



Contingent Emergency Response  
Component - CERC

Solomon Islands Roads  
and Aviation Project  
(SIRAP, P166622)

**CERC Environmental  
and Social  
Management  
Framework**

## Executive Summary

This Report presents Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), part of the CERC Operations Manual (CERC OM) to address safeguards instruments relating to Component E of SIRAP - the Contingent Emergency Response Component.

This document addresses item c for triggering CERC from the Operations Manual which states *“Prepare and disclose all safeguards instruments required under the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Environmental and Social Management Plans for the said activities, if any, and implement any actions which are required to be taken under said instruments, in accordance with the provisions of Section I.F of Schedule 2 to this Agreement.”* *“Said activities”* are assumed to be: *“any activities under Components A and B of the Project”*.

In particular, this ESMF:

- Identifies indicative CERC-related activities.
- Provides the procedure to implement CERC-ESMF.
- Defines procedures to assess the environmental and social impacts of these activities.
- Sets out measures/plans to reduce, mitigate and/or offset adverse impacts.

In order to ensure that CERC subproject activities comply with the requirements of the World Bank / International Development Association’s (the Association) Safeguard Policies, a positive and negative list has been developed to provide guidance on critical imports and/or for emergency works, goods or services which may be eligible for financing.

CERC positive activities include: critical goods, consulting services and emergency works as follow: Repair, restoration, or reconstruction of roads, bridges, transportation, airports, seaports, and other infrastructure damaged by the event, re-establishment of telecommunications infrastructure damaged by the event, re-establishment of the urban and rural solid waste system, water supply and sanitation (including urban drainage) infrastructure damage by the event, repair, restoration, rehabilitation of schools, clinics, hospitals or works of cultural significance or communal structures damaged by the event and removal and disposal of debris associated with any eligible activity. A range of environmental and social impact mitigation measures have been recommended to facilitate these activities including developing Environmental Plans and adopting measures to avoid or minimize impact.

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## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Background

The Solomon Islands Roads and Aviation Project (SIRAP) contains a zero value Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) which is designed to provide swift response in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency<sup>1</sup> by enabling the Solomon Islands Government (SIG) to request the World Bank to rapidly reallocate project funds to support emergency response and reconstruction. Consistent with the objectives of SIRAP, the CERC will finance emergency response and critical goods and services to quickly restore livelihoods, lifeline infrastructure and services. The CERC can also finance emergency recovery and reconstruction works and associated consulting services.

A project specific CERC Operations Manual (OM) has been prepared for SIRAP detailing: (i) the process for triggering the CERC; (ii) the proposed emergency activities to be financed under the CERC; (iii) the safeguards arrangements; and, (iv) the coordination and implementation arrangements related to the execution of activities.

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed by the SIRAP Safeguards team to address one of the requirements for triggering CERC from the SIRAP CERC OM. The triggering mechanism requirements are:

- a. Make a declaration that an Eligible Crisis or Emergency has occurred and obtain the Association's written agreement with such determination,
- b. Establish adequate implementation arrangements including staff and resources for implementation of said activities, and
- c. Prepare and disclose all safeguards instruments required under the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for said activities, if any, and implement any actions which are required to be taken under said instruments.

### 1.2 Purpose of the ESMF

This CERC-ESMF forms part of the CERC OM which addresses the World Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies which will be triggered in the event. While subprojects have yet to be identified, it is expected that all works will fall under OP4.01 Environmental Assessment Category B or the lesser Category C. Subprojects which fall under Category A, which require permanent land acquisition, or which significantly impact sensitive ecological habitats are unlikely to be approved under the SIRAP CERC. Under this set of circumstance an ESMF is the appropriate instrument to assess and manage impacts of any CERC related activities.

Specifically, the purpose of this ESMF is to guide the SIRAP Project Support Team (PST) and the sub-project proponents on the Environmental and Social (E&S) screening and subsequent assessment during implementation, including subproject-specific plans or codes of practice in accordance with this report. Specifically, the ESMF aims to:

- provide procedures relevant to the development of the subprojects, including how to conduct screening of subprojects to assess the environmental risks and impacts and identify mitigation measures, as part of subproject-specific assessment and plans,

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<sup>1</sup> Defined as "an event that has caused or is likely to imminently cause a major adverse economic and/or social impact associated with natural or man-made crises or disasters" OP/BP 8.00, Rapid Response to Crisis and Emergencies.

- establish procedures for the E&S planning, review, approval and implementation of activities/subprojects, technical assistance (TA), and other activities to be financed under the project,
- describe specific mechanisms for meaningful public consultation and disclosure of E&S documents as well as redress of possible grievances, and
- specify roles and responsibilities of agencies responsible for implementation of the proposed E&S measures including identification of priority training, capacity building and technical assistance and the ESMF budget.

## 2 Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)

### 2.1 General

This section of the report describes the scope of potential CERC-related works associated with roads, and aviation infrastructure in Solomon Islands as part of the SIRAP.

The CERC may be used following natural disasters or other crises and emergencies, allowing funds to be reallocated from other components of the project. In the event of an emergency event, it is not anticipated that a reallocation of project funds will cause serious disruption to project implementation. MID and/or MCA will serve as the Implementing Agency (IA) for the CERC in close collaboration with National Disaster Council (NDC) serviced by National Disaster Management Office (NDMO).

Disbursement of emergency financing under the CERC will be contingent upon:

- a) the recipient establishing a nexus between the disaster event and the need to access funds to support recovery and reconstruction activities (an “eligible event”), and
- b) submission to and no objection granted by the World Bank of an Emergency Action Plan (EAP).

