

Semi-Annual Safeguards Monitoring Report  
July – December 2022

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# Solomon Islands: Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

## Semi-Annual Safeguards Monitoring Report

July – December 2022

**Safeguards Team  
Project Management Unit  
Solomon Water  
Honiara  
Solomon Islands**

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Prepared by Solomon Water for the Asian Development Bank and World Bank.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected persons
CAR	Corrective action request
CCP	Communication and consultation plan (for the project)
CCS	Country Safeguards System
CESMP	Construction environmental and social management plan (prepared by the contractor)
DBO	Design Build Operate
DCA	Development Consent Agreement
DDR	Due Diligence Report
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade
EARF	Environmental and Review Framework
ECD	Environment Conservation Department (within MECDM)
EHS	Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (of the World Bank Group)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMP	Environmental management plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EUB	European Union Bank
FGD	Focus group discussion
GRM	Grievance redress mechanism
HAEP	Hygiene awareness and education program
HNWS	Honiara Network Water Supply project
HWMP	Honiara Watershed Management Project (GEF financed component of UWSSSP)
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IES	International environment specialist (of the DSC)
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology
MMERE	Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification
MID	Ministry of Infrastructure Development
MOFT	Ministry of Finance and Treasury
NRH	National Referral Hospital
PER	Public environment report
PMU	Project Management Unit (in SW)
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PPA	Project Preparation Assistance
PRF	Project Readiness Financing
ROW	Right of Way
RF	Resettlement Framework
RSA	World Bank Regional Safeguard Advisor
SBD	Solomon Islands Dollar
SIG	Solomon Island Government
SMR	Semi-annual safeguards monitoring report
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (of ADB)
SW	Solomon Islands Water Authority trading as Solomon Water

ToR	Terms of Reference
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WinS	WASH in Schools
WS	Water Supply
UWSSSP	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WBSP	World Bank Safeguard Policies

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the semi-annual Social and Environmental Safeguards Monitoring Report (SMR) for the period July to December 2022, compiled by the Solomon Islands Water Authority for the Solomon Islands Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (UWSSSP).

The outputs of the project are to improve access to safe water and improved sanitation across the Solomon Islands focusing on: (i) Output 1: secure and safe urban water supplies; (ii) Output 2: effective, efficient and safe urban sanitation services; (iii) Output 3: enhanced awareness of hygiene and water issues and sustained improved hygiene behaviour; (iv) Output 4: SW is financially and technically sustainable, and (v) Output 5: Watershed protection.

This report describes the social and environmental safeguards activities undertaken during the period with a focus on planning, pre-construction approvals, and construction/implementation.

A final draft of the HNWW EIS incorporating both ADB/WB comments was completed in December 2022. Additional comments are expected from the RSA in January 2023. After approval from ADB/WB, the EIS will be submitted to MECDM for review and public disclosure. The public environment reports (PER) for the provincial water supplies for Noro and Munda were submitted to MECDM during this reporting period. The Gizo provincial water supply PER revision is on hold. Public hearing meetings and disclosure of the Noro and Munda PER is expected to be completed in Q1 2023.

For the Honiara Wastewater Project, land acquisition and resettlement plans (LARPs) are being prepared in sections covering western (National Referral Hospital (NRH)), eastern (Ranadi), and Ranadi Rd to Goodwood Outfall (a component of the eastern Ranadi section). For the western (NRH) section, currently the main concern is regarding a section of pipe which needs to be installed under land owned by the South Seas Evangelical Church (SSEC) who initially would not agree to the installation. However, they have now agreed, and SW is awaiting the signing of agreements.

There have been no grievances registered during this reporting period, and all past grievances were resolved in the last reporting period. Apart from Kongulai, the proposed Community Advisory Committees (CAC) have not yet been established. While SW is aware that it is important that the CAC are established before construction starts, this is proving a challenge, because in some commercial areas, where the majority of the properties are businesses and working people, there is no socially cohesive “community”, and people do not want to join any committees. In the absence of an effective community structure, the CLO for SW is experiencing difficulties in establishing the CACs in the trunk mains sites of Panatina – Burns Creek, East Kola – Kukum, and White River – Town Ground.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Background

1. Solomon Islands has around 19.8% (or 102,030) of its estimated present total population of 669,823 (World Bank 2019)<sup>1</sup> living in urban and peri-urban areas. The country is divided into nine provinces: Central, Choiseul, Guadalcanal, Isabel, Makira-Ulawa, Malaita, Rennell and Bellona, Temotu, and Western. The country's capital, Honiara City, is situated on the north-western coast of Guadalcanal. Malaita has the largest population of 160,583 people, followed by Guadalcanal (155,605), Western (98,820), Honiara city (90,441) and Central (32,603) based on the Solomon Islands National Statistics Office projected population by province.<sup>2</sup> The population growth rate is the highest in Guadalcanal (4.4%) followed by Honiara (2.7%), Western (2%), Central (1.9%) and Malaita (1.2%).<sup>3</sup> According to the last available Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 12.7% of the population lived under the national basic needs poverty line in 2013 (9.1% in urban areas).

2. It is known that temporary and informal settlers are often not captured in the Census and at any one time the population of Guadalcanal can be closer to 200,000. Informal residential areas are characterized by uncertain or illegal land tenure, minimal or no access to public services (such as water supply, sanitation, electricity and roads) and a high presence of informal employment in the low income population. This presents challenges in providing potable water supply and sanitation services to the urban and peri-urban areas. To address the challenges the Solomon Islands Water Authority Act of 1992 created the Solomon Islands Water Authority, trading as Solomon Water (SW), a state-owned enterprise, and mandated to provide for the proper management and development of urban water resources and wastewater services in Solomon Islands. SW has been guided by its Five-year Action Plan and 30-Year Strategic Plan since 2017. These plans outline the strategy to meet the demand for water and wastewater services up to 2047 for Honiara, including peri-urban areas, as well as meeting the needs of the provincial capitals and other major urban centres in Solomon Islands.

## 1.2. Project Description

3. The Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (UWSSSP), in line with SW's plans, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank (WB), European Development Fund and the Solomon Islands Government (SIG), are implementing the Project to help improve access to safe water and improved sanitation. The UWSSSP outputs include: (i) Output 1: secure and safe urban water supplies; (ii) Output 2: effective, efficient and safe urban sanitation services; (iii) Output 3: enhanced awareness of hygiene and water issues and sustained improved hygiene behaviour; (iv) Output 4: SW is financially and technically sustainable, and (v) Output 5: Management of Honiara's watershed area strengthened to build resilience to climate change.

4. The UWSSSP has adopted a sector approach for developing sustainable, inclusive and climate resilient water supplies and improved sanitation, and for enhancing hygiene awareness, water conservation, and faecal sludge management. However, during early implementation it became apparent that some problems with the water supply system are caused by lack of catchment protection, and in the context of the climate crisis, without watershed protection, the existing and future sources of water will not be reliable and will

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<sup>1</sup> World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=SB>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.statistics.gov.sb/statistics/social-statistics/population>

<sup>3</sup> National Statistics Office, 2009 census

remain highly vulnerable to climate change. To be sustainable, output 5, the Honiara Watershed Management Project (HWMP) will focus on improving the management of watershed areas that are vital to a climate resilient water supply. The participatory-driven initiatives will include erosion and sedimentation control to reduce risks from flooding and landslides, and improvement of the ecosystem services provided by Honiara's catchment areas, including enhancement of water quality and regulation of water flow.

5. **Output 1** is intended to secure reliable and safe freshwater supplies by (i) increasing the number of urban households in Honiara with access to climate and disaster resilient water supplies; (ii) reducing non-revenue water from its 2017 level of 62% to 30% or less by 2027; and (iii) increasing SW water production capacity in Honiara by up to 5 million litres per day (ML/d) and improving SW water treatment capacity through the rehabilitation, replacement, or expansion of current sources and water treatment facilities, to meet water demand and ensure full compliance with drinking guidelines across the city by 2027. Investments will include: (a) in Honiara, (i) rehabilitation of existing water supply sources, and expansion of production and treatment systems, (ii) installation of water supply mains to expand and rehabilitate the water supply system, (iv) additional water storage capacity, (v) leak detection and pipeline repairs, (vi) installing bulk supply metering and expansion of SW's customer meter replacement program to install pre-payment meters, and (vii) expanding SW's water supply networks to an additional 5,700 connections in unserved areas, including in informal settlements; (b) in Auki, Gizo, Noro and Tulagi, rehabilitation and expansion of the existing water supply systems; and (c) in Munda, development of a new water supply system.

6. **Output 2** is intended for effective and efficient sewerage services by: (i) preparing septage management regulations, (ii) constructing a septage treatment facility under a five-year design-build-operate (DBO) contract to service the greater Honiara area, (iii) replacing existing wastewater outfalls in a state of disrepair with new ones, (iv) installing sewer mains to expand and rehabilitate the Honiara trunk sewer system, and (v) construction of new sewage pumping stations and rehabilitation of existing ones.

7. **Output 3** is intended to develop enhanced awareness of hygiene and water issues and sustained improved hygiene behaviour. This includes a hygiene awareness and promotion program to complement other ongoing hygiene awareness and promotion activities in urban areas.

8. **Output 4** involves implementing a program to assist SW strengthen its financial, technical, and operational sustainability. This includes developing policies, asset planning, data management, financial and technical systems monitoring, and reporting.

9. **Output 5**, the HWMP, involves: (i) strengthening capacity for planning (watershed data, mapping, hydrological modelling, and information sharing); (ii) empowering communities to implement solutions for effective management protection, and restoration of the forest and riparian habitats - through partnerships; and (iii) facilitating interagency and inter-sectoral coordination and governance to develop long-term integrated catchment plans.

### 1.3. Purpose of this Report

10. The SMR is a requirement under the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS), WB policies and instruments (formerly Operational Policies and Bank Policies OP/BP 4.01, 4.04, 4.0, and 4.12 but since 2018, replaced by WB Environmental and Social Framework), and the project/loan agreements. The safeguards categories for this project are B for environment and B for involuntary resettlement.



11. This SMR covering the period from July to December 2022 and presents the undertakings during the reporting period, of both the social and environmental safeguards supporting the UWSSSP outputs as outlined above.

DRAFT

## 2. PROJECT PROGRESS

### 2.1. Project Overview

12. The delays in progress due to Covid-19 travel restrictions last year, both in design and safeguards work, have had continuing effects. Working remotely due to Covid-19 travel restrictions, consultants (both design and safeguards - as well as SW Project Management Unit (PMU) staff were constrained in making essential site visits, conducting consultations, performing surveys, and integrating various previously obtained data into a holistic and systematic picture of project activities vis-à-vis overall project objectives. While the Covid-19 situation has improved and the restrictions were largely lifted in July 2022 so there are fewer constraints, its effects are still felt.

13. Uncertainties over land ownership as well as delays on the final selection of engineering design alternatives, (which are essential to ascertain the affected persons) initially meant that safeguards staff often could not initiate community consultations over land tenure until designs were finalised. Once designs were finalised, delays still continued in sites where landowners were reluctant to agree to some plans affecting their lands.

14. Suez Consulting (SAFEGE) was contracted to carry out the due diligence and detailed engineering design for Phase 1 of UWSSSP.

15. Estimated progress on project components are shown in **Table 1: Project progress** (as at 31st December 2022) below:

**Table 1: Project progress (as at 31st December 2022)**

Project/Description	% complete
<b>Kongulai WTP progress</b>	
Detailed engineering design and bidding documents	100%
Social safeguards reports: LARP implementation completed	100%
Environmental safeguards report: IEE completed	100%
<b>Honiara Network Water Supply - Trunk Mains progress</b>	
Detailed engineering design and bidding documents	100%
Social safeguards reports: LARP implementation completed	100%
Environmental safeguards report: IEE completed	100%
<b>Honiara Network Water Supply - Reservoirs' progress</b>	
Detailed engineering design and bidding documents	100%
Social safeguards reports: LARP implementation completed	100%
Environmental safeguards report: IEE completed	100%
<b>Auki Water Supply Upgrade progress</b>	
Implementation complete	100%
Completion date end of October 2020	
All safeguards work complete	100%
<b>Tulagi Water Supply Upgrade progress</b>	
Detailed engineering design and bidding documents	95%
Social safeguards reports: LARP implementation completed	100%
Environmental safeguards report: IEE completed	100%
<b>Noro Water Supply Rehabilitation &amp; Upgrade progress</b>	
Detailed engineering design and bidding documents	85%
Social safeguards reports: LARP report under development	90%
Environmental safeguards report: IEE to be submitted to MECDM	95%

Project/Description	% complete
<b>Munda Water Supply Establishment progress</b>	
Detailed engineering design and bidding documents	75%
Updated social safeguards reports	90%
Updated environmental safeguards report: IEE to be submitted to MEDCM	95%
<b>Gizo Water Supply Establishment</b>	
Detailed engineering design and bidding documents	80%
Updated social safeguards reports	90%
Updated environmental safeguards report	90%
<b>Honiara Network Wastewater rehabilitation</b>	
Detailed engineering design and bidding documents	85%
Social safeguards documentation: LARPs under development	85%
Environmental Safeguard reports: EIS submitted to MECDM	95%
<b>Hygiene Awareness and Education</b>	
WASH baseline survey	100%
Hygiene promotion	70%
WASH in Schools	0%
<b>Honiara Watershed Management</b>	
Strengthening capacity for planning	15%
Empowering communities for catchment protection & restoration	15%
Interagency coordination and governance to develop long-term Plans	15%

## 2.2. Safeguards Implementation Arrangements

16. SW has a PMU delivering the Project. It recruited specialists to provide intermittent inputs to ensure compliance with development partner safeguards requirements including provision of support to the PMU and conduct of due diligence. **Table 2** provides an overview on the engagement of the international specialists and the proportion of their time used to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022.

**Table 2: Engagement of International Specialists**

Role	Contract Started	% of Time Used to 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2023
international Environmental Specialist	Q4 2019	~63%
International Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Q4 2019	~48%
International Communication Specialist	Q4 2019	~100%
International Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	Q2 2020	~60%
International Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	Q2 2020	~68%
National Social Safeguards Consultant	Q3 2022	~100% (being extended)

17. The project's RF, approved in 2018, lays out the approach to complying with objectives of involuntary resettlement safeguards. Land acquisition is to be avoided where possible and involuntary settlement impacts minimised, or at least restored for the livelihoods of affected persons (APs). The RF in this context provides guidance on the assessment and mitigation of resettlement impacts, the preparation of land acquisition and resettlement plans (LARP) and/or due diligence reports (DDR), and the implementation and monitoring of compensation and income restoration measures for APs.

18. Based on the project RF, an initial LARP was finalised on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2019 for the six subprojects based in Honiara including:

- Water reservoirs at (a) Tasahe, (b) Titinge Ridge, and (c) Panatina
- Rehabilitation and building the new water treatment plant at Kongulai
- Augmenting the trunk mains from (a) Kongulai to White River and Rove Trunk Main; (b) East Kola to Naha Trunk Main, and (c) Panatina SR to Burns Creek Trunk Main - to expand the existing network
- Upgrades of sewer outfalls
- Construction of additional sewage pump stations and refurbishment of King George VI and Point Cruz wastewater pump stations
- Construction of a septage treatment facility to service the Greater Honiara area.

19. It was estimated that a total of 20,648m<sup>2</sup> of land would be impacted by the project. Of this land, 15,706m<sup>2</sup> would require negotiation of agreements with private landowners. SW's priority in all land negotiations is to pursue outright purchase of land, and only resort to lease arrangements when outright purchase negotiations are unsuccessful. The Kongulai WTP subproject required purchase of land for resettlement of 41 APs (eight families), as did Titinge Ridge reservoir site which has six APs (one family). The overall LARP has now been superseded by a number of LARPs prepared for each subproject.

