

# Safeguards Due Diligence Report

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October 2021

## Vanuatu: Greater Port Vila Urban Resilience Project – Additional Financing

Prepared by the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the Asian Development Bank.

This safeguards due diligence report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the "terms of use" section on ADB's website.

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# Social Safeguards Due Diligence Report

Project No.: 52031-002  
Status: Disclosure Draft  
Date: October 2021

## Vanuatu: Greater Port Vila Urban Resilience Project Additional Financing

Multipurpose Emergency Shelter – Korman Market

Prepared by the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the Asian Development Bank.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	- Asian Development Bank
CBD	- central business district
CCP	- Communications and consultation plan (for the Project)
CEMP	- Construction environmental management plan (of the contractor)
CSS	- country safeguards system
DEPC	- Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation
DLA	- Department of Local Authorities (within MOIA)
DSC	- Design and supervision consultant
EARF	- environmental assessment and review framework
ECPA	- Environmental Protection and Conservation Act
EIA	- environmental impact assessment
EIS	- environmental impact statement
EMP	- environmental management plan
EPCA	- Environment Protection and Conservation Act 2010
GPV	- Greater Port Vila
GRM	- grievance redress mechanism
IEE	- initial environmental examination
MCC	- Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology and Geohazards, Environment, Energy and Disaster Management
MFEM	- Ministry of Finance and Economic Management
MIPU	- Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities
MLNR	- Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
MOIA	- Ministry of Internal Affairs
O&M	- operation and maintenance
PCU	- Project Coordination Unit
PEA	- preliminary environmental assessment (conducted by DEPC)
PVCC	- Port Vila City Council
PVUDP	- Port Vila Urban Development Project
PWD	- Public Works Department
SPGC	- Shefa Provincial Government Council
SPS	- Safeguards Policy Statement 2009 (of ADB)
TOR	- Terms of reference
TRTA	- transaction technical assistance
UDS	- urban development strategy
VPMU	- Vanuatu Project Management Unit

## **CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

(as of October 2021)  
Currency unit – Vanuatu Vatu (VUV)  
VUV 1.00 = \$ 0.00876  
\$1.00 = VUV 112.14

## **NOTE{S}**

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government Vanuatu (the government) has requested assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to develop and implement the Greater Port Vila Urban Resilience Project (GPVURP). The project will increase urban resilience and livability in the Greater Port Vila area through resilient infrastructure development, sector strengthening support and coordinated policy dialogue. The impact of the proposed project is that Greater Port Vila is a safe, inclusive, resilient, and vibrant economic hub based on sustainable development.

The project has four outputs: (i) resilience in urban planning and management is strengthened; (ii) urban resilience is enhanced through local partnerships; (iii) resilient urban infrastructure is constructed in Greater Port Vila; and (iv) capacity in project management and operations and maintenance of assets is strengthened.

**Screening and categorization.** The original project has been categorized as Category B for Involuntary Resettlement and Category C for Indigenous Peoples, in accordance with the Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS) and the Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Framework prepared for the project to guide the screening and assessment of social safeguard impacts of all subprojects. The additional financing is proposed as category C for both involuntary resettlement and indigenous people.

**Additional financing.** The government is requesting additional financing to the project to enable construction of an additional multipurpose emergency shelter, and installation of coastal protection. Following the original project, the multipurpose emergency shelter will provide a safe place of refuge for people living in neighboring communities during natural disasters, such as cyclones, as well as accommodate community activities at all other times. The shelter will include facilities such as sanitation blocks, food preparation areas, and, where feasible, a ward office. The multipurpose emergency shelter that is proposed under the additional financing and the subject of this report will be located within the Port Vila municipality at Korman Market.

**Scope of Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.** The construction of the multipurpose emergency shelter proposed under the additional financing will not result in involuntary land acquisition or related impacts. The new shelter will be located on existing government owned land, as confirmed by Department of Land (DOL) and there will be no permanent physical or economic displacement impacts as a result of the construction of the shelter at Korman Market. The new shelter will also comply with the Vanuatu land laws, national building code and designs shall take account of natural hazards including extreme windspeeds and will serve as evacuation shelters during emergencies.

Table ES1 provides a summary of land ownership and potential impacts.

**Table ES1: Summary of Land Ownership and Resettlement Impacts**

<b>Area of land required</b>	1,505m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Ownership of the land</b>	Government (confirmed by DOL)
<b>Existing use of the land</b>	Vacant
<b>Land acquisition requirements</b>	<b>None</b> No acquisition required. PVCC will be responsible to operate and maintain the new shelter.
<b>Permanent physical or economic impacts</b>	<b>None</b> There are no structures, trees or other assets that will be impacted. There will be no temporary or permanent impacts on livelihoods.
<b>Temporary physical Economic impacts</b>	<b>None</b> The construction activities will be within the site and there will be no temporary impacts on privately owned assets or livelihoods.

DOL = Department of Lands (within the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources); PVCC = Port Vila Municipal Council.

A market facility had been proposed for the site, and a concept design prepared by a consultant working for the PVCC. The design focussed on retail use and did not have specific provisions for disaster resilience. The construction of the facility was dependent on external funding, but this arrangement was cancelled during 2012. There are no other legacy issues, land disputes or cumulative impacts related to the subproject, as confirmed in the letters and agreements within the appendices. The additional financing, similar to the original project, will comply with ADB's safeguard policies and Vanuatu laws during design and implementation. If there are changes to the building designs that require additional land or cause additional impacts, Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (MFEM), and Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOIA) will prepare an updated due diligence report (DDR) or if land acquisition is required and/or there will be economic or physical displacement, a resettlement plan (RP). The safeguards documents will be cleared by ADB and uploaded to the ADB website prior to the commencement of land clearance, site handover and/or construction works.

**Impacts on Indigenous People.** Due diligence conducted with the communities has found that the proposed subproject will not impact any distinct and vulnerable group of indigenous peoples as defined under the SPS. The assessment confirms that there are no ethnic minority groups within Freshwater Tassariki ward where the market is to be situated, that meet the definition of being distinct and vulnerable.

**Consultations and Information Disclosure.** During the preparation of the feasibility study for the multipurpose emergency shelter, consultations were held with government and community stakeholders. These meetings were held initially to disclose plans for the construction of the building, verify ownership of the land, ownership of the assets, and management arrangements. Community meetings were held between 02 and 06 October 2021 and were attended by 108 people (including 93 women). This DDR will be disclosed locally and uploaded to the ADB website.

**Grievance Redress Mechanism.** As per the original project, early in implementation a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established by the project to uphold social and environmental safeguards performance and provide a mechanism for the raising and addressing of nay project-related concerns and complaints promptly and transparently with no impacts (cost, recrimination) for any reports made by affected peoples. The GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, providing opportunities to resolve grievances at the project level.

**Institutional Arrangements and Budget.** The executing agency is the MFEM and the implementing agency, MOIA. A Project Coordination Unit (PCU) within MOIA has been established under the original project and will provide management, oversight, guidance for GPVURP. A project implementation unit (PIU), also established under the original project and placed in PVCC, will support implementation of the additional financing.

The PCU/PIU will be supported by project implementation assistance consultants (PIAC) who will include international and national resettlement specialists to assist in re-assessing impacts of the subprojects and preparing/updating the DDR/RP, if required. Any unanticipated land and resettlement costs related to the subproject will be covered by the executing agency.

**Monitoring and Reporting.** The additional financing will be integrated into the overall project in terms of monitoring and reporting. The PCU will submit semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports to ADB and these reports will be disclosed on the ADB website. PCU will monitor all unanticipated social safeguards impacts on an ongoing basis and report these matters within semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports. If there are changes during the implementation that require land or cause additional impacts, the PCU will prepare an updated DDR/RP or corrective action plan. The safeguards documents will be cleared by ADB and uploaded to the ADB website, and implemented, prior to the commencement of land clearance and construction works.

## CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS	ii
CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS	iii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	iv
I. INTRODUCTION .....	9
A. Project Description .....	9
B. Objectives of the Due Diligence Report .....	10
C. Methodology for Due Diligence .....	10
II. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION .....	11
A. Design Approach for the Korman Multipurpose Emergency Shelter .....	11
B. Korman Market Multipurpose Emergency Shelter .....	14
III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS .....	19
IV. SCOPE OF IMPACTS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES .....	20
A. Background .....	20
B. Distinctiveness .....	21
C. Vulnerability .....	22
D. Conclusion .....	22
V. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE .....	24
VI. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION .....	26
VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM .....	27
A. Principles .....	27
B. Project Grievance Redress Mechanism .....	27
VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS .....	30
IX. BUDGET, FINANCING AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE .....	32
X. MONITORING AND REPORTING .....	34

## APPENDICES

Appendix 1:	Evacuation Centre Checklist
Appendix 2:	DOL Confirmation Letter re Land Availability at Korman Market Site
Appendix 3:	List of Consultations and Consultees
Appendix 4:	Summary Consultation Report
Appendix 5:	PVCC Letter of Confirmation re Operation and Maintenance of Korman Market site



**FIGURES:**

Figure II-1: Location of the Multipurpose Emergency Shelter at Korman within Port Vila..... 11  
Figure II-2: Korman Site Plan ..... 16  
Figure II-3: Korman Shelter Floor Plans ..... 17  
Figure VII-1: Grievance Redress Mechanism ..... 28

**TABLES:**

Table ES1: Summary of Land Ownership and Resettlement Impacts ..... v  
Table II.2: Summary of Land Ownership and Resettlement Impacts ..... 19  
Table III.3: Port Vila Population Data (2016 and 2020)..... 24

## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Project Description

1. **Background.** The Government of Vanuatu (the government) has requested support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to develop and implement the Greater Port Vila Urban Resilience Project (the project). The project will increase urban resilience and livability in the Greater Port Vila area through sector strengthening support and policy coordination, resilient infrastructure development, local partnerships. The executing agency is the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (MFEM) and the implementing agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOIA). A Project Coordination Unit (PCU) within MOIA will provide management, oversight, and guidance for GPVURP. Under the original project, a project implementation unit (PIU) has been established in the Port Vila Municipal Council (PVCC) to support implementation.

