harvesting (rooftop catchment) and ground water replenishment (small infiltration dams), spring protection works and rainwater storage tanks
- Sanitation facilities, ablution blocks
- Pedestrian and off-road access infrastructure, such as footpaths, footbridges, handrails, and drainage facilities
- Road maintenance/repairs (roads, bridges), and climate resilient road upgrades
- Sporting fields/ facilities/ courts/ youth centres
- Classrooms/ education facilities
- Community halls/ resource centres/ Women’s Centres
- Health facilities/ Rural health clinics / Aid posts
- Cyclone shelters

- Drainage and erosion control measures, retaining walls
- Electrification systems including standalone solar power systems, and solar pump systems (water supply)

The following activities **are not** eligible for financing under the Project:

- Activities of any type classifiable as “Substantial” or “High” risk pursuant to the World Bank's ESS1 of the ESF.
- Examples of “High” risk activities are activities that:
  - may cause long term, permanent and/or irreversible (e.g., loss of major natural habitat) adverse impacts
  - have potential to cause significant loss or degradation of critical natural habitats whether directly or indirectly or those that could adversely affect forest and forest health; Critical natural habitats include reefs, mangroves, forest areas which have not previously been cleared or disturbed.
  - have high probability of causing serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment
  - would result in adverse impacts on cultural heritage
  - could affect sites with archaeological, paleontological, historical, religious, or unique natural values
  - may have significant adverse social impacts and may give rise to significant social conflict
  - would affect indigenous peoples, unless due consultation and broad support has been documented and confirmed prior to the commencement of the activities
  - may affect lands or rights of indigenous people or other vulnerable minorities
  - may involve permanent resettlement or land acquisition.
  - would result in adverse impacts on involuntary taking of land, relocation of households, loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods, and interference with households’ use of land and livelihoods
  - use goods, equipment or lands abandoned due to social tension/conflict, or the ownership is disputed or cannot be ascertained
  - involve the demolition or removal of assets, unless the ownership of the assets can be ascertained, and the owners are consulted
  - involve forced/conscripited labour, child labour (under the age of 18), or other harmful or exploitative forms of labour
  - use goods and equipment for military or paramilitary purposes
  - involve major construction and civil works that would cause significant adverse impact and require a full ESIA report according to the national ESIA regulation.
- “Substantial” risk activities are likely to have considerable adverse E&S impacts but are less sensitive and more limited than those under category “High”. Their impacts are site-specific and largely reversible, which could be readily identified and mitigated through recognized good practices. Examples of “substantial” risk activities which are not eligible for finance include:
  - Construction of runways, ports, large jetties, and some roads (see points below for clarification on roads)
  - Incinerators, landfills, and other waste management systems
  - Extraction of water from rivers and streams:
    - where the average extraction rate is greater than 100 m<sup>3</sup> per day; or
    - where the average extraction rate greater than 5% of the annual average discharge; or
    - involving diverting the stream or river or may affect the downstream flow pattern.
  - Industrial or large-scale agricultural manufacturing and processing facilities
- Road sub-projects ineligible for finance are:
  - Construction of new roads
  - Construction and/or rehabilitation of roads that are not included in MID National Transport Master Plan
  - Roads that primarily benefit commercial private use with no valid developmental justification or low public use
  - Roads which would likely directly encourage or benefit mining, logging or (other) illegal activities

## 6 PROCEDURES TO ADDRESS LABOUR ISSUES

### 6.1 Overview

This section provides direction to the Project on ensuring that measures are in place to manage risks associated with employment under the Project, including measures to support appropriate working conditions and relationships, occupational health and safety practices, and prevention strategies for sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment.

The management of labour by the Project needs to comply with:

- SIG legislation, including the Employment Act 1996; Labor Act 1996 and Safety at Work Act 1996 (see **Error! Reference source not found.** for details)
- WB's Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 2 (Labour and Working Conditions), which covers (a) working conditions and management of worker relationships; (b) protecting the workforce; (c) workers' access to a grievance redress mechanism; and (d) OHS measures.

### 6.2 Types of Project Workers

The scope of application of this ESMF depends on the type of employment relationship between the Borrower and the project worker. The term 'project worker' (as defined in ESS2) refers to direct workers, contracted workers, primary supply workers and community workers.

#### 6.2.1 Direct workers

##### **Direct workers – Government**

Direct workers (government) comprise civil servants employed by MMERE and SolPower. All direct workers (government) will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment agreements, although terms and conditions may be altered to accommodate project delivery requirements.

Under ESS2, provisions for occupational health and safety (ESS2 paragraphs 24 to 30), as well as measures to protect the workforce in terms of child labour and forced labour (ESS 2 paragraphs 17 to 20) apply to civil servants.

##### **Direct Workers – Other**

These workers are contracted to the Project on a full-time and part-time basis by the Project Management Units (PMUs). These workers will be subject to all the relevant provisions of this LMP. These workers include:

- Staff assigned to the PMUs established for the Project.
- Specialist individuals appointed to undertake specific Project activities, such as the development of training material, delivering training, etc.

Most direct workers will be required for the duration of the Project, with consultants to the PMUs being engaged on an ad hoc basis as required.

### 6.2.2 Contracted workers

Contracted workers are people employed or engaged through third parties to perform work related to core functions of the project. This will include workers hired by contractors or subcontractors to construct subprojects under Component 1(b) and Component 2. These contracted workers will include laborers, electricians, trades people, machinery operators, truck drivers, etc. Contracted workers on the Project also include consultants engaged via a firm (by the PMUs using Project funds) to complete studies or provide other support for the project.

### 6.2.3 Primary supply workers

Where materials or equipment are sourced from suppliers on an ongoing basis to provide directly to the project goods or materials essential for the core functions of the project, the workers engaged by such primary suppliers are deemed "primary supply workers". There are unlikely to be workers who fit the definition of primary supply workers for the Project as supplies are likely to be procured on a one-off basis rather than ongoing through the Project duration.

Primary supply workers would remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing employment agreement and be covered by Project measures to address OHS issues, and child and forced labour.

### 6.2.4 Community workers

Community workers on the Project may include community members who choose to volunteer to support the construction of subprojects under Component 1(b) and Component 2. In this regard, Individuals may volunteer their labor only under component 1(b), not 2. Under component 1(b) it may happen if the community decides as part of their identification and validation process for the sub-project that this is a way for them to maximize the value of their sub-project grant. Under component 2, it is anticipated that the road work activity will include workers who will be paid and trained in basic skills such as concrete work. The community workers will get training and awareness on clear rules and requirements for pay, job site conduct and OSH. Volunteer labor would also be done in accordance with specific guidelines re: labor management and would include all relevant OSH guidances and comply with ESS2.

The timing of use of community workers will cover the duration of the Project. Community workers will be issued terms of engagement covering Project measures to address OHS issues, child and forced labour. They will also be subject to a code of conduct. Community workers will be provided with awareness and training on the project's environmental, social, health and safety requirements that apply to their work.

## 6.3 Key project labour risks and mitigation overview

The key labour-related risks associated with the project are:

- **Terms of employment not secured by contractual agreements.** This risk mainly applies to contractors who will employ project workers as they are likely unfamiliar with the labour and working condition requirements and there is a risk that such requirements will not be met.
- **Workers suffer discrimination and lack of equal opportunity in employment.** Vulnerable and disadvantaged people (e.g., women and persons with disabilities) may be subject to increased

risk of exclusion from employment opportunities under the Project. Lack of equal pay for equal work for men and women is also a risk.

- **Use of child labour.** Contractors and suppliers may use children for economic or cultural reasons and and/or not verify the ages of potential workers. There is also a risk of child labour being engaged as community workers.
- **Risks of workplace accidents, or emergencies.** The understanding and management of OHS risks at worksites in the Solomon Islands is generally poor and this exacerbates the risks of accidents (including those related to electrical safety) and exposure to hazardous materials.
- **Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC)** to workers and community from Project workforce.

The key labour risks and mitigation for addressing these risks are summarized in Table 4.

**Table 4: Key labour risks and mitigation summary**

Type of project workers	Terms of employment not secured by contractual agreements	Workers suffer discrimination and lack of equal opportunity in employment	Use of child labour	Risks of workplace accidents, or emergencies	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEA/SH), Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC) of workers and community
<p><b>Direct workers – government</b></p> <p>Public servants employed by MMERE or SolPower who will be involved in Project implementation</p>	<p>All MMERE and SolPower workers fall under their respective internal HR protocols which cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Employment period, remuneration, tax and insurance payments.</li> <li>- Transparent procurement processes</li> <li>- Equal opportunity employment.</li> </ul>		<p>MMERE and SolPower will not engage any workers younger than 18 years of age on the Project.</p>	<p>OHS measures to be implemented as described in the ESMF.</p> <p>This includes the implementation of existing MMERE and SolPower procedures (where relevant).</p>	<p>All MMERE and SolPower workers fall under their respective internal HR protocols which cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Behaviour expectations.</li> <li>- Zero tolerance of sexual harassment.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Direct workers – other</b></p> <p>PMU team and individual consultants directly contracted to the PMU</p>	<p>The terms and conditions for direct workers will prepared and include details on pay and working conditions in line with SIG law and ESS2 requirements.</p>	<p>Recruitment procedures will be documented and filed in accordance with the requirements of this LMP.</p>			<p>Codes of Conduct (CoC), including SEA/SH are signed by workers (Annex K) and all workers receive CoC awareness training prior to undertaking project activities.</p> <p>Project GRM addresses concerns raised concerning GBV, SEA and VAC in regard to the Project.</p>
<p><b>Contracted workers</b></p> <p>Contractors or subcontractors hired by third parties to complete project activities</p> <p>Consultants engaged via a firm to complete studies and training for the project</p>	<p>Contracts for contracted workers are to include details on pay and working conditions in line with SIG law and ESS2 requirements.</p>	<p>Procurement processes to be transparent and reflect equal opportunity employment.</p>	<p>Condition of contract/agreement for third parties will include ban on engaging any workers younger than 18 years of age</p>	<p>OHS measures to be implemented as described Annex C and Annex I of the ESMF</p>	<p>Workers have access to contractor GRM for any workplace, contractual or pay and working condition concerns.</p>

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Type of project workers	Terms of employment not secured by contractual agreements	Workers suffer discrimination and lack of equal opportunity in employment	Use of child labour	Risks of workplace accidents, or emergencies	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEA/SH), Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC) of workers and community
Primary supply workers	Outside scope of ESS2	Outside scope of ESS2	<p>In case of material suppliers, PMU shall be required to carry out due diligence to identify if there are significant risks that the suppliers are exploiting child or forced labour or exposing workers to serious safety issues.</p> <p>Parties procuring solar panels are to obtain declarations and qualification requirements regarding forced labour from their suppliers of solar panels and solar components.</p>	If there are serious safety concerns with primary suppliers, they should be excluded and other suppliers secured.	If there are serious SEA/SH/GBV or VAC concerns with primary suppliers, they should be excluded and other suppliers secured.
Community workers	Community workers will be provided with terms of engagement which includes reference to age requirements, CoC, safety, GRM, etc.	Selection of volunteer workers to be undertaken on a transparent basis, with work offered to any person who meets necessary experience pre-requisites.	No person under the age of 18 will be used as a volunteer	Supervision by contractor and implementation of OHS measures in CoESP (Annex C).	<p>Codes of Conduct (CoC), including SEA/SH are signed by workers (Annex K) and all workers receive CoC awareness training prior to undertaking project activities.</p> <p>Project GRM addresses concerns raised concerning GBV, SEA and VAC in regard to the Project.</p>



## 6.4 Workers' Grievance Management

The TRHDP Project operates a Worker GRM which will also address grievances raised by CBSP workers as required by ESS2. The Worker GRM differs from the Project GRM as nature of workplace concerns of workers is usually different to general grievances related to the Project. For example, typical workplace grievances include demand for employment opportunities; labour wages rates, and delays of payment; disagreement over working conditions; and health and safety concerns in the work environment.

The Worker GRM will be publicised to workers, easily accessible, and measures will be put in place to protect workers against reprisal for its use. The Worker GRM can be used to raise workplace related concerns including about the terms of employment, rights at work, unsafe or unhealthy work situations and others. If the issue cannot be resolved at the workplace level within seven days, it will be escalated to the CBSP-PMU where the CBSP Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will serve as the Grievance Focal Point to file the grievances and appeals. The Community Liaison Officer will coordinate with relevant departments/organizations and persons to address these grievances.

The Worker GRM will indicatively operate as indicated below, although the steps and responsibilities may be refined by the PMU prior to implementation.

### Worker GRM Steps:

1. The complainant may report their grievance in person, by phone, text message, mail or email (including anonymously if required) to contactor's grievance contact for information and raising grievances within their employee organisation (e.g., contractor, government departments, etc). For complaints that are satisfactorily resolved at this stage, no further action will be taken.
2. If the complainant is not satisfied, the contractor will refer the aggrieved party to the community liaison officer within CBSP-PMU. The community liaison officer will endeavour to address and resolve the complaint and inform the complainant in two weeks or less. For complaints that are satisfactorily resolved by the CLO, the incident and resultant resolution will be logged by the CLO.
3. Should the CBS Project Manager be unable to offer a satisfactory solution, the matter may then be referred to the Deputy Project Manager of the TRHDP PO. The Deputy Project Manager will consider whether the grievance is genuine and, if so, will suggest an appropriate course of action to resolve the matter.
4. Should the Deputy Project Manager be unable to offer a satisfactory solution, the matter may then be referred to the MMERE.
5. If the complaint remains unresolved or the complainant is dissatisfied with the outcome proposed by the MMERE, the complainant may refer the matter to the appropriate legal or judicial authority, at the complainant's own expense. A decision of the Court will be final.

The Worker GRM is not an alternative or substitute for the legal system for receiving and handling grievances and does not preclude access to other judicial or administrative remedies that might be available under the law or through existing arbitration procedures. While all employees always have the right to access the legal system, the purpose of establishing a GRM is to provide an accessible and practical means to mediate and seek appropriate solutions, wherever possible.

The Worker GRM should have sensitive approach to GBV-related cases to avoid the risk of stigmatisation, exacerbation of the mental or psychological harm and potential reprisal. Where GBV-related cases are reported through the Worker GRM, it should immediately be referred to the appropriate service providers, such as medical and psychological support, emergency accommodation, and any other necessary services. It should also be reported to the CBSP-PMU who can advise on relevant service providers. Data on GBV cases should not be collected through the Worker's GM unless operators have been trained on the empathetic, non-judgmental, and confidential collection of these complaints. Only the nature of the complaint (what the complainant says in her/his own words) and additional demographic data, such as age and gender, can be collected.

