

添付資料

1. 協議議事録

**MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS
ON
PRELIMINARY STUDY
ON
THE PROJECT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF AUKI MARKET CENTER
AND RENOVATION OF AUKI JETTY
IN
SOLOMON ISLANDS**

In response to a request from the Government of Solomon Islands (hereinafter referred to as "Solomon"), the Government of Japan decided to conduct a Preliminary Study on the Project for Construction of Auki Market Center and Renovation of Auki Jetty (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA").

JICA sent to Solomon the Preliminary Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), which is headed by Mr. Noriaki NAGATOMO, Team Director, Rural Development Team of Project Management Group III, Grant Aid Management Department, JICA and is scheduled to stay in the country from 15th August to 7th September, 2006.

The Team held discussions with the officials concerned of the Government of Solomon and conducted a field survey at the study area.

As a result of discussions and field survey, both parties confirmed the main items described in the attached sheets.

Honiara, September 6, 2006

永良 紀章


Mr. Noriaki NAGATOMO
Leader
Preliminary Study Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency
(JICA)




Mr. Peter HAUIA
Permanent Secretary
Department of Infrastructure and Development
Solomon Islands

witness



 Ms. Jane Wa'etara
Permanent Secretary
Department of National Planning and
Aid Coordination
Solomon Islands



Mr. Harold Leka
Provincial Secretary
Malaita Province
Solomon Islands

ATTACHMENT

- 1 Objective of the Project
The objective of the Project is to construct the market and jetty in Auki.
- 2 Project site
The Project site is in Auki, as shown in Annex- I .
- 3 Responsible and Implementing Agency
The responsible and implementing agency is Department of Infrastructure Development. The organizational chart of the Department is shown in Annex- II .
- 4 Items requested by the Government of Solomon.
After discussions with the Team, the Government of Solomon explained the requested components with priority described in Annex - III. JICA will assess the appropriateness of the request and will report the findings to the Government of Japan.
- 5 Japan's Grant Aid Scheme
The Solomon side understood Japan's Grant Aid Scheme explained by the Team, as described in Annex - IV.
- 6 Other relevant issues
 - 6.1 Environmental and Social Consideration
The Team explained the concept of the "JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Consideration" and environmental /social consideration of the Project might be conducted in accordance with the JICA's Guidelines as necessary. The Solomon side understood it.
 - 6.2 Initial Environmental Examination
The Team implemented Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) of the Project in cooperation with the Solomon side. The result of the IEE shall be reflected in Basic Design Study, if the Basic Design Study is to be implemented.
 - 6.3 Land Acquisition
Both sides confirmed that the ownerships of the current market site and the proposed market site as follows.

Current market site:
Crown Land (registered land owned by the Malaita Province Government) and Customary Land.

Proposed market site;
Crown Land (owned by the Malaita Province Government). The copy of the land acquisition certificate at the proposed market site is shown in Annex-V .

If any land issue arise, Solomon side shall solve immediately and submit the documents (i.e. Registration on land and/or Certificate of ownership) to JICA.

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6.4 Operation and Management Plan

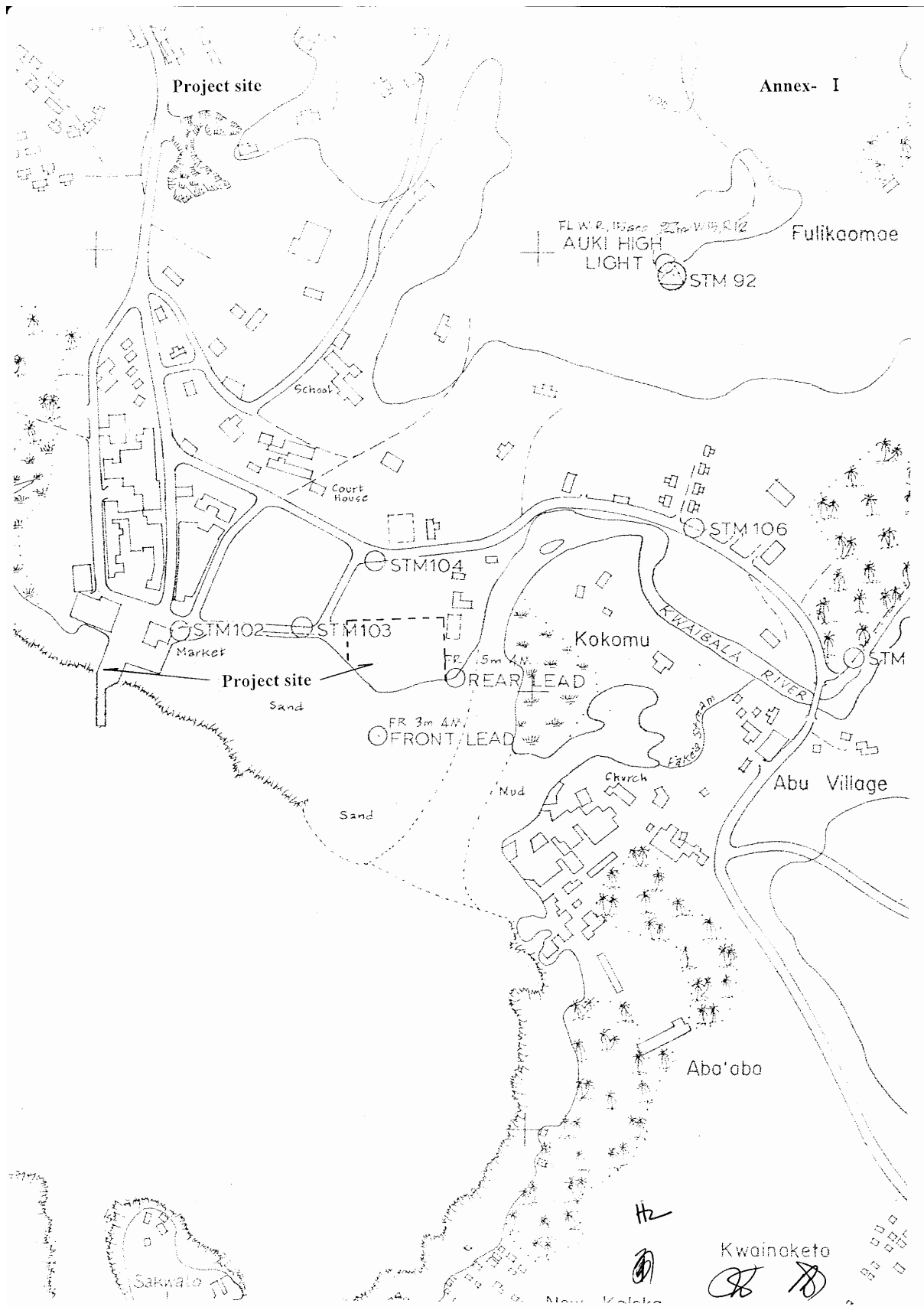
The Solomon side agreed to prepare the operation and management plan of the new market and jetty, and handed over to the Japanese side by 3 rd of September 2006.

6.5 Further Schedule of the Study

If the Project is deemed feasible as the result of the Preliminary Study, JICA will send the Basic Design Study.

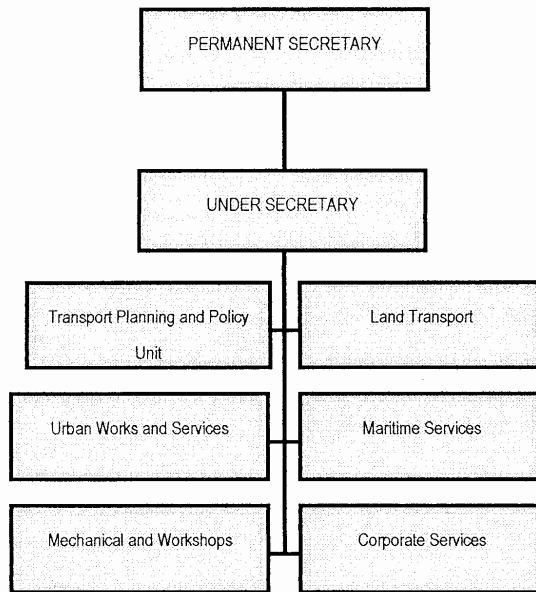
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Organizational Chart of Department

Annex-II



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List of Requested Components

Annex-III

	Preliminary Study				Original Application	
	Component	Quantity / contents	Priority	Remarks	Component	Quantity / contents
A. 1	New Market House (1,800 sq. meters)	1 lot. Shed with concrete floor, mount with management office, fish process room, lockable Farmer's storage	A	The scale of the market house is examined by the study team.	New Market House (1,800 sq. meters)	1 lot. Shed with concrete floor, mount with management office, fish process room, lockable retailers storage
A. 2	Ice Making Plant	1 lot. Block ice with the capacity of 2 tons/day, including the ice storage with the capacity of 6 tons, mounted with the emergency standby generator set and block ice crushing machine	B	The capacities are examined by the study team.	Ice Making Plant	1 lot. Flake ice maker with the capacity of 2 tons/day, including the ice storage with the capacity of 6 tons, mounted with the emergency stand-by generator set
A. 3	Cold Storage	Cold storage room with minus 20 degrees Celsius, 5 tons capacity and plus 5 to 10 degrees Celsius for fruits and vegetables, 3 tons capacity	B	The capacities are examined by the study team.	Cold Storage	1 lot. Cold storage room with minus 20 degrees, 5 tons capacity
A. 4	External Booths for general retailers: 20 units	Lockable retailer's booth with roof and walls and roof link to the market house	A	The quantity and capacity are examined by the study team.	External Booths for general retailers: 20 units	1 lot. Lockable retailer's booth with roof and walls outside of market house
A. 5	Outdoor lighting	1 lot. Outdoor lighting posts with power supply cable	A	The capacity and system are examined by the study team.	Outdoor lighting	1 lot. Outdoor lighting posts with power supply cable
A. 6	Parking lot and yard pavement (1,600 sq. meters)	1 lot. Concrete pavement	A	The scale is examined by the study team.	Parking lot and yard pavement (1,600 sq. meters)	1 lot. Asphalt or Concrete pavement
A. 7	General external works	1 lot. Water supply system including elevated water tank, rain water catchment storm water drainage, sewage treatment	A	The capacity and system are examined by the study team.	General external works	1 lot. Water supply system including elevated water tank, storm water drainage, sewage treatment
A. 8	Market accessories devices	Market supplies such as fish boxes, weighting devices	C	The necessity and quantities are examined by the study team.	Market accessories devices	1 lot. Market supplies such as fish boxes, weighting devices
A. 9	Berthing facilities for fishing boats (OBM) and canoe	1 lot. Low levelled concrete floor berthing facility along the coastline at the shoreline of the project site for local artisanal fishing boats and some other facilities can be used during low tide	A	The capacity is examined by the study team.	Berthing facilities for fishing boats and canoe	1 lot. Low levelled concrete floor jetty with pile support along the coastline at the shoreline of the project site for local artisanal fishing boats
A. 10	Fishermen's gear lockers	10 units of lockable room units with roof and walls	B	The quantity and capacity are examined by the study team.	Fisherman's gear lockers	10 units of lockable room units with roof and walls
A. 11	Ablution block (Public toilet) and garbage dump area	Two separated large components with two separate entrance, one for men and one for women. Each large component should compose of 10 toilet units for men and 10 toilet unit for women, plus basic toilet facilities.	A	The scale and system are examined by the study team.	—	—
B. 1	Construction of New Jetty for Inter-island Vessels	1 lot. Concrete floored jetty supported with steel pile foundations with the length of 60m and width of 12m	A	The scale is examined by the study team.	Construction of New Jetty for Inter-island Vessels	1 lot. Concrete floored jetty supported with steel pile foundations with the length of 40m and the width of 8m
B. 2	Relating works	1 lot. Revetment for the new jetty	A	The scale is examined by the study team.	Relating temporary works	1 lot. Removal of existing jetty and construction of temporary jetty etc.
	Community Centre	—	—	Request has been cancelled by the Solomon side		
	Slipway for Artisanal Fishing Boats and Canoe	—	—	Request has been cancelled by the Solomon side		
	Boat Repairing Workshop	—	—	Request has been cancelled by the Solomon side		

Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

The Grant Aid Scheme provides a recipient country with non-reimbursable funds to procure the facilities, equipment and services (engineering services and transportation of the products, etc.) for economic and social development of the country under principles in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of Japan. The Grant Aid is not supplied through the donation of materials as such.

A. Grant Aid Procedure

1) Japan's Grant Aid Program is executed through the following procedures.

- Application (Request made by a recipient country)
- Study (Preparatory Study and Basic Design Study conducted by JICA)
- Appraisal & Approval (Appraisal by the Government of Japan and Approval by Cabinet)
- Determination of (The Notes exchanged between the Governments of Japan and the recipient country)
- Implementation

2) Firstly, the application or request for a Grant Aid project submitted by a recipient country is examined by the Government of Japan (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to determine whether or not it is eligible for Grant Aid. If the request is deemed appropriate, the Government of Japan assigns JICA to conduct a study on the request. If necessary, JICA send a Preparatory Study Team to the recipient country to confirm the contents of the request.

Secondly, JICA conducts the study (Basic Design Study), using Japanese consulting firms.

Thirdly, the Government of Japan appraises the project to see whether or not it is suitable for Japan's Grant Aid Programme, based on the Basic Design Study report prepared by JICA, and the results are then submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

Fourthly, the project, once approved by the Cabinet, becomes official with the Exchange of Notes signed by the Governments of Japan and the recipient country.

Finally, for the implementation of the project, JICA assists the recipient country in such matters as preparing tenders, contracts and so on.

B. Basic Design Study

1) Contents of the Study

The aim of the Basic Design Study (hereinafter referred to as "the Study"), conducted by JICA on a



requested project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), is to provide a basic document necessary for the appraisal of the Project by the Government of Japan. The contents of the Study are as follows:

- a) Confirmation of the background, objectives and benefits of the Project and also institutional capacity of agencies concerned of the recipient country necessary for the Project's implementation;
- b) Evaluation of the appropriateness of the Project to be implemented under the Grant Aid Scheme from the technical, social and economic points of view;
- c) Confirmation of items agreed on by both parties concerning the basic concept of the Project;
- d) Preparation of a basic design of the Project; and
- e) Estimation of costs of the Project.

The contents of the original request are not necessarily approved in their initial form as the contents of the Grant Aid project. The Basic Design of the Project is confirmed considering the guidelines of Japan's Grant Aid Scheme.

The Government of Japan requests the Government of the recipient country to take whatever measures are necessary to ensure its self-reliance in the implementation of the Project. Such measures must be guaranteed even through they may fall outside of the jurisdiction of the organization in the recipient country actually implementing the Project. Therefore, the implementation of the Project is confirmed by all relevant organizations of the recipient country through the Minutes of Discussions.

2) Selection of Consultants

For the smooth implementation of the Study, JICA uses a Japanese consulting firm selected through its own procedure (competitive proposal). The selected firm participates the Study and prepares a report based upon the terms of reference set by JICA.

At the beginning of implementation after the Exchange of Notes, for the services of the Detailed Design and Construction Supervision of the Project, JICA recommends the same consulting firm which participated in the Study to the recipient country, in order to maintain the technical consistency between the Basic Design and Detailed Design as well as to avoid any undue delay caused by the selection of a new consulting firm.

C. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

1) What is Grant Aid?

The Grant Aid Program provides a recipient country with non-reimbursable funds to procure the facilities, equipment and services (engineering services and transportation of the products, etc.) for economic and social development of the country under principles in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of Japan. Grant Aid is not supplied through the donation of materials as such.

