Mamara New Capital City Development Phase 1
Environment Impact Statement (EIS)

Chapter 11: Social and Cultural Assessment Report

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1.0   INTRODUCTION

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for the Mamara New Capital City development at Tandai Ward in Guadalcanal Province, North West Guadalcanal is purposely to meet the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as provided for under the Environment Act 1998. It comprises the social profiles within the project area and considerations are given to potential social effects that may emerge due to the development.

Community consultations were carried out at three (3) different locations.

The objectives of the community consultations workshops were to:

- Inform stakeholders about the project development
- To understand the roles of Tandai house of chiefs and the communities at large and how they might influence the project
- Opportunity to discuss the social impacts and potential benefits of the project development

This report is generally to describe any currently information related all social setting and in consideration of encompassing issues including financial conditions based on individual households' information as well as those shared during community consultations.

1.1. Methodology

The methodology used in this study is more on the qualitative approach given the situation and with considerations given to how any current information may be obtained from households and individuals alike. As such field surveys were conducted and individual interviews were carried out to get both basic and detailed information. In the survey's consideration was given to how certain information may be sensitive. In that regard a survey form was adopted. In the entire study firsthand information is treated as primary, while reference materials are treated as secondary but highly important.

In the study field survey includes:

- Desk top review and data collection
- Community and stakeholder consultation
- Community and household survey and visits
- Analysis of data and reporting

The social Impact Assessment (SIA) fieldwork was undertaken in various locations within settlement communities at the Mamara New Capital City development sites. It also includes some parts of the Kakabona communities such as Lumbu and Lela beach communities. The meeting with the Tandai House of Chiefs, included those chiefly representatives from Tamboko, Vura, Mataniko, and Barana communities. Additional consultations were conducted with the indigenous landowners at the upper Poha River (Takilori, LDA settlement, and Borosughu).

Fig. 1. Map of the proposed project area

MAMARA NEW CAPITAL CITY DEVELOPMENT LOCATION MAP

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984
Units: Degree

This Map was prepared for Telios corporate and consultancy services by Geo-Intelligence Services on July 18, 2020

Data Source: ESRI online basemap, MHMS, Metropolis Pte Ltd

Legend
Planning zones

This map document was compiled for the purpose of defining metropolis Pte Ltd development site boundary within Mamara - Tasivarongo land.
The red polygon is the phase one planning zones for the proposed Mamara New Capital City Development.

2.0 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

2.1 Public Disclosure

Public disclosure is considered an important element in the activity. It is concerned about make certain information known openly or for public consumption. The recent assessment on 22 January 2020, has identified that a total of 21 households will be affected. So, a compensation package was formulated, and payments were already made. The assessment considered only infrastructures as follows: dwelling homes, external kitchen structures, pig cages, and roadside temporary market sheds.

The following are engagement that Metropolis Mamara Development Ltd and SIG have done with settlements and communities in vicinity of the project area.

- There is an ongoing repatriation discussion with the Metropolis Mamara Development Ltd since 2013, this including payment of repatriation costs.
- An assessment of food gardens and cash crops by the Ministry of Agriculture has been carried out to meet the damage cost (some payment already is done).
- Ministry of Commerce through the investment division organized awareness meetings and consultation since 2015.
- A Mamara development taskforce was established by the government that includes technical ministries, Guadalcanal Province, and 5 tribal representatives from the affected communities.
- Ministry of Peace and Reconciliation organize events in 2018 for the settlers and surrounding communities
- Settlement survey undertaken by Metropolis Mamara Development Ltd in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands to identify affected households.
- Traditional chupu that represents the most elevated respect in Guadalcanal particularly to join two parties to make them understand in any development or symbolized true reconciliation has been conducted with the landowner and the developer. This has been echoed by the Metropolis Mamara Development Ltd Manager (William Ling)
- Cultural ritual for site development occurred on Tuesday 30th June, 2020.

2.2 Stakeholder engagement and community workshop

2.2.1 Stakeholder engagement and consultation

Stakeholder's engagements and community consultations have been undertaken at the project area as part of EIS for at least 3 weeks in June and July 2020. These include household survey, public discussion and meetings, community workshops and consultation meetings with the house of chiefs, (the Tandai House of Chiefs, Tandai Ward in North West Guadalcanal). Another community consultation was conducted with the Lumbu for the Kakabona communities and some representatives from the LDA community, the third consultation held with the Takilori, LDA, and Borosughu communities.

The consultation was conducted for over 20 days in June and July 2020 and the fundamental objective of the community meetings are to:
- Inform stakeholders about the project development
- Understand the roles of Tandai house of chiefs and how they can influence the project
- Provide the opportunity to discuss the social impacts and potential benefits of the project development

Household and individuals' interviews were carried out with the community settlement within the project vicinity as well as surrounding villages from the turtle beach settlement, Mamara settlement, LDA, Poha, and the Takilori community.

The graphs below describe the summary of the household survey with regards to religion, age, household income activities, and sanitary status of the people living at the Mamara development site.

Fig. 2. Denominations
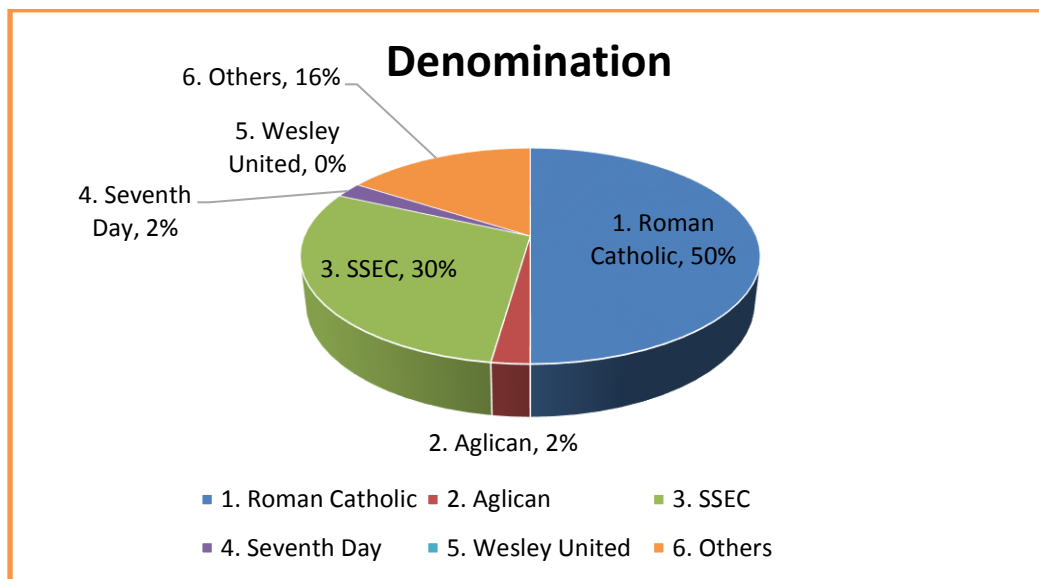
The above pie chart showed that the Catholic Church is the dominant denomination at the Mamara and Poha region followed by the South Seas Evangelical Church (SSEC) and others.

Fig. 3. This age groups

Age groups

- <=10
- >10 to <=20
- >20 to<=40
- >40 to <=60
- >60

3%
20%
20%
18%
39%
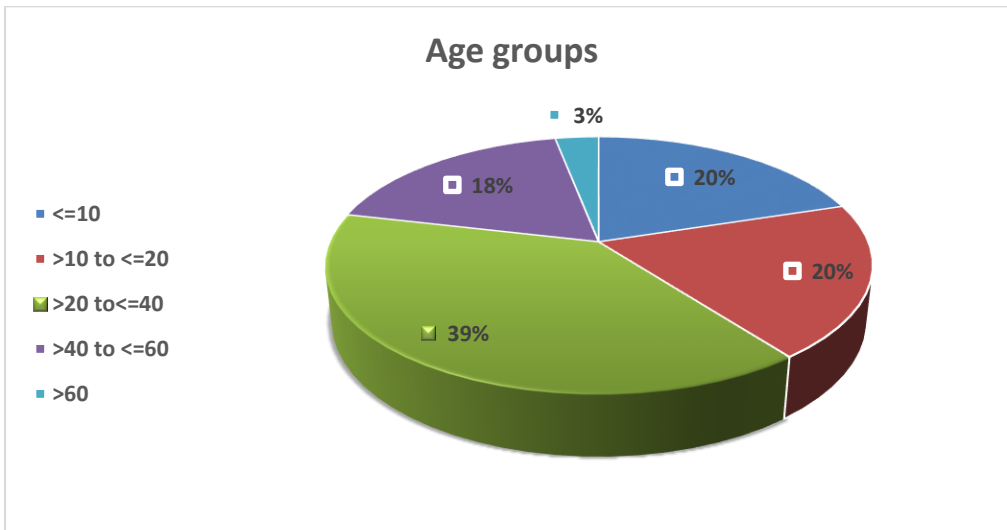
The above chart indicated that the highest population is aged between 20 years and less than 40 years old. This means the lowest age group is the age group less than 10 yes and age group more than 60 years of age.

Fig. 4. Household income per week

HH Income/week

	0-200	201-500	501-800	801-1300	1301-2000	2001>
%	4.55%	2.27%	4.55%	15.91%	18.18%	54.55%
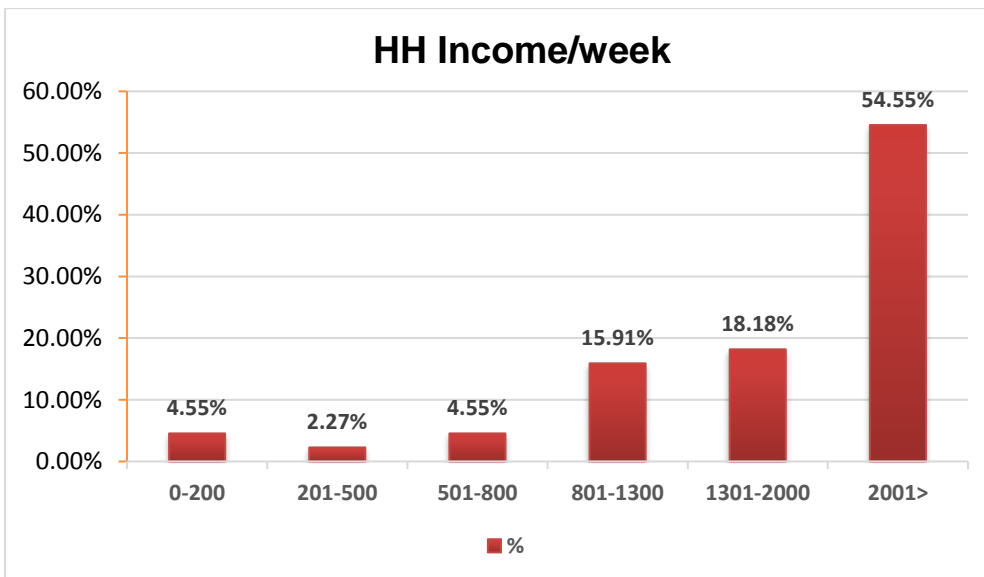
The bar graph above indicated that 54.55% of household at Mamara can earn more than $2,000 a week and the lowest amount a family can earn a week is $200.00 (4.55%).