## 7 SEA AND SH RISKS

The SEA/SH risk is expected to be “low” for the project therefore a self-standing SEAH Plan is not needed. The project will ensure that measures to mitigate and prevent any forms of adverse impacts on workers and community environment, health and safety (EHS), sexual exploitation, and abuse or sexual harassment (SEA/SH) will be done through, awareness raising with the community, workers and all project staff. Through the capacity building plan for the project, the PMU will be able to provide training on SEA/SH measures.

The Project will be able to use SAFENET which is a network of government and non-government organisations that work together to strengthen and coordinate local referral services, especially to support service providers through an agreed and coordinated formal referral process; prevention and advocacy programs; and governance accountability framework.

## 8 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

### 8.1 Grievance Procedures

There is an existing robust grievance redress mechanism (GRM) in place under the CBSP Pilot which functions well. The Project will adopt the same GRM mechanism and consultation with the key parties managing the GRM have taken place. There will be some minor changes to the GRM feedback mechanism based on lessons learned during implementation of the pilot

The GRM is designed to facilitate feedback from any project participant or stakeholder regarding project operations, management, use of resources and impacts of activities, intentionally or otherwise, and resolution of the same by project management, Government and/or the WB. If any project stakeholder feels that the principles or processes of the project have not been adhered to or followed, or that resources have been misused or any person or persons have abused the process for personal gain, or that the Project is seen as harming households or community groups, then those stakeholders have the right to raise their concerns and to seek satisfactory acknowledgement and resolution of their grievances. This right is essential to ensure transparency and accountability. Stakeholders will be informed of the Project GRM through community meetings and project documentation.

### 8.2 Grievance Resolution

The Project GRM Mechanism uses a three-stage approach:

**Stage 1:** If the source of the concern is located within a community, or between community members, then the first attempt to resolve the problem will be made through traditional methods and mechanisms at community level (relying on village elders or other respected individuals/institutions such as churches, etc.) to report and resolve the issue if possible. If concerns are raised by an individual and concern an individual the first attempt to resolve the problem will be made at an individual level and may involve other village elders or chiefs as required. Other mechanisms may involve small group or public meetings called to help resolve a grievance as appropriate. Resolutions may be facilitated by the CPSP's CLO or other relevant staff involved with the component to which the grievance relates.

**Stage 2:** If local methods cannot solve the problem to the satisfaction of the concerned stakeholders, or the source of the concern is not community based, the stakeholders may then take the matter to the CBS Project Manager who will endeavour to propose a satisfactory solution.

**Stage 3:** Should the CBS Project Manager be unable to offer a satisfactory solution, the matter may then be referred to the Deputy Project Manager of the TRHDP PO. The Deputy Project Manager will consider whether the grievance is genuine and, if so, will suggest an appropriate course of action to resolve the matter.

If, for any reason, stakeholders feel that the local institutions cannot assist in the resolution of grievances because they include an individual or individuals who have themselves abused the process, then they may take their grievance to the TRHDP PO, either directly, or through any other third party such as an NGO, a faith-based group, or a women's network, etc.

### 8.3 Grievance Records

The vast majority of complaints are likely to be made orally to project staff or contractors. As soon as possible, and within at least three days, such complaints shall be communicated to the CBSP CLO who shall be responsible for recording the grievances or complaints using the form set out in the Operating Manual. The form shall include a record of the name of the complainant/s, the date, time, and place in which the complaint is made, and the details of the concerns or grievances raised. The CLO shall record all complaint or grievance forms on a database. The database shall contain:

- Summary of the complaint or grievance;
- Follow up project management actions taken as necessary in accordance with the grievance procedure above; and
- Sign-off/closeout at resolution of grievance.

The CLO shall report bi-annually to the CBS Project manager on the grievances recorded. The report should include gender disaggregated reporting. If, due to its nature, the grievance requires immediate attention, the CLO would inform the CBS Project Manager without waiting for a bi-annual report submission. The CBS Project Manager will consult with the Deputy Project Manager of the TRHDP on all complaints received on at least a bi-annual basis to respond to any systematic issues or problems. The CBS Project Manager would track and report on the overall project grievance resolution process to the WB for discussion and action as required during regular implementation support missions. More details on GRM will be provided in the Operating Manual.

## 9 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

The PMU held public consultation on a draft version of this ESMF with community representatives and with national and international NGOs operating in Solomon Islands. Consultations were done over two days. The first consultation took place on Monday 22 August 2016 with Community Liaison Assistants representing communities across Bahomea and Malango.

The second, on 23 August 2016, involved representatives from a number of environmental NGOs, as well as sustainable livelihood NGOs, health and WASH NGOs and women's organisations. Each consultation focused on:

- Rationale and purpose of the Community Benefit Share Fund
- Discussion of the proposed CBSP components
- Feedback on CBSP components
- Overview of the draft ESMF including:
  - social and environmental risks for each component
  - mitigation measures for each component
  - grievance mechanism proposal
  - Feedback and discussion on each of the above
  - Feedback and discussion on ongoing CBSP consultations

Consultations followed standard communication methods. This included the use of focus group discussions and the use of existing community liaison personnel to take discussions to the community in language through informal gatherings. Community representatives included women and youth. It is noted that large public meetings can be useful for communicating key awareness messages but rarely provide an effective opportunity to receive feedback or consult, and as such were not the key tool used for community consultation on the ESMF.

### 9.1 Community Consultation Feedback

Key issues raised in community consultation included:

- Risks for the CBSP are low, but good consultation during planning and implementation will be key
- Main community priorities are job training and education. Very supportive of incorporating jobs training in the pilot. Job training should try to equip workers for employment not just for the project but beyond.
- An Education Authority for the area should be the most important focus of the benefit share fund. This could incorporate money from the benefit share as well as standard SIG funding. The future for the community will be in education and paid employment, logging is running out.
- The success of the benefit share fund design will depend upon how well the design can understand and work with the structure and set up of the community. It will be very hard to design a perfect fund, but consultation will be key.
- In may assist to make use of the existing Tina Hydro community water supply committee in implementing the water supply component of the CBSP
- It would be helpful to have training on the use of electricity when the lines are connected so that people are not afraid to use it.
- Whether community liaison assistants could be involved in resolving community issues.

- Good clear presentation. The benefit share is familiar but good to now understand the additional details of the proposed pilot.

## 9.2 NGO Consultation Feedback

Key issues raised by the local and international NGOs included:

- Recommend ongoing consultation with NGOs in detailed design of the CBSP components, and particularly in the design of the benefit share fund.
- Careful preparation of budgets will be vital to the Pilot. The greatest risk to the project would be to see promised works unfinished.
- The Project that the benefit share is designed to protect is a generational project, well beyond the three year pilot. The key to its success will be establishing community governance in the design of the future benefit share fund. Using existing community structures including churches may assist.
- Success of the benefit share fund will depend on changing mindsets and creating a real sense of ownership. Project Office has always done this really well, some other programs become nothing more than election propaganda.
- Consider involving an external consultant to conduct monitoring and evaluation at the midpoint and end of the pilot project.
- Whether it will be possible to connect leaf houses to the electricity grid.
- If a Protected Area is looked into as part of the Benefit Share Fund, consider options for setting up sustainable financing, such as an endowment, to support it.
- The CBSP is providing what people actually want, and not just what NGOs want to deliver. If delivered as presented, it is excellent. High hopes for the Project. If it works, NGOs will be looking to it as a pilot.
- NGOs may be available if the Project is interested in outsourcing components. Red Cross and Live and Learn have experience with WASH projects, including in conducting associated health awareness and in training volunteers. TNC have experience establishing Protected Areas.
- Churches were instrumental in bringing up and educating the key tertiary educated members of the Malango Bahomea community. Important to engage with churches in the benefit share design.

## 9.3 Public consultation for CBSP projects

Ongoing public consultation will be key to the success of the CBSP components.

Communication and consultation requirements for each component of the CBSP are set out in the Project Operating Manual as central steps in the preparation and roll out of these components.

Building strong local leadership and unity in the Malango and Bahmoea communities is a key priority outcome of the CBSP. Community consultations will be conducted with this in mind. The ongoing key communication techniques to be used for the sub-components are similar to those for the ESMF These will include:

- ongoing focus groups with key community representatives, including gender disaggregated groups and groups that make provision for the elderly and disabled persons
- use of community liaison personnel engaged from local communities that are able to deliver messages in language and gather feedback in small informal sessions

- use of public presentations to present key messaging information in Solomon Pijin. As discussed above such meetings are important for providing information but less effective for gathering accurate feedback or suggestions.

The key area for community agreement will lie in the use of and access to customary lands for installing, maintaining, and operating the infrastructure aspects of Components 2 and 1(b). The procedure for land access and community acceptance is set out in the Operating Manual. This procedure will be followed and all documentation records retained by the Environment and Social Safeguards focal point in the PMU for World Bank review.

#### 9.4 Information Disclosure

Prior to the appraisal, the ESMF document will be disclosed in the World Bank's external website and made available to the public from the TRHDP website: <http://www.tina-hydro.com/>



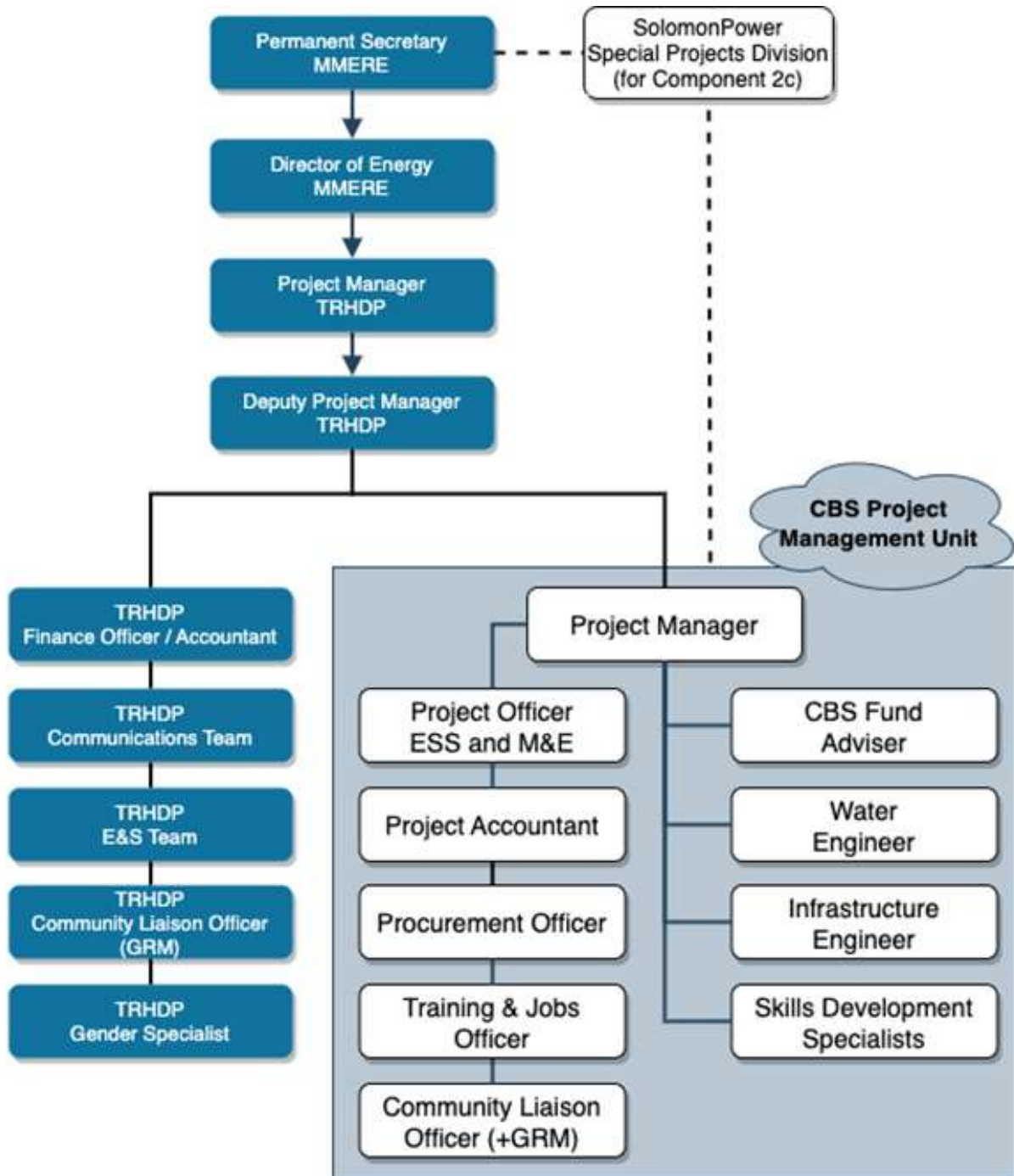
## 10 INSTITUTIONAL ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND CAPACITY

### 10.1 TRHDP Project Office and PMU

An overview of the implementing structure for the Project is provided in **Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.**. Institutionally, as with the CBSP Pilot, the CBSP-2 Project Management Unit (PMU) will be housed within the Project Office of TRHDP in MMERE Tina River. Oversight of the CBSP and overall supervision of the work of the CBSP-2 Project Management Unit (PMU) will be the responsibility of the TRHDP Deputy Project Manager under the supervision and guidance of the TRHDP Project Manager. The Project Manager, who reports to the MMERE Director - Energy, will ensure that synergies between the CBSP-2 and the TRHDP (including with the construction company, HEC, and the hydropower facility operator, THL) are realized and that challenges encountered by CBSP are properly communicated to the MMERE Permanent Secretary, the World Bank and other stakeholders.

The PMU would directly oversee and manage the delivery of project support under components 1 (Operationalize the CBSF), component 3 (Enhance Skills of Community Members), and sub-components 2(a) and 2(b) (Rural Water Supply and Rural Roads Infrastructure) and Component 4 (Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation). Component 2(c), Rural Electrification, would be implemented by Solomon Islands Electricity Authority (a parastatal institution) through a Project Agreement with the Association and a Subsidiary Agreement with Solomon Islands, to be reviewed and approved by IDA. The day-to-day running of the Project will be under direction of the CBSP Project Manager who will be supported by an CBSP Project Officer who has responsibility for E&S risk management. The CBSP CLO will manage the Project GRM. The TRHDP E&S and communications teams will provide back-up technical support, as needed.