2. **Project impact and outcome.** The impact of the proposed project is that Greater Port Vila is a safe, inclusive, resilient, and vibrant economic hub based on sustainable development. The project is designed as a sector investment project, with subprojects located in individual wards. Strengthening integrated ward-level planning and management allows government to adopt a more localized approach and strengthen its strategy to prepare and respond to future disasters, including health emergency containment and contact tracing. The project will have the following outcome: Improved livability in Greater Port Vila through greater urban resilience and improved delivery of urban services. The original project has four outputs:

3. **Output 1: Resilience in urban planning and management is strengthened.** The output will strengthen the capacity of the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (DUAP) of the MOIA and the PVCC. The output will support DUAP in urban planning and administration for greater resilience, through activities including integration of climate resilience in Vanuatu national building code, preparation of the Port Vila livable city action plan, development of a flood risk management plan, review of PVCC's 3-year corporate plan and annual business plan to ensure appropriate planning for asset maintenance, disaster response, and gender targets; review and expansion of PVCC's asset register, support to PVCC in financial forecasting and planning, including a review of the property valuation roll and taxes, and an implementing and information sharing network between PVCC and other municipal councils to share project experiences and lessons through peer-to-peer learning.

4. **Output 2: Urban resilience is enhanced through local partnerships.** The output will facilitate partnerships and coordination, both vertically among MOIA, PVCC, and wards and horizontally between PVCC, wards, community disaster and climate change committees (CDCCCs) and local stakeholders, through activities including (i) training and capacity building to the ward secretaries in the areas of project management, disaster risk management and climate change adaptation; and (ii) financing public awareness campaigns on the importance of climate change adaptation and its impact on women, health and hygiene, gender-based violence and the links with due diligence and health emergencies.

5. **Output 3: Resilient urban infrastructure is constructed in Greater Port Vila.** The output will finance three multipurpose and gender-responsive emergency shelters that include sanitation facilities, office space, and market area improvements. The shelters are one of the seven areas of investment prioritized in the project. They will be located at Seaside Showground in Center ward and at Freshwota in Freshwota-Tasariki ward. Geographic information system hazard risk and exposure maps were used as an initial screening tool to determine the location.

6. **Output 4: Asset management and institutional capacity strengthened.** The output will improve the MOIA's capacity to develop, implement, and monitor projects; and will strengthen PVCC's capacity to operate and maintain shelters constructed under the project. Sustainable O&M will be ensured through the implementation of the Asset Management Strategy that was developed during project preparation, which includes support to PVCC in establishing and managing a dedicated major maintenance reserve account to finance future repairs and rehabilitation of the shelters. This will benefit both agencies' future investment activities.

7. **Additional financing.** The government has requested additional financing to support development of an additional multi-purpose shelter and install coastal protection. Following the original project, the multipurpose emergency shelter will provide a safe place of refuge for people living in neighboring communities during natural disasters, such as cyclones, as well as accommodate community activities at all other times. The shelter will include facilities such as sanitation blocks, food preparation areas, and, where feasible, a ward office. The multipurpose emergency shelter that is proposed under the additional financing and the subject of this report will be located within the Port Vila municipality at Korman Market.

## **B. Objectives of the Due Diligence Report**

8. A social safeguards due diligence process was conducted by international and national specialists to identify and examine any land acquisition, resettlement and indigenous peoples impacts in connection with the additional financing. This due diligence report (DDR) describes the findings of the social safeguard assessments conducted for the Korman Market multipurpose emergency shelter.

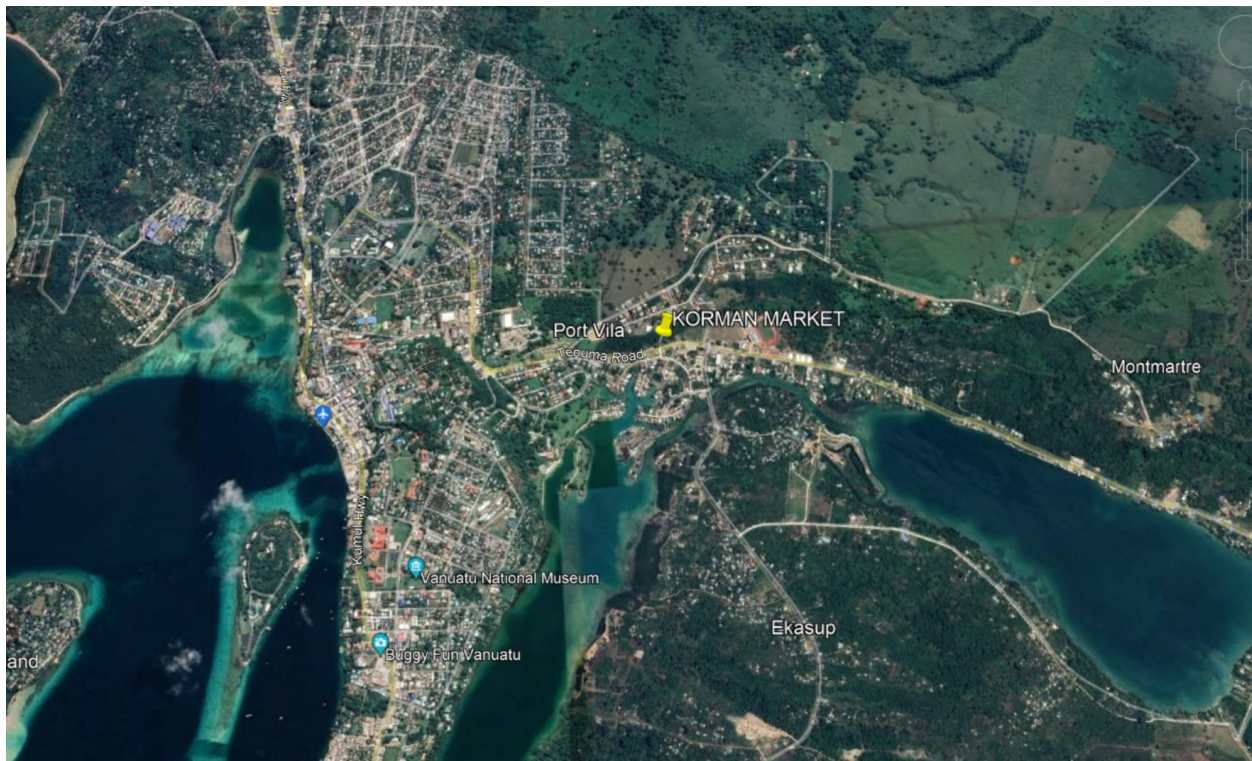
## **C. Methodology for Due Diligence**

9. The preparation of this DDR involved:
- (i) site visits by national specialists and remote guidance by international specialists;
  - (ii) meetings with the Department of Lands (DOL) to ascertain ownership of each site; technical assessments to identify the nature and scope of impacts in consideration of design and construction;
  - (iii) meetings with communities at the site to obtain further details on ownership and existing buildings and use, methods to mitigate impacts and actions relating to mitigation measures; and
  - (iv) facilitation of an agreement with PVCC for responsibility for operation and maintenance of the shelter.

## II. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

10. The additional financing will support construction of a third multipurpose emergency shelter in addition to those that are to be constructed under the project in Center and Freshwota-Tasariki wards within Greater Port Vila area. The Korman market multipurpose emergency shelter is also in Freshwota-Tasariki ward and will provide a safe place of refuge for people living in neighboring communities during natural disasters, such as cyclones. The shelter will include facilities such as sanitation blocks, food preparation areas, and administration space available for use by ward officials. As it is designed to be multi-functional, it will be used for a wide range of community activities and be an alternative local government office able to provide referrals for social services.

**Figure II-1: Location of the multipurpose emergency shelter at Korman within Port Vila**



### A. Design Approach for the Korman Multipurpose Emergency Shelter

11. The National Disaster Management Office has an Evacuation Centre checklist for the planning, assessment and classification of shelters, a copy is provided as Appendix 1. The list provides for:

- (i) location and accessibility;
- (ii) structural and architectural minimum requirements;
- (iii) occupancy capacity;
- (iv) cooking facilities (long-term);
- (v) water, sanitation, and hygiene;

- (vi) electrical installations and emergency power supplies; and
- (vii) safety and protection.

12. The design for the new multipurpose emergency shelter has been developed to comply with these national requirements.

### 1. Location and Accessibility

13. The building is to be located above likely impact from high tide storm surge and above identified flood levels. It is to be situated on government owned land.