20. A summary of the status of the various LARP and DDR can be found in **Table 5** under the Social Safeguards Monitoring Section 4.1.

21. The Honiara Watershed Management Project (HWMP) began last year. It will develop effective partnerships and build institutional, financial and technical capacity. An EARF and LARF, based on the documents prepared for the main project, have been separately prepared for the HWMP. The EARF and LARF require due diligence to be undertaken.

### **3. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING**

#### **3.1. Environmental Safeguard Documentation and Instruments**

22. Implementation of environmental and social safeguards for UWSSSP ongoing subprojects complies with both the country safeguards system (CSS) and the ADB/WB policies and instruments as set out in the Project's environmental assessment and review framework (EARF) and resettlement framework (RF).

23. A final draft of the HNWW EIS incorporating both ADB/WB comments was completed in December 2022. Additional comments are expected from the RSA in January 2023. After approval from ADB/WB, the EIS will be submitted to MEDCM for review and public disclosure.

24. Noro Water Supply Project and Munda Water Supply Project IEE/PER were approved by ADB/WB. Noro and Munda Water Supply Project development consent applications were submitted to MEDCM for their review and approval in Q4 2022. Public consultation and disclosure of the PERs is expected to be completed in Q1 2023.

25. The outstanding PER for Gizo Provincial Town Water Supply will be prepared following an ecological assessment of Mile 6 Lake and hydro-geological testing and design. The Gizo Provincial Town Water Supply subproject details are well advanced and review and approvals are expected in Q1/Q2, 2023. The preparation, review and approval status of IEE/PERs is summarised in **Table 3**.

26. The cleared IEE/PER and development consent for each subproject will be integrated into the bid and contract documents

#### **3.2. Construction environmental and social management plans (CESMPs)**

27. Construction environmental and social management plans (CESMPs) for the sewer upgrade works at Ranadi Road to Goodwood outfall roundabout, the Kongulai Water Treatment plant, the Honiara Network Water Supply Project (Service Reservoir), and the Honiara Network Water Supply Project (Trunk Main), have undergone multiple reviews by SW Safeguards specialists and ADB/WB. The approval of these CESMPs by SW is expected in Q1, 2023.

#### **3.3. Monitoring and Inspections**

28. Monitoring of compliance with, and effectiveness of, each of the approved CESMPs will be undertaken when construction activities commence. Once construction begins the supervision consultant will monitor and SW will conduct audits of construction activities and compliance with the CESMP and report on the same.

29. The SW PMU International Environmental Specialist and National Environmental Officer have visited the HNWS trunk mains and reservoir project sites in Honiara, and Mile 6 drilling sites in Gizo, Western Province in this reporting period

#### **3.4. Health and Safety**

30. As part of the health and safety plan (HSP) detailed procedures to address potential Covid-19 impacts are to be provided by each contractor. This will include establishment of the Covid-19 focal point, hand hygiene, checking and recording of worker temperatures, awareness raising with workers, Covid-19 posters (e.g. symptoms, methods of transmission, hand hygiene), cleaning and waste disposal practices, social distancing and reducing contact between workers etc.

31. There was no Covid-19 community transmission within the project during this reporting period. However, the health and safety control measures for managing Covid-19, should there be a community transmission, include; all participants must wear masks; maintain social distancing, and use hand sanitizers. Additionally, should community transmission occur, the permitted number of participants to attend a public consultation meeting is ten (10), and all these participants must comply with Covid-19 health and safety measures before commencement of the consultation meeting. These measures align with both the SIG Covid-19 management requirements and good practice as outlined in the WHO *Considerations for Public Health and Social Measures in the Workplace in the Context of COVID-19* (May 2020) and requirements of ADB and WB.

32. As part of the CESMP implementation, the contractors will engage an approved service provider to deliver communicable diseases awareness and prevention for workers and community within each subproject area. Once underway the status of this will be reported by subproject in the SMR.

**Table 3: Status of IEE/PER for UWSSSP Subprojects**

UWSSSP Subprojects	Safeguard Documents	Status as at end December 2022	Development Application Submission Dates	Development Consent Issue Dates	Remarks
<b>Honiara Water Supply</b>					
Kongulai Water Treatment Plant	IEE/ PER	Approved by MECDM.  Approved by ADB/WB.	12 <sup>th</sup> March 2020	1 <sup>st</sup> May 2020.	Approval by WB Regional Safeguard Advisor (RSA) received on 9 April 2021.
Honiara Network Water Supply-Service Reservoirs	IEE/PER	Approved by ADB/WB.	21 <sup>st</sup> January 2021	17 <sup>th</sup> March 2021	Updated IEE/PER resubmitted to WB/ADB on 6 <sup>th</sup> October 2021. No objection received on 29 <sup>th</sup> October 2021.
Honiara Network Water Supply-Trunk Mains	IEE/PER	Approved by ADB/WB.	21 <sup>st</sup> January 2021	17 <sup>th</sup> March 2021	Updated IEE/PER resubmitted to WB/ADB on 6 <sup>th</sup> October 2021. No objection received on 29 <sup>th</sup> October 2021.
<b>Provincial Water Supply Schemes</b>					
Auki	IEE/PER	Approved by MECDM.  Approved by ADB/WB.	10 <sup>th</sup> August 2018	24 <sup>th</sup> September 2018	Project currently in operational phase. Defects liability period lapsed on 12 <sup>th</sup> October 2021.
Tulagi	IEE/PER	Approved by ADB/WB.	25 <sup>th</sup> January 2021	7 <sup>th</sup> March 2021	Updated IEE/PER resubmitted to WB RSA on 12 <sup>th</sup> October 2021. No objection received on 19 <sup>th</sup> November 2021.

UWSSSP Subprojects	Safeguard Documents	Status as at end December 2022	Development Application Submission Dates	Development Consent Issue Dates	Remarks
Noro	IEE/PER	Approved by ADB/WB	6 <sup>th</sup> December 2022		The IEE/PER was cleared by WB RSA on 21 <sup>st</sup> April 2022. The approved IEE/PER and development consent application was submitted to MECDM in Q4 2022 for approval and issuance of development consent. Public Hearing and PER disclosure is expected to be completed in Q1 2023.
Munda	IEE/PER	Approved by ADB/WB	6 <sup>th</sup> December 2022		Approval from WB RSA received on 9 <sup>th</sup> May 2022. The approved IEE/PER and development consent application was submitted to MECDM in Q4 2022 for approval and issuance of development consent. Public Hearing meetings and PER disclosure is expected to be completed in Q1 2023.
Gizo	IEE/PER	SW revision and updating of the IEE/PER is on hold.			IEE/PER V#4 received from Suez Consulting in Q4 2022 at the end of their contract. Ecological assessment of Mile 6 lake completed in Q3 2022 and approved by SW. Results of the assessment will be incorporated in the revised version of the IEE/PER. Revised IEE/PER (V#5) is expected to be finalized and submitted to ADB/WB after additional hydrogeological assessments of the Mile 6 lake is completed.



UWSSSP Subprojects	Safeguard Documents	Status as at end December 2022	Development Application Submission Dates	Development Consent Issue Dates	Remarks
<b>Honiara Sewer Rehabilitation and Expansion Program</b>					
Honiara Network Wastewater- (Pump Stations and Collector Mains)	EIS	Final draft of EIS undergoing review by SW and EIS team.			Proposal application submitted to MEDCM on 29 <sup>th</sup> November 2021. Received response from MEDCM on 14 <sup>th</sup> December 2021 that an EIS is required. EIS field assessment commenced in August 2022. Draft EIS submitted to ADB/WB on 24 <sup>th</sup> October 2022. Combined comment matrix from ADB/WB received on 12 <sup>th</sup> November 2022. Revised EIS (final draft) submitted to ADB/WB on 19 <sup>th</sup> December 2022. Revised EIS will be submitted to WB RSA for review and no objection in Q1 2023. The final approved document is expected to be submitted to MEDCM in Q1 2023 for their approval and issuance of development consent.
Honiara Network Wastewater-Outfalls	EIS	Final draft of EIS undergoing review by SW and EIS team.			Proposal application submitted to MEDCM on 29 <sup>th</sup> November 2021. Received response from MEDCM on 14 <sup>th</sup> December 2021 that an EIS is required. Field assessment commenced in August 2022. Draft EIS submitted to ADB/WB on 24 <sup>th</sup> October 2022. Combined comment matrix from ADB/WB received on 12 <sup>th</sup> November 2022. Revised EIS (final draft) submitted to ADB/WB on 19 <sup>th</sup> December 2022. Revised EIS will be submitted to WB RSA for review and no objection in Q1 2023. The final approved document is expected to be submitted to MEDCM in Q1 2023 for development consent approval.

### 3.5. Due Diligence for Phase 2

33. SMEC has been appointed to undertake the detailed engineering design for UWSSSP Phase 2 subprojects. The following subprojects are financed under the UWSSSP (Phase 2):

- Auki Water Network Expansion
- Honiara Water Pipeline Rehabilitation, and
- Honiara Water Network Expansion

34. Proposal applications for Honiara subproject and Choiseul Town Water Supply and Wastewater system were submitted to MECDM in this reporting period. MECDM responded that a PER is required for the Honiara subprojects, and an EIS for Choiseul Town Water Supply and Wastewater system.

35. The following Phase 2 projects require development consents from MECDM (see **Table 4**).

**Table 4: Status of IEE/PERs for UWSSSP Sub-projects delivered by SMEC**

<b>UWSSSP Phase 2 subprojects</b>	<b>Safeguard Documents</b>	<b>Status as at end December 2022</b>	<b>Development Application Submission Dates</b>	<b>Development Consent Issue Date</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Auki Water Network Expansion	Proposal Application and IEE/PER	Proposal application preparation is ongoing.			The final version of the proposal application will be submitted to MECDM, to determine whether an EIS/PER is required. The proposal application is expected to be completed and submitted to MECDM in Q1/Q2 2023.
Honiara Water Pipeline Rehabilitation	Proposal Application and IEE/PER	Proposal Application is finalized and submitted to MECDM			Final version of Proposal application received on 28 <sup>th</sup> November 2022. Proposal application submitted MECDM on 6 <sup>th</sup> December 2022 to determine whether an EIS/PER is required. MECDM responded on 19 <sup>th</sup> December 2022 via email that a PER is required for the project.

<b>UWSSSP Phase 2 subprojects</b>	<b>Safeguard Documents</b>	<b>Status as at end December 2022</b>	<b>Development Application Submission Dates</b>	<b>Development Consent Issue Date</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Honiara Water Network Expansion	Proposal Application and IEE/PER	Proposal Application is finalized and submitted to MECDM			Final version of Proposal application received on 28 <sup>th</sup> November 2022. Proposal application submitted to MECDM on 6 <sup>th</sup> December 2022 to determine whether an EIS/PER is required. MECDM responded on 19 <sup>th</sup> December 2022 via email that a PER is required for the project. The IEE/PER is expected to be completed in Q1 2023.
Choiseul Town Water Supply and Wastewater System	Proposal Application	Proposal application is finalized and submitted to MECDM			Final version of Proposal application received on 14 <sup>th</sup> November 2022. Proposal application submitted to MECDM on 6 <sup>th</sup> December 2022 to determine whether an EIS/PER is required. MECDM responded on 19 <sup>th</sup> December 2022 via email that an EIS is required for the project.

## 4. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MONITORING

### 4.1. Status of Implementation of LARPs

36. A summary of the status of the various LARP and DDR is in **Table 5**. Some of the activities that appeared in the last reporting period reappear in this SMR due to the fact that the activities continued into the current reporting period.

**Table 5: Status of LARPs / DDRs for UWSSSP subprojects**

UWSSSP Subprojects	Safeguard Documents	Status as of end December 2022	Remarks
<b>Honiara Water Supply</b>			
<b>Kongulai Water Treatment Plant</b>	LARP	Completed, approved and implemented.	<p>No further outstanding resettlement to resolved except for monitoring works. Contractor has been secured and is developing their CESMP.</p> <p>Based on the formal notification to the affected persons for the WTP site was issued on the 4<sup>th</sup> February 2020 and the pipeline route (Kongulai to Tasahe Tank) in 27<sup>th</sup> March 2020, the dates when inventory of crops, food trees and structures were performed which also serve as the cut-off dates for eligibility for compensation. On 18 August 2022, SW issued a final 4-weeks' notice to the APs whose names appeared in the WTP and Trunk Main LARPs and who have already been compensated based on the valuation of the inventory of items they owned. The notice was effective as of 18 August 2022 and ended on 17 September 2022. SW issued a final 4-weeks' notice effective as of end of July to the APs whose names appeared in the WTP and Trunk Main LARPs and who have already been compensated based on the valuation of the inventory.</p>

<b>UWSSSP Subprojects</b>	<b>Safeguard Documents</b>	<b>Status as of end December 2022</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Honiara Water Supply - Service Reservoirs</b>	LARP	Final LARP approved by WB/ADB 31/12/21. Implementation of it is completed.	All the APs have been compensated.  A contractor's contract was awarded to Pacific Engineering Projects (PEP) Ion Exchange (IE) Joint Venture (JV) on May 2022. They are currently developing their CESMP.
<b>Honiara Water Supply - Trunk Mains</b>	LARP	LARP approved by WB/ADB 31/12/21	All agreements were signed and compensation of APs paid and completed by 12 March 2021. The MoUs with SDA for the 2 parcels of land that the new pipeline will run through, have been signed on 21 April 2022 with compensations paid to SDA according to the terms set out in the agreement. Contractor for this subproject was secured (Pacific Engineering Projects) in May 2022. The contractor is developing their CESMP.
<b>Provincial Water Supply Schemes</b>			
<b>Auki</b>	LARP	Completed, approved by ADB/WB and fully implemented.	All affected parties resettled and compensated. Project now in operational phase.
<b>Tulagi</b>	LARP	LARP approved by WB on 1 Oct 2021.	Agreements with APs were signed, and payments were done around mid-April 2022 based on the inventory of losses of crops and structure.
<b>Noro</b>	LARP	Ongoing. LARP is still in the draft form.	All three landowning groups for Ziata water source provided letters of support for the project in 2020. To ensure there is stronger supporting evidence and credibility, SW needs the following from the LO parties (1) Names of replacement trustees (2) The replacement trustees to re-state their tribes support for the 2008 MOU which allowed SW to install their infrastructure at Ziata and also to support SW to conduct

UWSSSP Subprojects	Safeguard Documents	Status as of end December 2022	Remarks
			<p>upgrade works on the existing infrastructure under the UWSSSP. A new MOU is not required as the existing MOU is still valid.</p> <p>The LARP has been drafted and submitted to the donor for review. Comments from the donor were received through a matrix in June 2022 mostly requiring clarification. These comments have been responded to by SW and SUEZ. The LARP is with Suez pending documented evidence of the two actions noted above, but will have to be followed up by SW since the Suez contract has ended.</p>
<b>Munda</b>	LARP	In progress. Provincial consultations and due diligence completed. The draft is currently in review by SW and is yet to be submitted to the donor.	<p>Consultations with community were done by SUEZ/SW from 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> August 2021. SW has received consent letters from customary landowner representatives, to allow SW access to the land for pipeline works.</p> <p>The LARP has identified 11 separate land requirements for the following; the installation of the reservoir, pipe lines and boreholes. Three of the lands are customary owned (by the same family), three parcels of land are registered and privately owned. Five land parcels are owned by the Commissioner of Lands (2) and by the western province government (3).</p> <p>SW is reviewing the LARP again coupled with the detailed designs to see if there are other APs that Suez did not pick up while performing their detailed designs. Since SW intends to install the pipelines within the road right of way, it has yet to be determined if MID or the provincial government own the roads especially within the Lambete area. The roads within</p>