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2) Exchange of Notes (E/N)

Japan's Grant Aid is extended in accordance with the Notes exchanged by the two Governments concerned, in which the objectives of the project, period of execution, conditions and amount of the Grant Aid, etc., are confirmed.

3) "The period of the Grant" means the one fiscal year which the Cabinet approves the project for. Within the fiscal year, all procedure such as exchanging of the Notes, concluding contracts with consulting firms and contractors and final payment to them must be completed.

However, in case of delays in delivery, installation or construction due to unforeseen factors such as weather, the period of the Grant Aid can be further extended for a maximum of one fiscal year at most by mutual agreement between the two Governments.

4) Under the Grant, in principle, Japanese products and services including transport or those of the recipient country are to be purchased.

When the two Governments deem it necessary, the Grant Aid may be used for the purchase of the products or services of a third country.

However, the prime contractors, namely consulting, contracting and procurement firms, are limited to "Japanese nationals". (The term "Japanese nationals" means persons of Japanese nationality or Japanese corporations controlled by persons of Japanese nationality.)

5) Necessity of "Verification"

The Government of the recipient country or its designated authority will conclude contracts denominated in Japanese yen with Japanese nationals. Those contracts shall be verified by the Government of Japan. This "Verification" is deemed necessary to secure accountability of Japanese taxpayers.

6) Undertakings required to the Government of the recipient country

- a) To secure a lot of land necessary for the construction of the Project and to clear the site;
- b) To provide facilities for distribution of electricity, water supply and drainage and other incidental facilities outside the site;
- c) To ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance at ports of disembarkation in the recipient country and internal transportation therein of the products purchased under the Grant Aid;
- d) To exempt Japanese nationals from customs duties, internal taxes and fiscal levies, which may be imposed in the recipient country with respect to the supply of the products and services under the verified contracts;



e) To accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and services under the verified contracts such as facilities as may be necessary for their entry into the recipient country and stay therein for the performance of their work;

f) To ensure that the facilities constructed and products purchased under the Grant Aid be maintained and used properly and effectively for the Project; and

g) To bear all the expenses, other than those covered by the Grant Aid, necessary for the Project.

7) "Proper Use"

The recipient country is required to maintain and use the facilities constructed and equipment purchased under the Grant Aid properly and effectively and to assign the necessary staff for operation and maintenance of them as well as to bear all the expenses other than those covered by the Grant Aid.

8) "Re-export"

The products purchased under the Grant Aid shall not be re-exported from the recipient country.

9) Banking Arrangement (B/A)

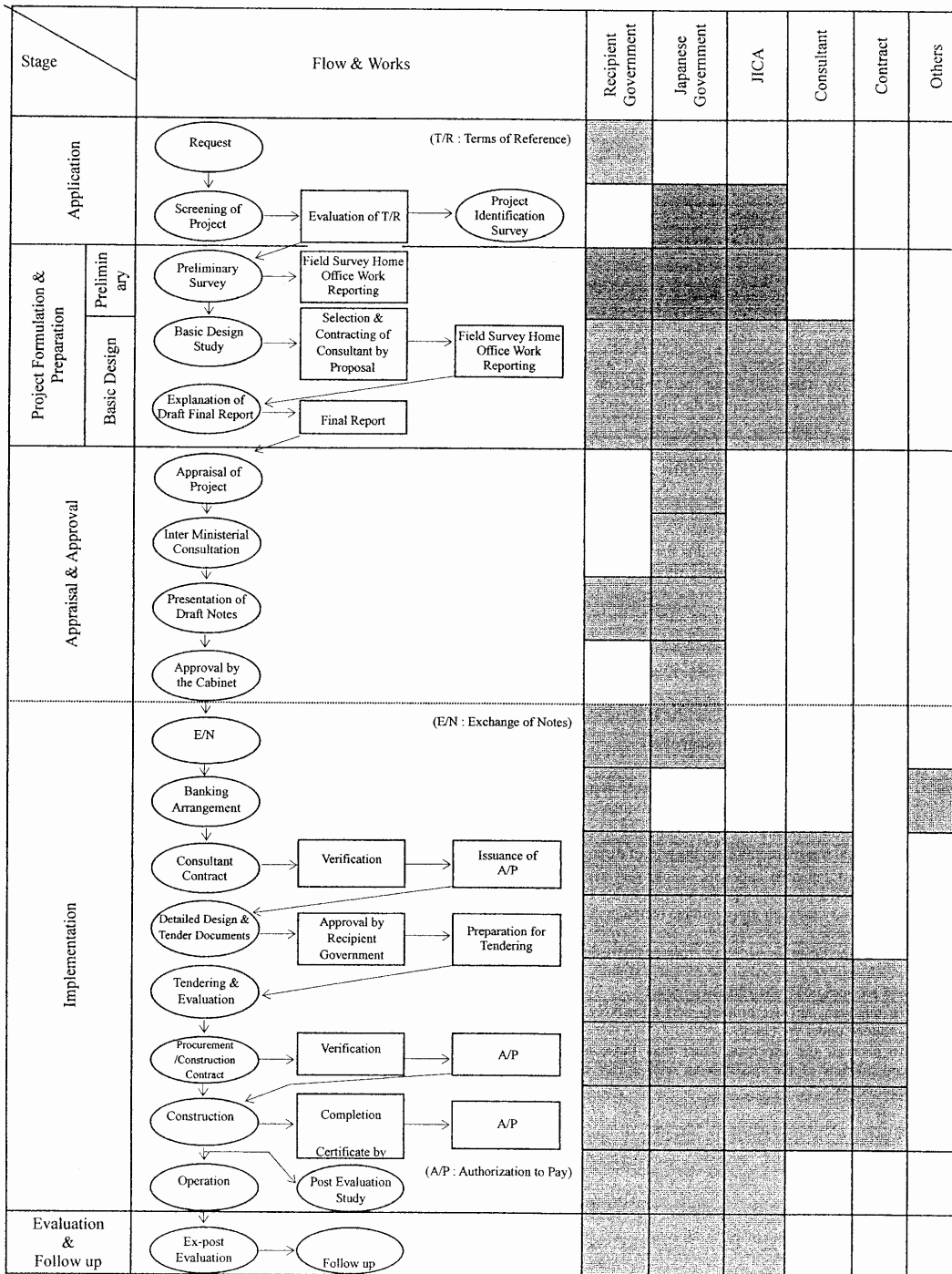
a) The Government of the recipient country or its designated authority should open an account in the name of the Government of the recipient country in an authorized foreign exchange bank in Japan (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank"). The Government of Japan will execute the Grant Aid by making payments in Japanese yen to cover the obligations incurred by the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority under the verified contracts.

b) The payments will be made when payment requests are presented by the Bank to the Government of Japan under an Authorization to Pay (A/P) issued by the Government of recipient country or its designated authority.

10) Authorization to Pay (A/P)

The Government of the recipient country should bear an advising commission of an Authorization to Pay and payment commissions to the Bank.

FLOW CHART OF JAPAN'S GRANT AID PROCEDURES



Major Undertakings to be taken by Each Government

	Items	To be covered by Grant Aid	To be covered by Recipient Side
1	To secure land		●
2	To clear, level and reclaim the side when needed		●
3	To construct gates and fences in and around the side		●
4	To construct the parking lot		●
5	To construct roads		
	1) Within the site	●	
	2) Outside the site		●
6	To construct the building	●	
7	To provide facilities for the distribution of electricity, water supply, drainage and other incidental facilities		
	1) Electricity		
	a. The distributing line to the site		●
	b. The drop wiring and internal wiring within the site	●	
	c. The main circuit breaker and transformer	●	
	2) Water Supply		
	a. The city water distribution main to the site		●
	b. The supply system within the site (receiving and elevated tanks)	●	
	3) Drainage		
	a. The city drainage main (from storm sewer and other to the site)		●
	b. The drainage system (for toilet sewer, ordinary waste, storm drainage and others) within the site	●	
	4) Gas Supply		
	a. The city gas main to the site		●
	b. The gas supply system within the site	●	
	5) Telephone System		
	a. The telephone trunk line to the main distribution frame/panel (MDF) of the building		●
	b. The MDF and the extension after the frame/panel	●	
	6) Furniture and Equipment		
	a. General furniture		●
	b. Project equipment	●	
8	To bear the following commissions to the Japanese bank for banking services based upon the B/A		
	1) Advising commission of A/P		●
	2) Payment commission		●
9	To ensure unloading and customs clearance at port disembarkation in recipient country		
	1) Marine (Air) transportation of the products from Japan to the recipient	●	
	2) Tax exemption and custom clearance of the products at the port of disembarkation		●
	3) Internal transportation from the port of disembarkation to the project site		●
10	To accord Japanese nationals, whose service may be required in connection with the supply of the products and the services under the verified contract, such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into the recipient country and stay therein for the performance of their work		●
11	To exempt Japanese nationals from customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the recipient country with respect to the supply of the products and services under the verified contract		●
12	To maintain and use properly and effectively the facilities constructed and equipment provided under the Grant		●
13	To bear all the expenses, other than those to be borne by the Grant, necessary for construction of the facilities as well as for the transportation and installation of the equipment		●




Certificate at the proposed market site

Annex-V

12
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DEPARTMENT OF LANDS & SURVEY

P O Box G 38
Honiara
SOLOMON ISLANDS

Your Ref:

Telephone: 21511

Our Ref: LR 641

Fascimile: 28509

Tuesday, 05 September, 2006

Hon. Reuben.T.Moli
Premier Malaita Province
AUKI
MALAITA PROVINCE

Dear Sir,

LAND FOR AUTHORISE MARKET:

This is to confirm that, as a result your need for a piece of Land for Auki Market, I have given instruction for Lot 726, to be allocated to you for the purposes, interested.

I trust this will allow you to proceed with your plans.

Yours faithfully,

Leonard P.Maenu'u
COMMISSIONER OF LANDS
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS & SURVEY

LPM/st

H
A
B



DEPARTMENT OF LANDS & HOUSING

P O Box G 38
Honiara
SOLOMON ISLANDS

Your Ref:

Telephone: 21511

Our Ref:

Fascimile: 28509

Thursday, 31 August, 2006

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Gentleman, I Leonard P.Maenu'u, Commissioner of Lands, for the Government of the Sovereign State of Solomon Islands, do hereby confirm that I intend to carryout a thorough investigation into the matter of sub-divisions and subsequent allocation of such sub-divisions, of the area of Land commonly known as the Auki New Market Area, in the Province of Malaita.

And whereas, the purpose of the investigation is to ascertain whether or not the sub-division and subsequent allocations of such sub-divisions are in accordance with the overall Physical Planning Zones, of the Auki Township.

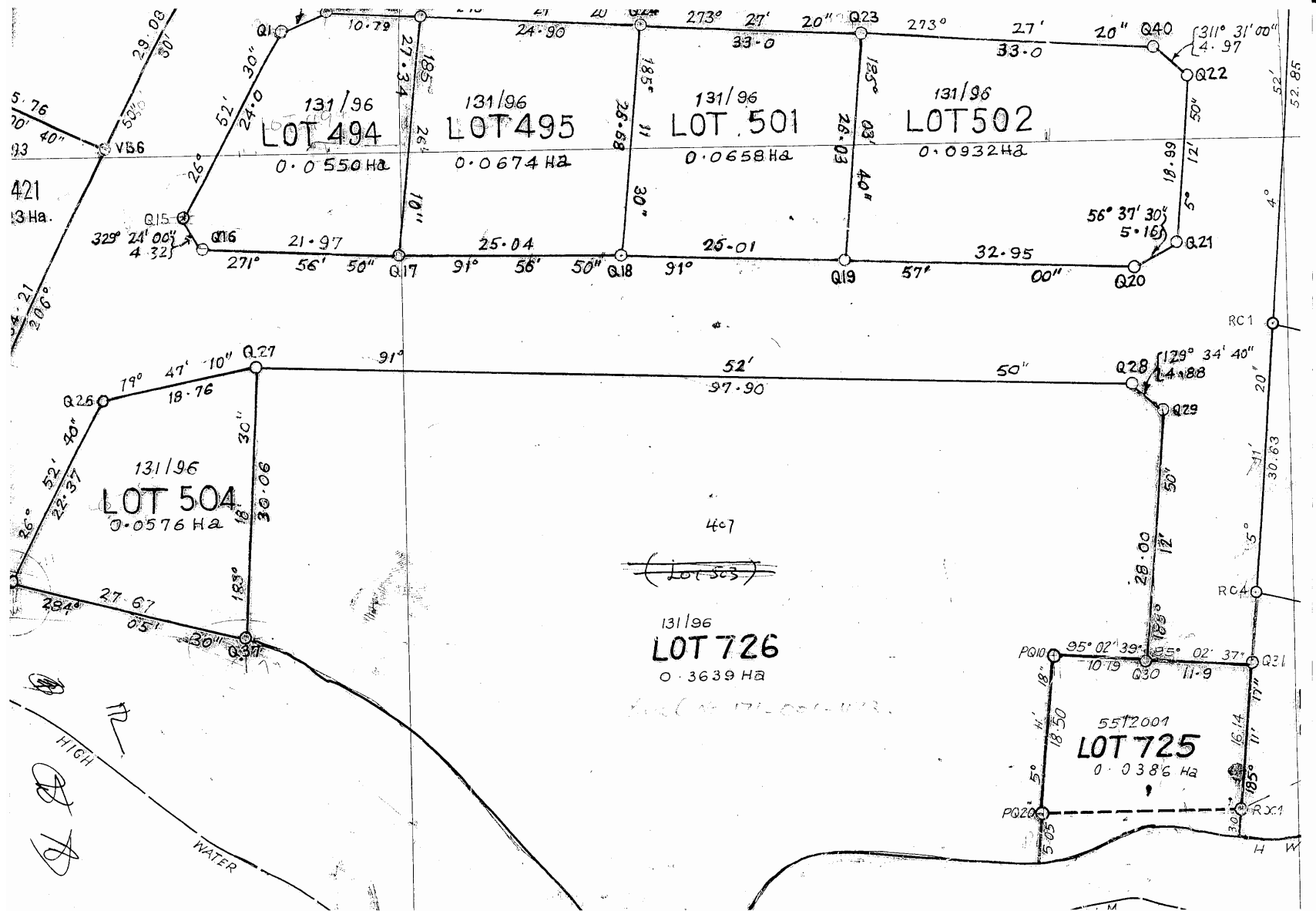
And whereas, as the owner of the Perpetual Estate, comprising all that land commonly known as the Auki New Market Area, in the Auki Township; it is my desire to restore all of this area of land, to its original intended uses and in accordance with the Physical Planning Zones, for the Township of Auki.

And whereas, where the investigations reveal such sub-divisions and allocation of lands in the area to be not in accordance with such Physical Planning Zones, it is my intention to nullify such sub-divisions and land allocations.

Leonard P.Maenu'u
Commissioner of Lands
Department of Lands & Survey

LPM/st

A-16





HONIARA LAND REGISTRY

PERPETUAL ESTATE REGISTER

PARCEL NUMBER 171-001-432

PART A - PROPERTY SECTION

PARCEL NUMBER 171-001-472

EASEMENTS APPURTENANT ETC.

Edition: 1
 Location: AUKI, MALAITA PROVINCE
 Previous Lands Department:
 Reference or other description: LOT 720, AUKI
 Area (approx.): 0.263⁹ ha. Survey/Block Plan No.: NL 867305
 Mutation Number: 8/2002
 Superseded Parcels: 171-001-407
 Current Parcels: 171-001-471 & 171-001-472
 Number of pages in this Register: 2

Opened
13/5/2002

This Register copy is not a document of Title.
 To get proof of title a certified copy of the
 Register must be obtained from the Land Registry.