Fig. 5. Sanitation status
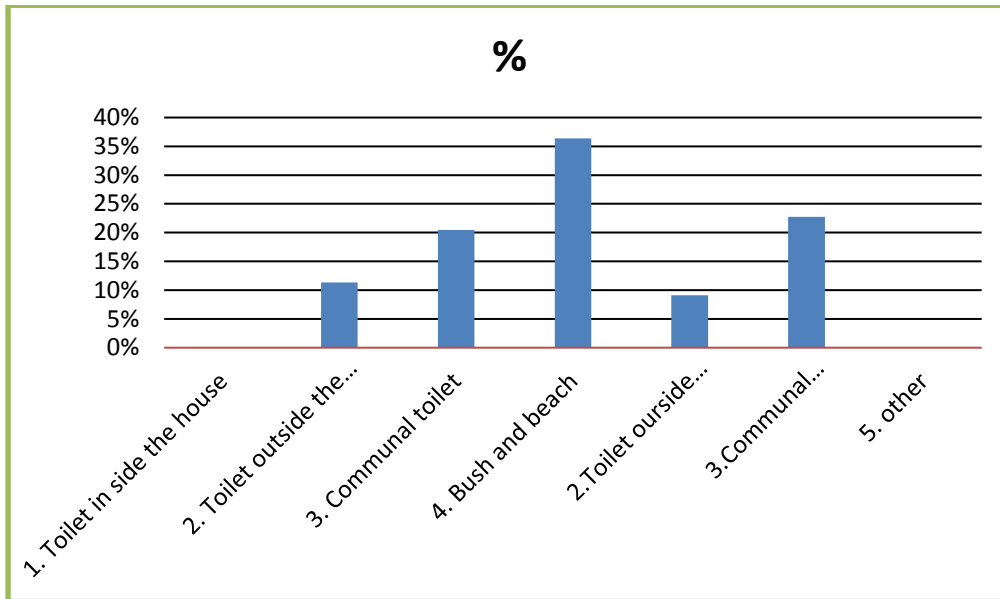
The above bar graph demonstrated that the individuals living in the Mamara region and the encompassing zones do not have access to appropriate sanitation facilities which shows that the populace there practices open defecation. Most of the people practice open defecation.

2.2.2   Community workshop

As earlier stated, 3 consecutive workshops are organised. The first was with the Tandai House of Chiefs at the Lumbu community on 1st July 2020. The second was for the wider communities of Kakabona held also at Lumbu on 3rd July 2020, and the third was at Borosughu for the Takilori and LDA, community as well those from Borosughu. Attendance list for all three-community consultation is provided in the appendices.

Fig. 6. Interview process & community consultation

Metropolis Pacific   *Telios Corporate and Consultancy Services*

Interview undertaken at Mamara settlement   *Tandai house of chiefs, Paramount chief (Tandai house of chiefs) giving welcome speech*

Lumbu Chief Participants asking question   *Borosughu consultation workshop*

During the workshop consultation, a lot of grievances and disappointments were raised by the communities. The Table below summarizes the issues raised during the consultations.

Table 1. Summary of Key issues from the community consultation and workshop

Key Issues	Summary of key issues
Land related issues	• Alternative site for such development – in another province • Commissioner of lands Representative needs to consult Tandai House of chief with regards to such development • Question on Lands and Titles Act
Benefit sharing (including development agreement)	• Levy from Business license • Landowners to be part of the development agreement (MOU) • Free water supply to all communities • Free Electricity to communities • No mention of benefits for landowners in the development plan
Reconciliation related to the Civil Unrest	• To expedite the $3M dollar promise (Kakabona to Visale) by Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Peace and Reconciliation, this promise was made in 2018 • Risks of conflict and disturbances to development if this is not addressed
The Mamara Tasivarongo Mavo Agreement Act 1997	• Agreement passed without any proper consultation • Call for review of the Act • Tandai House of Chief to be represented in the Task Force under the Development Council • Tribes be represented in the Task Force under the Development Council
Resettlement & Compensation	• Resettlement package for families not satisfactory • Compensation for food garden not satisfactory (e.g. 2 cents per mount) • Other garden crops such as water cress not compensated as they are not regulated

	• Cash crops such as betel nut farms are not well compensated
Squatters	• A concern that Squatter settlements and associated issue such as in Honiara will appear in the area
Access to water Resource	• Mamara is their main source of potable water • Access to water supply • Maintain access to the Mamara River
Enforcement of Environmental Law	Lack of enforcement of laws e.g. Stop notice have already been issued to the company to stop operating as per referred to the EA Act, yet nothing has done and yet company still operating
Anti-social Behaviour	• Increase in income means more money to spend and so more anti-social behaviour • Influence from new residents and workers at the new city • Negative influence from introduced values and attitudes • Introduction of illicit drugs and alcohol
Other issues	Issues of burial site for the propose city Raise Issues which related to sewage plan, where the company will locate the sewerage system

3.0 CONTEXT OF THE STUDY AREA

Community and project site surveys were carried out within two weeks with the various communities within the area as part of the baseline and EIS study. It was necessary to gauge in ideas on how to tackle it and complete the entire study within the very short timeframe given. It was all part of organising and deciding for the formal consultation that followed. Additional consultations were also held with the Metropolis Pacific PTE Ltd.

3.1 Population and demography (Guadalcanal Province)

Guadalcanal is the second province with highest population after Malaita Province excluding Honiara. Guadalcanal Province is established with 8 Constituencies and 22 Wards from the political boundaries. The 2009 national statistics, which is the current official demographic record has shown 93,613 as the population for Guadalcanal Province. Out of this 45,330 were females and while males account for 48,283. The Solomon Islands National Statistics Office, in 2020, expressed that in 2020 the population in Guadalcanal might show an increase to over 130,000. The population concentration on Guadalcanal is 11people/km^2. The highly populated localities were identified to be mostly along the coastal areas. This is generally the case of the study area where from the white river to the Poha bridge and beyond you find concentration of communities and satellite settlements. Important to understand is that in Tandai ward the population was 6,872 people.

The table below outlines the number of villages and households located within the entire Tandai Ward.

Table 2*Tandai ward communities, household (H/H) and populations*

N0	Political ward	Name of village	Household	Total population
1	Tandai	Mamara log pond	4	14
2	//	Komuchua	9	34
3	//	Turtle Beach	7	26
4	//	Veralevugha /Bonege	20	106
5	//	Tasi Beach	17	82
6	//	Boneghe	11	51
7	//	LDA	13	52
8	//	Vuvura/LDA	3	19
9	//	Vuraligi/LDA	5	28
10	//	Takilori	7	32
11	//	Borosughu/Poha	12	48
12	//	Komuchua	2	17
13	//	Verahamosa/LDA	3	16
14	//	Choboharanga/LDA	2	15
15	//	LDA Station	23	75
16	//	Lumbu	34	156
17	//	Mahu	75	293
18	//	Vasadato	3	11
19	//	Sulesere	7	31
20	//	Veraligi	8	35
21	//	Koivo	7	25
22	//	Veraboli/Tuvukode	8	41
23	//	Veraboli	8	30
24	//	Kokaleku	19	58
25	//	New Ocean Camp	4	52
26	//	Solvera	5	17
27	//	Konamani	6	24
28	//	Poha	11	47
29	//	Tangisaliu	16	58
30	//	Tanavasa	42	159

31	//	Vatukola	60	188
32	//	Marara	14	51
33	//	Verahoai	115	458
34	//	Tanahoru	36	163
35	//	Tanakobu	5	29
36	//	Huhuri	6	32
37	//	Tanakoko	5	18
38	//	Hohore	6	31
39	//	Tamaru	24	92
40	//	Uluviu	6	14
41	//	Kolotoha	122	566
42	//	Kauvare	87	285
43	//	Marara School	7	44
44	//	Tanaghai	37	144
45	//	Kauvare Heights	6	24
46	//	Nuhu Camp /veraboli	24	63
47	//	Tunivi	2	7
48	//	Konamuata	3	15
49	//	Kokoilu	3	16
50	//	Kavobabari	2	9
51	//	Adade	2	10
52	//	Chiri	3	13
53	//	Poitakocha	24	96
54	//	Siu	10	52
55	//	Hau	6	40
56	//	Verapona	4	19
57	//	Vaelato	27	182
58	//	Ligi	2	9
59	//	Mali	2	6
60	//	Titinge 2	138	700
61	//	Kongulai	18	115
62	//	Tamuni	9	50
63	//	Solomon Star Kongulai	3	15
64	//	Tajelu	3	21

65	//	Veraniu	31	150
66	//	Titinge 1	141	878
67	//	Paravu	28	115
68	//	Star line	12	55
69	//	Copie Mountain	6	30
70	//	Barana	68	415
Total population				6,872

Population estimates for 2020 are based on figures from the last 2009 Population and Housing Census and represent a growth rate of 2.3% per annum. The recent census report is yet to be released following the census in 2019. (Source from the MHMS, HIS unit)

Fig.7. Age interval
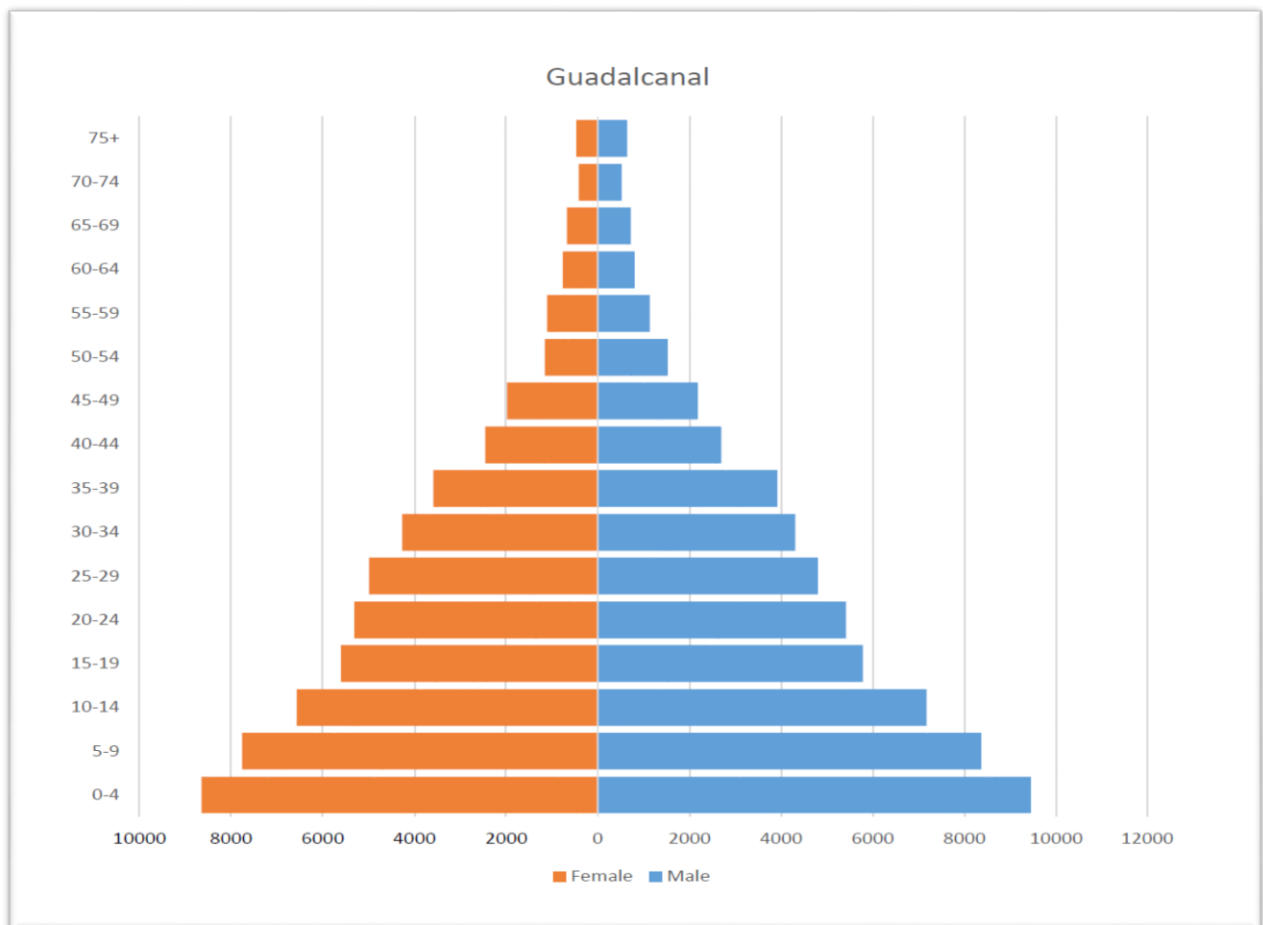
3.2 Ethnicity

Considering data on the number of individuals by ethnic origin, Guadalcanal had a consistent populace group, with 99% being Melanesians, and 1% were of Polynesian origin. All other ethnic gatherings, for example, Micronesians, Chinese, or European had a portion of less than 1 % of the population. As for the project site and in view of this assessment, the communities taken into consideration include, the settlers within the core development area who originated from the weather coast, Takilori and Borosughu villages located in the upper stream of the Poha river who seemed to claim being the original landowning groups over the development area, the settlers that occupy the LDA (Livestock Development Authority) premises and the Tanavasa and the entire Kakabona people and also those at the Turtle Beach are also located surrounding the development project site.