14. To identify the site, the project preparatory assistance consulting team held initial consultations with ward members, MOIA, Port Vila Municipal Council and the Police Commissioner and identified 25 sites within the Port Vila Municipal boundary. These were sites that were recommended by stakeholders and/or known to be in use, or to have been in use as shelters in the past. During the preparation of the long list, discussions were also held on the criteria to narrow down and rank the sites. The long list was screened, and criteria were applied via an iterative process as discussions took place. The criteria finally adopted were:

- (i) **Schools and Churches.** School and church sites were excluded because of (a) reports of past experiences from schools and churches, where costs of cleanup and restoration of facilities after use as evacuation shelters were high, and (b) the need for schools in particular to revert to their normal purpose once the emergency phase has passed.
- (ii) **Sites in hazardous areas.** The vulnerability of sites to coastal inundation, seismic, tsunami or wind hazard was assessed by ADB's hazard mapping team, who plotted each site on base maps and identified vulnerable sites for each of these hazard types. Sites in high risk zones for the hazard categories were excluded.
- (iii) **Location.** Sites must be within the Port Vila Municipal Council Boundary.
- (iv) **Accessibility to poor communities.** Sites that readily serve poorer communities were given higher priority, such as the Seaside Showground site in the Centre ward.
- (v) **Spatial distribution.** To the extent possible, sites should be distributed around the city, with the aim of at least one in each ward.
- (vi) **Potential to combine with other functions.** Sites which have the potential to further functions, such as housing a ward office, market, clinic, information center or toilet block were favored.

15. The proposed site at Korman Market was identified by the team, but excluded as plans were in progress for the development of a retail facility with international funding assistance. During the course of 2021, PVCC has confirmed that the proposed retail development has been cancelled, due to a decision by the funding agency involved not to deploy the funds as intended.

### 2. Ability to Withstand Cyclone Risk

16. The multipurpose emergency shelter will be designed to have the structural resilience required to withstand extreme storm conditions and earthquake loads. The building will conform to the Vanuatu national building code and PVCC requirements pertaining to a multipurpose community shelter.

17. To ensure compliance and wind firmness in cyclone events, the detailed design will be prepared and reviewed by suitably qualified structural engineers included in the design and supervision consultants' team. The final design will be checked by the consultants to ensure compliance with appropriate standards – those recommended are Australia/New Zealand standards (AS/NZS1170.2) – to ensure the necessary wind firmness and earthquake resilience.

### **3. Access for People with Disabilities**

18. The facility will be disability accessible. The main entrance doors will allow for ambulant access and a secondary emergency access is provided. Wheelchair access will be provided to the ground floor levels and kitchen and toilet facilities with appropriately graded ramps. Doors and openings will be of sufficient width to allow easy movement within the buildings to provide for the requirements of people with disabilities. During detailed design, provision will be made for wheelchair access and hand and support rails/bars in the shelter and including toilets.

### **4. Kitchen Facilities**

19. The multipurpose emergency shelter will include a kitchen area. The kitchen will be designed and equipped for hygienic food preparation, with water tap(s), sinks, and benches. The kitchen will be fitted with cooking appliances and have adequate ventilation to exhaust fumes. Where bottled gas is to be used the gas cylinders will be positioned outside in secured, weather protected cages.

### **5. Water, Sanitation, and Amenities**

20. Water storage tanks will provide adequate supply for drinking water, cooking, hygiene needs and toilet flushing for the number of occupants that can be accommodated in the shelter during an emergency. Gender segregated toilets will be provided for in the design of the shelter or covered by existing community toilet blocks. The appropriate number of toilets will be confirmed during detailed design.

### **6. Emergency Lighting**

21. A suitable alternate emergency back-up system (generator) will be incorporated into the shelter as part of detailed design.

### **7. Health Clinic and Triage**

22. The emergency shelter is located approximately 2km from the Port Vila hospital and in addition, triage facilities will be incorporated into the facility as part of detailed design.

### **8. Multipurpose Use**

23. The shelter will be designed to facilitate multiple uses by the communities, rather than being designed for the sole purpose of an emergency shelter. In addition to shelter space, toilets, kitchens, and administrative space, the design incorporates features that facilitate use as a market, a meeting area and center for events such as workshops, meetings, and ceremonies. The shelter could also become a quarantine facility during community epidemics for use by medical staff who need to be accommodated in isolation, in order to prevent the spread of infection and remain safe.

## **9. Ward Office**

24. Provision will be made for a suitable area for the ward officials to utilize under normal conditions.

## **10. Shuttering and Protection**

25. The building will be fitted with mountable storm shutters to prevent damage to windows and/or protect occupants from the shattered glass, wind, and rain. Safety glass will be used for the windows.

## **B. Korman Market Multipurpose Emergency Shelter**

26. The Korman Market Multipurpose Emergency Shelter will be situated in Freswota-Tasariki Ward and will be a new building near an existing market area built on open space. The proposed single-story building with a mezzanine floor will have a floor area of around 452m<sup>2</sup> and will accommodate 130 people short-term during an emergency.

27. The building will have a reinforced concrete floor slab, and a main structure of reinforced concrete foundations, beams and columns and infill panels of braced concrete block walls. The roof structure will comprise steel fabricated roof trusses, formed steel purlins and long-run iron roof cladding. The roof structure will be sound proofed to deaden the noise of rain and wind under the situation of intense storms.

28. Segregated toilet, shower and hand washing facilities are provided in the design for females and males. Two laundry areas are also incorporated into the design.

29. The multipurpose emergency shelter is planned to be located on vacant land owned by Port Vila City Council. Confirmation of this and that the site is to be used for the emergency shelter has been given in writing by the Acting Director of the Department of Lands, Land Survey and Land Records, Mr. Peter Pata. A copy of the letter is included in Appendix 2.

30. Provision is made in the concept design for administrative space for use by ward officials as required. There is sufficient space to also provide an area that can be partitioned off for triage activities during an emergency. The design provides for toilet and amenity area within the building partitioned off from the main area, with separate amenities for women and men.

31. Space is included for kitchens which will be designed and equipped for hygienic food preparation. With water tap(s), sinks and benches. Cooking facilities will be provided, and kitchens will have adequate ventilation to exhaust fumes. A stage is incorporated in the design and the provision of demountable and moveable partitioning will support multi-use of the building.

32. Wastewater will be disposed of through a septic tank and effluent field designed in accordance with the Vanuatu national building code. The septic tank will be accessible for easy desludging.

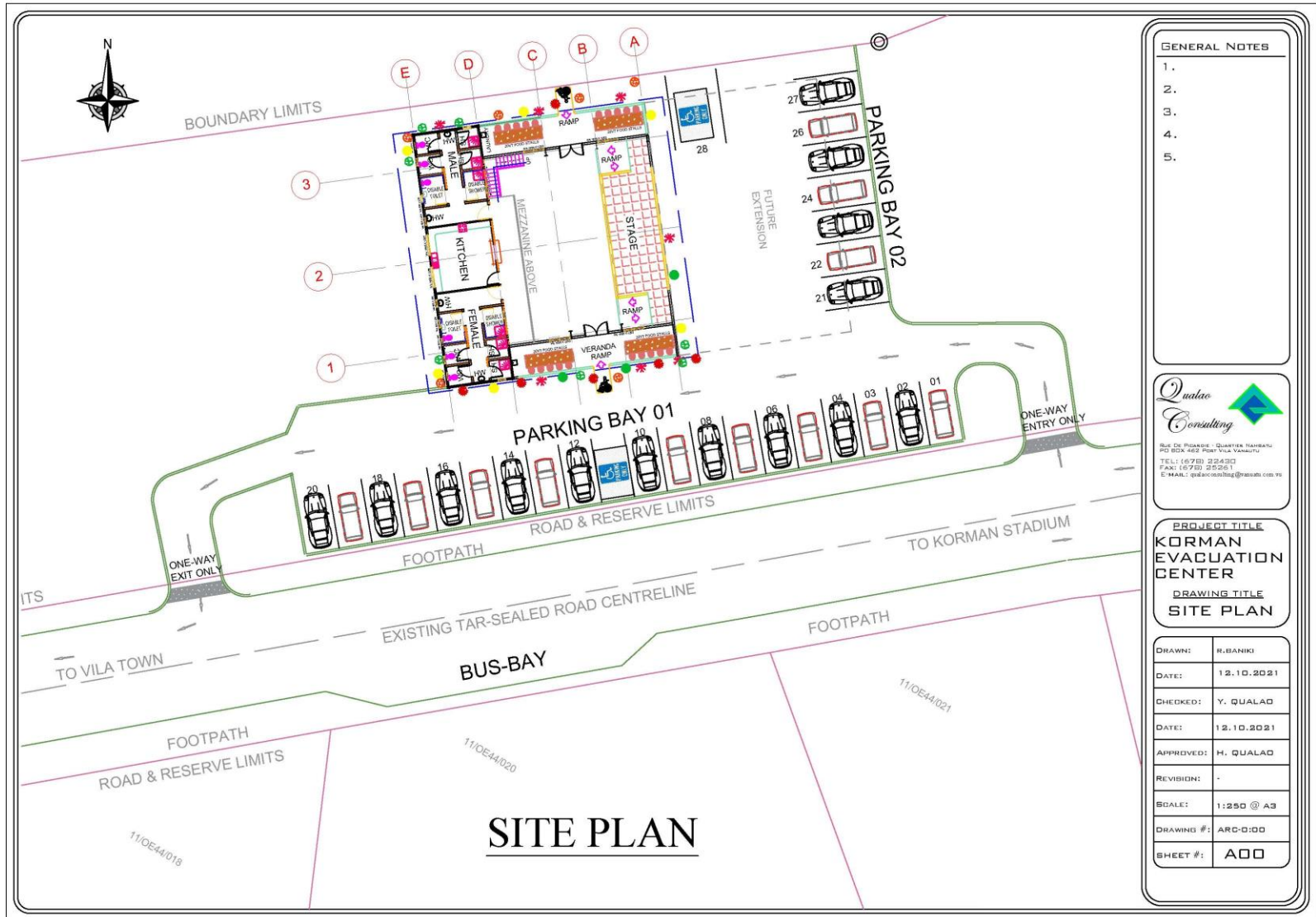
33. Polyethylene water tanks will be installed on site on raised and solid platforms of sufficient height to allow low pressure supply to the kitchen and amenity areas. The feed to the tanks will be from the public supply through a float valve at the top level of the tanks and with a permanent air gap to prevent back syphoning.

