SOLOMON ISLANDS

Ministry of Infrastructure Development & Honiara City Council

Community Access and Urban Services Enhancement Project Phase II

World Bank: P181295

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

VERSION: Final Draft (10th June 2024)

DOCUMENT HISTORY

REVISION HISTORY			
Revision	**Revision Date**	**Details**	**Name/Agency**
Draft	23/4/2024	1st draft for PMU and WB review	Sarah Hendrikx, Environmental Consultant
Final Draft	21/5/2024	Final draft – updated 1st draft based on WB E&S team and PMU review	Sarah Hendrikx, Environmental Consultant
Final Draft	30/5/2024	Final draft – updated final draft based on WB E&S team and PMU review	Sarah Hendrikx, Environmental Consultant
Final Draft	5/6/2024	Final draft – updated for QA review	Sarah Hendrikx, Environmental Consultant
Final Draft	10/6/2024	Final draft – updated based on QA review comments	Sarah Hendrikx, Environmental Consultant

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Term	Explanation
ADB	Asian Development Bank
CAE	Child Abuse and Exploitation
CAUSE	Community Access and Urban Services Enhancement Project
CDO	Community Development Officer
CFP	Chance Finds Procedure
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
COL	Commissioner of Lands
ECD	Environment Conservation Division
E&S	Environmental and Social
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESCOP	Environmental and Social Management Code of Practice
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	World Bank Environmental and Social Framework
ESHS	Environmental, Social, Health and Safety
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMR	Environmental and Social Monitoring Report
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GP	Guadalcanal Province
GPG	Guadalcanal Provincial Government
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress System
HCC	Honiara City Council
HDI	Human Development Index
IDA	International Development Association
IPF	Investment Financing Project
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
LED	Light emitting diodes
LMP	Labour Management Procedures
MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology
MHMS	Ministry of Health and Medical Services
MID	Ministry of Infrastructure and Development
MLHS	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey
MOFT	Ministry of Finance and Treasury
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Malaita Province
MPA	Malaita Provincial Authority
MPGIS	Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening
NUP	National Urban Policy
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PAP	Project Affected Person
PDO	Project Development Objective
PER	Public Environment Report
PG	Provincial Government
PMU	Project Management Unit
PMCBU	Project Management and Capacity Building Project (within MID for SIRIP)
POM	Project Operational Manual
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PWD	Public Works Divisions
REP	Rapid Employment Project
RP	Abbreviated Resettlement Plan

SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SH	Sexual Harassment
SIG	Solomon Islands Government
TOR	Terms of Reference
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAW	Violence Against Women
WB	World Bank
WMP	Waste Management Plan
WP	Western Province
WPA	Western Provincial Authority

Table of Contents

Abbreviations and Acronyms 3
Table of Contents 5
List of Figures 8
List of Tables 8
Executive Summary 9
1 Background 12
1.1 Introduction 12
1.2 ESMF Purpose and Scope 12
2 Project Description 13
2.1 Project Summary 13
2.2 Project Management Structure and Institutional Arrangements 13
2.3 Project Components 14
2.4 Summary of Main Project Activities 17
2.5 Project Area and Beneficiaries 19
3 Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework 20
3.1 Country Context 20
3.1.1 Environmental Assessment, Review and Permitting 20
3.1.2 Labour Legislation 24
3.1.3 Other Relevant Policies, Plans, and Regulations 24
3.2 World Bank Environmental and Social Standards 25
3.2.1 ESF Standards Relevant to the Project 25
3.2.2 World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHS Guidelines) 30
3.3 Gap Analysis 30
3.4 Relevant International and Regional Agreements and Conventions 32
4 Environmental and Social Baselines 33
4.1 Socio-Economic Baseline 33
4.1.1 Population 33
4.1.2 Human Development Index 35
4.1.3 Indigenous People and Culture 36
4.1.4 Vulnerability 36
4.1.5 Economy 37
4.1.6 Education 38
4.1.7 Gender Based Violence 38
4.2 Environmental Baseline 38
4.2.1 Solid Waste Management 38

4.2.2 Asbestos 40
4.2.3 Natural Hazards and Climate Change 40
5 Environment and Social Risks, Potential Impacts and Mitigation 41
5.1 Summary of Main Environmental Risks 41
5.2 Summary of Main Social Risks 41
5.3 Potential Positive Environmental and Social Impacts 42
5.4 Preliminary Risk Analysis 42
6 Procedures to Address Environmental and Social Issues 53
6.1 Overview of the Screening Process 53
6.2 Screening of Project Activities 53
6.2.1 Determine the Activities' Typology 55
6.2.2 Screening Component 1 Activities 55
6.2.3 Screening Component 2 Activities 55
6.2.4 Procedural Processes for All Activities 56
7 Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement 60
7.1 Project Stakeholders 60
7.1.1 Project Partners 60
7.1.2 Affected Parties 61
7.1.3 Other Interested Parties 61
7.1.4 Vulnerable Groups 61
7.2 Consultation and Information Disclosure 61
7.2.1 Stakeholder Engagement during Project Preparation 61
7.2.2 Consultation and Disclosure during Project Implementation 62
7.3 Grievance Procedures 65
7.3.1 Grievance Mechanism 65
7.3.2 World Bank Grievance Redress 65
7.4 Monitoring and Reporting 66
8 Implementation Arrangements, Responsibilities and Capacity Building 66
8.1 Implementing Agency 66
8.2 Provincial Governments 68
8.3 Institutional Arrangements 69
8.4 Capacity Building 71
8.5 E&S Risk Management Budget 71
9 Annexes 73
Annex I. Checklist 1: Activity Eligibility Screening (Component 1 and 2 Activities) 74
Annex II. Checklist 2: Infrastructure Screening Checklist (Component 1 Activities) 75

Annex III. Checklist 3: Environmental and Social Risk Management (Component 2 Activities) . 79
Annex IV. Environmental and Social Code of Practice Templates (Component 2 Activities) 81
Annex V. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Outline 119
Annex VI. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Outline 122
Annex VII. Work Health and Safety plan 124
Annex VIII. Waste Management Plan 153
Annex IX. Chance Finds Procedures 159
Annex X. Environmental and Social Risk Management Clauses for TORs 161
Annex XI. Abbreviated Resettlement Plan 162
Annex XII. Terms of Reference for PMU E&S Team 165

List of Figures

Figure 1 – Map of the Solomon Islands Provinces 20
Figure 2 – SI EIA procedural steps 23
Figure 3 - Solomon Islands' Population 1931-2019 33
Figure 4 - Project Site Provincial Population Change 1999-2019 33
Figure 5 - Project Site Provincial Population Change 1999-2019 34
Figure 6 - Urban and Rural Populations as a Proportion of total population 1999-2019 35
Figure 7 - Activity Specific Screening Steps 54
Figure 8 – Summary of Activity Specific E&S Procedures 58
Figure 9 - Project Management and Coordination Arrangements 69

List of Tables

Table 1 - Summary of Component 1 Proposed Investments 14
Table 2: Project Summary by Component and Source of Financing (US$) 17
Table 3 – Summary of Proposed Project Activities 18
Table 4 – Proposed Component 1 and Component 2 Activities 19
Table 5 – General Location of Proposed Component 1 and Component 2 Activities 19
Table 6 - Required Project Environmental and Social Standard Actions 27
Table 7 – Gap Analysis of WB ESF and Solomon Islands Legislation 30
Table 8 - 2019 Population by Gender of Project Provinces 33
Table 9 - Population Density in Project Provinces 35
Table 10 – Significant Risks & Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Methods - Component 1 Activities 43
Table 11 –Significant Risks & Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Methods - Component 2 Activities 46
Table 12 – Significant Risks & Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Methods - Skills Development 49
Table 13 – Significant Risks & Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Methods - Capacity Building 50
Table 14 – Significant Risks & Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Methods – Institutional Strengthening 51
Table 15 – Significant Risks and Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Methods - Technical Studies 52
Table 16 – Screening Steps for Component 1 Activities 55
Table 17 – Screening Steps for Component 2 Activities 56
Table 18 – Procedural Processes for All Activities 56
Table 19 – List of Prohibited Investment Activities 59
Table 20 – Indicative Stakeholder Engagement Plan 63
Table 21 – Indicative Disclosure Plan 64
Table 22 - Summary of E&S Implementation Responsibilities 70
Table 23 Estimated ESMF Implementation Costs 72

Executive Summary

Background

In 2009, the Solomon Islands Government (SIG) initiated the Rapid Employment Project (REP) with support from the World Bank (WB) to aid conflict and poverty-affected households in Honiara through labor-based urban services and training. Following its success and closure in 2018, the Community Access and Urban Services Enhancement (CAUSE) Project was launched, extending beyond Honiara to additional provinces. CAUSE I, focusing on infrastructure and services for vulnerable urban populations, concluded in April 2024. In response to ongoing needs and the COVID-19 pandemic, CAUSE II, an Investment Financing Project (IPF) set to run from 2024-2030, will continue these efforts across key regions, targeting urban and peri-urban areas.

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) guides CAUSE II by ensuring environmental and social risk management through screening processes, risk assessments, and mitigation measures, aligned with the WB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The ESMF outlines procedures for project planning, implementation, training, public consultation, and environmental and social (E&S) budget requirements, building on lessons from CAUSE I.

Project Description

CAUSE II aims to enhance access to climate-resilient infrastructure and services, promote economic inclusion, and bolster the capacity of national and local authorities in targeted urban centers. The project will be monitored through indicators such as increased access to infrastructure, improved transport services, enhanced economic activity, and increased revenue collection. Its management structure mirrors that of CAUSE I, with a combined Project Management Unit (PMU) overseeing implementation.

The project will have five components as follows: Component 1 - Resilient Township Development will enhance economic productivity and growth by improving access to basic services and climate-resilient economic infrastructure in selected townships. Component 2 - Safe and Inclusive Communities will improve safety and resilience of informal, densely populated settlements by providing access to community infrastructure and enhanced waste collection; and develop the capacity for locally based infrastructure capacity and maintenance. Component 3 - Enhanced Urban Productivity will provide training, short-term employment, work readiness and wellbeing support services to Project participants. Component 4 - Land Administration, Urban Management and Maintenance will support SIG's national and sub-national entities to develop the capacity, tools, policies and resourcing to manage urbanization and informality, and provide sustainable urban services. Component 5 - Project Management will cover project management support, safeguards oversight, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), audits, communications, media support, technical assistance, training, financial management, procurement, and provision of goods and operating costs.

Activities encompass small-scale infrastructure works, skills development, institutional strengthening, and technical studies, primarily targeting densely populated urban areas. The project's beneficiaries comprise communities, especially vulnerable groups, who will benefit from improved infrastructure and employment opportunities.

Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework

The Solomon Islands has a robust regulatory framework for environmental protection, governed by the Environment Act 1998 and Environment Regulations 2008. These laws establish integrated systems for development control, environmental impact assessment (EIA), and pollution control,

aiming to prevent degradation of the environment and comply with international conventions. Developers are required to submit a proposal application to the Environment Conservation Division (ECD) for assessment, either through a public environment report (PER) or an environmental impact statement (EIS). The ECD also provides guidelines for the EIA process. Additionally, labor legislation ensures fair treatment of workers, while various other policies and regulations cover land use, biodiversity conservation, community health and safety, and stakeholder engagement. The World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) are also to be complied with, with measures outlined to address any gaps between these standards and local legislation. Moreover, the Solomon Islands is a signatory to several international agreements and conventions related to environmental protection, including the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Environmental and Social Baselines

The socio-economic baseline of the Solomon Islands reveals significant population growth, with the total population estimated at 712,455 in 2019, marking an increase of over 96,000 from 2012/13 figures. While the annual population growth rate slowed to 2.7% between 2009 and 2019, urbanization accelerated, particularly in Honiara, where the population surged by 5.8% annually during the same period. Despite improvements in the Human Development Index (HDI), poverty remains prevalent, affecting 25.1% of the population, with gender-based inequality persisting. Indigenous cultural practices play a vital role in governance and community response to development. Economic vulnerability stems from factors like population size, economic remoteness, and dependence on natural resources. In terms of education, while there are tertiary institutions in Honiara, literacy rates remain relatively low. Gender-based violence is widespread, with deeply rooted cultural norms perpetuating high rates of violence against women.

Solid waste management remains a challenge, with waste generation expected to double in urban areas. Asbestos presents health risks, and the country faces significant threats from natural hazards exacerbated by climate change, leading to economic losses and population displacement.

Environment and Social Risks, Potential Impacts and Mitigation

Environmental risks, primarily associated with small-scale civil works, include habitat disruption, soil erosion, water pollution, improper waste handling, air and noise pollution, traffic safety, and worker and community health concerns. However, these impacts are considered to be temporary, site-specific, and reversible with proper mitigation measures such as Environmental and Social Codes of Practice(s) (ESCOPS), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPS), and Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs). Social risks are considered to be moderate and entail potential issues such as increased gender-based violence, child exploitation, compliance risks in labor usage, and stakeholder engagement inadequacies, though no major risks like income loss or resettlement are foreseen. These risks can be addressed through the screening process and the development and implementation of project-specific Environmental and Social instruments and the availability of a Grievance Mechanism (GM).

Procedures to Address Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The screening processes detailed in the ESMF will be used to evaluate CAUSE II activities for potential (E&S) risks and determine the necessary E&S risk management tools to be developed and/or complied with. Screening aims to: (i) assess Component 1 and 2 activities' eligibility for funding; (ii) identify potential negative E&S risks for Components 1 and 2 activities; (iii) establish suitable mitigation measures for activities with adverse impacts; (iv) integrate these measures into activity

implementation; (v) approve site-specific E&S instruments; and (vi) monitor and report on their application. Activities like small-scale public and community infrastructure works will undergo further screening using Checklists developed for Components 1 and 2 activities. The PMU E&S Officer, supported by the Senior E&S Specialist, will oversee eligibility and E&S screening, prepare and disclose site-specific E&S instruments, follow the Solomon Islands EIA process, and conduct consultations with stakeholders. Detailed procedures for activity screening, including steps for Components 1 and 2, are outlined, ensuring adherence to E&S standards and mitigation measures. Regular review by the PMU E&S Officer will maintain the relevance of these procedures over time.

Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Mechanism

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed for CAUSE II to facilitate communication with stakeholders, provide a platform for feedback and complaints, and ensure collaboration between project staff and local communities to mitigate E&S risks. The SEP outlines ongoing engagement strategies, including scheduled consultations and meetings, and incorporates a GM to address complaints and enquiries during project implementation. Core stakeholders are categorized into project partners, affected parties, other interested parties, and vulnerable groups, with tailored engagement approaches for each. Consultation and information disclosure efforts are detailed for both project preparation and implementation stages, aiming to keep stakeholders informed and engaged. The GM aims to resolve complaints efficiently, avoiding judicial proceedings. The SEP will be regularly updated to reflect project changes, and periodic summaries of grievances and corrective actions will be provided to project management for assessment.

Implementation Arrangements, Responsibilities and Capacity Building

The CAUSE II project will be implemented by the MID and HCC, with both agencies responsible for day-to-day management and coordination with other stakeholders. The PMU, representing both agencies, will continue the successful model used in CAUSE I, ensuring integrated delivery of infrastructure and services. The PMU, staffed with experienced personnel familiar with WB requirements, will continue to oversee environmental and social monitoring, reporting, and implementation of the project's instruments. A new E&S Risk Officer will be recruited within three months after project effectiveness and will be maintained throughout project implementation. The E&S Officer will be supported by a part-time senior E&S Specialist. Capacity building will be provided for specific areas such as labor management and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS). ESMF implementation costs are estimated at $63,000 USD/year (approximately SB$522,000), covering staffing, training, travel, and supervision expenses. The PMU E&S team's budget will embed the costs for E&S risk management activities, ensuring continuity throughout project implementation.

Conclusion

The CAUSE II Project aims to deliver significant improvements in infrastructure and services, fostering economic inclusion and resilience in urban areas of the Solomon Islands. Effective E&S risk management practices are critical for the project's success, ensuring sustainable development and community well-being.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

In 2009, The Solomon Islands Government (SIG) requested that the World Bank (WB) set up the Rapid Employment Project (REP) as an emergency operation to directly contribute to conflict and poverty-affected households and provide a responsive and appropriate safety net mechanism targeting the poor and the vulnerable populations in and around Honiara. The components of REP supported a labour-based urban services model, with associated training, to address the inter-related issues of unemployment, poverty and civil conflict, with particular attention to their effects on women and youth.

REP produced positive results up to project closure in 2018. Beyond this date, there was an ongoing demand from key stakeholders for similar interventions and subsequently, SIG requested that the Bank establish a second phase of activities. This resulted in the development of the Community Access and Urban Services Enhancement (CAUSE) Project. CAUSE built on the success of REP and expanded target areas beyond Honiara to include the remainder of the capital province, Guadalcanal, the townships of Gizo, Noro, and Munda in Western Province, and Auki in Malaita Province. The objective of the first phase of CAUSE (CAUSE I) was to improve basic infrastructure and services for vulnerable urban populations in targeted urban centers. CAUSE I closed on April 30, 2024.

On May 18, 2023, SIG requested WB assistance to prepare a successor operation to assist the country with economic growth and recovery from the recent COVID-19 pandemic. WB confirmed a tentative allocation of US$15m (US$3.8m Grant and US$11.2m Credit). The new operation, Community Access and Urban Services Enhancement II (CAUSE II), is being processed as an Investment Financing Project (IPF) and will be implemented by Honiara City Council (HCC) and the Ministry of Infrastructure Development (MID) in partnership with the Ministries of Lands, Housing and Survey (MLHS), Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening (MPGIS), Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM), the Provincial Authorities of Guadalcanal (GPG), Malaita (MPA) and Western (WPA) and their respective town councils from 2024-2030. CAUSE II will focus on Honiara City and the urban and peri-urban areas of Guadalcanal, Malaita (Auki), and Western (Gizo, Noro, and Munda), which comprise about 30% of the total Solomon Islands population and share similar development challenges: a growing number of informal settlements; increasing demand for basic services and infrastructure; and high rates of unemployment. CAUSE II may also include the design work and studies to scope out and develop the Makira Provincial and Choiseul Provincial townships to be determined during implementation.

1.2 ESMF Purpose and Scope

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) sets out the principles, policies, and procedures for environmental and social protection that SIG will employ in the context of CAUSE II. The rationale of using an ESMF instead of project-specific environmental and social assessment and management plans, is that the designs and exact locations of project activities, as well as the type and magnitude of the environmental and social impacts, will not be known until the project is at an advanced stage of implementation.

The purpose of the ESMF is to guide SIG and any sub-component project proponents, on the environmental and social screening processes and subsequent assessment during implementation, including activity-specific plans, in accordance with the WB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The ESMF will ensure that CAUSE II activities are screened for any negative social and environmental impacts and mitigating measures are considered in activity design and implementation.

Specific objectives of the ESMF are to:

- Assess the potential environmental and social (E&S) risks and impacts of the proposed CAUSE II project, whether positive or negative, and propose mitigation measures which will effectively address these risks and impacts;
- Establish clear procedures for the E&S planning, review, approval, and implementation of subprojects and other component activities to be financed under CAUSE II;
- Specify appropriate roles and responsibilities, and outline the necessary reporting procedures, for managing and monitoring E&S issues/concerns related to subprojects and other component activities;
- Determine the training, capacity building, and technical assistance needed to implement the provisions of the ESMF successfully;
- Address mechanisms for public consultation and disclosure of project documents as well as a Grievance Mechanism (GM); and
- Establish the budget requirement for the implementation of the ESMF.

The ESMF follows the requirements of the WB ESF, Guidance Note for Borrowers on the Application of the ESSs, and the Guidance for Environmental and Social Safeguard Instruments for the Pacific and Island Countries (2015). This ESMF also inherits lessons learned from the implementation of CAUSE I.

The scope of this ESMF includes procedures relevant to the development of all activities, including how to screen project activities to assess the E&S risks and impacts and identify mitigation measures, as part of activity-specific assessment and plans. This ESMF is supported by the following stand-alone documents: Labour Management Procedures (LMP); Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP); and Project Operational Manual (POM) (to be developed), and other specific plans that have been or will be prepared for the Project. This ESMF will allow the SIG to clarify, to the extent possible and based on existing information, the approach that should be taken at the activity level, in accordance with the WB ESF.

2 Project Description

2.1 Project Summary

The Project Development Objective (PDO) of CAUSE II is to improve access to climate resilient infrastructure and services, enhance economic inclusion, and strengthen the capacity of national and local authorities to deliver services in targeted urban centers.

The PDO will be monitored through the following key results indicators:

a. Residents in project areas with increased access to climate resilient infrastructure and/or services.
b. Number of people with improved access to sustainable transport infrastructure and services.
c. Percentage of residents reporting increased economic activity resulting from CAUSE-II interventions.
d. Increase in the annual total revenue from land rent and residential property rates collected by MLHS and HCC.

2.2 Project Management Structure and Institutional Arrangements

CAUSE II will follow the same model as CAUSE I, using a combined Project Management Unit (PMU) (representing the MID and the HCC), which has proven effective for large-scale results. The PMU is well-versed in WB requirements and procedures. During Cause I, a safeguards officer was employed in the PMU, but their contract has ended. A new Environmental and Social (E&S) Risk Officer will be recruited within three months after project effectiveness and thereafter will be maintained

throughout implementation. Additionally, a part-time senior E&S Specialist will be hired to train the E&S Officer and PMU staff, providing ongoing guidance and monitoring as needed. Detailed implementation arrangements are in Chapter 8.

2.3 Project Components

The proposed project components are:

Component 1: Resilient Township Development

Component 1 will enhance economic productivity and growth by improving access to basic services and climate-resilient economic infrastructure in selected townships, aligning with NUP Goals 3 and 5. Investments in Component 1 focus on rehabilitating and improving land and marine transport infrastructure, upgrading high-traffic secondary roads to climate-resilient standards and strengthening links between urban and peri-urban areas. Additionally, investments will focus on constructing or rehabilitating public facilities, markets and green spaces to enhance the livability and economic potential of the urban environment. Small bridge and culvert replacements as well as stormwater drainage rehabilitation aim to mitigate flooding while coastal protection investments aim to improve climate and disaster resilience of urban communities. These infrastructure investments, identified through rigorous technical assessment, meet SIG's strategic goals and priorities including improved road network performance for safer, faster and more reliable urban connectivity; stimulating economic activity; providing climate co-benefits like flood mitigation and coastal protection; demonstrating cost-effectiveness through a financial analysis and cost-benefit assessment; and creating multiplier effects.

The proposed IDA credit investments are subject to SIG's Development Management and Advisory Committee's review of financial viability, non-financial characteristics and net economic return. Proposed Investments will be capped at US$2 million to ensure the strategic localization of contracting resources, procured through Request for Quotations aligned with local market conditions. A design firm will carry out technical surveys, detailed costings, design and the preparation of Environmental and Social (E&S) instruments. Table 1 provides a summary of the proposed infrastructure investments.

Table 1 - Summary of Component 1 Proposed Investments

Location	Road sections		Drainage & bridges	Others	Population served
	Nos	Length (m)	Nos	Nos	Nos
Honiara/ Urban GP	7	10,542	87	1 public space improvement**	26,000
Gizo	1	340	3	0	3,500
Auki	1	886	1	1 coastal protection *	1,500
Total	9		12	2	31,000

Component 2: Safe and Inclusive Communities

Component 2 will improve the safety and resilience of informal, densely populated settlements to the increased incidence of flooding, extreme heat, and landslides by providing access to community infrastructure, improving waste collection; and building local infrastructure capacity and maintenance. In CAUSE I, 95 percent of respondents noted positive impacts on pedestrian safety.

Ninety four percent of respondents indicated an ongoing need for community infrastructure improvements, particularly footpaths and walkways. Ward councilors confirm a widespread lack of basic services and safe pedestrian access to main transport networks. CAUSE II will address persistent demand for community infrastructure. which provides safe passage for communities in the event of natural hazards and extreme weather events, such as tsunamis and floods, and protects the communities' assets from impacts of such events.

Aligned with NUP Goals 3, 5, and 6, Component 2 will focus on: (i) rehabilitating and maintaining last mile access roads for year-round accessibility; (ii) constructing pedestrian infrastructure (like Jacob's ladders and footpaths to improve safe access and connectivity between communities and essential facilities; (iii) constructing and rehabilitating drainage systems in catchment areas; (iv) providing waste management services to minimize flooding risks; and (v) providing public amenities and light emitting diodes (LED) street lighting to improve community safety and security. Climate resilient standards will be followed in the planning, engineering and design, and operations and maintenance phases. Component 2 will adopt CAUSE I's implementation model, prioritizing vulnerable groups, community engagement and responsive infrastructure development using participatory approaches. It will utilize private sector and community contracting to generate about 265,000 days of work and deliver an estimated 166 community infrastructure subprojects.

Component 3: Enhanced Urban Productivity

Component 3 will provide training, short-term employment, work readiness and wellbeing support services to unemployed and out-of-school urban residents. This component supports NUP Goal 2 and will be implemented by HCC in partnership with the Provincial Authorities. The scope of activities consists of the following three subcomponents:

(a) **Literacy and Numeracy Skills Development** aims to enhance basic literacy and numeracy competencies among eligible Project participants, facilitating work readiness training and placements. Literacy and numeracy deficits pose significant barriers to identifying and pursuing income-generating opportunities, particularly among women. Findings from CAUSE I indicate the training improved the confidence, readiness and marketability for participants with limited or no primary education. In CAUSE II, basic competency training and certification in reading, writing and numeracy skills will be provided to participants by a qualified training provider prior to joining the work readiness training. The training will be provided to 705 participants.

(b) **Work Readiness and Skills Training** will enhance basic life and job skills, preparing participants for work placements within the Project and other employment opportunities. This subcomponent involves refining the original Infrastructure and Service Delivery Training (ISDT) curriculum from CAUSE I and introducing new learning topics based on participant feedback:

(i) *Work Readiness Training ("Redi4Waka")*. As a pre-requisite for work placements, the seven-day work readiness training aims to train 4,700 participants. The private sector reported prioritizing job applicants with CAUSE training certificates were prioritized over those without any credentials. Building on this success, the *Redi4Waka* curriculum prioritizes job readiness and consolidates wellbeing and basic life skills topics to better prepare participants for the workplace. It will include a sub-module on *Climate Change and Environmental Risks* covering environmental issues, waste management, and disaster preparedness, with links to government services. The curriculum will allocate additional time to the *Finding Work* module, with separate sub-modules for formal employment and

self-employment/entrepreneurship. An *Essential Workplace Skills* module is introduced, closely aligned with the Project's workplace needs and connecting participants to employment and educational pathways.

(ii) *Income Generation and Money Management Skills Training:* This two-day training emphasizes practical skills for initiating and managing income-generating activities, focusing on entrepreneurial skills, labor market opportunities and budget preparation for 1,600 participants. A one-day income-generation skills training, piloted during CAUSE I was in high demand and received positive feedback, boosting participants' confidence and earning potential. With limited formal employment in the Solomon Islands, the training aims to facilitate the transition from unpaid work to informal sector self-employment and enhance profitability for those already self-employed, encouraging exploration of new, higher-value business opportunities.

(c) **Support and Referral Services** will be provided to 2,360 to Project participants and focus on three areas: (i) *Employment and Referral Services* offer support for job/income generation coaching, Curriculum Vitae development, job search assistance, interview and application support, and referrals to further work and training opportunities. In CAUSE I, reference only documented the type and duration of work. In CAUSE II, detailed Work Placement Reference Letters will be issued, documenting job specifics, dates, and acquired skills to increase employment prospects; (ii) *Counselling and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Referral Services* provide frontline counselling and referrals to further counselling and GBV support services in response to generally high rates of GBV and potential increased risk of GBV resulting from climate-induced disasters and emergencies; and (iii) *Information Sessions* provided by external agencies increase participant awareness of work, training, financial and social services and opportunities. Under CAUSE I, these services were oversubscribed and were in high demand, particularly among women.

Component 4: Land Administration, Urban Management and Maintenance

Component 4 will support MLHS, HCC and GPG to develop the capacity, tools, policies, and resourcing to manage urbanization and informality and respond to increased climatic risks such as flooding and landslides, providing a foundation for improved spatial and urban planning. It will consist of two sub-components:

(a) Component Institutional Strengthening and Reform will finance studies and technical assistance for the enabling policy and regulatory environment for land administration (e.g., valuation, surveying and land development) and revenue mobilization; institutional strengthening; and equipment and consulting services for improved urban management and planning in Honiara and the urban periphery in Guadalcanal Province.

(b) Strengthening Land Administration Systems and Own Source Revenue will finance the systems, design of applications and equipment required for modernizing SIG's Integrated Land Information System (ILIS) to support updated property valuations, land registration and record keeping and revenue collection. While still allowing for manual payments, this component will also help to modernize existing accounting and revenue collection systems (integrated with the ILIS) with automated billing, digital payment and recoding systems (on-line/mobile apps),improving the efficiency of local revenue collected.

In addition, to improve the maintenance, quality control and management of transport assets, the component will also finance the provision of testing equipment for MID's Materials Laboratory; the

purchase of emergency maintenance machinery and tools to equip the Public Works Division in Honiara to adapt to or respond to climate-related flooding, landslides;; and the implementation of the CIMS (CAUSE Management Information System) Commercial Contract Management module.

Component 5: Project Management

Component 5 will support Project management, safeguards oversight, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), audits, communications, media support, technical assistance, training, financial management, procurement, and provision of goods and operating costs. The successful joint implementation arrangement from CAUSE I will continue, with the PMU situated in a shared office in Honiara. The PMU, attached to HCC and MID as Implementing Agencies (IAs), will assist in procurement, financial management, safeguards, communications, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, provide technical assistance on investment designs, and oversee provincial-level Project implementation. The structure under CAUSE II will be adjusted to: (i) reflect incorporation of MID's Provincial Works Divisions (PWDs, approved by Cabinet in February 2023), augmenting its technical and engineering capacity to support effective implementation at the provincial level; (ii) formalize arrangements with the provincial authorities; and (iii) facilitate coordination and the engagement of key sectoral ministries.

Table 2: Project Summary by Component and Source of Financing (US$)

Component		IDA Credit (US$'000)	IDA Grant (US$'000)	PPIUF[1] (US$'000)	Total (US$'000)
1	Resilient Township Infrastructure	13,200	-	-	13,200
2	Safe and Inclusive Communities	-	-	5,317	5,317
3	Enhanced Urban Productivity	-	-	2,452	2,451
4	Land Administration, Urban Management & Maintenance	-	1,851	3,281	5,132
4(a)	Urban Management and Maintenance	-	67	732	799
4(b)	Land Administration	-	1,784	2,548	4,332
5	Project Management	-	5,149	5,951	11,100
Total		**13,200**	**7,000**	**17,000**	**37,200**

2.4 Summary of Main Project Activities

The main project activities will include disaster and climate resilient public infrastructure works; climate resilient community infrastructure; skills development and work experience for project participants; capacity building; and institutional strengthening. Component 1 aims to deliver critical municipal infrastructure and services such as climate resilient transport and access infrastructure, public amenities and economic facilities (e.g. markets and green spaces), stormwater drainage and small, protective coastal infrastructure (seawalls, jetties, revetment), amongst others. Component 2 aims to improve essential community level infrastructure, such as feeder roads, drainage, pedestrian infrastructure, and waste management services. Component 3 aims to improve beneficiaries work readiness and provide direct access to employment opportunities. Component 4 is expected to improve efficiencies in urban management and maintenance.

[1] Papua New Guinea and Pacific Islands Umbrella Facility

Some, small-scale civil works associated with the construction and rehabilitation of climate and disaster resilient public and community infrastructure are expected. However, project activities are not expected to involve land acquisition, physical or economic displacement, or restriction of access to natural resources.

The general types of project activities can be summarized into the following general categories which will be assessed and screened for their environmental and social risks:

Table 3 – Summary of Proposed Project Activities

Project Activity	Description
Disaster and climate resilient public infrastructure works (Component 1)	Activities including but not limited to constructing or rehabilitating: (i) Bridges; (ii) Drainage structures (e.g., culverts); (iii) Roads (DBST[2]/Concrete); (iv) Shoreline protection structures e.g., seawalls. (v) Markets and green spaces.
Climate resilient community infrastructure (Component 2)	Activities including but not limited to: (i) Construction and rehabilitation of buildings (including markets); (ii) Construction and rehabilitation of foot bridges; (iii) Construction and rehabilitation of jetties; (iv) Construction and rehabilitation of drainage infrastructure; (v) Road rehabilitation; (vi) Road maintenance (vegetation control, pothole/edge repair, cleaning and clearing of road drainage etc.); (vii) Construction of pedestrian infrastructure (e.g., footpaths and Jacob's ladders); (viii) Solar powered LED lighting along pathways; (ix) Installation of handrails and resting places along pathways; (x) Public space improvements and beautification; (xi) Creek/stream cleaning and waste removal; (xii) Waste management services (e.g., waste collection, waste traps in streams etc.).
Skills development and work experience for project participants (Component 3)	Activities including but not limited to: (i) Literacy and numeracy skills training, (ii) Work readiness and skills training; and (iii) Support and referral services.
Capacity building (Components 2 and 4)	▪ Capacity building of MID and its provincial PWDs for locally based infrastructure construction and maintenance (Component 2) ▪ Capacity building of national and sub-national authorities to better manage urbanization, informality, disaster and climate risks, and infrastructure provision (Component 4).
Institutional strengthening (Component 4)	Provision of tools and equipment e.g., for improved urban management, for modernizing SIG's Integrated Land Information System (ILIS), testing equipment for MID's Materials Laboratory, and emergency maintenance machinery and tools.
Technical studies (Component 4)	Technical studies in support of Components 1 and 2.

[2] double bituminous surface treatment pavement aka chip seal.

Tables 4 and 5 show the breakdown of CAUSE II proposed activities and where they are likely to be installed. These are subject to change during project implementation. Some of the activities may be dropped as CAUSE II progresses because of factors such as land or environmental issues, or if other Development Partners take them onboard.

Table 4 – Proposed Component 1 and Component 2 Activities

Description	Number	Value (US$k)
Beautification [Comp 2]	18	156
Buildings (incl. markets) [Comp 2]	13	541
Bridge Rehabilitation [Comp 1]	3	482
Creek/Stream Cleaning [Comp 2]	23	232
Drainage Rehabilitation [Comp 1]	9	1,790
Foot Bridges [Comp 2]	9	448
Jetties [Comp 2]	2	123
Jacob's Ladders and Footpaths [Comp 2]	37	1,398
Solar-powered LED Lighting [Comp 2]	32	80
Public Space Improvements [Comp 2}	20/19	1,554
Road Rehabilitation (DBST/Concrete) [Comp 1]	9	7,964
Road Repair/Mtce (Tertiary/Last Mile) [Comp 2]	6	283
Shoreline Protection Upgrade [Comp 1]	1	382
Waste Cleaning and Collection [Comp 2]	1,991	1,369
Open Space Improvement / Park	1	1,211

Table 5 – General Location of Proposed Component 1 and Component 2 Activities

Location	Number	Value (US$k)
Auki	391	2,326
Gizo	339	2,029
Guadalcanal	184	1,259
Honiara	624	12,142
Noro & Munda	390	845

2.5 Project Area and Beneficiaries

This Project targets the fastest growing urban centres in the country – Honiara City, and the peri-urban areas of Guadalcanal, Malaita (Auki), and Western (Gizo, Noro, and Munda) (Figure 1). These areas are the most densely populated, comprising 30 percent of the total Solomon Islands population (equating to about 215,000 of 720,000). They also share similar development challenges: a growing number of informal settlements, inadequate infrastructure and services, and high unemployment rates. Additional provincial townships (e.g., Taro/Mainland in Choiseul Province and Kirakira in Makira Province), not covered in the original CAUSE, will be considered at the Project's Mid-Term Review. Subject to financing, the necessary design work to scope out and develop the Makira Provincial and Choiseul Provincial townships will be investigated.