3.3 Language

In terms of language there are over 63 languages spoken (Roe, 2020) in the Solomon Islands. The people of Guadalcanal give full language status to a significant number of the vernaculars (dialects) distinguished on Linguists' standards. Thus, on Guadalcanal, the people name 19 languages out of which two are dialects of east Malaita which are Marau and Longgu. The most part of the villages along coastal communicate in the language called the Ghari (otherwise called Gari, Tangarare, Sughu, and West Guadalcanal) is an Oceanic language spoken on Guadalcanal island of the Solomon Islands. The Vaturanga vernacular has been utilized widely in missionary and liturgical translations, leading linguist Arthur Capell to describe it as a mission/ecclesiastical language.

3.4 Religion

It has been recorded in the 2009 National Census that Guadalcanal has the highest number of populations that belong to the Roman Catholic Church as the predominant Christian denomination, at 38% followed by the Anglican Church of Melanesian at 24%. The South Seas Evangelical Church (SSEC) consist of 18% and the Seventh Day Adventist with 12%. The remaining 8% is treated as belonging to other smaller denominations and religion. With respect to the communities located within or nearby the Mamara development site, the household survey demonstrated high predominance of members of Roman Catholic Church with 50% (total of 22 people out of 44 households surveyed), followed by SSEC with 30% (13 respondents), Anglican and Seventh day Adventists with 2% each and other denominations take up the rest of 16% .

The pie chart below describes the distribution pictorially.

Fig. 8. Pie chart below indicates the number of respondents from the various religious denominations
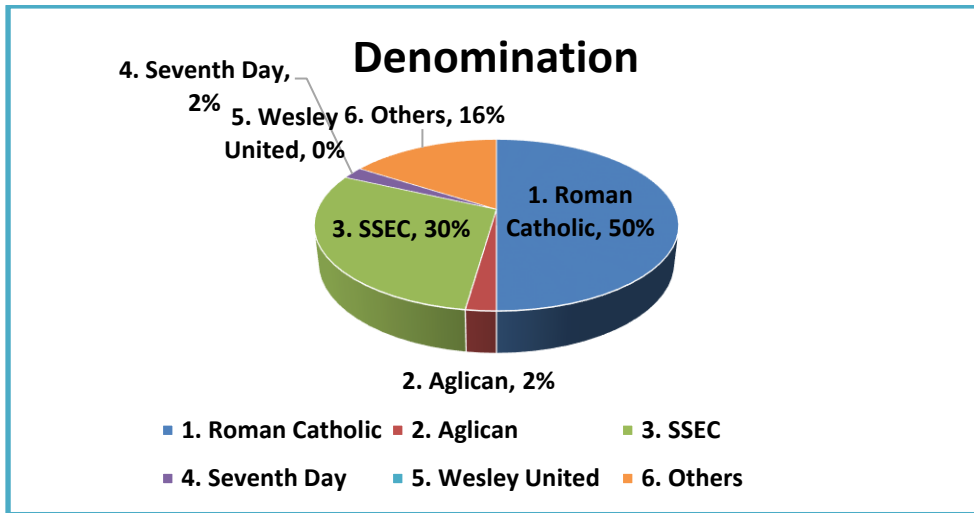
3.5 Social and cultural structure

There exist descriptions of cultural structures (for example, Roe 2020) which describes cultural lineage and how an individual is traced to his/her tribe commonly through matrilineal pattern and the clans and sub-clans.

In the context of this study information coming out causes an effect to refocus on the present-day political governance structure other than the deep cultural setup. This is largely since the land on which the development will take place, on the legal status, is registered under the Commissioner of Lands than it being culturally owned.

Despite the development being operated under the Mamara-Tasivarongo-Mavo Development Agreement Act of 1995, understanding the current governance structure and the political levels of administration is of benefit. Basically, there is the national government, and then the provincial government. As you get into the communities and villages one starts to deal with tribes and clans and sub-clans. At both the national and provincial level as well as at the village level Christianity plays its role where churches and their structures become very important. On Guadalcanal, as far as the political boundary is concerned, Guadalcanal Province has eight (8) significant political electorates and under it are 22 political Wards.

3.5.1 The cultural structure of Tandai House of Chiefs

Fig. 9. Below the diagram of the Tandai house of chiefs' structure

Paramount chief					

Deputy paramount Chief					

Treasurer				General secretary	

Taovia na Chachaba					
Mataniko	Kakabona	Veraboli	Vura	Tamboko	Ravuneha

Taovia na Duli				
Haubata	Kakau	Lakuili	Kidipale	Sibo

Taovia na Malahai					
Mataniko	Kakabona	Veraboli	Vura	Tamboko	Ravuneha

Taki Taovia					
Mataniko	Kakabona	Veraboli	Vura	Tamboko	Ravuneha

Taovia na Aqo					
Hoto	Hotoli Kao	Tuva	Samsama	Raqa Hau	Nonoru

Taovia Totu

The people of Tandai

The Tandai house of chiefs has established its council and as per referred to as 'the Tadai House of chiefs' constitution. The enthronement of the paramount chief (chief crowning) took place on Friday 29th May 2020.

According to the Tandai house of chiefs' constitution indicated that the constitution registered office of the house shall be at Lela Beach, Lumbu village, Tandai, North West Guadalcanal, or such other place as may be determined by the executive. Likewise, the power of the house shall be exercised by an executive elected at an annual general meeting.

Thus, the constitution principle goal and purpose behind the Tandai house of chief will be:

- To provide instructions, advice, guidance, and directions to the people of Tandai in relation to their customs, land ownership, and land tenure systems within the area and boundaries of the area known as Tandai
- To provide instructions, advice, directions to tribe members in relation to the use of tribal lands, natural resources, and development activities within the Tandai area.
- To provide advice and guidance in relation to proposed commercial or business ventures whether in partnership with local or foreign investors, bearing in mind the inherent rights and customs of the member tribes of Tandai
- To liaise and enter dialogue with the Solomon island government, Guadalcanal Provincial government, and the Honiara City government resolving outstanding issues in relation to alienated customary land within their boundaries
- To provide advice in relation to matters affecting the social and cultural interests of the members' tribes
- To cooperate and assist member tribes in the enforcement of law and order within their respective communities and act in close collaboration with the police in the maintaining of law and order
- Make representations and assist the Guadalcanal Provincial government in the codifying customary laws that are applicable within the jurisdiction of the Tandai area.
- To forge co-existence and unite family relationships and
- Be a mediator for disputes settlement within the Tandai area or other areas, as determined by the council.

The Tandai house of chiefs shall be vested with the following powers;

- To engage consultants, advisors or agents on such terms and conditions it determines
- To enter into contracts or agency agreement when necessary
- To acquire, deal, hold or dispose of real personal property
- To establish income generating activities to finance its operation
- To levy reasonable charges from income generating commercial operations in the Tandai area
- To create committees to assist the house in performing its obligations and achieving its objectives
- To determine and charge membership fees and
- To do all such other things it deems necessary or conducive to the carrying out or achieving its objectives

The house shall have power to declare and enforce customary rules and codes of conducts and practices applicable within the Tandai area, including imposition of compensations and fines in accordance with customary rules, practices and Tandai House of chiefs by laws.

Therefore, the Membership of the House of chief shall be as follows

- All chiefs of the Tandai membership tribes (who have sworn –in shall be members of the house of chief
- The tribal elder of each member tribe shall provide the executive with a list of the names and addresses of all chiefs within the tribe
- The executive shall keep and maintain a register of chiefs. The register shall record the names of members tribes and the names and address of each of the chief as provided by the paramount chief
- The membership fees shall be one hundred ($100) dollars per chief
- A chief shall cease to be a member of the house if the tribe of which he is the chief, ceases to be a member of the house, the chief resigns as a member by notice in writing addressed to the executive; or the chief dies and if a chief is convicted of criminal offenses and if found guilty of conduct which is likely to bring the house into disrepute. A chief is mentally disturbed

The executive committee comprising of a

1. President
2. Vice president
3. Secretary
4. Treasurer
5. Five chiefs from the tribes of clans of Haubata, Lakuili, Kakau, kidipale and Simbo shall be elected by the house

This means an executive committee member shall hold office for 2 years unless he resigns or dies. The paramount chief of Tandai shall be appointed as the first president of the executive

The Tandai house of chiefs also establishment of board of trustees

- This means the house shall have a board of trustees which shall be called the Tandai house of chief's trust board incorporate
- The board shall consist of two representatives appointed from each of the member tribes, of the two representatives, one must be a female
- The board of trustees shall have powers conferred upon it under the charitable Trust Act (Cap.55) in addition to any other powers given to it either expressly or by implication, under the constitution

And in terms of office, a member of the board holds office for a period of five (5) years yet may at any time resign by notice in writing addressed to the president or died or mentally sick.

The Tandai house of chiefs has written in its constitution customary laws & ordinance in their own dialect (Tandai speaking) such as in the form of compensation prices or amount charge to any person or whoever breaks the respective constitution). So, like per below is an example of such laws -   KESTA: KESA (1)

	QOLO	PURANA	BARINA	VAOLUNA
1	MATEPUKA	$2,000.00	6	$6,000.00
2	POHABUTO	$2,000.00	6	$5,000.00
3	TALINA	$1,200.00	12	$4,000.00
4	CHAUCHEGE	$500.00	5 x 2	$3,000.00
5	CHAUSANGAVULU	$400.00	10 x 2	$10,000.00
6	MATABALA	$250.00	4 x 2	$2,500.00
7	MALONA	$120.00	3 x 2	$1,500.00
8	KOGANA	$80.00	2 x 2	$1,200.00
9	KESA	$2,250.00		$28,600.00

3.6 Land ownership

From 1998–2003, civil unrest in Solomon Island brought about numerous deaths and internal displacement of many Guadalcanal people. While the reasons for the crises are complex, they incorporate social clashes emerging from the utilization of land which remain to a great extent unaddressed today. Land tenure in the Solomon Islands is portrayed by numerous, overlapping areas, customary, and organizations emanating from customary practice, the state, and Christianity. To date, very little of the research on land in the Solomon Islands has been undertaken by women or focused on women's perspectives and experiences of land tenure.

As alluded to (*Monson, 2010*) expressed that more than 80 percent of land in the Solomon Islands is held as per "current customary use," which is regularly alluded to as 'kastom' in Solomon Islands Pidjin. The city of Honiara is based on alienated land, while most land outside the town boundary is customary land. Customary land residency and social association

change all through the Solomon Islands, and variations exist over the island of Guadalcanal. In general terms, however, land on Guadalcanal is vested in tribes whose lineage can be traced through the mother to the original woman settler. Other descendants and migrants are often described (in Pidjin) as "living under" the descendants of the first settlers.