34. The tanks will be sized to have sufficient water stored on site for three to four days to cover closedown of the main supply during extreme circumstances. The tanks will be tied down with stainless steel cables and fixings to ensure their stability under earthquakes and high cyclonic winds.

35. The total amount of land needed for the new shelter, including the water tanks and associated equipment and facilities (such as the access road and car park), is 1,505m<sup>2</sup>. The design concept is illustrated in Figure II.2 and Figure II.3 shows the floor plan.

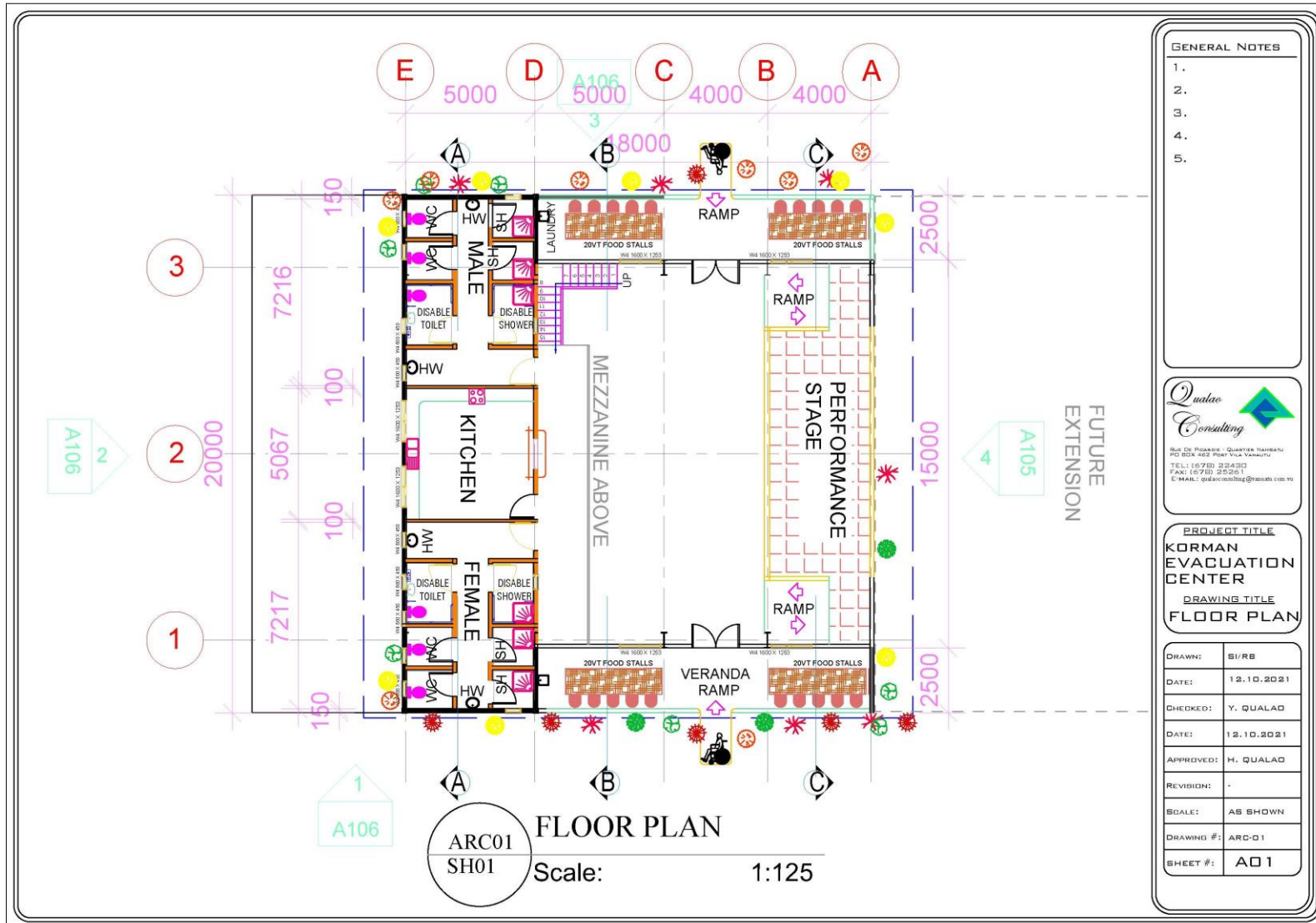


Figure II-2: Site plan for Korman Markey shelter



<b>GENERAL NOTES</b>	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
 <p>Qualao Consulting          SUE DE FIGUEROA - QUARTER HANGARU          PO BOX 462 PORT VILA VANUATU          TEL: (678) 224830          FAX: (678) 25261          E-MAIL: qualaoconsulting@vsn.net.vu</p>	
<b>PROJECT TITLE</b> <b>KORMAN EVACUATION CENTER</b>	
<b>DRAWING TITLE</b> <b>SITE PLAN</b>	
DRAWN:	R. BANIKI
DATE:	12.10.2021
CHECKED:	Y. QUALAO
DATE:	12.10.2021
APPROVED:	H. QUALAO
REVISION:	-
SCALE:	1:250 @ A3
DRAWING #:	ARD-000
SHEET #:	ADD

Figure II-3: Floor plans for Korman shelter





ARC02  
SH02

MEZZANINE

Scale: 1:125

GENERAL NOTES

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

**Qualad Consulting**  
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PROJECT TITLE  
**KORMAN  
 EVACUATION  
 CENTER**  
 DRAWING TITLE  
**MEZZANINE**

DRAWN:	SI/RB
DATE:	10.10.2021
CHECKED:	Y. QUALAD
DATE:	10.10.2021
APPROVED:	H. QUALAD
REVISION:	-
SCALE:	AS SHOWN
DRAWING #:	ARC-02
SHEET #:	A02

### III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

36. The construction of the multipurpose emergency shelter at Korman will not result in involuntary land acquisition. The new shelter will be located on land owned by PVCC. There will be no permanent physical or economic displacement impacts as a result of the construction of the shelter (Table III.1).

37. During consultations with the stallholders, market users and communities, views on the proposed shelter and potential impacts were discussed. Respondents strongly support the proposal, both as an improved market facility at a suitable site and as an emergency shelter.

**Table III.1: Summary of Land Ownership and Resettlement Impacts**

<b>Amount of land required</b>	1,505m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Ownership of the land</b>	Government - PVCC (confirmed by DOL)
<b>Existing use of the land</b>	Vacant
<b>Land acquisition requirements</b>	<b>None</b>  No acquisition required. PVCC will be responsible to operate and maintain the new shelter.
<b>Permanent physical or economic impacts</b>	<b>None</b>  There are no structures, trees or assets that will be impacted. There will be no permanent impacts on livelihoods.
<b>Temporary physical Economic impacts</b>	<b>None</b>  The construction activities will be within the site and there will be no temporary impacts on privately owned assets or livelihoods.

38. There are no legacy issues, land disputes or cumulative impacts related to the shelter proposed under the additional financing, as confirmed in the letters and agreements within the appendices.

## IV. SCOPE OF IMPACTS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

39. Due diligence conducted with the communities of Port Vila has found that the proposed subproject will not impact any distinct and vulnerable group of indigenous peoples as defined under the SPS. The assessment confirms that there are no ethnic minority groups within the three wards that meet the definition of being distinct and vulnerable.

40. The population in the Freshwota-Tasariki ward is almost entirely ni-Vanuatu. The ni-Vanuatu are considered to be the indigenous population in Vanuatu and are recognized in the legislation. There are people of other ethnicities living in Port Vila, including the three wards, but these people make up less than 2.5% of the population.

### A. Background

41. The indigenous population in Vanuatu, called ni-Vanuatu, is predominately Melanesian (99.2%)<sup>1</sup>. Other smaller ethnic groups include Wallisians, Futunans, i-Kiribati, Chinese, European and Vietnamese. The legislation in Vanuatu recognizes all ni-Vanuatu as indigenous peoples. In the project area of Port Vila, the population is similarly mostly ni-Vanuatu people from the six provinces, with some expatriates (Chinese, Vietnamese, and Europeans) and mixed descendants. The 2016 Census indicates 97.5% of Port Vila's population is Melanesian (97.5% male; 97.5% female), and 2.5% (1,267 people) are non-Melanesian.