**Figure 2: Project Implementing structure**



## 10.2 Key Roles

The key roles involved in the implementation of the Project and E&S instruments include:

- TRHDP Deputy Project Manager, who will:
  - Oversee CBSP Project Manager in implementing the ESMF; and
  - Provide final resolution of grievances and complaints in accordance with the GRM.
- CBSP Project Manager, who will:
  - Manage consultation and disclosure of the ESMF
  - Manage roles of CBS employees and contractors in implementation of the ESMF
  - Review and approve site assessment, impact screening and mitigation measure forms for Component 2 and Component 1(b) subprojects
  - Resolve grievances in accordance with the GRM and refer any unresolved grievances to the TRHDP Deputy Project Manager
  - Oversee building the capacity of the CBS Fund Management Office
- CBSP Community Liaison officer (CLO) who will:
  - Responsible for community consultations
  - Facilitate community resolution of grievances under Stage 1 of GRM
  - Record grievances in the grievance database in accordance with the GRM and refer unresolved grievances to the CBSP Senior Project Officer
  - Contribute to the build of capacity of CBS-FMO
- CBSP Project Officer (E&S focal point), who will:
  - Facilitate consultation on the ESMF and Components 1(b) and 2 subprojects
  - Conduct site assessment and impact screening for Component 1(b) and Component 2 subprojects and prepare mitigation measures in conjunction with the CBS-FMO
  - Prepare and retain records of the land and community approval process as set out in the Project Operating Manual
  - Resolve grievances in accordance with the GRM and refer any unresolved grievances to the CBSP Project Manager
  - Provides a report of grievances to WB for review.
  - Contribute to building of capacity of CBS-FMO
- World Bank, who will:
  - Advise on WB ESF requirements
  - Publicly disclose the ESMF on the WB website
  - Monitor and evaluate ESMF implementation as part of review missions
  - Provide training and mentoring support as and when required
  - Review any ESIA / ESMPs prepared for subprojects.
- Contractors, who will:
  - Implement mitigation measures required mitigation measures (e.g., from the CoESP, subproject specific ESMPs, etc)
  - Report complaints and grievances to the Grievance Officer for inclusion in the grievance database.
- SolPower, who will:

- Prepare an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) for the rural electrification subprojects as required based on the requirements of the *Environment Act* and the WB E&S risk screening.
- As part of the ESIA, prepare a detailed Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in accordance with the *Environment Act* and Solomon Power's ESMP guidance document provided at Annexure G
- Participate in community consultations together with the Ministry of Environment in accordance with the requirements of the *Environment Act*
- Update the ESMP at construction stage, whenever additional engineering information is available for implementing the environmental, health and safety actions included in the ESMP
- Implement the ESMP including environmental monitoring during construction and operation of the project. ECD will be responsible for verifying the monitoring undertaken by the Solomon Power through audits and spot-checks. The outcomes of the monitoring will be included in the overall monthly progress reports to be submitted by SolPower to ECD and the PMU.
- Environment and Conservation Division (ECD) of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDMM), who will:
  - Under the requirements of the *Environment Act*, review the ESIA prepared for rural electrification scopes, and any other aspects of the CBSP requiring development consent under the Act
  - Review the ESMP
  - Conduct public consultations where required under the Act
  - Where appropriate, issue a development consent for subprojects under Component 1(b) with relevant conditions
  - Monitor SolPower's compliance in implementing the ESIA and ESMP.
- Benefitting Community, who will:
  - Provide inputs for E&S assessments and impacts screening of Component 1(b) subprojects
  - Actively participate in environmental monitoring during construction of Component 1(b) and Component 2 infrastructure projects and report any concerns
  - Arrange and implement proper maintenance of the Component 1(b) and Component 2 subprojects (where applicable) to ensure potential impact during operation phase are mitigated.

#### 10.2.1 Role of the Fund Management Office (FMO)

By year 3 of the Project, the FMO will recruit 3 permanent officers including a fund manager, financial officer and office secretary who will manage the day-to-day operation of the Fund. The FMO will be supported by a community advisory committee with relevant skills and experience to assist with selection and implementation of proposed subprojects. The community advisory committee will consist of approximately 5 people who will be engaged on an 'as needs' bases to support subprojects. These people will be selected based on the skills required to review subproject proposals, including E&S risk requirements.

ESMF requirements will be incorporated into the FOM.

CAC will be active by year 3 of the CBSP-II project and will be tested at this point

### 10.3 Capacity building

The PMU has direct relevant experience with WB requirements and procedures, and the intention is to retain the core staff of the CBSP Pilot PMU for the CBSP-2. The PMU under the CBSP Pilot implemented the E&S instruments, including the ESMF, although the ESMF was prepared under the superseded WB safeguards OP and did not align with the current WB ESF. Under the CBSP Pilot, an Project Operations Manual was also drafted (and will require update to align with the current WB ESF) and included procedures for screening, selection, implementation of community proposed activities. These procedures were not used and therefore the Fund administrators do not have experience in their implementation.

Component 1 will target capacity building within the Fund Board and FMO, and training will be provided by national and international consultants. The PMU will develop a capacity building plan within 12 months of the project effective date which will include planning for training and capacity development with the following outcomes:

- All project staff familiar with all E&S instruments
- Grievance mechanism established and operating effectively
- E&S, risk management measures, integrated into sub-project designs
- Contractors understand and can implement their E&S obligations (e.g., through ESHS specifications)
- Once established, FMO is aware of E&S screening and risk management requirements for subprojects

The training will also cover topics such as:

- citizen engagement
- community participation
- communications and outreach
- sub-project design and assessment (including assessment of E&S risks)
- monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.
- ESF requirements
- subproject screening processes
- other E&S risk management topics as required.

### 10.4 E&S Risk Management Budget

Budget allocation for items that relate to the implementation of the ESMF are included in the overall project budget. These include:

- Hiring staff for the PMU who will be involved in E&S risk management (e.g., CBSP Project Manager; CBSP Senior Projects Officer; CBSP Community Liaison Officer; Infrastructure Advisor; Water Engineer Advisor)
- Contracting specialist training providers
- Travel and PPE costs for staff to travel to sites for E&S-related activities such as conducting impacts screening, training, and conducting project supervision, monitoring, and reporting.



## 11 ANNEX A LEGAL CONTEXT FOR LAND ACCESS

### Customary land

There are a number of characteristics of land under customary tenure that influence land access. In Guadalcanal, as in much of Solomon Islands, there is no systematic authoritative record of customary ownership or tribal land boundaries. Land use, settlement, and community composition are dynamic in response to a number of social and physical influences. In many areas broad clans have in recent times divided into smaller sub-clan groups or lineages made up of family units. These units are referred to by Bahomea locals as “tribes” – implying communities of interest based on kinship and having a degree of internal cohesion and leadership structure. Among the Malango-speaking people of this part of Guadalcanal, tribal membership is assigned through matrilineal descent, i.e., based on the mother’s lineage.

Land ownership claims are made through reference to custom, particularly special knowledge of oral histories, custom stories, legends etc., ancestors and lineages, the whereabouts of boundary markers (such as special landscape features, rocks, special trees etc.), and the whereabouts of sacred (tambu) places, i.e., places with special spiritual significance, ancestors’ settlement sites, grave sites, etc. and knowledge of their ‘stories’.

Access to customary land for local infrastructure is commonly arranged through agreements or “MOUs” with the customary landowners, or with all customary landowning groups claiming rights to the land where there are no authoritative decisions as to ownership. Such agreements are signed by customary leaders or chiefs following negotiations and consultations with the wider members of a tribe. It is good practice to mark such agreements with a ceremony or feast.

There is no formal statutory process for this type of land access on customary land (with the exception of access for forestry or mining, or where otherwise provided for in legislation e.g., *Electricity Act*).

### Registered Land

The creation and transfer of interests in registered land is governed by the *Land and Titles Act (LTA)*.

For the purposes of the construction and maintenance of the transmission lines, the LTA reflects Solomon Power’s statutory rights under the *Electricity Act*. Solomon Power’s rights to construct and maintain transmission lines is an ‘overriding interest’ over any registered freehold title to land.<sup>4</sup> This provision is set out in section 114 of the LTA below:

“114. The owner of a registered interest in land shall hold such interest subject to such of the following overriding interests as may, for the time being, subsist and affect the same, without their being noted on the register-... (h) rights and powers relating to electric supply lines, telephone and telegraph lines

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<sup>4</sup> Section 114 of the Land and Titles Act. The Land and Titles Act (LTA) provides standard processes for the creation of interests in registered land. However, under the Act, easements over registered land can be obtained only where they convey rights on another land parcel (an easement appurtenant to other land), section 179. The creation of easements in favour of a person or entity (an easement in gross) as required for Solomon Power’s transmission lines is not provided for under the LTA. The LTA does make provision for licences (written agreements allowing for the use of land) over registered land, however, licences granted over land owned by the Commissioner of Lands cannot exceed a term of three years (section 248).

or poles, pipe lines, aqueducts, canals, weirs, dams, roads and ancillary works, conferred by any written law; ...”

#### Land Access for transmission lines under the Electricity Act

Under the *Electricity Act* Solomon Power has the power to acquire any land for its purposes by voluntary agreement (section 33).

Solomon Power also has the right to a statutory easement under the *Electricity Act* to construct and maintain transmission lines on any land without acquiring land or formally registering rights to the land (section 34). These rights are upheld under the *Land and Titles Act* as an overriding interest where the land is registered land.

Where these statutory rights are used, Solomon Power is obligated under the Act to provide compensation for any damage or loss caused to either the owners and users of the land (whether registered or customary). While the Act requires an affected person to make a claim for compensation within three months, Solomon Power will provide a pro-active livelihood restoration and compensation regime in accordance with WB requirements, as outlined in Annex F and Annex G of the ESMF.



## ANNEX B CHANCE FINDS PROCEDURE

Cultural heritage encompasses tangible and intangible heritage which may be recognized and valued at a local, regional, national or global level. Tangible cultural heritage, which includes movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Tangible cultural heritage may be located in urban or rural settings and may be above or below land or under the water. Intangible cultural heritage, which includes practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills—as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith— that communities and groups recognize as part of their cultural heritage, as transmitted from generation to generation and constantly recreated by them in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history.

The list of negative activity attributes which would make an activity ineligible for support includes any activity that would adversely impact cultural heritage assets. In the event that during minor civil works sites of cultural value are found, the following procedures for identification, protection from theft, and treatment of discovered artefacts should be followed and included in standard bidding documents.

Chance find procedures will be used as follows:

- (a) Stop the earthworks, construction or land clearing activities in the area of the chance find.
- (b) Delineate the discovered site or area.
- (c) Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be present until the responsible local authorities and/or the relevant ministries take over.
- (d) Notify the supervisory Engineer who in turn will notify the responsible local authorities and the relevant ministries, which are the Ministry of Traditional Governance Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.
- (e) Responsible local authorities and/or the relevant ministries would be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures.
- (f) Decisions on how to handle the finding shall be taken by the responsible local authorities and/or the relevant ministries.
- (g) Implementation for the authority decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing by the relevant Ministry; and
- (h) Construction work could resume only after permission is given from the responsible local authorities and the relevant ministries concerning safeguard of the heritage.

These procedures must be referred to as standard provisions in construction contracts. During project supervision, the Site Engineer shall monitor the above regulations relating to the treatment of any chance find encountered are observed.

Relevant findings will be recorded in World Bank Supervision Reports and Implementation Completion Reports will assess the overall effectiveness of the project’s cultural heritage mitigation, management, and activities.

## ANNEX C CODE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL PRACTICE FOR SMALL INFRASTRUCTURE

This Code of Environmental and Social Practice (CoESP) has been developed to manage the risks associated with the small infrastructure civil works, including but not limited to, construction of buildings (accommodation, markets, storage sheds, classrooms, health clinics), water supply (piped water supply systems, boreholes) and construction / maintenance of small roads and bridges.

This CoESP must be updated to include only risks relevant to the specific sub-project activity, and to include any additional risk management measures required based on site-specific risks.

All civil works supported under the Project are required to comply with the CoESP and this will be specified in the contractor(s) agreements.

The CoESP provides the guidance for the environmental and social risk management of the civil works during the implementation of the Project. The potential environmental and social impacts, mitigation measures, and responsibilities during the planning / design and construction stages are outlined.

This CoESP should be read in conjunction with the following Project documents:

- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
- Operations Manual

### **Monitoring and Compliance**

The planning and design stages of the CoESP will be followed by the PMU and compliance monitored by the World Bank E&S Risk Management Team.

The construction and installation stages of the CoESP will be followed by the contractor(s) and compliance monitored by the PMU.

### **Reporting**

Six-monthly reports will need to be prepared by the PMU and provided to the World Bank. The semi-annual environmental and social monitoring reports to the World Bank will include: (i) the status of the implementation of mitigation measures; (ii) the findings of monitoring programs; (iii) stakeholder engagement activities; (iv) grievances log; and (v) any incidents/accidents with adverse impacts and the actions taken to address it and prevent reoccurrence.

Incidents/accidents must be initially reported within 24 hours for serious/ severe incidents (major injuries, fatalities, environmental or social harm). Minor accidents/ incidents may be reflected in regular reporting. The PMU will investigate incidents and accidents and provide inputs into investigative reporting, and corrective action plans in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Incident Reporting Toolkit (ESIRT).

Monthly reports shall be prepared by the contractor(s) and submitted to the PMU for review. The reports will include information on: (i) the implementation of Health and Safety and Waste

Management plans; (ii) any health and safety or environmental incidents; and (iii) information on any grievances received and how they were resolved.