Today, descendants of those who initially cleared the land are occasionally alluded to as having 'primary rights', yet this is not generally a precise depiction of historical or present practice. According to Monson, 2010, clarifies that this exploration has, however, recognized at least one occurrence in which a court's assurance with respect to the customary ownership of land seems to have been followed by the landholding group giving removal notification to other long term inhabitants of that land. This recommends there might be a few cases wherein translations of customary residency emphasizing the selectiveness of land rights have offered to ascend to a hierarchy of rights in practice.

As expressed above, predominantly, more than 80% of land in the Solomon Islands is customary owned. In such set up a piece of land is commonly owned by the tribal community and where then individual rights to smaller portions are distributed. On Guadalcanal, practically 90% of people live on customary or tribal land.

Additionally, the land ownership in Guadalcanal Island is based on a matrilineal system where land and property are acquired from the mother and the mother's family. It is a traditional practice for example if a male wedding into a line or family will have rights to utilize the maternal tribe land, and keeping in mind that a male individual from a clan marrying a lady from another group has the option to welcome his wife to live on his clan's property, the wife and children won't have land ownership rights on the tribe land. However, in some cases, being decedents from a chiefly line is no longer required to the attainment of title chief, some tribes within Solomon island have turned to an election system where the chief is elected based on his level of Western education and the ability to negotiate with development such as logging, mining companies or other major investment on behalf of the tribe or clan.

Land is owned by tribes and not individuals and any member of the tribe or clan wall members of the clan or tribe have equal rights to work on the land. Land can be also be inherited, obtained as compensation, or given for exchange use. In contrast, the development land at Mamara has been leased to Metropolis Pacific PTE Ltd for 75 years beginning from 1995. There is a total of 1,500 hectares out of which only 100 hectares will be developed in this first phase

3.7 Employment and informal sectors

Solomon Islands' economy relies intensely upon the productive sector, most explicitly the forestry sector, agribusiness, and fisheries. These sectors are responsible for high employment opportunities in the country. Unfortunately, there is no strong economic base where the national as well as the local economy can anchor on. The national economy is reliant on the worldwide economic situations such that any fluctuations can impact on the national and local economy. The Solomon Islands labour force was operating largely on the subsistence economy. Using the Labour Force Participation Rate, there shows an increase of 63% of those aged twelve year and over. Similarly, the rate of Paid Worker to Population Rate increased from 24 to 26 percent of the population aged 15 and over in comparison to the previous Census of 1999. It was revealed that high increase in paid work was largely in sectors such as agriculture and forestry (logging). There was increase in general employment which includes sectors such as construction, tourism, government service sectors like education (teachers) and others.

The 2009 Census also showed unemployment to be around 2.3 percent. This was a drop from 11.1 percent during the 1999 Census (Solomon Islands Government, National Statistic Office, https://www.statistics.gov.sb/statistics/social-statistics/labour-force, down loaded 21 Jul 2020).It was suggested that paid labour will increase to cause unemployment to drop. However, job creation and employment opportunity generally depend much on fiscal opportunities, too often driven by government policies.

Concerning North West Guadalcanal, particularly the Tandai ward it has been evaluated that 16.5 % of the population is living in the urban region (Honiara catchment). Most people of Tandai lived in their home village and can access the main city Honiara and engaged in subsistence farming to supply agricultural food crops to the population of Honiara. In North West Guadalcanal, the main economical industries thus provide job opportunity is more like only in logging industries, agricultural activities, and other small enterprises such as retail shops/canteen. The EIS and baseline studies of the project area on Guadalcanal Island did not find any major economic facilities except some small-scale accommodation (eco-lodges), beaches, and world war two remains both ends of the project area.

According to the Solomon Islands census report 2009, the unemployment rate for Guadalcanal was 1.8, where the unemployment rate for males is slightly higher (2.1%) while females (1.4%). The report continues to say that this unemployment is highest for the youth population aged 15-24 years.

4.0 SOCIAL SERVICES

4.1   Health (Guadalcanal health profile, 2020)

Table 3 sums up population and current health facilities status in Guadalcanal Province (Source, HISGP)

N0	Population	Total
1	Total population	115, 143
2	Population < 1 years	4,118
3	Population 1-4 Years:	15, 754
4	Women of Child-bearing Age:	57, 285
Health facilities		
1	Total Number of Health Facilities:	43
2	Hospitals:	0
3	Area Health Centres	6
4	Rural Health Clinics	13
5	Nurse Aide Posts:	24
6	Total Number of Health facilities closed	3

The closest health clinic to the Mamara Real Estate Development site is the Marara Area Health facility and including the Honiara National Referral Hospital. The Marara Area Health Center is supposed to be staffed by four midwives' specialists, eleven (11) registered nurses (RN), and seven (7) nurse aids. The above table provide some statistics in terms of population and health facilities in Guadalcanal Province. A population of 115,143 is only treated with 43 health facilities. That is 2677 people per facility whether it is an Area Health Centre, Rural Health Clinic or Nurse Aide Posts.

Fig. 10. Mamara Area Health Center

4.2 Education

Guadalcanal Province has more than 34 registered secondary and community high schools, accommodating more than 5,747 pupils. More than 100 primary schools are registered that provides education for more than 18,218 students. For the Early Childhood Education (ECE) schools there are 31 registered children whiles 89 ECE are described as non-registered established in the province. While there exists several Rural Technical centres, these are not recorded in the Guadalcanal education database as most technical schools are privately run and managed. In summary, there are 165 registered schools, 95 non- registered with 1,247 teachers for a total of 28,539 thousand students according the provincial data. It is estimated that the numbers might increase this year 2020 since registration for this year is not yet finalized., The closest school to the development site is the Marara Community High School, established with primary and ECE pre-schools. In the whole of North West Guadalcanal constituency, there are 8 community high schools, Tititingge, Jeta Tamboko, Vulughe, Tinakulu, Visale, and Gifu community all with primary and ECE schools registered.

Table 4. Summary of GP School's data and students' registration 2019 -2020

N0	School types	Registered	Nonregistered	Teachers	Total students	Remarks
1	Secondary	34	0	342	5,747	2019 data
2	Primary	100	6	719	18,219	2019 data
3	Early Cildhood	31	89	186	4,574	2019 data
4	TVET/RTC	0	0	0	0	2019 data
	Total	**165**	**95**	**1,247**	**28,539**	

4.3   Policing

The police headquarters for the Guadalcanal Province is situated toward the eastern end of the capital city of Honiara. The Guadalcanal Island police station is situated close to the main city, therefore, as far as security response is concern, response security is at Henderson and even the central police headquarters in Honiara which is around 20 minutes by car.

Law and order were identified as priority key policing issues in the Guadalcanal Province particularly communities found close by and an impact to the city including:

- An overall breakdown of the standard of behaviours among young people.
- Lack of respect for elders and traditional customs and beliefs by youths
- Increase in alcohol and drug misuse

The current Provincial government is working closer to the national government, the local communities' chiefs, and elders, for example, the Tandai house of chiefs and local health service providers to address these issues.

Fig. 11. Guadalcanal Police station headquarter, Guadalcanal Island, 2020

## 4.4   Tourism and accommodation

The Guadalcanal Provincial government has identified eco-tourism as one of the areas for economic development on the island. At present, residents living in the Honiara City use the beaches along the western coastal sea site of Mamara as the main recreational sites .The

assessments did not find any major tourist facilities except some small scale accommodation (eco-lodges), beaches, and WWII relics within the vicinity of the project site.

4.5 Existing social issues and conditions

4.5.1 Nearby villages and communities
Fig. 12. Map indicating location of nearby villages to the Mamara development site
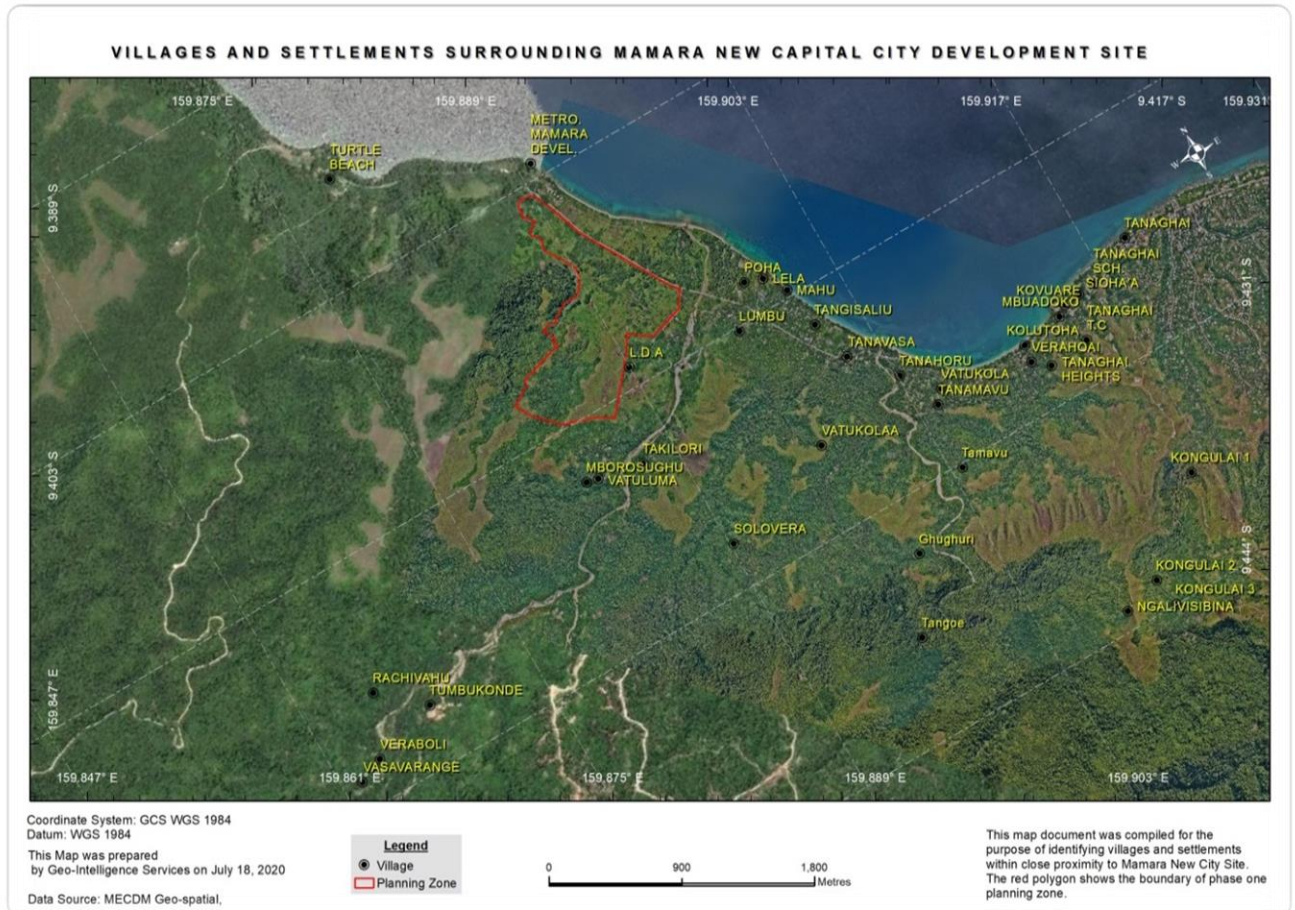
- ***Kakabona villages***

Kakabona (Kakambona) is a peri-urban suburb on the fringe of Honiara, Solomon Islands, and is found 4 kilometers (2.5 mi) west of the centre and west of White River on the Tandai Highway. Kakabona borders the Honiara City Council ward of Nggosi. More like a centre village located between the city of Honiara and the current Mamara Real Estate development. Kakabona is an overall name of the entire village but as well have sub-communities consist of the Kakabona known as, refer to below table outline name of sub-villages, household, and total populations.