UWSSSP Subprojects	Safeguard Documents	Status as of end December 2022	Remarks
			<p>Dunde and up to Polovesu where the proposed tank site is, are customary, therefore owned by the landowning clans.</p> <p>Polovesu, though is customary, has about 4 generations of the Kere family living on it. This family is part of the Kazakuru clan.. The Kere family has been recognised by the Kazakuru members as having rights to that piece of land. However, to ensure that legal instruments are established to allow SW to have a proper lease agreement with the owners for the area of interest, the COL will have to initiate the land acquisition process according to the Land and Titles Act. In this process, wider consultations will be held to identify/verify the rightful ownerships of the land. This is a lengthy process which can take from 6 months to more than a year depending on any pending court cases or other internal tribal issues. The COL will be asked to initiate the process as soon as SW has access to the final valuation report of the land in question which would be necessary during the acquisition process.</p> <p>In November 2022, SW met with the Kere family representatives in Honiara and presented to them a draft MOU that would signify the family's support of the project but also the understanding that any lease agreement for the use of the land will only be established after the acquisition process is completed. The MOU also considers the compensation of crops and trees growing in the area of interest based on inventory and valuation undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. This compensation is payable as soon as the MOU is signed. At the end of the reporting period the family has not yet got back to SW with a response. Also during the meeting, the Kere family is hinting that they would like SW to consider another location also at Polovesu to site the reservoir.</p>



<b>UWSSSP Subprojects</b>	<b>Safeguard Documents</b>	<b>Status as of end December 2022</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Gizo</b>	LARP	Ongoing. LARP is being drafted.	<p>Awaiting valuation of land for easement access and lease agreements.</p> <p>Investigations of borehole feasibility started in November 2022 at 3 sites owned by the western provincial government through the ministry of agriculture and forestry. The bore test drilling had not been completed at the end of the reporting period. The outcome of the investigation works will determine the future of the investment in Gizo.</p> <p>SW thought the LARP would be completed either in the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> quarter within this reporting period but it has not been possible.</p> <p>It is still pending, awaiting the outcome of negotiation for the lease agreement for the extension of tank site, long term siting of boreholes and easement access for pipelines with a private land owner (for the tank) and western provincial government (for boreholes and pipelines)</p>
<b><i>Honiara sewer rehabilitation and expansion program</i></b>			
<b>Honiara Wastewater - Pump Stations and Collector Mains Western system.</b>	LARP	Ongoing. The draft is pending appropriate MOUs with affected parties	<p>The LARP draft depends on land title holders giving consent through signing of MOU with SW for easement access.</p> <p>Phase 1b is ongoing. This LARP had initially targeted April 2022 for completion and later moved to Q4 but again this was not achieved. New target will be in Q2 2023 incorporating</p>

<b>UWSSSP Subprojects</b>	<b>Safeguard Documents</b>	<b>Status as of end December 2022</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
			the relevant agreements with land title holders for easement access.
<b>Honiara Wastewater - Pump Stations and Collector Mains Eastern System</b>	LARP	Drafting of LARP still in progress.	The LARP is still pending signed MOUs and compensation agreement between SW and landowners which will be incorporated into it.
<b>Honiara Wastewater - Outfalls</b>	LARP	Draft. Additional geotechnical surveys and UXO investigations are ongoing in the port area.	<p>The outfalls do not have a separate LARP but come under the eastern and western section LARPs which are still in progress.</p> <p>Land parcel titles for seafront underwater section of Ranadi and NRH outfall have been confirmed. An MoU draft containing an initial offer has been issued to the seafront lawyer which contains a clause on an Escrow account for payments until all due diligence work is finalised. Seafront Trustees seek the removal of the escrow condition and requested an increase in the rate of offer. SW is willing to consider increasing the rate of offer but is reluctant to remove the escrow clause as there is pending case in court on the validity of the seafront trustees' land ownership. SW is closely monitoring case.</p> <p>Letter of support has been received from SI Port Authority, giving consent for part of the upgrading to run inside SIPA's land (Point Cruz outfall, Mbokona Bay pump station along to domestic port). SIPA requested connection to the upgraded system. LARP was expected for completion by mid-Q2 which was not met. New completion date is likely in Q2 2023.</p>

<b>UWSSSP Subprojects</b>	<b>Safeguard Documents</b>	<b>Status as of end December 2022</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Ela Motors - Goodwood pump station and associated lines</b>	LARP	LARP approved by DP on 6 September 2022 and fully implemented.	The Goodwood section has a separate LARP developed specifically ahead of the rest of the eastern wastewater system due to the urgency to construct that section in time for the South Pacific Games in 2023. The LARP has been implemented. Contract has been awarded to PEP.  SW will continue to monitor the LARP and conduct consultation with APs before construction works.
<b>Sewer works: King George VI - Ranadi Rd intersection</b>	LARP not required.	Due diligence completed	Construction completed under 12 months. Defect Liability Period lapses on 30 November 2023.
<b>Ministry of Fisheries - Kukum Road</b>	DDR (LARP not required)	Detailed design completed and drawings submitted to SW.	Tender went out 25 April 2022, closed 27 June 2022.  Bid Evaluation completed. Preferred Bidder identified, endorsed by the SW Board.  Contract awarded to McConnell Dowell on 7 October 2022. Contract signed and executed on 4 November 2022. Contract period is 12 months.
<b>Honiara Watershed Management Project</b>	DDR	DDR approved.	

37. The three LARPs for the Honiara Water Supply Project which have already been approved by ADB/WB are: (i) Kongulai WTP; (ii) Water Mains Upgrading; and (iii) Augmenting Reservoir Capacity (Panatina, Tasahe, and Titinge reservoirs). All land required for the project, both government and privately owned, has been acquired.

38. **HNWS Trunk Mains LARP:** There are only two resettlement payments that are yet to be completed under the HNWS Trunk Mains LARP as follows;

- **SDA Church:** SDA Church is entitled to 2 payments. One is compensation for a fence (brick wall) (SBD 60,000) that will be damaged during the construction works and the other payment is for the easement access, a total of 84.4 m<sup>2</sup> for SBD 101,280. The payment for the fence (brick wall) has been made in full. The payment for the easement access was done based on the terms of the MOU signed with the AP where 80% (SBD 81,024) of the payment has been paid with the remaining 20% to be paid after the survey and easement instruments have been executed which are still progressing. SDA agreed to this arrangement with SW through 2 MOUs that were signed on 21 April 2022.
- **Mr. Kaitei:** During the development of the HNWS Trunk Mains LARP, the alignment of the pipeline within Mr Kaitei's land at White River area, had not been finalised. Therefore, an agreement was made with, Mr. Kaitei in December 2020 (reflected in Appendix 3 of the HNWS Trunk Mains LARP), that payments would be made to him after the new pipeline works had been completed and a survey for the subdivision of the 5m wide corridor (2.5 m from the pipe centreline) along the pipeline route within this land is completed. This decision was made to ensure accuracy in the actual size of the land that is going to be committed for the easement access. The agreement also indicated that the cost of the land will be calculated based on the rates used in the Sales Agreement in January 2020 which was \$217.00 per SQM. The final area measured by survey will determine the final easement compensation that SW will pay to the AP. This figure which Mr. Kaitei will eventually receive will be updated in the LARP. Mr Kaitei still holds that understanding to date.

39. **Kongulai WTP LARP:** The Kongulai WTP LARP has been fully implemented. On 18<sup>th</sup> August 2022, SW issued a final 4-weeks' notice to the APs whose names appeared in the WTP and Trunk Main LARPs and who have already been compensated based on the valuation of the inventory of items they owned. The notice was effective as of 18<sup>th</sup> August 2022 and ended on 17<sup>th</sup> September 2022. The notice was intended to allow time for APs to harvest crops planted within the areas of interest before construction works commence reiterating that the cut-off dates for eligibility for compensation were 4 February 2020 for WTP site and 27 March 2020 for pipeline route. In addition, SW is also preparing public notices to put up within the project site to advise people about the proposed construction of the WTP and the pipeline works. These notices had not yet been issued by the end of the reporting period. With sensitivity around Kongulai catchment area, it was decided that a consultation must be held first with the Kongulai catchment landowners for courtesy and informational purposes before the notices and other awareness programs can be made with the residents within the proximity of the proposed WTP and pipeline routes to the Tasahe Reservoir site. The courtesy meetings and putting up of notices are proposed to be implemented in early January 2023. Monitoring of the site in held in October 2022 saw that the site is still free from gardens and other developments.

40. **Community Advisory Committee (Kongulai and Tasahe):** On 18<sup>th</sup> August, SW also issued letters to individuals who are leaders (or potential leaders) and land owners (both men and women) within Kongulai, White River and Tasahe communities, offering them roles to be part of the Community Advisory Committee (for the Kongulai WTP, Pipelines - Kongulai to Tasahe & Kongulai to White River, and Tasahe Reservoirs). A total of 19 offer letters were issued to 12 men and 8 women. Within the reporting period, 7 people have replied accepting the offer. The CAC will be finalised with a kick off meeting early in Q1 of 2023. CACs for other

Honiara subprojects (including trunkmains, reservoirs and wastewater) are yet to be established, and are posing some difficulties, because they are commercial areas, and the businesses and working people living there are not a cohesive community.

41. **HNWS Reservoirs:** The LARP for HNWS reservoirs (Panatina, Titinge and Tasahe Reservoirs) has been completed and fully implemented. The Contractor, Pacific Engineering Projects Ion Exchange Joint Venture (PEP IE JV) received a conditional no objection to the CESMP on 10 November by development partners, to allow the dismantling works to start on Panatina and Tasahe old reservoirs. However, the contractor still needs to, revise the CESMP according to the DPs comments in order to receive full clearance on it before the actual construction works on the tank can commence. On 6<sup>th</sup> December 2022, PEP went from door-to-door giving notices to residences around the Panatina tank site regarding the tank demolition works that happened about a week after.

42. **Honiara Wastewater Project (HNWW) LARP:** The Honiara wastewater subproject is separated into 2 sections: the Eastern Section which is defined by the proposed network starting at Point Cruz and ending at NRH (also referred to as NRH section); the Western Section's includes the Bahai Area up to Ranadi/ King George area. The LARPs for the two sections were drafted by Suez which are not complete when their contract lapsed at the end of the reporting period. These LARPs need to be completed with relevant land title holder agreements for easement access and land purchases. Negotiations with these land title holders are ongoing. Since the SUEZ contract ended at the end of 2022, the SW PMU safeguards team will complete the two LARPs, furnishing them with the signed agreements with the respective land title holders/APs as identified in those LARPs. To achieve consistencies across the LARPs, all negotiations and agreements have been and will be captured in MOUs between SW and the respective APs or land title holders. The status of the MoUs with the identified APs for both the Western and the Eastern HNWW are discussed in **Table 5**.

43. For the **Eastern** wastewater system, the Ranadi Road to Goodwood Outfall section has a separate LARP developed specifically ahead of the rest of the eastern wastewater system due to the urgency to construct that section in time for the Pacific Games in November 2023. The initial Goodwood LARP was submitted to ADB/WB on 18th May. On 2nd June, ADB/WB replied to SW with comments on the LARP, seeking clarifications on certain items. SW addressed the comments and submitted a revised document to ADB and WB on 30th June. On 20th July, ADB/WB replied requesting SW to complete one remaining action which was to incorporate the MID's consent (through an MOA) to install the PS within the road reserves. SW addressed this action and revised the relevant sections in the LARP and resubmitted to ADB/WB on 26th August. On 6th September, the LARP was cleared by ADB/WB. PEP has been awarded a contract to construct the pipeline which should start in Q1 of 2023.

44. **HNWW Western:** In the LARP for HNWW Western section, the only area of concern relates to a section of twin pipes (one pumping main and one gravity main) which, according to the proposed design, are to be installed within the foreshore of the land owned by the South Seas Evangelical Church (SSEC). The church was initially strongly opposed to this plan. A presentation of the detailed design of the HNWW Western section was made to the SSEC board and pastors on 16th May where they openly expressed their opposition to SW's proposal, even if the designs did not include any manholes within the church's land. A letter from the SSEC Board of Directors to SW on 30th May further expressed their position against having the wastewater pipes go through their land. Despite SSEC opposition, on 17th November, SW made an offer to SSEC based on the market value for the section proposed for the easement access to give SSEC another opportunity to reconsider their initial stand. SSEC in their response to SW on 1st December did not contest the offer, but accepted SW proposal. However, they decided to get a second opinion on the valuation of the easement

section and promised to get back to SW to negotiate the easement access rates, which signifies a change of heart. SW is expecting to receive a response from SSEC in Q1 of 2023. With this issue cleared up, the rest of the title holders mentioned in **Table 6** for western section are possible to negotiate with.

45. **Solomon Islands Ports Authority (SIPA):** SW will require pipelines and a PS to be installed within the land owned by SIPA. In a meeting with SIPA on 17<sup>th</sup> November 2022, SIPA clarified that it will not agree to outright purchase of any of its land, but is open to negotiation for lease agreements for any of SW infrastructure, particularly the PS. In late November, SW engaged the services of a valuer to value all the lands required by SW for pipe installation and the PS. Based on these values, SW will enter into negotiations with SIPA early in Q1 of 2023.

**Table 6: Status of negotiations with land title holders (for easement access or purchase)**

Names of Affected Parties	Type	Requirement for LARP	Status as of 31st December 2022	Comments
<b>HNWW – Western Section LARP (Point Cruz to NRH)</b>				
Solomon Islands Ports Authority (SIPA)	Pump station (PS) and pipelines	MOU for easement access for pipeline and outright payment for PS.	Ongoing	Valuation has been completed. Next step is to negotiate with SIPA to agree on compensation rates.  Once compensation rates are agreed upon, SW and SIPA to sign an MOA/MOU followed by payment of compensation.  Registration for easement and transfer of titles.
SSEC	Pipelines	MOU for easement access.	Ongoing	Waiting for SSEC to respond to SW with counter offer on the easement rate. Expected with Q1 2023.
Uniting Church	Pipelines	MOU for easement access	Ongoing	The MOU with an increase in offer based on UC request will be submitted to UC in Q1 of 2023 for signing.
MID	Pipelines	MOU for easement access	Not yet	For works on roadway between Point Cruz – NRH & Tuvaruhu-NRH.
MHMS & COL	Pipelines within NRH and 2 x Pump Stations	MOU for easement access	Signed (18 Aug 2022)	Completed

Names of Affected Parties	Type	Requirement for LARP	Status as of 31st December 2022	Comments
Lord Howe Settlement	Pipelines	MOU for easement access	Ongoing	SW is updating an MOU with an increase in offer on the easement rate as requested by LHS. The MOU will be submitted to LHS for signing in Q1 2023
Seafront Trustees	Outfall	MOU for easement access	Ongoing	Trustees wants escrow account clause removed from MOU. However, SW cannot agree to that since the land in question (after the shoreline) is being contested in court – to confirm whether it is legally owned by COL.
<b>HNWW – Eastern Section LARP (Bahai to Ranadi)</b>				
MID	Pipelines (Bahai-Ministry of Fisheries area)	MOU for easement access	Not yet	
KCM	NAHA PS	FTE Payment for required land size (land acquisition)	Ongoing	SW will forward the issue to the MOL for their assistance in acquiring the land, since owner has refused SW offer.
MID	Pipelines (Fisheries to Ranadi Round – about)	MOU for easement access	Signed	This project has been taken over by SIG
MID	Ranadi PS and Pipelines	MOU for easement access and consent	Signed	30 November 2022)
Tropical Helicopter	Overflow	MOU for easement access	Ongoing	Still awaiting Tropical Helicopter on their decision whether to allow the pipeline to go through their land. No responses to repeated follow-up.
MID	Goodwood PS and Pipelines	MOU for easement	Signed	PS (18. August 2022) Pipeline (2 September 2022)

Names of Affected Parties	Type	Requirement for LARP	Status as of 31st December 2022	Comments
		access and consent		
COL &HCC	Ranadi Landfill PS	MOU for Consent	Signed	October 2022
GPPOL	Pipeline	MOU for easement access	Ongoing	With GPPOL for review of MOU and signing.
Seafront Trustees	Outfall	MOU for easement access	Ongoing	Trustees wants Escrow Account clause removed from MOU. However, SW cannot agree to that since the land in question is under court - contesting the legality of the trustees.
<b>Provincial Water Supply – Munda LARP</b>				
Frank Kere, land occupant	Pipeline and Reservoir	MOU for consent and clearance of trees and crops	Ongoing	Draft MOU already shared with the Kere family on 21 November. A response of support was provided by the Kere family in December but requested to meet with SW to discuss further. Meeting proposed for Q1 of 2023.
COL	Borehole and pipeline	MOU for consent	Not Yet	Consultation has been done with MCA.
<b>Provincial Water Supply - Noro LARP</b>				
Ziata Tribal Owners (Kazakuru)	Upgrade of existing Infrastructure	Supporting letter from newly appointed trustees for the project to proceed	Ongoing	<p>Awaiting all the 3 parties to provide letter of support for the project to proceed.</p> <p>To achieve a lease agreement with the LO, SW has to depend on the commissioner of lands (COL) to do a formal registration of the land as a requirement under the Lands and Title Act seeing that the land is still customary. Once the registration process is completed, the land will be registered as a perpetual</p>



Names of Affected Parties	Type	Requirement for LARP	Status as of 31st December 2022	Comments
				estate with trustees on behalf of the Kazakuru tribes.
<b>Provincial Water Supply - GIZO LARP</b>				
Western Provincial Government (WPG)	Pipelines	MOU for easement access	Not yet	Pipeline routes will only follow road right of way. Awaiting MID to respond back regarding this query.
Dr. Lester Ross & WPG	Reservoir	MOU for land acquisition	Ongoing	Negotiation still ongoing for agreed rates for lease agreement not outright land purchase.