Figure 1 – Map of the Solomon Islands Provinces [3]

The expected project beneficiaries include communities who will have enhanced liveability through access to better road infrastructure. Other beneficiaries include vulnerable persons such as the poor, women, youth, and elderly, who will benefit from improved accessibility and connectivity of climate resilient infrastructure in their communities. Component 3 is expected to produce several benefits for beneficiaries by improving their work readiness and providing direct access to employment opportunities. Like CAUSE I, CAUSE II is expected to see gradual increases in productivity among beneficiaries deriving from enhanced referral services and a formal recognition of the skills and competencies gained during CAUSE II short-term employment.

3 Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework

3.1 Country Context

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 laid the foundation of Solomon Islands' environmental impacts assessment (EIA) system, which is implemented by the Environment

[3] https://www.worldatlas.com/maps/solomon-islands, accessed 26/3/2024

Conservation Division (ECD) of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM).

3.1.1.1 Environment Act 1998

The Environment Act 1998 (the Act) provides for the protection and conservation of the environment. The core objectives of the Act are to provide for and establish integrated systems of development control, EIA, and pollution control, including:

- Prevention, control and monitor pollution;
- Reducing risks to human health and prevent degradation of the environment by all practical means, including the following;
- Regulating the discharge of pollution to the air, water and land;
- Regulating the transport, collection, treatment, storage and disposal of wastes;
- Promoting recycling, re-use and recovery of materials in an economically viable manner; and
- To comply with and give effect to regional and international conventions and obligations relating to the environment.

The Act is divided into four sections. Part I provide the Act with considerable power and states that in the event of conflict between the Act and other legislation, the Environment Act shall prevail. Part II establishes and defines the powers and role of the ECD. Part III establishes the requirements for environmental assessment, review and monitoring. This provides for an environmental assessment to consist of either a public environment report (PER) or if the development is shown to be of such a nature as to cause more serious impacts, then the developer is required to prepare and submit an environmental impact statement (EIS). Part IV details requirements for pollution control and emissions (noise, odour and electromagnetic radiation) and requirements to permits for the discharge of waste. Noise (restrictions on emitting unreasonable noise) is covered in Article 51(1).

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; 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 EIS, as described in Article 23.

3.1.1.2 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 developer is required to first submit a “development application” which is reviewed by the ECD to determine the likely significance of impact and required level of environmental assessment. The decision resulting from the review may include that:

- No further assessment is required, as such the development application is accepted, and development consent is issued;
- A PER is required; or
- Where major projects are considered such as logging, large agricultural developments, mining and large-scale tourism developments and infrastructure projects, an EIS is required which includes technical, economic, environmental and social investigations.

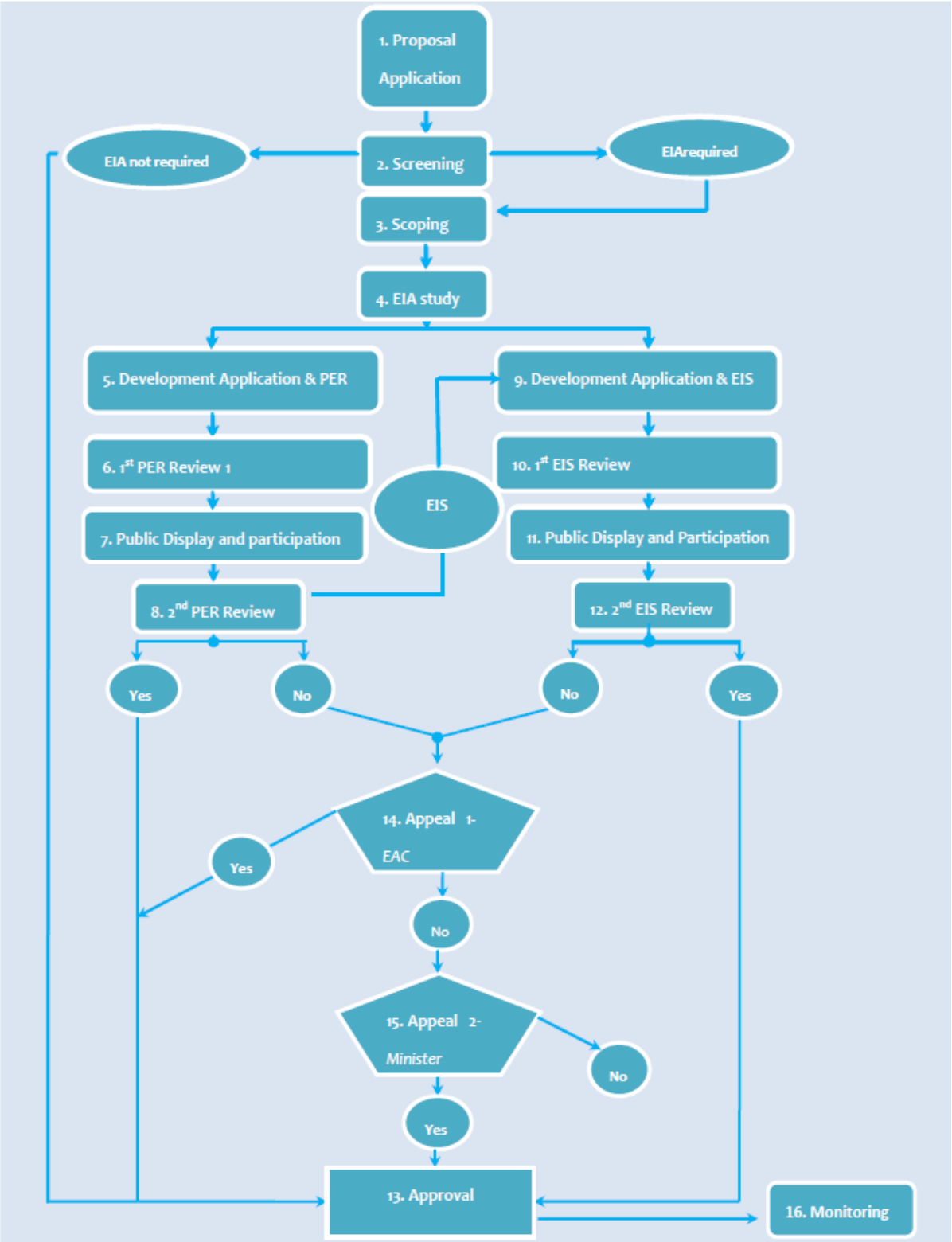
The Regulations establishes the procedures for undertaking the environmental assessment of 'prescribed developments' and the process of issuing development consent. The Regulations detail the process prescribed in the Act and set out the contents of PER and EIS.

Both the PER and EIS require public consultation. Following review and approval by the ECD, the development consent is issued either with or without conditions.

3.1.1.3 Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines (2010)

The ECD developed the Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines (2010) to provide basic advice and guidance to government officers, planners, developers, resource owners and those involved in processing development proposals, on the EIA process. The guidelines aim to clearly explain the procedures of EIA outlined in the Act and the Regulations. The guidelines describe the procedures needed to be undertaken (Figure 2), forms, and fees required before obtaining the development consent approval.

Figure 2 – SI EIA procedural steps[4]



[4] ECD, 2010. EIA Guidelines 2010

3.1.1.4 Relevance to CAUSE II Activities

Minor civil works such as refurbishments and rehabilitations are unlikely to meet the definition of 'infrastructure developments' as no new buildings or structures will be erected. However, HCC and MID shall consult with the ECD to confirm this.

Depending on their nature and scale, the following CAUSE II activities may meet the definition of 'Prescribed Developments' under Section 16: Activity 9. Public Works Sector of the Act:

- Construction of buildings, jetties, and foot bridges (Component 2) may meet the definition of (b) infrastructure developments.
- Shoreline protection upgrades (Component 1) and construction of sea walls (Component 2) may meet the definition of (d) soil erosion and siltation control.
- Construction of drainage and related infrastructure may meet the definition of (h) waste management, drainage and disposal systems.

The ECD may require development applications to be submitted for these activities and either a PER or an EIS to be prepared. During the activity screening process, MID and HCC shall consult with ECD to obtain clarification of the nature and scale of the activity that falls within the list of 'Prescribed Developments' under the Act.

3.1.1.5 ECD Capacity

The ECD have overall accountability for environmental management in Solomon Islands. The ECD have some existing WB environmental and social risk management experience and capacity gained from working on previous WB funded projects. However, ECD advise in their EIA Guidelines 2010 that the environment approval process can take several months (2-3 months at the minimum). Therefore, it is advisable that a proposal application to the ECD, if required, 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. HCC and MID should consult with the ECD regarding proposed infrastructure activities and provide a list of the expected activities and locations to the ECD as soon as possible.

3.1.2 Labour Legislation

Labour legislation relevant to the project is summarized and discussed in the LMP.

3.1.3 Other Relevant Policies, Plans, and Regulations

- **Constitution of Solomon Islands (1978).** The supreme law of Solomon Islands recognises customary laws as part of the modern law system. It implies all natural resources are vested in the interest of Solomon Islands and its people. Chapter XI, Section 111 sets out that Parliament will make provisions for conversion of customary land into perpetual estate, compulsory acquisition of land or right over or interest in land, and the criteria for assessment of compensation for compulsory acquisition.
- **Town and Country Planning Act (1979).** This Act applies to all urban areas (Honiara and provincial towns) and includes the management of land (all types of ownership) and management and planning functions for urban and rural areas including development.
- **Environmental Health Act (1980)** This Act provides for the management and control of community health and provides provisions for preventing the occurrence or for checking the spread of any noticeable diseases, provision and protection of water supplies and management of drainage and sanitation practices. The Act empowers the relevant authority on the construction, operation, and management of sewerage systems, including the sewage disposal works. It also provides penalties for the wilful pollution of a water supply source.

- **Planning and Development Act (1980).** The objective of this Act is to ensure that registered land in Solomon Islands is developed and used in accordance with properly considered policies, formulated on adequate information and directed to promote the welfare of the inhabitants of Solomon Islands.
- **Land and Titles Act (1988 and amended in 1996).** The Lands and Titles Act is the legislation that consolidates the law relating to the tenure of land, registration of interests in land, and compulsory acquisition of land. It contains provisions regarding the tenure, acquisition and registration of land. This is the law that primarily regulates government and private owned land. The Act sets out some key terms which are relevant to any discussion on governance of land-owning groups. There are also some sections of this Act relevant to customary land.
- **Provincial Government Act (1997).** This Act gives power to the provinces to make their own legislation and pass ordinances including for protection and conservation of environment, culture, wildlife and coastal and lagoon shipping.
- **Wildlife Protection and Management Act (1998) and Management Regulations (2008).** The Act and Regulation provides for the protection, conservation and management of wildlife that include birds, reptiles, amphibians, mammals, insects, plants, and marine organisms in the Solomon Island by regulating the export and import of certain animals and plants specimens. This Act complies with the obligation under the convention on international trade in Endangered Species. Two pieces of subsidiary legislation were created under this Act: Wildlife Protection and Management Order 2014; and Wildlife Protection and Management Regulations 2008.
- **Protected Areas Act (2010) and Protected Area Regulation (2012).** The Act and Regulation provided for the establishment of a protected area system and to conserve biological diversity. There are no protected areas or community based marine protected areas within the CAUSE II project areas. Protected areas located in Honiara and Auki include two small parks associated with war memorials (Japanese Memorial and American Memorial), the Botanical Gardens and Kings Park that are managed by HCC, and a lake adjacent to Auki town.
- **Biosecurity Act (2013) and Biosecurity Regulation (2015).** This Act aims to prevent the entry of animal and plant pests and diseases into Solomon Islands; to control their establishment and spread in Solomon Islands; to regulate the movement of animal and plant pests and diseases and of animals and plants and their products; to facilitate international co-operation in respect of animal and plant diseases and related matters. This regulation implements the provisions of Biosecurity Act 2013 and details processes for importing goods and clearances for vessels.
- **Family Protection Act (2014).** This legislation provides for domestic violence to be considered a crime in the Solomon Islands which makes it is easier for the police to intervene on matters of family violence. In addition, Section 46 of the Act serves to inform healthcare professionals of their legal obligation to examine and investigate domestic violence in a clinical setting. Medical professionals are also required to signpost victims to support services. Section 46 continues to advise that in cases of child abuse there is a legal obligation to report to social services or the police**.**

3.2 World Bank Environmental and Social Standards

3.2.1 ESF Standards Relevant to the Project

The Environmental and Social risk for CAUSE II is classified as ‘Moderate. Nine of the ten Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) of the WB’s ESF have been screened as relevant. They are assessed in Table 6. The one considered not relevant, namely: ESS9 on Financial Intermediaries.

Detailed information on the Bank's ESF is available at: https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework.

The ESS's that apply to the Project and the required measures and actions that apply, as contained in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)[5], are listed in Table 6.

[5] Disclosed version of the ESCP will be available at: https://causesi.net/

Table 6 - Required Project Environmental and Social Standard Actions

ESF Standard	Main Objective	Required Measures and Actions
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.	The PMU has developed an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and will disclose the draft ESMF prior to appraisal. The final ESMF will be disclosed and adopted within 30 days of project effectiveness and prior to commencement of relevant Project activities. The PMU shall assess the environmental and social risks and impacts of proposed Project activities, in accordance with the ESMF, including to ensure that individuals or groups who, because of their particular circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable, have access to the development benefits resulting from the Project. Assessments are to be conducted prior to the carrying out of the relevant Project activities.
ESS2 Labour 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.	The PMU has developed Labour Management Procedures (LMP) incorporating the relevant requirements of ESS2 and will disclose the draft LMP prior to appraisal. The final LMP will be disclosed and adopted within 30 days of project effectiveness. The PMU has updated the CAUSE I workers GM and will operate and maintain the GM throughout project implementation.
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.	The PMU has developed and will disclose the draft ESMF prior to appraisal. The final ESMF will be disclosed and adopted within 30 days of project effectiveness and prior to commencement of relevant Project activities. The ESMF includes measures to manage hazardous and non-hazardous wastes associated with proposed Project activities.
ESS4 Community Health and Safety	This standard recognizes that CAUSE II project activities, equipment, and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts. In addition, communities that are already subjected to impacts from climate change may also experience an acceleration or intensification of impacts due to project activities.	The PMU has developed and will disclose the draft ESMF prior to appraisal. The final ESMF will be disclosed and adopted within 30 days of project effectiveness and prior to commencement of relevant Project activities. The ESMF includes measures to manage GBV, SEA/SH, child endangerment, and safety risks.

ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it will be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons (and on host communities receiving displaced persons) will be carefully planned and implemented.	Project activities will not require the acquisition of land, cause restrictions on land use, or include involuntary resettlement. The PMU has developed an abbreviated resettlement plan (RP), consistent with ESS5. The RP outlines the consultation measures that the project will put in place during any land dispute or land issues. The PMU shall disclose the draft RP as part of the draft ESMF prior to appraisal. The final RP will be disclosed and adopted as part of the final ESMF within 30 days of project effectiveness and prior to commencement of relevant Project activities.
ESS 6: 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, 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.	The PMU has developed and shall disclose the draft ESMF prior to appraisal. The final ESMF will be disclosed and adopted within 30 days of project effectiveness and prior to commencement of relevant Project activities. The ESMF includes measures to screen for biodiversity impacts associated with proposed Project activities. Activities that may impact critical natural or high value biodiversity habitats shall be excluded.
ESS 7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	This ESS contributes to poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that projects supported by the WB enhance opportunities for Indigenous Peoples to participate in, and benefit from, the development process in ways that do not threaten their unique cultural identities and well-being.	The PMU has developed and shall disclose the draft ESMF and SEP prior to appraisal. The final ESMF and SEP will be disclosed and adopted within 30 days of project effectiveness and prior to commencement of relevant Project activities. The key requirements of ESS7 and relevant elements of an Indigenous Peoples Plan (e.g. culturally appropriate mechanisms of engagement) have been included in the SEP and ESMF.
ESS 8: Cultural Heritage	This ESS recognizes that cultural heritage provides continuity in tangible and intangible forms between the past, present and future. ESS8 sets out measures designed to protect cultural heritage throughout the project life-cycle.	The PMU has developed and shall disclose the draft ESMF prior to appraisal. The final ESMF will be disclosed and adopted within 30 days of project effectiveness and prior to commencement of relevant Project activities. The ESMF includes measures to screen for cultural heritage impacts associated with proposed Project activities and includes Chance Finds Procedures (CFP).
ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	This standard recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an	The PMU has developed a SEP and shall disclose the draft SEP prior to appraisal. The final SEP will be disclosed and adopted within 30 days of project effectiveness and prior to commencement of relevant Project

	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.	activities. The PMU has updated the CAUSE I project GM and then will operate and maintain the GM throughout project implementation.

3.2.2 World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHS Guidelines)

The following EHS guidelines are relevant to CAUSE II and have been used to guide the development of this ESMF:

- General EHS Guidelines: 1. Environmental
- General EHS Guidelines: 2. Occupational Health and Safety
- General EHS Guidelines: 3. Community Health and Safety
- General EHS Guidelines: 4. Construction and Decommissioning

3.3 Gap Analysis

Table 7 details the material differences between the WB ESF and Solomon Islands legislative requirements, and any gap filling measures required.

Table 7 – Gap Analysis of WB ESF and Solomon Islands Legislation

WB ESS	Solomon Islands Legislative Requirements	Equivalence and Gap Filling Measures
ESS1 – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	As per the Environment Act 1998 and Environmental Regulations of 2008; a proponent must submit a proposal application to the ECD for determination on whether an EIS or a PER is required. This is dependent on the nature of the development and its potential environmental impacts. An EIS or PER study is conducted to assess any significant environmental issues and develop adequate mitigation measures and alternatives. The developer is responsible for carrying out the study following the national requirements.	Partial equivalence. ESS1 and SI legislative requirements both must be followed regarding environmental risk management. The PMU will follow the SI EIA process and screen the small-scale infrastructure activities to determine if the activity is eligible for financing and which environmental and social mitigation measures are to be followed. Social risks management is not well covered in the SI legislation and so the PMU will follow WB ESF requirements as set out in the Project E&S risk management instruments (ESMF, SEP, RP, LMP, etc.).
ESS2 – Labour and Working Conditions	The Safety at Work Act (1982) and Labour Act (1996) govern the terms and conditions of employment such as health and safety, hours of work and minimum wages. The Labour Act includes a prohibition for women working at night and for child labour.	Partial equivalence. Contracted workers are covered under the SI laws. Accordingly, they have rights under the law to minimum wages, minimum standards with respect to working hours, and health and safety. The project will apply the WB ESF requirements set out in the Project's LMP. Health and Safety Risks will be incorporated into activity level plans (ESIAs, ESMPs, ESCOPs) to be prepared during project implementation.
ESS3 – Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	The Environment Act 2008 and supporting Regulation require screening, and prevention and management of pollution of the	Partial equivalence.

	environment as part of an EIS or PER study.	ESS3 requirements will be followed where there are gaps in local legislation. Provisions have been included in this ESMF to address potential risks and impacts and comply with ESS3.
ESS4 – Community Health and Safety	The Environmental Health Act 1980 provides for the management and control of community health. Under the Family Protection Act (2014), domestic violence is considered a crime in the Solomon Islands.	Partial equivalence. ESS4 requirements will be followed where there are gaps in local legislation. Provisions have been included in this ESMF to address potential risks and impacts and comply with ESS4, including Gender Based Violence (GBV), SEA/SH risks, and Violence Against Children (VAC).
ESS5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	The Land and Titles Act (1988 and amended in 1996) contains provisions regarding the tenure, acquisition, and registration of land.	Partial equivalence. ESS5 requirements will be followed where there are gaps in local legislation.
ESS6 – Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	The Protected Areas Act (2010) and Protected Area Regulation (2012). provides for the establishment of a protected area system and to conserve biological diversity. The Biosecurity Act 2013 aims to prevent the entry of animal and plant pests and diseases into Solomon Islands. The Biosecurity Regulation 2015 details processes for importing goods.	Partial equivalence. ESS6 requirements will be followed where there are gaps in local legislation. Provisions have been included in this ESMF to address potential risks and impacts and comply with ESS6.
ESS7 - Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	The vast majority of the population (95%) are indigenous Melanesians, and as such are not protected by specific legislation(s). Their rights are embedded in local legislation	Partial equivalence. ESS7 requirements will be followed where there are gaps in local legislation. Provisions have been included in this ESMF and the SEP to address potential risks and impacts and comply with ESS7.
ESS8 – Cultural Heritage	The Protected Areas Act (2010) and Protected Area Regulation (2012). provide for the establishment of a protected area if the area possesses significant cultural resources or it could become a World Heritage site	Partial equivalence. ESS8 requirements will be followed where there are gaps in local legislation. Provisions have been included in this ESMF to address potential risks and impacts and comply with ESS8.

	because of its cultural significance.	
ESS10 – Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.	The Environment Act 1998 requires PER and EIS studies to be published in a manner that will bring the attention of public authorities and other people whose interests are likely to be affected by the proposed development. The Environment Regulations 2008 require ensuring public participation.	Partial equivalence. Where gaps exist, ESS10 requirements will be followed. Provisions have been included in the Projects SEP to comply with ESS10 on public consultation, project information disclosure, and the Project GM.

3.4 Relevant International and Regional Agreements and Conventions

The Solomon Islands are a party to the following regional and international agreements:

- **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).** The CBD is a multilateral treaty with three main goals: the conservation of biodiversity; the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. This Convention was ratified by the Solomon Islands in 1996.
- **London Convention and Protocol.** The Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972, commonly called the "London Convention", is an agreement to control pollution of the sea by dumping. Its objective is to promote the effective control of all sources of marine pollution and to take all practicable steps to prevent pollution of the sea by dumping of wastes and other matter. In 1996, the "London Protocol" was agreed to further modernize the Convention and, eventually, replace it. Under the Protocol all dumping is prohibited. The Protocol entered into force on 24 March 2006 and there are currently 53 Parties to the Protocol, including the Solomon Islands.
- **Natural Resources & Environment of South Pacific Region (1986) (SPREP or Noumea Convention).** This Convention is the major multilateral umbrella agreement in the Pacific Region for the protection of natural resources and the environment. This Convention was ratified by the Solomon Islands in 1989.
- **Pacific Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy 2010-2015.** Solomon Islands was one of several Pacific island countries to adopt the Pacific Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy, initiated by SPREP, and adopted by member countries in 2009. This regional strategy covers special and difficult wastes, such as asbestos.
- **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).** The UNFCCC established an international environmental treaty to combat "dangerous human interference with the climate system", in part by stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. The Solomon Islands ratified the UNFCCC in 1994.
- **Waigani Convention on Hazardous Waste.** The 1995 Waigani Convention is a treaty that bans the exporting of hazardous or radioactive waste to Pacific Islands Forum countries and prohibits Forum Island countries from importing such waste. The convention has been ratified by Solomon Islands and entered into force in 2001.
- **World Heritage Convention.** The World Heritage Convention is an international treaty agreed to by Solomon Islands in 1992. It provides for the establishment of a World Heritage Site which means a site listed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

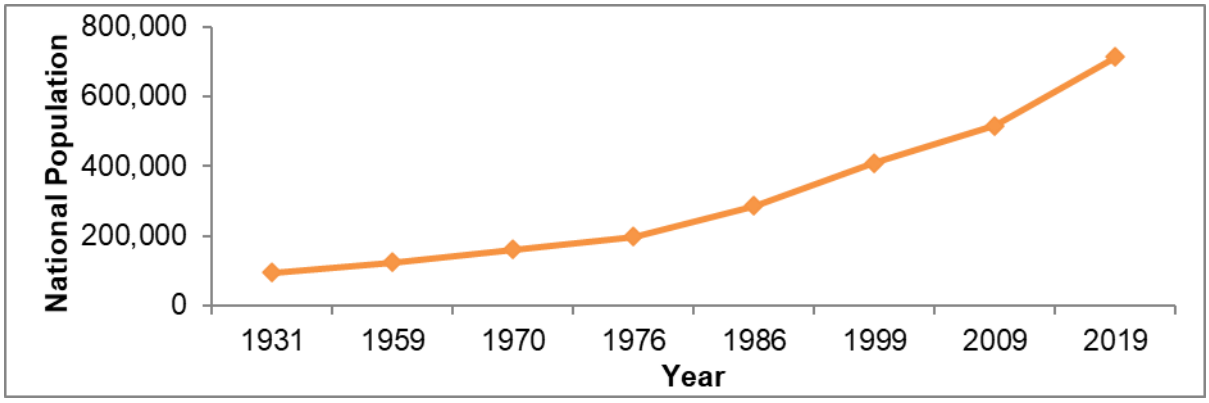
4 Environmental and Social Baselines

4.1 Socio-Economic Baseline

4.1.1 Population

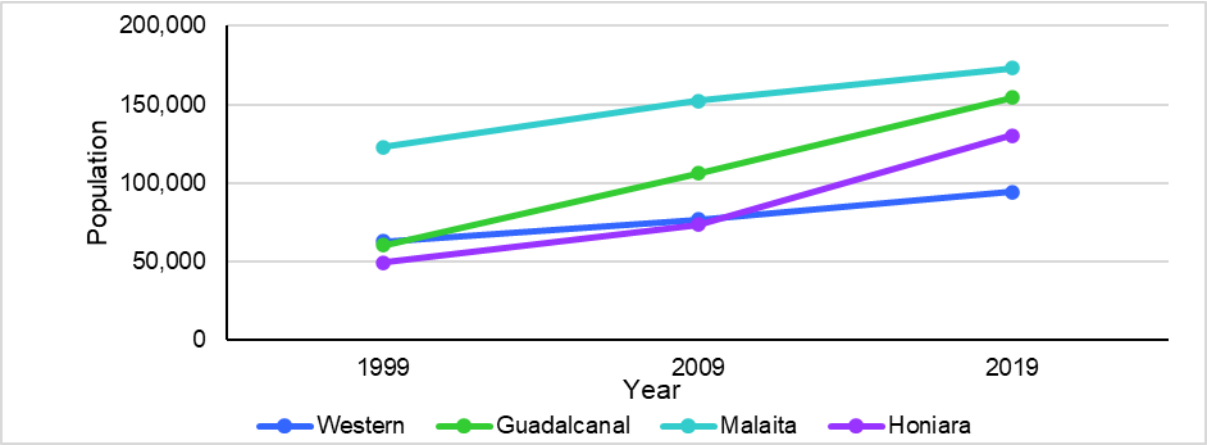
The 2019 National Population and Housing Census estimates the total population to be 712,455, an increase of more than 96,000 from 2012/13 figures (Figure 3). The Solomons Islands recorded an average annual population growth rate of 2.7% between 2009 and 2019. This is a slower growth rate compared with the 3% annually recorded between 1999 and 2009.

Figure 3 - Solomon Islands' Population 1931-2019[6]



Similarly, all project provinces have recorded population increases between 1999, 2009, and 2019 (Figure 4). Honiara has seen the largest increase between 2009 and 2019 with an additional 57,000 people recorded in 2019 compared with 2009.

Figure 4 - Project Site Provincial Population Change 1999-2019[7]



As illustrated in Table 8, the Solomon Islands population is comprised of almost the same number of males and females. While there is not a significant difference in the percentage there is a reversal since 2009. In 2009 there were more women than men and latest data shows that in 2019 there were marginally more men than women.

Table 8 - 2019 Population by Gender of Project Provinces[8]

[6] SINSO, SIMoHMS & SPC (2017). Solomon Islands Demographic and Health Survey 2015. SIG Census Office, Provisional Count 2019 national Population and Housing Census.
[7] GoSI Census Office, Provisional Count 2019 national Population and Housing Census
[8] GoSI Census Office, Provisional Count 2019 national Population and Housing Census

Province	Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Solomon Islands	369,252	51.2%	352,204	48.8%	721,456
Guadalcanal	79,093	51.3%	75,057	48.7%	154,150
Western	49,061	52.1%	45,148	47.9%	94,209
Malaita	87,004	50.2%	86,343	49.8%	173,347
Honiara	67,064	51.5%	63,112	48.5%	130,176

Populations projections for 2020 (Figure 5) show that the age trends in the Solomon Islands have not changed since the CAUSE I Social Assessment conducted in 2017. There is still a large proportion of young people with 51% of the population aged under 20 years. In addition, there is a trend that the younger age groups (0-4 up to 35-39) are comprised of more than 50% males while age groups from 40-44 and above are comprised of more females[9].

The annual population growth in Honiara was 5.8% between 2009 and 2019. This is reflective of an urban migration trend which according to the Bank's 2017 Strategic Country Diagnostic Report is driven by access to formal and informal employment opportunities, education, and health services, visiting friends and relatives, as well as "wanting a way of life removed from the toil, monotony and constraints of rural life".

Figure 5 - Project Site Provincial Population Change 1999-2019[10]

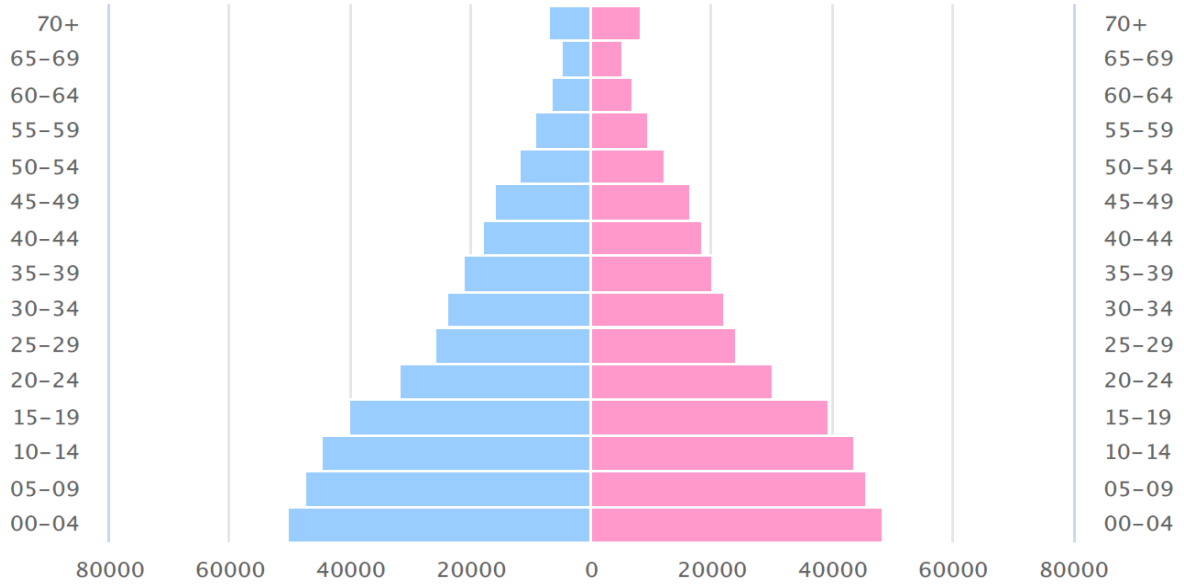
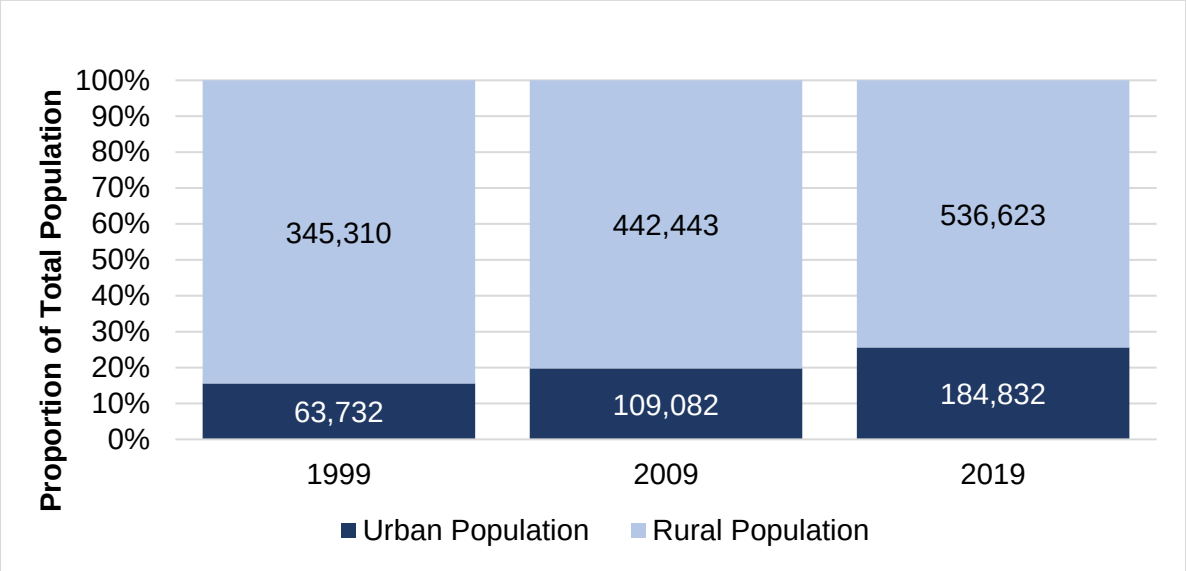


Figure 6 illustrates a general trend of urbanization of the Solomon Islands population with an overall increase of 10% in the urban population between 1999 and 2009. This change is happening at an increasingly rapid rate where the average annual urban population growth between 1999 and 2009 of 4.1% had increased to 5.3% between 2009 and 2019. Guadalcanal has the second highest proportion of urban population (18.4%) behind Honiara. In Western province the urban population accounts for 14.5% of the total population and in Malaita it is 3.9% of the total population.

[9] The Pacific Community Statistics Development Division, Solomon Islands, available from: https://sdd.spc.int/sb

[10] The Pacific Community Statistics Development Division, https://sdd.spc.int/sb

Figure 6 - Urban and Rural Populations as a Proportion of total population 1999-2019[11]



This increasing urban population growth is contributing to higher population densities in urban areas. This is illustrated in Table 9 where the density in Honiara, as the only purely urban province, is more than 100 times the next most densely populated area (Malaita).

Table 9 - Population Density in Project Provinces [12]

Province	Population density (people per square kilometer)		
	1999	2009	2019
Solomon Islands	13	18	24
Western	8	10	13
Guadalcanal	11	20	29
Malaita	29	36	41
Honiara	2,244	3,343	5,950

4.1.2 Human Development Index

Progress has been made to decrease poverty and increase wellbeing in the Solomon Islands. The Human Development index (HDI) of the country has improved. In the CAUSE I Social Assessment prepared in 2017, the HDI was recorded as 0.515 based on 2016 data[13]. By 2018 this had increased to 0.557[14] and further to 0,567 in 2020[15]. This represents a shift in the classification of the Solomon Islands, from a Low Human Development Country in 2017 to a Medium Human Development Country in 2020.