<b>Planning and Design Stage</b>				
<b>Risks and Impacts</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>	<b>Monitoring Verification</b>	<b>Monitoring Frequency</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>
Design of facilities do not meet layout and engineering requirements	Consultation with end-users (e.g., Ministry of Health and Medical Services; Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development) accordance with the SEP to ensure design of proposed facilities are fit-for-purpose.	Approved engineering designs.	During detail design period – prior to works commencing - once	PMU and related department at national and provincial levels (implementation)
Design of facilities do not meet requirements for people with disabilities	Consideration of access for people with disabilities in building design (e.g., ramps, bathrooms with facilities for people with disabilities, etc).	Approved engineering designs.	During detail design period – prior to works commencing - once	PMU
Design of facilities do not consider security (including prevention of GBV)	Consideration of personal and asset security in building design (e.g., fencing, lighting, secure access, peep holes on doors, etc.)	Approved engineering designs.	During detail design period – prior to works commencing - once	PMU
Facilities to be renovated/refurbished/demolished may contain asbestos, lead from lead paints, synthetic mineral fibre (SMF), ozone depleting substances (from old air conditioning units) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).	Building inspection(s) that identifies whether asbestos or other hazardous materials are present prior to renovations/refurbishments commencing. Should potential asbestos containing materials be identified, preparation and implementation of an asbestos management plan will be necessary prior to disturbance.	Hazardous material assessment.	During detail design period – prior to works commencing - once	PMU

Planning and Design Stage				
Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Verification	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibilities
Design of proposed road upgrades do not meet engineering requirements	Review of design to ensure upgrades to road / footpaths are fit-for-purpose and sustainable (e.g., not flood prone, erosion control considered in siting, etc)	Approved engineering designs.	During detail design period – prior to works commencing – once	PMU
Siting of infrastructure results in physical or economic displacement, or restriction of access to natural resources	The acquisition of private land is not permitted. Undertake consultation to ensure proposed site would not result in physical or economic displacement, or restriction of access to natural resources and can be utilized for Project activities. See also Section <b>Error! Reference source not found.</b> of ESMF	Results of consultation.	During detail design period – prior to works commencing – once	PMU
Source water for water supply not sustainable resulting in unusable infrastructure.	Source water from sustainable sources (e.g., creeks that flow year-round)	Results of review by water engineer consultant	During detail design period – prior to works commencing – once	PMU
Location of water supply outlets (e.g., taps, boreholes) not freely accessible to community members, including vulnerable people	Consultation with community in accordance with the SEP to ensure proposed water supply outlet sites can be freely accessed by community members, including vulnerable people.	Results of consultation.	During detail design period – prior to works commencing – once	PMU
Drilling (i.e., borehole installation) causes contamination of groundwater aquifer	Hire experienced and reputable drilling contractor to install boreholes.	Review of contractor experience as part of procurement process	During procurement stage	PMU

Renovation / Refurbishment / Installation Stage				
Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Verification	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibilities
Air quality, noise, and vibration generated from civil works	<p>The contractor(s) is responsible for compliance with all relevant national legislation and international standards with respect to noise and vibration and ambient air quality.</p> <p><u>Noise and vibration:</u></p> <p>The contractor(s) undertaking works shall implement the following at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan activities in consultation with communities so that noisiest activities are restricted to being undertaken during periods that will result in least disturbance.</li> <li>• Noise levels should be maintained within the national permissible limits/standards.</li> <li>• If necessary, use temporary noise-control methods such as fences, barriers or deflectors (such as muffling devices for combustion engines) and select equipment with lower sound power levels where possible.</li> <li>• Minimize transportation of demolition waste and construction materials through community areas during regular working time</li> <li>• Maintain a buffer zone (such as open spaces, row of trees or vegetated areas) between the project site and surrounding areas, if possible, to lessen the impact of noise.</li> <li>• Noise impacts should not exceed 55 dB(A) for residential; institutional, or educational receptors during the daytime (07:00 – 22:00) and 45 dB(A) during the Night-time (22:00 – 07:00) and for industrial or commercial receptors should not exceed 70 dB(A) at anytime or result in a maximum increase in background levels of 3 dB at the nearest receptor location off-site).</li> <li>• Given the small scale of subprojects, modification of noise levels in response to community concerns is likely sufficient and noise monitoring unnecessary.</li> </ul>	Designated stockpile areas approved; dust plumes; complaints register; vehicle and plant maintenance records.	Weekly inspections throughout construction period.	Contractor(s)

Renovation / Refurbishment / Installation Stage															
Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Verification	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibilities											
	<p><u>Air Quality:</u></p> <p>The contractor(s) undertaking works shall implement dust suppression measures (e.g., covering of material stockpiles, etc.) as required. At a minimum the following is required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Materials used shall be covered and secured properly during transportation to prevent scattering of soil, sand, materials, or generating dust.</li> <li>• Keep stockpiles of aggregate materials covered to avoid suspension or dispersal of fine soil particles during windy days or disturbance from stray animals.</li> <li>• Minimize dust from exposed work sites and stockpiles by applying water on the ground regularly.</li> <li>• No burning of site clearance debris (trees, undergrowth) or construction waste materials</li> <li>• Hydrocarbons shall not be used as a method of dust control.</li> <li>• Immediately re-vegetate and/or stabilize exposed areas (if required).</li> <li>• Ambient air quality should not exceed relevant national air quality guidelines/standards or the current <a href="#">WHO Ambient Air Quality Guidelines</a> (below), albeit visual monitoring for dust is likely sufficient given the small scale of subprojects</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">WHO Ambient Air Quality Guidelines</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Averaging Period</th> <th>Guideline value in <math>\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3</math></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Particulate Matter PM<sub>10</sub></td> <td>1-year</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>24-hour</td> <td>50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	WHO Ambient Air Quality Guidelines				Averaging Period	Guideline value in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Particulate Matter PM <sub>10</sub>	1-year	20	24-hour	50			
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Renovation / Refurbishment / Installation Stage											
Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures			Monitoring - Verification	Monitoring - Frequency	Responsibilities					
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Particulate Matter PM<sub>2.5</sub></td> <td>1-year</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>24-hour</td> <td>25</td> </tr> </table>			Particulate Matter PM <sub>2.5</sub>	1-year	10	24-hour	25			
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	24-hour	25									
Soil erosion and uncontrolled sediment causing negative impacts to surface or groundwater.	<p>The contractor(s) undertaking works shall implement the following at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement suitable project design (e.g., establish appropriate erosion and sediment control measures) to minimize soil erosion and identify and protect receiving water courses and bodies.</li> <li>• Scheduling to avoid heavy rainfall periods; and</li> <li>• Use mulch, grasses or compacted soil to stabilize exposed areas promptly.</li> <li>• Minimise cleared areas.</li> <li>• Avoid clearing sloped areas where practicable.</li> </ul>			On-site sediment control measures; records of water quality monitoring (visual); revegetation.	Weekly inspections throughout construction period.	Contractor(s)					
Resource efficiency issues, including materials supply and extraction of raw materials.	<p>The contractor(s) undertaking works shall at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimate the quantities of raw materials needed for the minor civil works.</li> <li>• Source raw materials and construction materials locally and from licenced/permitted facilities only.</li> <li>• Use recycled or renewable building materials (e.g., timber) where possible.</li> </ul>			Contract for local materials.	Prior to works commencing and then throughout construction as required	Contractor(s)					
Impacts on local communities from traffic obstruction, congestion, and traffic and road safety.	<p>The contractor(s) undertaking works shall implement the following at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction and establishment of haul roads shall be kept to a minimum.</li> </ul>			Traffic management plan included in the Contractor(s) H&S	Weekly inspections throughout	Contractor(s)					



Renovation / Refurbishment / Installation Stage				
Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring - Verification	Monitoring - Frequency	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communicate traffic management plans – including traffic volumes, schedules, road closures and community safety measures – to project stakeholders and local communities.</li> <li>Minimise the extent of traffic and construction impacts on adjacent villages and other residential areas where possible.</li> <li>All traffic signs used for the warning or direction of traffic at road works sites shall comply with appropriate traffic regulations. Homemade signs shall not be used.</li> <li>Implement dust suppression measures.</li> </ul>	Management Plan; traffic control measures implemented; signage and barriers installed as required; complaints register.	construction period.	
Damage to cultural heritage.	The contractor(s) shall have a Chance Finds Procedure in place prior to any physical works beginning. Chance Finds Procedure is available in Annex B of the ESMF.	Chance-Finds Procedure in place; complaints register.	Prior to works commencing and then maintained throughout construction.	Contractor(s)
Disturbance of UXO results in OHS and community safety risks	Discuss UXO potential with community and have the site cleared prior to ground disturbance activities if warranted. Should a UXO be discovered one works have commenced, the contractor is to immediately cordon off the area, arrange the evacuation of nearby residences and inform the police of the find. Currently, all UXO finds are reported to the police who arrange the pickup, transport, storage and ultimate disposal of the finds.	Records of community consultation regarding UXO potential, UXO clearance and disposal	Prior to works commencing and then throughout construction.	Contractor(s)
Land and/or water pollution from waste generated by demolition debris, construction materials, and/or workers	The contractor(s) undertaking works shall implement the following at a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow the Project WMP and develop site-specific WMP is required.</li> </ul>	Contractor's WMP; sanitation facilities maintained	Weekly inspections throughout	Contractor(s)

Renovation / Refurbishment / Installation Stage				
Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring - Verification	Monitoring - Frequency	Responsibilities
(solid, hazardous, and wastewater)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The WMP must include the principles of the Waste Hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Residual Disposal) as outlined in the National Waste Management and Pollution Control Strategy 2017-2026. The following methods for waste reduction and recycling should be utilized:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Minimise waste production by reusing existing structures; initially remove materials by hand e.g., wooden floorboards, to avoid damage and excess waste; separating materials (metal, timber etc.) and storing them in neat piles to avoid cross contamination; ensuring safe and dry storage of salvaged items; placing clear signage on all waste separation and collection areas.</li> <li>○ Recyclable materials such as packaging material etc., shall be segregated and collected on-site from other waste sources for reuse or recycle (sale).</li> <li>○ Remove scrap metal, such as roofing materials and iron rebar from concrete, for reuse off-site or metal recycling where practicable. Steel off-cuts can be recovered and sold as scrap metal.</li> <li>○ Timber can be resold for utilisation as fuel (non-treated) or for repairing houses in villages or outer island communities (treated).</li> <li>○ On-site and off-site transportation of waste should be conducted to prevent or minimize spills, releases, and exposures to employees and the public.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Use litter bins, containers and waste collection facilities at all places during works.</li> <li>• Store solid waste temporarily on site in a designated place prior to off-site transportation and disposal through a licenced waste collector.</li> <li>• Dispose of waste only at designated place identified and approved by local authority. It is prohibited for the contractor(s) to dispose of any debris or construction material/paint in environmentally sensitive areas (including watercourses).</li> <li>• Provide adequate portable sanitation facilities serving all workers at all construction sites.</li> </ul>	onsite; waste and recycling records; worker training records.	construction period.	

Renovation / Refurbishment / Installation Stage				
Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Verification	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure onsite worker sanitation facilities be properly operated and maintained to collect and dispose of wastewater.</li> <li>• Minimize hazardous waste generation by ensuring hazardous waste is not co-mingled with non-hazardous waste. Collect, transport and disposal of hazardous waste to licenced/permitted hazardous waste sites only following good international industry practice (GIIP) for the waste being handled.</li> <li>• Design training for staff in the segregation of wastes.</li> </ul>			
Land and/or water pollution from use and storage of hazardous substances e.g. minor spills from fuel, oils, lubricants.	<p>The contractor(s) undertaking works shall implement the following at a minimum in accordance with relevant Solomon Islands laws and GIIP such as the <a href="#">JFC EHS Guideline: Hazardous Materials Management</a>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using impervious surfaces for refuelling areas and other fluid transfer areas.</li> <li>• Ensure that refuelling and maintenance facilities are not located, or that activities do not take place, within 30 m of a watercourse, or in ecologically sensitive areas. If a 30m limit is impracticable then a lesser limit may be adopted provided approval is obtained. On no account shall the limit be less than 10 m.</li> <li>• Providing adequate secondary containment for fuel storage tanks and for the temporary storage of other fluids such as lubricating oils and hydraulic fluids. If the secondary containment used is bunding, then the area should also be lined and covered.</li> <li>• Ensure that vehicles and plant are not stored within 30 m of a watercourse, or in ecologically sensitive areas, overnight or when not in use.</li> <li>• Regular checks for leaking oil or fuel from machinery undertaken. Any leaks are promptly repaired and/or parts replaced within two days as part of maintenance of vehicles and equipment.</li> <li>• Training workers on the correct transfer and handling of fuels and chemicals and the response to spills.</li> </ul>	Secured storage areas and secondary containment; spill kit and worker training records; records of safety briefings; vehicle and plant maintenance records.	Weekly inspections throughout construction period.	Contractor(s)

Renovation / Refurbishment / Installation Stage				
Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Verification	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spill kit, appropriate to the hazardous materials being used, to be kept on-site and workers to be trained in its deployment.</li> </ul>			
Land and/or water pollution from hazardous wastes such as asbestos, lead paints, SMF, ozone depleting substances (from old air conditioning units) and PCBs that may be present in demolition or refurbishment debris.	<p>The contractor(s) undertaking works shall be required to do the following at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazardous material management procedure detailed in WMP(s) to be developed during project by the contractor in accordance with GIIP. WMP(s) must be submitted to the E&amp;S Officer for approval prior to any physical works commencing.</li> <li>Asbestos containing materials managed in accordance with GIIP such as WBG guidelines on asbestos management. GIIP for asbestos includes:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requirements for contractors and stipulations of clauses in the tendering documents;</li> <li>Risk assessment – determining the content of asbestos and risks of exposure incurred by workers, to assess them and to take the necessary precautions;</li> <li>Notification to the occupational health and safety authority responsible for the work site;</li> <li>Work plan with working instructions - lay down the technical and personal protective measures to be taken in the work plan;</li> <li>Training of project stakeholders and training of contractor and workers;</li> <li>Transport, storage and disposal of asbestos (agreements with component bodies for transportation and disposal).</li> </ol> </li> <li>Safe removal of any asbestos-containing materials or other toxic substances shall be performed and disposed of by specially trained workers in line with the WBG guidelines on asbestos management.</li> <li>Removal personnel will have proper training prior to removal or repair of asbestos containing materials.</li> <li>All asbestos waste and products containing asbestos is to be buried at an appropriate landfill and not to be tampered or broken down to ensure no fibres are airborne. Disposal of waste containing asbestos should be agreed with ECD.</li> <li>No asbestos containing materials shall be used for construction works.</li> </ul>	Hazardous material management procedure as part of Contractor's WMP; record of building inspection; hazardous waste records; worker training records.	Procedure prepared prior to works commencing and then weekly inspections throughout construction period.	Contractor(s)