46. **HNWW Eastern:** For the HNWW Eastern LARP, there are 2 main concerns: The first one is with the proposed site for the Naha wastewater pumping station which is designed to be located along the Kukum Highway on land registered under KCM Limited whose owner is Dennis Kwan who lives abroad. However, SW has been in contact with his brother, Mr David Kwan who is the company's representative on the ground and the spokesperson for the KCM. The land is still undeveloped, except for some previous reclamation works that the owner did along the coast line. SW has a pre-existing wastewater pipeline through this land, connected to an outfall that discharges out to the sea. This pipeline has been in existence long before KCM acquired the land. SW initially intended to install the pump station (PS) at the location of the existing pipeline, but required additional space to cater for the 320m<sup>2</sup> pump station footprint, so intended to acquire the land from KCM. David Kwan was advised about the plan and he suggested that SW should move the proposed PS to the far eastern end of the land to allow him enough room to develop the land. Based on that advice, the technical designers have placed the proposed PS to the far eastern side of the site with a proposed emergency outlet connected to the sea.

SW then made an offer to KCM in early May using a rate consistent with other easement areas it had previously applied for. KCM refused to accept this offer, through a letter to SW on 16th May 2022, saying that the amount was far too low. SW then sent KCM another offer, an increase from the previous one on 11th August 2022. On 5th September, KCM replied requesting a significantly higher amount which falls between SBD 9-10M that would supposedly cover potential future business losses (although the land was currently vacant). On 4th November SW replied with a final offer, double its previous offer calculated at a rate of SBD 3,000 per square meter, which is the highest that SW can go. On 17th November, SW received a response through KCM's lawyer that it again declined to accept the offer, citing the fact that the offer that SW made does not cater for any potential future business losses. In November 2022, a temporary timber yard has been set up in the location that SW is interested in. SW is currently in discussion with the Ministry of Lands to see what other options it has, since it is not technically feasible to redesign the pipeline.

47. **Tropical Helicopters (TH):** According to the designs done by Suez, the proposed siting of the Ranadi PS within the road reserves in front of the Silent World Compound, means that an overflow pipe which would discharge into the sea is required (for emergency purposes only). Two compounds are nearest to the proposed PS, one is currently under dispute,

therefore the compound owned by Tropical Helicopter Company is the next best option. On 31<sup>st</sup> July, the Suez team met with the TH staff on the ground and introduced the proposal to them. On 31<sup>st</sup> July 2022, Barry Jones (Managing Director of the business) sent an email to Suez with a series of questions about the proposed outfalls. On 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2022, SW and Suez collectively provided responses to these questions. SW and Suez since then have regularly followed up with TH on their decision whether to consent to or not, on the proposal to have the outflow installed through the land. SW even relayed to them on numerous occasion that it is willing to meet and clarify any other concerns they may have. TH has not been responsive to emails and calls. Suez and SW on other occasion turned up on their compound but could not get in as their gate was closed most of the time without any body manning it. SW will continue to follow up with TH in Q1 of 2023.

48. Draft MoUs containing offers for easement payments have been submitted to the United Church, the Seafront Trustees and Solomon Islands Ports Authority (SIPA). The United Church (UC) and the seafront trustees have reverted to SW requesting an increase in the rate per square metre. This proposal has been approved by SW and the new offer will be provided to UC and the seafront trustees in Q1 of 2023. The SIPA MoU will need to be revised to include the SIPA land proposed for the Point Cruz pumping station. A valuation of the land will need to be undertaken before an offer is made to SIPA.

49. **Provincial Water Supplies.** There are 4 proposed provincial subprojects that are either undergoing or at the end of the detailed design stage. The LARP documents have been developed in parallel to the detailed design works. Of the 4 subprojects, Tulagi's LARP is the only one that was completed, approved and implemented by Q1 of 2022. Amongst the other 3 subprojects, the areas of interest for the installation of proposed pipelines, reservoirs and boreholes have been identified. The lands are either registered or customary owned, meaning that they are owned by a group of clans or a tribe. However, Suez was not able to identify all of the APs in Gizo and Munda by the time their contract lapsed at the end of 2022.

50. **Tulagi Water Supply:** Suez has undertaken an inventory of losses for crops and structures. Agreements with APs have been signed and the payments already paid out to the APs respective bank accounts in April 2022. The LARP was approved by ADB and WB on 1st October 2021. In November 2022, SW received information that two of the APs had not received their payments. SW investigated their claims and learnt that the account number which the APs had provided to SW for the beneficiary bank accounts, had been closed by the bank. SW liaised with APs to reopen their account at their respective banks so that the payments can be made to them.

51. **Noro Water Supply:** Suez submitted the Due Diligence Report (DDR) (version 1) to SW for review. Comments by SW were provided on 1 July 2021 and version 2 of the revised DDR has provided more information on a legacy issue and the unresolved court cases with one of the land owners. However, because there were likely to be legacy land issues posed by the Ziata landowners, it was decided that a LARP is required. SW has received two drafts of the LARP from Suez which have been reviewed and submitted to the development partners. In late May, ADB/WB provided comments to the LARP seeking clarification on certain items. SW and Suez collectively responded to those comments initially in June and again in September. The LARP was with Suez during the reporting period for them to update it. The risks around land acquisition have diminished as all three landowning groups at Ziata signed letters of support for the project in 2020 and agreed to the use of the Ziata water source. Since then, the signatories representing two out of the three tribes have died. SW has therefore asked the two tribes to identify their new trustees and have them provide updated letters of support for the project to proceed. In October 2022, SW, through its legal officer sent out the request to the three tribal parties. SW is awaiting the tribal owners to first decide on their replacement trustees before getting back to completing the LARP.

52. **Munda Water Supply:** Suez has developed a LARP for Munda after consultations were conducted with customary land owners who verbally supported the project and later provided support/consent letters to SW from customary land owner representatives, to allow SW access to the land to carry out pipeline works. SW also requires a reservoir to be installed for the Munda system and a site has been identified which is supposedly 'owned' by the Kere family who resides there. The problem is that the land is legally classified as customary land, so agreement with the customary landowning tribe is needed. Consultation with Frank Kere who lives on the proposed tank site is ongoing. He has shown support for the project. SW has developed a draft MOU and shared it with the Kere family on 21st November 2022. In December, SW received an email from the Kere family representative stating their support for the project and requesting that SW to meet with them. This meeting will be organised for Q1 in 2023.

Drawings of the access road to the reservoir are being finalised and are under internal review. Maps of the proposed pipeline routes in Munda have been provided. SW has requested Suez to also confirm if there are likely any encroachments of the proposed pipeline onto private land parcels. Suez stated that the proposed pipelines will follow the roads and was going to follow up with MID to ascertain whether the roads in Munda have been gazetted. The proposed airport bore north of the runway is within the land owned by the commissioner and therefore SW is going to prepare an MOU with the COL to rehabilitate and operate the borehole as advised by the Aviation Director in a meeting with him on 20th September 2022. The LARP is currently with SW for final reviews before submission to the development partners.

53. **Gizo Water Supply:** A proper water supply is a critical need in Gizo. Detailed design work and a hydrogeological survey of boreholes are proceeding. SW has confirmed that the Jar mountain reservoir must be relocated across the road due to the weather station. Due diligence is ongoing with valuation of structures for compensation now completed. LARP preparation was ongoing by Suez during the reporting period. With boreholes being the preferred source of water for Gizo, Mile 6 located at the higher elevated areas behind Gizo, has been identified for potential bore sites. Three sites were identified as potential bore sites and bore test drilling started around November. The three sites are owned by the Western Provincial Government through the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) who, has so far allowed SW to have their bore test sites located in their land, through a formal MoU signed by the Western provincial government on 18<sup>th</sup> August 2022. SW has advised Suez to record any grievances that may have arisen during the investigation works. Designs for the horizontal alignment of pipelines are yet to be confirmed. According to the initial designs, the pipeline routes are to follow the existing road corridor. However, there were sections of the pipelines that seemed to encroach into some parcels of land. Because of that, another visit to Gizo was required to confirm if there is actual encroachment or not. That visit, of Suez and SW engineers and safeguards staff, took place in July when the borders were opened and Suez designers could freely travel to the Solomon Islands to finalise the mapping.

## 4.2. Outstanding Resettlement Activities

54. LARPs: As discussed above, for individual subprojects under section 4.1, there are outstanding resettlement activities including those for Eastern and Western section of the HNWW, Gizo, Munda and Noro and these are summarised in **Table 6**.

## 5. COMPLIANCE WITH SAFEGUARDS RELATED PROJECT COVENANTS

55. The project is addressing project related covenants of ADB. **Appendix 8** provides a summary of the compliance with the covenants included in the ADB and SIG project agreement.

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## 6. PUBLIC CONSULTATION, INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CAPACITY BUILDING

56. Public consultations have been held to comply with plans in the IEE, the LARP and the Project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The consultations are guided by WB and ADB best practice as outlined in their manuals and guidance notes.<sup>4</sup>

### 6.1. Public Consultation Activities

57. Consultations, information disclosure and awareness raising activities have been ongoing during the reporting period. A summary of the consultations conducted within the reporting period are in **Table 7**. Because the COVID-19 restrictions for public gatherings were relaxed by the government around June 2022, SW was able to carry on with its face to face consultation work. There were periods where SW had to implement other means of awareness raising such as door-to-door distribution of information.

58. With the HNWW LARPs still being drafted, consultation and meetings with land title holders are expected to be ongoing mainly to inform the APs on the detailed designs and how much of their respective land the project would require for easement access (for pipelines) and outright purchase for pump stations and reservoirs. For Lord Howe settlement, the community had requested twice for SW and Suez to go to their community and explain the designs and also compensation values for easement access to ensure that the wider community can hear for themselves first-hand information from SW and Suez.

59. For the development of the EIS for the Honiara outfalls, consultation requirements were integrated with the HNWW LARP's consultation, as the affected communities are the same.

60. For the water supply projects in Honiara, which are now all in the construction phase, consultation requirements are mainly for the following: (i) informing APs that are in the LARPs that construction works are imminent, and therefore they should harvest whatever crops they may have within a given period; (ii) introduction of contractors and their subcontractors to the communities (iii) informing the public about the proposed commencement date of construction works and GRM of both the contractor and SW. Though SW will still be very much involved in community awareness on subprojects that are ready to be constructed, it expects that the contractors must take ownership of their own consultation requirements, based on the consultation plans outlined in their draft CESMPs, including things like preparing consultation materials and making logistical arrangements. Due to the delays by the contractors in hiring dedicated CLOs, the consultation requirements for the Honiara water supply projects still rest with the SW PMU's CLO particularly when preparing consultation material. SW expects that this responsibility will be off loaded to the contractor's CLO while the PMU CLO can be available to offer advice and provide the overall oversight.

61. The provincial LARPs including Gizo, Noro and Munda are also still under development therefore consultations are ongoing.

62. The projects under the second phase of UWSSSP also have consultation requirements for the development of the respective feasibility studies which include: (1) Honiara Network Expansion Subproject (2) Honiara Water Supply Rehabilitation (3) Honiara Wastewater Network Rehabilitation (4) Auki Network Expansion Project and (5) Choiseul Bay Water and Wastewater .

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<sup>4</sup> World Bank, 2012, *Stakeholder Consultations in Investment Operations: Guidance Note*.  
ADB, 2012, *Strengthening Participation for Development Results: An ADB Guide to Participation*

**Table 7: Summary of consultations from July-December 2022**

<b>Project /Presenters</b>	<b>Meeting Dates</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>No. of Participants</b>	<b>Comments</b>
HNWW subproject - Sewer Works (SW, Suez and Outfall EIS Team)	12 July	Lord Howe Settlement (LHS)	15 Recorded Participants	<p>Though only 15 people filled out the registration forms, the meeting was held in the community and most of the people including women and children were listening from their homes and therefore the turnout was good. Bad lighting also prevented people from filling the meeting participant list.</p> <p>This was a follow-up meeting to the one held on 12 June 2022.</p> <p>LHS agreed in principle to grant SW easement access but wish to negotiate the rate for compensation.</p> <p>LHS wants the draft MOU to be revised to include other conditions to safeguard them in the event that the NRH malfunctions and emits wastewater and bad odour into the community. They are basing their concerns on the current setup by the Ministry of Health which is poorly maintained. SW assured the community that SW will ensure that it properly maintains the pump station.</p>
Gizo Water supply (Suez and SW)	22 July	Gizo Provincial Executive and Staff (interim government)	17 Participants	<p>The aim of the meeting was to inform the government regarding the bore test drilling that will be taking place on the provincial land by Suez as part of the design activity and to establish an</p>

Project /Presenters	Meeting Dates	Venue	No. of Participants	Comments
				understanding that this will be temporary works. Formal negotiation with come later for lease agreements or easement access once the outcome of the investigation works is completed.
<p>NWW subproject - Combined HNWW Outfall EIS and UWSSSP</p> <p>Phase 2 - Water and Wastewater Pipeline Rehabilitation Project and Water Supply Expansion Project in Honiara</p>	04 August	Rock Haven	25 participants ( Male – 17, Female – 8)	<p>This was a stakeholder engagement meeting with key Ministries, NGOs and other authorities in Honiara such as the Honiara City Council.</p> <p>This consultation was mainly to inform stakeholders in Honiara about the proposed subprojects and to obtain their thoughts and other information that may inform the detailed designs. The consultation was to request support from the stakeholders when it comes to LARP requirements and other permits. The stakeholders include key ministries (such as MECDM, MMERE, Ministry of Women, MID, Ministry of Fisheries) women's and PWD groups, NGOs, schools, Honiara City Council, business reps, representatives of communities where the construction works will likely take place and more.</p> <p>Stakeholders were supportive of the project and appreciated SW involving them in the project through the consultation.</p>