Entry No.	PART B - OWNERSHIP SECTION	Name, Description and Address of Owner and Restrictions affecting Right of Disposition	Application Number and Date of Presentation				Observations (Nature of Instrument, Consideration, etc.)	Signature of Registrar
			Number	Y	M	D		
1.	COMMISSIONER OF LANDS, for and on behalf of the Government.		55/02	2002	2	20	Mutation	

ANY ENTRIES STRUCK THROUGH IN RED ARE NO LONGER SUBSISTING

3. 面談者リスト

Department of Infrastructure and Development

Mr. Peter Hauia, Permanent Secretary
Mr. Moses Virivolomo, Assistant Secretary
Mr. Francis Nori, Director of Civil Engineering
Mr. James H Nonone, Senior Civil Engineer
Mr. Harold Trasel, Senior Works Officer

Department of Forests, Environment and Conservation

Mr. Joe Horokou, Director of Environment
Mr. Fred Siho Pattson, Environment Officer, National Self Capacity Assessment Project

Department of National Planning and Aid Coordination

Ms. Jane Waetana, Permanent Secretary
Mr. Andrew Prakash, Principal Planning Officer, Economic Infrastructure
小川 和美 アドバイザー／JICA 専門家

Department of Agriculture & Livestock

Mr. Daniel Faalimae, Manager

Department of Fisheries & Marine Resources

Mr. Allex Carlos, Chief Fisheries Officer
Mr. Michael Laumani, Principal Fisheries Officer, Malaita Province

Department of Natural Resources

Mr. David Michael, Director of Geology

Solomon Islands Meteorological service

Mr. Chanel Iroi, Director Meteorology
Mr. Lloyd Tahani, Climatology Officer
Mr. Stephen Kwaibulu Torilofa, Meteorological Duty Manager, Auki

Department of Lands and survey

Mr. Jackson Vaikota, Surveyor General
Mr. John Dalomae, Officer

Solomon Islands Port Authority

Mr. Bill Barile, Director of Engineering
Mr. David Mudu, Assistant port Engineer
Capt. Judah Kulabule, Harbor Master
Capt. Wilson Maeriva, Hharbor Pilot

Department of Finance and Treasury, Solomon Islands Statistic Office

Mr. Nick Gagahe, Government Statistician

Department of Marine

Mr. Elliot Cortez, Director of Marine
Captain Pascal Dhoau, Chief Shipping Officer
Mr. Philip Wilson, Principal Marine Officer

Malaita Province

Mr. Reuben Moli, Premier, Governor
Mr. Wilfred Maeluma, Deputy Premier
Mr. Harold Leka, Provincial secretary
Mr. Edwin Suibaea, Minister of Economic Development and Planning
Mr. Eric Gunge, Chief of Industrial Office, Department of Commerce
Mr. Silas Tony Bobby, Minister of Environment and Conservation
Mr. Roy Mae, Senior Planning Officer,
Mr. Braian Wanga, Senior Environment and Conservation Officer
Mr. Jack Siwaiinao, Chief Health Inspector
Mr. Charles Kavla, Health Assistant Inspector, Environmental Health division
Ms. Julie Browne, Legal Adviser, Malaita Province
Ms. Clera Rikimani, Secretary, Women's development Office
Mr. Ganita Filiramo, Provincial Principal Physical Planner

Solomon Islands Water Authority

Mr. Ram Andresen, Division Manager
Mr. Silas Talosui, Engineer Province
Mr. Charles Fox Salo, SIWA Auki

Solomon Islands Electricity Authority

Mr. Drednaught Nanohunu, Distribution Engineer

Marine Infrastructure Project Office

Mr. David Russel, Project Manager

Honiara Market, Honiara City Council

Mr. Stephen Taro, Acting Market Master

Australian High Commission

Mr. Stefan Knollmayer, Second Secretary, Development Cooperation
Mr. Michael Lowe, Rural Livelihoods Coordinator, AusAID

Asia Pacific Sustainable Development (APSD Solomon Islands)

佐藤 省吾 コーディネーター

在ソロモン日本国大使館

児玉 紘一 臨時代理大使
岩岡 いずみ 専門調査員

JICA ソロモン事務所

三浦 喜美男 主席駐在員
西村 善彦 企画調査員
瀧下 良信 調整員
富田 國夫 調整員

Mr. Michael Salini, Assistant Program Officer

4. 収集資料リスト

収集資料リスト

調査名：ソロモン国アウキ市場建設・埠頭修復計画予備調査

番号	名称	形態 図書・ビデオ 地図・写真等	オリジ ナル・ コピー	発行機関	発行年
1	VILLAGE RESOURCES SURVEY 1995/96	図書	オリジ ナル	Statistics Office, Ministry of Finance	1997年
2	GRAND COALITION FOR CHANGE GOVERNMENT/POLICY FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT	図書	コピー	Prime Minister's Office	2006年
3	THE STRATEGIC PLAN OF THE PEOPLE OF MALAITA PROVINCE 2007-2017	図書	コピー	Malaita Province	2006年
4	UODATE OF MACHINE AT PROVINCIAL FISHERIES CENTRES JANUARY 2006	図書	コピー	Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources	2006年
5	Auki Harbour	図書	コピー	Department of Land Survey	1984年
6	Auki 等高線図	図書	コピー	同上	
7	Auki Harbour 航空写真	図書	コピー	同上	
8	Auki Harbour 海図	図書	コピー	同上	1989年
9	Simplified Geological Map of Malaita	図書	コピー	Ministry of Natural Resources	
10	Monthly Temperature	図書	コピー	Solomon Islands Meteorological Services	2006年
11	Monthly Rainfalls	図書	コピー	同上	2006年
12	Percentage of Wind Frequency Analysis	図書	コピー	同上	1985年
13	Tropical Cyclone Tracks	図書	コピー	同上	2004年
14	Earthquake Data	図書	コピー	同上	1998年
15	Times and Heights of High and Low Waters	図書	コピー	マライタ州政府	2000年
16	1999 Solomon Islands Census Tables	電子データ		Statistics Office, Ministry of Finance	1999年
17	THE ENVIRONMENT ACT 1998 (NO. 8 OF 1998)	電子データ		National Parliament of Solomon Islands	1998年
18	Solomon Islands Wildlife Protection & Management Act 1998 (NO. 10 OF 1998)	電子データ		National Parliament of Solomon Islands	1998年
19	Status of International and Regional Convention and Treaties	コピー		Department of Forests, Environment and Conservation	2004年
20	MALAITA PROVINCE POLICY ON THE ENVIRONMENT	電子データ		Malaita Provincial Government	2006年
21	CLOSURE OF AUKI RUBBISH DUMP SITE	コピー		Malaita Provincial Government	2006年
22	CONTAMINATED SEA WATER USED FOR WASHING/CLEANING FISH (BONITOS)	コピー		Malaita Provincial Government	2005年
23	航空写真(カラー)	電子データ		Malaita Provincial Government	2006年
24	New Day Malaita	DVD Video		JF Store, Auki, Malaita	2003年

5. 州政府アウキ新市場運営計画案

PROPOSED NEW AUKI MARKET PLACE

MARKET MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Background to proposed approach

In the context of the Malaitan economy, which is based on small-scale harvesting of fresh produce, meat and fish and locally processed foodstuffs, such as bread, cakes, cassava chips, for sale mainly in the local market, the development of a new market place represents a significant commercial enterprise. In addition, there is potential for the establishment of efficient local market services to make a major contribution to achieving the Goal in Strategic Area 4 of *Iumi Tugeta Bildim Malaita – The Strategic Plan of the People of Malaita 2007 – 2017* (Improving Livelihoods). This Goal refers to a strong economy ... *based on...integrated rural enterprises appropriate to Malaita's skills, experience, cultures and social norms.*

In order to maximise the benefits that can arise from this new structure, it is recommended that the new market is managed not only in accordance with commercial best practice but in a participatory manner that recognises the importance of the market building and services to the different communities in and around Auki and in other parts of Malaita.

Proposed market management approach

Key outcomes

The market should be managed in a way that ensures:

- regular maintenance of all built structures and hard-surface;
- regular maintenance of all internal and external equipment and furniture belonging to the market place;
- efficient day-to-day management of the facility including:
 - daily cleaning;
 - good waste management;
 - management of moveable equipment;
 - collection of fees;
 - security;

- enforcement of market and other regulations, including health and safety regulations.
- responsiveness to the needs of the market users, including producers, vendors and purchasers;
- there is a willingness to extend the market services in response to new opportunities which will support the development of the Malaitan economy in accordance with the Goals of *Iumi Tugeta Bildim Malaita*.

Options for management structure

There are three main options for the management process and structure:

1. Direct management by the Malaita Provincial Government;
2. Management committee which is representative of the community and is appointed by the Provincial government;
3. Provision of management services contracted to a suitable NSA (non state actor) that is actively linked to produce marketing, and can demonstrate the ability to manage services in a commercial but not-for-profit manner.

1. Direct management by the Malaita Provincial Government

This option is, essentially, the status quo. Its only advantage would appear to be simply that it already exists. On the other hand its weaknesses include:

- a. It is a non-inclusive approach to the management of a community resource which minimises community feelings of “ownership” of the facility and limits its responsiveness to community needs.
- b. It is dependent on the capacity of the Provincial administration to provide effective management and maintenance services. At present, the Provincial administration has demonstrated that it lacks this capacity. Although there is an intention to restructure the Provincial administration, capacity building is unlikely to be achieved in the short to medium term.
- c. There is currently a lack of accountability, transparency and financial discipline in the Provincial administration. Again, these deficiencies are unlikely to be remedied in the short or even medium term.
- d. There is a significant risk that the Provincial administration will always be reactive rather than proactive and will lack the drivers necessary to make timely decisions.

2. Management committee which is representative of the community is appointed by the Provincial government

The advantages of this option include:

- a. it is more inclusive of the community and may, therefore, increase community “ownership” of the facility;
- b. It may improve the ability of the market place itself to be responsive to community needs, particularly the needs of the market users.

There are, however, some obvious limitations to this approach:

- a. the appointment process may become distorted. As in the first option it should not be assumed that the Provincial government has the knowledge and understanding of the day to day operation of the market to ensure it is able to make effective appointments;
- b. in the Malaita context, the costs of the Management Committee itself may be hard to contain;
- c. it may be difficult to identify people who are both representative of their communities and who have effective management skills. Other examples of Provincial government appointments to committees demonstrate a tendency to appoint because of a willingness to participate, not necessarily because of specialist skills or interest.

3. Provision of management services contracted to a suitable NSO (non state actor) that is actively linked to produce marketing, and run in a commercial but not-for-profit manner with performance and auditing requirements set by Provincial government.

The advantages of this option include;

- a. improved “ownership” by the users of the market with anticipated greater likelihood of the property being treated with care.
- b. flexibility and immediacy in the manner in which the market is managed
- c. responsive to market changes

The disadvantages of this option are;

- a. a commitment from Provincial government to manage a regular auditing process and to act quickly in the event that user surveys indicate management inadequacies.

- b. the need for effective dialogue to be maintained between the management service provider and the Provincial government.

Option 3 is the recommended preferred option and is discussed in more detail in the following section.

Recommended option

Role of Provincial government

In broad terms, it is suggested that the role of the Provincial government would be to:

- own the buildings and the land;
- identify the functions to be carried out by the service management organisation;
- set performance standards and implement appropriate performance management monitoring processes;
- establish criteria for choosing the service provider;
- seek expressions of interest from appropriate groups;
- identify a preferred provider and enter into appropriate contractual arrangements;
- monitor performance and ensure the provider is carrying out the required functions to appropriate standards and is meeting all contractual obligations;
- in special situations, to underwrite management costs that are unable to be recovered through market fees.

Service Provider criteria

- must be representative of the market users or able to demonstrate processes which will ensure the views of market users are regularly monitored and considered.
- Must be a stable organisation capable of demonstrating sound management expertise.

Management functions

The management functions required of the service provider would include:

- Regular up-keep and maintenance of buildings, surrounding areas, furniture and equipment.

- Day-to-day management of the facilities including:
 - cleaning;
 - waste management;
 - provision of equipment and internal furniture;
 - security and traffic management;
 - enforcement of applicable regulations.
- Setting policies, including regulatory policies, to ensure the efficient operation of the market.
- Sound financial management.
- Development of market services to meet the needs of market users.

Management service standards

The Provincial government will have to give careful thought to the standards it will require to be met by the provider of management services. These standards, however, should include matters such as:

- management services, including subcontracted services, will be conducted on a commercially sound, but not-for profit, basis;
- sound financial management practices, including regular banking, accounting and reporting to the Provincial government and the public;
- user fees are set in consultation with the Provincial government to ensure they are affordable to produce marketers and vendors
- sound forward planning to ensure adequacy of current funding and to encourage the reinvestment of any surplus funds into extending market services for the benefit of market users.
- processes implemented for regular consultation with representatives of market user groups, including producers, vendors and purchasers.
- performance monitoring through processes such as regular user satisfaction surveys.

Service provision methods

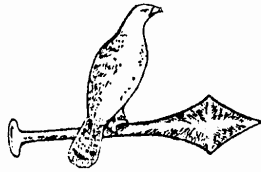
As long as the Provincial government can be reasonably certain the service provider can carry out the necessary functions to the required standards, the Provincial government should have no role in determining the composition of the organisation or the design of service delivery.

Conclusion

The recommended option is in line with approaches to public service delivery which have been successfully followed overseas.

If this approach is agreed to, there is some development work that must be done to ensure the management organisation is in place as early as possible so that they are able to actively participate in the design and building of the market place.

6. 州政府よりの要請内容レター



MALAITA PROVINCIAL OFFICE
AUKI
MALAITA PROVINCE
SOLOMON ISLANDS

TEL: (677) 40071/72
FAX: (677) 40073

MALAITA PROVINCE

Your Ref: Our Ref: F:1/7/2 Date: 2nd September 2006

JICA Preliminary Study Team Leader
Auki Market Complex/Inter-Island Jetty Project
AUKI

Dear

Re: LIST OF REQUESTED COMPONENTS (REVISED)

I write to formally confirm the list of requested components for the Auki Market Complex and the new Inter-Island Jetty as of our meeting held in the Premier's Office Saturday 2nd September 2006, 9am. This is in line with the Provincial Executive decision of 24th August 2006.

A. MARKET COMPLEX:

A.1. New Market House (1,800 sq. meters)

* Shed with concrete floor, mount with management Office, fish process room, lockable ~~retailer's~~ storage.

A.2. Ice Making Plant

* Block ice and crushing machine with capacity of 2 tons/day, including the ice storage with the capacity of 6 tons, mounted with the emergency generator set.

A.3. Cold Storage

* Cold storage room with minus 20 degrees Celsius, 5 tons capacity and plus 5 - 10°c for fruits and vegetables.

A.4. External Booths for General Retailers: 20 Units

* Lockable retailers' booths with roof and walls and roof link to the market house roof.

A.5. Out door lighting

* Out door lighting posts with power supply cable.

A.6. Parking Lot and Yard Pavement (1,600 sq. m)

* Concrete pavement

"Iu mi tugeta bildim Malaita"

A.7. General External Works

- * Water Supply system including elevated water tank, rain water catchment, storm water drainage, sewage treatment.

A.8. Market Accessory Devices

- * Market supplies such as fish boxes and weighing devices

A.9. Berthing Facilities for fishing boats (OBM) and Canoe

- * Low level concrete floor berthing facilities along the coastline at the shoreline of the Project site for local artisanal fishing boats and some other facilities can be used during low tide.