The EAP will include a list of activities, procurement methodology and safeguards procedures. It will also require consideration of safeguard implications for any proposed emergency supplies procurement or reconstruction activities. The World Bank, through the no objection process, will closely examine the nature of the proposed activities, particularly those involving civil works, to ensure:

- a) that they are not prohibited under the negative list, and
- b) that the recipient is aware of the required safeguard compliance documentation before initiating the process by which the proposed works will be prepared and implemented.

Emergency activities financed under the CERC will involve financing provision of critical goods or emergency recovery and reconstruction works and it is likely these will fall into Category B or C under WB OP 4.01.

Activities that fall under Category C could involve procurement of emergency supplies such as medicine and water and do not require the application of safeguard instruments, post-screening or assessment.

Other emergency supplies, such as fuel products, will require safeguard instruments (such as Environmental Management Plans) to ensure procurement, storage and dispensing procedures are adequate.

Preparation of the EAP will have regard to this ESMF and safeguard instruments will require World Bank approval prior to commencement of activities. The IA and the NDMO will be responsible for development of the EAP and its day-to-day implementation. Importantly, the EAP will need to include procedures for:

- Consultation and disclosure;
- Integration of mitigation measures and performance standards into contracts;
- and

- Supervision/monitoring and reporting measures to ensure compliance.

In order to ensure that CERC subproject activities comply with the requirements of the World Bank's Safeguard Policies, a positive and negative list has been developed to provide guidance on critical imports and/or for emergency works, goods or services which may be eligible for financing.

## 2.2 CERC Positive List

The activities that will be financed by the CERC, will try as much as possible to avoid activities or subprojects with complex environmental and social aspects (for example resettlement), because the CERC objective is to support immediate priority activities (less than 18 months). What the CERC may finance is indicated in the positive list of goods, services and works shown in Table 1 below and mentioned in the Procurement Section, Para 25 of the Project's CERC OM.

**Table 1: Positive list of goods, services, non-consulting services, works, and other eligible expenses (reference: CERC OM for SIRAP)**

Item
<b>Goods</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction materials, equipment and industrial machinery,</li> <li>• Water, air, and land transport equipment, including spare parts,</li> <li>• Schools and medical supplies and equipment,</li> <li>• Reverse Osmosis units and spare parts,</li> <li>• Petroleum and other fuel products, and</li> <li>• Any other item agreed to between the World Bank and the Recipient (as documented in an Aide-Memoire or other appropriate formal Project document).</li> </ul>
<b>Services</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey and studies (geological, environmental, etc.),</li> <li>• Feasibility study and technical design,</li> <li>• Works supervision,</li> <li>• Technical Assistance in developing terms of references (TORs), preparing Technical Specifications and drafting tendering documents (Bidding Documents, invitations to quote (ITQ), request for proposal (RFP)).</li> </ul>
<b>Works</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repair, restoration, or reconstruction of roads, bridges, airports, seaports, and other transport infrastructure damaged by the event,</li> <li>• Re-establishment of telecommunications infrastructure damaged by the event,</li> <li>• Re-establishment of the urban and rural solid waste system, water supply and sanitation (including urban drainage) infrastructure damaged by the event,</li> <li>• Repair, restoration, rehabilitation of schools, clinics, hospitals or works of cultural significance or communal structures damaged by the event, and</li> <li>• Removal and disposal of debris associated with any eligible activity.</li> </ul>

## 2.3 CERC Negative List

Sub-projects with the following potential impacts will not be eligible for financing under the CERC or the parent project:

- activities of any type classifiable as Category A pursuant to the Association's Operational Policy (OP) 4.01,
- activities that would lead to conversion or degradation of critical forest areas, critical natural habitats, and clearing of forests or forest ecosystems,
- activities affecting protected areas (or buffer zones thereof), other than to rehabilitate areas damaged by previous natural disasters,
- activities that will cause, or have the potential to result in, permanent and/or significant damage to nonreplicable cultural property, irreplaceable cultural relics, historical buildings and/or archaeological sites,
- activities that will negatively affect rare or endangered species,
- river training (i.e. realignment, contraction or deepening of an existing river channel, or excavation of a new river channel),
- purchase and use of goods and equipment for military or paramilitary purposes,
- will result in involuntary land acquisition or resettlement,
- do not meet minimum design standards with poor design or construction quality, particularly if located in vulnerable areas, and
- Require or involve:
  - purchase, application or storage of pesticides or hazardous materials (e.g. asbestos),
  - Use of asbestos-based construction materials for reconstruction works,
  - building a dam, structures that will alter coastal process or disrupt breeding sites of protected species,
  - sand mining or land reclamation (i.e. drainage of wetlands or filling of water bodies to create land),
  - land that has disputed ownership, tenure or user rights.



### 3 Coordination and Implementation Arrangements

#### 3.1 Coordination Arrangement for the CERC through NDC

In an event where a disaster has occurred or it is imminent, the National Disaster Council (NDC) serves as the top-level coordination authority advising the National Cabinet. The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (PS-MECCDM) serves as a de facto chair to NDC. Under the National Disaster Management Plan 2018 (NDMP 2018), NDC has the responsibility to oversee the functions of the National Disaster Operations Committee (NDOC) and Recovery Coordination Committee (RCC) which are the operational arms of NDC (see *CERC OM, Figure 1: Solomon Islands Institutional Disaster Responses Arrangement*).