Table 5. Kakabona satellites communities

N0	Name of sub- village	Household	Total population
1	Lumbu	34	156
2	Poha	11	47
3	Tangisaliu	16	58
4	Tanavasa	42	159
5	Vatukola	60	188
6	Marara	14	51
7	Verahoai	115	458
8	Tanahoru	36	163
9	Tanakobu	5	29
10	Huhuri	6	32
11	Tanakoko	5	18
12	Hohore	6	31
13	Tamaru	24	92
14	Uluviu	6	14
15	Kolotoha	122	566
16	Kauvare	87	285
17	Marara School	7	44
18	Tanaghai	37	144
19	Kauvare Heights	6	24
	Total	**639**	**2,559**

The village consists of about 19 sub-communities located along the coast and inland. The current population is about 2,559 and 639 households. Kakabona villagers speak the language called Ghari (also known as Gari, Tangarare, Sughu, and West Guadalcanal) that is an Oceanic language spoken on Guadalcanal island of the Solomon Islands.

Fig. 13. Kakabona beach facing towards Honiara

Fig. 14. Kakabona community along the main road towards Honiara

> Verahoa showing the Floriculture stalls at Tandai Highway, West of Honiara.

The main industry for Kakabona is Floriculture and in Honiara consists of two major groups of floriculture value chains. One is associated with growers from Kakabona where more potted plants are grown for sale. The growers generally take their products to the Honiara Municipal Market on Saturdays, the only day operating each week for the flower section. The other is associated with the private Betikama Adventist College. The other industry is tourism and the main Kakabona Beach is frequented by residents of Honiara and the landowner charges a nominal admission fee.

Fig. 15. Kovuare Nightclub facing North, West of Honiara

Kovuare Nightclub (Kaovare) was established in 1996 by Charles Keku a part Guadalcanal and part Malaitan, as a way of indigenous Solomon Islanders to participate in untouched economic activities such as night clubs.

- ### *Livestock Development Agency (LDA) settlements*

LDA land located beside the Poha River rightly attaches to the current Mamara Real Estate development area.

This parcel of land (LDA) was presently claimed by the Government and once intentionally used for the livestock animals Development Agency (LDA) with the purpose of animals and piggery farming development. At present is government land that uses deliberately as a business arm for the government in the late 80s and 90s which is situated in Guadalcanal Island particularly along the Poha River. Between 1999 and 2003, ethnic tension and civil unrest in the Solomon Islands led to a breakdown of government services and deterioration of major infrastructure. Therefore, the land is left idle for sometimes and cause people from other parts in Guadalcanal to start moving in and settle there until to this very day.

There are 3 sub- satellites settlement located within the LDA areas such as Verahamosa/LDA, with 3 household and 16 people, the Choboharanga/LDA with 2 family household and 15 people and the high populated are settled within the LDA station with 23 family units and a total of 75 people. Therefore, within the LDA area itself a total of 28 households and 106 people resided after the ethnic unrest. It is believed that most of these settlers migrated from the weather coast, Poleo and Tangarare area mainly with the intention of livelihood opportunities

and some through intermarriage. During interviews and a couple of visits made to the community (LDA), people seem to acknowledge that their daily activities are gardening, watercress farming, planting betel nut, and marketing their produce either on the make shift markets along the main road or since they have access to the Honiara central market, they can also sell their produce there.

- ### *Borosughu and Takilori village*

The above communities claim to be the original landowners of the Mamara land in which the current Mamara development is undertaking. The community is located further up the Poha River at around 3 - 4 kilometers from the development site.

The population at Borosughu and Takilori village, consists of 19 households and 80 plus population. Their daily main activities are more on subsistence farming, fishing, hunting, and other communal activities such as attending church activities, sports, and tribal meetings and wedding gathering. There is no clear indication of the main daily income but during interviews

and workshops conducted respective community members expressed that their main income was on watercress farming, betel nut selling, and wild pigs selling and other agricultural crops.

- ***Rachivahu and Tumbukondi/Veraboli***

The Rachivahu, Tumbukondi, and Veraboli satellite communities are the inland communities from the Kakabona and Mamara coastal sea area. These communities are part of the Borosughu and Takilori village Takilori and Borosughu Village are located further upstream of the Poha River approximately 5- 7 kilometers inland from the development site. This community's main entrance to the coastal site is only through the Mamara whereby current development is undertaken, called in their language as Chachaba.

Rachivahu, Tumbukondi, and Veraboli has 16 households and 71 populations. Their main activities are more on subsistence farming, hunting, diving, and other communal activities such as attending church activities, and tribal meetings and other social gatherings. There is no clear indication of the main daily income except for the small scale of marketing of agricultural produce.

- **Turtle beach**

Turtle Beach is located around 15 minutes' drive along the main road, west out of central Honiara towards Visale. It is one of the favorite beaches around the capital: a family-friendly, idyllic spot that takes hardly any time to reach by car. In contrast to other different beaches, this one (turtle beach) has a lot of sand, rather than simply coral, and there is no risky drop down to the water. It makes playing by the sea more comfortable on the feet and gives a real tropical island feel to the public outing.

Fig. 16. Beautiful turtle beach, a Peaceful hey

Turtle beach view towards Visale and even Savo Island can be seen far end.

The beach entry, someone will be at the end of the driveway to collect the visiting fee.

The price list for visiting the beach is pinned on the tree. Entry prices are $50 for a Rav 4/ Pajero and it goes up to $200 for a big bus. The full list of prices is pinned up on the tree at the end of the driveway as shown in the photos attached.

There are many of shady spots to set up your picnic blanket and places to park your vehicle. A couple of leaf huts are situated by the water on the off chance that it begins to rain.

As described above, the current development is a direct threat to the prime beaches used for recreation. At present, 7 families with around 26 individuals were settled along the coastline and the beaches. One of the settler Mr. Niger Misi, who manages the turtle beach and expressed that the development will directly affect his family only sources of income and livelihood.

4.5.2 Houses and settlement in project area

The development has been perceived to affect people and settlements once work begins. To avoid risks as to injuries or other forms of impacts, logically the place must be clear. So, in view of achieving an amicable way forward with the settlers an assessment was conducted. And so, therefore, beneath two samples are replicas of the kind of assessment undertaken. Unfortunately, no details were provided on how the infrastructures are going to be rated in terms of value for compensation.

Fig. 17. Property Owner

Name: **Mr. Mariano Mele**

Property Type	Unit	Remarks
Sleeping House	1	
Kitchen	1	
Pig Farm	Nil	
Market Place	Nil	

Site/Properties Pictures

Property Owner 2

Name: **Ms. Doris Mele**

Property Type	Unit	Remarks
Sleeping House	1	
Kitchen	Nil	
Pig Farm	Nil	
Market Place	1	Main Roadside (Right Hand Side)

Site/Properties Pictures

4.5.3 Major source for drinking and domestic water uses

The main water sources providing drinking water for the current population at Mamara settlement, LDA, Poha upstream, Borosuhu, and Turtle beach areas is the Mamara River source.

- ***Source of drinking water***

Mamara River is situated in the centre of the current real estate development site. It is located around 3 to 4 kilometers from the central city Honiara and is the primary drinking water source for communities within that vicinity such as the LDA settlers, Poha and Lumbu, the Takilori and Boroshuchu community people.

Fig. 18. Mamara River – mainly uses for bathing, children fetching drinking water

- ***Domestic water uses***

The Mamara water source used for;

- Drinking
- Clean water collection for preparing food
- Bathing
- Washing clothes plates and dishes
- Brushing teeth
- Watering garden
- Diving
- Recreation
- Agriculture
- Washing cars and even washing dogs

Head of Mamara River

Children at nearby communities fetch water for drinking and cooking

- ***Watercress farming***

The river at Mamara is also am important sources for watercress farming earning families most needed income for their daily needs and wants. The watercress farms span the whole length of the river covering about 80 of it from the source. The nature of the river as a spring close to the road and accessible means that almost every family around the area have a plot of farm in the Mamara river.

Fig. 19. Mamara watercress farms

4.5.4   Gardening, hunting, and fishing area

Portions of land have been used largely for food gardening. It took them to clear land for such purpose. Land use practices are mainly in relation to food gardening, where allotments are established for growing different food crops at different times of the year. There are also portions of land that have been established with betel nut plantations.

Some of the settlers at times go out on hunting spree especially for wild pigs. Often, they go far to the forest areas well behind the ranges. While the river systems (Poha and Mamara) which are being treated as part of land use due to livelihood inevitabilities connected with it have been utilized for growing water cress, fishing, washing and for cooking and drinking.

Fig. 20. Current Mamara water cress and cassava farm

Water cress farming along Mamara River

cassava planting

Hills clearing and backfilling

Gravel back filling

Betel nut selling

Betel nut farming

market stall

4.5.5   Community life and setting

- *Subsistence livelihood*

Subsistence farming is a major source of income and livelihood for the settlers and community around the Mamara project site. Gardeners use their small land holdings to produce enough for their family consumption, while the remaining produce is sold or exchanged for other foods such fish and products in the shops. Some of the major crops include pineapples, bananas,

cassava, potatoes, and, so forth. The current development will totally disrupt their livelihood as most of the people living there have reliable on produces from their gardens.

- *Security and safety*

The issues safety and security are a concern for the community. This as has been expressed during the workshops and interviews that their normal daily activities are gardening, diving, fishing, hunting and fetching water from Mamara River for domestic use. The development activities and subsequent new residential areas or new city will be a huge challenge the community will face. They concede that they normal life will disrupted and that they sense of security and safety will change significantly.

- *Privacy and remoteness*

The privacy of the community home village will also be affected by a sudden increase in population and interaction with new residence. Now communities remain seclusive and families, and youths enjoying their own private way of living and doing things in their own wish without disturbances

This is a human right issue as explained by the Icelandic Human Rights Centre, 2020 which further described the beauty of privacy and remoteness as important as it encompasses the right to protection of a person's intimacy, identity, name, gender, honor, dignity, appearance, feelings, and sexual orientation and extends to the home, the family and communication.

Customary land security

The demand for land coupled with the increase on population for new capital city will be a time bomb for the communities around Mamara. The meeting with Tandai house chiefs expressed that the same issues faced by the people of Mataniko, Barana, Kakabona, Tasahe and Titinge will occur. Many members of community will start selling customary land resulting conflicts, illegal settlements, and squatters around the new Mamara city. The lessons of Honiara city must be considered.

4.5.6   Youth and Urban Drift

The Solomon Islands' population is dominated by young people and there is a high rate of unemployment amongst them. The country's population growth and developing economy are major contributors to increased levels of unemployment. Increasingly, youth are being attracted to potential opportunities in urban areas.

The movement of people to urban areas is referred to as 'urban drift' and is a rapidly increasing trend within the younger population. Urban drift can sometimes have negative impacts, particularly when youth are unable to find work. This has sometimes brought frustration to nowadays youths; thus, lead to an increase in stealing, illegal drinking, and drug practices. Local people in Guadalcanal Province reported that the ever-increasing migration of youth to urban areas is also said to have negatively impacted and weakened the social structures of rural communities.

According to interviews and consultation conducted echoed that youth in Guadalcanal, especially the Tandai ward have few opportunities outside the traditional subsistence system once they leave school. As such Issues related to sexually transmitted diseases, juvenile delinquency, drug and substance abuse, and excessive consumption of alcohol, homebrew, and betel nuts are reported to be the main issues currently faced by young people on the island. Employment and empowering young people are the key intervention areas, which give them better opportunities to take part in political, social, economic, cultural, and volunteer activities.

5.0 POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACTS

Conducting Social Impact Assessment in any form of development or as such the Mamara development, for instance, is more like checking a balance between teaching people and raising awareness of a specific issue, as well as contributing back to a community or location to support them in overcoming what they have identified to be their biggest challenges.