Despite this increase in HDI, poverty remains prevalent in the Solomon Islands with an average of 25.1% of the population living on less than US$ 1.90 per day between 2010 and 2018, and 12.7% of

[11] GoSI Census Office, Provisional Count 2019 national Population and Housing Census
[12] GoSI Census Office, Provisional Count 2019 national Population and Housing Census
[13] UNDP (2016). Human Development Report 2016.
[14] UNDP. (2020). COVID-19 and Human Development: Exploring Global Preparedness and Vulnerability, https://datastudio.google.com/reporting/abd4128c-7d8d-4411-b49a-ac04ab074e69/page/QYXLB
[15] UNDP, 2020, The Human Development Report 2020, available from: http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/download-data

the population living below the national poverty line over the same period[16]. Nonetheless, inequality is decreasing. The Gini coefficient for the Solomon Islands was recorded, in the CAUSE I 2017 Social Assessment, as 46.1 as of 2005. The average Gini coefficient for the country between 2010 and 2018 was 37.1[17].

In particular, there is still evidence of inequality based on gender. Women are likely to have significantly lower incomes than men based on gross national income (GNI) per capita figures. In 2019, women were estimated to have an average of US$ 1,974 of GNI per capita while men had approximately US$ 2,523[18]

4.1.3 Indigenous People and Culture

The majority of Solomon Islanders are 'indigenous people" with traditional tenure, knowledge and governance structure which are still prevalent in their livelihood. Ninety-five per cent of the population are indigenous Melanesian, with smaller Chinese, European, Micronesian (1.2%) and Polynesian groups (3.1%) also resident. There is significant diversity within the Melanesian population, which comprises approximately 95 language groups with strong affiliation to cultural groupings. Almost 87 per cent of the land in the Solomon Islands remains under some form of customary tenure and group or individual right of access to land through customary processes. Customary law and practices are rights recognised in the laws and the Solomon Islands Constitution and remain one of the main components of ethnic and national identity. Governance and politics is also usually based on cultural traits such as patronage and the 'big man' patrimonial system which is deeply rooted in tradition and culture. This cultural orientation plays an important role in how communities respond to socioeconomic development and the management of their environment and natural resources[19].

4.1.4 Vulnerability

In common with other small island states, the Solomon Islands economy is structurally vulnerable due to:

- The Solomon Islands' small population, which is an indicator of the country's limited ability to achieve structural economic transformation.
- The economic remoteness of the archipelago.
- The share of the total population consisting of people who live in low-lying coastal areas is higher than the average for other lesser developed countries, including neighbouring Pacific Islands states.
- The level of merchandise export concentration in the Solomon Islands.

While these factors indicate a significant degree of economic vulnerability, it should be noted that the share of the primary sector in the Solomon Islands economy is greater than the average among lesser developed countries; instability of agricultural production has been lower; and the export of goods and services has been less unstable than in the Solomon Islands than in comparable economies. Although the Solomon Islands can be classified as vulnerable due to its geographical location and

[16] UNDP. (2020). COVID-19 and Human Development: Exploring Global Preparedness and Vulnerability, https://datastudio.google.com/reporting/abd4128c-7d8d-4411-b49a-ac04ab074e69/page/QYXLB
[17] UNDP (2020). The Human Development Report 2020, available from: http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/download-data
[18] UNDP (2020), The Human Development Report 2020, available from: http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/download-data
[19] MECDM, 2017. Solomon Islands National Waste Management and Pollution Control Strategy – 2017-2026

economic concentration, it has not in practice been significantly destabilized by shocks beyond domestic control.[20]

Within the population, vulnerability may stem from a person's origin, gender, age, health condition, economic deficiency and financial insecurity, disadvantaged status in the community (e.g. minorities or fringe groups), dependence on other individuals or natural resources, etc. Aggregate poverty has declined since the period of civil conflict between 1998 and 2003 known as "the Tensions". The poverty rate, based on the national poverty line, reduced from 22% in 2005/06 to 14% in 2012/13, implying that some 45,000 people were lifted out of poverty over that period. However, a high proportion of Solomon Islanders remain vulnerable to falling into poverty. Despite improvement in poverty rates, the wellbeing of Solomon Islanders remains highly vulnerable to frequent shocks. Poverty remains extensive in the country, with 12.7% of the people still living below the national basic needs poverty line. The geographical distribution of poverty in the Solomon Islands is uneven and is significantly higher in the Makira and Guadalcanal provinces. Moreover, poverty in the Solomon Islands is largely a rural phenomenon: 87% of Solomon Islanders below the food poverty line live in rural areas. Poverty also depends on education attainment and economic activity: the number of poor households declines when the education level of the household's head is higher, and poverty rates are significantly lower among wage workers than across other types of workers.

4.1.5 Economy

Solomon Islands' per-capita gross domestic product of USD$600 ranks it as a lesser developed nation, and more than 75% of its labour force is engaged in subsistence and fishing. The economy has been described for some time as a dual economy due to the earnings emerging from natural resource extraction, which has allowed the development of a two-tiered economy. The first is the traditional and informal economy centred on subsistence agriculture, fishing and collection of forest products. This economy remains only partially cash based and is central to the lives of the majority of the population in rural areas. It is estimated that this economy could represent as much as 60% of the formal economy. Its continuation is closely linked with access to land and resources. It is constrained by limited provision of state services and poor access to markets. The second tier is a fully cash-based economy driven primarily by revenue from the extraction of resources but supporting an emerging service industry. Services account for about 57.4% of GDP (approximately half being Government services), agriculture 33.4% (not including subsistence) and industry 9.3%.

Despite strong growth within this economy, it remains unable to provide sufficient employment to meet an ever-increasing demand linked to both an increasing population and an increasing demand for consumer goods. It is estimated that in rural areas, on average, less than 10% of rural population has access to formal employment, while in Honiara, unemployment within 15 to 24 year olds is estimated at 80%. The labour force participation rate for men (87.9%) is higher than for women (83.9%). However, despite low levels of unemployment, 49.1% of those employed are working for less than US$ 3.20 per day and are deemed to be 'working poor'[21]. The growing dependency of the rural community on the cash economy has significant implications for the growth of urban centres, with the capital Honiara experiencing an influx of migrants from all provinces[22].

[20] United Nations Committee for Development Policy 20th Plenary Session, 2018. Vulnerability Profile of Solomon Islands

[21] International Labour Organization, 2020, Pacific labour market Review 2020, available from: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-suva/documents/publication/wcms_754824.pdf

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

4.1.6 Education

As per the 2009 census data the highest level of education completed, 15 % of males and 9% of females 12 years and older responded that they attended secondary education; 59% and 51% of males and females completed only primary level, and 19% of males and 35% females had no schooling completed. 3% of males and 1% of females had tertiary education. The average literacy rate for people aged 15 years and older is relatively low at around 76%; this is likely due to a range of factors including lack of compulsory education, poor access to services in some areas, low enrolment and completion rates and the prevalence of extreme poverty. Honiara, as the center of education in country, has schools that include the Solomon Islands National University, University of the South Pacific (USP), and Woodford International School. Solomon Islands National University was initiated in 2012 from the Solomon Islands College of Higher Education which was basically pooled from all the existing government schools in 1984. The USP Solomon Islands Campus at Honiara provides tertiary education to students of the South Pacific. The Woodford International School offers the International Baccalaureate Primary Program from early childhood to Year 5 and then the Cambridge International Middle Years and High School Program up to the Cambridge Advanced Level Program in Year 12.

4.1.7 Gender Based Violence

Solomon Islands has high background rates of GBV. The causes of GBV are multiple, but it primarily stems from gender inequality and its manifestations. In Solomon Islands, GBV has been largely normalized: 73% of men and 73% of women believe violence against women is justifiable, especially for infidelity and "disobedience," as when women do "not live up to the gender roles that society imposes."[23] The Solomon Islands Family Health and Safety Study (2009) reveals that 64% of women between the ages 15 to 49 years of age reported experiencing physical or sexual violence or both by an intimate partner.

In 2017, a government multi-ministry collaboration led by the Ministry of Women Children and Health Affairs, and funded by the WB, developed the SAFENET Assessment & National Action Plan 2014-2016. The intention was that the implementation of such a plan would bring about real and tangible change to the benefit of victims and survivors of GBV in the Solomon Islands. In 2010, SIG passed the National Policy on Eliminating Violence Against Women (EVAW Policy) to further help control the problems of VAW. Yet, the prevalence of GBV is still widespread with little change in norms justifying wife beating between 2009 (the Family Health and Safety Study) and 2015 (Demographic and Health Survey). The persistence of GBV in the Solomon Islands undermines the potential of many women to participate equally in the economic and social development of the country.

4.2 Environmental Baseline

4.2.1 Solid Waste Management

Solid waste represents the majority of the waste produced in many parts of Solomon Islands. The total solid waste generation rate (household and non-household) for Solomon Islands is estimated to be 0.75–1.0 kilogram (kg) per person per day. With a population of around 80,000 and a waste generation rate of 1.0 kg/person/day, the greater Honiara urban area is estimated to generate 80 tons per day or 29,000 tons per year. It is estimated that 40%–50% of waste is organic. If the urban population continues growing at its current rate, solid waste generation is expected to double within 18 years[24].

[23] Rasanathan J. K. and Bhushan, A., 2011. Gender-based violence in Solomon Islands: Translating research into action on the social determinants of health. World Health Organization, Regional Office for the Western Pacific
[24] ADB, 2014. Solid Waste Management in the Pacific - Solomon Islands Country Snapshot

4.2.1.1 Waste Collection

The HCC Environmental Health Division is responsible for collecting household waste within Honiara City and transporting it to the Ranadi dump site. HCC is also responsible for collecting waste from the central market. HCC formerly contracted out all household waste collection to private companies, but a donation of three small, used compactor trucks induced HCC to take up most of the service again. HCC now uses the donated trucks to collect household waste on six of 10 routes—leaving the other four for tender by private contractors. HCC and three private contractors also collect commercial wastes in and around Honiara and transport it to the Ranadi dump site. HCC uses the proceeds of its commercial collection service to subsidize the household collection service[25].

However, less than half of Honiara City's population is provided with waste collection services. The large informal settlements, which fall outside of the HCC municipal boundary, also do not receive waste collection services. Since only a small proportion of solid waste is collected, much of the Honiara urban area's waste is improperly disposed of through open burning and illegal dumping. This has serious public health and environmental consequences. For example, poor solid management practices were linked to a severe outbreak of dengue fever in Honiara in 2013[26].

Poor collection systems are a broad ranging challenge covering urban centres, settlements and communities. This issue is directly related to the ability of responsible agencies to collect and dispose of waste. Honiara is a prime example of this challenge where the pressure on the collection system of HCC is further exacerbated by the lack of waste segregation by household and business premises. At the provincial level, the challenge is directly related to the absence of proper landfills and the limited capacity to source appropriate collection and disposal equipment[27].

4.2.1.2 Waste Disposal

There are no sanitary landfills in the Solomon Islands. The largest dumpsite in the country is located in Honiara (Ranadi Landfill). It is used for domestic, commercial and industrial wastes collected by HCC as well as individual industries and the general public[28]. The HCC Environmental Health Division is responsible for managing the Ranadi dumpsite, which is located 6 kms from the city, on what was once a wetland, sited behind the sand berm that formed the nearby beach in a light industrial area[29].

The active part of the dumpsite covers about 1.5 hectares, but the total area is likely double that since beach erosion to the northwest reveals a thick layer of rubbish, and waste has also spread to adjacent properties. It is estimated that 20 to 30 tons of solid waste is disposed of daily at the landfill. Access to the site is unrestricted, and all wastes are accepted. Scavenging at the dumpsite provides a source of income for several dozens of nearby residents[30].

Until recently, Ranadi site was an unmanaged open dump. Uncontrolled burning was commonly used to reduce the volume of wastes at the site, with no leachate treatment or control. Records on the number of vehicles and quantity of wastes entering the dump site are not kept. In 2013, upgrading works on the dumpsite began with assistance provided by the Technical Cooperation Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)[31]. The project is implemented in partnership with the MECDM, Ministry of

[25] ADB, 2014. Solid Waste Management in the Pacific - Solomon Islands Country Snapshot
[26] ADB, 2014. Solid Waste Management in the Pacific - Solomon Islands Country Snapshot
[27] MECDM, 2017. Solomon Islands National Waste Management and Pollution Control Strategy – 2017-2026
[28] MHMS, 2009. National Solid Waste Management Strategy 2009-2014
[29] ADB, 2014. Solid Waste Management in the Pacific - Solomon Islands Country Snapshot
[30] ADB, 2014. Solid Waste Management in the Pacific - Solomon Islands Country Snapshot
[31] MECDM, 2017. Solomon Islands National Waste Management and Pollution Control Strategy – 2017-2026

Health and Medical Services (MHMS) and the HCC. As part of the assistance, new cells have been created where waste is now being compacted. Large bulky wastes, such as vehicle bodies and white goods, have been removed to create more space; and a simple drainage system to capture leachate and a small settling and digestion pond have been installed. An office is also established to improve administrative management of the dumpsite[32].

All provincial centres face challenges with allocation of land and/or designation of the proper landfills[33]. Most wastes are collected and transported to local (unsanitary) landfills where waste are buried or burned. Waste minimization, and better recycling systems, will be essential in reducing the volume of wastes that enter the landfill.

4.2.2 Asbestos

Asbestos is a naturally occurring rock fibre that it is harmful to humans. When products containing asbestos are damaged, such as during demolition or refurbishment, small fibres are released and become airborne. Breathing in asbestos fibres can cause a range of diseases including cancer[34]. A regional survey undertaken by the PacWaste project found a low-moderate relative risk of confirmed asbestos-containing materials (non-residential) in Solomon Islands. However, it is possible that some asbestos may be present in old buildings and structures to be rehabilitated and that asbestos may end up in demolition debris during renovation activities. All asbestos waste and products containing asbestos should be removed by specially trained workers and buried at an approved and licenced landfill. The waste must not be tampered with or broken down to ensure that no fibres become airborne. During the course of the PacWaste survey, new building materials containing asbestos were identified in retail outlets in the Solomon Islands[35]. This means that the asbestos problem in Solomon Islands is not just a historical one as the number of houses with asbestos is likely to be growing.

4.2.3 Natural Hazards and Climate Change

Solomon Islands is one of the most exposed and vulnerable countries affected by natural hazards. The region is prone to natural disasters, including earthquakes, tsunamis, and cyclones. The 2019 World Risk Report ranks the Solomon Islands as the fourth most 'at risk of disaster' country in the world, and it is amongst the top 20 countries in the world with the highest economic risk exposure to geological, hydrological and climatic hazards.

Climate related risks for the Solomon Islands are a compound of different factors. These factors include the small and low-lying nature of the islands with largely coastal populations. This will likely result in forced migration due to inundation or land that is no longer arable as a results of sea level rises. Each year, the country incurs an average loss of US $20 million as a result of earthquakes and tropical cyclones alone, and it has had seven major disasters in the last 40 years.

The topography and location of the Solomon Islands, Honiara as the main population centre and other urban centres means that there is high vulnerability to natural disasters which are likely to increase in severity with climate change and global warming. A major part of the city of Honiara is situated on a coastal plain with other residential hubs, particularly comprised of informal settlements, located along

[32] ADB, 2014. Solid Waste Management in the Pacific - Solomon Islands Country Snapshot
[33] MECDM, 2017. Solomon Islands National Waste Management and Pollution Control Strategy – 2017-2026
[34] SPREP, EU & WHO, 2016. The State of Asbestos in the Pacific
[35] SPREP, EU & WHO, 2016. The State of Asbestos in the Pacific

rivers. Therefore, these areas are vulnerable to flooding and indeed some sites have been wiped out by floods previously[36]

5 Environment and Social Risks, Potential Impacts and Mitigation

5.1 Summary of Main Environmental Risks

The environmental risks are considered moderate. Key environmental risks are related to the small-scale civil works under components 1 and 2.

Potential environmental risks and impacts associated with the small-scale civil works during the construction period include:

(i) Habitat disruption (both marine and terrestrial);
(ii) Soil erosion due to land clearing and excavation, pollution of nearby water bodies from uncontrolled runoff, topsoil loss, and sedimentation;
(iii) Water pollution due to uncontrolled run off which could involve contaminants such as sediment, construction materials, fuels, oils, and chemicals that can harm aquatic life and impact water quality;
(iv) Soil and/or water pollution from the incorrect handling, storage, and disposal of waste, including hazardous wastes;
(v) Air pollution from uncontrolled dust;
(vi) Noise and vibration from machinery;
(vii) Traffic safety concerns; and
(viii) Worker's health and safety concerns.
(ix) Community health and safety concerns.

However, the nature and magnitude of the above mentioned direct and indirect environmental impacts are considered to be temporary, site specific, predictable, and reversible if the relevant mitigation measures are properly implemented. The potential environmental risks are expected to be site specific and can be mitigated through E&S screening, and preparation and implementation of activity specific E&S risk management instruments, such as Environmental and Social Codes of Practice (ESCOPs), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), and Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs).

5.2 Summary of Main Social Risks

The social risks are considered moderate. No major social risks have been identified. However, some activity sites and locations are not yet clearly determined. As with CAUSE I, no loss of income or livelihoods are anticipated, and no resettlement is expected.

Potential significant social risks and impacts may include:

(i) Increased GBV, sexual harassment and exploitation (SEA/SH), Child Abuse and Exploitation (CAE), or violence against children (VAC);
(ii) Compliance risks associated with the use of labour;
(iii) Managing expectations and inadequate stakeholder engagements.

The potential social risks that may occur are expected to be site specific and can be mitigated through E&S screening and the implementation of Project E&S instruments which include the LMP, SEP, and

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

an RP. CAUSE II also has a robust GM system for communities, interested and affected parties, and workers (digital platform) in place from CAUSE I that has been updated for CAUSE II.

5.3 Potential Positive Environmental and Social Impacts

CAUSE II aims to enhance urban infrastructure and services, fostering capital investments, private sector involvement, and community engagement in key urban areas. By prioritizing climate resilience in project design, it seeks to benefit both communities and the environment. While the construction of protective coastal infrastructures and road rehabilitation works have potential E&S risks and impacts, these efforts are anticipated to yield positive outcomes overall, improving the resilience of urban areas and enhancing basic services for residents.

Building on the success of its predecessor, CAUSE II is poised to continue delivering significant social and infrastructure improvements. The previous project effectively narrowed the gender gap in training and employment opportunities, contributing to enhanced community safety and well-being. Survey data indicated a widespread perception of positive impacts on communities, with infrastructure investments notably improving safety. Through conscientious planning and implementation, CAUSE II endeavours to maintain this momentum, integrating climate resilience into its operations and ensuring sustainable practices.

Furthermore, the project's focus on addressing GBV and SEA/SH remains a key priority. By providing training and awareness programs, particularly targeting women, CAUSE II aims to empower women economically and socially, reducing their vulnerability to GBV and enhancing their safety in the community. These ongoing efforts reflect a commitment to inclusive development, ensuring that the project not only enhances urban infrastructure but also fosters greater equity and security for all residents.

5.4 Preliminary Risk Analysis

The following tables provide a preliminary analysis of the type of project activities identified, the potential social and environmental impacts that may result from these activities, key mitigation methods for residual impacts, and the environmental and social risk management tools that are required to be developed and/or followed.

Table 10 – Significant Risks & Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Methods - Component 1 Activities

Activity	Significant Potential Risks and Impacts	Key Mitigation Methods	E&S Risk Management Tools
Planning and Design Stage			
Disaster and climate resilient public infrastructure works (Component 1).	Vulnerable Groups Access to project services: Marginalized, high-risk and/or vulnerable social groups (poor, disabled, elderly, children, isolated groups, or ethnic groups) are unable to access Project facilities and services or are endangered by the design.	Designers to incorporate the concept of universal access and child-centered design into the design and construction or rehabilitation of buildings and structures. Consultation undertaken in a culturally appropriate way to ensure that individuals or groups, including youth, who, because of their circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable, have access to the project benefits. Project GM available to enable members of marginalized groups to raise project related concerns and grievances.	SEP GM
Disaster and climate resilient public infrastructure works (Component 1)	Incorrect design and/or siting which poses a risk to land and/or marine biodiversity, alters natural coastal habitats, disrupts coastal ecosystems, interrupts coastal or riverine processes, and/or negatively impacts cultural heritage. Location of activities requires temporary or permanent land acquisition. Low sense of ownership and/or lack of cooperation of key agencies due to lack of involvement during the project planning and design.	During Project preparation, a pipeline of infrastructure investments under Component 1 will be pre-identified and prioritized based on their urgency, cost-effectiveness, expected climate co-benefits, and potential multiplier effects. The set eligibility criteria will also include an initial E&S risk screening to eliminate activities which can cause negative significant impact on sensitive ecosystems/habitats. PMU E&S Officer to undertake land use eligibility screening as part of completing Checklist 1 – Activity Eligibility Screening (Annex I of the ESMF). PMU E&S Officer follows RP consultation process (Annex XI). Consultation with key agencies shall be undertaken in a culturally appropriate way to ensure that key agencies are involved in activity planning, siting, and design.	Land use screening as part of Checklist 1 (Annex I) RP (Annex XI) SEP GM

		Project GM available to enable stakeholders to raise project related concerns and grievances.	
Construction Stage			
Disaster and climate resilient public infrastructure works (Component 1)	SI Permitting: Construction of new infrastructure may meet the definition of 'Prescribed Developments' under Solomon Islands law and therefore development applications may need to be submitted to the ECD, and either a PER or an EIS prepared. Civil Works: Civil works that may generate limited adverse environmental and social impacts such as land clearance; extraction of materials; nuisances from dust, noise, vibration; pollution from erosion and uncontrolled sediment; minor hydrocarbon spills; and traffic obstruction. Wastes: Incorrect waste disposal causing negative impacts to soil and groundwater and/or on community or worker health. Hazardous Substances and Wastes: Asbestos, lead from lead paints, synthetic mineral fibre (SMF), ozone depleting substances (from old air conditioning units) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) may be present in old buildings or demolition debris. Tar may be contained in waste material from rehabilitated roads. Occupational Health and Safety: Construction and demolition activities pose various OHS risks such as working at heights, suspended loads, handling hazardous materials (e.g. asbestos), and sprains, strains, cuts, and crush injuries etc. Community health and safety: Construction and demolition activities pose a risk to community members	PMU Environmental and Social (E&S) Officer to follow Solomon Islands EIA process for activities that meet the definition of a "Prescribed Development" under Solomon Islands law. PMU E&S Officer completes the two-step screening process for each activity: **Step 1) Eligibility Screening** (Checklist 1 in Annex I) to determine activities eligibility for financing; and then **Step 2) Infrastructure Screening Checklist** (Checklist 2 in Annex II), if activity is determined to be eligible, screen for E&S risks and determine what E&S risk management instrument are to develop and/or followed to manage the identified risks. PMU E&S Officer develops Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and/or Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) as determined by the screening, prior to the commencement of the activities. The PMU shall submit the activity level screening forms, ESMPs, and ESIAs, prepared for Component 1 activities for no-objection by the WB prior to finalization, to ensure consistency with the WB ESF and relevant Solomon Island legal and GIIP requirements. Waste Management Plan (Annex VIII) to be followed by the contractor during project implementation. PMU E&S Officer develops Hazardous Waste Management Plan, Borrow Pit Management Plan and/or Batching Plant Management Plan, as determined by the screening, prior to the commencement of relevant	Development application and either PER or EIS as determined by the ECD (SI). Complete Checklist 1 - Eligibility Screening (Annex I). Complete Checklist 2: Infrastructure Screening Checklist (Annex II) and prepare ESIA and/or ESMP (as determined by screening) Waste Management Plan (Annex VIII) Hazardous Waste/Borrow Pit/ Batching Plant Management Plan(s) (as determined by screening) Work H&S Plan (Annex VII)

	through increased noise, dust, and traffic; community exposure to health issues such as water-borne and vector-borne diseases; incorrect handling and disposal of hazardous materials such as pesticides, chemical fertilizers and soil amendments; emergency events related to natural disaster and climate risks; increased SEA/SH of women or girls by project workers, increased GBV, child endangerment, increased VAC by project workers, labour working conditions risks e.g. the use of child labour; and sea safety. Cultural heritage impacts: Damage or encroachment into precious ecological, archaeological, cultural, or historical sites. Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) chance finds.	activities. The PMU shall submit the plans for no-objection by the WB prior to finalization. Work Health and Safety (H&S) plan (Annex VII) to be followed by the contractor during project implementation. Labour issues including working conditions, OHS, SEA/SH, addressed in Project's LMP. Implementation of Code of Conduct. Provide separate facilities for female and male workers. Youth under the age of 18 cannot work on the project. The use of forced, child, or conscripted labour on the project is prohibited. Project GM available to enable communities to raise project related concerns and grievances. Chance Finds Procedures (CFP) for Cultural Heritage and UXOs in place prior to any physical works commencing (Annex IX).	LMP SEP GM CFPs (Annex IX)
Operational Stage			
Disaster and climate resilient public infrastructure works (Component 1)	Potential impacts on marine biodiversity, the destruction or alteration of natural coastal habitats, disruption of coastal ecosystems, changes to erosion and accretion patterns resulting from poorly designed shoreline protections e.g. sea walls.	The project will ensure that the design of the seawalls meets the sustainable designs and features that promote biodiversity, such as incorporating crevices and niches for marine species to colonize. Site specific assessments such as seabed (benthos) survey and sediment movement study, and management plans for construction and operation, such as ESIAs, that identify and describe measures for addressing cumulative impacts will be prepared.	N/A

Table 11 –Significant Risks & Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Methods - Component 2 Activities

Activity	Significant Potential Risks and Impacts	Key Mitigation Methods	E&S Risk Management Tools
Planning and Design Stage			
Climate resilient community infrastructure (Component 2)	Location requires temporary or permanent land acquisition. Disagreements relating to land donation. Unfavourable perception by communities and public due to lack of accurate information about the project.	PMU E&S Risk Officer to undertake land use eligibility screening as part of completing Checklist 1 (Annex I of the ESMF). Public consultation shall be undertaken in a culturally appropriate way to ensure that the communities are engaged in the design and siting of community infrastructure.	Land use eligibility screening (Checklist 1 in Annex I) RP (Annex XI) SEP GM
Climate resilient community infrastructure (Component 2).	Vulnerable Groups Access to project services: Marginalized, high-risk and/or vulnerable social groups (poor, disabled, elderly, children, isolated groups, or ethnic groups) are unable to access Project facilities and services. Children are endangered by design.	Designers to incorporate the concept of universal access into the design and construction or rehabilitation of buildings and structures. Design is child-centred. Ensure that impacts on children are considered. Consultation undertaken in a culturally appropriate way to ensure that individuals or groups who, because of their circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable, have access to the project benefits. Project GM available to enable members of marginalized groups, including children and youth, to raise project related concerns and grievances.	SEP GM
Construction Stage			
Climate resilient community infrastructure (Component 2)	SI Permitting: Construction of new infrastructure may meet the definition of 'Prescribed Developments' under Solomon Islands law and therefore development	PMU Environmental and Social (E&S) Officer to follow Solomon Islands EIA process for activities that meet the definition of a "Prescribed Development" under Solomon Islands law.	Complete Checklist 1 – Eligibility Screening (Annex I).

	applications may need to be submitted to the ECD, and either a PER or an EIS prepared. Civil Works: Works that may generate limited adverse environmental impacts such as land clearance; extraction of materials, nuisances from dust, noise, vibration; pollution from erosion and uncontrolled sediment; minor hydrocarbon spills; and traffic obstruction. Wastes: Incorrect waste disposal causing negative impacts to soil and groundwater or on community and/or worker health. Hazardous Substances and Wastes: Asbestos, lead from lead paints, synthetic mineral fibre (SMF), ozone depleting substances (from old air conditioning units) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) may be present in old buildings or demolition debris. Tar may be included in waste from rehabilitated roads. Occupational Health and Safety: Construction and demolition activities pose various OHS risks such as working at heights, suspended loads, handling hazardous materials (e.g. asbestos) and sprains, strains, cuts and crush injuries etc. Community health and safety: Construction and demolition activities pose a risk to community members through increased noise, dust and traffic; community exposure to health issues such as water-borne and vector-borne diseases; incorrect handling and disposal of hazardous materials such as pesticides, chemical fertilizers and soil amendments; emergency events related to natural disaster and climate risks; increased SEA/SH of women or girls by project workers, increased	PMU E&S Officer completes the two-step screening process for each activity: **Step 1) Eligibility Screening** (Checklist 1 in Annex I) to determine activities eligibility for financing; and then **Step 2**) **Environmental and Social Risk Management Tools Checklist** (Checklist 3 in Annex III) to determine which ESCOP(s) apply to the activity. PMU E&S Officer uses ESCOP template(s) located in Annex IV to address risks and impacts. Waste Management Plan (Annex VIII), that includes measures for managing hazardous waste, to be followed by the contractor during project implementation. Work H&S plan (Annex VII) to be followed by the contractor during project implementation. Labour issues including working conditions, OHS, SEA/SH, child endangerment, and VAC addressed in Project's LMP. Implementation of Code of Conduct. Provide separate facilities for female and male workers. Youth under the age of 18 cannot work on the project. The use of forced, child, or conscripted labour on the project is prohibited. Project GM available to enable communities to raise project related concerns and grievances. Chance Finds Procedures (CFP) for Cultural Heritage and UXO in place prior to any physical works commencing (Annex IX).	Development application and either PER or EIS as determined by the ECD (SI). Complete Checklist 1 - Eligibility Screening (Annex I). Complete Checklist 3 - E&S Risk Management Tools (Annex III) Use ESCOP(s) templates in Annex IV (as determined through screening). Waste Management Plan (Annex VIII) Work H&S Plan (Annex VII) LMP SEP GM CFPs (Annex IX)

	GBV, child endangerment, increased VAC by project workers, labour working conditions risks e.g. the use of child labour; and sea safety Cultural heritage impacts: Damage or encroachment into precious ecological, archaeological, cultural, or historical sites. Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) chance finds.		

Table 12 – Significant Risks & Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Methods - Skills Development

Activity	Significant Potential Risks and Impacts	Key Mitigation Methods	E&S Risk Management Tools
Skills development and work experience (Component 3)	Outcomes that are contrary to participants well-being and/or activities have adverse environmental impacts. Negative reaction to perceived unfairness of community and project participants access to training and work experience offerings.	Environmental, social, and health and safety best practices incorporated into skills development and training programs. PMU E&S Officer will review any interim and progress reports to ensure that environmental and social mitigation measures are in place. Project objectives and operational strategies clearly communicated through the SEP in a culturally appropriate way, to address any perception of inequitable access to skills development and training. GM to address concerns regarding distribution of project benefits.	SEP GM

Table 13 – Significant Risks & Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Methods - Capacity Building

Activity	Significant Potential Risks and Impacts	Key Mitigation Methods	E&S Risk Management Tools
Capacity building (Components 2 and 4).	Outcomes that are contrary to workers' well-being and/or activities have adverse environmental impacts. Negative reaction to perceived unfairness of workers' access to training.	Environmental, social, and health and safety best practices incorporated into capacity building programs. PMU E&S Officer will review any interim and progress reports to ensure that environmental and social mitigation measures are in place. Project objectives and operational strategies clearly communicated through SEP in a culturally appropriate way, to address any perception of inequitable access to training. GM to address concerns regarding distribution of project benefits.	SEP GM

Table 14 – Significant Risks & Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Methods – Institutional Strengthening

Activity	Significant Potential Risks and Impacts	Key Mitigation Methods	E&S Risk Management Tools
Planning and Design Stage			
Institutional strengthening (Component 4)	Failures in procurement process e.g. tools or equipment that are inappropriate and could lead to: • health & safety risks to workers, the community including children. • adverse environmental harm.	Due diligence and assessments will be undertaken by the PMU regarding purchase of equipment to ensure correct fit for purpose equipment, does not endanger children, and is procured to Solomon Islands standards.	N/A
Operational Stage			
Institutional strengthening (Component 4)	Lack of equipment maintenance causing OHS impacts for staff or endangers children.	To ensure sustainability of the equipment purchased through the Project, PMU will ensure adequate maintenance budget is included in the annual budget appropriation.	N/A

Table 15 – Significant Risks and Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Methods - Technical Studies

Activity	Significant Potential Risks and Impacts	Key Mitigation Methods	E&S Risk Management Tools
Technical studies (Component 4)	Downstream impacts that are contrary to good environmental and social risk management and community well-being, and/or increases risks of CAE or child endangerment.	As a minimum, PMU E&S Officer to participate in the development of technical studies Terms of Reference (TORs). TORs for technical studies to reflect key E&S mitigation management and the requirement for meaningful stakeholder and citizen engagement. Example E&S risk management clauses for technical studies TORs can be found in Annex X. For technical studies influencing downstream physical investments, include E&S screening and scoping processes into the TOR, to be reviewed by the PMU E&S Officer. PMU E&S Officer to review the outcomes for compliance with the ESMF, project exclusion list (Table 15), Solomon Islands law, and consistency with GIIP and the WB ESSs. WB E&S specialists to review consultancy TORs and outputs to provide a 'No Objection' prior to finalization to ensure consistency with WB ESSs and GIIP.	N/A

6 Procedures to Address Environmental and Social Issues

6.1 Overview of the Screening Process

The screening processes outlined in this chapter will be used to screen CAUSE II activities for potential E&S risks and to identify the E&S risk management tools that need to be prepared and/or followed. The purpose of the screening is to: (i) determine whether Component 1 activities are eligible for project funding; (ii) screen Component 1 and 2 activities for potential negative environmental and social risks and impacts; (iii) identify the appropriate mitigation measures for activities with potential adverse risks or impacts; (iv) incorporate the mitigation measures into implementation of activities; (v) review and approve the prepared site-specific E&S instruments for Component 1 and 2 activities; and (vi) monitor and report on the application of the E&S instruments.

The project typologies identified as requiring E&S screening and management during implementation of CAUSE II include small-scale public infrastructure works under Component 1; small scale community infrastructure works under Component 2; skills development and work experience activities; capacity building activities; institutional strengthening activities; and technical studies.