The NDC would recommend that CERC be triggered and it will also provide the oversight and guidance for the project implementation including the implementation of CERC. The key responsibilities of the NDC with respect to CERC are as follows:

- a. Ensure the delivery of the EAP's outputs and the attainments of outcomes by facilitating coordination amongst the Line Ministries and Institutions participating in the EAP and by addressing coordination issues as they arise during the implementation of the EAP,
- b. Review EAP progress reports as submitted by the Project Coordinator and make decisions there on, and
- c. Assess all policy-related issues and provide guidance as needed.

The Undersecretary of the Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination (de facto chair of RCC) will oversee the process (with IA and NDMO) of preparing the package to trigger CERC along with the formal declaration of disaster, the latest impact assessment of situation report, and the list of goods and works to be included in the EAP.

The Cluster Leads/Line Ministries will provide the requisite technical assistance to the NDC as related to the finalization of procurement bidding documents and the technical supervision of the post recovery and reconstruction works. The Line Ministries will provide technical inputs for TORs, ITQs, and any other procurement documents as well as provide technical specifications for goods and participate in evaluation of bids. However, the IA can request, under CERC, technical assistance for:

- Developing the Technical Specifications, Bidding Documents, TORs, etc., if "in-house" capacity of the Line Ministries is not enough, and
- Site supervision of works.

The technical consultants will work closely with the Cluster Leads/Line Ministries but report to the IA where the CERC funds are used.

#### 3.2 Implementation Agency (IA)

MID and/or MCA will serve as the IA for CERC in close collaboration with the National Disaster Council (NDC), which is serviced by National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), and other national as well as sub-national level authorities. The IA with NDMO will be responsible for the preparation of the EAP

and its day-to-day implementation, including all aspects related to procurement, financial management, disbursement, monitoring & evaluation and safeguard compliance.

### 3.3 Safeguards Compliances

All activities financed through the CERC are subject to the World Bank safeguards policies, keeping in mind that paragraph 12 of the IPF Policy<sup>2</sup> applies once CERC is triggered. The PST Safeguards Team will identify, based on the activities and works proposed in the EAP, the potential environmental and social negative impacts, and the studies or plans required for the environmental and social management. This will be done by completing the Environmental and Social Screening Forms, annexed to this ESMF (Annex 1 and Annex 2).

In the case of the procurement of works that require the mobilization of civil works contractors, under the emergency recovery event, the bidding documents will include any ESMPs, standard codes of conduct for workers (including direct workers, contracted workers and community workers) and supervisors, specifying appropriate conduct and sanctions related to community relations, environmental, health, and safety (EHS), gender-based violence (GBV), violence against children (VAC), human trafficking, and sexual exploitation and abuse. Contractors and their sub-contractors who may be associated, are required to inform their staff and workers of the codes of conduct to prevent and address possible GBV, VAC and human trafficking. All staff and workers shall sign and comply with these codes of conduct. The SIRAP PST Community Liaison Officer (CLO) and National Safeguards Specialist (NSS) with support from its consultants will monitor compliance to codes of conduct by the contractors.

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<sup>2</sup> Paragraph 12: *Projects in Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints*. In cases where the Borrower/beneficiary or, as appropriate, the member country is deemed by the World Bank to: (i) be in urgent need of assistance because of a natural or man-made disaster or conflict; ...The fiduciary and environmental and social requirements set out in OP/BP 4.01, OP/BP 4.10, OP/BP 4.11, OP/BP 4.12, the IPF Directive, and the Procurement Policy/Directive, that are applicable during the Project preparation stage may be deferred to the Project Implementation Stage..."

## 4 Environmental and Social Management

### 4.1 Screening of CERC Activities

Any activity or subproject and associated elements proposed under the CERC will be evaluated according to the screening process described below to determine the potential environmental and social impacts, and associated mitigation options.

The screening process consists of the following steps:

**Step 1:** At the time of identification of a new CERC activity it will be screened and categorized by the PST NSS and verified by the PST International Safeguards Specialist (ISS). Annex 1 provides the CERC Safeguards Screening Form. A decision is made to proceed or modify the proposal to ensure it remains within Category B or C, and identify relevant mitigation measures including, if necessary, new safeguards instruments such as Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and/or Codes of Practices. Category A projects are not permitted under SIRAP (refer the CERC Negative List in section 2.3). In addition to activities on the CERC Negative List, activities that will result in the acquisition of significant amounts of land (more than 10% of private land holdings), relocation of households including squatters, loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources (i.e. gardens) or other means of livelihoods will not be financed under CERC.

If Step 1 reveals that there is no requirement for new mitigation measures or safeguards instruments, then the screening form is filed, and the activities proceed under the existing CERC ESMF. Go on to Step 5.

If Step 1 reveals that there are new risks or issues not already identified under the existing CERC ESMF, then Step 2 applies.

**Step 2:** As determined in Step 1, preparation of required safeguards instruments by the PST Safeguards Team (preparation by NSS and verification by ISS) or update of the CERC ESMF mitigation measures including stakeholder consultations as necessary using the ESMP Screening Form in Annex 2 to determine the scope of the ESMP. Any ESMPs required for CERC activities describe the works/activities and mitigation measures to be conducted during detailed design, procurement of contractor, repair/restoration, and closure plans, during pre-construction, construction and post-construction taking into account the magnitude, scope, and nature of the emergency. The contractor will be required to ensure that all works are safe, and all hazardous wastes are safely and appropriately managed during the implementation of the subproject. Consultation with local authorities and communities will be made during this stage led by PST CLO and NSS.

**Step 3:** IA and NDMO review of prepared safeguards instruments or updated mitigation measures as per SIG requirements and WB Safeguard policies.