As stated by (Vanclay, 2003), the International Association of Impact Assessment (IAIA) International center for Social Impact Assessment that the analyzes social impacts, alternatives, and monitoring of planned intervention should allow participation and integrate the concerns of interested and affected parties in the assessment of social impacts

The issues, concerns, and mitigation strategies raised by interested and affected communities are outlined in the Impact Assessment Report likewise community consultation point of view. However, in many instances, key stakeholder issues, concerns, and suggestions have been included in the risks identified in the social impact assessment. In addition, a social impact assessment included wages, opportunities, observance to employment laws, health and safety, community consultation and training, and numerous other social issues.

5.1 Land related issues

Land has always been an issue in many development efforts. In the case of Mamara New Capital City development, the same applies. However, the land is legally registered as part of the entire alienated land in the Solomon Islands under the Commissioner of Lands. It was leased to the developer since 1995 and time has lapsed with no development taking place. The issue of the land under the Mamara-Tasivarongo-Mavo Development Agreement was highlight throughout the community consultations and surveys. Much relate to the approach and process taken by the government and the developer. They described it as being biased without any regard to the communities that may be affected, tribal authorities, and the original landowners. At least they should have accorded some courtesy to them.

They have pointed out that in the established structural setup for oversight in the whole development landowner representative should be included and the Tandai House of Chief Representative should be part of it also. This came with the understanding that a task force was established to support the Development Council of the new city.

5.2 Daily disturbances- land clearing, excavation, and backfilling

The greatest social changes and disruptions to local lifestyles will come with the increased activities and population influx during the construction period. This is typical of all development projects around the world which are situated in populated areas.

Land clearing, excavation and backfilling is already influencing the local population access to their gardens, farms, water sources and hunting areas. Access to water cress has been hampered by the current clearance in addition water quality being affected by the excavation works. The current work is also having an effect to the population access to the water sources Mamara as the danger from machines and equipment have restrict movement. This is an issue that influences the normal routine for the daily lives of the people.

Consultation with local people for the Environmental Health Impact Assessment showed that they valued their present livelihood and were uncertain about whether the Project would carry enhancements to their personal satisfaction. Specifically, they were worried about the environmental effects that the undertaking would have on the air, water, and land and the related effects on their way of life, food security, and long-term wellbeing.

Local customs and traditional practices are also closely intertwined with the natural environment and land and water features.

5.3 Increase of traffic and movement

There will be positive and negative impacts associated with improvements to transport options and linkages to and from the main city to Mamara new Capital City.

Improved transport options and linkages could also promote anti-social behaviours and criminal activities. Rascals are engaged in criminal activities, smuggling alcohol or drugs for sale may be tempted to travel to the other parts in Guadalcanal Island in search of new customers.

Please see the Impact Assessment Report for Transport for more information about improvements to choose and access to transport options for local people.

The development of a new city will result in an increase in traffic that will be very high compared to the current flow. The new road networks connecting all the new suburb is an undertaking that will be at scale not even close to currently conditions. The likelihood of accidents will increase for each of the development phase. The community adjacent to the project will need to prepare for this increase in traffic flow and understand traffic rules and laws. The new Mamara city council will play an important to ensure that there are clear road safety rules, notices, and guideline for the community.

5.4   Population increases and Urbanisation

The increase in population for the operation phase of the project is a major concern. The community are worried that the high number of new residences will affect their constituency voting system for Northwest Guadalcanal Constituency. Increase population also means an increase in demand for social service and land with increase urbanisation a huge challenge. The problems of urbanisation and population increase are common and well known for Honiara. The challenges of selling and intrusion of residence into customary land are going to huge challenges if not managed properly. Urbanisation will result in new informal settlements that will threaten livelihood and wellbeing of the communities around Mamara especially those upstream. The demand for local materials also means deforestation and increase intrusion into the forest will be major issues.

Should increase population inflow happen because of the development, without appropriate mitigation methodologies there is the potential for the accompanying:

- overcrowding within existing communities
- temporary squatter settlements
- population imbalance associated with higher demand for a younger male construction workforce
- increased demand on social infrastructure
- a move away from local traditional lifestyle and cultural practices

- increased incidence of disease
- Social disharmony emerging from ethnic tension expanded anti-social behaviours and increased crime and savagery brought about by jealousy and disdain towards the people who have more cash or business possibilities, or towards those who intermarry with others from different clans or ethnic groups.

5.5 Expanded Population Leads to Increased pressure on social Services and Infrastructure

Populace inflow especially from families of those employed on the Project or others looking for work can bring about important and unsustainable requests on local social services, for example, demand for schools, increases of diseases need higher demand for health centres/clinics, churches, and convenience facilities. Unsustainable demands for these services will likely result in a break down in service delivery. Strategies to expand social services whilst managing population arrival will be required to assist in mitigating this issue.

5.6 Anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour will be one of the major challenges facing the Mamara new capital city development. Illicit activities are already high in the community with illegal drugs and liquor use already a challenge for many communities on Guadalcanal. The operation of a new city will result in an exponential growth of anti-social behaviours as people of different culture and backgrounds interact.

Anti-social behaviour comes in different forms and nature, many of them also relates to cultural issues, gender, conflict, and general nuisance. The issue of antisocial behaviour related to drug abuse and intrusion into the nearby community is expected to increase, this will in turn lead gender and family related abuses and value decay.

In addition, the increase in the influx of peoples into the Project Area is probably going to bring about increase frequencies of drugs and liquor use within the surrounding communities. Baseline and EIS consultations with local people in the Project Area between June and July 2020 indicated that an increase of cash in the local area provided through local employment in subsistence livelihood, logging, and small scale tourism lodges had brought an increase in alcohol and drug consumption and misuse. Local women were concerned that this would

become more prevalent overtime as the Project was implemented and people had more disposable income.

5.7 Loss of Existing access routes and garden areas at Mamara development sites

Construction activities will create several issues associated with accessibility to land and waterways which are currently used for hunting, gathering, fishing, gardening, and other livelihood-based activities. Several villages are within proximity to all port sites, and so construction activities have the potential to intrude upon lands and waterways which are used for livelihood-based activities of local people.

6.0 TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE CULTURE AND HERITAGE

6.1 Cultural and tabu sites

The study has not specifically led or fully covered the cultural sites, however, as, during consultation and meetings, it is noticed that there is some cultural area that been seen orally informed by the community people so as the Poha cave, kilometers from the development site, Mamara head River, and some sites are further inland and even referred to remaining relics of the world war two as legacy destinations.

Generally, in the context of Solomon Islands, cultural heritage, or the site may include areas such as burial location, places of adoration, archaeological remains, caves, customary boundary symbols or markers, battleground, and even gardening lands and so forth. In this regard, the team has identified various areas as potential cultural sites during a survey of both the surrounding and within the development vicinity.

6.1.1 Vatuluma Poha Cave

The Poha Cave or Vatuluma Posovi as is known in the local language used to be a tourist attraction. It got support previously from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism who built small infrastructures such as the walls of the perimeter fence and gravelled pathways and steps to the cave entrance. Leaf huts for resting were also built within the cave area.

Fig. 21. Current Poha cave

- Above is the entry of the Vatuluma cave
- On the left is the actual Poha (Vatuluma cave)

The cave is known to be very old. Anthropologists have made researches and found that early people who first arrived at the place dated back more than 6,000 years ago. In the cave, one can find in-scripts of images and writings. These can still be seen on the walls. Anthropologists were said to have also been able to identify fires places perhaps used for cooking, forms of tools, and even jewellery. Such can be protected and used for ecotourism purposes.

6.1.2 Kastom and tradition

Guadalcanal as referred to (Matea, 2015) stated that the massive coastal area of north Guadalcanal which stretches from Mataniko, Point Cruz in the west, to Matango bordering Marau Sound in the east are the homes of the Lengo people. In this huge region with a tremendous population, scarcely come across to communities which hold to any traditional dances. Nangali communities in the Longgu area in East Central Guadalcanal and Tathiboko community on North East Guadalcanal are the only exceptions that still holding to the kastom dancing. However, in Guadalcanal, the men's traditional dances are called Silaru and Siokole and the women's dance was the rop'e. like another women's dance, is the Loloele. This was a ritual dance and it was performed only when the üthuthu" operation was done on a young girl.

7.0 TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE CULTURE AND HERITAGE IMPACTS

7.1 Impact on intangible culture

The following components of the project have the potential to impact the existing cultural heritage values within and surrounding area.

- Through the immersion in sphere of western influence, particularly the cash economy, people may be drawn further away from their indigenous languages, patterns of settlement and livelihood.

- Housing Estate development activity within the respective area may act to further alienate the relationship of local people to their indigenous cultural world, a situation already initiated and developed in the past through the process of colonialism, missionaries, and logging activities.

- Such development which will introduce more outside business investors and foreigners to come in will bring in cross-culture which destroy the traditional culture that can pass through such as oral traditions, performing arts,

- Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe or the knowledge and skills to produce traditional crafts.

- Death of cultural knowledge, thus lead to a loss of Intangible cultural heritage includes oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events, knowledge, and practices concerning nature and the universe or the knowledge and skills to produce traditional crafts.

7.2 Impact on tabu and heritage sites

7.2.1 Tabu sites

- Permanent damage or disturbances of known cultural heritage site, whether tangible or intangible which may lead to the loss of cultural traditional sites

- Current Real Estate development in some way will increase the number of population and so possible for damages or disturbances or lack of respect to tabu sites such as graves or landmark

- This might lead to public intrusion to tabu sites such the hunting areas,

- Likely impact that will cause irreversible influences or harms of known recorded sites such as the Mamara River, which whether substantial or unclear, may prompt the loss in the cultural legacy in Guadalcanal, especially Tandai ward in North West Guadalcanal.

- Potentially, there will be a direct impact on the cultural heritage, tabu sites such as burial site, places of adoration, archaeological remains, the Poha caves, traditional boundary symbols or markers, historical battleground, and even gardening lands and so forth. In this regard, the team has identified various areas as potential cultural sites during a survey of both surrounding and within the development vicinity.

8.0 SUMMARY OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

To mitigate and deal with the immediate and indirect effects related to the development project, the following potential impacts and mitigation measures are recommended. The mitigation measures will be part of the broader environment management plan which will be developed as part of this EIS.