Renovation / Refurbishment / Installation Stage				
Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Verification	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibilities
Loss of vegetation cover / trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise area to be cleared.</li> <li>Store topsoil from excavated area for vegetation planting/reinstatement at the end of construction.</li> <li>Only cut trees and remove vegetation in areas specified in the design.</li> <li>Keep the area of vegetation removal minimal. Avoid loading the pipes, timbers, construction tools on vegetated areas. Place them on barren soil.</li> <li>Restore vegetation cover on barren soil at the end of construction.</li> <li>Plant native trees to compensate for trees logged for timber used in the sub-project or create vegetation cover.</li> <li>Refill excavated areas and cover with top soil for vegetation cover to regenerate.</li> </ul>	Revegetation with native species	Weekly inspections throughout construction period.	Contractor(s)
Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) risks for workers from civil works.	<p>The contractor(s) undertaking works shall comply with all national and good practice regulations and GIIP regarding workers' safety, such as OHS section of <a href="#">the IFC EHS Guidelines on Construction and Decommissioning</a>, and implement the following at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete different levels of risk assessment, i.e. from whole Job Safety Analysis down to the personal level, to identify any potential hazards, rank the risks, and identify ways to eliminate, control or minimize the hazards. Develop and follow a site-specific health and safety (H&amp;S) management plan that is compliant with the ESMF and <a href="#">World Bank Environment and Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs)</a>. H&amp;S management plan(s) must be submitted to the E&amp;S Officer for approval prior to any physical works commencing.</li> <li>Appoint a health and safety officer at site, who will have the authority to issue directives for the purpose of maintaining the health and safety of all personnel authorized to enter and or work on the site.</li> <li>Prepare and implement a simple action plan to cope with risk and emergency (e.g., fire, storm surge, cyclone, COVID-19 outbreak).</li> </ul>	Contractors Health and Safety plan(s); Emergency Action Plan; workers allocated and wearing PPE; first aid kits in vehicles and at work sites; worker training records; complaints record; accident/incidents register.	Weekly inspections throughout construction period.	Contractor(s)

Renovation / Refurbishment / Installation Stage				
Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Verification	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have or receive minimum required training on occupational safety regulations and use of PPE.</li> <li>• Undertake training of staff to meet standards for the proper operation and use of equipment.</li> <li>• Training of workers in lifting and materials handling techniques in renovation / refurbishing projects, including the placement of weight limits above which mechanical assists or two-person lifts are necessary.</li> <li>• Training and use of temporary fall prevention devices, such as rails or other barriers able to support a weight of 200 pounds, when working at heights equal or greater than two meters (e.g., on scaffolding).</li> <li>• Use of control zones and safety monitoring systems to warn workers of their proximity to fall hazard zones, as well as securing, marking, and labelling covers for openings in floors, roofs, or walking surfaces.</li> <li>• Take protective measures to prevent accidents such as:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ implementing good house-keeping practices, such as the sorting and placing loose construction materials or demolition debris in established areas away from foot paths.</li> <li>○ Locating electrical cords and ropes in common areas and marked corridors.</li> <li>○ Planning and segregating the location of vehicle traffic, machine operation, and walking areas, and controlling vehicle traffic through the use of one-way traffic routes, establishment of speed limits, and on-site trained flag-people wearing high-visibility vests or outer clothing covering to direct traffic.</li> <li>○ Ensuring moving equipment is outfitted with audible back-up alarms.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Use of temporary fall protection measures in scaffolds and out edges of elevated work surfaces, such as handrails and toe boards to prevent materials from being dislodged.</li> </ul> <p>Provide PPE and other safety measures as appropriate during works</p>			

Renovation / Refurbishment / Installation Stage				
Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Verification	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibilities
	<p>such as safety glasses with side shields, face shields, hard hats, hi-vis vests and safety shoes with non-slip soles, first aid kits, restricted access zones, warning signs, overhead protection against falling debris.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer any grievances received by the community or local businesses to the GRM point-of-contact.</li> <li>Provide project workers with accessible means to raise workplace concerns (refer to Project LMP).</li> </ul>			
Health and safety risks for community from civil works.	<p>The contractor(s) undertaking works shall implement the following at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and follow a site-specific health and safety (H&amp;S) management plan that is compliant with the ESMF and World Bank Environment and Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) and which includes health and safety measures for the community. H&amp;S management plan(s) must be submitted to the E&amp;S Officer for approval prior to any physical works commencing.</li> <li>A Traffic Management Plan must be included in the H&amp;S Management Plan.</li> <li>Comply with all national and good practice regulations regarding workers' safety and the ESMF.</li> <li>Take protective measures to prevent accidents such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Barriers to prevent unauthorised access to worksites.</li> <li>Implementing good house-keeping practices to eliminate the hazard where possible, such as the sorting and placing loose construction materials or demolition debris in established areas away from foot paths.</li> <li>Planning and segregating the location of vehicle traffic, machine operation, and walking areas, and controlling vehicle traffic through the use of one-way traffic routes, establishment of speed limits, and on-site trained flag-people wearing high-visibility vests or outer clothing covering to direct traffic.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Contractor's Health and Safety plan which includes a Traffic Management Plan; signage and traffic control measures; site barriers such as fencing; records of consultations; complaints records; accident/incidents register.	Weekly inspections throughout construction period.	Contractor(s)

Renovation / Refurbishment / Installation Stage				
Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Verification	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ensuring moving equipment is outfitted with audible back-up alarms.</li> <li>● Provide safe access routes and other safety measures as appropriate during works such first aid kits, restricted access zones, warning signs, covering openings to small confined spaces, overhead protection against falling debris and barricaded exclusion areas for drop zones (e.g. when working at heights), lighting system to protect community against construction risks.</li> <li>● Communicate risks and community safety mitigation measures to project stakeholders and communities.</li> <li>● Grievance mechanism (GRM) developed and operational in accordance with the Project SEP.</li> </ul>			
Increase in sexual exploitation and abuse/harassment (SEA/H) related to project workforce	<p>The Contractor(s) should at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Comply with all relevant national laws and legislations.</li> <li>● Include SEA/H requirements in the site-specific H&amp;S management plan including aspects relating to preventing GBV and SEA/H and zero tolerance for these behaviours.</li> <li>● Ensure that workers are well briefed on the GBV and SEA/H requirements in the H&amp;S management plan.</li> <li>● Provide separate facilities for female and male workers.</li> </ul>	Contractor's Health and Safety Management plan which includes SEA/H requirements; Agreed Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct; worker training records; complaints record.	Weekly inspections throughout construction period.	Contractor(s)
Workers are underaged.	Child labour for persons under 12 years of age and forced labour and absolutely prohibited in the project.	Records of workers by age;	Weekly inspections throughout	Contractor(s)



Renovation / Refurbishment / Installation Stage						
Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Verification	-	Monitoring Frequency	-	Responsibilities
		complaints record.		construction period.		

## ANNEX D WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CONTRACTORS

### Scope

The objective of this waste management plan (WMP) is to provide guidance to contractors on the on the management of Project-generated waste. If waste types will be generated that are not covered by this plan or if the proposed management strategy for waste types differs from this WMP, then contractors are to prepare a WMP for these waste streams and provide to PMU for review and approval.

Wastes, if not managed responsibly, have the potential to contaminate land, groundwater and/or surface water, which can adversely impact flora, fauna and human health.

Wastes will be generated by the Project through construction of subprojects. Subproject types are expected to include buildings (e.g., accommodation, markets, storage sheds, classrooms, health clinics), water supply (e.g., piped water supply systems, storage tanks, boreholes) and maintenance of small roads and bridges.

### Waste Management Hierarchy

Waste should be managed according to the following hierarchy:

- Avoid – avoid generation of waste (e.g., purchase products with no packaging materials)
- Reduce – reduce generation of waste (e.g., purchase product in bulk to reduce packaging materials)
- Reuse – reuse waste products (e.g., reuse packaging materials)
- Recycle – recycle waste products (e.g., recycle packaging materials)

### Waste Register

The following table provides guidance on the management of each waste type that is expected to be generated by the Project. The guidance includes:

- Classification
- Waste generating process
- Opportunities for minimisation
- Handling requirements
- Disposal method in order of preference. It is acknowledged that some works will be undertaken in remote areas with limited municipal waste management areas (WMA) and therefore some options are provided for disposal to ensure this WMP remains practical, and the safe disposal of hazardous waste is prioritised.

All waste that require storage and/or transport prior to disposal should also be clearly labelled and care taken not to mix non-hazardous waste with hazardous waste.

Waste Type	Classification	Waste Generating Process	Opportunities for Minimisation	Handling Requirements	Disposal Method (in order of preference)
Ash from burn pits- non-restricted	Non-hazardous	Residual matter from burning of non-restricted waste	Minimisation of waste in general before requirement for incineration	Avoid contact or ingestion. Wear standard PPE, leather gloves and dust mask when handling this waste. Cease ash handling activities during high wind conditions.	1. Bury
Clearing and grubbing waste	Non-hazardous	Excess soil, rock, and vegetative material produced from the clearing	Only clear area required for safe operation. Only grub when necessary.	Wear standard PPE and leather gloves	1. Use for rehabilitation. 2. Gift to community for building materials and fuel
Domestic – food waste	Non-hazardous	Kitchen scraps, food leftovers	Training of catering staff to cook only what is required.		1. Burn pit 2. Bury
Domestic - other	Non-hazardous	General rubbish from domestic bins in offices and accommodation	Print double sided		1. Burn pit
Electrical goods waste	Non-hazardous	Electrical parts, fittings, cable, electrodes.			1. Reuse where parts where possible 2. Take to municipal WMA
Empty containers (non-hazardous)	Non-hazardous	Generated from containerized products. Includes only containers that did not contain materials that would be hazardous wastes if discarded, or that have been emptied and cleaned of such contents.	Use returnable containers whenever possible.	Consult labelling of original material stored in the drum/barrel/container. Avoid physical contact with container residues.	1. Reuse 2. Gift to community (clean very well first) 3. Tale to recycling facility 4. Take to municipal WMA

Waste Type	Classification	Waste Generating Process	Opportunities for Minimisation	Handling Requirements	Disposal Method (in order of preference)
Fill Material	Non-hazardous	Excess spoil material generated during construction activities.	Ensure Project design is followed to minimise Project footprint.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reuse</li> <li>2. Gift to community</li> <li>3. Spoil dump</li> </ol>
Concrete	Non-hazardous	Non-combustible waste generated during construction activities. I.e., concrete.	Reuse/recycle to the maximum extent practicable.	Wear standard PPE and leather gloves.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reuse as fill Material</li> <li>2. Take to municipal WM</li> <li>3. Bury</li> </ol>
Glass	Non-hazardous	Produced from glass containers and construction waste.		Wear standard PPE and leather gloves	1. Take to municipal WMA
Paper and cardboard	Non-hazardous	Paper and cardboard produced from packaging materials		Wear standard PPE and leather gloves	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Burn pit</li> <li>2. Bury</li> </ol>
Plastic and insulation	Non-hazardous	Plastic and insulation used for construction and shipment of materials. Consumables and domestic products from packaging materials.	Order materials in bulk to decrease packaging materials.	Wear standard PPE and leather gloves	1. Take to municipal WMA
Scrap metal	Non-hazardous	Generated from construction activities.		Wear standard PPE and leather gloves when handling this waste. Scrap metals should be cut to size and sorted prior to conveyance to the WMA. Any contaminated scrap metal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reuse</li> <li>2. Take to recycling facility</li> <li>3. Take to municipal WMA</li> </ol>

Waste Type	Classification	Waste Generating Process	Opportunities for Minimisation	Handling Requirements	Disposal Method (in order of preference)
				should be thoroughly decontaminated and landfilled.	
Tyres	Non-hazardous	Used tyres from vehicles on site.	Avoid driving practices that promote wear and tear of tyres, regular wheel alignments on vehicles	Wear standard PPE and potentially supplemented with leather gloves when handling this waste.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reuse</li> <li>2. Take to recycling facility</li> <li>3. Take to municipal WMA</li> </ol>
Wood scrap	Non-hazardous	Wood waste, insulation, and other combustible waste from packaging and/or construction activities.	Reuse/recycle wood to the maximum extent practicable. Order materials in bulk to decrease packaging materials.	Wear standard PPE and leather gloves	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reuse</li> <li>2. Gift to community</li> <li>3. Burn pit</li> </ol>
Empty gas cylinders	Hazardous	Empty pressurized gas tanks i.e.. from welding activities.	N/A	<p>Wear standard PPE and leather gloves</p> <p>Secure and store in the designated area away from naked flames</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Return to supplier for refilling</li> <li>2. Take to recycling facility</li> <li>3. Take to municipal WMA</li> </ol>

Waste Type	Classification	Waste Generating Process	Opportunities for Minimisation	Handling Requirements	Disposal Method (in order of preference)
Empty containers (hazardous)	Hazardous	Generated from containerized products used that contained materials that would be hazardous wastes if discarded that have not been emptied and cleaned of such contents.	Use returnable containers whenever possible.	Consult labelling and MSDS of original material stored in the drum/barrel/container. Avoid physical contact with container residues.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Return to supplier for refilling</li> <li>2. Take to recycling facility</li> <li>3. Take to municipal WMA</li> </ol> <p><u>*Do not gift to community*</u></p>
Filters	Hazardous	Spent engine oil filters used for vehicles.		Avoid skin contact with or ingestion of oil. Wear standard PPE, and potentially supplemented with disposable coveralls, chemically resistant gloves, and/or activated breathing protection device when handling this waste. Drain free liquids.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Take to recycling facility</li> <li>2. Take to municipal WMA</li> </ol>
Miscellaneous Restricted	Hazardous	Restricted waste not represented in any other category.			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Take to municipal WMA</li> </ol>

Waste Type	Classification	Waste Generating Process	Opportunities for Minimisation	Handling Requirements	Disposal Method (in order of preference)
Spent Batteries	Hazardous	Lead-acid electrical storage batteries and disposable dry cells used in various fields and plant operations, including vehicles and construction equipment.	Use rechargeable batteries where possible	Avoid skin contact or ingestion of acid. Avoid acid fumes. Wear standard PPE, potentially supplemented with acid/caustic resistant gloves, acid/caustic resistant apron, and/or face shield when handling this waste. Do not damage or crack batteries. Neutralising materials should be readily on hand in the event of an accident or spillage at place of work.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Take to recycling facility</li> <li>2. Take to municipal WMA</li> </ol>
Waste Oils	Hazardous	Oil waste from maintenance and operations of construction equipment and vehicles.	Review processes to evaluate the effectiveness of current materials used to ensure maximum efficiency is obtained prior to changing oils and lubes. Ensure equipment arrives fully serviced.	Avoid skin contact or ingestion. Wear standard PPE, and potentially supplemented with disposable coveralls, chemically resistant gloves, and/or activated carbon-equipped breathing protection device when handling this waste.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Take to recycling facility</li> <li>2. Take to municipal WMA</li> </ol>
Oily rags and used absorbent materials	Hazardous	Oily rags from maintenance and operations of construction equipment and vehicles; used absorbent materials used for cleaning up spills		Avoid skin contact or ingestion. Wear standard PPE, and potentially supplemented with disposable coveralls, chemically resistant gloves, and/or activated carbon-equipped breathing protection device when handling this waste.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Take to municipal WMA</li> </ol>