**Step 4:** Submit prepared safeguards instruments or updated mitigation measures to WB for 'no objection'. Disclosure of approved instruments in-country and on the World Bank's external website.

**Step 5:** Implementation, monitoring, reporting and remedial measures as per this CERC ESMF or the approved instrument. Ongoing consultations where necessary.

**Step 6:** Once the CERC subproject has been completed, PST Project Manager (with support from NSS) will monitor and evaluate the results before closing the contract. Any pending issues and/or grievance must be solved before the subproject is considered fully completed. IA will submit the completion report describing the compliance of safeguard performance and submit it to World Bank.

## 4.2 Environmental and Social Management Plan

Should the CERC Safeguards Screening Form determine that an ESMP is the appropriate instrument for an activity, it will be prepared by the PST Safeguards Team in close collaboration with the IA and NDMO once the subproject has been confirmed. The ESMP Screening Form (Annex 2) will be used by the PST Safeguards Team to determine the scope of the ESMP. The subproject specific ESMP will be prepared to identify potential impacts during pre-construction, construction, and post-construction operations. The environmental assessment, design and preparation of an ESMP for each sub-project must be conducted in close connection with the engineering design of the sub-project. The assessment should concentrate on environmental and social issues associated with direct, indirect and cumulative impacts within the subproject sites.

The ESMP will become part of the establishment of the environmental and social standards and compliance mechanisms and serve as the contractual basis for supervision and enforcement of good environmental and social practice.

The ESMP will be developed in compliance with national and World Bank requirements and will be based around the impact mitigation hierarchy:

1. Avoidance	Take measures to avoid creating impacts from the outset, such as careful spatial or temporal placement of infrastructure or disturbance. Avoidance is often the easiest, cheapest and most effective way of reducing potential negative impacts.
2. Minimisation	Measures taken to reduce the duration, intensity and/or extent of impacts that cannot be completely avoided. Effective minimisation can eliminate some negative impacts. Examples include such measures as reducing noise and pollution, working with adjacent landowners and land users to minimise disruption where possible.
3. Rehabilitation/ restoration	Measures taken to improve degraded or removed ecosystems following exposure to impacts that cannot be completely avoided or minimised. Restoration tries to return an area to the original ecosystem that occurred before impacts, whereas rehabilitation only aims to restore basic ecological functions and/or ecosystem services (e.g. through planting trees to stabilise bare soil).

## 4.3 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

In accordance with the World Bank Operational Policies, SIRAP is classified as Category B. CERC identified activities will fall under four categories:

- Goods,
- Non consulting Services,
- Consulting Services, or
- Works (those activities identified in the CERC Positive List. Generic (non-specified) activities screened as Category "B" (moderate impacts) under OP 4.01)

For identified activities which fall under goods, non-consulting services or consulting services, it is anticipated that impacts will be absent or very minimal and would fall under Category 'C' in most instances depending on the nature of the emergency. In these cases, the CERC Safeguards Screening

Form (Annex 1) will identify whether there are any safeguard measures needed, whether the SIRAP CERC ESMF mitigation measures are sufficient or whether a Code of Practice needs to be developed for the specific activity.

CERC activities which fall under the Emergency Works in the Positive List will have impacts and a list of general impacts and mitigation measures has been developed and is provided in Annex 3. It is expected that the CERC Safeguards Screening Form (Annex 1) will identify the need for an ESMP for the activity and the ESMP Screening Form (Annex 2) will guide the PST Safeguards Team in its scope.

## 5 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The SIRAP Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been developed and is applicable to this CERC ESMF. The GRM has been detailed in the various existing safeguard instruments for SIRAP including the Honiara Airport ESMP, Munda Airport ESMP and Malaita Roads ESMF. The GRM aims to provide and facilitate a time-bound, transparent and accountable mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns and issues linked to the sub-project(s) that may be raised by the project affected persons (APs) or who believe they are affected by the project activities. The GRM also serves as a channel for the project to receive and hear feedback and suggestions from APs and project beneficiaries to improve sub-project design and implementation.

The purpose of the GRM is to record and address any complaints that may arise during the implementation phase of the project and/or any future operational issues that have the potential to be designed out during implementation phase. It should address concerns and complaints promptly and transparently with no impacts (cost, discrimination) for any reports made by APs. The GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, providing an additional opportunity to resolve grievances at the local level of the project.

The key objectives of the GRM are to:

- Record, categorize and prioritize the grievances,
- Settle the grievances via consultation with all stakeholders (and inform those stakeholders of the solutions), and
- Forward any unresolved cases to the relevant authority.

As the GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, it is recognized that the GRM will comprise community level, project level and Solomon Islands judiciary level redress mechanisms. The details of each of those components are described as follows.

In summary, the following GRM shall be put in place for all SIRAP CERC activities to register, address and resolve complaints and grievances raised by communities during implementation of project works. Contractors are required to adhere to this formal process.

Complaints may be submitted in person, via telephone, electronically, in letter or through a representative of the community. All complaints must be formally registered in the Project's complaint register. For all grievances across all the works, the PST is responsible for ensuring that on receipt of each complaint, the date, time, name and contact details of the complainant and the nature of the complaint are recorded in the Complaints Register. Please note that the Complaints Register for all project related issues will be managed by the SIRAP PST NSS.

Should the complainant remain unsatisfied with the response, the complaint will be referred to the PST Project Manager (PM).

Specifically:

1. The PM will take earnest action to resolve complaints at the earliest time possible. It would be desirable that the AP is consulted and be informed of the course of action being taken, and

when a result may be expected. Reporting back to the complainant will be undertaken within a period of two weeks from the date that the complaint was received.