42. Across Vanuatu, an estimated 98% of land is owned by indigenous ni-Vanuatu, in accordance with the rules of customs (kastoms) and as outlined in the Constitution. Only indigenous citizens who have acquired their land in accordance with the recognized system of land tenure can have perpetual ownership of their land. The land-owning unit is usually a family or a clan.<sup>2</sup> Vanuatu has a representative parliamentary system where the President is the head of the Republic and the Prime Minister is the head of government. The constitution also provides for a National Council of Chiefs (Malatumeuri), composed of 22 elected kastom chiefs, who advise the government on matters relating to custom and tradition. Provincial authorities are responsible for local government functions.

43. Historically, Vanuatu was colonized by both the British and the French in the 18th century. Vanuatu gained independence in 1980. During the colonial administration, systems for land registration were developed and a court established. At the time customary tenure was not recognized and land rights became a catalyst in the independence movement. Following independence, the new Constitution returned land to custom owners. Since this time, ni-Vanuatu gained the rights to land, territories and other productive resources, and have not been restricted in their ability to participate and benefit from development.

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<sup>1</sup> VNSO 2017. Vanuatu 2016 Post TC Pam Mini-Census Report.

<sup>2</sup> Despite the Constitution and land laws, it has been challenging to enact land rights due to the variety of customary systems and beliefs concerning land use and ownership, absence of records, varying inheritance practices and other issues.

44. For most ni-Vanuatu, ‘absolute poverty’ such as hunger and destitution is not seen as existing. Poverty is defined as a state of “having nothing” (no gat samting), “being hopeless”, and “struggling for survival”.<sup>3</sup> Hardship, however, is widely perceived to exist, characterized primarily by lack of and/or limited access to basic services such as education, health, good roads, and safe water supply. Limited income sources and unemployment are the most cited hardships in the urban areas.

45. Even though poverty incidence has declined slightly between 2006 and 2010, the data shows that the proportion of people and households living below the basic needs poverty is much higher in Port Vila than rural areas. Other research shows that women have better access to resources and social/family support networks in rural areas compared to urban areas of the country, particularly single mothers, and female heads of households, widows and elderly women, and the unemployed poor and people with disabilities.<sup>4</sup> Overall, however, social divisions are more pronounced between urban and rural areas and between educated and uneducated people than between different ethnic groups.

46. Based on the SPS (paragraph 6, p. 56), the term “Indigenous Peoples” refers to a distinct, vulnerable, social, and cultural group possessing the following four characteristics in varying degrees:

- (i) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- (ii) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- (iii) Customary, cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- (iv) A distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

## **B. Distinctiveness**

47. **Self-identification.** The ni-Vanuatu Melanesian people in Port Vila share comparable customs and tradition with the mainstream ni-Vanuatu society. Although ni-Vanuatu people living in Port Vila may self-identify as belonging to distinct clans, they also refer to their ethnic identity as being part of the mainstream Indigenous Peoples of Vanuatu.

48. **Collective attachment.** Clans typically have collective attachment to specific territories, which are communally owned, and there is custom owned land in Port Vila.

49. **Separate institutions.** The ni-Vanuatu Melanesian people in Port Vila participate and are equally recognized in the mainstream cultural, economic, social and political institutions in the country. Clans may have differing customary institutions, however, nominated kastom chiefs are recognized at the local and national levels (Malvatumauri), and despite the differing kastom beliefs and practices among clans, kastom retains respect and authority in the country.

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<sup>3</sup> ADB 2003. Priorities of the People, Hardship in Vanuatu. Asian Development Bank: Manila

<sup>4</sup> UNDP, 2013. Vanuatu Hardship and Poverty Report – Analysis of the 2010 Household Income and Expenditure Report

50. **Distinct language.** There are more than 100 local Melanesian languages and dialects spoken in Vanuatu. Bislama, an English-based Melanesian pidgin, is the national language, and is one of the three official languages along with English and French. Bislama is spoken widely today as a bridge between different village dialects. Clans may have distinct dialects; however, these dialects coexist in Port Vila with Bislama, which is the most commonly used language in the capital (as well as French and English).

### **C. Vulnerability**

51. To trigger the ADB safeguard policies on Indigenous People in the context of ADB-supported projects, an Indigenous people's group or community also needs to be deemed vulnerable. Vulnerability in the context of an indigenous community means a group who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of a development project. As opposed to the mainstream groups, vulnerability is present when an indigenous people's group is typically socially excluded, frequently disadvantaged by discriminatory practices, and limited in their capacity to access or take advantage of development opportunities because of their social characteristics.

52. As explained above, the mainstream or 'dominant' group in Vanuatu is indeed the Indigenous Peoples, ni-Vanuatu. Regardless of clan membership, all ni-Vanuatu in Port Vila have the same equal rights. There are no clans or Indigenous Peoples communities of Vanuatu living in Port Vila who are socially excluded and discriminated against. Customs and traditions play an important role in Vanuatu society, including in urban areas. Child rearing, health, education and governance practices are well established, and as a result, the subproject is unlikely to directly or indirectly affect ni-Vanuatu traditional socio-cultural and belief practices. People of all ethnicities within the sub-project areas will receive the full benefits of the project.

### **D. Conclusion**

53. According to ADB's policy context, sociocultural groups need to be both distinct and vulnerable to trigger the application of safeguards requirements for "Indigenous Peoples" in the SPS for ADB-financed projects. Based on the explanation above, while the ni-Vanuatu Melanesian clans in Port Vila may have distinct characteristics that are different to other ni-Vanuatu clans, their institutions are not separate from mainstream society. In terms of the ADB requirement that vulnerability be considered, ni-Vanuatu clans in Port Vila are not vulnerable or particularly disadvantaged by virtue of their ethnicity.

54. The impact of the project and all of its components will be mainly positive, benefiting people of all ethnicities without posing disproportionate risks for any particular group of people. The two requirements to trigger the Indigenous Peoples safeguards—namely, distinctiveness and vulnerability of sociocultural groups in the project area—do not apply, and the project has been categorized as Category C for Indigenous Peoples, as per the SPS (i.e. Indigenous Peoples safeguards are not triggered). There will be no impacts on the dignity of people of any ethnic group, and as a result, no special action is needed to protect beneficiaries' interests in regard to their status as Indigenous Peoples.

55. Although the people living in Freshwota – Tesariki ward may self-identify as belonging to distinct clans, they similarly refer to their ethnic identity as being a part of the mainstream indigenous peoples of Vanuatu. The ni-Vanuatu people living in the ward participate in the mainstream cultural, economic, social, and political institutions in the country. Nominated chiefs are recognized at the local and national levels, and despite the differing beliefs and practices among clans in the country, customary practices and beliefs are recognized in the legislature and are respected. The construction of the multipurpose emergency shelter is not expected to directly, or indirectly, affect any of the clans traditional socio-cultural and belief practices. There are no ni-Vanuatu clans living in the wards who are socially excluded and discriminated against, and all have equal rights.



## V. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

56. There are five urban wards within PVCC. They are Malapoa/Tagabe Ward, Anabrou/Melcoffee Ward, Freshwota-Tasariki Ward, Centre Ward, and South Ward. In 2016, the population within PVCC was estimated at 38,714. At an annual growth rate of 2.2%, the 2019 population for the urban wards within PVCC is estimated at over 41,000. A breakdown of 2016 population by ward is shown in Table V.1.

**Table V.1: Port Vila Population Data (2016 and 2020)**

Ward Name	Male	Female	Total Population (2016)	Number of Households (2016)	Total Population (2020)
Malapoa-Tagabe	7,003	6,764	13,767	2,918	15,019
Anabrou-Melcoffee	3,138	3,121	6,259	1,429	6,828
Fresh Wota-Tasariki	4,701	4,566	9,267	1,976	10,110
Centre	2,873	2,662	5,535	1,090	6,038
South	2,034	1,852	3,886	905	4,239
<b>Total Port Vila municipal area</b>	<b>19,749</b>	<b>18,965</b>	<b>38,714</b>	<b>8,318</b>	<b>42,235</b>
Rural	6,413	6,310	12,723	2,647	14,099
<b>Total Port Vila Area Council</b>	<b>26,162</b>	<b>25,275</b>	<b>51,437</b>	<b>10,965</b>	<b>56,334</b>

Source: 2016 data provided by National Statistics office based on enumeration areas within Port Vila urban wards.

Notes: Annual growth rates of 2.2% for urban wards and 2.6% for rural areas (as advised by VNSO) have been applied to obtain 2020 population estimates.

57. Freshwota-Tasariki Ward has varied topography as high as 100m and as low as 10m above sea level where the ward abuts Erakor Lagoon. The ward includes residential areas and agricultural areas, as well as the University of the South Pacific (USP) Vanuatu Campus. The Freshwota Market Multipurpose Emergency Shelter will serve the population of the Freshwota Tasariki ward, estimated at 9,892 people.<sup>5</sup>

58. The communities include a significant portion of poor families, approximately 14% of Port Vila households were below the basic needs poverty line (BNPL) in 2010.<sup>6</sup> The majority have access to clean water but less than half have access to improved sanitation. For sanitation, only around 45% have access to improved sanitation (pour flush to septic tanks and pit latrines with slabs), and some 80% have access to handwashing facilities.

59. Information on the incidence of disease is sparse, but it is known that conditions associated with limited sanitation infrastructure, such as diarrhea and skin diseases, are prevalent. Respiratory infections, diarrheal disease and neonatal conditions account for most childhood illnesses and under-five deaths.<sup>7</sup> The prevalence of stunting in children under five-years is 28.5%.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>5</sup> 2016 data provided by National Statistics office based on enumeration areas within Port Vila urban wards.