Table 6. Summary table

Activity phase (1) one	Potential impacts (Likely Impacts)	Proposed Mitigation Measures
(1). Phase (1) **Land clearing and preparation (Construction and operation phase)** **- Land clearing, removal of over burden, stock piling and backfilling, i.e. gravel extraction reclamation stage**	**Land related issues**	▪ Work along with responsible ministry (commissioner of lands) and company and landowner for mutual understanding ▪ Task force committee needs to consult Tandai House of chief with regards to such development or any land development within Tandai ward ▪ Review the Land and Titles Act ▪ Provide and avenue for the landowners to be part of the development agreement (MOU) ▪ Tandai House of Chief to be represented in the Task Force under the Development Council ▪ Tribes to be represented in the Task Force under the Development Council

	Disturbance to daily lives and activities of local villagers	▪ Provide security guards to be present at the development site at all-time to Control movement of people during clearing phase
	Increase of traffic movement	▪ Work along with police to closely monitor illegal drivers, drinking and driving ▪ Mamara New Capital City town council to work along with police for strong monitoring of license and enforcement with regards to traffic law
	Expanded Population Leads to Increased Request for Social Services and Infrastructure	▪ Ensure social services is established in accordance with to the development approval design ▪ Establish strong relationship with respective government Ministries e.g. MHMS, Ministry of education and other sports organisation for standard services
	Anti-social behaviour	▪ Development company to build strong relationship with the existing Tandai house of chief to control illegal settlers and deal with anti-social issues ▪ Company to provide land for the establishment of new police station stay close to the designated Real Estate township
	Loss of Existing Access Routes and Garden Areas	▪ Provide access road for affected community to access Mamara River and coastal site

	at Mamara development sites	
	Cultural and tabu sites - **Irreversible damage of known cultural heritage sites.**	▪ A site significance matrix may facilitate in preventing the accidental damage or disturbance of known cultural heritage sites of significance and will be addressed in the cultural heritage management plan ▪ Monitors will screen areas during earth disturbing activities to identify and document sites prior to further action.
	Kastom and tradition - **Impact on intangible culture**	▪ Support culture and tradition awareness events
	Tabu sites	▪ Support culture and tradition awareness events and protection of tabu sites
Activity phase (1) one	**Potential impacts (Likely Impacts)**	**Proposed Mitigation Measures**
(2). Phase (2) – this includes construction of roads, drainages, pathways, buildings, septic	**Land related issues**	▪ Work along with responsible ministry (commissioner of lands) and company and landowner for mutual understanding

tanks (powerhouse, wastes water treatment facility and water bottling)		- Task force committee needs to consult Tandai House of chief with regards to such development or any land development within Tandai ward - Review the Land and Titles Act - Provide and avenue for the landowners to be part of the development agreement (MOU) - Tandai House of Chief to be represented in the Task Force under the Development Council - Tribes be represented in the Task Force under the Development Council
	Daily disturbances - **Disturbance to daily lives and activities of local villagers**	- Provide security to present at the development site at all-time to Control movement of people during clearing phase - Ongoing information and education about impacts, benefits, and mitigations at key milestones during the Project.
	Increase of traffic movement **Increase chances of accidents (injuries)** **Accidents due to handling hazardous materials**	- Work along with police to closely monitor illegal drivers, drinking and driving - Mamara New Capital City town council to work along with police to strengthen monitoring of driver's license and enforcement with regards to traffic law

	such as physical activities including, electrical, heavy iron	
	Population increases and Urbanisation	▪ New city council to ensure that no squatters of illegal settlement are established close the community and nearby areas
	Expanded Population Leads to Increased Request for Social Services and Infrastructure	▪ Ensure social services is established as per according to the development approval design ▪ Establish strong relationship with respective government Ministries e.g. MHMS, Ministry of education and other sports organisation for standard services
	Anti-social behaviour	▪ Development company to build strong relationship with the existing Tandai house of chief to control illegal settlers and deal with anti-social issues ▪ Company to prove land for the establishment of new police station stay close to the designated Real Estate township
	Loss of Existing Access Routes and Garden Areas	▪ Provide access road for affected community to access Mamara River and coastal site

	at Mamara development sites	
	Cultural and tabu sites	▪ A site significance matrix may facilitate in preventing the accidental damage or disturbance of known cultural heritage sites of significance and will be addressed in the cultural heritage management plan
	Kastom and tradition	▪ Not specific mitigation provided at this phase
	Impact on intangible culture	▪ A Cultural Heritage Management Plan should be developed as part of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).
Activity phase	**Potential impacts (Likely Impacts)**	**Proposed Mitigation Measures**
(3). Phase (3) - operational stage, residential, commercials, sports, and social facilities	**Land related issues**	▪ ▪ Work along with responsible ministry (commissioner of lands) and company and landowner for mutual understanding ▪ Task force committee needs to consult Tandai House of chief with regards to such development or any land development within Tandai ward ▪ Review the Land and Titles Act

		▪ Provide and avenue for the landowners to be part of the development agreement (MOU) ▪ Tandai House of Chief to be represented in the Task Force under the Development Council ▪ Tribes be represented in the Task Force under the Development Council
	Daily disturbances	▪ Provide security to present at the development site at all-time to Control movement of people during clearing phase/constructions
	Increase of traffic and movement	▪ Work along with police to closely monitoring illegal drivers, drinking, and driving ▪ Mamara New Capital City town council to work along with police for strong monitoring of license and enforcement with regards to traffic law
	Population increases and Urbanisation	▪ Work along with police to closely monitoring illegal drivers, drinking, and driving ▪ Mamara New Capital City town council to work along with police for strong monitoring of license and enforcement with regards to traffic law
Construction Operations	**Improvements to transport options and linkages**	▪ Positive impacts

Operation stage health facilities, education, and sports facilities	**Real Estate housing development inclusion of health facilities/education and sports**	▪ Develop standard design and materials that suits current national health facilities that falls under mini Hospital ▪ Likewise, education and sports facilities
	Expanded Population Leads to Increased Request for Social Services and Infrastructure	▪ Ensure social services is established as per according to the development approval design ▪ Establish strong relationship with respective government Ministries e.g. MHMS, Ministry of education and other sports organisation for standard services
	Anti-social behaviour	▪ Provision of health services and training to all Metropolis Mamara Development Ltd employees. ▪ Work with relevant organisations to develop strategies to increase the provision of local social services and minimise any damage to existing community infrastructure by project activities.
	Loss of Existing Access Routes and Garden Areas at Mamara development sites	▪ Work along with the chiefs, the Tandai house of chiefs, church groups, the local structure, and the government responsible ministries such as the police
	Loss of Existing Access Routes and Garden Areas	▪ ▪ Provide access road for affected community to access Mamara River and coastal areas

	at Mamara development sites	
	Cultural and tabu sites	▪ A site significance matrix may facilitate in preventing the accidental damage or disturbance of known cultural heritage sites of significance and will be addressed in the cultural heritage management plan ▪ Contain a detailed record of the significance of each site considering. ▪ Monitors will screen areas during earth disturbing **activities to identify and document sites prior to further action.**
	Kastom and tradition -	▪ Establish relationship with responsible ministry such as ministry of agriculture/tourism purpose of training ▪ A cross cultural training program for all Metropolis Mamara Development Ltd employees and contractors should be developed by a company developer or assigned liaison officer in conjunction with a suitably qualified cultural heritage specialist.
	Impact on intangible culture	▪ A Cultural Heritage Management Plan should be developed as part of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). ▪ A cross cultural training program for all Metropolis Mamara Development Ltd employees and contractors should be developed by a company developer or assigned liaison officer in conjunction with a suitably qualified cultural heritage specialist.

9.0 CONCLUSION

Although the Mamara Real Estate development construction is intended to improve living conditions, to contribute to the country's economy, the social impacts will have a significant impact on the daily lives of the surrounding communities. As a result, several mitigation measures have been recommended to avoid or minimize or compensate for these substantial impacts.

The social challenges with the proposed Mamara Development start with the nature of the land itself and subsequent civil unrest and the agreements such as the Townsville peace agreement. This agreement has implications for the long-held belief by indigenous Guadalcanal people that all alienated land should be returned to their original customary owners. This is a sentiment regularly expressed during the community consultation workshops. The potential for conflict over land remains an issue. The value of customary land near the development will also increase with the potential for informal settlements a reality to be addressed.

The issues of access to the Mamara River as the main water sources for drinking and domestic use are also a huge concern. Mamara River is the only drinking water for the entire Poha, Lumbu, LDA settlement, Takilori, and Borosughu including the Turtle beach settlements. Also, important, and clearly expressed are the concern about the loss of gardening areas, betel plantation and watercress farming and recreational beaches. No particular cultural site will be affected by the development with the Poha cave, a historical site expected to attract new visitors.

The community consultation also reflects on the opportunities that will arise from the proposed development. This includes employment opportunities, new business markets, greater access to water and electricity, access to health facilities, and improves transportation access. It is strongly recommended based on the consultation that communities affected by the project will need to be considered in the discussions on benefit-sharing options and development opportunities. This is an issue that needs to be urgently addressed by Metropolis Mamara Development Ltd and the Solomon Islands Government.

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Appendices

- *Annex (1) The Tandai house of chief (1st consultation meeting)*

Tandai House of Chiefs Workshop
Environment Impact Assessment – Mamara Real Estate Development
1 July 2020, Lela Beach

Attendance Sheet

Count	Name	Tribe	Village	Contact (Mobile)
1	Chief Para Francis			
2	Chief Michael T.	Kidipele	Lumbu	7954249
3	" Timothy Rete	Kakau	Tamboko	7381692
4	" Timothy Papau	Kakaucha	Takilovi	#
5	" Battolumuw	GHobata	Tamboko	
6	" Ludovic Kaylake	Kakau	Tamboko	
7	" Francis Lapa	Lakuili	Tamboko	7355-863
8	Stele Kokopu	Gaviti	LD4	7853449
9	Moses Vatavaligin	Tamboko	Tamboko	
10	Raymond Bohu	SAHALU WARD	N.W. Guadland	7105034.
11	Vitalina Labute	TAMBOKO		
12	Vitalina Labule	Garebala	Tamboko	—
13	Sabina Teteha	Laikuili	Tamboko	—
14	John Damusi	Kidipale	Kakabonya	8694878
15	Primo Pukukesa	Kakau		
16	Battolomeu Tagu	Hawbata	Tamboko	
17	Peter Saguelivera	Kidipale	Matamiko	
18	Mavetino Cheni	Cibo	Matamiko	
19	Moses Iro	Hawbata	Matamiko	
20	Jerome Tada	Hawbata	Matamiko Tamboko	
21	Alfred Tsui	Kakau	Tamboko	
22	Donation Damikewa	Kakau	Tamboko	
23	Romeo Davis	Kidipale	Tamboko	
24	Venasio Loho	Kidipale	D. Lumbu	
25	Sylverio Jolo	Kidipale	Kakambona	
26				
27				
28				
29				
30				

- *Annex (2) Lumbu community workshop*

3rd wrkshp / Lela

Environment Impact Assessment – Mamara Real Estate Development
Community Workshop
3 July 2020, Lela Beach

Attendance Sheet

Count	Name	Tribe	Village	Contact (Mobile)
1 (1)	Fred Conning	Kakau	Hulavu	7496338
2 (2)	Moses Valaraani	Lakuili	Tamboko	
3	Kasiano Kere	Kakau	Poha	
4	Steven Livu		Tamboko	
5	Francis Pero	Kakau	Lela Beach	
6	Jame Lupo	Kidipale	Tamboko	
7	Francis Kuaeva	Kidipale	Mahu	7877113
8	Stanely Toto (Jr)	Kidipale	Lumbu	
9	Jeffrey Maui	Kakau Valimauvo	Verahoai	7406964
10	Timothy Palangu	Kakau Poha	Takilori (Vge)	
11	Jeffery Malah	Pohato		8428620
12	Agness Olisi	Kowane	Kowone	7440173
13	Miriam Resture	Kowane	Kowane	7896344
14				
15	Officers			
16 (14)	Fred Siho			
17 (15)	Douglas Yee			
18 (16)	Steve Erdinao			
19 (17)	Reginald E.			
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				
29				
30				

- *Annex (3) Takilori and Borosughu community workshop*

4th/07/20
Venue: Borosuhu.

Count	Name	Tribe	Village	Contact (Mobile)
31	Mariano Mele	Kakau	Mamsva	7607008
32	Timothy Papanga	"	Takilori	
33	Vincent Boraa	Lakuili	Takilori	
34	Samuel Vary	Lakuili	Borosuhu	
35	Abraham Tasi	Kakau	"	
36	Constantine	Lakuili	Takilori	
37	Peter Visu	Lakuili	Borosuhu	
38	Kamilo Kalen	Kakau	LDA	
39	Chris	Lakuili	LDA	
40	Stella Kokolon	Kakau	LDA	
41	Marylin Mele	Kakau	Brosuh	
42	John Loft	Kakau	Borosuhu	
43	Densia	"	Borosuh	
44	Maria Emosi	Kakau	Borosuha	
45	Diana	Lakuili	Takilori	
46	Evalyn	Lakuili	Borosuhu	
47	Georfin Bunga	Kakau	"	
48	Kune	Kakau	LDA	
49	Tinia	"	Borosuhu	
50	Dice	"	"	
51				
52	Officers			
53	Steve Henio			
54	Fred Siho			
55	Douglas yee			
56	Ronny Horo			
57	Timmy Keresap			
58				
59				
60				

Annex 4 – interview questionnaire

Mamara Development Household Survey

Respondent Number	Interviewer/s name:	Date:	Time:
			Number present at start: ....