2. If the PM is unable to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of the AP, the complaint will then be referred by the PM to SIRAP's National Steering Committee (NSC). The NSC will be required to address the concern within 1 month from the date it was referred to them.
3. Should measures taken by the NSC fail to satisfy the complainant, the aggrieved party is free to take his/her grievance to the Solomon Islands Court, and the Court's decision will be final.
4. The community will be informed of the GRM through a public awareness campaign and discussion with community leaders facilitated by the SIRAP PST CLO. The Project shall also erect appropriate signage at all works sites with up-to-date project information and summarizing the GRM process, including contact details of the relevant Contact Person. Public information bulletins websites and other public information will also include this information. Anyone shall be able to lodge a complaint and the methods (forms, in person, telephone, forms written in the local language) should not inhibit the lodgement of any complaint.
5. The Complaints Register will be maintained in accordance with World Bank procedures by the PST NSS, who will log the: i) details and nature of the complaint, ii) the complainant name and their contact details, iii) date, and iv) corrective actions taken in response to the complaint. This information will be included in PST's progress reports to the World Bank.

## Annex 1: SIRAP CERC ESMF Safeguards Screening Form

This form is to be used by PST Safeguards Team to screen potential environmental and social safeguards issues in identified CERC activities or subprojects and determine which safeguard instrument/s is to be prepared prior to implementation.

Screening Questions	Answer			If 'Yes', WB policy triggered.	Documents required if 'Yes'
	Yes	No	N/A		
Is the activity likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive <sup>3</sup> , diverse or unprecedented? <sup>4</sup> Please provide brief description.				OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment	Not eligible for funding under SIRAP
Do the impacts affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works and are the significant adverse environmental impacts irreversible? Please provide brief description.				OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment	Not eligible for funding under SIRAP
Is the proposed project likely to have no adverse environmental impacts? <sup>5</sup> Please provide brief justification.				OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment	No ESMP required but Codes of Practice may be used if appropriate
Is the project a Category B as defined by the World Bank? <sup>6</sup> Please provide brief justification.				OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment - Category B	ESIA or limited ESIA, and ESMP
Does the project involve involuntary land acquisition, loss of assets or access to assets, or loss of income sources or means of livelihood				OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement	Resettlement (or Abbreviated) Resettlement Action Plan
Are the project impacts likely to have significant adverse social impacts that are sensitive, diverse or unprecedented? <sup>7</sup> Please provide brief description.				OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment - Category A	Not eligible for funding under SIRAP
Are there indigenous communities present in the project area and are likely to be affected by the proposed project negatively or positively? Please provide brief justification:				OP 4.10 Indigenous People	ESIA or ESMP demonstrating Free Informed and Prior Consultation

<sup>3</sup> Sensitive (i.e., a potential impact is considered sensitive if it may be irreversible, e.g., lead to loss of a major natural habitat, or raise issues covered by OP 4.04, Natural Habitats; OP 4.36, Forests; OP 4.10, Indigenous Peoples; OP 4.11, Physical Cultural Resources; or OP 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement; or in the case of OP 4.09, when a project includes the manufacture, use, or disposal of environmentally significant quantities of pest control products).

<sup>4</sup> Examples of projects where the impacts are likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse or unprecedented are large scale infrastructure such as construction of new roads, railways, power plants, major urban development, water treatment, waste water treatment plants and solid waste collection and disposal, etc.

<sup>5</sup> Examples of projects likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts are supply of goods and services, technical assistance, simple repair of damaged structures, etc.

<sup>6</sup> Examples of Category B subprojects include small scale in-situ reconstruction of infrastructure projects such as road rehabilitation and rural water supply and sanitation, small schools, rural health clinics, etc.

<sup>7</sup> Generally, subprojects with significant resettlement-related impacts should be classified as Category A. Application of judgment is necessary in assessing the potential significance of resettlement-related impacts, which vary in scope and scale from subproject to subproject. Subprojects that would require physical relocation of residents or businesses, as well as subprojects that would cause any individuals to lose more than 10 percent of their productive land area, often are classified as Category A. Scale may also be a factor, even when the significance of impacts is relatively minor. Subprojects affecting whole communities or relatively large numbers of persons (for example, more than 1,000 in total) may warrant Category A, especially for projects in which implementation capacity is likely to be weak. Subprojects that would require relocation of Indigenous Peoples, that would restrict their access to traditional lands or resources, or that would seek to impose changes to Indigenous Peoples' traditional institutions, are always likely to be classified in Category A.



Will the project involve the discharge of pollutants into air, water, soil and/or storage of chemicals, hazardous materials, etc. that pose risks to environmental and public health?				OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment Category A/B	ESIA to determine risk level– only Cat B eligible for funding under SIRAP. ESMP with Waste / Hazardous Materials Management Plan
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Annex 2: ESMP Screening Form

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN SCREENING FORM					
Province:			Ward:		
TYPE of works/activities (Mark ✓)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Repair, restoration, or reconstruction of roads, bridges, airports, seaports and other transport infrastructure damaged by the event <input type="checkbox"/> Re-establishment of telecommunications infrastructure damaged by the event <input type="checkbox"/> Re-establishment of the urban rural solid waste system, water supply and sanitation (including urban drainage) infrastructure damaged by the event <input type="checkbox"/> Repair, restoration, rehabilitation of schools, clinics, hospitals or works of cultural significance or communal structures damaged by the event <input type="checkbox"/> Removal and disposal of debris associated with any eligible activity					
Brief description of works/activities: [i.e., length of road, need/purpose of works, proposed works (list/explain activities), number of villages (approx. population) to benefit]					
A. ACCESSIBILITY & TOPOGRAPHY					
No.	Questions	Yes	No	Comments	
1.	Is the site located on a slope or hilly area made of soft/loose formations that has high erosion/landslide potentials?				
2.	Is the site located in vulnerable areas subject to (that may affect the stability of facility to be built?):				
	i. Flooding				
	ii. Tidal/Storm Surge				
	iii. Saltwater Inundation				
	iv. Steep Slopes				
	v. Land slide				
	vi. It is less than 10m distance to the sea or river?				