<sup>6</sup> UNDP 2013. Vanuatu Hardship and Poverty Report – Analysis of the 2010 Household Income and Expenditure Report.

<sup>7</sup> WHO. Country Cooperation Strategy at a glance – Vanuatu. May 2018.

<sup>8</sup> VNSO (Vanuatu National Statistics Office) and SPC (Secretariat of the Pacific Community). 2014. Vanuatu Demographic and Health Survey, 2013.

60. Malaria is a major public health issue in the country, with an incidence rate of 14.7/1,000 people<sup>9</sup> Other communicable disease concerns include tuberculosis, sexually transmitted infections, acute respiratory tract infections including pneumonia, diarrheal diseases, viral hepatitis, typhoid fever and measles. Major non communicable diseases include diabetes, heart disease and stroke. Women over 20 years of age have higher levels of obesity (36.8%) than men (22.9%) while more men (43%) use tobacco than women (8%).<sup>10</sup> People are living longer, but often with the burden of chronic illness and disability. Gender based violence is a recurrent problem, with 60% of women reporting experience of sexual and physical violence.

61. The 2016 mini-census shows that 81% of Port Vila Municipal Council households used mains electricity as their main source of lighting. The quality of electricity is reported by local residents as good. Mobile phones are now ubiquitous throughout Vanuatu with 95% of households in Port Vila owning a mobile phone. The communities have access to at least primary education, which is free.

62. Vanuatu is yet to record a case of COVID-19.<sup>11</sup> According to a recent assessment,<sup>12</sup> Vanuatu has put in place strong preventative measures to limit potential transmission of COVID-19. These include closing of borders with international and domestic travel bans. On 26 March 2020, the President of Vanuatu signed a declaration for a State of Emergency over the whole of Vanuatu for a 2-week period, to strengthen COVID-19 prevention and containment measures. The Ministry of Health has produced awareness materials on hand washing, sanitation, and physical distancing. Community awareness activities have reached 11,755 people in five wards in Port Vila as of the 8 April 2020.

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<sup>9</sup> UNDP, 2018, Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update – Vanuatu.

<sup>10</sup> WHO, 2015. Vanuatu: WHO Statistical Profile.

<sup>11</sup> WHO COVID Stats, 21/6/2020. <https://covid19.who.int/region/wpro/country/vu>

<sup>12</sup> Williams, M, and Laboukly, B. 2020. Rapid Gender Analysis COVID-19 Vanuatu. CARE.

## VI. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION

63. Following the process established for the original project, to conduct due diligence for the additional financing, consultations were held with the DOL, the PVMC, Police Commissioner, the MOIA, and ward members. Consultation with communities in Port Vila has occurred since 2018, with a number of follow up meetings with communities and settlements in the project areas. These meetings were held initially to identify candidate sites for multipurpose emergency shelters, and then to disclose plans for the construction of the shelters, verify ownership of the land, ownership of the assets, and management arrangements.

64. For the additional financing, community meetings were held in the vicinity of the site between 02 and 06 October 2021. A list and summaries of meetings with stakeholders including stallholders and community representatives, is provided in Appendix 3. The consultations and meetings were attended by total of 108 people (93 females).

65. Information was disseminated at the outset of site investigations to prepare for feasibility studies, and as part of site selection, through meetings and onsite discussions. Meetings and discussions were conducted in Bislama. A list of meeting participants is recorded in Appendix 3 and a report is provided in Appendix 4. The meetings took place at different times of the day and over an extended period and were facilitated by an experienced community engagement specialist. Care was taken to ensure the involvement of women and members of different communities with an interest in each site. Meetings were held in a non-coercive manner.

66. A letter has been provided by the PVMC in support of the emergency shelter and confirmation of land holding and agreement to use the land for emergency shelter and ongoing maintenance responsibility. A copy of this letter is included as Appendix 5.

67. **Disclosure.** Following the requirements of the ADB's Access to Information Policy 2018, this DDR has been locally and uploaded to the ADB website.

## VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

68. The project will establish a culturally appropriate, gender responsive, and accessible grievance redress mechanism (GRM). Village chiefs and community committees will play an important role in the resolution of grievances, answering of questions, conflict mediation as well as disseminating information about the project-level GRM.

### A. Principles

69. Grievance and complaints procedures are set up to:
- (i) provide support to APs on problems arising from land acquisition and associated impacts; and
  - (ii) provide a means by which the various conflicting stakeholders may be consulted, and a negotiated agreement reached; and
  - (iii) specify names of and contact numbers of officers who will be responsible for handling grievance procedures.
70. Good practice in grievance redress includes:
- (i) **Fit and scale suitable for the project.** For large complex projects GRMs should be set up early and maintained throughout the project; independent grievance officers, may be necessary;
  - (ii) **Involvement.** GRMs should be designed with affected persons;
  - (iii) **Accessibility.** GRMs should be documented with simple and timely processes and should be accessible to all people affected in terms of physical access, language, culture, gender, and education;
  - (iv) **Cultural appropriateness.** A good GRM is designed to take into account cultural attributes and traditional mechanisms for raising and resolving issues;
  - (v) **Responsiveness.** The grievances received and responses provided should be documented and reported back to the affected communities;
  - (vi) **Clear responsibility.** A good GRM establishes and maintains the organizational structure with clear authority and responsibilities for community liaison and grievance resolution; and
  - (vii) **Appropriate protection.** The GRM should fit within country remedies and there should be protection for anyone raising a grievance.

### B. Project Grievance Redress Mechanism

71. The project GRM is outlined in the project's Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Framework, environmental assessment and review framework and initial environmental examination and it will apply to any grievances arising during the implementation of the project in respect of any general matters as well as social and environmental performance. The GRM will also apply to the additional financing.

72. During implementation, all parties will have a designated staff member responsible for implementing the GRM. A grievance focal point will be established to receive and address project related concerns.

73. Concerns will be resolved first by the PIU, followed by MOIA and the responsible government authorities. During the construction period, the contractor will be a key participant in the grievance redress process and the first point of contact for resolving disputes.

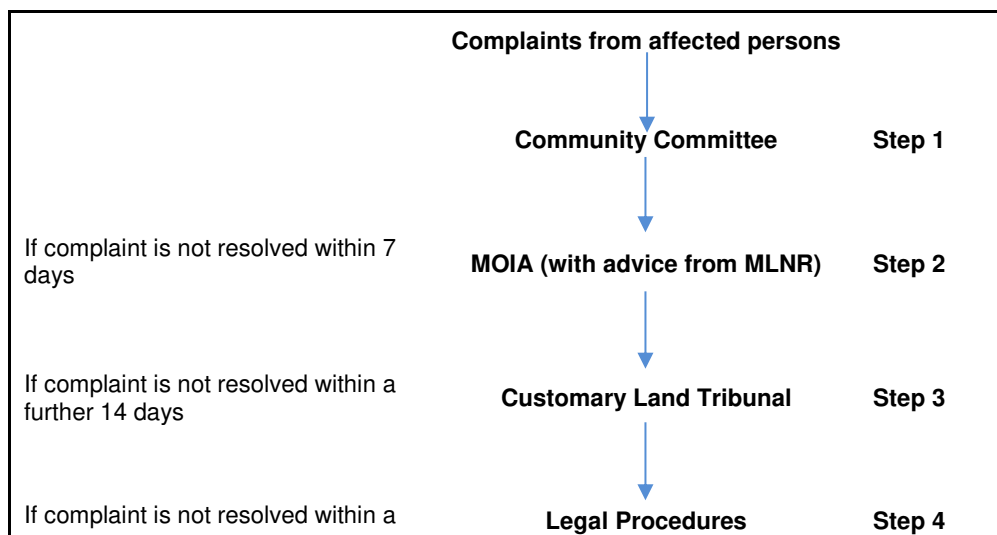
74. The following levels of grievance redress are adopted:

- (i) **Community level.** A community committee made up of community representatives will be set up and will meet in the case a complaint is lodged. A decision should be made within 7 days of the complaint being lodged. The committee will be chaired by the village chief. In the event that the village chief may be one of the claimants, the chair of the committee may be represented by the community’s religious leader.
- (ii) **Project level.** If not satisfied with the decision, the complainant has the option to appeal to the project level, represented by MOIA with the advice of MLNR. A decision must be made within 14 days of receipt of the appeal.
- (iii) **Customary Land Tribunal.** If not satisfied with the project-level decision, the complainant may choose to appeal to the Customary Land Tribunal and MLNR, as per the current land acquisition law. Under the law and current procedures in Vanuatu, the complaints procedure can last up to 30 days. The decision of the tribunal is generally final, unless the tribunal procedures are challenged.
- (iv) **Legal procedures.** Further appeal may be made through the Supreme Court of Vanuatu, only in cases when the Customary Land Tribunal procedures were faulty in a specific case.

**The process is depicted in**

75. below.