A.10. Fishermen's gear lockers

- * 10 units of lockable room units with roof and walls.

A.11. Ablution Block (Public Toilet)

- * Two separate large components with two separate entrances, one for men and one for women. Each large component should compose of 10 toilet units for men and 10 toilet units for women, plus basic toilet facilities.

B. AUKI INTER-ISLAND JETTY:

- B. 1.** Concrete floored jetty supported with steel pile foundations with the length of 60 meters and width of 12 meters.

B.2. Relating Works

- * Reversion for new jetty

I thank you for taking note of these important changes as approved by the Malaita Provincial Executive for the "Auki Market Complex and Inter-Island Jetty Project".

Yours faithfully



HAROLD LEKA
Provincial Secretary/Malaita

✓ Cc: Mr. Ogawa
Dept. National Planning and Aid Coordination

Cc: Mr. M. Virivolomo
Dept. of Infrastructure and Development

"Iu mi tugeta bildim Malaita"

7. ソロモン国埠頭・棧橋の一覧表

NO	Wharf Name	Location	Type	Make	Year	Comments
	Zinoa Island Panggoe Katurasele Nualabu Posarae Vurango Sirovanaga Tarekukure	Choiseul Choiseul Choiseul Choiseul Choiseul Choiseul Choiseul	T-type T-type	Concrete & Steel Concrete & Steel Gabion & Concrete Gabion & Concrete Gabion & Concrete Gabion & Concrete Gabion & Concrete Concrete & Steel	2004 2004	Shallow with brombies Significant tide difference Need Repair Need Repair Reconstruction Reconstruction Reconstruction Need Repair
	Lolang Falamae Korovou Niia Seghe Gizo Labulambu Vorunu Konovuku Legana Goldie College Munda UC Munda Lambete Kukudu Ringi Ughele Viru Patutiva Casini Batuna Bunikalo	Shortlands Shortlands Shortlands Shortlands Marovo Lagoon Gizo Island Vella la Vella Vella la Vella Ranonga Simbo New Georgia New Georgia New Georgia Kolombangara Kolombangara Rendova New Georgia Marovo Lagoon Marovo Lagoon Marovo Lagoon Marovo Lagoon	T-type T-type T-type T-type T-type	Concrete & Steel Concrete & Steel Gabion & Concrete Gabion & Concrete Concrete & Steel Concrete & Steel Gabion & Concrete Concrete & Steel (RTP) Gabion & Concrete Gabion & Concrete Timber & Rock Gabion & Concrete Concrete & Steel Concrete Timber Gabion & Concrete Gabion & Concrete Gabion & Concrete Gabion & Concrete Concrete Concrete Gabion & Concrete	1989 2004 2005 2004	Need Repairs Newly built Need Repair Reconstruction New Wharf Newly built Need Repairs/Reconstruction Need Repairs Need Repairs Need Repairs/Reconstruction Need Repairs/Reconstruction Need repairs Reconstruction Need repairs (Private) Reconstruction Repairs/Reconstruction Repairs/Reconstruction Repairs/Reconstruction Repairs/Reconstruction Need Repairs Repairs/Reconstruction
	Yandina Tulagi	Russells Gela		Concrete & Steel Concrete & Steel		Need Repairs (International Port) Reconstruction (Dock wharf)
	Ghojoruru Kaevanga Tatamba Kia Buala	Isabel Isabel Isabel Isabel Isabel	T-type T-type	Concrete & Steel Concrete & Steel Concrete & Steel	2005 2005	New Wharf New Wharf Repairs/Reconstruction Repairs/Reconstruction (RTP) Repairs/Reconstruction
	Ma'asupa Kiu Afio Auki Su'u Aton Atoifi Waisisi Arabala Bita'ama Buma Fanalei Gwaidingale Kwailebesi Laulasi Malu'u Onepusu Rohinari Rohinari Rokera Sulufou Island Takwa Uhu Uru Wairokai Maka'a	Malaita Malaita Small Malaita Malaita Malaita Malaita Malaita Malaita Malaita Malaita Malaita Malaita Malaita Malaita Malaita Malaita Malaita (Chrucl) Malaita (Provin.) Malaita Malaita Malaita Malaita Malaita Malaita Small Malaita	T-type T-type T-type	Concrete, Steel & Gabions Concrete, Steel & Gabions Concrete, Steel & Gabions Concrete & Steel Concrete & Steel Causeway & timber Causeway & timber Causeway & timber Causeway Timber Timber Causeway & timber Causeway Timber Causeway & timber Coral rock Causeway Causeway & timber Causeway & timber Causeway & timber Timber Long causeway & timber Causeway & timber Causeway & timber Causeway & timber Causeway & timber	1991 1993	Repairs Repairs Repairs Repairs Tubular steel causeway piles Repairs/Reconstruction Proposed New Wharf? Proposed New Wharf ? Connects small Malaita road Connects to Malaita roads Connects to South Road Reconstruction Connect to South road Shallow connect to South Road Artificial Island Poor siting , in demolished Swamill, disrepair Reconstruction Rehabilitated 1992 Connects Airstrip Disrepair Connects main road Reconstruction Disrepair Reconstruction Reconstruction
	Lughuhti Bay	Rennell		Concrete & Steel		Proposed New Wharf ?
	Honiara Lambi Marau	Guadalcanal Guadalcanal Guadalcanal	Various	Concrete & Steel		Commercial Wharves (SIPA) Reconstruction Reconstruction
	Su'tumoli	Ulawa			1993	Repairs/Reconstruction (RTP)
	Kaonasugu Star Harbour Kirakira Maevo Onebia	Makira Makira Makira Makira Makira		Concrete & Steel Concrete & Steel	1993	Reconstruction Repairs/Reconstruction (RTP) Reconstruction Proposed New Wharf Proposed New Wharf
	Lala Nialo Karlise Bay Nangu Bay	Santa Cruz Reef Islands Santa Cruz Santa Cruz		Concrete & Steel Concrete & Steel Concrete & Steel Concrete & Steel	1993 1994	Repairs/Reconstruction (RTP) Repairs/Reconstruction (RTP) Proposed New Wharf Proposed New Wharf

(2005年6月現在：国家計画援助協力省の資料による)

8. 電力料金表



SOLOMON ISLANDS ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

BASE TARIFF - ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT

DATE: 1st of January 2006

SCHEDULE 1: BASE TARIFF

As at 1 January 2006 and 1 January in each year thereafter, the Base Tariff for each customer category shall be calculated as follows: -

$$BT \times \{(RPI_t / RPI_{t-1} - 1) \times 90\% \} + 1 \quad \text{where:}$$

- BT is the Base Tariff for each customer category immediately prior to the relevant 1 January;
- Year t is the calendar year immediately prior to the relevant 1 January; and
- RPI_t is the Honiara Retail Price Index for All Items for the 12 month period ending on 30 September in year t.

The Base Tariff for a customer category that applies from time to time shall be shown as a item on all bills issued to customer who come within that customer category.


- (1) Retail Price Index (RPI) for year 2005 = 316.8
Retail Price Index (RPI-1) for year 2004 = 291.4
- (2) Percent change in retail Price Index (RPI_t / RPI_{t-1} - 1) = 8.72%
- (3) Apply 90% of the change in Retail Price Index = 7.84%

Customer Category	Old Base Tariff \$/kWh	% Change	New Base Tariff \$/kWh
Domestic	1.7575	7.84%	1.8954
Commercial	2.0250	7.84%	2.1839
High-Voltage	1.9250	7.84%	2.0760

- (5) ~~Domestic Base Tariff~~ = ~~\$1.8954~~ per kilowatt-hour
- ~~Commercial Base Tariff~~ = ~~\$2.1839~~ per kilowatt-hour
- ~~High-voltage Base Tariff~~ = ~~\$2.0760~~ per kilowatt-hour

FPA = \$0.1500

9. 水道料金表

 Solomon Islands Water Authority FEES AND CHARGES for 1995		
1. MONTHLY CONSUMPTION		
<i>Effective from 1 August 1995</i>		
Domestic Consumption	Water (\$/kL)	Water and wastewater (\$/kL)
0 kL to 30 kL ^{→ \$1.00}	\$0.65 \$0.95	\$0.975
greater than 30 kL ^{\$ 2.42}	\$1.30 \$2.00	\$1.95
Commercial Consumption per kL	Water (\$/kL)	Water and wastewater (\$/kL)
	\$1.30	\$1.95 \$1 6.16
<i>For Tulagi and Auki customers - effective from 1 February 1995</i>		
Domestic Consumption	Water (\$/kL)	
0 kL to 23 kL	\$5.00 (minimum)	
greater than 23 kL	\$0.30	
Commercial Consumption	Water (\$/kL)	
0 kL to 23 kL	\$10.00 (minimum)	
greater than 23 kL	\$1.00	
2. MONTHLY STANDING CHARGE		\$6.20
Tulagi and Auki customers		Nil
3. WATER INSTALLATION	Domestic	\$250.00 ^{400.00}
	Commercial	to be assessed
4. WASTEWATER INSTALLATION	Domestic	" " ^{\$250.00}
	Commercial	to be assessed
5. DISCONNECTION FEE		\$50.00
6. RECONNECTION FEE		\$50.00
7. METER TESTING FEE		\$80.00
8. PLUMBING INVESTIGATION FEE	Domestic	\$25.00
	Commercial	\$50.00
9. DEPOSIT	Domestic	500.00 ^{refundable}
	Commercial	1000.00 ^{refundable.}
10. INTEREST ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS		12% pa
11. DISHONOURED CHEQUE FEE		2 x appropriate bank charge
12. CANCELLATION FEE		\$25.00
13. AMPLIFICATION CHARGES		to be assessed
14. WATER AND SEWER MAIN EXTENSION CHARGES		to be assessed

10. 協議・面談議事録

訪問先	在ソロモン日本大使館	
面談者	児玉臨時代理大使、岩岡専門員	
調査団	永友、岸本、鈴木、土井	
同席者	西村 JICA 企画調査員	
日 時	2006年8月15日	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・アウキの背後圏人口はどのように考えているのか。 要請書によれば 76000 人と想定している。 ・その数値はホニアラの背後圏より大きい想定ではないか。 背後圏人口の考え方については十分確認する。 ・ホニアラの市場は毎日混雑している。計画にゆとりを持たせることも大事。 計画時に想定した以上に混雑している実態については現地調査で十分把握する。 ・ホニアラ市場の駐車場はグレーチングが盗られてしまい、駐車場として機能できない状況となっている。駐車場の整備については工夫が必要。場内が混雑しているので、駐車場まで販売所として使用され始めている。 ・アウキは水道の整備が不明であり、水道を整備しなければ十分な機能が発揮できない。新市場の整備に当たって、事前にソ国側が解決すべきことを調査団として明確に整理してほしい。調査団の報告を元にソ国側に強く対応を促したいと考えている。 ・土地問題がもう一つのキーポイント。現市場の改良の場合でも土地問題が生じる。土地問題が解決しなければ実施に移れない。 土地問題の重要性については十分把握しており、新市場については政府の土地とのことであるが、確認できるものがないか調査する。 ・ソ国ではこれまでホニアラに開発が集中し、それがエスニックテンションの一つの要因とも言われている。地元で雇用先を確保できるよう地方開発を進めることが、貧困と失業問題を解決し、エスニックテンションを緩和する手立てと考えられている。 ・Jetty と Wharf の違いは何か。 Jetty は構造としての表現であり、Jetty タイプの Wharf もある。Wharf は船舶を係留する施設という意味合いで、機能的な表現である。 <p>期日：2006年8月15日 15時半～16時半</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・相手国側に大きな負担となる継続的な浚渫が必要となる計画は避けるべきである それを考慮して係船施設を設計する ・本案件は部族抗争の一因となったマライタ州で行われることに大きな意義がある。 良い計画であると考えてるので成功させてほしい。 <p style="text-align: right;">以 上</p>		

訪問先	国家計画・援助調整省	
面談者	Jane Waetana	次官
調査団	岸本	
同席者	小川専門家	
日 時	2006年8月21日	
<p>マライタの開発はエスニックテンションの問題もあり中央政府も真剣に考えている。その意味でも今回の日本によるプロジェクトは歓迎されるものであると考えている。国家開発計画はフレームのみ出来ている。各省庁の意見が異なり省庁毎の素案を提出しても異論が出てまとまらないのが現状である。本年12月頃には何とかまとまるかと思う。運輸交通分野については ADB の作成したプランがあり、調査に役にたつものと思う。</p> <p style="text-align: right;">以 上</p>		

訪問先	Malaita Provincial Government	
面談者	Mr. Reuben Moli Mr. Harold Leka	Premier (知事) Provincial secretary
調査団	岸本、鈴木、土井	
同席者	小川専門家	
日 時	2006年8月18日(金) 9:00~10:30	
意見交換内容		
<p>Malaita Provincial Government において、モリ知事へ表敬訪問し、調査団側から JICA 予備調査団の調査目的等を説明するとともに、今後の調査行程を確認した。</p> <p>また、港湾土木施設関連調査及び自然条件調査について説明した。</p> <p>➤ 港湾土木施設関連調査について</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ マライタ州政府で事前に取りまとめた資料に基づき説明を受けた。 ・ 栈橋の設計関係図書については州政府にも DID でも見つけられなかったとの回答を得た。 ・ 栈橋利用状況については、利用船舶の一覧表を入手した。 <p>➤ 市場の係留施設について</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ 当方から、新市場予定地は低潮位時に干上がるため、係留施設の設置場所としては不適切ではないかと説明。 ・ 要請案では低潮位時には使用できないため、常時利用できる案を検討すべきことを説明。 ・ 州政府からは当初水路の掘削もお願いしていたが、無償の予算規模をオーバーする恐れがあると指摘され、やむを得ず取り下げたとの説明があった。 ・ 当方から水路を掘削しても維持浚渫が必要であり、問題があると説明した。 <p style="text-align: right;">以 上</p>		

訪問先	Honiara Market	
面談者	Mr. Stephen Taro	Acting Market Master
調査団	鈴木	
日 時	2006年8月24日(金) 14:30~15:30	
意見交換内容		
<p>今回調査の趣旨について説明し、ホニアラ魚市場に係る現状の状況についてヒアリング。</p> <p>➤ 利用者などに関する統計について</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ テンション以前は係留施設などの利用者から 10\$/日徴収していたが、現在は無料である。このためどのくらいの人が利用しているかのデータは取得していない。 ・ 利用者はホニアラ以外はアウキ、ゲラ等からの漁民である。 		