1.0	BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Ward name and number	1.2 location _GPS /map reference 1.3 Village name _____	1.4 Zone

2.0 Name of main Respondent			Age	_____ years
	_____, _____ * , (Family Name) (First Name)		Gender	☐ Male ☐ Female
Tribe	☐ Name of ☐ Contact			
Relationship to Head/Owner	☐ head ☐ Spouse ☐ Sibling ☐ Parent of Hhead ☐ Employee ☐ others			

3.0 Household Head				
Name of HH	_____ _____ (Family Name) (First Name)		Age	
			Gender	☐ Male ☐ Female
Civil Status	☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Separated ☐ Widow/er ☐ Live-in ☐ Other (specify :_____			
Religion	☐ Roman Catholic ☐ Anglican ☐ South Seas Evangelical Church ☐ Wesley United Church ☐ Seventh Day ☐Bahai Faith Other (specify:_____)			
Length of stay on the current location	☐ Since birth	How many years? _____ Residence before that?		
Reason for establishing residence in the current location	Economic reasons:	☐ Proximity to livelihood ☐ Close to road or jetty ☐ Other?		
	Social Reasons:	☐ Customary rights ☐ Near school ☐ Got married & came to live here ☐ Other?		
	Other reasons:	☐ Acquired right ☐ Emergency (Demolition, Calamity etc.) ☐ No other place to go		

4.0 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Person No	4.1 Name	4.2 Relation to HH	4.3 Age	4.4 Gender	4.5 Civil Status	4.6 Occupation/s	4.7 Vulnerability	4.8 Special status?
		1. HH 2. Souse 3Husband 4.Son 5.Daughter 6. Unt 7. Uncle 8.Parent 9. Grand parent 10. Employee 11.others		M or F	1. Married 2. Single 3. Widow 4 Others	1. Farmer 2. Fisherman 3. Housewife 4. Student 5.Public Services 6. Private Business 7. Labour 8. Professional/technical 9. Unemployed	1. Elderly (60 yrs +) 2. Person with physical or mental disability 3. Person who needs special medical care 4. Person who has difficulty. Speaking / hearing 5. None	1. village chief 2. tribal chief 3. tribal land trustee 4. church leader 5. community/women's group leader 6. other leader 7. no special status
1		1						
2		2						
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								

4.9 For any Socially Vulnerable (Persons) - extra notes if required)

4.10 Any other notes or comments or observations about household circumstances

5.0 ECONOMIC INFORMATION

5.1 How does this HH gets its livelihood – list the activities of HH (e.g. selling vegetables)	5.2. Dollars Per Week from the activity	5.3 Dollar Per Year
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7		

6.0 HOUSING FACILITIES

6.1 Access to Drinking Water	6.2 Access to lighting	6.3 Source of fuel for Cooking	6.4 Access to Sanitation
1. Piped Connection (Solomon Water)	1. SIEA	1. Bottled Gas/LPG	1. Toilet inside the house
2. Shared with neighbor	2. Hurricane Lamp	2. Kerosene	2. Toilet outside the house
3. Rain Water Tank	3. Kerosene Lamp	3. Electricity	3. Communal toilet
4. Buy from Venders	4. Home Solar	4. Firewood	4. Bush or Beach
5. Well	5. Others _____	5. Others_____	5. Other _____
6.Others_____	6. No lighting		

6.5 What equipment you currently have that uses electricity? (e.g. electric led lights)

6.6 Do you have plans to purchase equipment when electricity is connected? IF yes, what will you buy first?

7.0. Household Expenditures

Expenditure	7.1 Amount spent per fortnight	7.2 Per year
1. firewood		
2. kerosene		
3. gas		
4. generator fuel		
6. Food		
7. Cloth		
8. School fees		
9. Smoke& Beer		
10. Others		

8.0 PROJECT LABOUR

8.1 If skilled or unskilled labor work is available from the proposed project during construction and post-construction stages (maintenance), will you or someone in your household be interested to participate?	1= NO 2= Yes What kind of role/job?

9.0 ATTITUDES TO THE MAMARA REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

9.1 Do you agree/approve of Mamara development?	1= Yes 2= No If no, Why not?

9.2 Do you agree/approve of the development putting in 1234 homes/houses?	1= Yes 2= No If no, Why not?
9.3 What do you think are the potential benefits/impacts of the overall development - Health - education - security - safety - transport - water supply - electricity - Sanitation -	You : Your family: Your Community:
9.4 Would the development affect your livelihood?	1= Yes 2= no If "yes", what are they - Water - Fishing area - Cultural area - Gardening - Local market - Water cress - Betel nut - Hunting ground - Recreation - Forests - Ocean - Rivers and wetland
9.5 Would the development affect any taboo site, kastom and your cultural practices/values	1 = Yes. Why? _.... 2 = No. Why not?
9.6 Do you see any positive opportunity from this development? - income - jobs - Business opportunity - others - resources utilization - Add value to your land - social diversity - sports and wellbeing -	1 = Yes 2 = No, or dk. Why not?
9.7. How would the development affect the women, children, elderly and people with special needs	
9.8 Recommendations. Do you have any recommendations to the government regarding the proposed development?	

- That's the last of the questions -

THANK YOU

Interviewee's Signature or mark ……………………………………………………………………..

Time finished:

- *Annex 5*

Property Owner 3

Name: **Ms. Doreen Mele**

Property Type	Unit	Remarks
Sleeping House	1	
Kitchen	1	
Pig Farm	Nil	
Market Place	Nil	

Site/Properties Pictures

Property Owner 4

Name: **Mr. Francis Matelua (Hill Top)**

Property Type	Unit	Remarks
Sleeping House	2	
Kitchen	1	
Pig Farm	Nil	
Market Place	Nil	

Site/Properties Pictures

Property Owner 5

Name: **Mr. Joseph Jessy**

Property Type	Unit	Remarks
Sleeping House	Nil	
Kitchen	Nil	
Pig Farm	1	Empty / No more pig
Market Place	Nil	

Site/Properties Pictures

Property Owner 6

Name:　　　**Mr. Francis Maggie (East Boundary)**

　　　　　　9°25'58 S　159°54'31 E

Property Type	Unit	Remarks
Sleeping House	1	
Kitchen	1	
Pig Farm	Nil	
Market Place	Nil	

Site/Properties Pictures

Property Owner 7

Name: **Mdm. TimeusTiva (Center land of Phase 1)**

Property Type	Unit	Remarks
Sleeping House	1	
Kitchen	1	
Pig Farm	Nil	
Market Place	Nil	

Site/Properties Pictures

Property Owner 8

Name: **Mr. Patrick Maneka (Center land of Phase 1)**

Property Type	Unit	Remarks
Sleeping House	1	
Kitchen	1	
Pig Farm	1	No more pig - Abandon
Market Place	Nil	

Site/Properties Pictures

Property Owner 9

Name: **Mr. Charles KedmelKelly (Center land of Phase 1)**

Property Type	Unit	Remarks
Sleeping House	1	
Kitchen	1	
Pig Farm	3	
Market Place	Nil	

Site/Properties Pictures

Property Owner 10

Name: Ms. Lorinda Misi (Center land of Phase 1)

Property Type	Unit	Remarks
Sleeping House	1	
Kitchen	Nil	
Pig Farm	Nil	
Market Place	1	Main Roadside (Left Hand)

Site/Properties Pictures

Property Owner 10 A

Name: Mr. HanelTavuli (Center land of Phase 1)

Property Type	Unit	Remarks
Sleeping House	1	
Kitchen	1	
Pig Farm	Nil	
Market Place	Nil	

Site/Properties Pictures

Property Owner 11

Name: **Mr. John Kuri (Center land of Phase 1)**

Property Type	Unit	Remarks
Sleeping House	1	
Kitchen	1	
Pig Farm	Nil	
Market Place	Nil	

Site/Properties Pictures

Property Owner 12

Name: **Mr. MaerosiKekea (Center land of Phase 1)**

Property Type	Unit	Remarks
Sleeping House	1	
Kitchen	Nil	
Pig Farm	Nil	
Market Place	Nil	

Site/Properties Pictures

Property Owner 13

Name: **Mr. Stephen Kelly (Center land of Phase 1)**

Property Type	Unit	Remarks
Sleeping House	1	
Kitchen	1	
Pig Farm	Nil	
Market Place	Nil	

Site/Properties Pictures
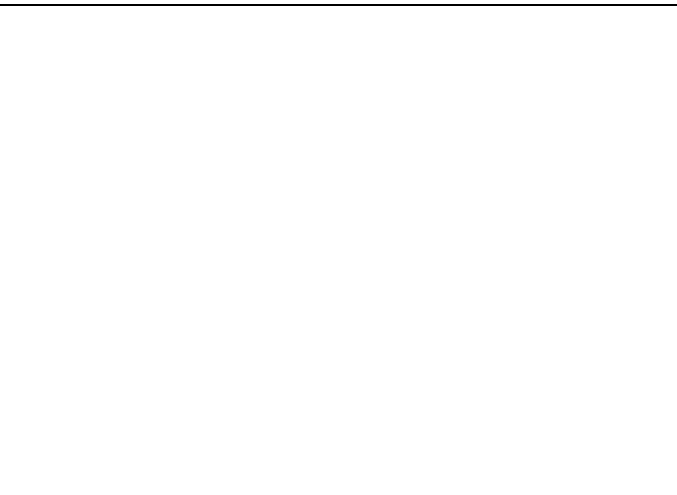
Property Owner 14

Name: **Mr. Gideon Gae (Center land of Phase 1)**

Property Type	Unit	Remarks
Sleeping House	2	
Kitchen	1	
Pig Farm	Nil	
Market Place	Nil	

Site/Properties Pictures

Property Owner 15

Name: **Mr. Andrew Nori (Center land of Phase 1)**

Property Type	Unit	Remarks
Sleeping House	1	
Kitchen	1	
Pig Farm	Nil	
Market Place	Nil	

Site/Properties Pictures

Property Owner 16

Name: **Mr. Basil Watepicha (Road side Before Mariano Wale's house)**

Property Type	Unit	Remarks
Sleeping House	1	
Kitchen	1	
Pig Farm	Nil	
Market Place	Nil	

Site/Properties Pictures

Property Owner 17

Name: **Mr. Stephen Sove (Western Side of the Mamara Phase 1 Land)**

(Security + Land Clearing Dozer Crew)

Property Type	Unit	Remarks
Sleeping House	1	
Kitchen	Nil	
Pig Farm	Nil	
Market Place	Nil	

Site/Properties Pictures

Property Owner 18

Name: **Mr. Kiko Willie**

(Next to Mamara River / In front of the entrance of abandon bungalows)

Property Type	Unit	Remarks
Sleeping House	Nil	
Kitchen	Nil	
Pig Farm	Nil	
Market Place	1	Next to Mamara River / Old Bungalow

Site/Properties Pictures

Property Owner 19

Name: **Ms. Lynette Doko**

(After Bridge Left Hand Side – Main Road)

Property Type	Unit	Remarks
Sleeping House	Nil	
Kitchen	Nil	
Pig Farm	Nil	
Market Place	1	Main Road – Left Hand

Site/Properties Pictures

Property Owner 20

Name: **Mr. Tukali**

(After Bridge Right Hand Side – Main Road)

Property Type	Unit	Remarks
Sleeping House	Nil	
Kitchen	Nil	
Pig Farm	Nil	
Market Place	1	Main Road – Right Hand #2 after Bridge

Site/Properties Pictures

Property Owner 21

Name: **Mr. GovuKalisio**

(After Bridge Right Hand Side – Main Road)

Property Type	Unit	Remarks
Sleeping House	Nil	
Kitchen	Nil	
Pig Farm	Nil	
Market Place	1	Main Road – Right Hand #1 after Bridge

Site/Properties Pictures