3.	Is the project site located in a flood plain area or in areas at low elevation above sea level so as it is at risk inundation in the long term?			
4.	Is the existing ground level lower than historical flood level?			
5.	Is the ground where the construction will take place lower than the surrounding that rainwater may concentrate and cause flooding easily?			
6.	Is the site at or below sea level?			
7.	Is it safe and easy to access the site in rainy weather?			
<b>B. ECOLOGICAL – FLORA &amp; FAUNA</b>				
1	Is the project located following areas:			
	i. In/near gazette Protected <sup>8</sup> Area? (Marine or Terrestrial Protected Areas by Communities or NGOs (Please provide details)			
	ii. Declared conservation area,			
	iii. Sensitive environment (mangrove, forests, high biodiversity area), or 400m or above sea level? <sup>9</sup>			
	iv. Is there any vegetation cover that may be disturbed or cut down – Grass; Shrubs; Big Trees, Mangroves; Others (please specify)			
	v. Is the site located on any crop or cultivated land?			

<sup>8</sup> Protected Areas are identified under the Environment Act 1998 as: declared conservation areas under legislation, places with high ecological or scientific value, exceeding 400m above sea level, that landowners do not wish to log for any reason.

<sup>9</sup> Areas identified as Protected Areas under the Environment Act 1998 as:

- i. Declared conservation areas under legislation,
- ii. places with high ecological or scientific value/importance including outer reef and lagoon islands, swamps, wetlands and mangroves which are vital to the protection of important marine resources
- iii. That ground elevation exceeds 400m above sea level;
- iv. That landowners do not wish to log for any reason.

2	Is it possible that any wildlife or endangered species may be impacted by the activity?			
3	Is it possible that any wildlife or insects that may attack human such as snakes, bees, fire ants etc. will be present at the site?			
4	Forest Land <sup>10</sup> will be used, or convert existing forest land for agricultural land?			
5	During construction will it affect any of the following:			
	i. Food trees, gardens or crops			
	ii. Ecologically important area in outer reef and lagoon islands			
	iii. Swamps			
	iv. Wetlands			
	v. Mangroves			
	vi. Close to the coast			
	vii. Riverbank or Stream			
	viii. Rare and endangered species			
6	Will materials be extracted from (If so, has permission been given by relevant person)?			
	i. Lake/riverbed			
	ii. Coral reef			
	iii. Hillside			

<sup>10</sup> Forest - Definitions by OP4.36 – Forest of the WB Safeguards Policy:

- i. Is an area of land not less than 1.0 ha with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10% that has trees with the potential to reach a minimum height of 2m at maturity in situ;
- ii. May consist of either closed forest formations or open forest;
- iii. Includes young natural stands and all plantations that have yet to reach a crown density of 10% or tree height of 2 m;
- iv. Include areas normally forming part of the forest area that are temporarily unstocked as a result of human intervention – but that are expected to revert to forest

	iv. Local Quarry			
7	Will cutting of timber be required? If so, has permission been given by relevant person?			
<b>C. CLIMATE &amp; HYDROLOGY</b>				
1	Is the site located within the river buffer zones (50 -100m) or within 50m from a log pond?			
2	Has the area undergone severe drought in the most recent 5years?			
3	Has the area undergone frequent flooding during the wet season?			
4	Was the area severely affected by thunderstorm and lightning before?			
5	Has earthquake happened in the area before			
6	Will construction place demand on local drinking water supply?			
7	Will it cause water contamination or pollution?			
8	Will natural waterways be diverted or flow reduced? If so, will this affect up/down stream users and natural environment?			
9	Will groundwater supply be affected?			
10	Is groundwater supply safe for drinking?			
11	Is there likely to be any water contamination or will it remain safe for drinking during operation phase?			
<b>D. CULTURE</b>				
1	Are there any of the following areas within the proposed sites:			
	i. Scared tree that may be affected?			
	ii. Grave within 50m from the site?			
	iii. Statues within 50m from the construction site?			
	iv. Cultural heritage,			
	v. Sacred areas			
	vi. Tambu/ kastom			
vii. Archeological sites in/near the site?				

2	Are there any other objects/structures of spiritual importance to local communities that may be affected by construction or operation phase?			
3	Other cultural characteristics to be noted. (Specify)			
<b>E. NATURAL RESOURCES</b>				
1	Will the use of water, energy, land and forest during construction and operation phase cause restriction access to some communities?			
2	Other Natural Resources characteristics to be noted. (Specify)			
<b>F. PEOPLE &amp; LAND</b>				
1	Does the land require significant involuntary land acquisition?			
2	Does anyone live on the land?			
3	Is the land			
	i. Privately Owned			
	ii. Crown Land (Provincial or Government)			
	iii. Customarily Owned			
4	Will site clearance remove any person? (If so, has permission been given by relevant person)			
5	Will the site clearance affect any livelihood? (Garden crops, tree crops, etc.)			
6	Are there any food trees that belong to individual households that may be cut off?			
7	Have upstream and downstream communities been excluded from consultations?			
8	Will there be any likely conflict with downstream users?			
9	Are there any disputes over the ownership of the preferred site(s) or absentee landowners?			