- ・ 彼らは朝早くから漁に出て、取れた魚を市場に持ち込み、売れたら住居に戻る生活をしている。
- ・ 一番混む時間帯は土曜日の 16～17 時である。

以 上

訪問先	Asia Pacific Sustainable Development	
面談者	佐藤 省吾	コーディネーター
調査団	永友、岸本、鈴木、土井	
同行者	モリ知事、小川専門家	
日 時	2006 年 9 月 2 日 (土) 14:00～15:30	
意見交換内容	<p>マライタ島にパーマカルチャーセンターを開設し、有機農業の普及に取り組む APSD (特定非営利活動法人) を訪問し、活動内容等について説明を受けた。なお、モリ知事は、知事になる前から、APSD のチェアパーソンとして活動しているとのことである。</p> <p>➤ APSD の目的</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ 約 85% の住民が自給自足で生計を維持しているマライタ州において、特に農村に住む若者を対象に、農業技術のトレーニングを行い、生計維持力を向上させる。農業技術としては、特に有機農法を薦めている。 ・ 有機農法を薦める理由は、マライタ島で行われている焼畑農法 (Slash and burn) からの脱却を目指したいからである。すなわち、農地を確保するため焼畑が進行しつつあり、この結果、山が荒れてきている。山が荒れることは増水が頻発することを意味する。(モリ知事の話)。 ・ APSD は 2001 年に当地において活動を開始した。若者を対象にした背景には、農村の若者が就業機会を求めて都会 (ホニアラ、アウキ) へ出た結果、民族紛争の一因となっていること、農村から若者が流出したことによって、農村の労働力が不足していることが挙げられ、これらの解決策のひとつとして若者を対象とした。 <p>➤ トレーニングの内容</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ 稲作、野菜栽培、養鶏、養豚、養蜂、林業技術のトレーニング。 ・ トレーニングは、実技に比重を置き、実技と講義の比率は 7:3 程度。インストラクターは、全員村の出身者で農業技術の専門家ではない。 ・ 昨年からは学生を受け入れ始め、51 人が入学し、49 人が卒業した。昨年の学費は半年間で 50 ソロモンドル。卒業生は、それぞれの村に戻り稲作等を始めている。 ・ 今年からは、学費を 1,000 ソロモンドル (寄宿舎、食事付) とした。これは一般の専門学校と同程度の学費であるが、18 名が入学した。 <p>➤ 生産物の販売について</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ 農場で生産された野菜や家畜は販売されている。APSD で生産された野菜は無農薬ということで好評であるとのこと。 ・ 現在、マライタ州において、台湾のミッションが農薬を無料で配布しているが、住民は普通の人でも、有機農法・無農薬野菜の方が安全、できればこちらを購入したいという意識を持っている。 <p>➤ 今後の目標について</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ マライタ州では、まずこのセンターを拠点に活動を展開する。将来は、マライタ州各地の流通整備が重要になってくるので、草の根無償を活動し、今後活動拠点を 5～6 箇所を広げたいとのこと。 ・ また、アウキの街中に、Solomon Organic Center の開設準備中である。ここでは、センター卒業生が栽培した農産物を販売するとともに、レストランも開くとのこと。 ・ アウキに新しい市場が建設された場合、何らかの形で連携したいとのことであった。 <p>以 上</p>	

11. 予備調査 IEE

G. Director	T. Director	Officer

Summary of Draft Scoping for Grant Aid Project

Date 3 September, 2006

1. Title of the Cooperation Project and Name of the Project Proponent

1-1. Title of the Cooperation Project

The Project of Construction of Auki Urban Market Centre and Renovation of Auki Jetty to Generate Productive Sector Activities in Malaita Province

1-2. Name of the Project Proponent

Department of Infrastructure and development (DID), Malaita Provincial Government,

2. Categorization and its Reason

2-1. Categorization : B

2-2. Reason : Some environmental and social impacts (adverse impacts) are likely to have.

3. Outline of the Project and the Location (Population, Race, Economics, Education, Land use, Landownership, the Environment)

3-1. Outline of the Project

The project consists of two components including construction of the new Auki Market Complex and Renovation of the current Auki jetty.

3-2. Outline of the Location

3-2-1. Population (Source: Malaita Province Development Profile, August 2001, Rural Development Division, Ministry of Provincial Government and Rural Development)

The 1999 population census recorded 122,620 people on Malaita making it the most populous province within the Solomon Islands. According to the hearing from Malaita Provincial Government, estimated population is 149,000 (as of Aug. 2006) .

In 1986, the population of the Province was 80,032. The population average annual growth rate between 1986 and 1999 was 3.3 percent, higher than that of the country at 2.8 percent per annum.

The Malaita population represented 30.0 percent of the country total at the time of the 1999 census, up from 28.1 percent in 1986. There were 18,606 households in 1999, giving an average household size of 6.6, which is slightly higher than the country average of 6.3 persons per household.

Table 4 below provides a summary of population by broad age group and by gender. The table shows that Malaita Province, as with other provinces, has a very young population with 44.9 percent of the population less than 15 years of age. The impact of this is that the province has a very high dependency ratio, measured as the proportion of young and old to the total population,

of 48.8 percent. Thus 48.8 percent of the population is dependent on the remaining population for its economic needs. The data also shows that only a small proportion of the population lives beyond 65 years.

Table 1: Population by broad age group by sex

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
0 – 14	28,805	26,285	55,090	44.9%
15 – 34	19,102	21,238	40,340	32.9%
35 – 64	10,644	11,770	22,414	18.3%
65+	2,658	2,118	4,776	3.9%
Total province	61,209	61,411	122,620	100.0%

Source: 1999 Census, Census Office, Honiara

The population distribution per constituency from the 1999 census is shown in table 2. The most populated constituency is Central Kwara'ae, followed by, Lau/Mbaelelea, then West Kwara'ae, North Malaita and Small Malaita.

Thus the Central Region is the most populated area, accounting for 36.3 percent of the population. This includes Central and West Kwara'ae, Aoke/Langalanga and West Kwaio. This is followed by the Northern Region, which accounted for 27.2 percent of the population and includes North Malaita and Lau/Mbaelelea. Next is the Eastern Region, which has 22.8% of the population and includes East Malaita, Baegu/Asifola, East Kwaio and Fataleka. The Southern Region, which includes East and West Are Are and Small Malaita, has 18.7 percent of the population. The least populated region is the Malaita Outer Islands, which contained 1.7% of the total population of Malaita in 1999.

Table 2: Population by constituency by sex

	Male	Female	Total	Percent
North Malaita	5,615	5,856	11,471	9.4
Lau/Mbaelelea	7,297	7,185	14,482	11.8
Baegu/Asifola	2,702	2,823	5,525	4.5
Fataleka	3,759	3,707	7,466	6.0
West Kwara'ae	6,899	6,742	13,641	11.1
Central Kwara'ae	7,630	7,583	15,213	12.4
East Malaita	3,464	3,298	6,762	5.5
Aoke/Langalanga	3,086	3,034	6,120	5.0
East Kwaio	4,106	4,168	8,274	6.8
West Kwaio	4,315	4,289	8,604	7.0
East Areare	2,806	2,931	5,737	4.7
West Areare	3,028	2,999	6,027	4.9
Small Malaita	5,521	5,702	11,223	9.2

Malaita Outer Islands	981	1,094	2,075	1.7
Total Malaita	61,209	61,411	122,620	100.0%

Source: 1999 Census, Census Office, and Honiara.

3-2-2. Race

There are two ethnic groups living within the Malaita province: Melanesians and Polynesians. Melanesians occupy the mainland and Ndai Island, while the Polynesians occupy the two outlying atolls of Sikaiana and Ontong Java. The people of Malaita fall into three divisions, the bush people, the coastal strip dwellers, and the artificial island dwellers.

The bush people live in the forest, on the mountains and in the valleys, often in isolated hamlets with only two or three houses. These people are primarily engaged in subsistence agriculture based on slash and burn cultivation techniques. The coastal dwellers comprise the main population group. Although the coastal dwellers are also involved in subsistence agriculture like their neighbors in the bush, they are now turning to growing cash crops, raising cattle and are involved in other small primary and secondary industries.

The artificial island dwellers, known as saltwater people, live on small man-made islands along the western coast of Malaita. There are man-made islands in the Lau Langalanga and Are Lagoons. Their gardens and water supply are often on the mainland, with drinking water being collected in rainwater tanks. Fish is the major component of their diet.

3-2-3. Economics

Table 3 outlines the industry of occupation for those in paid work. The table shows that the largest industry in the province is agriculture with 22.4 percent of employees. Manufacturing (13.6 percent) and trade (13.1 percent) are also significant employers in the Province. The government sector accounts for approximately 1,900 employees with 5.4 percent of total paid employees working in government administration, 12.2 percent working in education, and 4.6 percent working in the health sector. Note that some of the education employees are employed by church organizations operating schools. The agriculture industry has a very even gender balance with 49.2 percent of employees being female. The only industry where female employment is higher than male employment is in private domestic help for households.

Table 3: Number of Employees by major industry group by gender

Industry	Male	Female	Total	%
Agriculture	975	946	1,921	22.4%
Forestry & logging	187	4	191	2.2%
Fishing	514	100	614	7.2%
Manufacturing	745	419	1,164	13.6%
Electricity & water supply	58	-	58	0.7%
Construction	592	11	603	7.0%

Wholesale/Retail trade	665	460	1,125	13.1%
Restaurants & hotels	28	10	38	0.4%
Transport & communications	402	17	419	4.9%
Finance & insurance	15	13	28	0.3%
Real estate, business services	57	3	60	0.7%
Government administration	416	46	462	5.4%
Education	729	320	1,049	12.2%
Health	198	197	395	4.6%
Other services	250	43	293	3.4%
Private households	31	116	147	1.7%
Total	5,863	2,704	8,567	100.0%

Source: 1999 Census, Census Office, Honiara

3-2-4. Education

Within the Malaita province there is 1 national secondary school, 3 provincial secondary schools, 23 community high schools, 140 primary schools, and 10 rural training centers. Data on school enrolment per category for the last five years are given in table 4. Note that data for secondary schools was not available. The data shows, that although school push outs are high there has been significant improvement over the last 5 years.

Table 4: School enrolment

	Primary enrolment	Primary push outs	Vocational RTCS
1996	21,227	52%	368
1997	21,643	63%	552
1998	22,043	47%	740
1999	22,467	42%	286
2000	22,956	39%	511

The National Secondary School is located at Su'u and is run by the South Sea Evangelical Church. The Provincial Secondary Schools are located at Rokera, Aligegeo, and Adaua. There are 10 Community High Schools in the Central Region, 3 in the East, 7 in the North, and 10 in the South.

3-2-5. Land use

The total land area of the province stands at 4,225 km². Of this total, only 536 km² is regarded as agricultural opportunity area. Most of the land is customary owned, although some land was purchased for use by early coconut plantations and church missions.

3-2-6. Landownership

It is difficult to classify land tenure of the province into different categories due to insufficient

data and information. However, it would be true to say that most of the land in Malaita is unregistered customary land belonging to tribes or clan. According to Malaita land tradition, individuals do not own land but have the right to use it. Land ownership is vested in the tribe, clan or extended family and is under the custody of the head of the unit.

A Customary Land Recording Office was established in Auki to oversee the registration of customary land. This should ease the acute land dispute problem emerging in the province.

3-2-7. Natural Environment

The Malaita Province consists of the main islands of Malaita and Maramasike together with the outlying island of Ndai and two atolls of Sikaiana and Ontong Java. Malaita is 190km long with a width ranging from 10 km at its narrowest to 30km at its widest part. It has a mountainous interior flanked by hills and narrow coastal terraces interspersed with swamps and valleys.

The total land area of the island is more than 4,200 square km. Sikaiana, sometimes called Steward Island, lies about 180km north east of Malaita and is made up of four low-lying atolls which are flat and created by an extinct volcano. Ontong Java, also known as Lord Howe Island, lies 350km northwest of Malaita. Ontong Java atoll has two large settlements, Luaniua and Pelau and a few smaller ones. There are more than 100 small raised coral islands in the shoe-shaped lagoon. The small long and narrow low-lying islands are made of raised coral debris. The total land area of Ontong Java is 12 square km within the 1400 square km lagoon. There is little fertile soil on these atolls.

3-2-8. Gender

Gender imbalance still exists in Solomon Islands, especially in the public positions. Within this Gender environment, women dominate market and retail activities.

4. Legal Framework of Environmental and Social Considerations (Law, Competent Agency, Projects subject to EIA, Procedures, Information Disclosure and Stakeholders participation)

4-1. Law (Policy)

- The Environmental Act, 1998
- Solomon Islands Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines, May 1996
- River Water Act, 1964
- Solomon Island Water Authority Act, 1992
- Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1978
- National Parks Act, 1954
- (MALAITA PROVINCE POLICY ON THE ENVIRONMENT, 2006)

4.2. Competent Agency

Department of Forests, environment and Conservation, Ministry of Natural resources

4-3. Projects subject to EIA

- Food industries including (a)fruit processing, bottling and canning, (b)brewing, malting and distillery works, (c)abattoirs, (d)other food processing requiring packaging.
- Iron and steel industries
- Non-metallic industries including (a)lime production, (b)brick and tile manufacture, (c)extraction of minerals and mining, (d)extraction of aggregates stones or shingles, (e)radio-active related industries, (f)manufacture of cement.
- Leather, paper, textile, and wood industries including (a)leather tanning and processing, (b) textile industry with dyeing facilities, (c)carpet industry with chemical dyeing, (d)manufacture of paper, pulp and other wood products.
- Fishing and marine product industry including logging operation, saw milling, all forms of timber processing and treatment.
- Chemical industries including (a)pesticide production and use, (b)pharmaceutical production, (c)fertilizer manufacture and use, (d)oil refineries.
- Tourism industries including (a)hotels, (b)golf courses, (c)recreational parks.

4-4. Procedures

The procedure of Environmental Impact assessment in Solomon is stipulated on “the Environmental Bill, 1998” and “Solomon Islands Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines, May 1996”. Under the regulation, public works sector including infrastructure development is stipulated as prescribed projects.

4-5. Information Disclosure

According to the Environmental Act, 1998 (NO.8 of 1998, PART 3, Section 28), public environmental reports and environmental impact statement are perusal to the public during normal working hours.

4-6. Stakeholders participation

According to the key strategic area of National Economic Reform, Recovery and Development Plan, 2003-2006, governance and good governance will be achieved through carrying out constitutional reform through extensive public consultation process to ascertain a federal government system most suitable to Solomon Islands.

5. Outline of Relevant agency and Institution which implement Project, EIA and so on

Department of Infrastructure and development (DID) and Malaita Provincial Government are implementing agencies of this project. Therefore, these two agencies have responsibility to carry out all the necessary procedures as are required in the Environmental Law, including submission of development application and EIA, if required.

6. Outline of the Project, Analysis of Alternatives

6-1. Outline of the Project

The project consists of the rehabilitation of current wharf (Auki jetty) for inter-island vessels, the construction of the Provincial market (vegetable and fish) with provision of the cold storage for fish products including ice making plant.

6-2. Analysis of Alternatives

6-2-1. Proposed Construction of Auki Urban Market Centre

Summary of Alternatives

Alternatives	Description
Proposed Project	Construction of the new Auki Urban Market Centre.
Alternative A	Improvement of the existing Auki Market.
Zero option (Present status)	No action. Continuous use of existing Auki Market.

6-2-2. Proposed Renovation of Auki Jetty

Summary of Alternatives

Alternatives	Description
Proposed Project	Renovation of Auki Jetty
Alternative A	Construction of new Auki Jetty.
Zero option (Present status)	No action. Continuous use of existing Auki Jetty.

7. Provisional Scoping (Adverse Impacts and Envisioned Mitigation Measures)

7-1. Adverse Impacts

7-1-1. Proposed Construction of Auki Urban Market Centre

The adverse impacts that may be caused by the project are as the following tables;

Table 5 Adverse Impacts (Proposed Construction of Auki Urban Market Centre)

Name of Cooperation Project		The Project of Construction of Auki Urban Market Centre and Renovation of Auki Jetty to Generate Productive Sector Activities in Malaita Province	
No.	Impacts	Rating	Brief Description
Social Environment: *Regarding the impacts on “Gender” and “Children’s Right”, might be related to all criteria of Social Environment.			
1	Involuntary Resettlement		No resettlement is required.
2	Local economy such as employment and livelihood, etc.		No adverse impact is expected.
3	Land use and utilization of local resources	B	Even the land is allocated to the MPG, public consultation on site meeting should be held in order to avoid misunderstanding between MPG and communities.
4	Social institutions such as social infrastructure and local decision-making institutions	B	Market is used for meeting place of persons those who have no jobs, especially at night. They may create social problem such as criminal and over drinking, etc.
5	Existing social infrastructures and services		No adverse impact is expected.
6	The poor, indigenous and ethnic people		No adverse impact is expected.