Project /Presenters	Meeting Dates	Venue	No. of Participants	Comments
				<p>Women representatives are pleased that expansion of water supply network into new areas would support women and children in having better access to clean water.</p> <p>School representatives asked that if there are any works proposed within the schools. Even if the land is owned by MID or other title holder the project staff must always consult or inform the school about, so they are aware and the students and teachers can be properly informed.</p> <p>The MECDM representative expressed the importance in reducing the NRW percentage through the proposed works.</p>
HNWW Kongulai Water Treatment Plant, Reservoir and Trunk Mains Upgrade Projects (SW PMU)	18 August	Kongulai , Tasahe, White River	A total of 19 offer letters were issued to 12 men and 8 women.	<p>Formation of CAC: Distribution of CAC invitation letters to potential members</p> <p>At the end of the reporting period, 7 people accepted the call to be part of the CAC. SW will make additional offers specially to ensure there is gender balanced representative in the CAC.</p>
HNWW Kongulai Water Treatment Plant, Reservoir and Trunk Mains Upgrade Projects (SW PMU)	18 August	Kongulai , Tasahe, White River		<p>Distribution of 'stop gardening' notices to people within the Kongulai, Tasahe and Namoruka area whose land has been acquired for easement access and whose gardens have already been compensated for in 2020 and 2021. The</p>



Project /Presenters	Meeting Dates	Venue	No. of Participants	Comments
				notice was also intended to inform the public that preparation for construction works will soon to start.
UWSSSP Phase 2 – Choiseul feasibility studies (SMEC and SW)	07-09 September	Choiseul Cabinet Office, Taro Market, Choiseul Bay,	Stakeholder meeting 26 Attendees (16 Male, 10 Female)  Choiseul Bay 14 Attendees (7 Males, 7 Females)  Supizae 19 Attendees (11 Males, 8 Females) Children not counted.  Taro Market (Public Consultation. Participant registration not taken)	Inform the communities at Taro, Supizae, Land owners and the interim government of the proposed project including water and new sewage system which is part of the Taro expansion project to the main land. The aim of the project is to receive people's view of the project including concerns that can be included in the final feasibility study report.  The interim government representatives, Choiseul Province government officers, land owners, residents of Taro, Supizae and Choiseul Bay, all have expressed support for the project stated that water is the main issue they face in Supizae and Taro. Currently they depend only on rainwater and wells.
HNWS Reservoir Project. Panatina reservoir demolition works. (SW and PEP IE)	06 December 2022	Residences near Panatina reservoir and along haulage route.	56 People (26 Males, 30 Females)/ Residences were given Awareness Package.	Inform residents within the vicinity of the Panatina tank on the proposed tank demolition work that would start. Also to introduce the contractor and safety measures required around the construction area. Due to the rainy season and the difficulties in getting them to congregate, PEP and SW

Project /Presenters	Meeting Dates	Venue	No. of Participants	Comments
				decided on distributing information sheet, door-to –door.  People are supportive of the works and appreciates the effort by PEP and SW to reach their respective residences with the notices.
HNWS Reservoir Project. Tasahe reservoir demolition works. (SW and PEP IE)	8 December 2022	Residences near Tasahe Reservoir and along part of haulage route		SW still awaits the consultation report from the contractor.



63. The planned community advisory committees (CAC) will be established before civil works begin. It was envisioned that there will be six CAC for Honiara subprojects and one in each of the provinces. Some commercial areas are proving difficult to mobilise and there may need to be some adjustment to the plans to ensure good communication with local groups. ToR for the formation of the CAC have been completed which guides the selection and membership of the CACs. The IEEs for the WTP, trunks mains and reservoir indicate that the respective contractors are responsible for setting up the CACs relevant to the subproject sites. The PMU however, had initiated a mapping exercise of potential people (including APs and key community leaders) who could be part of the respective CACs. PMU will also support the contractors in establishing the CACs. SW has already established the CAC for Kongulai, Tasahe and White River area. This CAC will be the first and will have its kick off meeting early in Q1 of 2023.

## **6.2. Planned Consultation Activities for January-June 2023**

64. There will be on-going consultations with Honiara and provincial communities and particularly with landowners where land issues are likely to be obstacles to implementation of both Honiara and provincial water supply plans.

65. With the Honiara Water Supply ready for construction and the Goodwood section of HNWW, SW will ensure that all the CACs for Honiara are established and effectively implemented. SW will also be providing oversight on consultations that the contractor will be doing.

66. The Phase 2 subprojects will likely move into detailed designs and therefore consultations with Honiara and provincial communities will be required.

## **6.3. Capacity Building and Training**

59. The International Environmental and Social Safeguards specialists, and WASH advisor, have continued to provide specialist inputs, and to mentor and support SW staff in preparation of safeguards documents. There have been discussions around using and updating the GAP monitoring framework between consultants and the SW safeguards team.

60. The Pacific Environment and Social specialists of WB conducted a 3 day face-to-face workshop in Honiara in July 2022 where staff of PMUs of several WB projects in Solomon Islands attended. This covered various environment and social standards (ESS) that are relevant to Solomons' projects, and that apply the new environment and social framework (ESF) requirements. The training consisted of three 4-hour sessions presented by WB specialists at dedicated times for group discussions and other interactive activities. The SW safeguards team took part in training. Apart from the well-run interactive learning sessions provided by WB, the training course also supplied a wealth of resources in terms of slide presentations, templates, guidance notes, and other useful materials.

61. With regards to gender training, SW was not able to run this during this reporting period, due to the fact that the Family Support Centre (which facilitated the training in 2021) was fully booked, providing training all over the country. SW decided as an alternative to hire a Gender Consultant to continue on with the training and drafted TOR which had not yet approved for implementation by the end of the reporting period.

62. SW PMU safeguards team organised and held workshops with Rean (WTP Contractor) and PEP (Reservoir and Trunk main Contractor) on their respective CESMPs as they had

difficulties in developing the documents to a suitable standard. Apart from presentations, the safeguards team developed case studies and other exercises to make the sessions more practical and participatory.

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## 7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

63. SW has established a GRM to deal with grievances from the general public and affected persons in relation to all SW managed projects and covering all stages of SW's projects' cycle. The GRM covers both social and environmental grievances and care has been taken to ensure confidentiality for those making complaints. The focal point of contact for the GRM will be the Social safeguards officer and the Community Liaison Officer (CLO). This information will have to continuously be relayed to the customer service front should anyone with concerns and questions approach SW regarding the project: complaints and grievances are referred to the focal point appropriately. The existence of this GRM has been communicated to communities during project consultation with the names and contacts of the focal points also made available to the communities during consultations.

64. The GRM is a three-stage process which allows for appeals at each stage: complaints are forwarded to the Project Manager who tries to solve the complaint. If a solution cannot be reached the complaint is referred upwards first to the Chief Executive Officer of SW and then, if no resolution is found, to a Grievance Tribunal of three people: (i) a member of the Board of SW; (ii) the Permanent Secretary (or designate) of the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification; (iii) an independent member jointly selected by Chief Executive Officer of SW and Board Chairman. Within five working days of the Tribunal meeting a formal response is issued to the aggrieved party outlining the Tribunal's decision on the grievance.

65. The decision is final as far as the SW grievance process is concerned but if this is still not accepted the complainant has the option of taking the complaint to the Solomon Islands judicial system. Disclosure of the GRM process and awareness of how it works has been delivered through the many community consultations.

66. The contractor is also expected to address how they will implement the relevant elements of the GRM in their CESMP.

67. During this reporting period there have been no grievances reported though it is expected that complaints will come from the public during construction.

## 8. GENDER MONITORING

### 8.1 Gender Action Plan (GAP) Implementation

68. The last semi-annual Gender Monitoring Report covering the period January-June 2022 was submitted to ADB/WB on 10<sup>th</sup> October 2023, as part of the Semi-Annual Safeguards Monitoring Report. Basic monitoring of milestones and progress on gender related issues is ongoing with SW's international social safeguards and gender consultant providing support remotely to the PMU communication team, which has overall responsibility for gender issues within SW, assisted by the safeguards team.

69. There is ongoing monitoring to ensure all consultations include women participants and that resettlement agreements are providing compensation to both men and women. All trainings on WASH and hygiene awareness aim to include at least 50 % women. Though hygiene promotion activities were affected by Covid-19 restrictions in 2021-22, with limited opportunities for broad community visits and consultations, the situation significantly improved during the last half of 2022 with consultations proceeding as expected. Since women are the main carers in families they have suffered the most severe impacts. This has now improved and good progress is being made.

70. The Social Safeguards and Gender team have put a lot of work into reviewing the CESMPs of the contractors who are implementing Honiara sub-projects. In particular, the team have tried to ensure that women in communities will have equal opportunities and will be protected from any adverse social impacts.

71. **Staff gender training:** The training course, '*Gender equality and gender based violence*', was delivered by the Family Support Centre (FSC), in 2021 and was attended by 53 SW employees (19 women and 34 men), covering the whole organization, for a total of 690 hours. Those who missed the first training were meant to join a further two-day training in the first quarter of 2022, but were unable to begin due to COVID-19 community transmission and government restrictions on gatherings which lasted until June 2022. Attempts to get FSC to run the training again have been unsuccessful during the reporting period due to their busy training schedule. In July 2022, it was decided to try to complete this work and avoid the weaknesses of the incomplete first round of training undertaken in 2021. The international and local gender consultants, together with the Communication Coordinator developed both ToR for a trainer, together with plans to implement the training between September 2022 and March 2023. FSC who previous facilitated the gender training for SW staff in 2021 were not available in 2022, but have told SW they may be available in Q1 2023 to continue the training with SW from where it was left off. The new training schedule will be developed after consultation with the HR team to ensure that staff are committed to the training while at the same time ensuring that normal operations are not affected. It is anticipated that the training for SW staff will commence again in June 2023. The contractors, have also taken ownership of this activity, and they plan to carryout similar training for their staff in the next reporting period.

## 8.2 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

71. During the review period the following outcomes have been achieved and challenges faced:

- There has been progress relating to land acquisition, but it has been slow, and may delay submission of some LARP documentation. Much of the land needed for utilities is government owned, but there are tracts of privately held land, that are yet to be acquired, and where consultations and negotiations are on-going. The South Seas Evangelical church was initially difficult when trying to negotiate with them for easement access, but before the end of the reporting period, they changed their mind and said they were going to get a second option on the value of the land to counter the offer that SW gave to them in November. No final agreement has yet been reached but negotiations are looking more positive.
- LARP for the Goodwood section was approved in September 2022. This will help ensure that construction can start early to be in time for the South Pacific Games that will be held in November 2023.
- The Honiara Wastewater project EIS has been completed and preparations for assessments by MEDCM in Q1, 2023 are underway.
- Noro Water Supply Project and Munda Water Supply Project IEE/PER were approved by ADB/WB. Noro and Munda Water Supply Project development consent applications were submitted to MEDCM for their review and approval in Q4 2022. Public consultation and disclosure of the PERs is expected to be completed in Q1 2023.
- The approval of CESMP's for the sewer upgrade works at Ranadi Road to Goodwood outfall roundabout, the Kongulai Water Treatment plant, the Honiara Network Water Supply Project - Service Reservoir and the Honiara Network Water Supply Project – Trunk Main by SW is expected in Q1, 2023

## 8.3 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

72. It is recommended that the contractors fill up all the necessary safeguard positions including EHSO and CLO before any construction works take place. This is an urgent requirement.

73. There are no corrective actions required at this stage of the project.



## **APPENDICES**

## **Appendix 1: Gender Action Plan Monitoring Framework**

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## Gender Action Plan (GAP) Monitoring Report

Date of GAP Update: **Yet To Be Updated**

**Project Title:** Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project  
**Country:** Solomon Islands  
**Approval Number:** Loan 3826-SOL/Grant 0662-SOL/ Grant 0663-SOL  
**Gender Mainstreaming Category:** Effective gender mainstreaming

(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges																											
<b>Output 1: Secure and safe urban water supply</b>																													
Target 1.1 By 2026, 13,700 households <sup>5</sup> (including informal settlements in GHA) will have access to SW services in project areas, including all of female-headed households	<p>Number of households (including informal settlements in GHA) have access to SW services in project areas. (<i>Source:</i> Customer Database as at 31 December 2021)</p> <table> <tr> <td>Auki:</td><td>Domestic.</td><td>544</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Commercial.</td><td>88</td></tr> <tr> <td>Honiara:</td><td>Domestic</td><td>12,696</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Commercial.</td><td>1,255</td></tr> <tr> <td>Noro:</td><td>Domestic</td><td>508</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Commercial.</td><td>73</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tulagi:</td><td>Domestic</td><td>225</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Commercial.</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>TOTAL:</b></td><td></td><td><b>15,383</b></td></tr> </table>	Auki:	Domestic.	544		Commercial.	88	Honiara:	Domestic	12,696		Commercial.	1,255	Noro:	Domestic	508		Commercial.	73	Tulagi:	Domestic	225		Commercial.	24	<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>15,383</b>	<p>Activity still in progress, so will not be fully implemented until 2026.</p> <p>SW does not specifically separate customers according to formal or informal settlements, but register customers according to the locations or suburbs.</p>
Auki:	Domestic.	544																											
	Commercial.	88																											
Honiara:	Domestic	12,696																											
	Commercial.	1,255																											
Noro:	Domestic	508																											
	Commercial.	73																											
Tulagi:	Domestic	225																											
	Commercial.	24																											
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>15,383</b>																											

<sup>5</sup> There is a slight discrepancy in the number of target households given in the standalone GAP (linked documents), and the PAM GAP (p.48 PAM). For purposes of gender reporting the lower figure of 13,700 given in the PAM will be used.

(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges
	<p>Number of households in informal settlements in GHA have access to SW services in project areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no information collected routinely by SW on number of household connections in informal settlements. In part this is because of difficulties in defining what constitutes an 'informal settlement', and because many locations are mixed. Some of the older informal settlements have been granted Fixed Term Estate (FTE) for 75 years by CoLHS. More recent settlements have "Temporary Occupation Licenses" (TOL) and pay a lease of \$1000 annually. There are other settlements which have yet to attain more secure leases.</li> <li>However, the Household Survey Report (2018) notes that approximately 40% of Honiara residents are living in informal settlements i.e. 4,000 households or approximately 28,000 people. (UN Habitat Report). SW also supplies sewage services to approximately 1,000 customers in Honiara.</li> <li>The plan is to install two new public WASH amenities in Honiara. While these facilities will provide essential sanitation services, they will also be designed to act as water hubs and will provide water to vulnerable households who do not have their own household connections. They are to be strategically located to service areas where sanitation services are currently poor and to help to reduce open defecation in and around the city. The design (by Ken Marshall, WASH specialist) will incorporate a water kiosk component to allow people who currently do not have access to water, to purchase it at affordable rates. It is well known that the poorest people in the city pay the most for water. This initiative (also supported by DFAT), will be a great asset to women living close to the two areas. It is hoped these initiatives will be expanded in future.</li> <li>Under the WASH component, the aim is to provide new water connections for 2620 households in 13 settlements. Progress to date includes providing new connections for 852 customers in three settlements of Kombito 1, 2, and 3. This has included the installation of 35km of new pipelines providing connections for approximately</li> </ul>	<p>SW plans to review its data collection system to ascertain whether or not information on number of connections in informal settlements can be accurately determined.</p> <p>The baseline Household Survey surveyed six predominantly informal settlement areas within Honiara, and another six in Gizo, but these are not necessarily all within the 'project areas'.</p> <p>SW will review its systems to see if this sex-disaggregated data on household heads can be captured when connecting households to services.</p> <p>See above</p> <p>The SEP outlines the communication principles for ensuring an 'inclusive' approach</p>

(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges
	<p>5200 people. In addition, preparations and procurement are underway to begin pipe laying Green Valley and Mamulele.<sup>6</sup></p> <p>Number of female-headed households in project areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SW does not currently collect this information. The initial Household Survey Report (2018), found 13% of respondents identified as female headed, but the exact number in project areas is not known. (Honiara had 6% female headed households, compared to 34% in Gizo)</li> </ul> <p>Number of female-headed households have access to SW services in project areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No data available on female headed households with access to SW services in project areas.</li> </ul> <p>The Project is undertaking several activities to ensure that households in informal settlements and female-headed households in project areas have access to SW services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under the Non-Revenue Water Program, SW staff go into communities and establish water connections to each household. The process involves the NRW team doing a thorough survey to identify water connections to the area, recording the population and number of houses. From that data, a proposal is drawn up with costings, for approval from the executive. When approved, the project starts with community awareness followed by the laying of the service pipes, and thereafter, the joining of household connections.</li> <li>This community consultation and engagement is not targeted at particular groups or women, but SW try to make the processes as inclusive as possible.</li> </ul>	<p>to reaching vulnerable and female-headed households: this</p> <p>“identifies and enables the participation of all relevant stakeholders. This includes people who have special needs; those with disabilities, limited literacy, across different age groups and cultures. Inclusivity requires communication techniques that encourage involvement and feedback, as well as use of local languages.”(SEP p.53). There is also a proposal to establish Community Advisory Committees with 6 CACs in Honiara and one each in Gizo, Munda, Noro and Tulagi. These will represent and advocate for community members, including vulnerable people.</p>

<sup>6</sup> This work is also supported by DFAT.