10	Does the land equate to more than 10% of the total landholdings of one landowner or household? If so, has alternative land been provided by the community?			
<b>G. HEALTH AND SAFETY</b>				
1	Is there sanitation, hygiene and public health risks?			
2	Will toxic chemicals or hazardous materials be generated or used? (Fuel, paint, chemicals, batteries, asbestos etc.)			
3	Is asbestos present in any buildings or structures?			
4	Will the subproject generate waste materials? If so, where will these be disposed of?			
5	Will it generate air pollution (dust, smoke hazards)?			
6	Will it generate noise and vibration disturbance?			
7	Will the works result in increases in, or changes to the type of, traffic using the road?			
8	Will any of the works require the use of toxic chemicals, herbicides, and/or explosives?			
9	Is there likely to be any soil pollution or erosion?			
<b>H. EXISTING FACILITIES</b>				
1	Is power available for the construction?			
2	Is there a safe place to stockpile or store materials?			
3	Is there any security risk (damage, theft)?			
4	During the construction phase are there any public health and safety risks management for the communities such as:			
	i.    Traffic			
	ii.   Water			
	iii.  Power			
5	Will the following facilities be provided to the workers during construction?			
	i.    Safe drinking water			
	ii.   Sanitation			
	iii.  Medication (First Aid Kit)			

	iv. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)			
	v. Rubbish Bin			
	vi. Proper Rubbish Disposal Site			
6	Is the following services close to the proposed site?			
	i. School			
	ii. Clinic			
	iii. Communication Mode			
	iv. Clean and safe Drinking Water			
	v. Market			
	vi. Wharf			
	vii. Airstrip			
7	Are there any existing natural drains at the site?			
8	Are there any existing water pipes crossing the site?			
9	Is there an existing road that might be impacted or damaged during the construction?			
10	During operation phase will the subproject likely to have noise, odor, or visual impacts on the beneficiaries			
<p>Other information: map, additional issues or impacts etc. should be specified on the attached sheet: List attachments:</p>				

Project is deemed (tick one):	<input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (what Category) <input type="checkbox"/> Category (B) or <input type="checkbox"/> Category (C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Ineligible (why/why not)?
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<b>ESMF Screening and Assessment Form compiled by:</b>	
Name:	Position:
Signature:	Date:
<b>ESMF Screening and Assessment Form verified by:</b>	
Name:	Position:
Signature:	Date:



Annex 3: CERC Positive List Activities – Generic Environmental and Social Impact Mitigation Measures

CERC-RELATED ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES
<p><b>A. Repair, restoration, or reconstruction of roads, bridges, airports, seaports and other transportation infrastructure damaged by the event</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage to surrounding land and vegetation through excessive clearance operations - this may include large trees, abandoned vehicles, etc.</li> <li>• Stock piling of waste/ rubbish along road shoulders or areas that can cause more impacts to the environment and people.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit the areas of clearance to the minimum workable area.</li> <li>• 100m buffer zone established around water courses and LMMA.</li> <li>• Adopt measures to avoid or minimize collateral damage.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible pollution of waterways or ground water by bituminous products or solvents.</li> <li>• Spillage of hydrocarbons to sensitive environments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inform and/or remind communities well in advance of the project, potential impacts, mitigation measures and time frame with a leaflet on the project provided.</li> <li>• Strict control to avoid spills and contact or have adequate clean up procedures.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Materials stock piling:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Possible pollution of waterways by solids</li> <li>○ Hazard materials to be used for construction</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Works to be supervised by qualified engineer to avoid or minimize any adverse impacts.</li> <li>• Choose appropriate location for materials stockpiling well away from any waterways, irrigation or washing/drinking water supplies.</li> <li>• Avoid encroachment on carriageway.</li> <li>• Preserve trees during material stockpiling.</li> <li>• Cover stockpiles containing fine material (e.g. sand and topsoil) when not actively being used.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dust noise and vibrations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specification to include dust-minimization watering.</li> <li>• Control of contractor's equipment noise and vibrations, especially close to settlements.</li> <li>• Construction activities close to residential areas will be avoided at night.</li> <li>• Stockpiles containing fine material (e.g. sand and topsoil) to be covered when not actively being used.</li> <li>• Keep work areas clean. Use water sprinkling to keep dust to a minimum near sensitive receptors (e.g. hospitals or schools). If water sprinkling is required, can use collected runoff water if free of hydrocarbon pollutants.</li> <li>• Only small areas should be cleared of vegetation at any one time and revegetation should occur as soon as practicable.</li> <li>• Dust masks and personnel protective equipment must be available for workers during dust generating activities (e.g. pavement milling). In the vicinity of sensitive receptors particular care should be taken to</li> </ul>