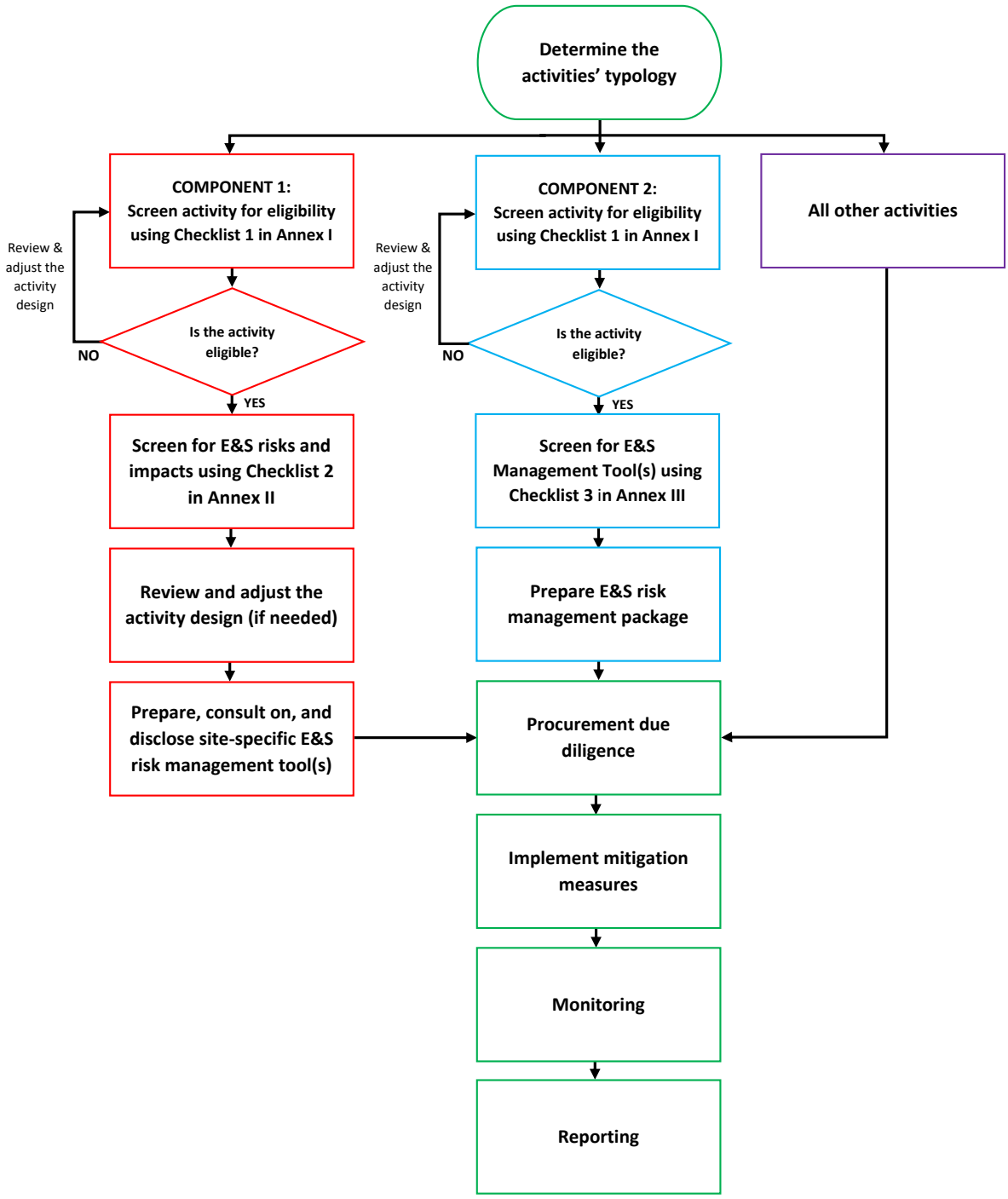
Differentiated E&S risk assessment and management methodologies, proportionate to the scale and magnitude of associated risks and impacts, are to be employed for the different project typologies. For example, for Component 1 activities, a more in-depth E&S risks screening will be applied for each activity to determine the required site-specific E&S instrument(s). After determination, relevant site specific instrument(s) will be prepared consistent with ESF requirements. For Component 2 activities, typology specific ESCOPs will be identified and applied. Any residual risks are likely to be moderate after the mitigations identified thought the screening process are implemented.

The PMU E&S Officer, employed in the combined PMU, with the support of the senior E&S Specialist, will undertake the eligibility and E&S screening of the activities; prepare and disclose site-specific E&S instruments; follow the Solomon Islands EIA process; and complete consultation and information dissemination activities with relevant stakeholders. Responsibilities for implementing these procedures are outlined in further detail in Chapter 8. This screening process should be reviewed by the PMU E&S Officer after 6-months of project implementation to ensure that the process continues to be relevant to the nature and scale of the CAUSE II activities.

6.2 Screening of Project Activities

The following section details the steps to be undertaken during the assessment of the project activities, according to their typology. The screening of activities will take place either during the annual work planning process or as activities are defined by the Project Team(s). The screening process will follow the key steps outlined in Figure 7 and described in more detail in sections 6.2.1-6.2.4.

Figure 7 - Activity Specific Screening Steps



6.2.1 Determine the Activities' Typology

The first step of the screening process is to determine the type of activity being proposed. This will determine the immediate next step to follow in the screening process:

- Component 1 activities proceed to **'section 6.2.2 - Screening Component 1 Activities'** and follow the screening process.
- Component 2 activities proceed to **'section 6.2.3 - Screening Component 2 Activities'** and follow the screening process.
- All other activities, proceed directly to **'Section 6.2.4 – Procedural Processes for All Activities'**.

6.2.2 Screening Component 1 Activities

Activities under Components 1 will be small-scale public infrastructure works to be implemented at different locations. Hence, a two-phase, site-specific safeguards screening process will be applied:

Table 16 – Screening Steps for Component 1 Activities

Screening Step	Description
Screen Activity for Eligibility	The first step is to conduct a site-specific screening to determine if the activity is eligible for financing using '**Checklist 1: Activity Eligibility Screening'** in Annex I. • If the activity is eligible for finance, proceed to screening for E&S Risks and Impacts. • If the activity is not eligible for finance, discuss changing the activities design and/or location with the Project Team and repeat the eligibility screening once the design and/or location has been changed.
Screening for E&S Risks and Impacts	The next step is to screen the activity for potential E&S risks and impacts and determine what E&S risk management tool(s) need to be prepared using **'Checklist 2: Infrastructure Screening Checklist'** in Annex II. The WB will review the completed activity level checklists and provide 'no objection'.
Review and Adjust the Activity Design	If required, the screening outcomes will be discussed with the Project Team and design personnel to identify ways to reduce or avoid adverse E&S impacts. Any adjustments to the design, location, and/or E&S risk management tool(s) can be refined during this process.
Prepare, Consult on, and Disclose E&S Risk Management Tool(s)	The next step is to prepare the relevant E&S risk management tool(s), both for Solomon Island and WB requirements. This process may include site visits, data gathering, consultation, and public disclosure of the documents in accordance with the Project's SEP (outlined in Chapter 7 – Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement). The WB will review the ESIAs, ESMPs, and any other plans prepared for the activity as determined by the screening and provide 'no objection'.

Now proceed to **'Section 6.2.4 – Procedural Processes for All Activities'.**

6.2.3 Screening Component 2 Activities

The following screening process will be used for activities under Component 2, which will be small scale community infrastructure works:

Table 17 – Screening Steps for Component 2 Activities

Screening Step	Description
Screen Activity for Eligibility	The first step is to conduct a site-specific screening to determine if the activity is eligible for financing using '**Checklist 1: Activity Eligibility Screening'** in Annex I. • If the activity is eligible for finance, proceed to screening for E&S Risks and Impacts. • If the activity is not eligible for finance, discuss changing the activities design and/or location with the Project Team and repeat the eligibility screening once the design and/or location has been changed.
Screen for E&S Management Tool(s)	Complete **'Checklist 3: E&S Risk Management'** in Annex III. The completed checklist will determine what activity ESCOP(s) are required to be used to manage the E&S risks and impacts for the activity.
Prepare E&S Risk Management Package	The next step is to prepare the package of relevant ESCOP(s) and other relevant E&S plans for the activity to meet Solomon Island and WB requirements.

Now proceed to **'Section 6.2.4 – Procedural Processes for All Activities'.**

6.2.4 Procedural Processes for All Activities

All activities, including those under Components 1 and 2, as well as skills development and work experience activities; capacity building activities; institutional strengthening activities; and technical studies, will follow these steps:

Table 18 – Procedural Processes for All Activities

Procedure Step	Description
Procurement Due Diligence	Determine if procurement is required for the activity. If yes, then ESHS provisions (including mitigation measures determined in the activity's E&S risk management plans) will be incorporated into the bidding documents, in accordance with the WB Procurement Framework. For technical advisory, integrate the E&S clauses into the TORs. Example **'E&S Risk Management Clauses'** are in Annex X. Bidding documents and TORs to be submitted to WB for review and 'no objection'.
Implement Mitigation Measures	The implementation of the E&S risk management tool(s) and conditions with environmental approvals must be monitored, and compliance enforced. Training of implementing staff may be needed to ensure that the conditions of the E&S risk management tool(s) are met. For contractors, monitoring and supervision will be needed to ensure that the conditions of the E&S risk management tool(s) are met. TA outputs will be screened by the PMU E&S Officer and submitted to the WB for review and 'no objection'.

Monitoring	Monitoring is required to determine the effectiveness of implemented mitigation and management measures and 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.
Reporting	Six-monthly reports must be prepared 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 any monitoring programs; (iii) a review of stakeholder engagement activities; (iv) the grievances log; and (v) any incidents or accidents with adverse impacts and the actions taken to address and prevent their reoccurrence.

Figure 8 – Summary of Activity Specific E&S Procedures

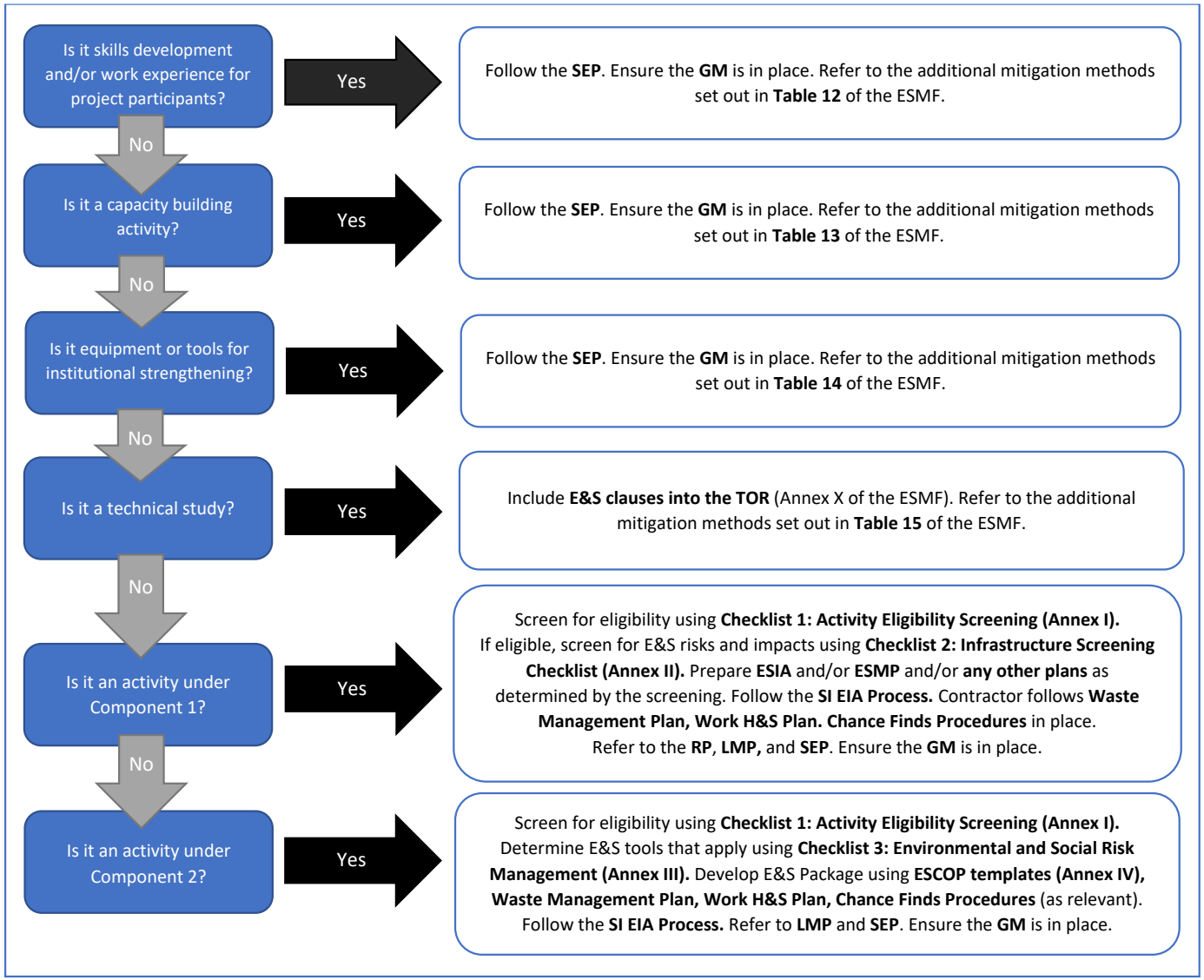


Table 19 – List of Prohibited Investment Activities

The following type of activities shall not be eligible for financing under the Project:

- Sub-projects that are located in protected area where construction is not allowed as per national laws;
- Cause negative significant impact on sensitive ecosystems / habitats, or cause significant environmental impacts that cannot be mitigated, or require complex mitigation measures;
- Involve significant conversion, or degradation of critical natural habitats (e.g. protected areas), or environmental gains do not outweigh potential losses;
- Activities that would lead to conversion or degradation of critical forest areas and clearing of forests or forest ecosystems;
- Activities affecting protected areas (or buffer zones thereof), other than to rehabilitate areas damaged by previous natural disasters;
- Activities that will cause, or have the potential to result in, permanent and/or significant damage to nonreplicable cultural property, irreplaceable cultural relics, historical buildings and/or archaeological sites;
- Loss or damage to cultural property, including sites having archaeological (paleontological, historical, religious, cultural, and unique natural values);
- Do not meet minimum design standards with poor design or construction quality, particularly if located in vulnerable areas;
- Investments that may have potential to increase water use conflict between upstream and downstream population;
- Investments that have civil works involving child or forced labour;
- Activities that present a significant sexual exploitation, abuse, and sexual harassment (SEA/SH), gender-based violence (GBV), child endangerment, and/or violence against children (VAC) risk;
- Activities that increase erosion/land slide risks;
- Exploitation of limited/non-renewable natural resources (such as ground water);
- Activities proposed for land with existing disputes or caveat; and
- Activities that cause significant physical and economical displacements.

7 Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement

A stand-alone Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed to describe the project's program for stakeholder engagement, public information disclosure and consultation. The SEP will be disclosed on the CAUSE website[37].

The SEP outlines the ways in which the Project team will communicate with stakeholders and provides a mechanism through which people can raise concerns, provide feedback, or make complaints about the project, or any activities related to the project. Engagement with the local population is essential to ensure collaboration between project staff and local communities and to minimize and mitigate environmental and social risks related to the proposed project activities. Culturally appropriate and adapted awareness raising activities are particularly important to sensitize the communities to the importance of the project activities.

Stakeholder engagement will continue throughout the life of the project and will include formal scheduled consultations and meetings as well other means of communication. The stakeholder engagement process has two components:

- Early and ongoing engagements with key stakeholders at national, provincial, and community level to provide information on the Project and obtain feedback on experiences and outcomes of the Project and its activities.
- A Grievance Mechanism (GM) to address any public complaints during the implementation of the Project.

7.1 Project Stakeholders

To ensure effective and targeted engagement, the Project identifies four core stakeholder categories: project partners; affected parties; other interested parties; and vulnerable groups.

7.1.1 Project Partners

Project Partners are stakeholders that contribute to the execution and implementation of a project. In the context of the project, the following are considered project partners:

- HCC.
- MID.
- MOFT.
- National Disaster Office.
- Ministry of Lands.
- Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening.
- National Planning and Development Coordination.
- Women, Youths, Children and Family Affairs.
- Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology.
- Provincial Governments: Guadalcanal, Malaita, Western, Makira, Choiseul.
- Town Councils: Auki, Gizo, Noro and Mundo, Kirakira, Taro/Mainland.
- World Bank.
- Other Development Partners: Asian Development Bank, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (NZ), Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia).

[37] https://causesi.net/

7.1.2 Affected Parties

Affected Parties comprise persons, groups and other entities within the project area of influence that are directly influenced (actually or potentially) by the project and/or have been identified as most susceptible to change associated with the project, and who need to be closely engaged in identifying impacts and their significance, as well as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures.

The following are considered affected parties in the context of this project:

- Individuals and community groups/organisations/businesses that will directly benefit from subprojects activities.
- Various civil works contractors.
- Various suppliers.

7.1.3 Other Interested Parties

Other interested parties include individuals, groups and other entities that may not experience direct impacts from the project but who consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the project and/or who could affect the project and its implementation in some way. Other interested parties may include:

- Other Development Partners.
- SIG Ministries and Offices.
- Local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- Utility Providers.
- Essential Service Providers.

7.1.4 Vulnerable Groups

The Project identifies vulnerable groups as any persons or groups who may be disproportionately impacted or further disadvantaged by the project due to their vulnerable status, and who may require special engagement efforts to ensure their equal representation in project consultation and decision-making processes. The project will conduct targeted engagement with vulnerable groups to ensure they are fully informed of the project and to understand their concerns and needs in accessing information, project services, and other challenges they face at home, at workplaces and in their communities.

The vulnerable people most likely to be affected by the project are those in close proximity to the project activities. They may include and are not limited to the following:

- Elderly.
- Children.
- Youth.
- poor households.
- women-headed households.
- residents in remote areas.
- people with disabilities.
- People unable to read.

7.2 Consultation and Information Disclosure

7.2.1 Stakeholder Engagement during Project Preparation

During the project preparation, initial consultations were undertaken at the project sites with provincial governments (including government departments, and other stakeholders as summarised below. The aim of these initial meetings was to introduce the Project and the new World Bank E&S

framework (ESF) which will be applied under CAUSE II and its distinction from the safeguards policy under CAUSE I to the following stakeholders:

- Malaita Provincial Government, 18 March 2024, 26April 24
- Western Provincial Government, 12 April 24 - to 13 April 24
- Guadalcanal Province, 26 April 24

The initial consultations conducted with the PGs covered the introduction of the change from the CAUSE I Environmental and Social Management Guidelines (ESMG) to the new World Bank ESF and to provide them with a general overview (and differentiation) of both approaches to E&S risk management. The consultations also emphasized the difference in the screening process between Component 1 and Component 2 activities, given the PGs familiarity with the ESMG procedures. The PGs were also open to understanding the ESF, with the PMU planning on providing more detailed guidance in the next level of consultations. Malaita PG also inquired about the process on how acquire land access for their proposed shoreline protection project and were informed that detailed procedures will be disseminated as soon as the ESF instruments are ready for full disclosure.

High-level consultations are also planned with relevant SIG ministries. The consultations are to be held in early June 2024. The aim of this consultation is to collate feedback to improve the qualification of the application of the ESF instruments namely ESCP, ESMF, LMP, and SEP as an integral part of the environmental and social due diligence process. The consultative feedback such as application of the national legislation and screening potential environmental and social risks and impacts will be integrated in the relevant ESF instruments. Minutes of the consultation will be included as the Annex of the SEP, once available.

Further consultation sessions on the project ESMF will be conducted by PMU in the project provinces, namely Honiara PMU, Malaita Province-Auki PIU, and Western Province Gizo PIU, Noro PIU respectively. The minutes or a summary of these consultations will be shared with the World Bank team once the consultation is carried out and the minutes included as an Annex to the SEP, once available.

The following environmental and social reports and plans will be disclosed prior to appraisal through the CAUSE website[38]:

- Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)
- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- Labour Management Procedure (LMP)
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

7.2.2 Consultation and Disclosure during Project Implementation

Stakeholder engagement during project implementation will focus on project partners, contractors, communities and groups that will be affected by the subprojects as detailed in Table 20. Disclosure of key documents and information will continue through the project as summarized in Table 21.

[38] https://causesi.net/

Table 20 – Indicative Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Project Stage	Topic of Consultation/ Message	Method Used	Target Stakeholders	Responsibilities
Planning of subprojects	Participatory planning for potential subprojects.	Face-to-face meetings	Community (potential project beneficiaries)	PMU
Annually throughout implementation stage	Performance of the Project over the previous year.	Performance scorecard posted to notice boards, face-to-face meetings with community	Community (potential project beneficiaries)	PMU
Planning and design of subprojects	Siting of infrastructure-confirmation that subproject would not result in physical or economic displacement, or restriction of access to natural resources.	Face-to-face meetings and other methods as necessary to ensure vulnerable people are included[39]	People residing in the project area, including vulnerable people	PMU
Prior to, during and after construction of subprojects	Construction progress (timing, likely impacts, etc.), grievance mechanism.	Face-to-face meetings	People residing in the project area, including vulnerable people	PMU
Six-monthly throughout the implementation phase	Key project updates and reports on the project's environmental and social performance.	CAUSE website	All stakeholders	PMU
Design and implementation	Subproject design (select subprojects)	Face-to-face meetings	Relevant SIG departments	PMU
Six-monthly throughout the implementation phase	Implementation support missions	Face-to-face and teleconference meetings; site visits	Project Partners	PMU
Implementation	Environmental, Social and Health and Safety, Worker GM	Formal and on-the-job training	Community and contract workers	PMU Environmental and Social Officer

[39] Such arrangements could include hiring female staff/trainers; scheduling community meetings/training at locations and times that are convenient for women and people with disabilities; providing on-site child care arrangements and ensuring adequate breaks during community meetings and trainings; using infographics, video, music, storytelling and other low literacy friendly communication methods; liaising with women/youth/disability organizations as part of project outreach strategies; incorporating messaging encouraging vulnerable groups to join the Project into community outreach strategies and communication brochures; use of communication and social networks (such as church, women's, sports, and youth groups) to spread messages to community leaders and vulnerable groups to join the project; providing translation services for people with speech/hearing impediments during training if required; incorporating minimum quotas for women and youth community training and committees; socializing community leaders and male champions in the benefits of including vulnerable groups in project activities; and the mainstreaming of disability considerations into community infrastructure design (i.e., hand-railing on stairs, ramp access for footbridges)

Implementation	Environmental, Social and Health and Safety related training, including WB ESF requirements	Face-to-face and teleconference meetings	PMU	PMU Environmental and Social Officer
Implementation	Environmental, Social and Health and Safety, Worker GM	Disclosure of site based ESMP in provinces; Site meetings	Works contractors	PMU Environmental and Social Officer

Table 21 – Indicative Disclosure Plan

Project Stage	Target Stakeholders	List of information to be disclosed	Method Proposed
Prior to implementation	All	• Environmental and Social Commitment Plan • Environmental and Social Management Framework • Labor Management Procedure • Stakeholder Engagement Plan • Grievance Mechanism	Conduct initial high level stakeholder consultation in May 2024 IA and IDA websites once documents approved by WB Overview of CAUSE II SEF disseminated to community beneficiaries during "Redi4Woka" training sessions.
Early in implementation phase	All	Clear information on how feedback, questions, comments, concerns, and grievances can be submitted by any stakeholder.	CAUSE website, face-to-face meetings with community (including vulnerable people), notice boards Overview of CAUSE II SEF disseminated to community beneficiaries during "Redi4Woka" training sessions.
Early in implementation phase	Community	How community can participate in Project. GM.	To be confirmed but may include media releases, newspaper articles, broadcasts on TV and radio stations, posted on notice boards.
Implementation	Potential civil works contractors	Project bidding documents (including E&S related requirements).	Email and hard copy
Implementation	People residing in the project area(s) including vulnerable people	Subproject specific E&S management tools.	Face-to-face meetings

7.3 Grievance Procedures

7.3.1 Grievance Mechanism

The Project Grievance Mechanism (GM) will seek to resolve complaints and grievances in a timely, effective, and efficient manner that satisfies all parties involved. It will provide a transparent and credible process for fair, effective, and lasting outcomes. It will also build trust and cooperation as an integral component of broader community consultation that facilitates corrective actions. The GM will:

- Provide affected people with avenues for making a complaint or resolving any dispute that may arise during the course of the implementation of Projects.
- Ensure that appropriate and mutually acceptable redress actions are identified and implemented to the satisfaction of complainants.
- Avoid the need to resort to judicial proceedings.

CAUSE I currently has in place a GM that is designed to facilitate feedback from any project participant or stakeholder regarding project operation and impacts of activities. All Grievances are recorded and updated in the CIMS data base. The GM System for CAUSE has been integrated to the CIMS and is available anytime for stakeholders upon request. Stakeholders will be informed of the project GM during the consultation period. It will be important for the CAUSE II project to provide effective information on the GM to stakeholders at the onset of project implementation, especially in sub-project sites. Complaints submitted by any individual will be handled one by one on an individual basis. Complaints raised by communities will be handled through consultation with the community to provide solutions to the specific grievance. Complaints over compensation for land have been covered in the RP (Annex XI).

Complaints on environmental, health and safety issues such as dust, noise, waste generations, health concerns, safety risks for the public etc. should be resolved directly on the ground, by the contractor. The contractor will advise the PMU of this type of complaint and the proposed resolution. For all other complaints, the complainants will be directed to discuss their complaint directly with Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) (as representative of the EAs). For the straightforward complaints, the CLOs can make an on-the-spot determination to resolve the issue. For more complicated issues, CLOs will forward the complaint to the EAs. Should the complainant not be satisfied, the complainant may take the complaint to HCC, MID or Provincial Government (PG) managers who will effectively address the issues. The CLO will record all complaints (date, complainant, complaint/grievance, attempts to resolve the complaint, and outcomes). The record of the grievance redress mechanism will be the subject of monitoring. In addition, the updates to the GM include a more rigorous promotion of the GM and a distinction between feedback, complaints and incidents that require reporting for OHS reasons. Furthermore, the provision of neutral, independent communication channels for complaints is important to address potential power relationships or risk of retribution within project processes.

More details of the process for managing and resolving complaints and the GM forms are included in the SEP.

7.3.2 World Bank Grievance Redress

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a WB-supported Project may submit complaints to existing Project-level GM or to the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). Once the concerns have been brought directly to the WB's attention, and Bank management has been given an opportunity to respond, complaints may be submitted to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, because of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Information on the WB's corporate Grievance Redress Service is provided

at: www.worldbank.org/en/Projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service. Information on how to submit complaints to the WB's Inspection Panel is provided at: www.inspectionpanel.org.

7.4 Monitoring and Reporting

The SEP is a living document and will be periodically revised and updated as necessary during project implementation in order to ensure that the information presented is consistent and reflects the evolving nature of information required at different stages of the project, and that the identified methods of engagement remain appropriate and effective in relation to the project context and specific project phases. Any major changes to project related activities or schedule will be reflected in the SEP. Six-monthly summaries and internal reports on public grievances, enquiries and related incidents, together with the status of implementation of associated corrective/preventative actions, will be collated by the E&S Officer, and referred to the Project Manager and Project Steering Committee. The summaries will provide a mechanism for assessing both the number and the nature of complaints and requests for information, along with the project's ability to address those in a timely and effective manner.

8 Implementation Arrangements, Responsibilities and Capacity Building

8.1 Implementing Agency

The implementing agencies for the project will be the MID and the HCC who will have overall responsibility for carrying out the day-to-day management and implementation of the Project, as well as coordination with other government ministries and stakeholders on all aspects of project implementation as required.

The inter-agency implementation arrangements have been effective and have delivered results across the different locations under the CAUSE I project. CAUSE II will be implemented using the same model as CAUSE I, with a combined PMU (representing HCC and MID), this modality has enabled an integrated delivery of infrastructure and services across the agencies' respective mandates, coordinated resource planning and cost-sharing.

The PMU has extensive experience with WB requirements and procedures, and the intention is to retain the core staff of the PMU, this creates space for sustainability in the management of the project as the personnel are familiar with the country context, the environment, the social risks that may occur, and know the communities that may be affected.

The PMU will prepare and submit six-monthly environmental and social monitoring reports (ESMRs) on the environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) performance of the Project. The ESMR will include, but not be limited to the implementation of the ESCP; status of preparation and implementation of the Project's environmental and social documents; Labour Management Procedures; contractor's ESHS implementation (if required); ESHS incidents; stakeholder engagement activities; and the functioning of the grievance mechanism.

The current structure will be adjusted to reflect the incorporation of MID's PWDs, augmenting its technical and engineering capacity to support effective implementation at the provincial level; formalize arrangements with the Provincial Governments (PGs); and facilitate coordination and the engagement of key sectoral ministries.

Environmental and Social Risk Management Support

During Cause I, one safeguards officer was employed in the PMU. However, their contract has now ended. A new E&S Risk Officer will be recruited within three months after project effectiveness and thereafter will be maintained throughout project implementation. The PMU E&S Officer will support the implementation of the Project's environmental, social, health and safety, and community engagement instruments in compliance with local legislation, good international industry practice (GIIP), and the WB ESF. In addition, a part-time senior Environmental & Social (E&S) Specialist will be engaged to provide training to the E&S Officer and PMU staff and provide continued guidance and monitoring of the project's environmental and social performance on an as-required basis. Furthermore, the TOR for the design firm will include the services of an E&S Specialist who will do the screening process (for Component 1) and their services will cease once the design is accepted. The Senior E&S Specialist will then undertake the monitoring during construction. For Component 2 activities, the Senior E&S Specialist will have full oversight of the screening and monitoring process. Terms of References (TORs) for the E&S Officer and Senior E&S Specialist in the PMU (the E&S team) are included in Annex XII.

Environmental and Social Officer

The E&S Officer, reporting to the Project Manager, will function as a core member of the PMU and will ensure that environmental, social, and health and safety (ESHS) risks are managed in accordance with the requirements of the World Bank's ESF and SIG Law.

Specifically, the E&S Officer, with oversight from the Senior E&S Specialist, will:

- Lead the implementation of the project's ESMF and associated E&S risk management instruments in accordance with the World Bank ESF, the Project ESCP, and Solomon Islands legal requirements including:
  - Develop and deliver environmental and social, and health and safety (ESHS) training for the PMU, Community Liaison Officers (CLOs), Senior Works Officers, contractors, and other relevant stakeholders;
  - Managing the oversight of contractors, including civil works contractors, to ensure compliance with the Project E&S documents;
  - Environmental and social screening of Project activities (as outlined in Chapter 6), preparation and disclosure of site-specific instruments at the MID and HCC Offices and on the CAUSE II website, preparation of ECD consent applications and associated documents (PER/EIS), and consultation and information dissemination activities with relevant stakeholders;
  - Managing environmental and social risks in procurement;
  - Site-based environmental, social and health and safety monitoring. Addressing non-compliances and developing and confirming the implementation of corrective actions.
  - Assisting with the implementation of project investment opportunities that would improve performance;
  - Preparation of the monthly and six-monthly monitoring reports on the ESHS performance of the Project; and
  - Notification, reporting and management of incidents or accidents related to the Project which have, or are likely to have, a significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers.
- Overseeing the implementation of the project's SEP Plan in close collaboration with the Project Manager.

- Ensure inclusion of environmental and social risk management in the PMU/PIU workplans and budgets.
- Ensure the environmental and social risk management is integrated into the subproject-tendering and contractual document.
- Coordinating the implementation of the project's GM, ensuring timely resolution of project related grievances.
- Participate in semi-annual project supervision missions, representing the PMU on environmental, safety and social aspects.
- Conduct other ESHS and community engagement related activities as required by the Project Manager.

Senior E&S Specialist

The E&S Officer will be supported by part-time, senior E&S expert, who shall be recruited and retained on an as-required basis, and report to the Project Manager. The Senior E&S Specialist will have full oversight on the screening and monitoring process for Component 2 activities and will undertake monitoring for Component 1 activities during construction.

Specially the Senior E&S Specialist will:

- Provide technical support to E&S Officer to implement the project's ESMF and associated instruments in accordance with the World Bank ESF, Project ESCP, and SIG legal requirements including:
  - Supporting the E&S Officer to develop and deliver ESHS training for the PMU and other relevant stakeholders.
  - Support the environmental screening, preparation and disclosure of site-specific instruments, and consultation and information dissemination activities with relevant stakeholders.
  - Support site-based environmental, social, and health and safety monitoring. Advise on suitable corrective actions/opportunities for improving performance.
  - Support the E&S Officer to review capacity building and training and operation and maintenance plans.
  - Review monthly and six-monthly monitoring reports on the ESHS performance of the Project.
  - Support the notification, reporting, and management of incidents or accidents related to the Project which have, or are likely to have, a significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers.
  - Participate in semi-annual Project Supervision missions, representing the PMU on environmental, safety and social aspects.
  - Support other ESHS and community engagement related activities as required by the Project Manager.

8.2 Provincial Governments

The PMU will be supported by small Project Implementation Units (PIUs) in each province providing day-to-day oversight. The PIUs will typically include a works supervisor, a community liaison officer (CLO), and an administration/finance officer responsible for supervising and certifying works; monitoring and supporting training and outreach.

MPGIS, to whom provincial governments formally report, will support the Project as a member of the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

8.3 Institutional Arrangements

The Project Management and Coordination Arrangements are included in Figure 9. A summary of the Institutional Responsibilities in Implementation of the ESMF is included in Table 22. Executing agencies will ensure that sufficient funds will be provided timely to implement all environmental and social risk management activities.