**Figure VII-1: Grievance redress mechanism**



further 30 days

76. ADB's accountability mechanism. In addition to the GRM implemented for the project and additional financing, once all the GRM measures have been exhausted, ADB's Accountability Mechanism also applies to the subprojects. However, while the project level GRM is the responsibility of the EA, the Accountability Mechanism is the responsibility of ADB. The accountability mechanism provides opportunities for people (two or more complainants) that are adversely affected by ADB-financed projects to express their grievances, seek solutions, and report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures, including safeguard policies. ADB's accountability mechanism comprises of (i) consultation led by ADB's special project facilitator to assist people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects in finding solutions to their concerns and (ii) providing a process through which those affected by projects can file requests for compliance review by ADB's Compliance Review Panel. Details of the Accountability Mechanism can be found at: <https://www.adb.org/documents/accountability-mechanism-policy-2012>.

## VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

77. MFEM will be the executing agency responsible for additional financing in the same way it for the overall guidance and project implementation. MOIA will implement the additional financing and will be responsible for overall planning, management, coordination, supervision, and progress monitoring of the project including due diligence, update, and implementation through the Project Coordination Unit (PCU). MOIA will be supported by a team of international and national consultants. MOIA will ensure compliance with assurances, including safeguards and preparing and submitting safeguard documents and reports. More specifically, MOIA, with the assistance of the PCU, is responsible for the following (as it relates to the additional financing):

- (i) undertake meaningful consultations and information dissemination to the communities near the two subprojects during detailed engineering design stage and construction stages, including with other key stakeholder such as civil society organizations (CSOs) and government, inclusive of public disclosure in accordance with the policies and frameworks;
- (ii) ensure that the detailed engineering designs for the additional financing taking into account safeguard issues and stakeholder concerns, especially by avoiding, or at least minimizing, impacts;
- (iii) if required, following detailed engineering design, MOIA will update this DDR or prepare an RP if there will be additional impacts not anticipated at the concept design stage. As per the frameworks prepared for the original project, the planning documents will meet the requirements of ADB's SPS (2009) and the laws of Vanuatu;
- (iv) address project-related grievances in a timely and culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive manner in line with the GRM. Facilitate and monitor all grievances until acceptable resolutions are implemented;
- (v) before construction, obtain memorandum of agreement (MOAs) that are required and as specified in this report with the community and/or the Land Trust Board, and ensure the process is observed by a third-party verifier. Compile the MOAs, along with the report from the third-party verifier, and prepare and submit a Social Safeguards Completion Report to ADB for clearance and to upload to the ADB website. The report is to be cleared before any physical works can commence at the site;
- (vi) during construction, coordinate with the civil works contractors to ensure that communities are aware of the construction program and any disruptions that may be caused to their daily life. Ensure that contractors are aware of safeguard requirements; and
- (vii) conduct regular monitoring and reporting on the progress of construction and report any unanticipated social safeguard impacts to ADB immediately.

78. The PCU for the project, assisted by the Project Implementation Assistance Consultants (PIAC), will provide support to implement the additional financing and supervise the construction of the subproject. The PIAC will include one international resettlement specialist and one national resettlement specialist to assist MOIA in re-assessing impacts of the subprojects and preparing/updating the DDR/RP – if required.

79. Construction contractors implementing the two subprojects will have the responsibility to avoid social safeguards impacts, wherever possible. During civil works, contractors will actively participate in the implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism. Corrective actions will be taken, when necessary, based on close monitoring and results of the grievance redress process.

80. MFEM will submit project progress reports on a quarterly basis to ADB. The PVCC shall take responsibility for operation of the facilities, according to an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plan to be prepared for each facility. The PVCC provided written confirmation of commitment undertake O&M (see Appendix 5).



## **IX. BUDGET, FINANCING AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

81. The executing agency—MFEM--will be responsible for all costs relating to the implementation of social safeguards mitigation measures and provision of compensation for unanticipated impacts. Costs for conducting consultations, operating the GRM and for monitoring of both social and environmental safeguards are included in the budget for the PCU. Costs related to the establishment and operation of the temporary Freshwota Market will be included in the project costs and must be verified by a third party and evidence of payments included within the Compensation Completion Report and/or semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports.

82. Table IX.1 provides the implementation schedule.

**Table IX.1: Implementation schedule for additional financing subproject**



Activities	'20	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025				2026	
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Output 3: Resilient Urban Infrastructure Constructed in Greater Port Vila</b>																							
3.1 Freshwota Market, Seaside Showground and <b>Korman Market</b> multipurpose emergency shelters																							
Review feasibility studies and prepare detailed designs for each shelter																							
Complete procurement																							
Complete construction of civil works																							
3.2 DSC Activities																							
Detailed design and safeguards updating																							
Procurement																							
Construction																							
Safeguards review and update																							
3.6 Construction																							

## **X. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

83. MOIA will ensure that procedures and methods are established and carried out to conduct monitoring of social safeguards for the two subprojects, as well as all consultations. This monitoring will be carried out by the PCU, with support from the PIAC, as part of regular site inspections for construction supervision, requiring inspectors to identify and report any impacts that may arise.

84. Summaries of consultations, observations of construction inspectors and records of grievances shall be compiled in semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports prepared by the PCU and submitted to ADB for clearance. These monitoring reports will be locally disclosed, as well as posted on the ADB website. If there are unanticipated safeguard impacts, the incidents will be discussed with ADB, and there may be a need to prepare a corrective action plan. Regular review missions and the midterm review mission of ADB and MFEM will also review reporting including addressal of grievances.

## EVACUATION CENTER CHECKLIST

	<p>Government of the Republic of Vanuatu          National Disaster Management Office          Phone: +678 22699 / +678 23035 Email: ndmo@vanuatu.gov.vu          Post: NDMO, Private Mail Bag 9107, Port Vila, Vanuatu</p>	
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## Evacuation Centre Checklist for planning, assessment & classification

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**LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY**

- Be elevated above likely impact from high tide storm surge level 10m
- Minimum 500mm above identified flood level
- Equally accessible for the disabled (ramp for wheel chairs)
- Provision of emergency door/exit
- Centrally located in the community
- No nearby large trees, structures use/store hazardous materials or high voltage power lines
- Building to be less than 9 meter height and designed in accordance with earthquake load standards
- Be close to a health facility (where possible)
- Perimeter fencing adequate main entrance/exit gate
- Be located on geotechnical stable land, not subject to potential landslides nor exposed to potential land slide of adjacent land

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**STRUCTURAL & ARCHITECTURAL MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS**

- Engineer's cyclone certificate
- Structure engineer's certification that the design can withstand earthquake loads (Vanuatu buildings code or equivalent international e.g. New Zealand or Australia ) New, but recommended for old also wherever possible
- Building is not more than 9 meter high
- Building is square or rectangular shape
- Fitted with cyclone shutters for windows and doors
- Fitted with provision for people with disabilities, including ramps where necessary and adequate design for unimpeded wheel chair access
- Provision of all services and facilities to cover the gender and protection aspects

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**OCCUPANCY CAPACITY**

- Minimum 1.5 Sq.m/person for the shelter 1 to 3 days (Short term)
- Minimum 3.5 Sq.m/person for the shelter 4 days & above (Long term)

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**COOKING FACILITIES (LONG TERM)**

- Kitchen should be equipped for the hygienic food preparation
- Provision of utensils
- Provision of water tap inside kitchen
- Sinks for washing utensils
- If using gas cylinders, must be installed outside
- Gas cylinders regulators must be positioned outside in secure cages away from building (Recommended in safety point of view)
- If wood will be used for fire, an adequate arrangement of wood storage must be made available (Preferred, this storage is for preparedness )
- Kitchen must be provided with adequate ventilation to exhaust the fume/ventilation

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## WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- Minimum 3-5 liter per person per day drinking water
- Minimum 2liter per person per day for basic hygiene
- Minimum 3 liters per day per person for cooking
- 10-20 liter water per person per day if the conventional flushing toilet is provided
- 1.5-3.0 liter per person per day if pour flushing is used
- Minimum one toilet per 30 female
- Minimum one toilet plus one urinal per 50 male or one toilet per 40 male
- Gender segregated toilets
- Conventional handwashing facilities one hand washbasin per 10 toilets
- Minimum one toilet for people with disabilities
- Gender segregated shower facility one shower/ 30 person
- Toilet should be at least 20m away from kitchen but no more than 30 meter away from main building and ideally be all weather accessible.
- Laundry block be provided where possible
- Protection and gender aspects should not be overlooked during the design and site planning facilities (for instance male & female toilets should not be face to face, water point should not be in dark areas etc. general guidance protection & gender principles)
- Toilets are internally lockable
- External lock key should remain with Evacuation Center manager.