7	Misdistribution of benefit and damage		No adverse impact is expected.
8	Cultural heritage		No adverse impact is expected.
9	Local conflict of interests	B	Some problem among sellers may arise such as dominant of selling space.
10	Water Usage or Water Rights and Rights of Common	B	At present, water pressure is not enough. If more water is allocated to proposed market, residence of town may suffer from low water pressure.
11	Sanitation	B	Without proper rubbish collection management and toilet facilities, hygienically condition becomes worse.
12	Hazards (Risk) Disaster, Infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS	C	Natural Disaster such as cyclone.
Natural Environment			
13	Topography and Geographical features		No adverse impact is expected.
14	Soil Erosion		No adverse impact is expected.
15	Groundwater	C	No data is available.
16	Hydrological Situation		No adverse impact is expected.
17	Coastal Zone (Mangroves, Coral reefs, Tidal flats, etc.)	C	Tidal between high tide and low tide likely to be more than 1 meter.
18	Flora, Fauna and Biodiversity	C	Existing data on fauna and flora is not available.
19	Meteorology		No adverse impact is expected.
20	Landscape	B	Since the land of proposed market is used for football ground. Therefore landscape is changed.
21	Global Warming		No adverse impact is expected.
Pollution			
22	Air Pollution		No adverse impact is expected.
23	Water Pollution	B	Without proper toilet facilities, sea water is contaminated by fecal matter and fecal coliform group.
24	Soil Contamination	C	Possible soil contamination from construction equipment.
25	Waste	B	Without proper rubbish collection management including Auki rubbish dump site, hygienically condition of the proposed market remain unhealthy.
26	Noise and Vibration	C	During construction phase, possible noise from construction equipment.
27	Ground Subsidence	C	No data is available.
28	Offensive Odor	C	
29	Bottom sediment	C	
30	Accidents	B	Traffic accident may occur in the course of construction phase.

Rating:

A: Serious impact is expected.

B: Some impact is expected.

C: Extent of impact is unknown (Examination is needed. Impacts may become clear as study progresses.)

No Mark: No impact is expected. IEE/EIA is not necessary.

7-1-2. Proposed Renovation of Auki Jetty

The adverse impacts that may be caused by the project are as the following tables;

Table 6 Adverse Impacts (Proposed Renovation of Auki Jetty)

Name of Cooperation Project		The Project of Construction of Auki Urban Market Centre and Renovation of Auki Jetty to Generate Productive Sector Activities in Malaita Province	
No.	Impacts	Rating	Brief Description
Social Environment: *Regarding the impacts on “Gender” and “Children’s Right”, might be related to all criteria of Social Environment.			
1	Involuntary Resettlement		No resettlement is required.
2	Local economy such as employment and livelihood, etc.		No adverse impact is expected.
3	Land use and utilization of local resources	C	Even the land is allocated to the MPG, public consultation on site meeting should be held in order to avoid misunderstanding between MPG and communities.
4	Social institutions such as social infrastructure and local decision-making institutions		No adverse impact is expected.
5	Existing social infrastructures and services		No adverse impact is expected.
6	The poor, indigenous and ethnic people		No adverse impact is expected.
7	Misdistribution of benefit and damage	C	There are some possibilities of this kind of impact.
8	Cultural heritage		No adverse impact is expected.
9	Local conflict of interests	B	Some problem among boat operators may arise during and after Renovation of Auki Jetty for their boat operation.
10	Water Usage or Water Rights and Rights of Common	B	There is some customary land at water front side near existing Auki Jetty. Even the land owner have no objection on renovation of Auki Jetty, close cooperation is required between MPG and landowners to avoid misunderstanding.
11	Sanitation	B	Without proper usage of toilet among workers related to renovation work during work operation, hygienically condition surround becomes worse.
12	Hazards (Risk) Disaster, Infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS	C	Natural Disaster such as cyclone.
Natural Environment			
13	Topography and Geographical features	B	Topographic feature may be changed subject to the contents of renovation work.
14	Soil Erosion	B	Soil erosion may happen in the course of the renovation work.
15	Groundwater		No adverse impact is expected.
16	Hydrological Situation		No adverse impact is expected.
17	Coastal Zone (Mangroves, Coral reefs, Tidal flats, etc.)	B	According to hearing, these area used be covered by mangrove. Sea-weed bed is likely to present.
18	Flora, Fauna and Biodiversity	C	Existing data on fauna and flora is not available.
19	Meteorology		No adverse impact is expected.
20	Landscape	B	Since the existing jetty is harmonized with existing view of Auki
21	Global Warming		No adverse impact is expected.
Pollution			
22	Air Pollution	B	During renovation phase, heavy machinery is operated.
23	Water Pollution	B	Without proper toilet facilities, sea water is

			contaminated by fecal matter and fecal coli form group by workers.
24	Soil Contamination	B	During renovation phase, heavy machinery is operated.
25	Waste	B	Without proper awareness program to the workers in the course of renovation phase, rubbish may be scattered.
26	Noise and Vibration	B	During renovation phase, heavy machinery is operated.
27	Ground Subsidence		No adverse impact is expected.
28	Offensive Odor	C	Possible offensive odor from construction equipment.
29	Bottom sediment	B	During renovation phase, bottom sediment is generated by heavy machinery.
30	Accidents	B	Traffic accident may occur in the course of renovation phase.

Rating:

A: Serious impact is expected.

B: Some impact is expected.

C: Extent of impact is unknown (Examination is needed. Impacts may become clear as study progresses.)

No Mark: No impact is expected. IEE/EIA is not necessary.

7.2. Envisioned Scoping Matrix

7-2-1. Proposed Construction of Auki Urban Market Centre

The envisioned scoping matrix shows in the following table;

Table 7 Envisioned Scoping Matrix (Proposed Construction of Auki Urban Market Centre)

Name of Cooperation Project		The Project of Construction of Auki Urban Market Centre and Renovation of Auki Jetty to Generate Productive Sector Activities in Malaita Province												
No.	Likely Impacts	Overall Rating	Planning Phase		Construction Phase					Operation Phase				
			Land acquisition	Change of fishing zones, Land use, Restriction of activities	Reclamation of coastlines	Deforestation in coastlines	Alteration to ground by cut land, filling, drilling, etc.	Construction of Market facilities	Operation of Construction Equipment and Vehicles	Drainage	Sailing/ Arrival & Departure of small boats	Operation of Market Facilities	Increase of Traffic Volume	Appearance/ Occupancy of Building Structure
Social Environment * The impacts on "Gender" and "Children's Right" might be related to all criteria of Social Environment.	1	Involuntary Resettlement												
	2	Local economy such as employment and livelihood, etc.												
	3	Land use and utilization of local resources												
	4	Social institutions such as social infrastructure and local decision-making institutions	B								B			
	5	Existing social infrastructures and services												
	6	The poor, indigenous and ethnic people												
	7	Misdistribution of benefit and damage												
	8	Cultural heritage												
	9	Local conflict of interests	B								B			
	10	Water Usage or Water Rights and Rights of Common	B						B		B			
	11	Sanitation	B						B		B			
	12	Hazards (Risk) Infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS	C						C		C			
Natural Environment	13	Topography and Geographical features												
	14	Soil Erosion	C						C		C			
	15	Groundwater												
	16	Hydrological Situation												
	17	Coastal Zone	C						C	C		C		
	18	Flora, Fauna and Biodiversity	C						C	C				
	19	Meteorology												
	20	Landscape	B										B	
	21	Global Warming												
22	Air Pollution													

	23	Water Pollution	B						B	B			B		
	24	Soil Contamination	C							C					
	25	Waste	B						B	B			B		
	26	Noise and Vibration	C							C					
	27	Ground Subsidence	C							C					
	28	Offensive Odor	C						C	C			C		
	29	Bottom sediment	C							C					
	30	Accidents	B							B			B		

Rating:

A: Serious impact is expected.

B: Some impact is expected.

C: Extent of impact is unknown (Examination is needed. Impacts may become clear as study progresses)

No mark: No impact is expected. IEE/EIA is not necessary.

7-2-2. Proposed Renovation of Auki Jetty

The envisioned scoping matrix shows in the following table;

Table 8 Envisioned Scoping Matrix (Proposed Renovation of Auki Jetty)

Name of Cooperation Project		The Project of Construction of Auki Urban Market Centre and Renovation of Auki Jetty to Generate Productive Sector Activities in Malaita Province													
No.	Likely Impacts	Overall Rating	Planning Phase		Construction(Renovation) Phase						Operation Phase				
			Land acquisition	Change of fishing zones, Land use, Restriction of activities	Reclamation of coastlines	Deforestation in coastlines	Alteration to ground by cut land, filling, drilling, etc.	Construction of Moorings, Seawalls, Water facilities, etc.	Operation of Construction Equipment and Vehicles	Drainage	Sailing/ Arrival & Departure of Ship	Operation of Port Facilities	Increase of Traffic Volume	Appearance/ Occupancy of Jetty	
		C		C									C	C	
		C							C				C		
		B											B		
		B	B												
		B							B						
		C							C						

		HIV/AIDS													
Natural Environment	13	Topography and Geographical features	B					B							
	14	Soil Erosion	B					B							
	15	Groundwater													
	16	Hydrological Situation													
	17	Coastal Zone	B					B							
	18	Flora, Fauna and Biodiversity	C					C							
	19	Meteorology													
	20	Landscape	B												B
	21	Global Warming													
Pollution	22	Air Pollution	B							B					
	23	Water Pollution	B							B					
	24	Soil Contamination	B							B					
	25	Waste	B					B	B						
	26	Noise and Vibration	B							B					
	27	Ground Subsidence													
	28	Offensive Odor	C							C					
	29	Bottom sediment	B							B					
	30	Accidents	B						B	B					

Rating:

A: Serious impact is expected.

B: Some impact is expected.

C: Extent of impact is unknown (Examination is needed. Impacts may become clear as study progresses)

No mark: No impact is expected. IEE/EIA is not necessary.

7-3. Envisioned Mitigation Measures

7-3-1. Proposed Construction of Auki Urban Market Centre

The envisioned mitigation measures for the impacts show in the following table;

Table 9 Envisioned Mitigation Measures (Proposed Construction of Auki Urban Market Centre)

Name of Cooperation Project		The Project of Construction of Auki Urban Market Centre and Renovation of Auki Jetty to Generate Productive Sector Activities in Malaita Province		
Likely Impacts	Rating	Impact severity (e.g. magnitude, area extent, duration, frequency, reversibility, likelihood of occurrence)	Methods used to predict	Assumed mitigation measures
Land use and utilization of local resources	B	Even the land is allocated to the MPG, public consultation on site meeting should be held in order to avoid misunderstanding between MPG and communities.	Collection of the information. Hearing from the inhabitants and communities.	Public consultation on site meeting should be held in order to avoid misunderstanding between MPG and communities
Social institutions such as social infrastructure and local decision-making institutions	B	Market is used for meeting place of persons those who have no jobs, especially at night. They may create social problem such as criminal and over drinking, etc.	Collection of the information. Hearing from the inhabitants.	Proper design of the market facilities such as fencing and outdoor lighting.

Local conflict of interests	B	Some problem among sellers may arise such as dominant of selling space.	Collection of the information. Hearing from the sellers.	Proper management plan needs to be prepared by MPG based on public consultation meeting.
Water Usage or Water Rights and Rights of Common	B	At present, water pressure is not enough. If more water is allocated to proposed market, residence of town may suffer from low water pressure.	Collection and analyze of data and information.	Proper water allocation plan needs to be prepared by MPG and concerned authority such as SIWA.
Sanitation	B	Without proper usage of toilet among workers related to renovation work during work operation, hygienically condition surround becomes worse.	Collection and analyze of data and information.	Proper awareness program needs to be prepared by construction contractor to workers.
Landscape	B	Since the land of proposed market is used for football ground. Therefore landscape is changed.	Collection of the information. Hearing from market users.	Proper design of the new market house needs to be prepared to harmonize with surroundings.
Water Pollution	B	Without proper toilet facilities, sea water is contaminated by fecal matter and fecal coli form group.	Collection and analyze of data and information.	Proper toilet facility with wastewater treatment needs to be prepared.
Waste	B	Without proper rubbish collection management including Auki rubbish dump site, hygienically condition of the proposed market remain unhealthy.	Collection and analyze of data and information.	Proper rubbish collection system and management need to be done by MPG.
Accidents	B	Traffic accident may occur in the course of construction phase.	Collection and analyze of data and information.	To study appropriate countermeasure to avoid traffic accident between construction machines and residence and children go to school.
Hazards (Risk) Disaster, Infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS	C	Natural Disaster such as cyclone.	Collection and analyze of data, information and past experience of disaster.	Proper construction schedule control is required.
Groundwater	C	No data is available.	Information. Collection.	Proper design of the new market house needs to be prepared.
Coastal Zone	C	Tidal between high tide and low tide likely to be more than 1 meter.	Collection and analyze of data and information. Hearing from fishermen.	Proper construction method needs to be developed.
Flora, Fauna and Biodiversity	C	Existing data on fauna and flora is not available. It is to be determined in the course of the basic design study.	Collection and analyze of data and information. Hearing from fishermen.	Proper construction method needs to be developed.

Soil Contamination	C	Possible soil contamination from construction equipment. It is to be determined in the basic design study.	Information. Collection.	Vehicles and construction equipment are to be regularly maintained in order to avoid soil contamination.
Noise and Vibration	C	During construction phase, possible noise from construction equipment. It is to be determined in the basic design study.	To predict ambient noise level based on the number of construction equipment at construction phase.	Lower noise construction equipments need to be operated. No construction work at night time.
Ground Subsidence	C	No data is available.	Information. Collection.	Proper construction method needs to be developed.
Offensive Odor	C	Possible offensive odor from construction equipment. It is to be determined in the basic design study.	Collection and analyze of data and information	Vehicles and construction equipment are to be regularly maintained in order to minimize emissions and offensive odor.
Bottom sediment	C	No data is available.	Information. Collection.	Proper construction method needs to be developed.

Note: Rating Criteria:

A: Serious impact is expected.

B: Some impact is expected.

C: Extent of impact is unknown (Examination is needed. Impacts may become clear as study progresses).