Waste Type	Classification	Waste Generating Process	Opportunities for Minimisation	Handling Requirements	Disposal Method (in order of preference)
Soil contaminated with restricted waste	Hazardous	Soil that have been collected from the location of a spill of restricted substance	Minimise spills	Avoid skin contact or ingestion. Wear standard PPE, and potentially supplemented with disposable coveralls, chemically resistant gloves, and/or activated carbon-equipped breathing protection device when handling this waste.	1. Take to municipal WMA
Unused, spent, expired and contaminated solvents, paints, chemicals and additives	Hazardous	Chemical compounds and products used for maintenance and facility construction.	Personnel to ensure that the materials are fully used before generating as a waste.	Avoid skin contact with or ingestion. Wear standard PPE, and potentially supplemented with disposable coveralls, chemically resistant gloves, and/or activated carbon-equipped breathing protection device when handling this waste.	1. Take to municipal WMA



## ANNEX E SOLOMON POWER ESMP TEMPLATE

- A. Executive Summary
- B. Description of the project
  - 1. Project Background
  - 2. Project Component and Activities
  - 3. Implementation Arrangement and Schedule
  - 4. Project Benefit and Justification
- C. Anticipated Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures
  - 1. Impacts and Mitigation Measures Due to Pre-installation Activities
  - 2. Impacts and Mitigation Measures Due to Installation Activities
  - 3. Impacts and Mitigation Measures from Operation
  - 4. Impacts and Mitigation due to Decommissioning
  - 5. Cumulative Impacts
- D. Analysis of Alternative
- E. Consultation and Information Disclosure
  - 1. Stakeholders/Community Consultations
  - 2. Information Disclosure
- F. Environment and Social Management Plan
  - 1. Environment Management Plan
  - 2. Social Management Plan
  - 3. Implementation Arrangement
  - 4. Budget and Resources

Table of Environment and Social Management Plan

Project activity/ stage	Potential impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Mitigation Cost	Institutional Responsibility	Implementation Schedule

Table of Environmental Monitoring Plan

Environmental Features	Aspect to be monitored	Time and Frequency of Monitoring	Location	Monitoring Cost	Responsibility party for implementation

- G. Conclusion and Recommendation

## ANNEX F LAND USE PROCEDURES

It is envisaged that the land required for project purposes will occur through either voluntary land donation and/or land use agreements. Activities that require physical displacement (relocation or removal of houses, businesses or permanent structures), economic displacement (loss of livelihood, restriction of access to traditional lands or resources), and/or involuntary acquisition or leasing of customary land are not eligible for funding under CBSP-2. This means that any land required for the purposes of this project will largely be based on the goodwill of the beneficiary community.

This framework guides the process where landowners wish to provide access, change of land use, or donate land for project purposes that are of direct benefit to them and their community. It also outlines the procedures for other scenarios involving government land or assets.

### Key Principles

- Decisions on land and donations will be made with informed consent, free of coercion, and will not unduly affect the donor
- Full consultation with landowners and any claimants will occur well in advance
- Living standards and livelihoods not adversely affected (i.e. no individual should lose more than 10% of their productive assets or landholdings)
- Any agreement will be confirmed through written record and verified by an independent third party
- Participating individuals and communities should be made aware of how to access the grievance redress mechanism.

### Procedures for securing land

CBSP2 subprojects involving water supply, sanitation, and electrification will require the use of land. In most cases, water supply and sanitation subprojects will involve community asset(s) on customary land. Transmission lines for electrification will involve State-Owned Enterprise (i.e. Solomon Power) asset(s) on government land or customary land. Potential scenarios are detailed the table below.

Securing land scenario	Requirement
Community asset on customary land	Land Commitment Letter is completed following the voluntary land donation protocol in Section E below.
Community asset on government land	Commissioner of Lands verifies in writing asset is acceptable and endorses the asset to be erected on government land. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between community and relevant Government agency is negotiated and signed (Annex 2).

SOE asset <sup>5</sup> on customary land	SOE requests use of customary land for direct community benefit with reference to statutory rights under <i>Electricity Act</i> . A Land Commitment Letter is negotiated and signed.
SOE asset on government land	Commissioner of Lands verifies in writing asset is acceptable and endorses the asset to be erected on government land.

**Voluntary Land Donation Protocol for Customary Land**

For cases where communities and/or individual landholders have offered to donate their land for the project because it is of benefit to the broader community, the World Bank’s Voluntary Land Donation Protocol (VLDP) should be followed. The project team is to exercise their best judgment where voluntary land is offered and conduct due diligence to avoid adverse impacts and reputational risks. Donations are based on the premise that the project benefit will offset or outweigh the loss of the land donated.

VLD is *only* suitable for community level subprojects where the landowner and/or community wish to ‘gift’ land parcels or small areas for small-scale community infrastructure that will be of direct benefit the donor’s community.

Voluntary donation of land by beneficiary households is acceptable where:

- It has been verified the donation did not result from any form of coercion or manipulation and is offered in good faith
- The donation does not severely affect the living standards of the community and/or individual landholder responsible for the donation (i.e. impacts are marginal based on percentage of loss and minimum size of remaining assets)
- Alternatives and the viability of other locations or sites have been considered
- The donation does not result in the displacement of households or cause loss of income or livelihood
- The landholder/s making the donation will directly benefit from the project
- Consultation has been conducted in an open and transparent manner and to a degree that the landholder/s can make an informed choice
- The land is free from disputes regarding ownership or tenure
- Full and proper documentation of all consultations, meetings, grievances and actions taken to address grievances has been reviewed and made available
- Where impacts are minor and other alternative sites are not viable.

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<sup>5</sup> Appropriate assets will include those that are a direct community benefit that the community has requested such as a classroom, aid post or similar.

VLD is NOT applicable under the following scenarios:

- Medium/large-scale infrastructure particularly in cases where a government agency or entity that has a statutory obligation to provide the infrastructure and/or services for which the land is required
- Where inadequate consultation with donors of customary land results in lack of understanding about the terms and conditions of the donation
- In lieu of formal procedures for land acquisition where these do not exist
- Where donor property owners, landowners or customary rights holders do not support, or will not directly benefit from the Project
- Where conflicts over land exist, including customary collective ownership
- Conflicting land titling that make it difficult to establish with certainty who has a right to own, donate and use a specific parcel of land
- Where donors did not provide their informed consent and were subject to political or social pressure and coerced into making the donation.

### **Process for Voluntary Donation**

This section provides guidance on the process for VLD, namely on how to:

- Verify the requirements of the donation and the formalization of the donation;
- Carry out due diligence on the owners and users of land donated;
- Ensure appropriate consultation and disclosure;
- Establish informed consent of the person donating the land;
- Sign written commitment; and
- Establish grievance redress mechanism.

The project team will undertake the following steps:

**(i) Determine VLD is appropriate** in the circumstances of the project. The team should assess that:

- land is being put forward *voluntarily* by rightful customary landowners;
- the land is suitable for the proposed subproject (alternatives have been considered);
- the subproject has a direct benefit to the donor and their community;
- the donor and their livelihood will not be adversely affected by the donation;
- size of the area required; and
- donor's understanding of the terms and conditions of the donation.

**(ii) Conduct due diligence** on who owns and uses the land. Given the specific issues surrounding land ownership and user rights, it is important that the project team carries out careful due diligence to understand the type of land rights that exist and to identify any particular issues relating to land ownership

and use. Thereafter, specific due diligence must be conducted on each parcel of land proposed for donation to identify:

- The rightful customary owner(s) of the land;
- Those with customary rights to use the land or its natural resources; or any parties that occupy the land (either physically or through ownership of an asset or conduct of livelihood or business activities on the land);
- Any competing claims of ownership or use;
- Structures and assets on the land;
- Any encumbrances on the land.

It is important to: (a) identify the right that is being transferred (an ownership right, a use right, a right of way, etc.); and (b) check whether the donor actually has the right s/he claims to have. In many circumstances where careful due diligence has not been carried out, significant conflict has arisen at a later stage when another party claims that they have the same or a competing right. In some circumstances – but not all – the donor will have documentary evidence of such right. Where one or more customary landowning groups claim ownership, the agreement of all potential customary landowning groups may be obtained. Where conflict or potential conflict over the ownership of the land or its boundaries, alternative sites will be required.

**(iii) Disclosure and Consultation.** The decision to donate must be taken on the basis of a full understanding of the project and the consequences of agreeing to donate the land. Accordingly, the donor(s) and users of the land must fully comprehend what the land will be used for, for how long, and the impact the donation will have on them and their families.

The long-term and inter-generational impacts of the donation need to be fully considered by the clan and/or families donating the clan.

**(iv) Establishing Informed Consent.** It is crucial that the project team is confident that the decision to donate customary land was taken in circumstances of *informed consent or power of choice* and offered on the goodwill of the donor/customary land owner(s). The owner(s) or user(s) of the land understand:

- What the land is going to be used for, by whom and for how long;
- That the ownership or right to use the land will change, and what this really means;
- Possible alternatives to using this land;
- What they will need to do to donate the land (e.g., documentation, get spousal consent);
- The exact demarcation of land boundary;
- The potential intergenerational impact of the donation on their family, what they can do if they (or their family or heirs) want the land back.

**(v) Documentation.** The terms and conditions of the land use donation must be mutually agreed upon and detailed in a written agreement.

Meeting minutes with landowner(s) and parties with an interest in the land must be recorded and documented prior to the donation of land for subproject purposes. All parties must be consulted widely to ensure clear understanding of the intent, voluntary nature and conditions of the donation.

Legal transfer is *not* required since it is for the subproject purpose and cannot be transferred to an entity as such. The TRHDP PO will seek use rights for customary land to develop the subprojects but will not seek or obtain ownership rights.

Representatives of the landowners (family or clan) will sign a Land Commitment Letter. This certifies that the land is voluntarily donated for the purposes of the subproject and for the benefit of the community. The signature of the Letter is witnessed (as attested by their signature) by a suitable project representative.

The project team will:

- Identify additional appropriate documentation that may be required;
- Ensure that the Land Commitment Letter:
  - Refers to the consultation that has taken place (date, attendees, topics);
  - Confirms the donation was voluntarily made and not subject to coercion, manipulation, or any form of pressure;
  - Includes accurate map of the land being donated (boundaries, coordinates);
- Ensure that all necessary parties sign the documents;
- Ensure local witness(es) or third party verification to the Land Commitment Letter.

The Project implementing agency should maintain a record with documentation for each parcel of land donated. Such documentation must be available for World Bank review, and for review in relation to any grievances that may arise.

**(vi) Grievance Arrangements.** Grievance Arrangements follow the procedures outlined in the ESMF. Grievances may be referred to customary conflict mediation arrangements where they are not directly affiliated with traditional leaders who are a party to the donation process. The subproject will not be allowed to take place on a land that comes under unresolvable ownership disputes during subproject preparation. See ESMF for more information.

### **Government Land**

There may be some potential for community or SOE assets funded by CBSP-2 to be located on government land. Government land will be used in preference to customary land where suitable for subprojects, and it is proposed that the majority of the transmission lines will be developed on Government land. In such situations, a MoU with relevant government agencies and community/SOE representatives will be required.

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) applies when government land is required for a community or SOE asset and the relevant government agency has agreed for the land to be used for a specific purpose,

over a specific timeframe, for the benefit of the whole community. The land parcel will be confirmed with the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey.

### **Land Commitment Letter**

The Land Commitment Letter applies when (i) customary land is required for the subproject; (ii) no suitable alternative sites exists, and (iii) customary landowners have agreed for the land to be used for a specific purpose, over a specific timeframe, for the benefit of the whole community. The Land Commitment Letter does not apply when state- or registered land will be utilized or needs to be acquired. The agreement will be in relation to small-scale assets that are of direct community benefit that are either government-owned or community-owned. It is important that absentee landowners are engaged, and that a suitable witness (non-clan member) signs this agreement. Due diligence on correct customary landowners must be conducted prior to the signing of this agreement.

Based on discussions during the project preparation phase, the process that would be used under CBSP to sign the Land Commitment Letter is as follows:

- TRHDO PO to arrange meetings with representatives of the specific clan/tribes who have customary ownership of the proposed land and other community leaders as appropriate (village chiefs, religious leaders etc.);
- Any persons with fixed physical assets on the land/proposed site, but not considered a landowner, is involved in meetings and their rights are taken into consideration;
- The meeting would discuss the proposed sub-project with the land owning tribe to reach an understanding that the subproject is for the benefit of the whole community and change of land use (either permanent or temporarily) is required;
- Share the rationale for the sub-project and its proposed siting, and seek the donation of the use of the necessary land by the owning tribe;
- The landowners would also be notified clearly that their agreement to allowing the use of their land should be completely voluntary and will not involve compensation, now or into the future (loss of assets and livelihoods caused by the use of the land will be compensated for in accordance with the entitlement matrix found in Annexure C);
- If agreement to proceed is reached, then a Land Commitment Letter will be entered into between the tribes, the other tribes and the leader of the community;
- The Land Commitment Letter should be endorsed by the Commissioner of Lands;

### **Exit Strategy and Grievances**

If all landowner parties are in disagreement about the land or the Land Commitment Letter, or if landowners are excluded from initial discussions then the subproject will not proceed and the grievance process must be followed.

**Sample land commitment letter**

Dear Sir,

**Re: LAND AVAILABILITY FOR THE PROJECT**

This letter serves to confirm our commitment that land is available for the Community Benefit Sharing Pilot Project.

This area of land ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) is confirmed to be available to use for [describe the works to be undertaken e.g. build, maintain and repair water supply] to provide [describe services e.g. water for X village]. Once complete, the [describe services] will be available for free use by any member of the local community.

We are providing this land for the improvement of the surrounding villages and schools (confirm as appropriate). No payment will be made for the use of the land.

The signatories agree that this commitment is irrevocable.