		ensure dust generating activities are kept to a minimum (may include different construction methodology or restricted operations).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effect on traffic and pedestrian safety.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor to employ safe traffic control measures and limit possible disruption to non-construction traffic.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traffic (vehicle &amp; pedestrian) &amp; construction safety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement the traffic management plan to ensure smooth traffic flow and safety for workers, passing vehicles and pedestrian traffic.</li> <li>Where appropriate, employ flag operators on the road/seaports and airports to prevent traffic accidents.</li> <li>The workers shall have relevant safety equipment.</li> <li>Special care must be taken when construction works reach the schools and hospital. Coordination with school and hospital representatives must occur for safe passage of students and parents, and hospital visitors/ patients through a construction area. Mitigation may include restricted work hours, reduced speeds and detours.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazardous substances &amp; safety and pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Store and handle hazardous substances in bunded, hard stand or designated areas only. Bunded areas should be constructed to drain to an oil water separator which will need to be constructed.</li> <li>Provide hazard specific personnel protective equipment to workers directly involved in handling hazardous substances (e.g. chemical or heat resistant clothing, gloves).</li> <li>Spill kits and training of use to be provided to all workers during toolbox meetings. Spill kits to contain PPE gear for the spill clean-up (e.g. gloves and overalls), material to contain the spill and absorbent pads, and a heavy-duty rubbish bag to collect absorbent pads or material.</li> <li>Used oil to be collected and taken off island (for disposal or cleaning at approved facility) at completion of works.</li> <li>Non-hazardous wastes shall be transported and disposed of at permitted dump site. Hazardous or special wastes should be disposed of in controlled areas within certified disposal sites.</li> <li>Use items completely before disposing of the containers.</li> <li>Carefully select less hazardous materials and use the necessary amount only.</li> <li>Establish a designated hazardous waste collection site and make it secure.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities may be exposed to structural safety risks in the event of structural failure of masts or towers,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess risk of erosion during design development and site selection (i.e., soil characteristics, topography, climate, etc.)</li> </ul>

<p><b>B. Re-establishment of Telecommunications Infrastructure damaged by the event.</b></p>	<p>especially in vulnerable areas such as those prone to earthquakes, flooding, or landslides.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not site towers in areas with high risk of natural disasters:(landslides, earthquakes, flooding, or slopes &gt;30°)</li> <li>If location in residential area is necessary, respect the required distance between mast and closest residential building; and design and install tower structures and components according to good international industry practice.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Telecommunications processes do not normally require the use of significant amounts of hazardous materials. However, the operation of certain types of switching and transmitting equipment may require the use of backup power systems consisting of a combination of batteries (typically lead-acid batteries) and diesel-fueled electricity backup generators. Operations and maintenance activities may also result in the generation of electronic wastes such as nickel cadmium batteries and printed circuit boards from computer and other electronic equipment as well as backup power batteries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing fuel delivery procedures and spill prevention and control plans applicable to the delivery and storage of fuel for backup electric power systems, preferably providing secondary containment and overfill prevention for fuel storage tanks,</li> <li>Implementing procedures for the management and disposal of lead acid batteries, including temporary storage, transport, and final disposal. Lead-acid batteries should be managed as a hazardous waste as described in the World Bank Group’s General EHS Guidelines.</li> <li>Purchasing electronic equipment that meets international phase-out requirements for hazardous materials content and implementing procedures for the management of waste from existing equipment according to the hazardous waste guidance in the World Bank Group’s General EHS Guidelines.</li> </ul>
<p><b>C. Re-establishment of urban and rural solid waste system, water supply and sanitation (including urban drainage) infrastructure damage by the event</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible pollution of waterways by solids.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The cleared debris to be properly disposed at the approved landfill or dumpsite.</li> <li>Detailed Environmental Management Plan to be developed</li> <li>Works to be supervised by qualified engineer to avoid or minimize any adverse impacts.</li> <li>Work closely with the relevant key stakeholders (Solomon Water and Honiara City Council (HCC)).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazardous substances &amp; safety and pollution.</li> <li>Health risks associated with handling hazardous wastes or asbestos if appropriate equipment unavailable.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide hazard specific personnel protective equipment to workers directly involved in handling hazardous substances (e.g. chemical or heat resistant clothing, gloves).</li> <li>Spill kits and training of use to be provided to all workers during toolbox meetings. Spill kits to contain PPE gear for the spill clean-up (e.g. gloves and overalls), material to contain the spill and absorbent pads, and a heavy-duty rubbish bag to collect absorbent pads or material.</li> <li>Establish a designated hazardous waste collection site and make it secure.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil and water pollution (trash dumping).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Choose location of work site installations in order to reduce impacts on the environment of these sites and the people living in the immediate vicinity.</li> </ul>
<p><b>D. Repair, restoration, rehabilitation or construction of schools, clinics, hospitals or works of cultural significance or other communal structures damaged by the event</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traffic (vehicle &amp; pedestrian) &amp; construction safety.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The workers shall have relevant safety equipment.</li> <li>• Special care must be taken when construction works reach the schools and hospital. Coordination with school and hospital representatives must occur for safe passage of students and parents, and hospital visitors/ patients through a construction area. May include restricted work hours, reduced speeds and detours.</li> </ul>
<p><b>E. Construction of infrastructure critically required to provide emergency response to the event (like clinics, Intensive Care Unit, Isolation buildings, access road to such infrastructure)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage to surrounding land and vegetation through excessive clearance operations.</li> <li>• Damage to surrounding land and vegetation.</li> <li>• Interference with land use activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt measures to avoid or minimize collateral damage.</li> </ul>
<p><b>F. Removal and disposal of debris associated with any eligible activity</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clearance of debris from roadways, such as vegetation, large trees or tree members, construction debris (from work sites or from structures demolished during the event), abandoned vehicles, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The cleared debris to be properly disposed at the approved landfill or dumpsite.</li> <li>• Non-hazardous wastes shall be transported and disposed of at permitted dump site. Hazardous or special wastes should be disposed of in controlled areas within certified disposal sites.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil and water pollution (trash dumping).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Choose location of work site installations in order to reduce impacts on the environment of these sites and the people living in the immediate vicinity.</li> </ul>