(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After installation of the water meters, accounts are registered in the billing system and customers are called into the office to discuss a payment plan for the service fee, which is embedded into the account to be slowly paid over a period of time. Bill payment options always include an instalment option, for vulnerable households who need it.</li> <li>• The broader communication programme to increase new connections through awareness campaigns is outlined in a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Project</li> <li>• A new position for a Social Safeguards/Gender Officer, who can support the targeting of female headed households and other gender requirements, was created, and it was advertised twice (see attached job description). Three rounds of Interviews were held but the good candidates all declined the offer of employment. SW is now reviewing its strategy and considering whether hiring a local consultant for intermittent work may be more effective.</li> </ul>	See Appendix One: Job Description for Social Safeguards/Gender Officer
<p>Activity 1.1 Households, including female headed households, will be supported to provide necessary documentation for connection applications. This includes piloting applications that do not require land documentation.</p>	<p>Briefly describe support to households, including female-headed households in establishing necessary documentation for connection applications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Community Liaison Officer, Non Revenue Water team, and Customer Services support households in establishing the documentation for new connection applications.</li> </ul> <p>List the support activities provided to households, including female-headed households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are a few communities in Honiara that have a high proportion of low income earners. These communities often use standpipes to cater for the whole community, and there is high non-revenue water (NVW). These areas are identified as project sites, and meters are installed for each household.</li> <li>• SW provide support by exempting these households from submitting all the usual required documents needed when applying for a new connection. The exempted documents include: land title, topographic map, and IDs.</li> <li>• These households are given payment plans which mean instead of paying connection fees upfront, they can pay house deposit fees and service fees in instalments after the meters are installed.</li> </ul>	Currently there is no specific support for individual household applications, and no sex disaggregated data on heads of household.

(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>These provisions can only be applied to communities in project sites, or if communities submit a communal application. They ae not specifically targeted at female-headed house, as this data is not currently collected</li></ul>													
Activity 1.2 Vulnerability assessment to be carried out and all vulnerable household identified in project areas will be provided with opportunity to access safe water through subsidies and/or installment options.	<p>Vulnerability assessment carried out (<del>Yes</del>/No)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No, however as part of the WASH component 3 a baseline survey of 823 h/hs in 6 settlement areas (Kombito 1,2,3, Green Valley, Mamulel, and Independence Valley) was conducted in 2021, and results are available in MWater database. This provides valuable information and interactive maps on vulnerable households in Honiara.</li></ul> <p>All vulnerable household identified in project areas (<del>Yes</del>/No)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No</li></ul> <p>Briefly describe opportunities provided for all vulnerable households in gaining access safe water through subsidies and/or installment options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Since a large proportion of SW's customers may be described as "vulnerable", rather than categorizing households as 'vulnerable' or 'not vulnerable', SW has prioritized inclusive pro-poor policies that will help all potential customers access its services.</li><li>For example, connections can be given up front of a connection fee, and then fees can be paid in instalments. This policy is designed to make access possible for any household regardless of vulnerability, poverty and employment status.</li><li>The NRW team do target areas/settlements which have a high proportion of low income earners for new household connections.</li></ul>	The Household Survey Report (2018) described the socio-economic conditions of households, the status of land ownership, and included a 'Willingness to Pay" survey. The poverty line was calculated for different areas of Honiara and Gizo, with some areas showing up to 51% of those surveyed being below the poverty line. However, the survey did not identify all specific vulnerable households in the project areas. A large vulnerability survey would require a lot of time and resources, which was not considered cost effective or necessary, given the SW policies for targeting poorer areas.												
Target 1.2 All trainings on WASH, O&M, WATSAN awareness will include at least 50% women	<p>Report on cumulative accomplishment on GAP Target 1.2</p> <table><tr><th>WASH, O&amp;M, WATSAN awareness conducted</th><th>Venue and Date</th><th>Total participants</th><th>Number of Women participants</th><th>List Topics covered</th><th>List major outcome of training that will benefit women</th></tr><tr><td>1)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	WASH, O&M, WATSAN awareness conducted	Venue and Date	Total participants	Number of Women participants	List Topics covered	List major outcome of training that will benefit women	1)						Training for WASH component not completed as yet, but all planned to include 50% women.
WASH, O&M, WATSAN awareness conducted	Venue and Date	Total participants	Number of Women participants	List Topics covered	List major outcome of training that will benefit women									
1)														

(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges																		
	<table><tr><td>2)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p>Hygiene and sanitation messages over Christmas targeted six informal settlements, (Kombito 1,2,3, Green Valley Mamulele, Independence Valley) and some provinces</p> <p>Further planned courses for the WASH component are:</p> <p>Package 2 - Hygiene Promotion will include training/promotion in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Handwashing at critical times Target 10,000 people 50% women</li><li>• Infant faeces management Target 10,000 people 50% women</li><li>• Menstrual hygiene awareness 10,000 people 50% women</li><li>• Menstrual hygiene management Target 3,000 people 100% women</li><li>• Water storage and treatment Target 10,000 people</li><li>• Awareness of effective sanitation options Target 10,000 people</li><li>• The value of water Target 10,000 people, 50% women</li></ul> <p>Package 3 – WASH in Schools will include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Effective daily routines for handwashing Target 10 schools</li><li>• Hygiene promotion in the schools curriculum Target 10 schools</li><li>• Effective School WASH Committees Target 10 schools</li><li>• School MHM practices and facilities Target 10 schools</li></ul>	2)						3)						4)						<p>Package 2 was tendered and Plan International (PI) in association with Live and Learn (L&amp;L) were contracted to implement some hygiene and sanitation promotion activities over the Christmas period.</p> <p>Package 3 WASH in schools is dependent on the EU grant being declared effective, so procurement of this contract has been delayed, pending receipt of funding.</p>
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Activity 1.3 Low literacy households will be proactively supported to make connection applications through targeted support from SW	<p>Number of households identified with low literacy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Information about literacy has not been collected as part of the customer database or new connections application process. The WASH survey and report, which has been completed, was originally to contain questions on educational level of household head, which could have been used as a proxy for literacy, but it became too long so the educational questions were removed. The households surveyed may not all be SW customers, but cover many informal settlements in Honiara.</li></ul>	<p>It should be noted that there are very few households where no one in the family is literate. According to the project Household Survey (Egis 2018), the current average size of households is 7.7, much higher</p>																		



(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A review of statistics has found that nationally, the Demographic and Health Survey 2015, records the literacy rates as 90% of men being literate and 82% of women (between ages of 15-49). The lowest wealth quintile had the highest proportions of men and women who could not read (15% of men, 34% of women). Honiara had the largest proportions of men and women who had a secondary education or higher (78% of men, 68% of women), and the lowest proportions of men and women who could not read (4% of men, 7% of women). Malaita had the lowest proportions of men and women who had a secondary education or higher (45% of men, 32% of women) and the highest proportions who could not read (15% of men, 27% of women). The net attendance ratio for primary schooling is only 66% in Solomon islands, with 72% of children aged 6-13 attending urban primary schools compared with 65% in rural areas, and only a slight difference by sex.</li> </ul> <p>Number of households supported in connection applications through targeted support from SW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not known</li> </ul> <p>Briefly describe support provided by SW to households identified with low literacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low literacy households not yet identified but all vulnerable households who need help, currently receive assistance in making connection applications. (see Activity 1.2 above)</li> <li>The SEP outlines methods of reaching vulnerable and illiterate people. These methods are also incorporated into the national hygiene promotion campaign. e.g. visual materials, using radio jingles, web-based activities, information packs, fact sheets, on-site meetings, mobile phone messages, videos, newsletters etc.</li> </ul>	<p>than elsewhere in Solomon Islands. While educational levels were not investigated, it is likely that most households would contain younger people educated to at least primary level. If the head of household is not literate, it is common for literate members to assist them with formalities which require someone who can read and write. As with female headed households, SW will review systems to see if low literacy households can be identified by recording educational level of household head.</p> <p>As noted above, the WASH survey report will provide additional information on education/literacy which will assist in targeting vulnerable households in the settlement area.</p>
Target 1.3 Water user groups/WASH Committees, with 50% membership of women, established in project HAEP/WASH target areas in GHA and Gizo. (number of user groups TBC during project inception)	<p>Number of water user groups/WASH Committees established in GHA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None as yet</li> </ul> <p>Number of members in water user groups in GHA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>	No water user groups/WASH Committees have yet been established.

(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges
	<p>Number of women members in water user groups in GHA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No water user groups yet</li> </ul> <p>Number of water user groups established in Gizo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No water user groups yet</li> </ul> <p>Number of members in water user groups in Gizo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No water user groups yet</li> </ul> <p>Number of women members in water user groups in Gizo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No water user groups yet</li> </ul> <p>What were formerly called Water User Groups, have been re-labeled WASH Committees. The WASH Project includes 10 settlements in Honiara, plus a National Hygiene Promotion push by SW.</p> <p>The Water and Hygiene awareness campaign of the WASH component will work with community groups (including at least 50% female) for hygiene and sanitation promotion. This work has been delayed, first due to the riots in Honiara, and now because of the COVID-19 outbreak. Construction-related matters impacting on Affected People will be dealt with mainly by the proposed new Community Advisory Committees.</p>	<p>A national WASH Officer (female) has been appointed by SW, supported by an international WASH specialist, in order to work with user groups (or WASH Committees), once they are established.</p> <p>SW has decided to set up Community Advisory Committees during the construction period of the project (the proposal for these being adapted from the Ministry of Infrastructure Development (MID) Community Advisory Committee Guidelines, and on ADB and WB social safeguards participatory principles). This initiative will provide a process for participation of community members and stakeholders, a space for opinions, needs and priorities of stakeholders to be heard, and allow SW and contractors a mechanism to respond to these and any grievances during implementation. The CACs are expected as part of their responsibilities, to “advocate on behalf of their community including representing the needs of disadvantaged, isolated and vulnerable community members.” (p.8 Project Community Advisory</p>

(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges
		Committees: Terms of Reference).
DMF Target 1.4 Contractors engage at least 20% women.	<p>Number of workers recruited by the contractors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Auki Project: 18 direct hire from local Auki community, plus some additional temporary contractors such as truck operators, administrator s etc.</li> </ul> <p>Number of women workers recruited by the contractors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None in local community; one in site management team</li> </ul> <p>Briefly describe preparation activities implemented by contractors to proactively recruit women workers (e.g., non-traditional skills training for women workers, consultations and orientation to community members on paid work opportunities for women in civil works)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At Auki, local employment was primarily advertised through word of mouth in the community with anyone coming forward to the Site Manager considered for employment on their merits. No woman applied for employment with the Site Manager. One female intern was hired to provide work experience as part of their Engineering Degree requirements.</li> <li>Future contract bidding documents will include the following:  <b>Women in the Workforce:</b> <i>The contractor shall be an equal opportunity employer. It shall be a requirement of the Contract that the Contractor shall offer work to female and male members of the local work force without any constraint or bias and shall pay female employees equal pay for equal work. In community consultations, the contractor shall inform community members of any paid work opportunities and proactively encourage women to apply. At least 20% of local workforce shall be female.</i> </li> </ul>	<p>Only Auki water project has so far engaged contractors. There have been no further construction implemented during the reporting period.</p> <p>All community consultations inform people that both women and men will be employed locally on equal pay for equal work, and will be proactively encouraged to apply.</p> <p>Requirement for employed workers to include 20% women is being included in future bidding documents</p>

(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges
<p>Activity 1.4 Orientation and guidance to contractors on labor standards, gender equality in wages, gender (including gender based violence) and HIV training provided to all contractors at commencement of work and during implementation as required.</p>	<p>PMU has provided orientation and guidance to all contractors on labor standards, gender equality in wages, gender issues including gender based violence at commencement of work (Yes/<del>No</del>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> </ul> <p>List activities conducted by the PMU to orient all contractors on labor standards, gender equality in wages, gender issues including gender based violence at commencement of work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SW advised on site rules and labour during site induction. A gender-based violence declaration is included as part of each employment contract.</li> </ul> <p>PMU has provided orientation and guidance to all contractors on labor standards, gender equality in wages, gender issues including gender based violence during implementation (Yes/<del>No</del>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> </ul> <p>List activities conducted by the PMU to orient all contractors on labor standards, gender equality in wages, gender issues including gender based violence during implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are daily pre-start talks and monthly toolbox talks, educating the crew on safety standards and expected standards of behaviour, including on gender issues</li> </ul> <p>Number of HIV training provided to all contractors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One employee session and one community session in Auki in association with the SIPPA, in September 2019. This training was then built into site induction plans for all subsequent employees / contractors.</li> </ul>	<p>Only Auki construction undertaken. This subproject has been completed and the Progress column (left) relates to the previous reporting period. All other projects pending bids and awards, so there is nothing to report on contractor orientation.</p>

(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges
	<p>Number of contractor's staff attending the HIV training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13</li> </ul> <p>Number of women employed with contractors attending the HIV training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None in local community, one from site management. Community session for women was also conducted, and was very well received.</li> </ul>	
<p>Activity 1.5 Separate toilet/sanitation facilities for men and women workers</p>	<p>Separate toilet/sanitation facilities constructed for men and women workers (Yes/No - for Auki only)</p> <p>Bidding documents within Vol#2 Specifications stipulate:</p> <p>1.8.11 Sanitary Facilities Sanitary facilities shall be provided and maintained for the Project Manager's site office as well as for construction personnel with separate facilities provided for men and women. Any existing facilities shall not be used by construction personnel. Sewage waste from the facility shall be connected to the mains and where not available shall be connected to a sealed collector tank, with level indicator which shall be emptied to an approved location.</p>	<p>The only construction has been at Auki, where there was only one woman employee who lived near the site and used her own household toilet.</p> <p>The requirement for separate men's and women's toilets is now included in contract bidding documents. (1.8.11 Vol 2)</p>