Figure 9 - Project Management and Coordination Arrangements

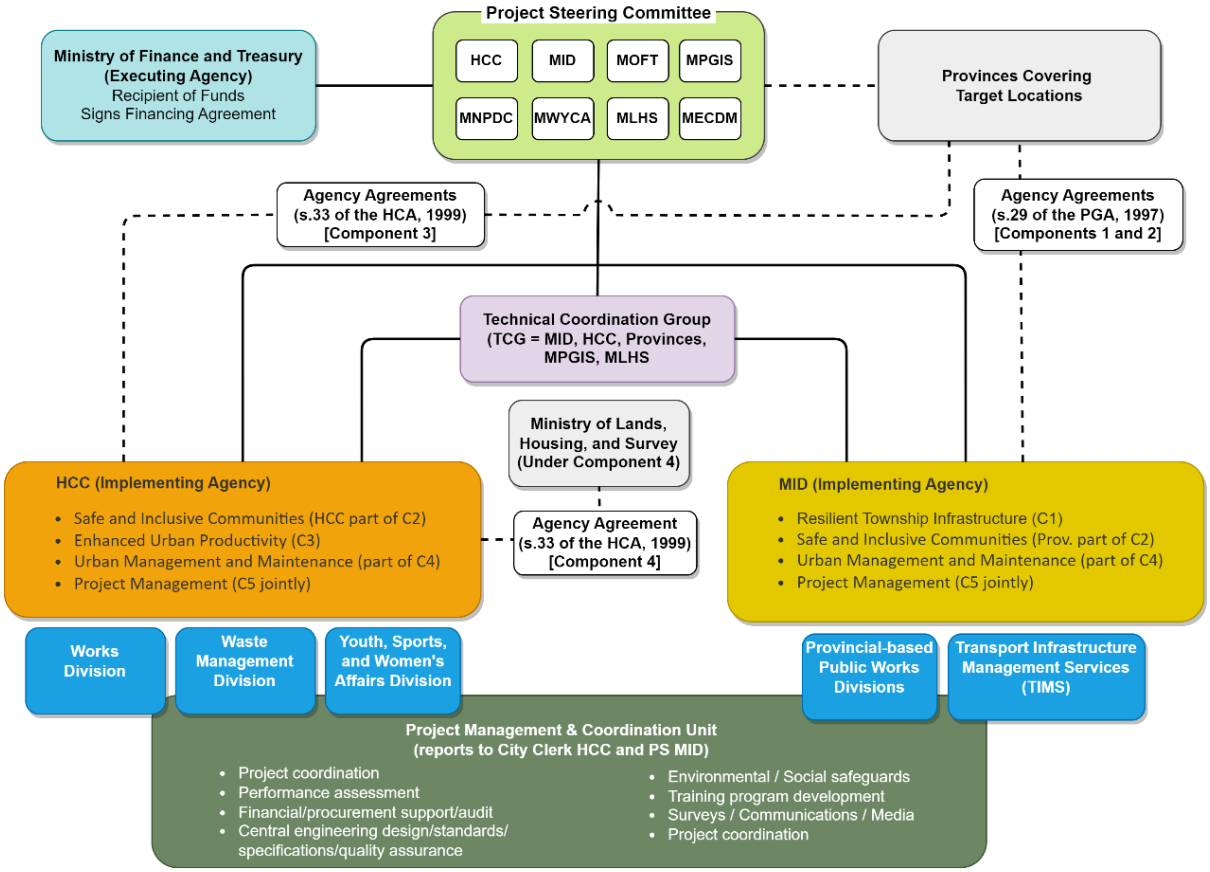


Table 22 - Summary of E&S Implementation Responsibilities

Responsibility	Tasks and Functions
MID/HCC	• Disclose approved/endorsed ESMF, LMP, SEP, at the MID and HCC Offices; • Monitor and supervise implementation of the ESMF, including activities of the Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) and Senior Works Officers; • Preparation of budgets required for the implementation of the ESMF; • Before implementation of any activities, ensure that training to the CLOs and Senior Works Officers, and contractors if required, is provided. During implementation, assess needs for training and provide mechanisms for ensuring such training; • Consult with CLOs on complaints and grievances and process implemented to resolve such complaints; • Based on the reports from the Project Managers, prepare and submit safeguards status reports as part of six-monthly reports to the WB; • Provide support, as required, to Project Managers, CLOs, and Senior Works Officers in the implementation of the ESMF. • For Component 1 activities- MID through the PMU takes the lead in supervising contracted Civil Works, in all sites. • For Component 2 activities, HCC through the PMU takes the lead in supervising all community labor contracts together with its extension at the provincial level, the PIU. A MOU defining the roles and responsibilities of provincial stakeholders (MPGIS, PG, HCC, MID) including other implementation arrangements will be prepared and signed prior to project execution.
Project Managers	• Review and approve activity level ESCOPs; • Advise Senior Works Officer and Coordinators of ESCOP requirements and how to comply; • During construction and operation of subprojects, check performance of contractors on implementation of the ESCOPs periodically and visit each contractor/community group at least once every three months.
Senior Works Officers	• Work with CLOs/ E&S Officer / Senior E&S Specialist, to consult community groups and community leaders/representatives; • Prepare ESCOPs for each subproject and submit to Project Manager for approval; • Advise Field Supervisors and Leading Hands of ESCOP requirements; • Supervise and check implementation of ESCOP during works/activities.
Community Liaison Officers	• Facilitate community consultations and community “agreements” and/or MOUs for subprojects as per the Project’s Consultation Plan; • Document, with requisite signatures from Councillors or WAC members, agreements or MOUs; • Following identification of land required for subprojects (through coordination with CLOs), undertake consultations with lease-holders, complete inventory of assets and losses form, and assist in implementation of identified safeguard actions incorporated in the approved ESMPs (endorsed by SIG and no-objection from WB); • Disclose ESCOPs, environmental and social risk management plans, and information on GM at executing agency offices and to affected villages; • Receive and record complaints from affected households, communities or villages, individuals, and respond with solution, in consultation with Project Managers, other stakeholders where required; • Monitor implementation of safeguard actions incorporated in the ESCOPs; • During works and activities, assist Project Managers to check on performance of contractors/community groups on implementation of ESCOPs periodically, and accompany Project Managers in visiting each contractor at least once every three months.

Contractors	• Implement ESCOPs, and applicable generic sub plans such as waste management plan, workers health and safety management plan and comply with any additional requirements advised by, or on behalf of, Project Managers; • Prepare monthly status reports and submit to Field Supervisors/Senior works Officers.
Commissioner of Lands (COL)	• Work with MID/HCC to identify affected parcels of land, lease arrangements, and lease-holders; • Consult (with assistance from CLOs) and negotiate with lease-holders; • Sign compensation contracts, after these have been prepared; • Advise MID/HCC to pay compensation or deliver in-kind compensation.
PMCBU	• Provide advice and assistance to CLOs/ E&S Officer/ Senior E&S Specialist, in conducting social and land acquisition screening, as well as in preparing land acquisition; • Provide advice and assistance to Coordinators (HCC) and Senior Works Officers in compiling the ESCOPs based on the ESMF; • CDO to assist with organising MOUs as required and in responding to complaints (first instance) from affected households or villages; and • Provision of capacity building or training on safeguards as required.
World Bank	• Review ESMF, SEP, LMP, and provide no-objection; • Review a ESMPs, ESIAs, screening forms, and any other plans prepared for Component 1 activities to ensure consistency with ESF and SIG laws; • Provide regular E&S risk management compliance support for the duration of the project, remote and during missions, and to build capacity for ESMF implementation, labour management procedures, and stakeholder engagement.

8.4 Capacity Building

The project has experience in implementing the safeguards policies and the PMU have attended ESF introductory training provided by the WB E&S team. While some aspects of the ESF will be new to the PMU and the process may vary slightly the key instruments will remain the same (i.e.: the ESMF). Capacity building will be provided to the PMU for specific ESS areas, such as labour management and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS).

Capacity building will begin no later than six months after the effective date, and thereafter will continue during project implementation. The PMU E&S team will provide ESHS training at the national and provincial level for staff, stakeholders, project participants, project workers, and communities. It is proposed that this will be done three times over the project life; first during project inception before the implementation of any activities starts; second during construction follow on operations; and again, during midterm for refresher purposes.

8.5 E&S Risk Management Budget

ESMF implementation costs are allocated according to the budget line items in Table 23. Such costs include the PMU E&S Officer and the Senior E&S Specialist, training, and other costs to be determined during project implementation. Costs for undertaking travel to conduct monitoring and trainings, as well as participation with WB supervision missions are also identified. The anticipated cost for all these initiatives is estimated at $63,000 USD/year (approximately SB$522,000).

The PMU E&S team, once onboard, will be maintained throughout project implementation. The E&S team will not have a standalone, earmarked budget to complete E&S risk management activities such as the preparation of activity level E&S risk management instruments. Instead, this cost is embedded in the PMU E&S Officer and the Senior E&S Specialists budgets.

Table 23 Estimated ESMF Implementation Costs

E&S Risk Management Resource	USD/Yr	SBD/Yr
Environmental and Social Officer (full-time, salary)	**$20,000**	**$166,000**
• Screening of activities. • Preparation and disclosure of activity level instruments. • Supervision, monitoring, and reporting. • Information and communication • Monitoring including preparation of six-monthly monitoring reports on the ESHS performance of the Project. • Training and workshops • Coordinating the Project's GM		
Senior E&S Specialist (part-time/as needed)	**$28,000**	**$232,000**
• Support screening of activities. • Support preparation and disclosure of activity level instruments. • Support supervision, monitoring, and reporting. • Support monitoring including preparation of six-monthly monitoring reports on the ESHS performance of the Project. • Support notification, reporting, and management of incidents or accidents. • Training and workshops. • Capacity building. • Support the coordination of the Project's GM.		
Training and Communications	**$5,000**	**$41,000**
• PMU E&S team to travel to provide ESHS training at national and provincial level. To be done three times over the project life; first during project inception; second during construction follow on operations; and again, during midterm for refresher purposes. • Consultation activities in accordance with the SEP.		
Supervision, Monitoring, and Reporting	**$10,000**	**$83,000**
• PMU E&S team to travel to the provinces quarterly to conduct project supervision, monitoring, and reporting.		
E&S Mitigation Measures Implementation		
• Environmental and social mitigation measures implementation (Please note that this budget line should be included under the contractor's contract. This is liability of contractor).		
Resettlement Budget		
To be determined during project implementation		
TOTAL	**$63,000**	**$522,000**

9 Annexes

Annex I. Checklist 1: Activity Eligibility Screening (Component 1 and 2 Activities)

Executing agency:	**MID / HCC (circle one)**
Ward:	
Subproject/activity name:	
Name of coordinator/supervisor:	
Contractor/community group:	
Activity location:	
Date:	

Step 1: Land Use Eligibility Screening

1. Is the land required within the limits of the council land boundary?

❑ Yes - Obtain land title/signed lease agreements. Proceed to Step 2 to continue screening.

❑ No - Proceed to question 2.

2. Is the land required part of existing land ownership disputes, customary land ownerships or lands subjected to caveats because of ongoing court cases?

❑ Yes - Ineligible for project funding.

❑ No - Follow consultation and Voluntary Land Donation process as outlined in the RP (Annex. XI of the ESMF). Proceed to Step 2 to continue eligibility screening.

Step 2: Environmental and Social Risk Eligibility Screening

1. Is the activity listed in 'Table 19 - List of Prohibited Investment Activities' (Ch. 6 of the ESMF)?

❑ Yes - Ineligible for project funding.

❑ No - Proceed to question 2.

2. Will the activity cause negative environmental or social impacts that cannot be mitigated or require complex mitigation measures?

❑ Yes - Ineligible for project funding.

❑ No - Proceed to question 3.

3. Does the activity meet the definition of 'Prescribed Developments' under the Solomon Islands Environment Act 2008?

❑ Yes - Complete Development Application and submit to the Environment Conservation Division.

❑ No - No further environmental action is required under Solomon Islands law.

The activity _____ located _____

_____ has been assessed and is determined to be eligible for project financing.

Signed by: ……

Position: ……

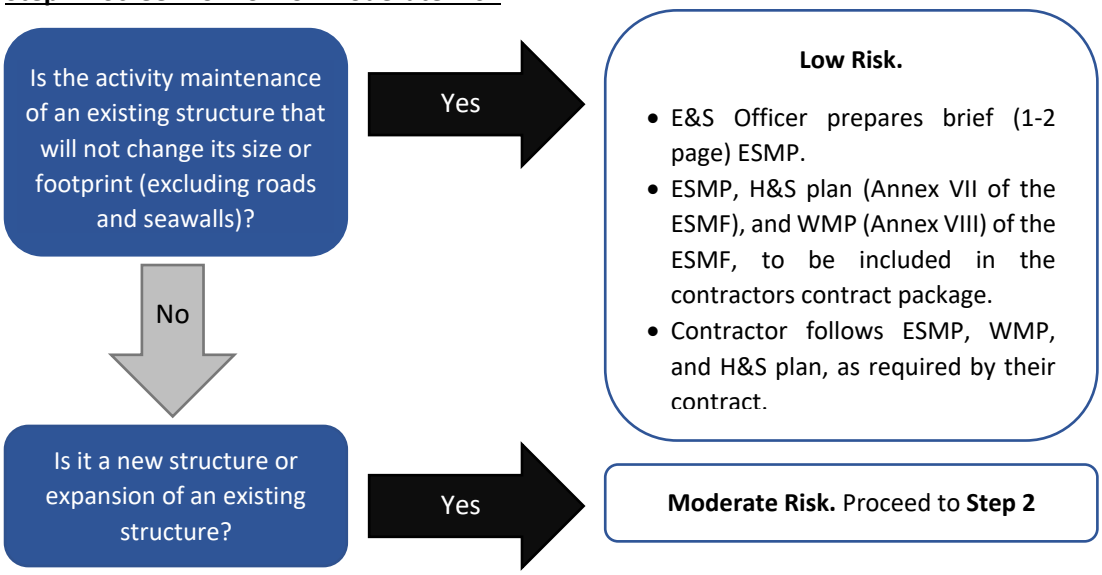
Date: ……

Note: The completed form must be signed and kept in the Project file and included in the Environmental and Social Monitoring Report to be submitted to World Bank (WB) per the schedule as agreed with the WB.

Annex II. Checklist 2: Infrastructure Screening Checklist (Component 1 Activities)

Executing agency:	**MID / HCC (circle one)**
Ward:	
Subproject/Activity name:	
Name of coordinator/supervisor:	
Contractor/community group:	
No. of people to be employed:	
Date:	
Activity Location:	
Description of the area:	
Description of the activity:	

Step 1. Screen for Low or Moderate Risk



Step 2: Environmental Risks

1. Will the activity alter tidal action, wave action, currents, or other natural processes of marine water?

❑ Yes - ESIA required.
❑ No

2. Will construction be located in or adjacent to any waterways (rivers, streams), wetlands, or water bodies (ponds, lakes, estuary, ocean)?

❑ Yes - ESIA is required.
❑ No

3. Will the activity require any land reclamation?

❑ Yes - ESIA required.
❑ No

4. Will the activity require a large amount of energy, water, or other natural resources during project construction or operation?

❑ Yes
❑ No

5. Will the activity result in the occurrence, or increase the chances of occurrence, of natural hazards such as landslides, flooding, tidal inundation?

❑ Yes
❑ No.

6. Will the activity create significant amounts of solid waste or hazardous waste e.g., asphalt, tar?

❑ Yes - Hazardous Waste Management Plan required.
❑ No

7. Will the activity require any clearance of trees, mangroves, and/or other vegetation?

❑ Yes
❑ No

8. Will the activity cause barriers to the migration or movement of animals?

❑ Yes
❑ No

9. Are utility services unavailable and/or inadequate for the activity?

❑ Yes
❑ No

10. Is the activity a new, or new section of, a concrete or asphalt road?

❑ Yes - Borrow Pit Management Plan and/or Batching Plant Management Plan may be required.
❑ No

Step 3: Social Risks

11. Will this activity cause restrictions in access to customary areas or restrictions in resource use in customary areas?

❑ Yes – refer to the Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (Annex XI. of the ESMF)
❑ No

12. Will the activity require compensation for loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other livelihoods means of, including to people without legal occupancy rights?

❑ Yes – refer to the Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (Annex XI. of the ESMF)
❑ No

13. Will the activity reduce public access or recreational amenity of the area, or create a public safety risk?

❑ Yes
❑ No

14. Will the activity be located adjacent to a sensitive community area (e.g. school, hospital, or medical facility)?

❑ Yes
❑ No

15. Will the activity design present a danger to children?

❑ Yes - Discuss child-centred design with Project Team.
❑ No

Step 4. Categorisation and E&S Risk Management Instruments Required

If "*yes"* to Question 2 or Question 3 in Step 2: **Moderate risks with further assessment required.**

- Further site-specific assessment is needed to identify and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of the activity. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)[40], with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) included, to be developed by the PMU E&S Officer.
- PMU E&S Officer is to follow the Solomon Islands EIA process to determine what permits (if any) are required.
- Contractors are required to follow the ESIA/ESMP, the Project Waste Management Plan (WMP) (Annex IX of the ESMF), and the Project Health and Safety (H&S) Plan (Annex VIII of the ESMF) and this requirement is to be included in their contracts.

If "*yes"* to any of questions 3-15 in Step 2 or Step 3: **Moderate risks.**

- Site-specific ESMP[41] to be developed by PMU E&S Officer. Recommend further scoping to determine the actual scale of the risks and identify opportunities to reduce risks.
- PMU E&S Officer is to follow the SI EIA process to determine what permits (if any) are required.
- The contractor is required to follow the ESMP, the Project WMP (Annex IX of the ESMF), and the Project H&S Plan (Annex VIII of the ESMF) and this requirement is to be included in their contracts.

If "*yes"* to question 6 in Step 2:

- PMU E&S Officer to prepare Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

If "*yes"* to question 10 in Step 2:

- PMU E&S Officer to discuss with Project Team the requirement for a Borrow Pit Management Plan and/or Batching Plant Management Plan.

If *"no"* to all the questions in Step 2 and Step 3: **Low risks.**

- PMU E&S Officer to prepare brief (1-2 page) site-specific ESMP.
- Contractor is required to follow the brief ESMP, the Project WMP (Annex IX of the ESMF), and the Project H&S Plan (Annex VIII of the ESMF) and this requirement is to be included in their contracts.

[40] An ESIA outline is included in Annex VII of the ESMF
[41] An ESMP outline is included in Annex VI of the ESMF

Step 5: Preparation of E&S Risk Management Instruments

Before developing the required E&S risk management instruments, the PMU E&S Officer is to discuss the design with the Project Team (Step 4 of Screening of Subprojects Process, see Chapter 6 of the ESMF).

The activity _____ located _____has been assessed and the following E&S risk management documents / instruments will be prepared:

- ❑ ESIA Date Complete: _____
- ❑ ESMP Date Complete: _____
- ❑ Hazardous Waste Management Plan Date Complete: _____
- ❑ Borrow Pit Management Plan Date Complete: _____
- ❑ Batching Plant Management Plan Date Complete: _____

Signed by: ……

Position: ……

Date: ……

Note: The completed form must be signed and kept in the Project file and included in the Environmental and Social Monitoring Report to be submitted to World Bank (WB) per the schedule as agreed with the WB.

Annex III. Checklist 3: Environmental and Social Risk Management (Component 2 Activities)

Executing agency:	**MID / HCC (circle one)**
Ward:	
Subproject/activity name:	
Name of coordinator/supervisor:	
Contractor/community group:	
Activity location:	
No. of people employed	
Date:	

Tick	Activity	ESCOP No.	Sub-plans	E&S Guidelines/control measures covered
	Construction and rehabilitation of buildings	ESCOP 1	WMP[42], H&S Plan[43], CFP[44]	Environmental protection; spoil/waste management; dust control; contamination mitigation; health and safety risks for the workers; public safety including child endangerment, SEA/SH, GBV, VAC.
	Construction and rehabilitation of jetties	ESCOP 2	WMP, H&S Plan, CFP	Resource acquisition; environmental protection; spoil/waste management; erosion control; coastal turbidity; contamination mitigation; health and safety risks for the workers, public safety including child endangerment, SEA/SH, GBV, VAC
	Bridge, culvert, or drain rehabilitation	ESCOP 3	WMP, H&S Plan	Land/asset acquisition; sediment control; noise control; stockpile/spoil management and disposal; water quality; safety risks; materials/ aggregate/ gravel extraction; SEA/SH. GBV, VAC
	Road improvement and rehabilitation	ESCOP 4	WMP, H&S Plan	Land/asset acquisition; dust control; noise control; erosion and sediment control; stockpile/spoil management and disposal; water quality; materials/ aggregate/ gravel extraction; SEA/SH, GBV, VAC
	Road maintenance	ESCOP 4	WMP, H&S Plan	Dust control; sediment control; stockpile/spoil management and disposal; water quality; materials/aggregate/gravel extraction, SEA/SH, GBV, VAC
	Vegetation clearance as part of road maintenance	ESCOP 5	WMP, H&S Plan	Community consultation; tree removal; spoil/waste management and disposal; SEA/SH, GBV, VAC
	Construction and rehabilitation of foot bridges	ESCOP 6	WMP, H&S Plan	Land/asset acquisition; sediment control; noise control; stockpile/spoil management and disposal; water quality; safety risks; materials/ aggregate/ gravel extraction; SEA/SH, GBV, VAC
	Pedestrian infrastructure construction includes installation of handrails and resting places.	ESCOP 6	WMP, H&S Plan	Land/asset acquisition; sediment control; noise control; stockpile/spoil management and disposal; water quality; safety risks; materials/ aggregate/ gravel extraction; SEA/SH, GBV, VAC
	Solar Powered LED Lighting	ESCOP 7	WMP, H&S Plan	Environmental protection; waste management; health and safety risks for the

[42] Waste Management Plan
[43] Health and Safety Plan
[44] Chance Finds Procedure

				workers; procurement risks; SEA/SH, GBV, VAC
	Public space improvements and beautification	ESCOP 8	WMP, H&S Plan	Dust control; noise control; vegetation clearance; spoil management and disposal; pesticide use; SEA/SH
	Waterway rehabilitation including waste removal.	ESCOP 9	WMP, H&S Plan	Resource acquisition; sediment control; stockpile/spoil management and disposal; water quality; materials/aggregate/gravel extraction; SEA/SH, GBV, VAC
	Waste Management Services	ESCOP 10	WMP, H&S Plan	Waste management and disposal; water quality, safety risks; SEA/SH, GBV, VAC

Annex IV. Environmental and Social Code of Practice Templates (Component 2 Activities)

The Project involves multiple small-scale construction activities with associated risks assessed to local, predictable, temporary, and manageable through the implementation of Environmental and Social Code of Practices (ESCOPs).

The ESCOP templates contained in this Annex provide guidance for the environmental and social management of the Component 2 activities. The ESCOP templates are tailored to specific activities/typologies included under Component 2 of CAUSE II. The ESCOP(s) should be combined with other plans such as the Work Health and Safety Plan (Annex VIII), Waste Management Plan (Annex IX), and Chance Finds Procedures (Annex X) (as appropriate), to form a package to be incorporated into the contractors bidding document(s) and/or contract(s).

The ESCOP templates are designed to identify the potential environmental and social impacts and methods to be applied to prevent and/or minimise those impacts and protect workers during the following CAUSE II Component 2 activities:

- Construction and rehabilitation of buildings.
- Construction and rehabilitation of foot bridges.
- Construction and rehabilitation of jetties.
- Bridge, culvert, or drain rehabilitation.
- Road improvement and rehabilitation.
- Road maintenance.
- Vegetation clearance as part of road maintenance.
- Pedestrian infrastructure construction, including installation of handrails and resting places.
- Solar powered LED lighting.
- Public space improvements and beautification.
- Waterway rehabilitation, including waste removal.
- Waste management services.

This section should be read in conjunction with the following CAUSE II project documents:

- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- Labour Management Procedure (LMP)
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
- Project Operational Manual (POM)

Monitoring and Compliance

Each of the ESCOPs nominates: (i) the responsibilities for implementing the environmental and social risk management mitigations; (ii) who will monitor them, how often, and how the monitoring will be reported; and (iii) any required corrective actions.

HCC through the PMU takes the lead in supervising all community labour contracts together with its extension at the provincial level, the PIU. A MOU defining the roles and responsibilities of provincial stakeholders (MPGIS, PG, HCC, MID) including other implementation arrangements will be prepared and signed prior to project execution.

Reporting

Six-monthly reports will be prepared by the PMU Environmental and Social Officer throughout the project and submitted 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; and (ii) the findings of monitoring programs (iii) stakeholder engagement activities (iv) grievances log (v) any incidents/accidents with adverse impacts and the actions taken to address it and prevent reoccurrence.

Incident/Accident Reporting

Incidents/accidents must be reported in accordance with the World Bank Safeguards Incident Response Toolkit' (SIRT). The SIRT outlines the requirements for reporting cases and has a protocol that defines incidents using three categories.

- "Indicative" events are addressed within the Task Team with notification to the Practice Manager and Regional Safeguards Coordinator (RSC).
- "Serious" events need to be elevated by the Task Team Leader (TTL) to the Country Manager/Director, Global Practice Manager, Social and Environmental Practice Managers and Directors, Relevant Program Leaders (RVP), Legal, External and Corporate Relations (ECR), RSC Regional Safeguards Advisor, and Chief Environmental and Social Standards Officer (CESSO).
- In "Severe" events, the TTL promptly notifies the CMU (Country Manager/Country Director (CD)). The CD informs the RVP, SD VP and/or other network VP if appropriate, copying the home GP Practice Manager (PM), Director and Senior Director, RSA, CESSO, E&S PMs and Directors and Senior Directors, LEGEN (with cc to the Country Lawyer), E&S specialists, RSC, and ECR.

Monthly reports shall be prepared by the contractor(s) and submitted to the PMU Environmental and Social Officer for review. The reports will include information on (i) the implementation of ESCOPs (ii) any health and safety or environmental incidents (iii) information on any grievances received and how they were resolved.

ESCOP 1 – CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF BUILDINGS					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
Damage to adjacent land or legal structures/trees/crops or natural vegetation due to land clearance	To minimize damage to adjacent land or legal structures/trees/crops; To compensate for damages to legal structures or crops as per the RP.	Minimize the area of disturbance; Work carefully in areas where structures or crops/trees/natural vegetation are adjacent to the activity areas	Contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by HCC – Public Works Department (PWD), Provincial Government Designated Officer (PGDO)	Any damages repaired or compensated as per provisions of the Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (RP)
Damage to vegetation/crops and siltation of waterways from unplanned spoil disposal	To reduce impacts on water quality and manage spoil disposal; To compensate for damages to crops or productive trees as per the RP	Store spoil in selected place, away from crops and waterways; Protect from erosion by covering and providing interception drains.	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly monitoring by HCC - PWD PGDO	Any damages repaired or compensated as per provisions of the RP
Dust generation; impacts on air quality; nuisance	To reduce impacts on air quality and nuisance; to ensure there is no health risk or inconvenience due to dust generation	Spray water on exposed surfaces during dry periods; Ensure that vehicles carrying materials are either damped down or are covered with tarpaulin or similar;	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly monitoring by HCC - PWD PGDO	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately

ESCOP 1 – CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF BUILDINGS					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
		Ensure that any materials being transported by vehicle to the site are not carried in the open			
Inappropriate spoil/waste disposal and potential impacts on surrounding ecosystems	To remove and dispose of spoil and waste material regularly and only to designated areas	Re-use spoil/cut wherever possible in other project activities; Waste and spoil stockpiles to be stored at least 100m from waterways; Protect excavated spoil and waste from erosion by covering and providing interception drains if left overnight; Rubbish stored in neat/tidy piles protected from the wind awaiting collection; No burning or burying of rubbish; Disposal of rubbish/waste only in approved dump sites in accordance with the Project Waste Management Plan Disposal of hazardous waste only in approved dumpsites	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by MID- Head of Transport Policy and Planning Division (TPPD); HCC - PWD PGDO	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately
Pollution or impacts on community from inappropriate rubbish disposal	To preserve residential amenity and protect the community from pollution or inappropriate rubbish disposal	Rubbish stored in neat/tidy piles awaiting collection; No burning or burying of rubbish;	Daily site inspections by supervisor of community group	Weekly monitoring by	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent

ESCOP 1 – CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF BUILDINGS					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
		Disposal of rubbish only in approved dump sites in accordance with the Project Waste Management Plan		HCC - PWD PGDO	monitoring) and acted upon immediately
Health and Safety risks for the workers	To minimize health risks and avoid safety risks for the workers.	Provide health and care facilities at the work site, including toilets, safe drinking water, and a first aid kit Provide safety gears for the workers to use as/when needed (hi-vis vest, work boots, hard hats) Provide orientation to workers on all basic sanitation, hygiene, and health care issues and on specific hazards of their work. All workers to use basic fall arrest harnesses when working more than 2 metres above ground level.	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by MID-TPPD; HCC - PWD PGDO	Record any problems/ complaints for subsequent monitoring) and actions
Public Safety	To adequately protect the general public, including children, in the vicinity of the work site during construction.	Provide advance notice of commencement of works. Install safety barriers and signages/markings off the work areas. Ensure correct drainage for marketplaces by paving the area, building covered drains along lanes, sloping the floor and ensuring drainage points are safe.	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by MID-TPPD; HCC - PWD PGDO	Record any problems/ complaints for subsequent monitoring) and actions

ESCOP 1 – CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF BUILDINGS					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
		Abide by public health measures, particularly in relation to infectious disease outbreaks. Use adequate fencing and barriers at project sites (that children cannot fit through) and warning signs (in local language and/or with pictures).			
Increase in sexual exploitation and abuse/ sexual harassment (SEA/SH), Gender Based Violence (GBV), or Violence Against Children (VAC) related to project workforce	To avoid SEA/SH, GBV and VAC risks for workers or the community during the works.	Comply with all relevant national laws and legislations. Ensure that workers are well briefed on the SEA/SH, GBV, VAC requirements in the Work Health and Safety Plan. Provide separate facilities for female and male workers.	Weekly monitoring Supervisor of community group	Weekly monitoring Project Manager	Any problems/complaints to be recorded and acted upon immediately. SEA/SH, GBV and VAC complaints to be reported to the WB within 48 hours.
Structures to be demolished may contain asbestos or other hazardous materials such as lead paints, SMF, ozone depleting substances (from old air conditioning units) and PCBs.	To appropriately handle and dispose of hazardous materials.	Disposal of hazardous materials only in approved dump sites in accordance with the Project Waste Management Plan.	Weekly monitoring Supervisor of community group	Weekly monitoring Project Manager	Any problems/complaints to be recorded and acted upon immediately.

ESCOP 2 - CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF JETTIES					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
Resource extraction and ownership concerns	To minimize the impacts of sourcing materials from inappropriate locations	Use already identified/approved legitimate quarries or aggregate/gravel sources with valid permit/license, and free from forced labor or child labor. Follow MID's Aggregate Extraction Guidelines, and validation process is required. Consult with resource owners for resources which cannot be sourced from pre-identified/approved sources.	Inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly monitoring by MID-TPPD; HCC -PWD PGDO	Sign MOU (covering royalties/compensation) with resource owners, if new source identified
Inappropriate spoil/waste disposal and potential impacts on surrounding ecosystems	To remove and dispose of spoil and waste material regularly and only to designated areas	Re-use spoil/cut wherever possible in other project activities; Waste and spoil stockpiles to be stored at least 100m from waterways. Protect excavated spoil and waste from erosion by covering and providing interception drains if left overnight. Rubbish stored in neat/tidy piles and protected from the wind awaiting collection Disposal of rubbish/waste only in approved dump sites in accordance with Project Waste Management Plan	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by MID-TPPD; HCC - PWD PGDO	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately

ESCOP 2 - CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF JETTIES					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
Contamination impacts from accidental fuel/oil spills or leaks from machinery or stores	To prevent contamination and reduce risk of accidental spills	If machinery is used; (i) vehicle, machinery, and equipment maintenance and refueling will be carried out so that any spilled materials do not seep into the soil; (ii) fuel storage and refilling areas will be located at least 50 m from drainage structures and 100 m from important water bodies; (iii) oil trays will be used under vehicles in on-site parking areas.	Daily visual assessment/ site inspections by contractor. Supervisor of community group	Weekly monitoring by MID – TPPD; HCC - PWD PGDO	Consult with local community using water sources to identify problems and remedial actions; Immediate addressing of problems to satisfaction of community
Erosion of excavated material and stockpiles leading to siltation of waterways	To minimize erosion and subsequent effects on waterways and adjacent land uses	Re-use spoil/cut wherever possible in other project activities; Protect excavated spoil from erosion by covering and providing interception drains if left overnight; Minimise area of disturbance	Regular site inspections by contractor. Supervisor of community group; Inspections after heavy rainfall to check for scour, soil erosion or sedimentation	Weekly monitoring by MID – TPPD; HCC - WD PGDO	Repairs to damaged areas; re-establishment of vegetation; modify damage control measures as required
Accidental spillages of wet cement, or cement washings into the sea (if in	To prevent impacts on water quality and sea fauna (cement is highly toxic to fish and other aquatic animals)	Construct off-site or establish clear separation of concrete batching works from any drainage to the waterway;	Daily visual assessment/ site inspections by contractor;	Weekly monitoring by MID – TPPD;	Consult with local community using water sources to identify problems and remedial actions;

ESCOP 2 - CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF JETTIES					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
parallel with other works)		Avoid spills of cement or disposal of excess mixed cement into sea; Protect dry cement stocks from wind by covering with tarpaulin	Supervisor of community group	HCC - PWD PGDO	Immediate addressing of water quality problems to satisfaction of community
Encroachment into precious ecology, disturbance of marine and terrestrial habitats	To protect mangroves & intertidal areas To prevent workers from poaching animals	Identification of project sites with least environmental impact based on specialist environment advice; Contractor responsible for information and sanctions regarding harm to wildlife and felling of trees (not requiring to be cleared)	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by MID-TPPD; HCC - PWD PGDO	Record any problems/ complaints for subsequent monitoring) and actions
Vibration increasing coastal turbidity Silt generation Sediment contamination of coastal waters Turbidity in near-shore and reef environments	To minimize disturbance due to pile driving and installation of jetties, fill activities, and transportation of materials	Use of silt control devices and sediment traps/fences during jetty construction. These are to be cleaned and dewatered regularly Assess seabed stability prior to commencement of works Construction works in areas of the coast to be undertaken with extreme care	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of Community group	Weekly monitoring by MID – TPPD; HCC - PWD PGDO	Repairs to damaged areas; re-establishment of vegetation; modify damage control measures as required
Health and Safety risks for the workers	To minimize health risks and avoid safety risks for the workers, for example broken glass in the shallow portion of	Provide health and care facilities at the work site, including toilets, safe drinking water and first aid kit.	Daily site inspections by contractor;	Weekly inspections by	Record Any problems/ complaints for

ESCOP 2 - CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF JETTIES					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
	the sea around the jetty; drowning in case of accidental fall in the water	Provide safety gears for the workers to use as/when needed (hi-vis vest, work boots, hard hats) Provide orientation to workers on all basic sanitation, hygiene and health care issues, and on specific hazards of their work.	Supervisor of community group	MID-TPPD; HCC - PWD PGDO	subsequent monitoring) and actions
Public Safety	To adequately protect the general public, including children, in the vicinity of the work site during construction.	Advance notice of commencement of works Install safety barriers (that children cannot fit through) and signages/markings of the work areas (in local language and/or with pictures) Abide by public health measures, particularly in relation to infectious disease outbreaks.	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by MID-TPPD; HCC - WD PGDO	Record Any problems/ complaints for subsequent monitoring) and actions
Increase in sexual exploitation and abuse/ sexual harassment (SEA/SH), Gender Based Violence (GBV), or Violence Against Children (VAC) related to project workforce	To avoid SEA/SH, GBV and VAC risks for workers or the community during the works.	Comply with all relevant national laws and legislations. Ensure that workers are well briefed on the SEA/SH, GBV, VAC requirements in the Work Health and Safety Plan. Provide separate facilities for female and male workers.	Weekly monitoring Site supervisor	Weekly monitoring Project Manager	Any problems/complaints to be recorded and acted upon immediately. SEA/SH, GBV and VAC complaints to be reported to the WB within 48 hours.

ESCOP 2 - CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF JETTIES					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
Encroachment into historical / cultural sites	To prevent negative effects on cultural values, Tambu areas will be affected by the subproject	Chance finds procedure in place (Annex X). Inform National Museum (Tambu Register), Ministry of Culture and MECDM and cease activity when encroachment occurs. Identify and address any land water boundary disputes	Contractor; National Museum (Tambu Register) and MECDM	Weekly monitoring by MID – TPPD; HCC - PWD PGDO	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately
Climate change impacts and sea-level rise	To mitigate climate change risks and enhance climate-resilient measures and practice based on the local context	Include climate resilience consideration in all infrastructure sub-projects and sub-project approval processes.	Site supervisor	Project Manager	Check for updated data and incorporate it into works planning.