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## ELECTRICAL INSTALATIONS AND EMERGENCY POWER SUPPLIES

- Adequate electrical installation
- An alternate/emergency backup system (Alternate not necessarily generator or UPS, it can also be a Kerosene lamp)
- If alternate/emergency backup is a generator a manual changeover switch at the switch board to connect the generator should be provided
- If alternate/emergency backup is a solar panel, batteries/UPS are to be provided with an adequate inlet for the battery/UPS to connect with the switch board.
- Generator and fuel tank ideally be located outside and should be protected from rain, wind born debris. Access to fuel and generator should be all weather
- Inspection of electrical installation should be done upon completion by an electrical engineer to issue a certificate (despite new or old, an old installation could be vulnerable and inspection can help to know and mitigate the risk)
- All corridors, toilet areas, shower points, drinking water points and hand washbasin areas should be lit during the night
- Provide exhaust fan/ventilation in the evacuation center to avoid suffocation due to large number of people inside

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## SAFETY AND PROTECTION

- Ensure building properly secured with night latches for doors
- Ensure burglar proof bars for windows
- Ideally an Evacuation Center should be small for an easy operations and management from activation to closure.
- Ensure all dark areas, toilets washrooms, showers ,water points are provided with appropriate lighting
- Where possible provide moveable partitions to give privacy for women and girls in the evacuation center.
- Ensure an adequate emergency exit

**CONFIRMATION LETTER FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF LANDS**

(that the land to be used for the Korman Market site is available and belongs to PVCC)

**GOVERNEMENT DE LA  
REPUBLIQUE DU VANUATU**

**SERVICE DES TERRES, SERVICE  
TOPOGRAPHIQUE, REGISTREMENT  
DES HYPOTHÈQUES**

SAC POSTAL RESERVE 9090  
PORT VILA  
TELEPHONE: (678) 33140



**GOVERNMENT OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF VANUATU**

**DEPARTMENT OF LANDS,  
LAND SURVEY AND LAND  
RECORDS**

PRIVATE MAIL BAG 9090  
PORT VILA  
TELEPHONE: (678) 33140

Tuesday 12<sup>th</sup> October, 2021

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: CONFIRMATION OF LAND FOR THE GPVURP PROJECT

This letter serves to confirm that the Land Title 11/OE44/049 in which the intended Market Project at Korman is to be constructed is owned by the Port Vila City Council.

Please find attach copy of the Lease for confirmation.

Yours Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'P. Pata', written over a blue circular stamp.

Mr Peter Pata  
Acting Director  
Department of Lands, Lands Survey and Land Records

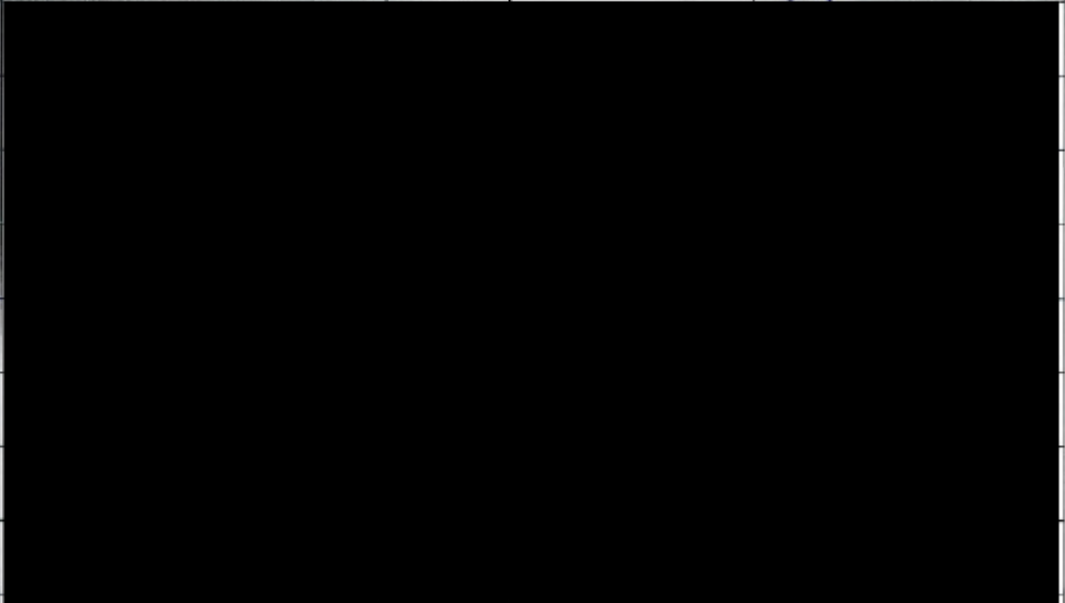


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RECORD OF CONSULTEES AT MEETING ON 2 OCTOBER 2021

Date of meeting: 2nd October/21 Location: Korman Market

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Date of meeting: 14<sup>th</sup> October /21 Location: Korman Stadium Market.

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ATTESTED BY:

Date of meeting: 5<sup>th</sup> October 2021, Location: FRESH WATER MARKET

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Date of meeting: 6/010/21

Location: Freshwater 1st Tasiriki Area

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## SUMMARY CONSULTATION REPORT

Ninety-three women and fifteen men were interviewed on the idea of having a market built at the Korman area. The men stressed their strong support for the facility saying that the women's needs are not seriously considered by the government and that they have even seen women sleep in the open spaces at night which is not safe at all. The men also mentioned that having a market facility built at Korman will save money for the women specially to exclude extra bus fares. The men also said that the population of Port Vila has grown very fast and more markets are needed to meet food distribution needs. One of the men said that without these market and the efforts of the women vendors, many people would suffer because from the difficulty in obtaining greens and root crops that women bring to the market, which are needed to supplement the daily diet of the population of Port Vila.

### EVACUATION CENTER.

The men were asked to give their opinion and suggestions on the idea of using the same building as an evacuation center during disaster period. The men said that it is an excellent idea as it will stop people from going into school buildings and destroying the school's assets, which causes the parents to fundraise all the time to replace the damages caused. The men also agreed that showers and kitchens should be provided as most women come from areas where water is scarce and that having a kitchen will stop women spending money in the Chinese shops and take-aways, allowing them to have healthy meals if they contribute food to the kitchen and cook their own meals. The men welcomed the idea that toilets will be included in the facility. Chief Jean Pierre Kapalu said that in most existing buildings that have been used as evacuation centers before, the main problem had always been toilets being constructed away from the building making it difficult for the women and children to go out of the building to use them and sometimes the toilets are in very poor condition. He said that as an example, a the Epauto hall does not have toilets inside it and when used as a shelter, occupants had to leave the building during emergency times to use the toilets and as the hall is on top of the high hill, it is very dangerous.

The market vendors said that their main problem during disaster has always been toilets and showers because of that, many of them have always refused to evacuate their residence during emergencies. Overcrowding in buildings where there are no showers or places where the toilets are not operating well or may be less in number to service the large population within the building is a problem for them. They welcomed the idea of having toilets, kitchen and showers in the new facilities and added that the provision of these facilities should not only be allowed to be used during emergencies but should also be used during normal days for hygienic reasons.

The women were asked where they normally go to hide during emergencies some said that their pastors normally move them to the church buildings for safety. Asked what churches, some said the Presbyterian Church, the church of the Latter Saints, the Christadelphians, the Assemblies of God , the Seventh Day Adventist church and other ministries like the Living Water Ministry and schools.

The women also acknowledged the work of the Vanuatu Mobile Force who in the past have always been helpful in transporting them to schools and other buildings like the FOL, Korman Sports complex and to family homes at the request of family members.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the comments made during the consultations and individual interviews have shown that all the women and men contacted are in favour of the new facility at the Korman.

Photographs



Market vendors being interviewed at Korman



Torn tarpaulins at the Korman market



Vegetables lying on the tables under torn tarpaulins



Root crops lying in the rain due to lack of space



A market vendor using an umbrella under the torn tarpaulin



Water pouring out from a makeshift roof at Korman



Removal of two coconut, and two rain trees will be required



Space provided for the facility



Interviewing two young market vendors at Freshwater



Interviewing Chief Jean Pierre



Interviewing youths at Freshwater



Interviewing a market vendor at Freshwater Market



**LETTER OF CONFIRMATION FROM THE PORT VILA CITY COUNCIL**

(that Operation and Maintenance of the Korman site is the responsibility of PVCC)

CITY OF PORT VILA  
Emile Mercet Street  
P.O.BOX 99



VILLE DE PORT VILA  
Rue Emile Mercet  
B.P 99

Port Vila, Vanuatu

Phone : (678) 22 113 – Email : [lamarie@pvmc.gov.vu](mailto:lamarie@pvmc.gov.vu)

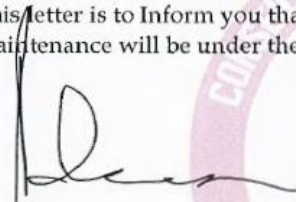
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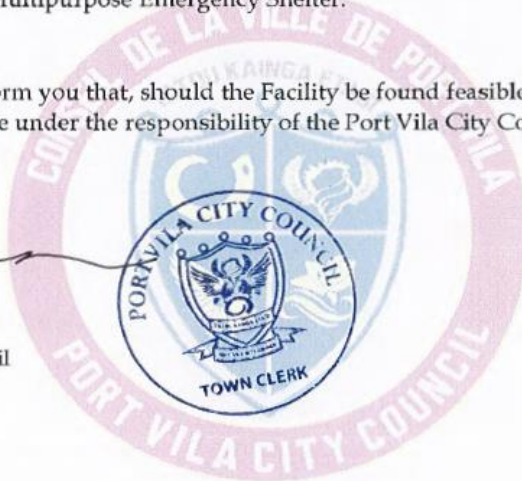
To Whom it may Concern

**Subject: Confirmation Letter for a Proposed Emergency Shelter at Korman,Port Vila**

With ADB Assistance, a feasibility study is being carry out for the Purposed Construction of a Multipurpose Emergency Shelter.

This letter is to Inform you that, should the Facility be found feasible, its operate and maintenance will be under the responsibility of the Port Vila City Council.

  
Mr. Peter SAKITA  
City Town Clerk  
Port Vila City Council



Cc. File

Our Vision: "A cultural, traditional, safe, vibrant, and resilient city that enhances access and equal opportunities for all".