(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges																														
Output 2: Effective and efficient safe urban sanitation services																																
DMF Target 2.1 3,000 women and girls attend menstrual hygiene management training	<div>Report on cumulative accomplishment on GAP Target 2.1</div> <table><tr><th>Menstrual hygiene management training conducted</th><th>Venue and Date</th><th>Total participants</th><th>Number of Women participants</th><th>List Topics covered</th><th>List major outcome of training that will benefit women</th></tr><tr><td>1)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Menstrual hygiene management training conducted	Venue and Date	Total participants	Number of Women participants	List Topics covered	List major outcome of training that will benefit women	1)						2)						3)						4)						Activity not yet begun
Menstrual hygiene management training conducted	Venue and Date	Total participants	Number of Women participants	List Topics covered	List major outcome of training that will benefit women																											
1)																																
2)																																
3)																																
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Activity 2.1 Menstrual hygiene products to be provided to women and girls attending training.	Menstrual hygiene products to be provided to women and girls attending training (Yes/ <del>No</del> )	Planned but not yet commenced																														
Target 2.2 Provide pilot sanitation facilities, including menstrual hygiene facilities, in at least 1 community or school.	<div>List community or school provided with sanitation facilities, including menstrual hygiene facilities</div> <div>Number of sanitation facilities, including menstrual hygiene facilities provided</div>	Activity has not yet begun																														
Target 2.3 Contractors engage at least 20% women.	<div>Number of workers recruited by the contractors</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>14 at Auki</li></ul> <div>Number of women workers recruited by the contractors</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>One at Auki</li></ul>	Requirements for 20% women's employment to be included in bidding documents (see above in Activity 1.3 Target 4)																														

(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges
	<p>Briefly describe preparation activities implemented by contractors to proactively recruit women workers (e.g., non-traditional skills training for women workers, consultations and orientation to community members on paid work opportunities for women in civil works)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No activities yet undertaken, but communities informed during community consultations, that women would also be employed</li> </ul>	
<p>Activity 2.2 Orientation and guidance to contractors on labor standards, gender equality in wages, gender (including gender based violence) and HIV training provided to all contractors at commencement of work and during implementation as required.</p>	<p>PMU has provided orientation and guidance to all contractors on labor standards, gender equality in wages, gender issues including gender based violence <b>at commencement of work</b> (<del>Yes/No</del>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No activities yet, but orientation and guidance planned for all contractors</li> </ul> <p>List activities conducted by the PMU to orient all contractors on labor standards, gender equality in wages, gender issues including gender based violence at commencement of project</p> <p>PMU has provided orientation and guidance to all contractors on labor standards, gender equality in wages, gender issues including gender based violence <b>during implementation</b> (<del>Yes/No</del>) Planned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No contracts have been given for wastewater projects</li> </ul> <p>List activities conducted by the PMU to orient all contractors on labor standards, gender equality in wages, gender issues including gender based violence during implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The training schedule and content for contractors still to be developed, but will be similar to that provided at Auki</li> </ul> <p>Number of HIV training provided to all contractors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One training session at Auki</li> </ul>	<p>Sanitation subprojects have not yet begun.</p> <p>No sanitation projects yet started</p> <p>No construction yet.</p> <p>See previous gender reporting on Auki training</p>

(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges
	<p>Number of contractors attending the HIV training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14 workers at Auki</li> </ul> <p>Number of women employed with contractors attending the HIV training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One</li> </ul>	
<p>Separate toilet/sanitation facilities for men and women workers</p>	<p>Separate toilet/sanitation facilities constructed for men and women workers (Yes/No)</p> <p>Number of separate toilet/sanitation facilities constructed for men and women workers - 0</p>	<p>Requirements are included in bidding documents (see 1.5 above)</p>



(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges
<b>Output 3: Enhanced awareness of hygiene and water issues and sustained hygiene behaviour</b>		
<p>DMF Target 3.1 By 2025, 10,000 people are reached directly by WASH programs which use gender sensitive materials (approx. 50% will be women based on population profile)</p>	<p>Gender sensitive materials integrated in WASH programs (Yes/No)</p> <p>Number of people directly reached by WASH programs and use gender sensitive materials: During 2021 Christmas period, PI and L&amp;L aired hygiene messaging on various media outlets targeting six informal settlements, (Kombito 1,2,3, Green Valley Mamulele, Independence Valley) and some provinces. Campaign focused on increased social norms (attitudes &amp; motivations) for handwashing with soap before food preparation and contact with families for Christmas celebrations.</p> <p>Number of women directly reached by WASH programs and use gender sensitive materials</p> <p>Exact number unknown, but campaign conducted via</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facebook paid advertisements</li> <li>• SMS “Blast” Solomon Islands Telecom Company</li> <li>• Radio spots - SI Broadcasting Corporation</li> <li>• TV spots - SI Telekom company</li> </ul>	<p>Plan International (PI) in association with Live and Learn (L&amp;L) have been contracted to implement hygiene and sanitation promotion activities</p>
<p>DMF Target 3.2 At least 80% of children aged 5–15 years have improved awareness of hygiene and water conservation (disaggregated by gender) of which 50% are girls.</p>	<p>Number of children aged 5–15 years old participating in awareness raising activities on hygiene and water conservation</p> <p>Number of children aged 5–15 years old who have improved awareness of hygiene and water conservation</p> <p>Number of girls aged 5–15 years old who have improved awareness of hygiene and water conservation</p> <p>Number of boys aged 5–15 years old who have improved awareness of hygiene and water conservation</p>	<p>Progress on the WASH in schools programme is being affected by lack of funds. It is hoped funds should be available in April/May 2022.</p> <p>An assessment of schools that service the six settlements is ongoing. Report will be shared with Technical Working Group and meetings with HCC Education Authority and MoEHR for selection of schools to be in the WinS project.</p>

(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges																																				
Target 3.3 All new WUGs in WASH target areas (with 50% women's participation) receive training in maintenance of water and sanitation facilities	<div>Report on cumulative accomplishment on GAP Target 3.3</div> <table><tr><th>Training in maintenance of water and sanitation facilities conducted</th><th>Venue and Date</th><th>Total participants (from new WUGs in WASH target areas)</th><th>Number of Women participants</th><th>List Topics covered</th><th>List major outcome of training that will benefit women</th></tr><tr><td>1)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>5)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Training in maintenance of water and sanitation facilities conducted	Venue and Date	Total participants (from new WUGs in WASH target areas)	Number of Women participants	List Topics covered	List major outcome of training that will benefit women	1)						2)						3)						4)						5)						<p>No WUGs or WASH Committees yet established.</p> <p>Since SW will be establishing the household water connections, they will be responsible for most of the maintenance. However, sanitation facilities will need proper maintenance to achieve their objective of improving hygiene.</p> <p>Training of Committees is not the focus of the WASH component. Rather they are focused on hygiene and sanitation in settlements (where most h/hs don't have connections.) May be better to monitor women's participation in training on hygiene and sanitation.</p>
Training in maintenance of water and sanitation facilities conducted	Venue and Date	Total participants (from new WUGs in WASH target areas)	Number of Women participants	List Topics covered	List major outcome of training that will benefit women																																	
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Target 3.4 1,600 household are provided with training to facilitate improved willingness to pay for water (i.e. benefits of water and sanitation services for the household)	<div>Report on cumulative accomplishment on GAP Target 3.4</div> <table><tr><th>Training to improve willingness to pay for water</th><th>Venue and Date</th><th>Total households</th><th>Number of women headed households</th><th>List Topics covered (i.e. benefits of water and sanitation services for the household) conducted</th><th>List major outcome of training that will benefit women</th></tr><tr><td>1)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>5)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Training to improve willingness to pay for water	Venue and Date	Total households	Number of women headed households	List Topics covered (i.e. benefits of water and sanitation services for the household) conducted	List major outcome of training that will benefit women	1)						2)						3)						4)						5)						<p>Activity has not begun.</p> <p>Package 2 (see Activity 1.2 above) includes topic on "The Value of Water", to cover hygiene benefits and encourage willingness to pay.</p>
Training to improve willingness to pay for water	Venue and Date	Total households	Number of women headed households	List Topics covered (i.e. benefits of water and sanitation services for the household) conducted	List major outcome of training that will benefit women																																	
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(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges
<p>Target 3.5 Effective gender-sensitive audio and visual materials developed to raise awareness at the HH level of proper water usage &amp; environmental management issues, &amp; implemented through appropriate channels e.g. mobile phone applications, posters, billing mail and public discussion materials etc. Distributed to village heads and community leaders in WASH target areas. Locations of posters will be on strategic places frequented by women. Target: all HHs in urban and peri-urban areas including all female-headed households</p>	<p>Number and type of gender-sensitive awareness materials on developed to raise awareness at the HH level of proper water usage &amp; environmental management issues. Initial Christmas 2021 campaign included messages and three different graphics on handwashing.</p> <p>Type of dissemination activities on gender-sensitive awareness materials conducted/mainstreamed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facebook paid advertisements</li> <li>SMS "Blast" Solomon Islands Telecom Company</li> <li>Radio spots - SI Broadcasting Corporation</li> <li>TV spots - SI Telekom company</li> </ul> <p>Briefly describe implementation of gender-sensitive awareness materials and the appropriate channels used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul> <p>Number of households in urban and peri-urban areas including have received gender-sensitive awareness materials on proper water usage &amp; environmental management issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul> <p>Number of households headed by women in urban and peri-urban areas including have received gender-sensitive awareness materials on proper water usage &amp; environmental management issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<p>Some gender sensitive audio and visual materials produced for Xmas 2021 campaign - on household water usage/hygiene. Work has begun on the sanitation sector assessment which is analyzing the supply and services, and hardware materials of local sanitation sector. Report will be available mid February 2022.</p> <p>National WASH Officer appointed in preparation for WASH program</p> <p>WASH program covers 6 settlements in Honiara, but the National Hygiene Promotion component will reach all HHs in urban and peri-urban areas.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1 Monthly WASH awareness-raising seminars and activities delivered under the WASH program through the community partnerships including women's groups, youth groups and schools.</p>	<p>Monthly WASH awareness-raising seminars and activities delivered through the community partnerships <del>(Yes/No)</del></p> <p>Number of women's groups partners</p>	<p>Activity not yet started.</p> <p>However all of these community partnerships will be used as a means of implementing the</p>

(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges																														
	<div>Number of youth groups partners</div> <div>Number of members in youth groups</div> <div>Number of women members in youth groups</div> <div>Number of schools partners</div> <div>Number of student participants in schools</div> <div>Number of girl student participants in schools</div>	awareness raising activities in the National Hygiene Promotion program.																														
Target 3.6 At least bi-annual M&E and Learning surveys to allow feedback mechanisms from community members on WASH activities (including Packages 2 and 3, and the National Hygiene Promotion Program). 50% of those consulted are women	<div>M&amp;E and Learning surveys allow feedback mechanisms from community members on WASH program (Yes/No). N/A</div> <div>Number of times in a year M&amp;E updates collect feedback from community members on WASH</div> <div>Report on cumulative accomplishment on GAP Target 3.6</div> <table><tr><th>Consultation on WASH program conducted</th><th>Venue and Date</th><th>Total participants from community</th><th>Number of Women participants</th><th>List Topics covered</th><th>List major outcome of consultation that will benefit women</th></tr><tr><td>1)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Consultation on WASH program conducted	Venue and Date	Total participants from community	Number of Women participants	List Topics covered	List major outcome of consultation that will benefit women	1)						2)						3)						4)						<div>Activity not yet started</div> <div>However, once established, SW may also be able to use the CACs to gather feedback and assist surveys.</div>
Consultation on WASH program conducted	Venue and Date	Total participants from community	Number of Women participants	List Topics covered	List major outcome of consultation that will benefit women																											
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(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)						Issues and Challenges												
	<div>5)</div>																		
Output 4: SW is financially and technically sustainable																			
DMF Target 4.1 All SW staff have updated knowledge on technical, financial or O&M (disaggregated by gender).	<div>SIWA staff have updated knowledge on technical, financial or O&amp;M (<del>Yes</del>/No)</div> <div>List activities conducted by SIWA to improve knowledge of knowledge on technical, financial or O&amp;M<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Limited formal training due to Covid-19 restrictions and time constraints with new projects being designed</li><li>Planned training activities on Gender issues for SW staff for 2022 are outlined in Annex1 (Schedule) and Annex 2 (Content)</li></ul></div> <div>Report on cumulative accomplishment on GAP Target 4.1</div> <table><tr><td>Training conducted</td><td>Venue and Date</td><td>Total participants from SIWA staff</td><td>Number of Women participants</td><td>List Topics covered</td><td>List major outcome of training that will benefit women</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						Training conducted	Venue and Date	Total participants from SIWA staff	Number of Women participants	List Topics covered	List major outcome of training that will benefit women							Limited output during this reporting period.
Training conducted	Venue and Date	Total participants from SIWA staff	Number of Women participants	List Topics covered	List major outcome of training that will benefit women														

(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)						Issues and Challenges																																				
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Target 4.2 100% of SW staff (140 staff) attend gender training. Training to be conducted at least twice over project duration.	<p>Gender training provided to men and women SIWA staff (Yes/<del>No</del>)</p> <p>Number of times in a year that gender trainings were conducted - 1 series</p> <p>Report on cumulative accomplishment on GAP Target 4.2</p> <table><tr><th>Gender training conducted</th><th>Venue and Date</th><th>Total participants from SIWA staff</th><th>Number of Women participants</th><th>List Topics covered</th><th>List major outcome of training that will benefit women</th></tr><tr><td>1) Family Support Centre</td><td>SW Q4 (690 hours)</td><td>53</td><td>19</td><td>See Annex Two</td><td>More sensitivity to gender equality issues; better understanding of GAP provisions.</td></tr><tr><td>2)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>5)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p>In Solomon Islands, currently training about GBV (or sexual, exploitation, abuse, and sexual harassment (SEAH) is undertaken in the gender training courses provided by the Family Support Centre (FSC). SW have now contracted FSC to undertake this type of training for staff - and in future it will also include contractors and their employees. To date, there has been no specific HIV/AIDS training for workers or communities (except in Auki). The Solomon Islands Planned Parenthood Association (SIPPA) training has</p>						Gender training conducted	Venue and Date	Total participants from SIWA staff	Number of Women participants	List Topics covered	List major outcome of training that will benefit women	1) Family Support Centre	SW Q4 (690 hours)	53	19	See Annex Two	More sensitivity to gender equality issues; better understanding of GAP provisions.	2)						3)						4)						5)						<p>SW met with Solomons FSC to decide the content of the training. FSC are the main providers of high quality GBV training in SI, with staff trained at the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre. The SW courses ran for 2 days and included comprehensive coverage of aspects of gender equality and gender-based violence - including physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic violence.</p> <p>The planned programme for 2022 (for those who missed the first course) is attached in Annex 1 with an outline of the content. This was due to start in February 2022, but has been delayed by the COVID-19 outbreak and government restrictions on gatherings.</p> <p>With longer courses and more education of managers, it is hoped to ensure the ongoing sustainability of the project.</p>
Gender training conducted	Venue and Date	Total participants from SIWA staff	Number of Women participants	List Topics covered	List major outcome of training that will benefit women																																						
1) Family Support Centre	SW Q4 (690 hours)	53	19	See Annex Two	More sensitivity to gender equality issues; better understanding of GAP provisions.																																						
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(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges
	<p>usually focused mainly on technical information about HIV/AIDS: i.e. types of STIs (including HIV/AIDS), how STIs are transmitted, symptoms, treatments, prevention, and referral pathways. Some training was undertaken in 2020, and in future there will be more HIV/AIDS sessions for staff and contractors, (including GBV since it is an important reason why women in particular, can't protect themselves from HIV/AIDS.) SW has stressed that there is a need to challenge stereotypes and stigma associated with HIV/AIDS and to counteract the common perception that women and girls are responsible for HIV. SIPPA will be asked to include this aspect in their HIV/AIDS training.</p> <p>In addition, the internal SW newsletter WATERTOK, which is published fortnightly, contains information about where victims of violence can go for help.</p> <p>In terms of policy, SW has a Domestic Violence Policy and also respectful workplace policies in place. The 2020 Board Approved Policies Manual states that:</p> <p><i>"SW is committed to providing a supportive environment for staff affected by domestic violence. And to create a violence-free workplace for everyone. This policy should complement and be implemented in conjunction with the SW Occupational Health Safety and Welfare, Equal Employment Opportunity and Respectful Workplace Policies,"</i></p> <p>In the SW Terms and Conditions of Service, there are very detailed descriptions of what constitutes sexual harassment, and offenders found guilty are warned they will be subject to an investigation which can lead to disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal.</p> <p>Several actions have been designed to ensure GBV training is sustainable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ensuring GBV briefings are done often at HR induction sessions</li> <li>- continued staff awareness during training schedules and in internal newsletter publications (Watertok)</li> </ul>	<p>Communicable diseases awareness raising (including HIV/AIDS and COVID-19) is planned before each subproject is implemented and construction begins.</p>