7-3-2. Proposed Renovation of Auki Jetty

The envisioned mitigation measures for the impacts show in the following table;

Table 10 Envisioned Mitigation Measures (Proposed Renovation of Auki Jetty)

Name of Cooperation Project		The Project of Construction of Auki Urban Market Centre and Renovation of Auki Jetty to Generate Productive Sector Activities in Malaita Province		
Likely Impacts	Rating	Impact severity (e.g. magnitude, area extent, duration, frequency, reversibility, likelihood of occurrence)	Methods used to predict	Assumed mitigation measures
Local conflict of interests	B	Some problem among boat operators may arise during and after Renovation of Auki Jetty for their boat operation.	Collection of the information. Hearing from the boat operators.	Proper management plan and boat operation plan need to be prepared during and after Renovation of Auki Jetty .
Water Usage or Water Rights and Rights of Common	B	There is some customary land at water front side near existing Auki Jetty. Even the land owner have no objection on renovation of Auki Jetty, close cooperation is required between MPG and landowners to avoid	Collection of the information.	Regular Information disclosure from MPG to land owners needs to be done. Regular consultation meeting is recommended among MPG and

		misunderstanding.		land owners.
Sanitation	B	Without proper usage of toilet among workers related to renovation work during work operation, hygienically condition surround becomes worse.	Collection and analyze of data and information	Proper awareness program needs to be prepared by construction contractor to workers.
Topography and Geographical features	B	Topographic feature may be changed subject to the contents of renovation work.	Collection of boring sample.	Proper construction method needs to be adopted.
Soil Erosion	B	Soil erosion may happen in the course of the renovation work.	Collection and analyze of data and information	Proper construction method needs to be adopted.
Coastal Zone	B	According to hearing, these area used be covered by mangrove. Sea-weed bed is likely to present.	Collection of information from senior person.	Proper construction method needs to be adopted.
Landscape	B	Since the existing jetty is harmonized with existing view of Auki.	Collection and analyze of data and information	Appropriate design is needed to harmonize with surroundings.
Air Pollution	B	During renovation phase, heavy machinery is operated.	To predict generation of dust/smoke emissions based on the number of heavy construction equipment at construction phase.	Proper maintenance of construction equipment to reduce pollutants
Water Pollution	B	Without proper toilet facilities, sea water is contaminated by fecal matter and fecal coli form group by workers.	To predict extent of water pollution based on present condition.	Proper construction method needs to be developed.
Soil Contamination	B	During renovation phase, heavy machinery is operated.	Collection and analyze of data and information	Proper maintenance of construction equipment to reduce pollutants.
Waste	B	Without proper awareness program to the workers in the course of renovation phase, rubbish may be scattered.	Collection and analyze of data and information	Proper working plan is required to achieve zero emission.
Noise and Vibration	B	During renovation phase, heavy machinery is operated.	To predict ambient noise level based on the number of heavy construction equipment at construction phase.	Lower noise construction equipments need to be operated. No construction work at night time.
Bottom sediment	B	During renovation phase, bottom sediment is generated by heavy machinery.	Collection and analyze of data and information	Proper construction method needs to be developed.
Accidents	B	Traffic accident may occur in the course of renovation phase.	Collection and analyze of data and information	To study appropriate countermeasure to avoid accident among construction

				heavy machine, users of jetty and boats. Proper information dissemination during construction phase. Workers of traffic control need to be assigned during construction.
Land use and utilization of local resources	C	There are some possibilities of this kind of impact. It is to be determined in the course of the basic design study.	Collection and analyze of data and information. Consultation with the communities.	To propose proper mitigation measures based on the analysis of the study.
Misdistribution of benefit and damage	C	There are some possibilities of this kind of impact. It is to be determined in the course of the basic design study.	Collection and analyze of data and information. Consultation with the communities.	To propose proper mitigation measures based on the analysis of the study.
Hazards (Risk) Disaster, Infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS	C	Natural Disaster such as cyclone.	Collection and analyze of data, information and past experience of disaster.	Proper construction schedule control is required.
Flora, Fauna and Biodiversity	C	Existing data on fauna and flora is not available. It is to be determined in the course of the basic design study.	Collection and analyze of data and information. Hearing from fishermen.	Proper construction method needs to be developed.
Offensive Odor	C	Possible offensive odor from heavy construction equipment. It is to be determined in the basic design study.	Collection and analyze of data and information	Vehicles and construction equipment are to be regularly maintained in order to minimize emissions and offensive odor.

Note: Rating Criteria:

A: Serious impact is expected.

B: Some impact is expected.

C: Extent of impact is unknown (Examination is needed. Impacts may become clear as study progresses).

8. Public Consultation

Public Consultative Meeting was held in three communities. These communities are Busurata, Ambu and Kilusakwalo. Numbers of participants are 32, 68 and 57, respectively. They all showed positive opinions to the new market plan. Social acceptability is very high. Minutes of the meetings are referred to the separate volume.

-end-

12. パブリックコンサルテーションミーティングのミニッツ

**MINUTES OF AUKI NEW MARKET PUBLIC CONSULTATIVE MEETING AT
BUSURATA COMMUNITY**

DATE: 23rd August 2006
TIME: 11:00 AM
VENUE: Busurata Primary School

Attendance

Malaita Provincial officials and JICA official

1. Honorable Premier Rueben Moli
2. JICA Consulting Engineer - Mr. Hiroyuki Doi
2. Minister of Planning – Hon. Edwin Suibaea
3. Minister of Environment and Conservation – Hon. Silas Tony
4. Senior Planning Officer – Mr. Roy Mae

Community

1. Village Chief
2. Village Pastor
3. Head Master
4. Community members

OPENING PRAYER: John Justus

INTRODUCTION: Honorable Premier Rueben Moli

Thank all the Busurata community members who are present at the meeting. Introduce members of the delegation and JICA official. Explain the purpose of the meeting: JICA is interested in funding the Auki new market. But they need to get the public to express their views regarding the new market to make sure that it is in the best interest of the public and not a political one. Need to know whether they need a new market or not. Then he invites members of the community to give their views.

1st Speaker (male)

Thanks the delegation for coming. Says that there is a need for a new market. The old market is muddy and wet and also has no roof. It is unhygienic and therefore can cause sicknesses. Therefore, there is a need for a new market. He is happy with the project and thank the delegation. The project would benefit the whole province, he says.

2nd Speaker (Male)

Malaita has big population and Central Kwara'ae alone has about 20,000 people, therefore, a new market should be built to cater for this increasing population.

3rd Speaker (Female)

In the existing market, there is no protection from sun and rain. Thus we need a new market which can protect and shelter us.

4th Speaker (Female)

After selling our market produce under the sun, rain and on the mud, we usually get sick.

5th Speaker (Female)

There is not enough space to display our market produce; therefore, we have to put them on muddy ground. It makes the place look like a pigpen.

6th Speaker (Chief)

We, people from the interior supply the main market. We need a proper market building to sell market produce in order to satisfy our needs. In addition, the market is the only place where we can sell our goods and get an income. We need a new market, I speak on behalf of my people.

7th Speaker (Female)

The current market is unhygienic for both sellers and buyers. Vendors have to sell their goods on the mud under the sun and rain and they usually get sick. Customers buy produce, which are displayed on the mud, and they get sick as a result. In addition, there are no seats where market sellers can sit on while selling their produce. We have to stand on the dirty, wet and muddy ground.

8th Speaker (Male)

No body should oppose the new market. Everybody would benefit from it.

9th Speaker (Male)

The market is the main place to sell and buy produce and it would benefit the whole of Malaita. But the current market is not suitable for human beings to sell their produce. Roads should be improved to transport market produce to the market

10th Speaker (Male)

We need good roads to transport market produce. In 2004, we usually carry market produce on our shoulders to the market when the road is bad. If we have good roads and markets, it would be very good.

Premier

Road problems are currently addressed at the moment. CSP and Kitano are currently repairing roads in the province.

11th Speaker

How soon will the market project take place?

JICA Official – Mr Doi

Very long process. We have to let the tax payers in Japan to know about it.

Premier

The Project is very big, therefore, we have to apply to the National government. It's more than what the grassroots can afford. The process is as follows;

Malaita Province → Ministry of Infrastructure and Development → S.I.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs → Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs →
Another Document → What to do → sent consultants to S.I. → Report
Back → Japan → Design team → Tenders to contract → Building

Premier: Thank everyone for coming.

JICA Official – Mr Doi

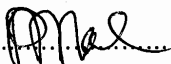
Says he is happy with the meeting. Thank everybody for coming.

CONCLUSION: Everybody agrees that there is a need for the new market.

CLOSING PRAYER: Community Rep. (Female)

CLOSING TIME: 12:00 PM

Prepared by Roy Mae, Senior Planning Officer, Malaita Province

Signature:.......... Date:22/08/06.....

PARTICIPANTS LIST

Place: Busurata, Ward 29

Date: Aug. 23, 2006

No.	Full Name	Position
1.	Faustus Patai Lani	Church Pastor
2.	Robinson Kwanaa	church elder
3.	Robert Birai	Farmer
4.	Mrs Sarah Sogofee	Farmer
5.	John Justice	church pastor
6.	John TUA NATA	Farmer
7.	Silas Sici	Farmer
8.	EWALY LONTE	Farmer Farmer
9.	FATSON MAE	Farmer
10.	Joshua Mae	Farmer
11.	Mrs ANA TUA	Farmer
12.	Wilson Nando	Farmer
13.	Clyde Mae	Farmer
14.	Siliota	Farmer
15.	Jenet Takani	Farmer
16.	Mrs Marolice Mien	Farmer
17.	Mr SIMAENA TAPKA	Farmer
18.	Ilene A LANSAN	Farmer
19.	Rose Rausy	Farmer

20.	My Olive Naden	Farmer
21.	Stephen Salotau	Chief of Community
22.	Albert Maeluka	Teacher Buzumata School
23.	Andrew Kwasi	Farmer / Carpenter
24.	Ms Maueia Lionli	Farmer / House Wife
25.	Naden Fonkosa	Farmer
26.	Diana Kena	Farmer
27.	Philip Siarou	Farmer
28.	Siani (Mrs)	Farmer
29.	Allen Maelau	Farmer
30.	Sanson Kivavai	Farmer
31.	Geoffrey Kivavai	Farmer
32.	Nylice Sanson	Farmer
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**MINUTES OF AUKI NEW MARKET PUBLIC CONSULTATIVE MEETING AT
AMBU COMMUNITY**

DATE: 24th August 2006
TIME: 9:20 AM
VENUE: Community meeting House

Attendance

Malaita Provincial officials and JICA official

1. Honorable Premier Rueben Moli
2. JICA Consulting Engineer - Mr. Hiroyuki Doi
2. Minister of Planning – Hon. Edwin Suibaea
3. Senior Planning Officer – Mr. Roy Mae

Community

1. Village Chief
2. Village Pastor
3. Community members

OPENING PRAYER: Village Elder

INTRODUCTION: Honorable Premier Rueben Moli

Greeted and thanked all community members for attending. Introduce members of the delegation and JICA official. Explain the purpose of the meeting: JICA official is here to find more about the new Auki market project because they are interested in funding it. They need to consult with the people to reflect the public opinion. This is to ensure that the project is not politically motivated but it is in the interest of the public. There are a lot of needs like roads, schools, water supply, etc but today's meeting is about the new market. Talked about different levels of funding and the JICA study team. Then he invites members of the community to give their views regarding the new market.

JICA Official – Mr. Doi

Thank everybody for coming. Says he want to hear the voice of the people. What they think about the new market.

1st Speaker (female)

Happy with the delegation for coming. We want the new market because it is the only place we can get an income from. It will be closer to us and we can produce something to sell. We have big families and need money to support them.

2nd Speaker (female)

We, especially, women do not want the old market because it has roof to protect us from the sun and rain, do not have enough tables and you have

stand while selling your goods. We would be happy with the new market if it has good places to sell our goods.

3rd Speaker (Female)

The current market does not have enough space and no toilet facilities. This is unhealthy because people dump their waste nearby.

4th Speaker (Male) Question

Where is the location of the new market?

Premier - Mr. Moli replies

Seaside area of the old Auki football field. The inland area has been allocated to private buyers during the Ethnic tension.

Same Speaker (M.W.) Question

Does the new market have an access area for fishermen?

Premier Mr. Moli replies

Engineers from JICA will be looking at that. They either dredge a passage to the area or use trawellers.

Same speaker (M.W.) Question

Do you consider using the river mouth for that purpose?

Premier – Mr.Moli replies

The area is enclosed by private land areas.

6th Same speaker (M.W.)

The new market location is near Ambu male toilet, therefore, it would pollute the market. Should provide toilet sanitation project to solve this problem. The current market has caused social and economic problems to Liisana/Molou community. The same can happen to Ambu community.

Premier – Mr. Moli replies

This is something the provincial administration and village community should work together on.

Same Speaker (M.W)

There should be side projects to make the new market project work.

1. Social problems- such as people may go after our females
2. Health Problem – there is risk of pollution caused by toilets
3. Land Problem – we prefer the province to develop the sea front area for public use rather than for Mr. Sawani to develop it.
4. Recognition and privilege – our land has been used for the market, therefore, we prefer you give us some recognition and privileges.

Premier - Mr. Moli Replies

When we inherit the government, the land allocation in Auki is in a mess. It is a big job to clear that. We cannot dwell on that we have to move on. We are testing a land model in East Fataleka. We also are drawing a strategic plan

for Malaita and are informing communities around Malaita about it. It is good that the engineer will see the men's public toilet today. If the problem is identified, another donor may take it up.

Same Speaker (M.W.)

Suggest that Grassroot might fund the toilet sanitation project.

Premier – Mr. Moli

Says it is the main idea. Community should start the process of the project.

7th Speaker (Male)

Everybody wants a new market. The old market is like a toilet. This is the failure of the government. Thank Mr. Doi and Premier Moli for the new market. One important thing is Security. This is because people of Kwara'ae and Tobaita always spoils things. The new market should be fenced to avoid this problem.

8th Speaker (Male)

The market rubbish is usually not disposed off very quickly, thus, it creates a breeding ground for flies and worms. The province should also find a new rubbish dumpsite. There should be a hygienic place to display fish and fresh clean water to wash the fish. At the moment fishermen are using the seawater which is polluted with drain water and human waste to wash the fish. This can cause diseases. There should be security lights around the market during nights to discourage silly people from excreting their waste nearby.

9th Speaker

Do the province prefer the new site to the existing one?

Premier – Mr. Moli

Yes, we prefer the new site because the old one is small and is crowded ships and cargoes. These might cause accidents.

10th Speaker (Male)

Betelnut and Smoke sellers should be separated from general market sellers.

Premier Mr. Moli

New arrangements and rules will apply to the new market. At the moment we do not have the resources to do that in the current market.

12th Speaker (Male)

The new market cannot happen today. Government do not have the money to renovate the existing market. But there is some people collecting fees of \$1.00 in the current market. Why not use the money to renovate the old market.

Premier – Mr. Moli

We will take note of that.

13th Speaker (Male)

Betel and smoke sellers should not be allowed in the new market Put this as a rule in the new market.

14th Speaker (Male)

There should be a special place or stage in the new market where preaching and other activities can take place. This is to avoid people pushing against each other and disturbing others as what is happening in the current market.

15th Speaker (Male)

A public address sound system should be provided in the new market where public announcements and preaching activities can be made.

16th Speaker (Male)

Is the new market safe for us? Consider the side effects. There would be social problems, health problems (pollution), youth problems etc.

Premier – Mr. Moli

Thank you for your concerns.

17th Speaker

Use local contractors to build the new market. JICA can bring in the engineers, designers and supervisors. But the actual building should be done local contractors. This is to ensure the money remains in Solomon Islands.

18th Speaker

We should be careful and strict with such properties such as the new market. There are some people in our communities who are careless with such properties. For example, they damage toilets, tanks, stools etc. This people should be punished. People consuming alcohol (i.e. kwaso) should not be allowed in the market.

Premier – Mr. Moli

In Fomamanu market, they usually have very strict security checks.

Premier - Mr. Moli


Thank everyone for their important comments and for coming.

CLOSING PRAYER: Community Rep. (Female)

CLOSING TIME: 10:30 AM

Delegation visits Ambu community sea front area and Ambu male public toilet area.