1. Resource owner representative (Name)  
representative

2. Resource owner

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Signature

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Date

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Verified by Village Chief and CBSP-2 Staff

\_\_\_\_\_

Village Chief

\_\_\_\_\_

CBSP-2 Staff



**Memorandum of Understanding**

Template:

This Memorandum of Understanding entered into by and between;

The Government of Solomon Islands as represented by [Name of Agency (e.g. Commissioner of Lands/ the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey)];

---AND---

The community of \_\_\_\_\_, Malango Ward, Province of Guadalcanal, represented by its village leaders, the names of which are enumerated at the end of this document;

---OR---

Solomon Power represented by [title of the representative], the name of which is enumerated at the end of this document;

Whereas, the Government through MMERE is administering and implementing the Community Benefit Sharing Pilot Project (the Project herein) with the support of the World Bank;

The Government of Solomon Islands, as represented by the Commissioner of Lands, agrees to permit the use of government land to [members and representatives of the \_\_\_\_\_ communities] OR [SP] for the CBSO Project described above exclusively under the Project and guarantee the unimpeded use of the land by the public;

[Name of the Government Agency—e.g. Commissioner of Land/ the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey] has confirmed the land parcel is confirmed to be government land by \_\_\_\_\_ and has a total area of \_\_\_\_\_ square meters / \_\_\_\_\_ hectares in \_\_\_\_\_ (Village) \_\_\_\_\_ (Ward) in \_\_\_\_\_ Province.

No amendment or additional terms and conditions to this MoU shall be deemed binding between the parties unless mutually agreed upon by them in writing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto affixed our signatures this \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_.

By and on behalf of the Government of Solomon Islands:

\_\_\_\_\_ (Name and Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_ (Designation)

Witness:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, a Lands Officer of Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey, a public servant of Solomon Islands, do hereby certify that the contents of this Agreement were read over by \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ language that is understood by the signatories

to this Agreement and I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the contents of this Agreement are understood by the signatories hereto.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Designation: \_\_\_\_\_

Name	Signature	Ward/Village	Clan/Sub-Clan	Date
				.
				..
	.	.		..

## ANNEX G LIVELIHOODS ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

A. LOSS OF LIVELIHOODS ASSETS				
EFFECT	APPLICATION	AFFECTED PARTIES	ENTITLEMENTS	ASSOCIATED ACTIONS & RESPONSIBILITIES
A1 Permanent loss of individual/household owned assets on customary or registered land	Gardens and crops on the transmission line route	Identified owners to be recorded in asset register	<p><i>Food gardens on registered land:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Owners will have free use of the identified area of garden land for food production until cut off date. Solomon Power/CBSP will accept no liability for damage to crops or other assets on the land on or after the cut off date.</li> </ul> <p><i>Food gardens on customary land:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Owners will receive compensation for any crops on the land at the cut off date at the value calculated using Solomon Island’s Government crop compensation rate.</li> </ul> <p><i>All food gardens (whether on registered or customary land):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Garden owners will receive practical assistance with preparing a new garden outside of the boundaries of the transmission line corridor/water supply land.</li> <li>The new garden must be of similar size, the area for the garden must be identified by the owner of the garden and their household, and if necessary the use of the area for the new garden must be approved by the landowner</li> <li>Solomon Power/CBSP will provide labour (contracted locally) to clear the garden area and prepare the soil ready for planting under the guidance of the Garden owner</li> <li>Two months after the planting of the new garden by the owner, the owner’s household will receive a “garden re-establishment cash grant” of \$1000, payable in the first instance (where appropriate), to the bank account of the senior female of the owner’s household.</li> </ul>	<p>Survey of assets in customary and registered land – providing a register of assets and owners (Solomon Power)</p> <p>Adjustment, if any, of the transmission line corridor (Solomon Power)</p> <p>Engagement, training and equipping of a group of workers drawn from the local youth population (Solomon Power)</p> <p>Geo-referenced register of new gardens created.</p>
	Trees in the	Identified owners of	Identified owners of livelihood trees will be entitled to:	Inventory of trees and register of owners in the

A. LOSS OF LIVELIHOODS ASSETS				
EFFECT	APPLICATION	AFFECTED PARTIES	ENTITLEMENTS	ASSOCIATED ACTIONS & RESPONSIBILITIES
	transmission line corridor or otherwise affected	fruit, nut and commercial timber trees recorded in asset register.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free use of the identified trees until the cut off date and the owners may retain the produce and timber from those trees up to that time.</li> <li>• The market value of the tree/s based on Ministry of Agriculture' schedule of compensation prices with adjustments for CPI/current market prices (as per THRDP LALRP) as at the cut off date.</li> <li>• Free practical assistance with replacement of trees, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Free replacement tree seedlings of same species for planting on land outside of the affected transmission line corridor</li> <li>○ Labour assistance with replanting (contracted locally, and paid for by Solomon Power/CBSP)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>transmission line corridor</p> <p>Advanced ordering and supply of seedlings (Solomon Power, CBSP, forestry consultant, &amp; nursery supplier)</p> <p>Labour assistance provided from within local youth population (as above)</p>
A2. Permanent loss of shared or common community assets on customary and registered land	Fruit, nut, and materials trees (other than trees compensated for under A1)	Unidentified community members who are users of common assets removed for the construction and maintenance of the transmission line corridor	<p>The communities who share in common the use of fruit and nut trees within the infrastructure corridor that will be removed for the project will be entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free use of the identified trees until the cut off date.</li> <li>• Free replacement of the trees, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Free replacement tree seedlings of same species for planting on land outside of the boundaries of the transmission line corridor</li> <li>○ Labour assistance with replanting</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Post construction assessment of planting areas</p> <p>Community-based labour assistance crew drawn from youth population</p>

<b>B. LOSS OF STRUCTURES</b>				
<b>IMPACT</b>	<b>APPLICATION</b>	<b>AFFECTED PARTIES</b>	<b>ENTITLEMENTS AND COMPENSATION</b>	<b>ASSOCIATED ACTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES</b>
B1. Partial or total removal of a structure on the acquired land	Private house, hut, market stall, or animal pen or similar built structure located on the acquired land.	Owners and users of identified structures, with or without legal title	<p>Where damage to or removal of these structures due to the project cannot be avoided, the owners will be entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• free use of the identified structures until cut off date</li> <li>• compensation in cash for all affected structures at 100% of the full replacement cost for materials and labour, as determined by a formal neutral valuation</li> <li>• free use of salvaged materials.</li> </ul> <p>The owners will also be paid a re-establishment allowance of \$10,000 once the replacement structure is completed. On land outside of the acquired land</p>	<p>Finalisation of the alignment and boundaries of the infrastructure corridor</p> <p>Identification and formal valuation of any structures within the final alignment</p>
<b>C. SEVERELY AFFECTED PERSONS</b>				
<b>IMPACT</b>	<b>APPLICATION</b>	<b>AFFECTED PARTIES</b>	<b>ENTITLEMENTS AND COMPENSATION</b>	<b>ASSOCIATED ACTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES</b>
C1. Severely affected persons (greater than 10% of livelihoods) and their households			Consult with affected households, village chiefs and senior women to identify any households or persons for whom project activities may affect more than 10% of their livelihood	Livelihood Mapping Consultant to establish a database of severely affected persons.
			In addition to standard livelihoods/compensation measures above, provide the affected household with comparable food based on above study results (predominately market food) or store vouchers to the value of \$25,000 (being 50% of average annual income for Bahomea households), provided to the senior female of the household.	CBSP to implement measures for severely affected persons/households

## ANNEX H SCREENING FORM FOR POTENTIAL E&S ISSUES

This form is to be used by the PMU (with assistance from other stakeholders as relevant, including the community proposing the subproject) to screen potential environmental and social risks and impacts of a proposed subproject.

The purpose of screening is to (i) determine whether activities are eligible to be financed, and likely to have potential negative environmental and social risks and impacts; and (ii) identify appropriate specific mitigation measures for activities with adverse risks or impacts. Detailed mitigations for general E&S issues are found in the E&S tools and do not require repeating in this form. The screening will help the PMU in identifying the relevant E&S tools required to assess and manage the E&S risks associated with the subproject.

## IMPACTS SCREENING FORM

*(to be completed by E&S focal point)*

Filled in by FMO and PMU E&S focal points (name):

Support provided by (name/s and role/s):

Approved by CBSP PMU Project Manager (name) and FMO Fund Manager:

Sub-project name and project code:

Brief description of subproject and resources/materials (e.g., labour [skilled, unskilled], construction materials, machinery, water, etc) required for construction and operation:

Target beneficiaries of the subproject (e.g., community/ individual groups/ age groups):

Location of Community:

No.	Subject	Screening Questions	Yes	No	N/A	Note/Comment (column to be completed with additional information – use separate sheet if more space is required)
<b>ELIGIBILITY SCREENING</b>						
1a	Ineligibility for financing	Is the subproject listed as eligible in <b>Table 3</b> of the ESMF?				<i>If yes, complete the screening.</i>
1b		Is the subproject listed in the ineligible activity list?				<i>If yes subproject is not eligible funding.</i>
		<i>If the subproject type is not listed in <b>Table 3</b> then consult with the by CBSP PMU Project Manager to confirm eligibility.</i>				
<b>CONSIDERATIONS FOR SCOPING PHASE</b>						
2	What major hazards apply to the selected site and could affect the subproject? (Circle or highlight those that apply)	Sea level rise Earthquake Cyclone Storm Surge Flooding Drought Landslide Wildfire				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Is the proposed site appropriate?</i></li> <li>• <i>Can risks associated with the hazards be reduced by different siting or location?</i></li> <li>• <i>Are measures possible around the subproject site to reduce hazard risk, to approve the location?</i></li> </ul>

		Tsunami Industrial hazards Volcanic eruption Other (write):				<i>Provide comments/conditions:</i>
3	Land ownership	Who owns the land? Will the project require acquisition of customary land or resettlement?				<i>Projects requiring permanent resettlement are not eligible for funding.</i>  <i>Projects requiring acquisition of customary land are not eligible for financing.</i>  <i>Has a voluntary land donation form been signed for any customary land?</i>
4	Current land use	What is the land currently used for? Is it used to grow crops or raise animals?				
5	Community support	Does the community support the project? Have they raised any concerns?				
6	Unexploded ordnance (UXO) (e.g., from WWII)	From discussions with local community around previous potential finds, is there potential to find UXOs at the site?				<i>If yes, need to get site cleared before ground disturbance activities can commence. Need to ensure allocation for this is included the project budget.</i>
7	Positive impacts	Is the project expected to have positive environmental and/or social impacts/benefits?				<i>Describe such impacts</i>
8	Sustainability	Does the community have a plan for the management and maintenance of assets (including prevention of vandalism if this is a risk) after implementation?				<i>Management Plan to accompany an application for funding</i>
<b>CONSIDERATIONS/IMPACTS DURING DESIGN &amp; CONSTRUCTION PHASE</b>						
9	Does the subproject design consider needs of woman and people with disabilities?					<i>Describe how the subproject design considered needs of woman and people with disabilities.</i>
10	Vegetation cover, trees, insects, animals	a) Will the subproject remove vegetation cover, cut down trees for timber or site clearance?				<i>Specify the number and the type of trees to be cut down or area of vegetation (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>  <b><i>Will you clear vegetation from a riverbank or within 10m of a river?</i></b>  <b><i>For projects that require clearing of vegetation within 10m or a river bank, erosion and sediment control planning should be included in the CoESP or ESMP for the project.</i></b>
		b) Will the subproject affect cropland or gardens with waste and wastewater?				<i>Assess if waste and wastewater generated during construction may affect</i>



					existing crops/ gardens
		c) Will the subproject disturb protected wildlife?			Are populations of protected wildlife near the subproject site and likely to be affected by the subproject?
		d) Will the subproject remove or disturb sensitive habitat?			<p>What area of land is required to be cleared for the project in m<sup>2</sup>?</p> <p>Which of the following describe the site (choose more than one if relevant):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Cleared area (grass only)</li> <li>(b) Cleared area with some trees and plants</li> <li>(c) Food gardens</li> <li>(d) Mix of food garden plants and bush plants</li> <li>(e) Bushland which has not been cleared previously</li> <li>(f) Located in or within 10m of a river or on a steeply sloped site</li> </ul> <p><b>If your project will require clearing of more up to 10m<sup>2</sup> of undisturbed bushland (category e above) the project design should consider options to minimize the area to be cleared.</b></p> <p><b>For projects which will be constructed on cleared areas or garden areas a CoESP for Small Infrastructure is sufficient to manage risks provided no other screening questions trigger an ESMP.</b></p> <p><b>For projects that require clearing of vegetation within 10m or a river bank, or on a steeply sloped site, erosion and sediment control planning should be included in the</b></p>

						<p><b>CoESP or ESMP for the project.</b></p> <p><b><i>Project which impact on protected areas are not eligible for funding.</i></b></p>
11	Pests and diseases (land-based and marine)	Does the subproject have a risk of introducing or spreading pests and diseases (e.g., through use of non-local soil and plant matter, use of non-local machinery/equipment, translocation of animals)?				
12	Natural resources	Is the subproject located near forest or protected areas?				<p><i>Describe any such nearby areas and estimate the distance from the subproject site</i></p> <p><b><i>Project which impact on protected areas are not eligible for funding.</i></b></p>
13	Landscape	Will the subproject cause significant changes to, or negatively affect the landscape of the area?				<p><i>Describe the nature of change, e.g. from green site to concrete/ wooden structures, dumps created in green area</i></p> <p><b><i>Projects which are expected to significantly negatively effect the landscape (e.g. large structures that are visible from a distance and would significantly change the landscape) require preparation of an ESMP.</i></b></p>
14	Solid waste	Will the subproject generate solid waste such as excavated soil, unused materials				<p><i>Will the generated waste be able to be managed in accordance with WMP (Annex D of ESMF)?</i></p> <p><b><i>If no, a subproject specific waste management plan must be prepared.</i></b></p>
15	Hazardous wastes	Will the subproject generate hazardous waste such as batteries, unused paints, oil, lubricant, etc.				<p><i>Will the generated waste be able to be managed in accordance with WMP (Annex D of ESMF)?</i></p> <p><b><i>If no, a subproject specific waste management plan must be prepared.</i></b></p>
16	Wastewater	Will the subproject generate wastewater from the site?				<p><i>List the types of activities (e.g. concrete mixing, tools washing etc.) that may generate waste water and quantity.</i></p>