(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges																																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- ensuring contractors' inductions include required GBV provisions, and that all bidding documents include requirements regarding training of staff</li><li>- SW to continue to celebrate international days around combatting violence against women</li></ul>																																					
Target 4.3 SW board includes at least 2 women at all times	<p>Number of board members in SW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Seven</li></ul> <p>Number of women board members in SW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Two</li></ul>	One of the women is deputy chair of the Board																																				
Output 5: Project is implemented and monitored efficiently and effectively																																						
Target 5.1 Gender Action Plan (GAP) training provided to SW staff and other stakeholders involved in project design and implementation (estimated participants = 20 staff)	<p>GAP training provided to men and women SW staff (<del>Yes</del>/No)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No GAP training in this reporting period but ADB and WB specialists did provide general safeguards training to SW PMU in two sessions last year, and continue to provide on-going advice and mentoring</li></ul> <p>GAP training provided to stakeholders involved in project design and implementation (<del>Yes</del>/No).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No. Training delayed by failure to recruit a local gender specialist and inability of international gender consultant to travel because of COVID-19 restrictions.</li></ul> <p>Report on cumulative accomplishment on GAP Target 5.1 – SW staff only</p> <table><tr><th>GAP training conducted</th><th>Venue and Date</th><th>Total participants from SIWA staff</th><th>Number of Women participants</th><th>List Topics covered</th><th>List major outcome of training that will benefit women</th></tr><tr><td>1)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>5)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p>Report on cumulative accomplishment on GAP Target 5.1 – stakeholders only</p>	GAP training conducted	Venue and Date	Total participants from SIWA staff	Number of Women participants	List Topics covered	List major outcome of training that will benefit women	1)						2)						3)						4)						5)						New post of Social Safeguards and Gender Officer created and advertised (See Output 1 above), but recruitment unsuccessful.
GAP training conducted	Venue and Date	Total participants from SIWA staff	Number of Women participants	List Topics covered	List major outcome of training that will benefit women																																	
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(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)						Issues and Challenges						
	<i>GAP training conducted</i>	<i>Venue and Date</i>	<i>Total participants from stakeholders</i>	<i>Number of Women participants</i>	<i>List Topics covered</i>	<i>List major outcome of training that will benefit women</i>							
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Target 5.2 All provincial consultation meetings are scheduled at times and places that are convenient for women	<p>Briefly describe time schedules of provincial consultation meetings and whether women can easily attend the consultation meetings based on their daily schedule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>All meetings were held at times suggested by local officials and community leaders, usually in the evening to suit men’s and women’s daily work commitments</li></ul> <p>Number of separate provincial consultation meetings held with women to ensure their views are fully expressed:</p> <p>No separate women's meetings held, but mixed meetings were held which solicited women’s views. Subproject consultation meetings from July - December:</p> <p>1. Gizo</p> <p>2. Munda</p> <table><tr><td colspan="2">Participant List Total - 36</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>Female</td></tr><tr><td>29</td><td>9</td></tr></table> <p>3. Noro</p>						Participant List Total - 36		Male	Female	29	9	
Participant List Total - 36													
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(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges																		
	<div><table><tr><td colspan="2">Participant List Total - 13</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>Female</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>2</td></tr></table></div> <div>4. Gizo</div> <div><table><tr><td colspan="2">Participant List Total - 21</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>Female</td></tr><tr><td>13</td><td>8</td></tr></table></div> <div>5. Honiara sewerage improvement: KG VI Sewer Works &amp; Fisheries to Telecom Roundabout</div> <div><table><tr><td colspan="2">Participant List Total - 96</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>Female</td></tr><tr><td>42</td><td>53</td></tr></table></div> <div>Topics covered:</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Overview of project</li><li>• Design and location of infrastructure</li><li>• Water charges and payment options</li><li>• Land issues</li><li>• Water quality</li></ul></div> <div>List decisions taken during the consultations based on proposals of women participants.</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No decisions made at meeting as the purpose was largely information dissemination and disclosure, feedback on the project design, and discussions on land needed to implement.</li></ul></div>	Participant List Total - 13		Male	Female	11	2	Participant List Total - 21		Male	Female	13	8	Participant List Total - 96		Male	Female	42	53	
Participant List Total - 13																				
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42	53																			
Activity 5.1 GAP implementation monitored with semi annual GAP reports including sex-disaggregated data	<div>Progress of GAP activities integrated in semi-annual GAP reports (Yes/<del>No</del>)</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This is the third Semi Annual GAP report. GAP activities have been reported in quarterly reports.</li></ul></div> <div>Sex-disaggregated data collected and integrated in the GAP reports (<del>Yes</del>/<del>No</del>)</div>	New national Social Safeguards post will assist with collection of disaggregated data and monitoring of GAP activities.																		

(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partially. Not all sex disaggregated data was available. However, efforts to rectify this are underway. Quarterly reports have included any progress on GAP implementation.</li> </ul>	
<p>Activity 5.2 During capacity building, overall project's gender sensitive grievance redress mechanism (GRM) developed and publicized to ensure all project beneficiaries know the GRM procedure. Sex-disaggregated data will be prepared to identify the sex of complainants, the nature of their complaint and the resolution of the complaint. The SW Safeguards Specialist will review the register and interview women to corroborate equal treatment for male and female complainants.</p>	<p>Overall project's gender sensitive grievance redress mechanism (GRM) developed (Yes/<del>No</del>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yes</li> </ul> <p>Briefly describe the dissemination activities implemented to ensure all project beneficiaries know the GRM procedure and gender sensitive grievance redress mechanism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The GRM was explained at every site during initial community consultations and at specific meetings dealing with complaints</li> </ul> <p>Sex-disaggregated data prepared and collected to identify the sex of complainants, the nature of their complaint and the resolution of the complaint (Yes/<del>No</del>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yes</li> </ul> <p>SW Safeguards Specialist reviewed the register of grievance complaints (Yes/<del>No</del>)</p> <p>SIWA Safeguards Specialist interviewed women to corroborate equal treatment for male and female complainants (<del>Yes</del>/No)</p> <p>Briefly describe contract provisions/ terms of reference for SW Safeguards Specialist, whether these include the following tasks: (i) review of the register; (ii) interview women to corroborate equal treatment for male and female complainants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ISSP ToR do not include these provisions. However the new Job Description for the national SS includes the following clause as part of the responsibilities:</li> </ul> <p><i>"Oversee the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), monitoring any grievances relevant to social, land, resettlement, and gender issues, and the measures implemented to address those grievances in a timely and</i></p>	<p>All details recorded in minutes of meetings and GRM register</p> <p>The Safeguards team reviewed the register every quarter and included a GRM update in quarterly and Semi Annual Safeguard Reports</p> <p>It was not possible to interview women face-to-face due to Covid-19 travel restrictions, but reports were reviewed.</p> <p>The ISS ToR do not include these explicit provisions, but do include more general clauses regarding monitoring of risks, impacts, and implementation of the GAP. The ISS is expected to support the national SS in reviewing the GRM and ensuring it is working as planned for the benefit of both men and women.</p>

(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges
	<i>appropriate manner. Ensure the Grievance Register is properly maintained and up-to-date."</i>	
<p>Activity 5.3 Women's time poverty decreased as a result of project (measure through baseline and endline surveys)</p>	<p>Baseline and endline surveys measured women's time poverty within project duration (<del>Yes</del>/No)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The initial Household Survey did not measure women's time poverty. It did investigate the division of labour for water collection and the time/distance to water sources. Women were four times more likely than men to collect water in Honiara, and girls over two and a half times more likely than boys. (Egis Household Survey, 2018, p.62)</li> </ul> <p>Briefly describe findings of baseline and endline surveys on women's time poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No baseline survey on women's time poverty</li> </ul> <p>Women's time poverty decreased as a result of project (Yes/No) N/A</p> <p>Provide brief narratives on decreasing women's time poverty as a result of the project activities</p>	<p>The was no baseline survey of women's time poverty.</p> <p>If resources and time are available, a time poverty survey could be designed and implemented. SW will explore this possibility, in order that impacts on women's time can be measured at the end of the project.</p> <p>Not yet implemented</p>
<p>Activity 5.4 Using a variety of social science techniques, qualitative data is collected over the life of the project in 4 – 6 project areas to measure positive impacts on women's daily lives resulting from improved access to safe water. These would include baseline, mid and end of project surveys.</p>	<p>Qualitative data is collected in the duration of the project in 4 – 6 project areas (<del>Yes</del>/No)</p> <p>Only the Auki project has been implemented as yet.</p> <p>Briefly describe qualitative data collected on positive impacts on women's daily lives resulting from improved access to safe water</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>Not yet implemented.</p> <p>It is proposed that two Honiara sites and 2 provincial areas are chosen as representative sites to measure project impacts on women's daily lives. Tools such as "The Most Significant Change" methodology could be used to collect qualitative data and narratives at three points</p>

(GAP Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility)	Progress (What To Report)	Issues and Challenges
	<p>Baseline, mid and end of project surveys collect narratives from the community on positive impacts on women's daily lives resulting from improved access to safe water (Yes/No) N/A</p> <p>Provide brief narratives on positive impacts on women's daily lives resulting from improved access to safe water</p>	<p>during implementation. This would also require capacity building of SW safeguards staff.</p>

## Appendix 2: Compliance with safeguard-related project covenants

No	Covenant	Reference	Due Date	Compliance status at 30 <sup>th</sup> Dec 2022
1	<u>Procurement</u> The Recipient shall not award any Works contract for a Subproject which involves environmental impacts until SW has: (a) obtained the final approval of the IEE from the relevant environment authority of the Borrower; and (b) incorporated the relevant provisions from the EMP into the Works contract.	Schedule 4.3	During implementation	Complying with
2	The Borrower shall not award any Works contract involving involuntary resettlement impacts for a Subproject until the Borrower has prepared and submitted to ADB the final RP for such Subproject based on the Subproject's detailed design, and obtained ADB's clearance of such RP.	Schedule 4.4	During implementation	Complying with
4	<u>Environment</u> The Recipient shall ensure and cause SPA to ensure that the preparation, design, construction, implementation, operation and decommissioning of each Subproject and all Project facilities comply with (a) all applicable laws and regulations of the Borrower relating to environment, health, and safety; (b) the Environmental Safeguards; (c) the EARF; and (d) all measures and requirements set forth in the respective IEE and EMP, and any corrective or preventative actions set forth in a Safeguards Monitoring Report.	Schedule 4.5	During implementation	Complying with
5	<u>Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement</u> The Borrower shall ensure or cause SW to ensure that all land and all rights-of-way required for each Subproject and all Project facilities are made available to the Works contractor in accordance with the schedule agreed under the related Works contract and all land acquisition and resettlement activities are implemented in compliance with (a) all applicable laws and regulations of the Borrower relating to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement; (b) the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards; (c) the RF; and (d) all measures and requirements set forth in the respective RP, and any corrective or preventative actions set forth in a Safeguards Monitoring Report	Schedule 4.6	During implementation	Complying with

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6	Without limiting the application of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards, the RF or the RP, the Borrower shall ensure or cause SW to ensure that no physical or economic displacement takes place in connection with the Subprojects until: (a) compensation and other entitlements have been provided to affected people in accordance with the RP; and (b) a comprehensive income and livelihood restoration program have been established in accordance with the RP.	Schedule 4.7	During implementation	Complying with
7	<u>Indigenous Peoples</u> The Borrower shall ensure and shall cause SW to ensure that the Project does not have any environmental, indigenous peoples or involuntary resettlement impacts, all within the meaning of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). In the event that the Project does have any such impact, the Borrower shall take and shall cause SW to take all steps required to ensure that the Project complies with the applicable laws and regulations of the Borrower and with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement	Schedule 4.8	During implementation	Complying with
8	<u>Human and Financial Resources to Implement Safeguards Requirements</u> The Borrower shall make available and cause SW to make available necessary budgetary and human resources to fully implement each EMP and RP.	Schedule 4.9	During implementation	Complied with
9	<u>Safeguards-Related Provisions in Bidding Documents and Works Contracts</u> The Borrower shall ensure or cause SW to ensure that all bidding documents and contracts for Works contain provisions that require contractors to: (a) comply with the measures and requirements relevant to the contractor set forth in each IEE, EMP, and RP (to the extent they concern impacts on affected people during construction), and any corrective or preventative actions set out in a Safeguards Monitoring Report; (d) make available a budget for all such environmental and social measures; (c) provide the Borrower with a written notice of any unanticipated environmental, resettlement or indigenous peoples risks or impacts that arise during construction, implementation or operation of	Schedule 4.10	During implementation	Complying with

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	the Project that were not considered in any IEE, EMP, or RP; (d) adequately record the condition of roads, agricultural land and other infrastructure prior to starting to transport materials and construction; and € fully reinstate pathways, other local infrastructure, and agricultural land to at least their pre-project condition upon the completion of construction.			
10	<u>Safeguards Monitoring and Reporting</u> The Borrower shall do the following or shall cause SW to do the following: (a) submit semi-annual Safeguards Monitoring Reports to ADB and disclose relevant information from such reports to affected persons promptly upon submission; (b) if any unanticipated environmental and/or social risks and impacts arise during construction, implementation or operation of the Project that were not considered in any IEE, EMP or RP, promptly inform ADB of the occurrence of such risks or impacts, with detailed description of the event and proposed corrective action plan; and (c) report any actual or potential breach of compliance with the measure and requirements set forth in any EMP or RP promptly after becoming aware of the breach.	Schedule 4.11	During implementation	Complying with
11	<u>Prohibited List of Investments</u> The Borrower shall ensure or cause SW to ensure that no proceeds of the Loan are used to finance any activity included in the list of prohibited investment activities provided in Appendix 5 of the SPS.	Schedule 4.12	During implementation	Complying with
12	<u>Labor Standards, Health and Safety</u> The Borrower shall ensure or cause SW to ensure that the core labor standards and the Borrower's applicable laws and regulations are complied with during Project implementation. The Borrower shall include or shall cause SW to include specific provisions in the bidding documents and contracts financed by ADB under the Project requiring tha the contractors, among other things: (a) comply with the Borrower's applicable labour law and regulations and incorporate applicable workplace occupational safety norms; (b) do not use child labor; (c) do not discriminate workers in respect of employment and	Schedule 4.13	During implementation	Complying with



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	occupation; (d) do not use forced labor; (e) allow freedom of association and effectively recognize the right to collective bargaining; and (f) disseminate, or engage appropriate service providers to disseminate, information on the risks of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, to the employees of contractors engaged under the Project and to members of the local communities surrounding the Project area, particularly women.			
13	<b>Monitoring Labor Standards, Health &amp; Safety</b> The Borrower shall strictly monitor compliance with the requirements set forth in paragraph 12 above and provide ADB with regular reports.	Schedule 4.14	During implementation	Complying with