ESCOP 3 – BRIDGE, CULVERT, OR DRAIN REHABILITATION					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
Loss of land or use of land; acquisition or removal of assets (structures, crops, trees) from ROW.	To compensate for losses and ensure that the livelihood of affected person/household is at least restored to pre-project levels.	Consult with lease-holders and other stakeholders (as per RP);	MID; MID-CDO/CLO; COL	MID – TPPD; WB	As per the grievance mechanism in the SEP
Sedimentation of rivers and streams; run-off affecting water quality.	To control the extent and severity of sedimentation during activities/works.	Construct temporary sediment and erosion control structures as required; Complete works in stages/sections and minimise exposed/cleared ground to the extent possible; Keep adjacent vegetation clearance to a minimum; Avoid disturbance on steep slopes; Avoid discharging water on unstable or steep slopes.	Regular site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group; Inspections after heavy rainfall to check for sedimentation.	Weekly monitoring by MID – TPPD;	Repairs to damaged areas; re-establishment of vegetation; modify damage control measures as required.
Noise impacts on communities/sensitive uses (schools/clinics)	To minimise noise on local community and sensitive uses	Ensure that vehicles transporting materials for works are well maintained and equipped with mufflers; Advise managers of sensitive uses (schools/clinics) of works in the area and possibility of periods of unavoidable noise;	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly monitoring by MID – TPPD;	Discuss with local community representatives; Any vehicles producing excess noise shall cease operation and remedial action taken to satisfaction

ESCOP 3 – BRIDGE, CULVERT, OR DRAIN REHABILITATION					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
		Carry out activities during the day and only during working hours i.e. between 8am and 5pm			of Project Manager or Coordinator/Supervisor
Inappropriate spoil/waste disposal	To remove and dispose of spoil and waste material regularly and only to designated areas	Re-use spoil/cut wherever possible in other repair activities; Waste and spoil stockpiles to be stored at least 100m from waterways; Protect excavated spoil and waste from erosion by covering and providing interception drains if left overnight; Rubbish stored in neat/tidy piles awaiting collection; No burning or burying of rubbish; Disposal of rubbish/waste only in approved dump sites or designated areas	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by MID-TPPD; HCC– WD PGDO	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately
Pollution of water sources; degradation of water quality in streams and rivers	To avoid contamination/pollution of water sources from activities	Any sealing activities to be carefully managed through mixing sealant in approved locations only and prevention of on-site mixing; Material stockpiles to be stored at least 100m from a waterway; Vehicles will not be permitted to drive in stream or riverbeds and will not be parked adjacent to waterways while delivering materials;	Daily visual assessment/ site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group;	Weekly monitoring by MID – TPPD;	Consult with local community using water sources to identify problems and remedial actions; Immediate addressing of water quality problems to satisfaction of community

ESCOP 3 – BRIDGE, CULVERT, OR DRAIN REHABILITATION					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
		Accidental spills to be cleaned up immediately; Run-off from site or activities to be directed to temporary settling basin/sediment trap; Scheduling to avoid heavy rainfall periods			
Erosion of slopes; sedimentation of rivers and streams; scouring of stream/riverbeds and banks; run-off affecting water quality.	To control the extent and severity of erosion and/or sedimentation during activities/works Add slope protection with vegetation or bioengineering measures and divert water from rechange side slopes.	Construct temporary sediment and erosion control structures as required; Complete works in stages/sections and minimise exposed/cleared ground to the extent possible; Keep adjacent vegetation clearance to a minimum; Avoid disturbance on steep slopes; Avoid discharging water on unstable or steep slopes; Ensure vehicles drive on defined tracks; Encourage re-vegetation of slopes following completion of works Plant locally available, fast-growing grass on slopes prone to erosion based on advice from community and local experts regarding most suitable varieties.	Regular site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group; Inspections after heavy rainfall to check for scour, soil erosion or sedimentation	Weekly monitoring by MID – TPPD;	Repairs to damaged areas; re-establishment of vegetation; modify damage control measures as required

ESCOP 3 – BRIDGE, CULVERT, OR DRAIN REHABILITATION					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
Safety risks for workers and the communities, especially children	To avoid safety risks for the workers during execution of labour-based works To avoid safety risks for transportation means on the roads, and the public surrounding the construction sits	Provide safety gears for the workers to use, such as boots, hats, gloves etc. Ensure that adequate warning signs and sign boards are installed at appropriate locations Ensure that a worker is appointed to direct the traffic as and when needed Keep the land areas for temporary loading materials and wastes minimum Traffic calming methods	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by MID-TPPD; HCC– WD PGDO	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately
Resource extraction and ownership concerns	To minimise the impacts of sourcing materials from inappropriate locations	Use suitable material excavated/cleared from drains and culverts as much as possible; Use already identified/approved legitimate quarries or aggregate/gravel sources with valid permit/license, and free from forced labor or child labor. Follow MID's Aggregate Extraction Guidelines, and validation process is required. Consult with resource owners for resources which cannot be sourced from pre-identified/approved sources.	Inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly monitoring by MID – TPPD;	Sign MOU (covering royalties/compensation) with resource owners if new source identified

ESCOP 3 – BRIDGE, CULVERT, OR DRAIN REHABILITATION					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
Increase in sexual exploitation and abuse/ sexual harassment (SEA/SH), Gender Based Violence (GBV), or Violence Against Children (VAC) related to project workforce	To avoid SEA/SH, GBV and VAC risks for workers or the community during the works.	Comply with all relevant national laws and legislations. Ensure that workers are well briefed on the SEA/SH, GBV, VAC requirements in the Work Health and Safety Plan. Provide separate facilities for female and male workers.	Weekly monitoring Site supervisor	Weekly monitoring Project Manager	Any problems/complaints to be recorded and acted upon immediately. SEA/SH, GBV and VAC complaints to be reported to the WB within 48 hours.
Climate change impacts and sea-level rise	To mitigate climate change risks and enhance climate-resilient measures and practice based on the local context	Include climate resilience considerations in all infrastructure sub-projects and sub-project approval processes.	Site supervisor	Project Manager	Check for updated data and incorporate it into works planning.

ESCOP 4 – ROAD IMPROVEMENT AND REHABILITATION					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
Loss of land or use of land; acquisition or removal of assets (structures, crops, trees) from ROW.	To compensate for losses and ensure that the livelihood of affected person/household is at least restored to pre-project levels.	Consult with lease-holders and other stakeholders (as per RP)	MID; MID-CDO/CLO; COL	MID – TPPD; HCC – PWD; PGDO; WB	As per the grievance mechanism in the SEP
Dust generation; impacts on air, quality; nuisance	To reduce impacts on air quality and nuisance; to ensure there is no health risk or inconvenience due to dust generation.	Spray water on exposed surfaces during dry periods; If required, install dust screens when working adjacent to residential areas/schools/clinics; Ensure that vehicles carrying materials are either damped down or are covered with tarpaulin or similar; Ensure that any materials being transported by vehicle to the site are not carried in the open.	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group.	Weekly monitoring by MID – TPPD; HCC – PWD; PGDO;	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately.
Noise impacts on communities/sensitive uses (schools/clinics)	To minimise noise on local community and sensitive uses	Ensure that vehicles transporting materials for works are well maintained and equipped with mufflers; Advise managers of sensitive uses (schools/clinics) of works in the area and possibility of periods of unavoidable noise; Carry out activities during the day and only during working hours i.e., between 8am and 5pm	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly monitoring by MID – TPPD; HCC – PWD; PGDO;	Discuss with local community representatives; Any vehicles producing excess noise shall cease operation and remedial action taken to satisfaction of Project

					Manager or Coordinator/Supervisor
Sedimentation of rivers and streams; run-off affecting water quality	To control the extent and severity of sedimentation during activities/works	Construct temporary sediment and erosion control structures as required; Complete works in stages/sections and minimise exposed/cleared ground to the extent possible; Keep adjacent vegetation clearance to a minimum; Avoid disturbance on steep slopes; Avoid discharging water on unstable or steep slopes	Regular site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group; Inspections after heavy rainfall to check for sedimentation	Weekly monitoring by MID – TPPD; HCC – PWD; PGDO;	Repairs to damaged areas; re-establishment of vegetation; modify damage control measures as required
Inappropriate spoil/waste disposal	To remove and dispose of spoil and waste material regularly and only to designated areas	Re-use spoil/cut wherever possible in other road repair activities; Waste and spoil stockpiles to be stored at least 100m from waterways; Protect excavated spoil and waste from erosion by covering and providing interception drains if left overnight; Rubbish stored in neat/tidy piles awaiting collection; No burning or burying of rubbish; Disposal of rubbish/waste only in approved dump sites or designated areas	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by MID – TPPD; HCC – PWD; PGDO;	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately

Inappropriate hazardous waste storage and disposal e.g. tar and asphalt	To handle and store hazardous waste material to avoid cross-contamination; To dispose of hazardous waste correctly.	Separate waste asphalt from roads for reuse/recycling wherever possible. Store hazardous wastes separately from non-hazardous wastes to avoid cross-contamination. Disposal of hazardous waste only in licensed facilities.	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by MID – TPPD; HCC – PWD; PGDO;	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately
Safety risks for workers and the communities, especially children	To avoid safety risks for the workers during execution of labour-based works To avoid safety risks for transportation means on the roads, and the public surrounding the construction sites.	Provide safety gears for the workers to use, such as boots, hats, gloves etc. Ensure that adequate warning signs and sign boards are installed at appropriate locations Ensure that a worker is appointed to direct the traffic as and when needed Keep the land areas for temporary loading materials and wastes minimum Traffic calming methods Use adequate fencing and barriers at project sites (that children cannot fit through) and warning signs (in local language and/or with pictures)	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by MID – TPPD; HCC – PWD; PGDO;	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately
Aggregate/gravel extraction for filling of potholes and fixing ruts	To minimise the impacts of sourcing materials from inappropriate locations	Follow MID's Aggregate Extraction Guidelines, and validation process is required. Consult with resource owners for resources which cannot be sourced from pre-identified/approved sources.	Inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly monitoring by MID – TPPD; HCC – PWD; PGDO;	Sign MOU (covering royalties/compensation) with resource owners if new source identified

Increase in sexual exploitation and abuse/ sexual harassment (SEA/SH), Gender Based Violence (GBV), or Violence Against Children (VAC) related to project workforce	To avoid SEA/SH, GBV and VAC risks for workers or the community during the works.	Comply with all relevant national laws and legislations. Ensure that workers are well briefed on the SEA/SH, GBV, VAC requirements in the Work Health and Safety Plan. Provide separate facilities for female and male workers.	Weekly monitoring Site supervisor	Weekly monitoring Project Manager	Any problems/complaints to be recorded and acted upon immediately. SEA/SH, GBV and VAC complaints to be reported to the WB within 48 hours
Climate change and sea-level rise	To mitigate climate change risks and enhance Climate-resilient measures and practice based on the local context	Include climate resilience consideration in all infrastructure sub-projects and sub-project approval processes.	Site supervisor	Project Manager	Check for updated data and incorporate into works planning.

ESCOP 5 – VEGETATION CLEARANCE					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
Removal of significant or shade trees	To consult with community to identify such trees and avoid removal if possible	Work carefully in such areas; Avoid removal of mature trees where possible; Identify and protect such trees	Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by HCC - PWD PGDO	Community consultation
Damage or removal of legal gardens or crops from ROW	To minimise damage to adjacent legal trees/crops and to compensate for damages to legal gardens or crops as per the RP	Minimise area of disturbance and vegetation clearance; Work carefully in areas adjacent to gardens; Consult with community prior to activities	Contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by HCC - PWD PGDO	Any damages repaired or compensated as per provisions of the RP
Inappropriate waste disposal	To remove and dispose of spoil and waste material regularly and only to designated areas	Waste stockpiles to be stored at least 100m from waterways; Waste stored in neat/tidy piles awaiting collection; No burning or burying of waste; Disposal of green waste only in approved dump sites	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by MID-TPPD; HCC - PWD PGDO	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately
Damage to roadside vegetation	To minimise environmental degradation through vegetation removal	Keep vegetation clearance to a minimum i.e. restrict to that necessary for road safety and improving sight distances etc.; Encourage re-vegetation of slopes etc. after repair activities have been completed	Daily site inspections by contractor/ supervisor	Weekly monitoring by HCC - PWD PGDO	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately

ESCOP 5 – VEGETATION CLEARANCE					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
Increase in sexual exploitation and abuse/ sexual harassment (SEA/SH), Gender Based Violence (GBV), or Violence Against Children (VAC) related to project workforce	To avoid SEA/SH, GBV and VAC risks for workers or the community during the works.	Comply with all relevant national laws and legislations. Ensure that workers are well briefed on the SEA/SH, GBV, VAC requirements in the Work Health and Safety Plan. Provide separate facilities for female and male workers.	Weekly monitoring Site supervisor	Weekly monitoring Project Manager	Any problems/complaints to be recorded and acted upon immediately. SEA/SH, GBV and VAC complaints to be reported to the WB with 48 hours.

ESCOP 6 – CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF FOOT BRIDGES					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
Loss of land or use of land; acquisition or removal of legal assets (structures, crops, trees) from area of land to be designated for footbridges	To compensate for losses and ensure that the livelihood of affected person/household is at least restored to pre-project levels	Consult with lease-holders and other stakeholders; Consult with COL and request resumption of land (as per RP); Document agreements with communities	HCC; Community Liaison Officer; COL	HCC - WD PGDO WB	As per the GM in the SEP
Removal of significant or shade trees	To consult with community to identify such trees and avoid removal if possible	Work carefully in such areas; Avoid removal of trees is possible	Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by HCC - WD PGDO	Community consultation
Dust generation; impacts on air quality; nuisance	To reduce impacts on air quality and nuisance; to ensure there is no health risk or inconvenience due to dust generation	Provide adequate protective clothing for workers such as rain/gumboots, masks, hats, gloves etc. Spray water on exposed surfaces during dry periods; If required, install dust screens when working adjacent to residential areas/schools/clinics; Ensure that vehicles carrying materials are either damped down or are covered with tarpaulin or similar;	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly monitoring by HCC - WD PGDO	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately

ESCOP 6 – CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF FOOT BRIDGES					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
		Ensure that any materials being transported by vehicle to the site are not carried in the open			
Pollution of water sources; degradation of water quality in streams and rivers	To avoid contamination/pollution of water sources from activities	Material stockpiles to be stored at least 100m from a waterway; Vehicles will not be permitted to drive in stream or riverbeds and will not be parked adjacent to waterways while delivering materials; Accidental spills to be cleaned up immediately; Run-off from site or activities to be directed to temporary settling basin/sediment trap Scheduling to avoid heavy rainfall periods	Daily visual assessment/ site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group;	Weekly monitoring by HCC - WD PGDO	Consult with local community using water sources to identify problems and remedial actions; Immediate addressing of water quality problems to satisfaction of community
Stone/gravel extraction	To minimise the impacts of sourcing materials from inappropriate locations	Use already identified/approved legitimate quarries or aggregate/gravel sources with valid permit/license, and free from forced labor or child labor. Follow MID's Aggregate Extraction Guidelines, and validation process is required. Consult with resource owners	Inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly monitoring by HCC - WD PGDO	Sign MOU (covering royalties/compensation) with resource owners if new source identified

ESCOP 6 – CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF FOOT BRIDGES					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
		for resources which cannot be sourced from pre-identified/approved sources.			
Erosion of slopes; sedimentation of rivers and streams; scouring of stream/riverbeds and banks; run-off affecting water quality	To control the extent and severity of erosion and/or sedimentation during activities/works	Construct temporary sediment and erosion control structures as required; Complete works in stages/sections and minimise exposed/cleared ground to the extent possible; Keep adjacent vegetation clearance to a minimum; Recover/provide vegetation cover in disturbed areas with native plants Avoid disturbance on steep slopes; Avoid discharging water on unstable or steep slopes; Ensure vehicles drive on tracks; Encourage re-vegetation of slopes following completion of works Shaping/levelling disturbed areas, compact loose soil/materials	Regular site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group; Inspections after heavy rainfall to check for scour, soil erosion or sedimentation	Weekly monitoring by HCC - WD PGDO	Repairs to damaged areas; re-establishment of vegetation; modify damage control measures as required
Inappropriate spoil/waste disposal	To remove and dispose of spoil and waste material	Re-use spoil/cut wherever possible in other activities;	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring)

ESCOP 6 – CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF FOOT BRIDGES					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
	regularly and only to designated areas	Waste and spoil stockpiles to be stored at least 100m from waterways; Protect excavated spoil and waste from erosion by covering and interception drains if left overnight; Rubbish stored in neat/tidy piles awaiting collection; Disposal of rubbish/waste only in approved dump sites in accordance with Project Waste Management Plan		MID-TPPD; HCC - WD PGDO	and acted upon immediately
Safety risks for the public	To avoid safety risks for the community, including children	Make sure that no one from the public, including children, enter the sites where construction is on-going. Install signage and temporary fencing to keep public out of construction area.	Daily site inspections by contractor; community	Weekly inspections by MID-TPPD; HCC - WD PGDO	Record any problems/complaints for subsequent monitoring) and actions
Increase in sexual exploitation and abuse/ sexual harassment (SEA/SH), Gender Based Violence (GBV), or Violence Against Children (VAC)	To avoid SEA/SH, GBV and VAC risks for workers or the community during the works.	Comply with all relevant national laws and legislations. Ensure that workers are well briefed on the SEA/SH, GBV, VAC requirements in the Work Health and Safety Plan.	Weekly monitoring Site supervisor	Weekly monitoring Project Manager	Any problems/complaints to be recorded and acted upon immediately. SEA/SH, GBV and VAC complaints to be

ESCOP 6 – CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF FOOT BRIDGES					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
related to project workforce		Provide separate facilities for female and male workers.			reported to the WB within 48 hours.

ESCOP 7 – SOLAR POWERED LED LIGHTING					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
Pollution or impacts on community from inappropriate disposal wastes	To preserve protect the community from pollution or inappropriate waste disposal	Rubbish stored in neat/tidy piles awaiting collection; No burning or burying of rubbish; Disposal of waste only in approved dump sites	Daily site inspections by supervisor of community group	Weekly monitoring by HCC - PWD PGDO	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately
Health and Safety risks for the installers	To avoid safety risks for the workers during execution of labour-based works	Provide safety gears for the workers to use as/when needed All workers to use basic fall arrest harnesses when working more than 2 metres above ground level.	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by MID-TPPD; HCC - PWD PGDO	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately
Increase in sexual exploitation and abuse/ sexual harassment (SEA/SH), Gender Based Violence (GBV), or Violence Against Children (VAC) related to project workforce	To avoid SEA/SH, GBV and VAC risks for workers or the community during the works.	Comply with all relevant national laws and legislations. Ensure that workers are well briefed on the SEA/SH, GBV, VAC requirements in the Work Health and Safety Plan. Provide separate facilities for female and male workers.	Weekly monitoring Site supervisor	Weekly monitoring Project Manager	Any problems/complaints to be recorded and acted upon immediately. SEA/SH, GBV and VAC complaints to be reported to the WB within 48 hours.
Procurement of solar panels contributes to the	To avoid the procurement of solar panels made with	Screen for and manage this risk as part of the procurement processes.	PMU Once during procurement	WB	Change to suppliers that do not utilise forced or child labour.

ESCOP 7 – SOLAR POWERED LED LIGHTING					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
use of forced and/or child labour.	materials developed using forced and/or child labour	Require suppliers to declare that they do not and will not produce solar panels using materials produced using forced labour.		Once during procurement	

ESCOP 8 – PUBLIC SPACE IMPROVEMENTS AND BEAUTIFICATION					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
Dust generation; impacts on air quality; nuisance from stockpiles of sand and dry cement	To reduce impacts on air quality and nuisance; to ensure there is no health risk or inconvenience due to dust generation	Cover sand and dry cement, especially during dry periods; Ensure that vehicles carrying materials are either damped down or are covered with tarpaulin or similar; Ensure that any materials being transported by vehicle to the site are not carried in the open	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly monitoring by HCC - PWD PGDO	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately
Accidental spillages of wet cement, or cement washings into the drains (and to the coast) during fabrication of paving stones or during concreting of areas	To prevent impacts on water quality and river/stream/coastal fauna (cement is highly toxic to fish and other aquatic animals)	Construct off-site or establish clear separation of concrete batching works from any drainage to the waterway; Avoid spills of cement or disposal of excess mixed cement into waterway; Protect dry cement stocks from wind by covering with tarpaulin	Daily visual assessment/ site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly monitoring by HCC - PWD PGDO	Consult with adjacent users or local community using water sources to identify problems and remedial actions; Immediate addressing of water quality problems to satisfaction of community
Pollution or impacts on community from inappropriate disposal of organic waste	To preserve urban amenity and protect the community from pollution or inappropriate spoil/waste organic material disposal	Rubbish stored in neat/tidy piles awaiting collection; No burning or burying of rubbish; Disposal of waste and organic matter only in approved dump sites	Daily site inspections by supervisor of community group	Weekly monitoring by HCC - PWD PGDO	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately

ESCOP 8 – PUBLIC SPACE IMPROVEMENTS AND BEAUTIFICATION					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
Contamination and health risk from handling of herbicides and pesticides	To avoid exposure to harmful toxins and/or hazardous chemicals	Project will not permit the use of herbicides and other chemicals	Daily inspections by supervisor of community group	Weekly monitoring by HCC - PWD PGDO	Sanctions imposed on contractors or groups using herbicides or chemicals
Inappropriate spoil/waste disposal	To remove and dispose of spoil and waste material regularly and only to designated areas	Re-use spoil/cut wherever possible in other road repair activities; Waste and spoil stockpiles to be stored at least 100m from waterways; Protect excavated spoil and waste from erosion by covering and providing interception drains if left overnight; Rubbish stored in neat/tidy piles awaiting collection; No burning or burying of rubbish; Disposal of rubbish/waste only in approved dump sites	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by MID-TPPD; HCC - PWD PGDO	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately
Safety risks for the workers	To avoid safety risks for the workers during execution of labour-based works, including attacked by insects	Provide safety gears for the workers to use as/when needed Warn the workers avoid approaching/disturbing bees or snakes, etc.	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by MID-TPPD; HCC -PWD PGDO	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately

ESCOP 8 – PUBLIC SPACE IMPROVEMENTS AND BEAUTIFICATION					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
		Ensure that adequate warning signs and sign boards are installed at appropriate locations			
Increase in sexual exploitation and abuse/ sexual harassment (SEA/SH), Gender Based Violence (GBV), or Violence Against Children (VAC) related to project workforce	To avoid SEA/SH, GBV and VAC risks for workers or the community during the works.	Comply with all relevant national laws and legislations. Ensure that workers are well briefed on the SEA/SH, GBV, VAC requirements in the Work Health and Safety Plan. Provide separate facilities for female and male workers.	Weekly monitoring Site supervisor	Weekly monitoring Project Manager	Any problems/complaints to be recorded and acted upon immediately. SEA/SH, GBV and VAC complaints to be reported to the WB within 48 hours.
Climate change and sea-level rise	To mitigate climate change risks and enhance Climate-resilient measures and practice based on the local context	Include climate resilience consideration in all infrastructure sub-projects and sub-project approval processes.	Site supervisor	Project Manager	Check for updated data and incorporate into works planning.

ESCOP 9 – WATERWAY REHABILITATION INCLUDING WASTE REMOVAL					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
Damage to adjacent land or legal structures/trees/crops or natural vegetation due to excavation of drain to specifications	To minimize damage to adjacent land or legal structures/trees/crops and to compensate for damages to legal structures or crops as per the RP	Minimise area of disturbance along drain alignment; Work carefully in areas where structures or crops/trees are adjacent to drain	Contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by HCC - PWD PGDO	Any damages repaired or compensated as per provisions of the RP
Damage to vegetation/crops and siltation of waterways from unplanned spoil disposal	To reduce impacts on water quality and manage spoil disposal; To compensate for damages to crops or productive trees as per the RP	Store spoil in selected place; Protect from erosion by covering and providing interception drains	Daily site inspections by contractor/ supervisor	Weekly monitoring by HCC - PWD PGDO	Any damages repaired or compensated as per provisions of the RP
Dust generation; impacts on air quality; nuisance	To reduce impacts on air quality and nuisance; to ensure there is no health risk or inconvenience due to dust generation	Spray water on exposed surfaces during dry periods; Ensure that vehicles carrying materials are either damped down or are covered with tarpaulin or similar; Ensure that any materials being transported by vehicle to the site are not carried in the open	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly monitoring by HCC - PWD PGDO	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately
Pollution of water sources; degradation	To avoid contamination/pollution	Rubbish stockpiles to be stored at least 100m from a waterway;	Daily visual assessment/ site	Weekly monitoring by HCC - PWD PGDO	Consult with local community using water sources to identify

ESCOP 9 – WATERWAY REHABILITATION INCLUDING WASTE REMOVAL					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
of water quality in streams and rivers	of water sources from activities	Debris (organic material and earth cleaned form drains and culverts) to be stored at least 100m from a waterway; Re-use material where possible; Rubbish trucks will not be permitted to drive in stream or riverbeds and will not be parked adjacent to waterways while collecting rubbish; Accidental spills to be cleaned up immediately Scheduling to avoid heavy rainfall periods	inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group;		problems and remedial actions; Immediate addressing of water quality problems to satisfaction of community
Inappropriate spoil/waste disposal	To remove and dispose of spoil and waste material regularly and only to designated areas	Re-use spoil/cut wherever possible in other road repair activities; Waste and spoil stockpiles to be stored at least 100m from waterways; Protect excavated spoil and waste from erosion by covering and providing interception drains if left overnight; Rubbish stored in neat/tidy piles awaiting collection; No burning or burying of rubbish;	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by MID-TPPD; HCC - PWD PGDO	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately

ESCOP 9 – WATERWAY REHABILITATION INCLUDING WASTE REMOVAL					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
		Disposal of rubbish/waste only in approved dump sites			
Pollution or impacts on community from inappropriate rubbish disposal	To preserve residential amenity and protect the community from pollution or inappropriate rubbish disposal	Rubbish stored in neat/tidy piles awaiting collection; No burning or burying of rubbish; Disposal of rubbish only in approved dump sites	Daily site inspections by supervisor of community group	Weekly monitoring by HCC - WD PGDO	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately
Safety risks for the workers	To avoid safety risks for the workers	Provide protective gears (hats, gloves, boots etc.,) for the workers when working at risky sites	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by MID-TPPD; HCC - PWD PGDO	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately
Increase in sexual exploitation and abuse/ sexual harassment (SEA/SH), Gender Based Violence (GBV), or Violence Against Children (VAC) related to project workforce	To avoid SEA/SH, GBV and VAC risks for workers or the community during the works.	Comply with all relevant national laws and legislations. Ensure that workers are well briefed on the SEA/SH, GBV, VAC requirements in the Work Health and Safety Plan. Provide separate facilities for female and male workers.	Weekly monitoring Site supervisor	Weekly monitoring Project Manager	Any problems/complaints to be recorded and acted upon immediately. SEA/SH, GBV and VAC complaints to be reported to the WB within 48 hours.

ESCOP 10 – WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
Inappropriate spoil/waste disposal	To remove and dispose of spoil and waste material regularly and only to designated areas	Re-use spoil/cut wherever possible in other repair activities; Waste and spoil stockpiles to be stored at least 100m from waterways; Protect excavated spoil and waste from erosion by covering and providing interception drains if left overnight; Rubbish stored in neat/tidy piles awaiting collection; No burning or burying of rubbish; Disposal of rubbish/waste only in approved dump sites or designated areas	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by MID-TPPD; HCC– WD PGDO	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately
Pollution of water sources; degradation of water quality in streams and rivers	To avoid contamination/pollution of water sources from activities	Material stockpiles to be stored at least 100m from a waterway; Vehicles will not be permitted to drive in stream or riverbeds and will not be parked adjacent to waterways while delivering materials; Accidental spills to be cleaned up immediately; Run-off from site or activities to be directed to temporary settling basin/sediment trap; Scheduling to avoid heavy rainfall periods	Daily visual assessment/ site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group;	Weekly monitoring by MID – TPPD;	Consult with local community using water sources to identify problems and remedial actions; Immediate addressing of water quality problems to satisfaction of community

ESCOP 10 – WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
Safety risks for workers and the communities, especially children	To avoid safety risks for the workers during execution of labour-based works To avoid safety risks for transportation means on the roads, and the public surrounding the construction sits	Provide safety gears for the workers to use, such as boots, hats, gloves etc. Ensure that adequate warning signs and sign boards are installed at appropriate locations Ensure that a worker is appointed to direct the traffic as and when needed Keep the land areas for temporary loading materials and wastes minimum Traffic calming methods	Daily site inspections by contractor; Supervisor of community group	Weekly inspections by MID-TPPD; HCC– WD PGDO	Any problems/complaints to be recorded (for subsequent monitoring) and acted upon immediately
Increase in sexual exploitation and abuse/ sexual harassment (SEA/SH), Gender Based Violence (GBV), or Violence Against Children (VAC) related	To avoid SEA/SH, GBV and VAC risks for workers or the community during the works.	Comply with all relevant national laws and legislations. Ensure that workers are well briefed on the SEA/SH, GBV, VAC requirements in the Work Health and Safety Plan. Provide separate facilities for female and male workers.	Weekly monitoring Site supervisor	Weekly monitoring Project Manager	Any problems/complaints to be recorded and acted upon immediately. SEA/SH, GBV and VAC complaints to be reported to the WB within 48 hours.

ESCOP 10 – WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES					
Impact	Objective	Control measures to be implemented - safeguard activities	Monitoring & reporting responsibility		Corrective action
			Doing	Checking	
to project workforce					

Annex V. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Outline

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 E&S Officer may need to develop an ESMP for project activities, which sets out how the environmental and social risks and impacts will be managed through the activity lifecycle.

Any ESMP prepared for Project activities should be prepared with regards to the following project documents:

- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- Labour Management Procedure (LMP)
- Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEP)
- Project Operational Manual (POM)

If an EIA or other permits are determined during project implementation to be required by Solomon Islands, the ESMP can be incorporated into the EIA.

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

Where an ESMP is prepared as part of the environmental and social assessment for Project activities the following outline can be used for guidance on what should be included. This outline can be used for the ESMP to be prepared by the PMU E&S Officer during project implementation.

1. Project Activity Description
   - Concisely describes the proposed project activity and its geographic, environmental, social, and temporal context. Include a location map, site plan, design plans, as appropriate.
2. Current Environmental and Social Conditions
   - Based on current information, describes relevant physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions, including any changes anticipated before the activity commences.
3. Summary of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
   - Refer to Chapter 5 of the ESMF for an assessment of the environmental and social risks identified during the project's preliminary screening. Describe any other environmental and social risks and impacts arising from the activity's specific nature and context, including any potential cumulative impacts.
4. Mitigation Measures
   - The ESMP identifies measures and actions in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy that reduce potentially adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels.
   - The plan will include compensatory measures, if applicable. Specifically, the ESMP:
     i. identifies and summarizes all anticipated adverse environmental and social impacts (including those involving Indigenous Peoples, involuntary resettlement, labour and working conditions, SEA/SH, GBV, VAC, child endangerment, stakeholder engagement and grievance resolution, etc.);
     ii. describes—with technical details—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;
     iii. estimates any potential environmental and social impacts of these measures; and

iv. considers, and is consistent with, other mitigation plans required for the project activity (e.g., for involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, or cultural heritage).

5. Monitoring and Reporting
   - The ESMP identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, with linkages to the impacts assessed in the environmental and social assessment and the mitigation measures described in the ESMP.
   - Specifically, the monitoring section of the ESMP provides (a) a specific 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; and (b) 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.
6. Capacity Development and Training
   - To support timely and effective implementation of environmental and social project components and mitigation measures, the ESMP draws on the environmental and social assessment of the existence, role, and capability of responsible parties on site or at the agency and ministry level.
   - Specifically, the ESMP provides a specific description of institutional arrangements, identifying which party is responsible for carrying out the mitigation and monitoring measures (e.g., for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training).
   - To strengthen environmental and social management capability in the agencies responsible for implementation, the ESMP recommends the establishment or expansion of the parties responsible, the training of staff and any additional measures that may be necessary to support implementation of mitigation measures and any other recommendations of the environmental and social assessment.
7. Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates
   - For all aspects (mitigation, monitoring, and capacity development), the ESMP provides (a) an implementation schedule for measures that must be carried out as part of the project activity, showing phasing and coordination with overall project activity implementation plans; and (b) the capital and recurrent cost estimates and sources of funds for implementing the ESMP. These figures are also integrated into the total activity cost tables.
8. Integration of ESMP with project.

Example Environmental and Social Impact Mitigation Table to be included in ESMP

Key Activities	Potential E&S Impacts (including cumulative impacts)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Parameter to be Monitored. (place, thresholds)	Timeline/Duration of Monitoring	Responsibilities	Oversight	Budget
e.g., Road improvements	Land and/or water pollution from inappropriate disposal of minor volumes of hazardous waste generated e.g., tar, asphalt.	The contractor(s) undertaking works shall at a minimum: • Separate waste asphalt for reuse/recycling wherever possible; • Store hazardous wastes separately from non-hazardous wastes to avoid cross-contamination; • Disposal of hazardous waste only in licensed facilities.	Contractor(s) Waste records	Weekly inspections during construction work.	Contractor(s)	MID – TPPD; HCC – PWD; PGDO; With support from C-PMU E&S Officer	Oversight included in E&S Officer budget Remediation to be included in contractors' budget

Annex VI. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Outline

An Environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) is an instrument to identify and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of a proposed activity, evaluate alternatives, and design appropriate mitigation, management, and monitoring measures.

Any ESIA prepared for Project activities, such as seawalls, should be prepared with regards to the following project documents:

- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- Labour Management Procedure (LMP)
- Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEP)
- Project Operational Manual (POM)

If an EIA permit or other permits are determined during project implementation to be required by Solomon Islands, the requirements of the Solomon Islands EIA (PER/EIA) can be incorporated into the ESIA to be prepared in accordance with the WB ESSs.

The ESIA should be incorporated into the contractors' bidding document and/or contract.

Where an ESIA is prepared as part of the environmental and social assessment for Project activities the following outline can be used for guidance on what should be included:

(a) Executive summary
- Concisely discusses significant findings and recommended actions.

(b) Legal and institutional framework
- Analyses legal and institutional framework for the project.
- Compares the Borrower's existing environmental and social framework and the ESSs and identifies the gaps between them.

(c) Project description
- Concisely describes the proposed project and its geographic, environmental, social, and temporal context, including any offsite investments that may be required (e.g., access raw material), as well as the project's primary suppliers.
- Includes a map of sufficient detail, showing the project site and the area that may be affected by the project's direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts.

(d) Baseline environment description
- Based on current information, describes relevant physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions, including any changes anticipated before the project commences.
- Considers current and proposed development activities within the project area, not directly connected to it.

(e) Environmental and social risks and impact assessment
- Considers all relevant environmental and social risks and impacts of the project, including any potential cumulative impacts. This will include the environmental and social risks and impacts specifically identified in WB ESF standards, and any other environmental and social risks and impacts arising as a consequence of the specific nature and context of the project including child endangerment. Refer to Chapter 5 of the ESMF for an assessment of the environmental and social risks identified during the project's preliminary screening.

(f) Mitigation measures
- Identifies mitigation measures and significant residual negative impacts that cannot be mitigated and, to the extent possible, assess the acceptability of those residual negative impacts.
- Identifies differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the disadvantaged or vulnerable.
- Assesses the feasibility of mitigating the environmental and social impacts; the capital and recurrent costs of proposed mitigation measures, and their suitability under local conditions; the institutional, training, and monitoring requirements for the proposed mitigation measures.

- Specifies issues that do not require further attention, providing the basis for this determination.