						<p><b>Projects that generate small amounts of wastewater can manage risks via a CoESP for Small Infrastructure. Projects which generate large volumes of wastewater must prepare a ESMP.</b></p>
17	Dust and smoke	Will the subproject cause increased dust level at the site, or generate smoke				<p><i>Identify the sources, e.g. barren soil, disturbed ground, solid waste dumped at the sites, sand, gravel loaded at the site etc.</i></p> <p><i>Describe the distance from the nearest house</i></p> <p><i>If the subproject will increase dust/smoke at nearest house/school/church, measures to reduce dust/smoke should be included in the subproject CoESP (or ESMP if ESMP preparation is required based on other screening questions).</i></p>
18	Noise and vibration	Will the subproject generate high noise and vibration				<p><i>Identify the sources, e.g. drilling, pile driving, steel/timber cutting and the time that noise/vibration lasts</i></p> <p><i>Describe the distance from the nearest house to noise sources</i></p> <p><i>If the subproject will increase noise and vibration substantially at nearest house/school/church, measures to reduce noise/vibration should be included in the subproject CoESP (or ESMP if ESMP preparation is required based on other screening questions).</i></p>
19	Erosion risks	Will the subproject disturb slopes?				<p><i>Describe the construction site, status of vegetation cover and the level of interference by the project. Consider rainfall during construction phase.</i></p> <p><b><i>For projects located on steep slopes which will disturb more than 10m<sup>2</sup> an ESMP should be prepared.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>For projects where erosion and</i></b></p>

						<b>sediment control risks are lower (flat sites, small area to be cleared) a CoESP for Small Infrastructure can be used to manage risks.</b>
20	Water quality	Will the subproject cause water pollution by construction waste and materials loaded at the construction site				<p><i>Estimate the type and quantity of materials loaded at the site at a time, the distance from construction site to the nearest water bodies and topographical condition</i></p> <p><b>Projects that generate low risk of water pollution (small projects, only minor excavation required, and/or located away from waterbodies) can manage risks via a CoESP for Small Infrastructure.</b></p> <p><b>Other projects must prepare as ESMP to address water pollution risk.</b></p>
21	Local flooding	Will the subproject increase localised flooding risk by temporary/permanent loading of construction materials/wastes?				<i>Describe site topography of the site and how the subproject may affect it and hence affect flood risk</i>
22	Water quantity	Will the subproject extract or use a large amount of water in local river/streams may cause shortage to water supply to other users in the locality?				<p><i>Estimate the water requirements of the project and proposed source of water</i></p> <p><b>Projects which could negatively impact water supply to other users in the locality must arrange an alternate water source to avoid impacts to users.</b></p>
23	Social disturbance	a) Will the subproject disrupt local traffic/ transportation/ pedestrian traffic				<i>List the activities/circumstance that can cause social disturbance (e.g. disrupt the pedestrian traffic or the operation of local water supply system etc)</i>
		b) Will the subproject disrupt the operation of local water supply system?				
		c) Will the subproject disrupt the operation of local irrigation system?				
		d) Will the subproject disrupt the operation of local drainage system?				
		e) Will the subproject disrupt local farming activities?				<i>Refer to the Ministry of Agriculture</i>

					<i>and Livestock (MAL) process for crop compensation calculation if crops will be removed for the subproject.</i>
		f) Will the subproject disrupt community meetings/social events?			
		g) Will the subproject affect community security or safety?			
24	Public health	Will the subproject cause concerns on public health/ sanitation /hygiene in the local community / increase risk of mosquito-borne disease (e.g., through standing/ponding water)?			<i>Describe the nature of the activities that may cause health risks or create unhygienic conditions in project area</i>
25	Worker's health & safety	Will the subproject cause workers health and safety concerns			<i>Any construction works will create worker health and safety risks. <b>A health and safety management plan or Environmental and Social Code of Practice which incorporates health and safety measures are required for all projects.</b></i>
26	Cultural heritage	Will the subproject cause impact cultural sites such as church, historical site, graveyard, etc.			
27	Others:				Specify  <b>Impacts to cultural sites must be avoided wherever possible. If these cannot be avoided appropriate consultations must be completed with the community.</b>
<b>CONSIDERATIONS/IMPACTS DURING OPERATION PHASE</b>					
28	Water/soil pollution	Will the subproject generate wastewater from the site?			<b>Subprojects which will generate wastewater during operation must prepare a wastewater management plan prior to construction.</b>
29	Waste	Will the subproject generate solid waste			<b>Subprojects which will generate solid waste during operation must prepare an operational waste management plan prior to construction.</b>
30	Nuisance noise, odour	Will the subproject result in noise or odour impacts to nearby receivers (houses, schools, community facilities etc.)?			Where a project will generate noise/ odour, have nearby receivers been consulted?
31	Unhygienic conditions, public health risks				<b>Subprojects which will generate public health risk during operation must prepare an operational management plan prior to construction.</b>

32	Worker's health & safety	Will the subproject require training and health and safety management for workers to allow for safe operation				<i>List the activities/circumstance that may create safety risks to workers and how these are proposed to be managed</i>
33	Visual impacts					
34	Conflict with downstream water users?					<i>List the activities/circumstance that may create conflict with downstream water users and how this is proposed to be managed</i>
35	Fish stocks	Will the project contribute to or encourage overfishing?				
36	Sustainability	What maintenance is required? Who will undertake this maintenance?				Specify
37	Others					Specify

**Conclusion:** Based on the above screening preparation of the following E&S tools is recommended (refer to guidance in notes column):

**Health & Safety** (*all works require a Health and Safety Plan that is aligned with the scale of the works*)

- Health and Safety Plan (refer to Annex I of the ESMF as an example)

**Environment & Social** (*the CoESP for Small Infrastructure will cover most works. For subprojects with risks/impacts that are not covered in CoESP for Small Infrastructure, a Subproject-specific ESIA/ESMP will be required. For subproject with a high level of risks/impacts a full EIA incorporating ESMP (following Solomon Islands regulations and World Bank requirements) would be required, however, projects of this scale this would typically be ineligible for funding*).

- CoESP for Small Infrastructure (Annex C of the ESMF)

OR

- Subproject-specific ESIA/ESMP (following template in Annex J of the ESMF)

OR

- Subproject-specific full EIA incorporating ESMP (following Solomon Islands regulations and World Bank requirements)

**Waste Management** *(the Generic Waste Management Plan will cover most works. Where waste types will be generated that are not included in the Generic Waste Management Plan then a Subproject-specific Waste Management Plan will be required)*

- Generic Waste Management Plan (Annex D of the ESMF)

OR

- Subproject-specific Waste Management Plan

**Chance Finds** *(the Chance Finds Procedure is required for any works that involve ground disturbance)*

- Chance Finds Procedure (Annex B of the ESMF)

Operational Management Plan a subproject specific operational management plan may be required where a subproject will generate operational risks.

- Subproject-specific Operational Waste Management Plan

OR

- Operational Management Plan (to address any non-waste) operational risks

**Signatures**

Completed by: ..... date:.....

Verified by: ..... date:.....

Approved by: ..... date:.....

## ANNEX I HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN EXAMPLE

### Occupational Health & Safety Awareness Training

**Insert company name** shall undertake initial OHS training and monthly reminders for the workers on the potential impacts of construction work and related health and safety issues.

A qualified service provider(s) hired by **Insert company name** will provide training materials and training and awareness for communities and workers. However, as employer the contractor will ensure OHS measures are implemented at all times.

The initial training by **Insert company name** will provide the following:

- Understand the importance of safety at work
- Know the responsibilities for ensuring safety at work
- Outline the requirements of this health and Safety Plan and the measures to be implemented under the plan
- Understand what are safe work practices
- Understand proper use of road and site safety signage during works
- Know how to control traffic and site access safely during works

### 2. Health & Safety awareness monthly training/meetings

**Insert company name** will conduct Health & Safety awareness monthly training for the workforce including the following:

- Provide safety induction courses for all Contractor's Personnel. All such workers and staff shall attend a Health & Safety induction course within their first two weeks on Site. The information and instructions and attendees at each induction course shall be recorded for monitoring purposes;
- Provide an abbreviated Health & Safety induction course which shall be attended by visiting Employer's Personnel and other authorised visitors on their first visit to the site and at appropriate intervals thereafter;
- Conduct Health & Safety meetings on a monthly basis.

### 3. Personal Protective Equipment

**Insert company name** shall ensure that all **Insert company name** personnel wear personal protective equipment appropriate to the tasks they are undertaking. This includes, but not limited to, safety vests (hi-vis), hard hat (if required) and appropriate foot wear. **Insert company name** Personnel undertaking concrete works are to be provided with gloves, masks and rubber boots as appropriate. Masks and/or ear protection are to be used as required. The appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) will be provided to the workers at no cost to them. **Insert company name** site supervisor will ensure the equipment is used;

### 4. Workplace Safety

Workplace safety is an important issue for everyone. It is everyone's responsibility to:

- Be aware of safety risks at all times



- Report safety issues to supervisors

Follow safety procedures outlined in this document at all times.

## 5. First Aid Station

***Insert company name*** shall provide an appropriately equipped first-aid 'station' onsite which is placed in an easy to access, highly visible location.

## 6. Guidelines in Hiring

***Insert company name*** must follow the following guidelines in hiring:

- Child labour will not be used; Children are not allowed on the work site, at any time. This applies to all sites, including routine maintenance activities.
- Trafficked or forced labour will not be used;
- Workers will not be discriminated against in respect of gender, race, age, employment or occupation.

## 7. Demobilization

During the demobilization phase, ***INSERT COMPANY NAME*** shall comply with the following requirements:

- Demobilize the work force after meeting the obligations in terms of payments of salaries and wages, other benefits and compensation, to mitigate the risk of potential later dispute
- Record all working hours and have them confirmed by each worker on site
- Prepare, establish and maintain the contract with community or individually employed personnel
- Finalise payment of the compensations and claims relating to the lease or purchase of camp site land
- Competent persons to lead demobilisation must be identified and employed to carry out work.

## ANNEX J ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN TEMPLATE

An Environmental and social management plan (ESMP) is an instrument that details (i) the measures to be taken during the implementation and operation of an activity to eliminate or offset adverse environmental and social impacts, or to reduce them to acceptable levels; and (ii) the actions needed to implement these measures.

The PMU may need to develop an ESMP where E&S risks of subprojects are not covered by the CoESP. If a PER/EIS are determined during subproject planning to be required by ECD, the requirements of the PER/EIS can be incorporated into the ESMP to be prepared in accordance with the ESF.

The ESMP should be incorporated into the contractors bidding document(s) and/or contract(s).

The content requirements of a subproject-specific ESMP are provided below.

**1. Location/Project Description/E&S Baseline Information.** This section would:

- Concisely describe the proposed location and its geographic, ecological, social and temporal context including any offsite investments that may be required (e.g. access roads, water supply, etc.). Normally includes a map showing the location and project areas of influence.
- Include a description of the proposed works.
- Describe relevant physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions, including any changes anticipated before the project commences.

**2. Potential Impacts.** This section would predict and assesses the likely positive and negative impacts environmental and social risk/impacts

**3. Mitigation.** This section would identify measures to reduce potentially significant adverse environmental impacts to acceptable levels. The plan should include compensatory measures if mitigation measures are not feasible. This section would:

- Identify and summarize all anticipated significant adverse environmental impacts (including those involving indigenous people or involuntary resettlement).
- Describe each mitigation measure, including the type of impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is required (e.g., continuously or in the event of contingencies), together with designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures, as appropriate.
- Estimate any potential environmental impacts of these measures.
- Identify magnitude of risk and who is responsible for the implementation of the measure and timing.
- Provide linkage with any other mitigation plans required for the project (e.g., LMP).

**4. Monitoring.** This section would identify monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, with linkages to the potential impacts identified and the proposed mitigation measures. This section would include:

- Description and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions.

- Monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and (ii) furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

**5. Implementation Arrangements and Capacity Development.** This section would include:

- References to other sub-plans such as (i) stakeholder engagement plan, (ii) disclosure and consultation, (iii) grievance redress mechanism, (iv) and others.
- Description of institutional arrangements--who is responsible for carrying out the mitigatory and monitoring measures (e.g., for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training).

**7. Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates.** This section would include:

- Implementation schedule for measures that must be carried out as part of the project, showing phasing and coordination with overall project implementation plans; and
- Description of the capital and recurrent cost estimates and sources of funds for implementing and monitoring the ESMP.

## ANNEX K GUIDELINES ON CODE OF CONDUCT FOR WORKERS

A satisfactory Code of Conduct<sup>6</sup> will contain obligations on all project workers (including sub-contractors' workers) that are suitable to address the following issues, as a minimum. Additional obligations may be added to respond to particular concerns of the municipality, the location and the project sector or specific project requirements.

The Code of Conduct should be signed by each worker to indicate that they have:

- received a copy of the code;
- had the code explained to them;
- acknowledged that adherence to this Code of Conduct is a condition of employment; and
- understood that violations of the code could result in severe consequences, up to and including dismissal, or referral to legal authorities.

If more appropriate for the workers, the Code of Conduct should be translated into the local language.

The contractor should conduct continuous awareness-raising and training activities to ensure that workers abide by the Code of Conduct (such as through toolbox talks). The contractor should also ensure that local communities are aware of the Code of Conduct and enable them to report any concerns.

The issues to be addressed include:

- Compliance with applicable **laws, rules, and regulations** of the jurisdiction
- Compliance with applicable **health and safety requirements** (including wearing prescribed personal protective equipment (PPE), preventing avoidable accidents and a duty to report conditions or practices that pose a safety hazard or threaten the environment)
- Prohibiting of the use of **illegal substances**
- **Non-Discrimination** (for example based on family status, ethnicity, race, gender, religion, language, marital status, birth, age, disability, or political conviction)
- **Interactions with community members** (for example to convey an attitude of respect and non-discrimination)
- **Sexual harassment** (for example to prohibit the use of language or behaviour, in particular towards women or children, that is inappropriate, harassing, abusive, sexually provocative, demeaning or culturally inappropriate)
- **Violence or exploitation** (for example the prohibition of the exchange of money, employment, goods, or services for sex, including sexual favours or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behaviour)
- **Protection of children** (including prohibitions against abuse, defilement, or otherwise unacceptable behaviour with children, limiting interactions with children, and ensuring their safety in project areas)

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<sup>6</sup> Refer also to WHO Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct for guidance ([https://www.who.int/about/ethics/code\\_of\\_ethics\\_full\\_version.pdf](https://www.who.int/about/ethics/code_of_ethics_full_version.pdf))

- **Sanitation** requirements (for example, to ensure workers use specified sanitary facilities provided by their employer and not open areas)
- Avoidance of **conflicts of interest** (such that benefits, contracts, or employment, or any sort of preferential treatment or favours, are not provided to any person with whom there is a financial, family, or personal connection)
- **Respecting reasonable work instructions** (including regarding environmental and social norms)
- **Protection and proper use of a property** (for example, to prohibit theft, carelessness or waste)
- Duty to report violations of this code
- **No retaliation against workers** who report violations of the code, if that report is made in good faith.