Prepared by Roy Mae, Senior Planning Officer, Malaita Province

Signature:  Date: 24/08/06

PARTICIPANTS LIST

Place: Ambu, Ward 1

Date: Aug. 24, 2006

No.	Mr/Mrs Full Name	Position eg. Fishermen/Farmer/Officer etc
1.	Pastor Clement Koti	Chief Elder
2.	Laban Labu	Abutolo Chief
3.	Daniel Willie	Carpenter
4.	Matthew wale	Business Man
5.	Alfred Marama	Self employed
6.	J. Ulufalu	"
7.	Henry M / Bella	Self employed / Nurse
8.	J. Tona	Self employed
9.	Rhoda M W	"
10.	Rii Dick	"
11.	Ruth A M	"
12.	Douglas Mete	"
13.	Collin (youth)	"
14.	Joy Peke	"
15.	Sam Ole	"
16.	Mani B	"
17.	Wale Saeni / Abua	P.C
18.	Kokoti	Self employed
19.	Betty .R.	"

20.	J. Konai	Self employed
21.	Aianisia	"
22.	Jack (youth)	"
23.	Sam Alia	Self employed / carpenter
24.	B. Sukulu	Zarephot chief / carpenter
25.	J. Maniselea	Self employed
26.	Soe Paul	"
27.	Batana D	"
28.	Rose	"
29.	J. Tau. Ramo	"
30.	H. Okaeburi	Nurse
31.	A. Anna	Self employed
32.	Kokoi	"
33.	Philip Sam. A.	"
34.	Z. Solo	"
35.	Junior oli (youth)	"
36.	Oeta Lawrence	"
37.	Mathew (youth)	"
38.	Joana V. Lulu	"
39.	Wale Bensi	"
40.	Sare. D.	"
41.	Kaoni	"

42.	M. Dndu	
43.	Cathy J.	
44.	Whitlam Saeni	Bahai
45.	Roselyn S.	
46.	A. Maepesa	
47.	Cestaba	Self employment
48.	Din wale	"
49.	Pelra (youths)	"
50.	Z. Misimaha	Self employment
51.	D. Ofasi	"
52.	Matthew J Rack	"
53.	Mamari Oli	"
54.	Rose Celi	Nurse
55.	Maesiu Luitolo	Self employed
56.	Anutale Alick	"
57.	Emily Kofi	"
58.	Godfrey W (youth)	"
59.	Betty J.	"
60.	Wildman (youth)	"
61.	Namuel wale	"
62.	Heisa P.	"
63.	Mary Peko	P.C

64.	Ben Sukulu Jr.	Youth
65.	Fanai U	Youth
66.	Ken K	
67.	David Mone Jr.	Youth
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**MINUTES OF AUKI NEW MARKET PUBLIC CONSULTATIVE MEETING AT
KILUSAKWALO COMMUNITY**

DATE: 25th August 2006
TIME: 9:00 AM
VENUE: Kilusakwalo Community Meeting House

Attendance

Malaita Provincial officials and JICA official

1. Honorable Premier Rueben Moli
2. JICA Consulting Engineer - Mr. Hiroyuki Doi
3. JICA Market Planner – Mr. Kishimoto
4. Minister of Planning – Hon. Edwin Suibaea
5. Senior Planning Officer – Mr. Roy Mae

Community

1. Village Chief
2. Village Pastor
3. Community members

OPENING PRAYER: Allan Taki – Senior Community member

INTRODUCTION: Honorable Premier Rueben Moli

Greeting and thanking community members for coming. Introducing members of Delegation. Explains JICA officials are here to hear what the people think about the new Auki Market. This is to ensure that the project is in the best interest of the public and not political one. The main Agenda of the meeting is the Auki new market. Explains to community that the market project costs more 1million dollars, therefore, Grassroots cannot fund it. The application has go to the Japanese Government and it is a long process. The application was sent to the department of infrastructure, which sent it the Japanese Government. The Japanese Government then sent this research team here. This team will report its findings to its government. After that a design team will come down and the tender for the building will be open for contractors. When a contractor is chosen, the building phase will start. It takes 4 to 5 years. There are also some problems regarding the land in which the market will be built. Some of it is sold during the ethnic tension. After giving the background information, the premier invites members of the community to give their views regarding the new market.

JICA Official – Mr. Doi

Says; we are here to study and get information about the new market. We want to hear from your voice. What you think and feel about the new market?

1st Speaker (male)

Happy with the delegation for coming. We really want the new market. The Auki market serves people from Kwale (South) to Boboitolo (West). That is where people get their main income, especially those who do not have an employment. Only a few people benefit from the land allocation in Auki but a lot of people would benefit from market project. Therefore, we must have it. There is a very high rate of unemployment in the rural areas and the market is the only place where people can get an income to buy their basic needs such sugar, salt, rice kerosene etc. If the market project is implemented, it would be able to feed the people of the future Bina and Aluta Basin projects. We really want the market because it would be our pride and the government must recognize it as a top priority.

2nd Speaker (Male)

As the first speaker has said, we really need the new market and we are looking forward to it. The earlier, the better. We are subsistence farmers and we sell our surpluses in the market for an income.

3rd Speaker (Male)

I would like to contribute to place my support for the new market. My view on the present market is that it is inhuman. It has no shelter from the rain and no toilet facilities for disposal of human waste.

4th Speaker (Male)

I am looking forward for the new market. We need a market, which has good shelter form the sun and rain. We are looking forward for corporation between JICA and the province.

5th Speaker (Male)

I went to Honiara last month and saw the Honiara main market. It was a good market and I wish Auki had a good market. Everyone in Auki wants a good market, especially women. The new market must be given top priority.

6th Speaker (Female)

It is obvious to all of us that the current market is not good. It has no shelter from rain, no seats and very dirty. It looks bad for Malaita Province. We, women, want a new market.

7th Speaker (Female)

We all have the same thing to say. We need a need market. The current one is not good. We usually get sick for standing in the market during rainy days. Our

produce is usually displayed on the muddy ground. When it rains, the mud splashes on the produce. This makes them look dirty and no one wants to buy them. Some place such as Fomamanu, they have clean markets. Mr. Premier, we really need to have a new market quickly.

Minister – Mr. Suibaea

We will have 4 markets in our 4 regions. One in the north (Malu'u), one in the East (Fomamanu), one in the South (Manawai) and the one in Auki. The Malu'u market is almost complete and the Fomamanu market is in operation. For the Auki market, it is only the process that is long.

9th Speaker (Male)

I am happy with you for coming to talk about the new market. I agree with the new market with my whole soul.

JICA Official – Mr. Kisimoto

What do you think about the distance of the new location?

10th Speaker (Male)

We prefer the new site because it is clear, flat and spacious. Smoke and betelnut sellers must be moved to the rubbish dumpsite. There should be a rubbish truck to collect the market rubbish. Part of the land (new site) which is allocated to private individuals during the ethnic tension must be revoked. I would be happy with the Japanese government if it funds our new market.

Premier – Mr. Moli

Everybody says the same thing about betelnut and smoke sellers – they should have separate selling area. Regarding the revoking of the land title allocation title, the commissioner of lands has the power to do that. The commissioner of lands has the power and right to revoke the titles allocated. But we can ask the commissioner of lands to hear our views, the voice of the people. And the public view is that they want the land back and the titles revoked.

11th Speaker

I am happy with that. Let's settle the land problem and build our new market quickly.

Premier – Mr. Moli

We have the power to let them see that there is a need for the land for the new market. But the process is long. The market cannot be built quickly. This research team would give a report to their government, and if it is approved, then a design team would come down. Then a motion has to be moved in the Japanese parliament and money would be allocated for the project. It is a long process. It might happen in 2008 or 2009. But it is good sign that the team is here. It is important to understand this.

12th Speaker

The area between the wharf and river mouth is shallow. When it is low tide, you can actually see the sand. You should reclaim this area and build the new market there, if there is land problems with the existing site.

Premier – Mr. Moli

It is a good idea but it depends on the money. It may be expensive to reclaim the area.

13th Speaker

The problem with land is that they are registered. Therefore, it would be expensive to return them. We should talk to the commissioner of lands, he is a good man, he would understand. Another option is to build on the current dumpsite area. It is a customary land area and it is easy to talk to the landowners. We have 2 options – build on the new site – it might take too long because of the land problem or build on the dumpsite – it might be fast.

Premier – Mr. Moli

We have 2 options

1. Build on the small area that is left on the new market site. Just the main market building, then expand later when land is available.
2. Using the customary land

It requires acquisition. It takes a long time.

We can build on the current area even though it is small.

We can make agreement with the titleholders such as exchanging their lands for lands in other areas. It is in the public interest, therefore they should understand. Thank you for ideas such as land reclamation and using the dumpsite.

14th Speaker

The premier said that we should start on the small area. These things might happen;

-Money from donor given to the province for the market might be misused.

Therefore, JICA should provide materials/plan/ but no cash.

- The lands have been allocated during the ethnic tension period, therefore, they should be disqualified. There is a law regarding land that states if you bought land and do not develop it within 18 months, your title is revoked and the land is returned.

Premier – Mr. Moli

For big projects such as the market, the national department of infrastructure in Honiara will oversee it. Everything happens in Honiara. The provincial administration will not handle any money. Regarding the smallness I mentioned – it does not mean the size of the market will be small, the size of the market building stays the same. It means since the area is small, some amenities such

as the cool room, car park etc has to be excluded. But they will be built later on when the land becomes available.

15th Speaker

Last year you held a meeting here, you were with some Japanese. You mention Malaita Province is like a son to Japan. Why are we looking for money now from Japan?

Premier – Mr. Moli

That was a private trip sponsored Mr. Y. Sato and the Japanese Ambassador. It is to promote friendship between Japan and Malaita Province. One of the positive things that come out of it is the visit of this team.

16th Speaker

The proposed location of the new market is the site we prefer. This is to leave some space for wharf improvement. The commissioner of lands is related to us and the Premier can talk to him to solve the problem. People who interfere with the land should be put in prison and released when the new market is completed.

17th Speaker (female)

I am addressing you, Mr. Premier, on behalf the women; Betelnut and smoke sellers must be separated from food sellers. Betelnut and smoke makes the place look bad and dirty. Betelnut should be place on the ground and food on the tables. I want you to do this Mr. Premier.

Premier – Mr. Moli

I depend on my advisors; they are ones who do the job.

18th Speaker (female)

When it rains, it is usually muddy in the current market. You should throw some gravel to make it dry.

19th Speaker (female)

Find a new dumpsite.

Premier – Mr. Moli

We are looking at that idea. If anybody here know who know any landowner who is willing to give his/her for a new dumpsite, let us know. At the moment we will continue to use the old one.

20th Speaker

We should vote to see whether we need the new market or not.

Voting

Voting takes place and everybody present put their hands to show their support. Everybody needs a new market.

Premier – Mr. Moli

It is good to see that you need a new market. You are expressing the view of the people of Malaita. Thank you for your important points and for attending.

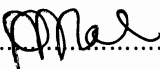
Pastor

Thank the Delegation for coming.

Closing Prayer: Assistant Pastor

Closing Time: 10:45 am

Prepared by Roy Mae, Senior Planning Officer, Malaita Province

Signature:  Date: 25/08/06

PARTICIPANTS LIST

Place: Kilusak, Ward 2

Date: Aug. 25, 2006

No.	Full Name Mr/Mrs/Ms	Position es. Farmer, Pastor, Chief, etc
1.	NEMUEL MADOSU	Chief
2.	Kenaz Laui	Farmer
3.	TITUS TATEA	FARMER
4.	REX MANI	✓
5.	FESTUS FALTA	✓
6.	JESSEY KWATE	✓
7.	CHARLES TAIKWATA	✓
8.	MOSES TEGROBO	✓
9.	WILLY MALEFO	✓
10.	HARRY BASALI	✓
11.	PHILIP LAJI	ELDER
12.	JAMES IDUMAE	FARMER
13.	LOASH RAMO	✓
14.	ANDREW AFUGA	✓
15.	LEMUEL LASWAI	CHIEF (PASTOR)
16.	MARK MAELADUSU	FARMER
17.	SILWON IAFANE	✓
18.	TIMOTHY TORILOFA	✓
19.	PHILIP ALABAE	✓

20.	JOB GALEA	CARPENTER
21.	LIFLWA	FARMER
22.	SAELEA	✓
23.	M. MAELLIA	✓
24.	A. LUITO'O	✓
25.	A. TAKI	✓
26.	BILLY DAU	TEACHER
27.	JOASH DAU	FARMER
28.	TOLIAU SIKWAE (MRS)	✓
29.	B. ARU (MS)	✓
30.	MAMANIA KWAO (MRS)	✓
31.	CHARITY GALE (MRS)	✓
32.	MRS ALABAE	✓
33.	✓ DAU TONISI	✓
34.	DAVID BUA.	✓
35.	RAMO JOASH	✓
36.	MANULAU	✓
37.	TOO LAELIA	✓
38.	SONY SIUBUNGU.	✓
39.	SMUEL MAEFAL	✓
40.	MRS KOOSU	✓
41.	✓ DAU BILLY	✓

42.	ERESA JR	STUDENT
43.	TONISI JR	✓
44.	RONGTOAU RONALD	FARMER
45.	FRANCIS	STUDENT
46.	MRS TOBASA	FARMER
47.	SOLOMON JR	STUDENT
48.	EDDY OOTEE	FARMER
49.	SAM MALEFO	✓
50.	ERIC MAEFAI	✓
51.	SIMION KWAOTEE JR	TEACHER.
52.	SOLOMON ULASI	CHURCH ELDER.
53.	ONGI ANILAFI	FARMER.
54.	ELVIN KWATE JR.	STUDENT
55.	DUDU TOO (MRS)	FARMER
56.	LAELIA JR	STUDENT
57.	BETAIFERA JR	FARMER
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13. ソロモンスター新聞記事

Auki waterfront to benefit public

Submitted by Arthur Wate on 7 September, 2006 - 11:06am. Headlines

REPRESENTATIVES of the customary owners of the land forming the Auki waterfront came together in Auki on Monday to consider proposals for the development of a new wharf and market area.

The Malaita Provincial Government is currently working with Japan International Cooperation Agency to see if it is possible to have funding and technical assistance provided for the construction of modern, attractive facilities that will improve the services and market opportunities for the people of Auki and of Malaita.

At the last of a series of public consultation meetings which have been carried out in Auki over the past two weeks, Billy Ansa, a representative of Otefarakau Tribe, spoke of the benefits that he and all those who traveled through Auki were able to enjoy because his ancestors had decided to sell their land for the development of a settlement at Auki.

“Because of their actions,” he said, “I am able to use facilities which benefit my health and which make it easy for me to travel around the Province and the country.”

Mr. Ansa emphasized the need for people to return to the time when considering the benefit of the community as a whole was more important than just thinking of the benefit for individual people.

“We need to put aside the different attitudes that have grown up over the past few years.” he said.

“People must put the good of the community before personal considerations. That way we will provide for the needs of future generations, just as our ancestors provided for ours.”

Other landowner representatives present at the meeting supported the comments of Mr. Ansa.

Mr. Hiroyuki Doe, the consultant to JICA, said this visit was only a preliminary study. From his discussions with people around Auki, it was clear a new wharf and market place are needed very much.

He will be preparing a detailed report to go to his Minister in Japan before any final decisions on the new amenities were made.

Mr. Doe emphasized that he felt it would be extremely important that further consultation meetings with landowners, townspeople and users of market facilities before final plans for a project would be possible.

“Everyone must have a chance to understand the proposed development and to contribute their thoughts and knowledge, so that the market and the wharf becomes an asset that truly belongs to the whole community.”

Malaita’s Deputy Premier, Hon Wilfred Maeluma, gave the Malaita Provincial Government’s commitment to ongoing consultation

“Our future development projects must always take a bottom-up approach, so that the people of Malaita feel part of the development and can maintain and respect the development because it truly belongs to them. We know that it is only by working together that we can build a strong Malaita,” Mr. Maeluma said.