(g) Analysis of alternatives
- Systematically compares feasible alternatives to the proposed project site, technology, design, and operation—including the "without project" situation—in terms of their potential environmental and social impacts;
- Assesses the alternatives' feasibility of mitigating the environmental and social impacts; the capital and recurrent costs of alternative mitigation measures, and their suitability under local conditions; the institutional, training, and monitoring requirements for the alternative mitigation measures.
- For each of the alternatives, quantifies the environmental and social impacts to the extent possible, and attaches economic values (where feasible).

(h) Design measures
- Sets out the basis for selecting the project design proposed and specifies the applicable EHSGs, or if the ESHGs are determined to be inapplicable, justifies recommended emission levels and approaches to pollution prevention and abatement that are consistent with GIIP.

(i) Key measures and actions
- Summarizes key measures and actions, the time frame and funding required for the project to meet the requirements of the WB ESF standards.

(j) Appendices
- References—set out the written materials, both published and unpublished, that have been used.
- Record of meetings, consultations, and surveys with stakeholders, including those with affected people and other interested parties. The record specifies the means of such stakeholder engagement that were used to obtain the views of affected people and other interested parties.
- Tables presenting the relevant data referred to or summarized in the main text.
- List of associated reports or plans.
- Glossary, List of Acronyms/Abbreviations

Community Access and Urban Services Enhancement Project II (CAUSE II)

Honiara City Council and Ministry of Infrastructure Development

May 2024 (Final Draft)

Work Health and Safety (WHS) Management Plan

1. Project information

1.1. Use, Purpose & Scope of WHS Management Plan

The CAUSE II Project is committed to providing and maintaining a safe work environment. The purpose of this Work Health and Safety (WHS) Management Plan is to assist CAUSE II project staff to achieve a safe and healthy workplace for all staff, workers, contractors, and subcontractors including community work groups to whom there is a legal and moral duty of care. Further, there is a requirement to ensure that our activities and those of our consultants and subcontractors are conducted in an environmentally and socially responsible manner and in accordance with the Projects Environmental and Social risk management documents[45]. The CAUSE II project has undertaken hazard identification and risk assessment processes and will develop and implement safe working procedures for delivery of all of our services. This document has been adapted and updated from the CAUSE I Work Health and Safety Plan.

1.2. Management and review

- This WHS Management Plan has been developed to outline the project approach to managing work health and safety for CAUSE II activities.
- This plan will be made available to all workers and contractors involved in this project with sufficient time for each individual to read, understand, clarify, ask questions, and accept, prior to commencing works.
- Where language assistance is required for understanding, the project will provide an interpreter to assist in ensuring that all aspects of the Plan are adequately understood.
- A copy of the WHS Management Plan will be readily available in the Project Manager's office for the duration of the project.
- The plan will be reviewed regularly throughout the project and any necessary revisions made will be communicated to those working on the project.

1.3. CAUSE II Project details

Name:	Community Access & Urban Services Enhancement Project II
Address:	CAUSE Project Management Unit (PMU) IBS Monarch Hotel Compound, Tandai Highway
Contact person:	Crisanto Afable Jr.
Work phone:	21173, 21178
Mobile phone:	7584874
Email:	crisafable.ca@gmail.com
Contract number:	
Project Manager signature:	

1.4. CAUSE II Project Insurances – to be updated and retained periodically

Insurance type	Company	Policy number	Expiry date
• Workers Compensation (WC)	•	•	•
• Public Liability (PL)	•	•	•
• Contractor's All Risk	•	•	•

[45] Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Environmental and Social management Plan (ESCP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Labour Management Procedures (LMP)

2. Roles and responsibilities

2.1. CAUSE II Project

Position	WHS responsibilities	Contact details
Project manager	Oversite of all WHS related activities and compliance. Management of the WHS plan.	
Project manager – Activity/sub-project	Oversite of WHS related activities and compliance at the individual project level.	
Works coordinator	Oversite of all WHS related activities and compliance.	
Works supervisors	Oversite of WHS related activities and compliance at the individual project level. Implementation of WHS measures at project sites.	
	Specific responsibility for gender and child safety related WHS considerations.	

2.2. CAUSE II Contractors

Contractors who are engaged in CAUSE II activities are responsible for:

- Fulfilling the duties of PCBU for their own operations.
- Identifying all high-risk construction work associated with their activities and ensuring safe work method statements are developed and implemented.
- Complying with the duties as listed under 'Workers' (see 2.3).
- Following all safety policies and procedures and site rules.
- Complying with this WHS Management Plan.
- Complying with any direction given to them by the Resident Works Supervisor or any other Project staff member with WHS responsibilities.
- Undertaking site-specific induction before starting work and signing off that they have completed this induction.
- Ensuring the workers that they engage also undertake the site-specific induction.
- Ensuring they have the correct tools and equipment, and these are in a serviceable condition for the task.
- Provide all necessary equipment to comply with this WHS plan and protect workers and contractors in line with contractual obligations.

2.3. CAUSE II Workers

All workers on this project (including those employed by contractors) are responsible for:

- Taking reasonable care of their own health and safety.
- Taking reasonable care that their conduct does not adversely affect others.
- Complying with instruction, so far as they are reasonably able.
- Cooperating with reasonable notified policies or procedures.

3. General WHS information

3.1. CAUSE II Project Policy and Solomon Island Law

The Solomon Islands Safety at Work Act (1996) requires employers to provide and maintain a safe working environment for all staff. As part of CAUSE II Project policy, the PIU Office has adopted a proactive approach to health and safety, which encourages everyone to be involved.

All Project staff have a responsibility to ensure safety for themselves, other Project staff, and visitors to the Project Office. This responsibility is backed up and enforced by CAUSE II Project's 10 ESCOP templates, policies and safety legislation (as indicated in the checklist below). This means:

a. Reading the CAUSE Project POM - ESCOP Safety information (to be developed)
b. Using the CAUSE Project ESCOP safety forms and systems.
c. Following instructions from the Project Manager, who is responsible for Health and Safety, and the Management Team.
d. Completing and updating a Job Safety and Environmental Analysis (JSEA) for every activity and sub-project.
e. Ensuring there is an approved ESCOP or ESMP for every subproject and complying with it.
f. Finding out about hazards associated with your job.

The Project Manager should ensure that all relevant legislation and Codes of Practice are followed as below, including additional listed but not ticked as applicable if the context changes.

Relevant legislation	Tick if applicable
• Environment Act 1998 and Regulation 2008	1. ☐
• Safety at Work Act (1996)	2. ☐

3.2. Codes of Practice and other guidance

Relevant Codes of Practice	Tick if applicable
• Confined spaces	3. ☐
• Construction work	4. ☐
• Cranes	5. ☐
• Demolition work	6. ☐
• Excavation work	7. ☐
• First aid in the workplace	8. ☐
• Formwork and falsework	9. ☐
• Hazardous manual tasks	10. ☐
• Housing construction work	11. ☐
• How to manage work health and safety risks	12. ☐
• How to safely manage and control asbestos in the workplace	13. ☐
• How to safely remove asbestos	14. ☐
• Industrial forklifts	15. ☐
• Labelling of workplace hazardous chemicals	16. ☐
• Managing electrical risks at the workplace	17. ☐
• Managing noise and preventing hearing loss at work	18. ☐
• Managing risks of plant in the workplace	19. ☐
• Managing the risks of falls in the workplace	20. ☐
• Managing the work environment and facilities	21. ☐
• Preventing falls in housing construction	22. ☐
• Safe design, manufacture, import and supply of plant	23. ☐
• Safe design structures	24. ☐

Relevant Codes of Practice	Tick if applicable
• Scaffolding	25. ☐
• Tilt-up and pre-cast concrete in building	26. ☐
• Traffic management in workplaces	27. ☐
• Welding processes	28. ☐
• Work health and safety consultation, cooperation and coordination	29. ☐
• Working in the vicinity of overhead and underground electrical lines	30. ☐

Other Standards or guidance	Tick if applicable
•	31. ☐

3.3. WHS policy – clauses to be included in works contracts.

The CAUSE II Project is committed to providing and maintaining a safe work environment. To fulfil this commitment a system of rules, procedures, and practices that encourage continuous improvement of all WHS program elements exists.

It is every employee's and subcontractor's responsibility to manage risk exposure and comply with the WHS rules, procedures and practices.

As an employee or subcontractor, at all times you must safeguard your safety and the safety of fellow personnel by identifying, controlling, and/or eliminating known hazards that can result in personal injury or illness, equipment and property damage, or any other form of manageable loss.

As an employee or worker, you must be aware of and comply with responsibilities under Safety at Work Act (1996), industry and construction standards, including those identified in the WHS site specific safety plan. You must quickly report all unsafe acts or condition to your supervisor(s). Supervisors are responsible for taking immediate action on the problem that arise and ensuring the CAUSE II Project is made aware of unsafe actions or conditions.

Having a safety culture requires the dedication, commitment, involvement, and participation of all employees and subcontractors. Working together allows us to achieve safety quality.

Please sign below to acknowledge your understanding of your responsibilities outlined in this policy.

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Thank you for your compliance with this policy,
PROJECT MANAGER
CAUSE II PROJECT

4. Risk management

4.1. Identifying hazards and managing risks

Hazards will be identified, and risks assessed in a systematic way before the project starts using the hierarchy of control (see 5.2) in conjunction with the risk management form (Appendix 1) that analyses specific risks and responsibility for mitigation and addressing risk factors:

- Developing Safe Work Method Statements (SWMS) to control risks associated with high-risk construction work.
- Using a risk management form to control general construction risks where necessary.
- Ensure safety equipment is in functional condition and is used appropriately. This includes safety gear and specialized safety equipment such as a basic fall arrest harness when working at heights.

Risks will be identified at varying stages throughout the project including:

- Before the purchase or re-order of any chemicals
- When introducing a new task
- When new information is received about tasks, procedures, equipment or chemicals.

All hazards that are identified throughout the project must be reported immediately to the principal contractor.

We will inform our workers of our risk management procedures and ensure they are trained in risk management (see 8).

4.2. Hierarchy of control

All identified risks will be controlled by applying the Hierarchy of Controls as follows:

1 Eliminate

2 Substitute

3 Isolate

4 Engineering controls

5 Administrative controls

6 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Where possible, risks controls that are higher in the order will be the preferred risk control measure and multiple controls may be implemented where necessary.

5. High risk construction work

5.1. High risk construction work

A Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) will be developed in case any construction activities are later introduced or identified during the project. Risks should be assessed as high medium or low with documented mitigation measures and responsibilities and timeframes for action. (See Section 12)

High risk construction work activity	Safe Work Method Statement developed and attached prior to the commencement of works	Responsibility and timeframe
• Refer to listed activities in attached SWMS – Section 12	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•

All completed SWMSs from section 10 will be collected and filed electronically in a secure manner that is password protected, backed up regularly and date stamped.

The SWMS will be reviewed where:

- There is a need to change the method of carrying out of the high-risk construction work.
- T risk has been identified that is not included and managed within a SWMS.

5.2. Licenses for high-risk work

All workers undertaking high risk work are required to be licenced to conduct such activities and the below registry of license holders must be kept up to date.

Licence holder name	Type of licence	Expiry date
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•

5.3. Asbestos

In cases where works include the handling of asbestos, the Resident Works supervisor will ensure:

- All workers understand Project procedures for asbestos and follow correct removal processes.
- All workers are trained and use the appropriate PPE.
- Licenced asbestos removalists are always used for removal of asbestos quantities greater than 10 square metres or where any amount of asbestos to be removed is friable.
- The correct signage and controls are in place before any removal of asbestos commences.
- The asbestos is double-wrapped and disposed of correctly.

6. Emergency and incident response

6.1. Emergency preparedness

Resident Works Supervisors are responsible for ensuring the below process is followed to ensure all individuals involved in CAUSE II activities are prepared for an emergency:

- Site-specific emergency and evacuation procedures and assembly points are included in induction processes for all workers as per the induction checklist.
- Emergency procedures, evacuation procedures (including assembly points) and emergency contact numbers are displayed in the site office and other visible locations.
- Fire extinguishers are checked and marked as operational at the beginning of the project and every six-months after that.

6.2. Emergency Evacuation Procedure

In the event of a fire or similar emergency that prompts a site evacuation:

- All individuals must stop work immediately and vacate the workplace.
- Impacted workers must notify the Resident Works Supervisor.
- The Resident Works Supervisor must call emergency services on 999 from a mobile phone. Other emergency numbers are on display in the site office. If the Resident Works Supervisor is unable to call, then the head contractor should call.
- All individuals must assemble in the nominated assembly points until further instructions are received from the principal contractor or emergency services personnel.

6.3. Emergency meeting point

The emergency meeting point will be assigned by the Resident Works Supervisor at each site.

6.4. Emergency contact list for the site

The emergency contact lists for each project location are provided in Appendix 1.

Emergency contact details must be collected from all workers and contractors on the sign-in register in the following format.

Worker.	Name:	
Emergency contact.	Name:	Contact number:

6.5. Incident procedure

In the case of an incident at a CAUSE II project site, the procedure is:

- The principal contractor must be immediately notified by the works supervisor/team leader.
- The scene of the incident should not be disturbed unless it is to assist an injured individual.
- The principal contractor must notify the Resident Works Supervisor and Workplace Standards if the incident falls into one of the notifiable incidents' categories in section 7.4.
- Emergency Services should be contacted if required.
- The emergency contacts of involved workers/contractors should be contacted if required.

The principal contactor must record details of the incident on an incident report form that provides information of the event, its causes, the timing and issues occurred, the people involved, including the signature of the authorized supervisor and proposed remedial action. Then documentation must be made of the timing and completion of the remedial action, results achieved and level of satisfaction of the persons involved with the resolution of the issue.

6.6. Notifiable incidents

The following incidents must be reported to CAUSE II senior management for appropriate action with relevant authorities within 24 hours:

- The death of an individual at a CAUSE II project site.
- An incident requiring hospitalisation.
- A serious injury or illness of a person.
- Any COVID-related symptoms.
- Sexual Exploitation or Abuse, Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH).
- Gender Based Violence (GBV).
- Violence against children (VAC).

6.7. Reporting Notifiable Incidents

In the event of a notifiable incident, The Works Supervisor must:

- Notify Workplace Standards by the quickest means possible. The number for Workplace Standards on the emergency contact list in Appendix 2.
- File an Incident Notification Form to Workplace Standards (Appendix 3) as soon as possible following the incident (must be within 48 hours)
- Not disturb the site (unless to assist an injured individual) until given clearance by the principal contractor who will take advice from Workplace Standards.
- Confirm the reporting requirements of Workplace Standards and the Local Police Station
- Only give permission to disturb the site when notified by Workplace Standards that a formal investigation is not required or secure the site in the event that a formal investigation is required.
- Incident Notification Forms must be collected and filed electronically in date order in a secure manner that is password protected, backed up regularly and date stamped.

6.8. First aid

It is the responsibility of the CAUSE II Project to:

- Make available adequate first aid equipment at all sub-project sites.
- Ensure trained first aid personnel are available at all sites whenever activities are being conducted.

If anyone becomes aware that an item of first aid is out of stock or out of date, they are to notify the Resident Supervisors immediately.

In the event of a person being injured, trained first aid personnel should:

- Stabilise the person and administer first aid.
- Phone an ambulance (depending on the extent of the injuries).
- If emergency services are called, notify the Works Supervisor immediately. In all other circumstances notify the Works Supervisor as soon as practicable.

7. Induction and training

7.1. Worker induction

The Works Supervisor will work with community Work groups to ensure a site-specific induction is provided for all workers before starting work.

This induction must outline:

- the expectations outlined in this WHS Management Plan, including all policies and procedures.
- Site specific emergency and evacuation procedures and assembly points
- the site rules.
- the facilities
- any site-specific hazards
- high risk construction work activities
- Acknowledgement by all workers of understanding this WHS plan (form in section 3.3)

7.2. Worker training

All community group workers engaged for this project will be trained on Safety at Work and Handling of Tools.

The Works Supervisor will:

- Ensure workers are trained and competent for the work to be carried out.
- Ensure workers are trained to deal with any risks associated with the work and understand the control measures in place.
- Ensure all workers have had relevant certified training (or other appropriate training from another jurisdiction).
- Ensure on-site training and supervision is provided.
- Organise external training for specific tasks where required.
- Seek high risk licences for all high-risk work and maintain a register of licences.
- Communicate with other sub-contractors to ensure their workers are appropriately trained and competent.

8. Consultation and communication

8.1. Consultation

CAUSE II Management and Works Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that all workers and contractors are consulted on WHS issues for this project:

- At toolbox meetings where anyone can raise issues for discussion.
- Informally during the planning of activities.
- When changes to workplace arrangements could affect the health and safety of workers.
- During investigations into any incident to establish details of the incident or to formulate corrective action to prevent the incident re-occurring.

All contractors and suppliers will be consulted on WHS issues associated with any products or services provided for the contract:

- During the negotiation phase before agreeing on the work requirements.
- Before starting any contractor operations.
- When any changes to workplace arrangements occur that could affect the health and safety of the contractors or affect their work procedures.

8.2. Communication

All workers and other contractors will be provided with this WHS Management Plan before starting work on the project. Contractors are expected to make their workers aware of all WHS requirements.

Relevant WHS information will be communicated to all project stakeholders by:

- Induction.
- Pre-work meetings (conducted on a daily basis) to discuss the plan for the day and cover any new or potential hazards and risks that may arise or are expected (i.e., deliveries, other area users, etc.) and to ensure everyone is ‘fit for work’.
- Toolbox meetings (to be conducted on a weekly basis).
- Incident reports and outcomes.
- Distributing safety alerts or guidance material about industry specific hazards/incidents.

8.3. Disciplinary procedures

In any case of non-compliance with this plan, the following process will apply:

- **First violation:** verbal warning (and advise contractor if it involves their worker/s).
- **Second violation:** written notification (and advise contractor if it involves their worker/s).
- **Third violation:** complete removal/suspension from the project.

In the case of a serious breach of safety, workers can be immediately dismissed or removed from the site without notice.

9. Site safety procedures

9.1. Site rules

A copy of the below site rules is to be displayed in the site office.

The below rules must be followed by all workers and contractors.

- Comply with reasonable direction from the Works supervisor on site.
- Comply with the WHS Management Plan and other relevant plans, policies and procedures.

- All workers and contractors must complete a site safety induction prior to starting work.
- Do not walk-through barricaded areas.
- Always keep work areas clean and tidy.
- No smoking anywhere on site.
- No fighting, bullying or aggressive behaviour.
- Use PPE in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and were directed by the Works Supervisor and in accordance with site signage.
- No illegal drugs or other substances are permitted on site or are to be consumed on site. If you are required to take strong prescription medication that warns against driving or using machinery, you must advise the Resident Works Supervisor.
- Report any incidents, dangerous events, serious bodily injuries, child endangerment issues, or work-caused illnesses to the Works Supervisor.
- Maintain all site amenities in a clean, tidy and hygienic state.
- Always follow safe lifting procedures.
- Place all rubbish in bins provided.
- Comply with all requirements of the Waste Management Plan, including appropriate disposal of health-related waste.
- Report any symptoms of illness to the Resident Works Supervisor immediately.

9.2. Site amenities

Works supervisors must ensure that the following facilities are available prior to commencement of work.

- Toilets – (Portable Loo).
- Hygienic hand washing facilities and suitable antiseptic soap,
- Adequate drinking water.
- All workers are to have good hygiene standards and clean up after themselves.
- A makeshift shelter which will be the site office will provide shelter for lunch breaks and tea/water breaks.

9.3. Site security

The CAUSE II Project will, so far as reasonably practicable, secure the CAUSE II offices and work sites by:

- Keeping the facilities secure during the project.
- Erecting a fence to prevent unauthorised access if required.
- Locking gates to the site outside normal hours of operation.
- Provide security on site during after-hours.
- Carry out community consultation for local people to look after the project site.

Workers and contractors are expected to keep the site secure, for example by closing or locking gates and minimising unauthorised access.

9.4. Site signage

At a minimum, the following signs will be displayed on the entrance to the site:

- The CAUSE II Project name, contact details of Supervisor and after-hours telephone number.
- The location of the site office.
- Signs encouraging safe work practice should be displayed at project sites, both for the information of workers and also of community members who will assist in encouraging safe work practices.

The principal contractor will also display:

- A sign board that displays all the details of the construction including proposed design
- Ensure all signage is clearly visible from outside the workplace and the work area where the construction project is being undertaken.

9.5. Personal protective equipment

It is the responsibility of the CAUSE II Project to provide the required PPE to workers at the workplace, unless the PPE has been provided by another contractor. All workers and contractors will be trained in the correct usage of PPE.

The person providing the PPE must:

- Ensure that the PPE is suitable for the nature of the work and any hazards associated with the work.
- Ensure that the PPE is a suitable size and fit and reasonably comfortable for the worker who is to use or wear it.
- Ensure that the PPE is maintained, repaired or replaced so that it continues to minimise risk to the worker who uses it, including by:
    - ensuring it is clean and hygienic.
    - ensuring it is in good working order.
    - ensuring it is used or worn by the worker, so far as is reasonably practicable.
- Provide workers with information, training and instruction in the proper use, wearing, storage and maintenance of PPE.
- Ensure that any other person at the workplace (such as homeowners, clients or inspectors) is appropriately provided with PPE to wear as required.

Figure 1: Personnel Protective Gear Signage

Workers must:

- Follow all instructions to wear and use PPE.
- Take reasonable care of PPE.
- PPE will include High Visibility Vests, Hand Gloves, Helmets, Gumboots, steel capped boots.
- Use of Basic fall arrest harness where required.

10. Public Health and Safety

10.1. Public Health and Safety

The CAUSE II Project is responsible for adequate protection to the general public in the vicinity of the work site, including advance notice of commencement of works, installing safety barriers and signage or marking of the work areas. Members of the public are not allowed to enter construction sites without a permit. Visitors including Contractor officials will have to seek prior approvals in writing before such visits can be made. This is to avoid exposure to accidents, movements of machineries and transportation of materials. Site supervisors need to ensure that the risk management aspects of the plan are fully implemented and documented.

Works Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that Project activities are undertaken so as to minimise the risk of transmission of any illness or other risks to public health. As such, the Works Supervisor will assess the symptoms and if COVID-19 symptoms, the worker will be directed to attend a COVID-19 testing site and required to self-isolate.

10.2. Managing construction hazards specified in the Regulations

Falls from heights

Risks associated with falls from heights will be managed by:

- ensuring that where practicable, any work involving the risk of a fall is undertaken on the ground or on a solid construction (such as an elevated work platform)
- where this is not practicable, providing a fall prevention device such as secure fencing, edge protection, working platforms and/or covers.
- where this is not practicable, providing a work positioning system such as plant or a structure (other than a temporary work platform) that enables a person to be positioned and safely supported.
- where this is not practicable, the CAUSE II project will provide a fall arrest system such as a safety harness system.
- Workers will be trained in emergency procedures for fall arrest systems.

When undertaking work involving the risk of a fall from height, workers must:

- follow all instructions.
- work with a buddy when using a ladder.
- only use approved work platforms

Falling objects

Where practical, adequate protection will be provided against the risk of falling objects through the use of control measures such as barrier screen, toe-boards and by storing and stacking materials safely.

Where this is not possible, a risk assessment must be undertaken, and appropriate control measures implemented to manage the risk of injuries from falling objects.

Demolition work

If demolition work is envisaged, specific plans are required to ensure the environment will not be adversely affected by the demolition works.

The materials of demolition need to be checked, prior to work to ensure that no toxic materials will be disturbed. Any such materials may require specialist handling for correct disposal.

The process of demolition will require risk assessment to identify the most appropriate process for demolition and assess the likelihood of debris spread during the process to ensure that workers and the general public are kept safe. This may include removing all personnel from the area.

Excavation work/trenching

Anyone undertaking excavation work must not start work unless they have:

- identified the presence of any underground services that may be affected by their works.
- implemented control measures to avoid direct or inadvertent contact with underground services.
- pothole dug (by hand) to expose existing services before any mechanical excavation near the services.

Any issues must be reported to the principal contractor.

Safe Work Method Statements (SWMS) are included in this WHS plan for trenches of at least 1.5 metres. Workers must be familiar with and implement the control measures in the SWMS.

Work near overhead or underground essential services

The CAUSE II project will ensure that no one comes within an unsafe distance of an overhead or underground power line.

If maintaining a safe distance is not reasonably practical, the CAUSE II project will:

- assess the risk associated with the proposed work.
- implement control measures consistent with the risk assessment.
- contact and consult with the local essential service provided.

For work near overhead power lines up to and including 133kV:

- work is not permitted within 3 metres of overhead power lines.
- the principal contractor (or contractor in charge of the work) must have written authority from the electrical supply authority to work within the “no go” (exclusion) zone.
- if using plant or equipment within 3 to 6.4 metres of overhead power lines ensure you have a safety observer.

For work near overhead power lines of greater than 133kV:

- work is not permitted within 8 metres of overhead power lines.
- the principal contractor (or contractor in charge of the work) must have written authority from the electrical supply authority to work within the “no go” (exclusion) zone.
- if using plant or equipment within 8 to 10 metres of overhead power lines ensure you have a safety observer.

For excavation work near underground essential services:

- take all reasonable steps to obtain current underground essential services information before directing or allowing the excavation work to start.
- provide this information to any person engaged to carry out the excavation work.
- consider this information when carrying out, directing, or allowing the carrying out of the excavation work.
- ensure this information is available for inspection.

Electrical

Power supplied to the site must only come from:

- an electricity distributer main
- an existing switchboard permanently installed at the premises.
- a compliant low voltage generator
- a compliant inverter.

Switchboards and distribution boards used on site must:

- be of robust construction and materials capable of withstanding damage from the weather and other environmental and site influences (IP23 minimum rating)
- be securely attached to a post, pole, wall or other structure unless it is of a stable freestanding design able to withstand external forces likely to be present.
- incorporate suitable support and protection for flexible cords and cables and prevent mechanical strain to the cable connections inside the board.
- always protect all live parts.
- be individually distinguished by numbers, letters or a combination of both (where multiple boards are present).

Flexible cords used on construction sites must be rated heavy duty.
To avoid confusion with individual earthing conductors, green sheathed flexible power cords must not be used on site.

Flexible cords must be either protected by a suitable enclosure or barrier (flexible or rigid conduit) or located where they are not subjected to mechanical damage, damage by liquids or high temperature (elevated on stands or hung from nonconductive support brackets).

We will ensure our cords do not exceed the maximum length as stated in the Table below:

Rated current	Conductor size	Maximum length in metres
10amp	1.5mm 2.5mm 4.0mm	35 60 100
15/16 amp	1.5m 2.5m 4.0mm	25 40 65
20 amp	2.5mm 4.0m 6.0mm	30 50 75

The CAUSE II Project must:

- maintain an in-service inspection and test regime for all portable electrical leads, tools and earth leakage devices.
- ensure that after the equipment has been inspected and tested, it will be fitted with a durable, non-reusable, non-metallic tag. The tag will include the name of the person or company who performed the test and the test and re-test date.

- Record all inspections, tests, repairs and faults related to all electrical equipment in a testing and tagging register.
- Inspect, test and tag RCDs and portable equipment every 3 months.
- Record new electrical equipment in the register and conduct in-service testing within the first three months.
- Remove any damaged electrical equipment reported by workers from service and either repair or replace and then inspect and test the equipment.

Workers must:

- conduct an RCD push button test after connection to a socket and before connection to equipment at least once a day.
- Report any damaged electrical equipment to the principal contractor.

Plant

To ensure all plant used complies with the requirements of the WHS Regulations:

- only use plant for the purpose for which it was designed.
- use all health and safety features and warning devices on plant.
- follow all information, training and instruction provided.
- guarding must be permanently fixed and is not permitted to be removed.
- no person other than the operator may ride on the plant unless the person is provided with a level of protection that is equivalent to that provided to the operator.

It is the responsibility of the CAUSE II project to ensure that:

- all plant is regularly maintained, inspected and tested by a relevant competent person.
- the plant has a warning device that will warn persons who may be at risk from the movement of the plant.
- all plant that lifts or suspends loads is specifically designed to lift or suspend that load.

Scaffolds

The CAUSE II project will ensure:

- that all scaffold is erected by a competent person with a high-risk licence for above 4 metres.
- that before the scaffold is used, the competent person has advised (in writing) that it is safe.
- that scaffolding is inspected by a competent person:
    - before use of the scaffold is resumed after an incident occurs that may reasonably be expected to affect the stability of the scaffold.
    - before use of the scaffold is resumed after repairs.
    - at least every 30 days.
- that, if an inspection indicates that any scaffold or its supporting structure creates a risk to health or safety:
    - any necessary repairs, alterations and additions will be made or carried out by a competent person.
    - the scaffold and its supporting structure will be inspected again by a competent person before use of the scaffold is resumed.

Workers must:

- not use incomplete scaffolding.
- Use a basic fall arrest harness as instructed when required.
- report any scaffolding issues to the principal contractor.
- comply with the directions of any tags attached to the scaffold.

The Resident Works Supervisor will prevent unauthorised access to the scaffold by removing ladders where there is no site fencing.

10.3. Managing other construction hazards

Traffic Management

The hazards associated with traffic management will be managed by ensuring traffic controls at work sites are installed in accordance with the *Royal Solomon Islands Police Force standards. Manual of uniform traffic control devices, Part 3: Traffic control for works on roads (The Standards).* The workers involved in installing and managing traffic control at work sites must understand the requirements of the Standards and be appropriately trained and qualified in its use.

It is the responsibility of the CAUSE II project to ensure workers are trained in the development of traffic management plans in situations where such plans may be implemented.

Ladder safety

Hazards associated with ladders will be managed by:

- using ladders according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- only allowing one person at a time on a ladder.
- performing all work from a ladder while facing the ladder.
- not setting up ladders on scaffolds or elevated work platforms to gain extra height.
- Ensuring there are two people present when ladders are being used.

Manual handling

Hazards associated with manual handling will be managed by:

- ensuring all users are trained in and follow good manual handling practices.
- assessing risk assessments.
- providing mechanical lifting aids where applicable.

Slips, trips and falls

Hazards associated with slips, trips and falls will be managed by:

- using a slip, trips and falls checklist as required (see Appendix 4)
- checking for hazards that could cause someone to slip, trip or fall by doing a visual check.
- ensuring workers keep the site tidy as part of the written site rules.

Hand operated and power tool use

Hazards associated with hand operated and power tool use will be managed by:

- regularly checking all tools to ensure they are in a safe working order.
- recording all electrical tools in a tag and testing register.
- testing and tagging electrical tools every 3 months.
- communicating any issues identified with power tools to workers through a toolbox meeting.
- tagging and removing any unsafe tools from service.

Before using power tools, workers must ensure:

- electrical connections are secure.
- electricity supply is through an RCD.

- safety guards are in position.
- the machine is switched off before activating the electricity supply.
- appropriate PPE is used as required by manufacturer's guidelines or as guided by the Resident Works Supervisor.
- Any issues with power tools are reported to the principal contractor.

Sun safety

All persons on site should:

- wear adequate clothing (e.g., hats) and other protection methods (e.g., sunscreen) to protect themselves from the effects of working while exposed to UV rays.
- manage working in the sun to avoid dehydration and heat stress related illnesses.
- wear sunglasses on very hot sunny days for eye protection.

It is the responsibility of the CAUSE II project to provide safe drinking water and amenities to allow workers to stay hydrated while working outside.

10.4. Work around water

Hazards associated with works being conducted around water will be managed by:

- Ensuring all workers can swim or provided with adequate equipment (e.g., life jacket)
- Ensuring there is a capable swimmer on all sites trained in water rescues.
- Ensuring there is an emergency plan in place which includes the provision of medical assistance in the case of an incident involving water.
- Ensuring only qualified divers are contracted to complete underwater works.

ADD TO, DELETE OR ADAPT THE INFORMATION IN THIS TEMPLATE TO SUIT YOUR OWN PROJECT
For more information refer to *Your guide to managing safety in housing and construction – Part A Guidance*

11. Safe Work Method Statements (SWMS)

This section of the plan includes templates for Safe Work Method Statements for all high-risk construction work to be completed for each sub-project.

11.1. SWMS

All work shall be performed in accordance with this safe work method statement (SWMS). This SWMS will be kept and be available for inspection until the high-risk construction work to which this SWMS relates is completed. If a notifiable incident occurs in relation to the high-risk construction work in this SWMS, the SWMS must be kept for at least two (2) years from the date of the notifiable incident.

PROJECT:	COMMUNITY ACCESS & URBAN SERVICES ENHANCEMENT PROJECT II, HONIARA	**Project Implementation Unit (PIU)**	
Works Manager:		**Date SWMS provided to PIU:**	
Work Activity:		**Workplace Location:**	

High risk construction work:
☒ Risk of a person falling more than 2 metres
☒ Work on, in or adjacent to a road, domestic shipping loading/unloading, existing market area in use by traffic other than pedestrians
☒ Work in an area with movement of powered mobile plant
☒ Work in or near water/sea that involves a risk of drowning
☒ Diving work

Person responsible for ensuring compliance with SWMS:		Date SWMS received:	Click here to enter a date.
What measures are in place to ensure compliance with the SWMS?			
Person responsible for reviewing SWMS control measures:		Date SWMS received by reviewer:	Click here to enter a date.
How will the SWMS control measures be reviewed?	Click here to enter text.		
Review date:	Click here to enter a date.	Reviewer's signature:	

ADD TO, DELETE OR ADAPT THE INFORMATION IN THIS TEMPLATE TO SUIT YOUR OWN PROJECT
For more information refer to *Your guide to managing safety in housing and construction – Part A Guidance*

What are the tasks involved?	What are the hazards and risks?	What are the control measures?
List the work tasks in a logical order	Identify the hazards and risks that may cause harm to workers or the public	Describe what will be done to control the risk. What will you do to make the activity as safe as possible?
➢	➢	➢
➢	➢	➢
➢	➢	➢

Name of Workers	Worker signature(s)
Foreman	
Group Team Leader	
Assistant Team Leader	
Assistant Team Leader	
Date SWMS received by workers	Click here to enter a date.

ADD TO, DELETE OR ADAPT THE INFORMATION IN THIS TEMPLATE TO SUIT YOUR OWN PROJECT
For more information refer to *Your guide to managing safety in housing and construction – Part A Guidance*

11.2. SWMS

All work shall be performed in accordance with this safe work method statement (SWMS). This SWMS will be kept and be available for inspection until the high-risk construction work to which this SWMS relates is completed. If a notifiable incident occurs in relation to the high-risk construction work in this SWMS, the SWMS must be kept for at least 2 years from the date of the notifiable incident.

PROJECT:	COMMUNITY ACCESS & URBAN SERVICES ENHANCEMENT PROJECT II, HONIARA	Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	
Works Manager:		Date SWMS provided to PIU:	
Work Activity:		Workplace Location:	

High risk construction work:
☒ Risk of a person falling more than 2 metres
☒ Work on, in or adjacent to a road, domestic shipping loading/unloading, existing market area in use by traffic other than pedestrians
☒ Work in an area with movement of powered mobile plant

Person responsible for ensuring compliance with SWMS:		Date SWMS received:	Click here to enter a date.
What measures are in place to ensure compliance with the SWMS?			
Person responsible for reviewing SWMS control measures:		Date SWMS received by reviewer:	Click here to enter a date.
How will the SWMS control measures be reviewed?			
Review date:	Click here to enter a date.	Reviewer's signature:	

What are the tasks involved?	What are the hazards and risks?	What are the control measures?
List the work tasks in a logical order	Identify the hazards and risks that may cause harm to workers or the public	Describe what will be done to control the risk. What will you do to make the activity as safe as possible?
➢	➢	➢
➢	➢	➢

Name of Workers	Worker signature(s)
Foreman	
Group Team Leader	

ADD TO, DELETE OR ADAPT THE INFORMATION IN THIS TEMPLATE TO SUIT YOUR OWN PROJECT
For more information refer to *Your guide to managing safety in housing and construction – Part A Guidance*

Name of Workers	Worker signature(s)
Foreman	
Assistant Team Leader	
Assistant Team Leader	
Date SWMS received by workers	Click here to enter a date.

Appendices

Appendix 1. Risk Management Form

COMMUNITY ACCESS AND URBAN SERVICES ENHANCEMENT II (CAUSE II)
Risk Management and Assessment Form

Subproject Name:

_____

Work Site Location:

_____

Name of Group Leader / Contractor's Representative:

_____ Mobile Phone No.: _____

Work Start Date: _____ End Date: _____

Prepared By: _____ (RWS, WC, or WS), Date Prepared: _____

Submitted To: _____ (National Engineer & Project Manager)

Potential Hazard	Who is at Risk?	Existing Control Measures	Risk Rating (Low/Medium/High)	Preventative Measures	Responsibilities

Risk Matrix

Likelihood		Very Likely	Likely	Unlikely	Very Unlikely
Consequences	Fatality	High	High	High	Medium
	Major Injuries	High	High	Medium	Medium
	Minor Injuries	High	Medium	Medium	Low
	Negligible Injuries	Medium	Medium	Low	Low

Appendix 2. Emergency Services Contact Details

EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS - MUNDA	
NATIONAL INFORMATION	
Ambulance/Police	999
Fire service	911
Work Standards	61335
NOTE: (both numbers are accessible while mobile keypads are locked)	
LOCAL INFORMATION	
Police Station	62114
Health Centre: Hellena Goldie Hospital	62112
Solomon Power Emergency	62191
Solomon Water Emergency	61044
INTERNAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project Manager:	7471358
CAUSE PMU	21173
SITE SPECIFIC	
Resident Site Supervisor 1:	7129555
Resident Site Supervisor 2:	7986410

EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS - NORO	
NATIONAL INFORMATION	
Ambulance/Police	999
Fire service	911
Work Standards	61335
NOTE: (both numbers are accessible while mobile keypads are locked)	
LOCAL INFORMATION - **NORO**	
Police Station	61005
Health Centre	
Solomon Power Emergency	61049
Solomon Water Emergency	61044
INTERNAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project Manager:	7584874
CAUSE PMU	21173
SITE SPECIFIC	
Resident Site Supervisor 1:	7129555
Resident Site Supervisor 2:	7986410

EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS - GIZO	
NATIONAL INFORMATION	
Ambulance/Police	999
Fire service	911
Work Standards	61335
NOTE: (both numbers are accessible while mobile keypads are locked)	
LOCAL INFORMATION - **GIZO**	
Police Station	60999
Health Centre	60224
Solomon Power Emergency	60146
Solomon Water Emergency	
INTERNAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project Manager:	7897658
CAUSE PMU	21173

SITE SPECIFIC	
Resident Site Supervisor 1:	7564978
Resident Site Supervisor 2:	7900465
EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS - AUKI	
NATIONAL INFORMATION	
Ambulance/Police	999
Fire service	911
Work Standards	61335
NOTE: (both numbers are accessible while mobile keypads are locked)	
LOCAL INFORMATION - **AUKI**	
Police Station	40132
Health Centre	40275
Solomon Power Emergency	40114
Solomon Water Emergency	40324
INTERNAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project Manager:	7945727
CAUSE PMU	21173
SITE SPECIFIC	
Resident Site Supervisor 1:	7893672
Resident Site Supervisor 2:	7491454

EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS - HONIARA	
NATIONAL INFORMATION	
Ambulance/Police	999
Fire service	911
Work Standards	21173 / 61335
NOTE: (both numbers are accessible while mobile keypads are locked)	
LOCAL INFORMATION - **HONIARA**	
Police Station	23800
Health Centre	23600
Solomon Power Emergency	166
Solomon Water Emergency	23985
INTERNAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project Manager:	7584874 / 7972698
SITE SPECIFIC	
Resident Site Supervisor 1:	7763932
Resident Site Supervisor 2:	7773957

EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS - GUADALCANAL	
NATIONAL INFORMATION	
Ambulance/Police	999
Fire service	911
Work Standards	21173 / 61335
NOTE: (both numbers are accessible while mobile keypads are locked)	
LOCAL INFORMATION - **GUDALCANAL**	
Police Station	36111
Health Centre	23600
Solomon Power Emergency	166
Solomon Water Emergency	23985
INTERNAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project Manager:	7584874
SITE SPECIFIC	

Resident Site Supervisor 1:	7763932
Resident Site Supervisor 2:	7773957

Appendix 3. Notifiable Incident Form

COMMUNITY ACCESS AND URBAN SERVICES ENHANCEMENT II (CAUSE II)
Notification / Incident Report Form

Subproject Name: _____

Work Site Location: _____

Name of Group Leader / Contractor's Representative: _____

Mobile Phone No.: _____

Prepared By: _____(RWS, WC, or WS), Date Prepared: _____

Submitted To: _____ (National Engineer & Project Manager)

DOCUMENT WORKPLACE INCIDENTS AND INJURIES USING THE FRONT AND BACK OF THIS REPORT

Name (Affected Individual):	Date:
Time:	Site/Location of Event:
Name/s of other persons involved:	Name & Phone No. (Person Filling Out Report):

Incident Type:

- ☐ Injury – First Aid
- ☐ Injury – Medical/Emergency Treatment
- ☐ Property Damage
- ☐ Equipment Failure
- ☐ Theft
- ☐ SEA/SH, GBV, Child Endangerment, VAC
- ☐ Others/Specify: _____

Emergency Services or Police Called? Y / N.
Reason Why/Why Not:

_____

_____

Incident Description: (Include all events that led up to the incident and resolution efforts following the incident.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

Appendix 4. Slips, Trips and Falls Checklist

COMMUNITY ACCESS AND URBAN SERVICES ENHANCEMENT II (CAUSE II)
SLIPS, TRIPS, AND FALLS CHECKLIST

Common Causes of Slips are:

- ☐ Wet or oily surfaces
- ☐ Weather hazards
- ☐ Loose rugs or mats
- ☐ Walking surfaces with unequal traction

Common Causes of Trips are:

- ☐ Obstructed view
- ☐ Poor lighting
- ☐ Clutter
- ☐ Wrinkled carpets
- ☐ Uncovered cables
- ☐ Open drawers
- ☐ Uneven walking surfaces

Falls from an elevation commonly occur from height due to:

- ☐ Ladders
- ☐ Roofs
- ☐ Down Stairs
- ☐ Jumping to a lower level

How to prevent falls due to slips and trips?

- ✓ Practice good housekeeping.
- ✓ Wear proper footwear for the environment / hazards. Ensure they fit properly.
- ✓ Inspect floors and walkways.
- ✓ Ensure adequate lighting and do not block your vision.
- ✓ Use and maintain proper fall protection.
- ✓ Use precautions on wet / slippery surfaces
    - Take your time
    - Pay attention to where you are going
    - Adjust your stride, keep feet pointed slightly outward
    - Make wide turns at the corners

COMMUNITY ACCESS AND URBAN SERVICES ENHANCEMENT PROJECT II (CAUSE II)

WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

May 2024 (Final Draft)

Honiara, Solomon Islands

1. PURPOSE

Project activities such as road rehabilitation and upgrades may produce waste that can negatively impact the environment and public health if it is not stored and disposed of correctly. This plan's main aim is to limit and manage waste generated by the Community Access and Urban Services Enhancement II (CAUSE II) project, both at the Project Management Unit (PMU) premises and at all work sites.

Every effort will be made to limit, segregate, sort, collect and properly dispose of waste generated by the Project.

The CAUSE PMU established this Plan to clearly define the minimum practices which are to be employed to ensure waste is managed properly based on type and to ensure compliance with the CAUSE II environmental and social safeguards and to safeguard the rights of workers in line with Solomon Island Labour Management Practices and the Project Labour Management Procedures (LMP).

This document has been adapted and updated from the CAUSE Waste Management Plan to be relevant for CAUSE II activities.

2. SCOPE

The scope of the waste management plan covers all activities by the Project and its integration with all staff and other stakeholders and the environment at large.

3. MANAGEMENT OF WASTE

The preferred waste management hierarchy and principles for achieving good waste management for the Project is as follows:

1. Waste prevention (prevention at source);
2. Waste reduction (avoid using unnecessary material on the projects);
3. Waste re-use (re-use material and reduce disposing);
4. Waste recycling (recycle material such as cans, bottles, etc.); and
5. Waste disposal (disposal at an approved and licensed landfill.)

As far as is reasonably practicable, waste management and waste minimization will be practiced through the waste management hierarchy approach (where 1 is the most favored option and 6 is the least favored option):

1. **Prevention** - Waste prevention at source. All units must plan activities to avoid the generation of waste.

To avoid the generation of waste, CAUSE II staff will where possible:

- Carefully estimate and order the required quantities of supplies, to avoid unnecessary excess and wastage.
- Avoid the use of disposable materials, for example: plastic drinking cups, plastic cutlery, plastic water bottles, batteries by favoring reusable options where possible.
- Shift to reusable bags instead of plastic bags
- Maximize use of electronic mail in communication, electronic filing of records and documents, and avoid unnecessary printing on paper.

2. **Reduction** - Reduce the amount of waste produced.

To ensure reduction in waste generation, the following control measures will be introduced:

- Where reasonably practicable, materials shall be ordered in bulk to reduce packaging. Avoid individual packaging for volume purchases.
- Where possible and practicable the use of returnable containers and packing materials will be favored.
- Purchase criteria will favor recycled products.
- Suppliers will be requested to use minimal packaging.
- Where possible, refillable containers will be used for collecting waste fluids like waste cooking oil.
- Ensure the correct amounts of chemicals are used when mixing or diluting chemicals to prevent avoidable waste generation.

3. **Reuse** - Re-use materials wherever possible.

The following control measures will be implemented to ensure reuse of generated waste:

- Where possible, paper will be re-used such as the printing of documents on the clear side of used documents. Products designed for reuse such as fabric bags, metal cutlery and reusable water bottles will be favored.

4. **Recycling** - Transfer waste to approved recycling plants where available to minimize environmental impact.

To encourage the recycling of waste, the following control measure will be implemented:

- Waste will be sorted at source of generation into recyclable and non-recyclable categories.
- Recyclable materials will be stored safely and in a way that minimizes damage, e.g. from rain.
- Regular deliveries of recyclable waste will be made to approved recycling facilities
  A list of approved recycling facilities close to all project sites is available in Appendix 1 and will be displayed in the PMU and all project implementation unit (PIU) sites.

5. **Disposal** - Sending of waste to landfill is a last resort. Hazardous waste e.g., tar/ asphalt debris will be disposed of and treated by authorized disposal contractors and facilities.

If the above hierarchy of control cannot be satisfied the waste will be sent to an approved city landfill. Landfill is a last resort. The burning, burying, and unauthorized dumping of waste is strictly prohibited.

The waste storage areas and skips will be monitored to ensure that contamination of the segregated skips does not occur. Routine inspections will be conducted on waste disposal and collection areas by unit heads to ensure compliance with the Waste Management Plan.

Waste will be segregated under the following categories detailed below:
- Paper/Cardboard
- Plastic
- Tin / Can / Metal
- Glass
- Food Waste/Cooking Oil
- Hazardous wastes

Continual reviews will be undertaken of the categories of surplus materials that are being produced by the procurement unit.

4. WASTE CATEGORIES

Based on the activities that are undertaken by the CAUSE II Project, waste has been categorized into the following:

- Non-hazardous waste: includes paper, wood, rubbish, cardboard, scrap metal, and glass
- Hazardous waste: human waste, oil, lubricants cans, chemical cans, paint cans, used personal protective equipment (PPE), LED bulbs, solar panels, tar/asphalt road debris.

Hazardous waste will be kept separate from non-hazardous waste to reduce the risk of contamination and exposure. This is particularly important in relation to COVID-19 or other communicable disease related medical waste.

5. WASTE MANAGEMENT CONTROL MEASURES

The following control measures will be employed within CAUSE II PMU to reduce the environmental impacts from waste generation, handling, storage and disposal:

- Minimize the footprint of the works to that essential for the works.
- Open burning of waste, marine dumping of waste or the burying or dumping of waste at undesignated areas is prohibited.
- Place clear signage on all waste separation and collection areas.
- Separate materials (plastic, cardboard / paper, tins, glass etc.) and store them in separate labeled waste receptacles.
- Ensure safe and dry storage of any salvaged items.
- Minimize hazardous waste generation by ensuring that hazardous waste is not co-mingled with non-hazardous waste.
- The dilution of hazardous waste is prohibited.
- The mixing of hazardous and non-hazardous waste is prohibited.
- All hazardous waste will be provided with secondary containment and suitably bunded to meet legal and GIIP requirements, where necessary.
- A program for regular collection and removal of skips and bins will be implemented.
- All litter will be controlled within CAUSE II project sites by good housekeeping.
- Where possible, performance measurement and targets for reduction, reuse and recycling will be developed and implemented.
- Any wastes that cannot be reused and recycled will be transported and disposed of in accordance with City Council requirements, by a licensed waste contractor.
- Volumes and types of waste will be monitored to establish whether additional opportunities for improvements in waste management (avoid, reduce, reuse, recycle) can be adopted, where practicable.
- Collection, transport and disposal of hazardous waste to licensed/permitted hazardous waste sites only following GIIP for the waste being handled.

All project staff will be trained on the Waste Management Plan, through short briefings and relevant memos, etc.

6. PMU OFFICE IMPLEMENTATION

At the CAUSE II PMU, Project staff will work closely with the property owner/lessor (IBS Monarch Hotel) in implementing the following systems; since they are responsible for the management of main collection areas and upkeep of facilities including transport and disposal of collected wastes to the city dumpsite. Scheduled activities are as follows:

- Daily cleanup around the premises undertaken by two office cleaners, to include emptying of trash bins to collection points at designated area near the generator set, following procedure for the segregation of types of waste.
- Twice weekly transport and disposal of collected wastes from collection points to city dumpsite or recycling facility; undertaken by property owner IBS Monarch Hotel as part of lease agreement with CAUSE II PMU.
- Monthly inspection of adequacy and location of trash bins and collection facilities around the premises.
- Annual (or as needed) emptying of septic tanks contracted to HCC Works Division.

Responsibility for monitoring and supervision of the above activities shall rest on the project's Environmental and Social Officer who shall report directly to the Project Manager.

7. PROJECT SITE IMPLEMENTATION

At all CAUSE II Project sites, Project staff, workers and contractors will be required to follow this waste management plan. The below activities will be undertaken at all sites to ensure the responsible management of waste:

- Daily cleanup of the site by a designated worker, to include emptying of trash bins to general collection points, following procedure for the segregation of types of waste.
- Twice weekly transport and disposal of collected waste from collection points to city dumpsite or recycling facility.
- Monthly inspection of adequacy and location of trash bins and collection facilities around the premises.
- Regular emptying of septic tanks of portable loos by the contractor providing the loos.
- Disposal of hazardous waste in line with Solomon Island laws, Ministry of Infrastructure Development guidelines, the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), and good international industry practice (GIIP).

Responsibility for monitoring and supervision of the above activities shall rest on the Resident Works Supervisor who shall directly report to the PMU Environmental and Social Officer.

8. INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING

All CAUSE II staff, workers, and contractors will be made aware of the waste management plan during induction and an annual review program; communication will also be through short briefs explaining the importance of appropriate segregation, handling, recycling, and reuse and return methods to be used by all parties.

9. RECORD KEEPING

Documentation will be retained to demonstrate proper disposal of all types of waste. Written documentation such as receipts, invoices, and waste transfer notes with the following information is required:

- A copy of the lease agreement with IBS Monarch Hotel stipulating respective responsibility in implementation of relevant points in the waste management plan.
- For each load of waste collected; the date, type of waste (for example, waste oil, sewage, mixed general waste), quantity of waste in that load, signature of authorized representative of the contractor.
- The documentation listed above will be subject to annual internal review.

Appendix 1. List of Approved Recycling Facilities near Project Sites

Honiara and Guadalcanal

1. Raxboy Recycling Company
   Maromaro
   Panatina Highway, Honiara

2. BJS Agencies
   P.O.Box 439
   Metal and Aluminium Recycling
   Commonwealth Street
   Honiara

3. Solbrew Company Ltd
   Beer Bottle Recycling
   Ranadi Industrial Estate, Honiara

Gizo, Noro, and Auki do not have agencies for recycling. But some shops do buy empty Solbrew bottles which they send over to Honiara to be sold to Solbrew Company. The same is for aluminium empty cans which all have to be sold only in Honiara for recycling.

Annex IX. Chance Finds Procedures

Cultural Heritage Chance Finds Procedures

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 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. If during reconstruction or construction 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 around 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 the relevant Ministry take over;
(d) Notify the supervisory Engineer who in turn will notify the responsible local authorities and the relevant Ministry immediately;
(e) Responsible local authorities and the relevant Ministry would oversee 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 authorities and the relevant Ministry;
(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 Ministry 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.

Unexploded Ordinances (UXO) Chance Finds Procedures

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

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

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

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

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

Annex X. Environmental and Social Risk Management Clauses for TORs

For all Technical Advisory activities, such as technical studies under Component 4, the TORs must include the following E&S risk management clauses:

1. Outcomes and outputs, such as policy, studies, recommendations, and advice, must be consistent with the World Bank ESF and its standards, good international industry practice (GIIP), the project E&S risk management documents[46], and Solomon Islands law.
2. Recommendations must consider downstream impacts on community and worker health and safety and avoid recommendations that would negatively impact safe working conditions and/or community health and safety.
3. Recommendations must consider the direct and/or downstream and cumulative impacts on resource use efficiency and refer to relevant good international industry practice, including the mitigation hierarchy, for pollution control.
4. Recommendations must consider the direct and/or downstream impacts on land acquisition and access and livelihoods and where necessary, include a requirement for minimizing or avoiding involuntary land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, or involuntary restriction of access to assets.
5. Recommendations must consider whether vulnerable and traditionally disadvantaged groups (as identified in the Project SEFP will be disproportionally impacted.
6. Recommendations must consider the direct and/or downstream impacts on land clearance, natural habitats such as forests, and reduction in biodiversity.
7. Recommendations must avoid any negative downstream impacts of activities on critical natural habitats.
8. Recommendations must avoid direct or indirect negative impacts on both tangible and intangible cultural heritage, including burial sites.
9. Recommendations must consider whether direct and/or downstream impacts will lead to increased SEA/SH/GBV/child endangerment/CAE/VAC risks and where necessary, include a requirement for minimizing or avoiding.
10. If applicable, the consultant/s must undertake due diligence on any goods, hardware, or software procured to ensure that it causes no adverse environmental, social or health and safety impacts.
11. The consultant/s must carry out a stakeholder gap analysis to identify any relevant stakeholders that might not have been identified during the development of the Project's SEP.
12. The consultant/s must consult with and engage relevant stakeholders, and the public where necessary, throughout the activity to gather and share information in accordance with the Project SEP.
13. The consultant/s will submit any relevant outputs (studies etc.) to the PMU Environmental and Social Officer to review for consistency with the World Bank ESF and its standards, the project E&S risk management documents[47], GIIP and Solomon Islands law. The consultants should provision to address WB comments.
14. The consultant/s will assist the PMU Environmental and Social Officer to disclose all outputs and studies developed.

[46] ESMF, LMP, SEF, POM, ESCP
[47] ESMF, LMP, SEF, POM, ESCP

Annex XI. Abbreviated Resettlement Plan

Purpose

The abbreviated resettlement plan (RP) outlines the consultation measures that CAUSE II will use during project implementation to guide consultations relating to land disputes or issues.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

While CAUSE II does not intend to undertake any activities directly on customary land, as most of project's activities will be focusing on infrastructure development on land within the council boundary, it is possible that there may be some encroachment on land that is not clearly defined. In this case, this may raise concerns with landowners.

Legal and Policy Framework

This RP was prepared within the context and requirements of the relevant national regulatory and institutional framework, and the World Bank ESS5 - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.

The relevant Solomon Islands Legislation are outlined in Chapter 3.1 of the ESMF.

World Bank ESS5 acknowledges that the project related land acquisition and restriction on land use can have adverse impact on the affected people, communities, individuals, and that involuntary resettlement should be avoided.

CAUSE II will follow both the national laws and the World Bank's ESS5. Table 7 of the ESMF identified gaps between Solomon Island laws and ESS5. In case of any gap, the Project will implement the gap filling measures identified in Table 7 of the ESMF.

Affected Persons

Consistent with ESS5, this RP will apply to all three categories of Affected Persons (APs) as follows: (i) persons with formal or legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) person who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such land that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part (as of the cut-off date) who have neither formal legal rights nor recognizable claims to such land.

Consultations and Information Disclosure

Information regarding the subproject objectives, processes, and timeframes will be disclosed to affected communities during initial consultation meetings during project preparation.

During project implementation, specific consultation and meetings will be held with affected persons if any activity is identified to take place or encroach on customary land.

The RP will be disclosed as part of the ESMF on the CAUSE website[48] prior to project appraisal. The final version of the RP will be disclosed on the CAUSE and World Bank websites.

Compensation of Assets

The project will avoid or minimize involuntary land acquisition and resettlement through careful design and screening. If encroachment cannot be avoided, an assessment of privately-owned affected

[48] https://causesi.net/

assets will be undertaken for any land encroachment of removal of assets or access to assets as required by ESS5.

The project's key compensation principles are:

- APs will receive compensation at replacement cost and/or assistance so that they will be as well-off as without the project.
- APs will be notified of Project cut-off dates, which will be the date after which people will NOT be considered eligible for compensation.
- Absence of formal title will not be a bar to compensation for house, structures and trees/crops and particular attention will be paid to vulnerable groups.
- Land compensation and resettlement assistance will be completed before the start of civil works.
- Land acquisition and resettlement will be conceived as part of the project and costs related to resettlement will be included in and financed out of the Project budget.

Voluntary Land Donation

In some circumstances, it may be proposed that part or all of the land to be used by the Project is donated on a voluntary basis, without payment of compensation. This is subject to prior Bank approval, and may be acceptable if the PMU demonstrates that: (a) the potential donor or donors have been appropriately informed and consulted about the project and the choices available to them; (b) potential donors are aware that refusal is an option, and have confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation; (c) the amount of land being donated is minor and will not reduce the donor's remaining land area below that required to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels; (d) no household relocation is involved; (e) the donor is expected to benefit directly from the project; and (f) for community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land. The PMU will maintain a transparent record of all consultations and agreements reached.

Project Grievance Mechanism

The project GM is outlined in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and is available to any interested and/or affected persons. Where complaints cannot be resolved by the GM process, or, where a person is not satisfied with the outcome, the complainant is able to take their complaint through the normal Solomon Islands legal processes.

Solomon Island Legal Redress Process

Any disputes arising over alienated land, usually in relation to compensation as ownership is clear, are referred to the Magistrates Court and follow the procedure set out in the Lands and Titles Act and Civil Code. Disputes over the award of compensation for resumed title, or where a Fixed Term Estate holder seeks to get compensation for "unimproved" land, are settled in the High Court. For disputes over customary land, there is a two-step process: (i) the civil procedure through the Magistrates Court, and (ii) the customary procedure. The hearing in the Magistrates Court will determine whether the case can be dealt with through civil proceedings or whether the case is better handled through customary process. If the case cannot be resolved after the Local Court hearing, it is presented as a case before the Customary Land Appeal Court (CLAC), which usually settles the case.

Monitoring and Reporting

The PMU will be responsible for monitoring all resettlement and consultation tasks in accordance with the RP. World Bank implementation missions will specifically check the progress of any resettlement and land acquisition undertaken for subsequent investments or subprojects.

The PMU will submit progress reports on implementation of the RP to World Bank on semi-annual basis, and the findings will be incorporated into the semi-annual progress reporting. The monitoring reports will be posted on the CAUSE website (https://causesi.net/), and relevant information from these reports will be disclosed in the project areas in local languages.

Annex XII. Terms of Reference for PMU E&S Team

Honiara City Council and Ministry of Infrastructure Development

Community Access and Urban Services Enhancement II (CAUSE II)

Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer - Terms of Reference

Position: Environmental and Social Officer (ESRO)

Duration: 18 months (Sept 2024 – March 2026)

Contract Type: Consulting Services, Small Assignments, Time Based Payments.

Location: CAUSE Project Management Unit (PMU), Honiara, Solomon Islands

1. Background

The Community Access and Urban Services Enhancement II (CAUSE II) Project is a follow-on operation to the CAUSE I project and its predecessor, the Rapid Employment Project (REP). CAUSE I built on the success of REP and expanded target areas beyond Honiara to include the remainder of the capital province, Guadalcanal, the townships of Gizo, Noro, and Munda in Western Province, and Auki in Malaita Province.

The new operation, Community Access & Urban Services Enhancement II (CAUSE II), will continue to be implemented by Honiara City Council (HCC) and the Ministry of Infrastructure Development (MID) in partnership with the Ministries of Lands, Housing and Survey (MLHS), Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening (MPGIS), Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM), the Provincial Authorities of Guadalcanal (GPG), Malaita (MPA) and Western (WPA) and their respective town councils from 2024-2030. CAUSE II will continue to focus on Honiara City and the urban and peri-urban areas of Guadalcanal, Malaita (Auki), and Western (Gizo, Noro, and Munda), which comprise about 30% of the total Solomon Islands population and share similar development challenges: a growing number of informal settlements; increasing demand for basic services and infrastructure; and high rates of unemployment.

2. Project Description

The Project aims to improve access to climate resilient infrastructure and services, enhance economic inclusion, and strengthen the capacity of national and local authorities to deliver services in targeted urban centers.

The Project comprises the following five components:

- **Component 1: Resilient Township Infrastructure** aims to deliver critical municipal infrastructure and services such as climate resilient transport and access infrastructure, public amenities and economic facilities (e.g., markets and green spaces), stormwater drainage and small, protective coastal infrastructure (jetties, revetment), amongst others.

- **Component 2: Safe and Inclusive Communities** aims to improve essential community level infrastructure, such as feeder roads, drainage, pedestrian infrastructure, and waste management services.
- **Component 3: Enhanced Urban Productivity** aims to improve beneficiaries' work readiness and provide direct access to employment opportunities.
- **Component 4: Land Administration, Urban Management and Maintenance** is expected to improve efficiencies in management and maintenance.
- **Component 5: Project Management** will support project management, safeguards oversight, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), audits, communications, media support, technical assistance, training, financial management, procurement, and provision of goods and operating costs.

This Terms of Reference (TOR) is for an Environmental and Social Officer (ESRO) who will be hired into the Project Management Unit (PMU) of CAUSE II, based in Honiara to serve as the focal person in the technical supervision of CAUSE II's Environmental and Social Risk Management requirements.

3. Scope of Work:

The ESRO will be the PMU's focal person in ensuring that the Project, in general, and all its activities under the various components, comply with the Projects E&S documents[49], Solomon Islands law, Good International Industry Practice (GIIP), and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). S/he will work closely with the Project Manager/s in establishing the environmental and social risk management system for the Project.

Specific Duties

The ESSO will perform the following tasks:

1. Lead the implementation of the project's ESMF and associated E&S risk management instruments in accordance with the World Bank ESF, the Project ESCP, and Solomon Islands legal requirements including:
    a. Develop and deliver environmental and social, and health and safety (ESHS) training for the PMU, Community Liaison Officers (CLOs), Senior Works Officers, contractors, and other relevant stakeholders;
    b. Managing the oversight of contractors, including civil works contractors to ensure compliance with the Project E&S documents;
    c. Environmental and social screening of Project activities (as outlined in Chapter 6 of the ESMF), preparation and disclosure of site-specific instruments at the MID and HCC Offices and on the CAUSE II website, preparation of ECD consent applications and associated documents (PER/EIS), consultation and information dissemination activities with relevant stakeholders;
    d. Managing environmental and social risks in procurement;

[49] Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Labour Management Procedures (LMP)

e. Site-based environmental, social and health and safety monitoring. Addressing non-compliances and developing and confirming the implementation of corrective actions.
f. Assisting with the implementation of project investment opportunities that would improve performance;
g. Preparation of the monthly and six-monthly monitoring reports on the ESHS performance of the Project; and
h. Notification, reporting and management of incidents or accidents related to the Project which have, or are likely to have, a significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers.

2. Overseeing the implementation of the project's SEP Plan in close collaboration with the Project Manager.
3. Ensure inclusion of environmental and social risk management in the PMU/PIU workplans and budgets.
4. Ensure the environmental and social risk management is integrated into the subproject-tendering and contractual document.
5. Coordinating the implementation of the project's GM, ensuring timely resolution of project related grievances.
6. Participate in semi-annual project supervision missions, representing the PMU on environmental, safety and social aspects.
7. Conduct other ESHS and community engagement related activities as required by the Project Manager.

4. Required Expertise

The ESRO shall have the following core competencies:

1. Hold a relevant degree in environmental, social, public health, communications. or a related discipline.
2. Have a minimum of five years' work experience, with good technical and practical working knowledge of environmental management and/or social development.
3. Strong organizational, analytical, and implementation skills.
4. Good client relations and listening skills.
5. Strong background in community organizing or related community work.
6. Proven capacity to work in multi-disciplinary teams.
7. Have strong ability to present clear, concise, accurate, and structured reports.
8. Good written and oral communication skills.
9. Good understanding of the World Bank ESF and/or safeguard policies of a similar organization are an advantage.

5. Contract Arrangements/Duration

The ESRO will be hired as project staff to the CAUSE II PMU to be financed from the proceeds of World Bank-IDA grant funds. The ESRO will be engaged, initially on a full-time basis over 18-month period (September 2024 to March 2026) to be assessed for renewal at the end of the contract period.

6. **Reporting Arrangement:**
   The ESRO shall report to and will be under the supervision of the Project Manager. The position is based in Honiara, Solomon Islands, and may require travel to other participating Provinces from time to time.

Honiara City Council and Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Community Access and Urban Services Enhancement II (CAUSE II)

Senior Environmental and Social Specialist
Terms of Reference

Position: Senior Environmental and Social Specialist (Senior E&S Specialist)

Duration: 18 months (Sept 2024 – March 2026)

Contract Type: Consulting Services, Small Assignments, Time Based Payments.

Location: Remote and in the CAUSE Project Management Unit (PMU), Honiara, Solomon Islands.

1. Background

The Community Access and Urban Services Enhancement II (CAUSE II) Project is a follow-on operation to the CAUSE I project and its predecessor, the Rapid Employment Project (REP). CAUSE I built on the success of REP and expanded target areas beyond Honiara to include the remainder of the capital province, Guadalcanal, the townships of Gizo, Noro, and Munda in Western Province, and Auki in Malaita Province.

The new operation, Community Access & Urban Services Enhancement II (CAUSE II), will continue to be implemented by Honiara City Council (HCC) and the Ministry of Infrastructure Development (MID) in partnership with the Ministries of Lands, Housing and Survey (MLHS), Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening (MPGIS), Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM), the Provincial Authorities of Guadalcanal (GPG), Malaita (MPA) and Western (WPA) and their respective town councils from 2024-2030. CAUSE II will continue to focus on Honiara City and the urban and peri-urban areas of Guadalcanal, Malaita (Auki), and Western (Gizo, Noro, and Munda), which comprise about 30% of the total Solomon Islands population and share similar development challenges: a growing number of informal settlements; increasing demand for basic services and infrastructure; and high rates of unemployment.

2. Project Description

The Project aims to improve access to climate resilient infrastructure and services, enhance economic inclusion, and strengthen the capacity of national and local authorities to deliver services in targeted urban centers.

The Project comprises the following five components:

- **Component 1: Resilient Township Infrastructure** aims to deliver critical municipal infrastructure and services such as climate resilient transport and access infrastructure, public amenities and economic facilities (e.g., markets and green

spaces), stormwater drainage and small, protective coastal infrastructure (jetties, revetment), amongst others.

- **Component 2: Safe and Inclusive Communities** aims to improve essential community level infrastructure, such as feeder roads, drainage, pedestrian infrastructure, and waste management services.
- **Component 3: Enhanced Urban Productivity** aims to improve beneficiaries' work readiness and provide direct access to employment opportunities.
- **Component 4: Land Administration, Urban Management and Maintenance** is expected to improve efficiencies in management and maintenance.
- **Component 5: Project Management** will support project management, safeguards oversight, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), audits, communications, media support, technical assistance, training, financial management, procurement, and provision of goods and operating costs.

This Terms of Reference (TOR) is for an Senior Environmental and Social Specialist (Senior E&S Specialist) who will be hired into the Project Management Unit (PMU) of CAUSE II, based in Honiara to support the technical supervision of CAUSE II's Environmental and Social (E&S) Risk Management requirements.

3. Scope of Work:

The Senior E&S Specialist shall be recruited and retained on an as-required basis, primarily to support the E&S Officer (ESRO) in the PMU. The Senior E&S Specialist shall report directly to the Project Manager. S/he will work closely with the ESRO and the Project Manager/s in implementing the E&S risk management system for the Project.

Specific Duties

The Senior E&S Specialist will perform the following tasks:

1. Provide technical support to ESRO to implement the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and associated instruments in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), Project Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), and Solomon Islands legal requirements including:
    a. Supporting the ESRO to develop and deliver ESHS training for the PMU and other relevant stakeholders.
    b. Support the environmental screening, preparation, and disclosure of site-specific instruments, and consultation and information dissemination activities with relevant stakeholders.
    c. Support site-based environmental, social, and health and safety monitoring. Advise on suitable corrective actions/opportunities for improving performance.
    d. Support the ESRO to review capacity building and training and operation and maintenance plans.

e. Review monthly and six-monthly monitoring reports on the ESHS performance of the Project.
f. Support the notification, reporting, and management of incidents or accidents related to the Project which have, or are likely to have, a significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers.
g. Participate in semi-annual Project Supervision missions, representing the PMU on environmental, safety and social aspects (remote and in-person).

2. Support other ESHS and community engagement related activities as required by the Project Manager.

4. Required Expertise

The Senior E&S Specialist is required to have the following skills and qualifications:

- Qualifications and a minimum of 10 years' work experience relating to environmental and social risk management implementation;
- Experience in developing countries (ideally Solomon Islands or similar context) and teaching/capacity building experience in cross-cultural contexts;
- Demonstrated experience in the development and implementation of E&S risk management instruments; and
- Experience working with the WB or other development agencies.

5. Contract Arrangements/Duration

The Senior E&S Specialist will be contracted for up to 40 days per year to support ongoing ESHS risk management including the following deliverables:

- ESHS training package and delivery.
- Technical review of screening checklists and relevant E&S risk management instruments.
- Technical review and inputs for six-monthly monitoring reports and incident reports.
- Participation in semi-annual Project Supervision missions (remote and in-person).

6. Reporting Arrangement:

The Senior E&S Specialist shall report to, and will be under the supervision of, the Project Manager. The position is based remotely and in Honiara, Solomon Islands, and may require travel to other participating Provinces from time to time.