

## Consultations with Nanumea Key Stakeholders on the Draft ESIA report 12<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> September 2020

### 1. Introduction

TCAP procured the services of SPC to carry out the ESIA on Nanumea, Nanumaga and Funafuti. The PMU team was deployed to Nanumea and Nanumaga and Funafuti from July to September 2020 to carry out the *geotechnical assessment* and *environmental and social impact assessment*. A draft report was produced in June 2020 for Nanumea and Nanumaga, with the hope of sharing this report with stakeholders on both islands. Due to the covid-19 pandemic and the closure of borders, the team from SPC and the project’s technical personnel (Coastal Engineer and CTA), were not able to come to Tuvalu for the draft report consultation. Thus, PMU personnel in Tuvalu took the draft report to Nanumaga and discussed the report with key stakeholders.

The team departed for Nanumea on 4<sup>th</sup> September and consultations commenced from 12<sup>th</sup> - 29<sup>th</sup> September 2020. The outcome of the consultations is tabulated below, based on each group’s views on the impacts of the project and possible solutions:

NANUALOFA (PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY)	
Impact	Key management measures
1. Increased demand on electricity	1. Contractor to bring their own generators
2. Inequitable employment opportunities especially for people with disability	2. Give same opportunity to people with disability
3. Narrow roads	3. Contractor to widen roads
4. Increased demand on frozen food	4. Contractor to provide reefer container. At the end of the contract, reefer container to be donated to community
5. Increased demand on medical supplies	5. Contractor to provide their own doctor and medical supplies
6. Water insecurity	6. Contractor to provide desalination plant
7. Increased demand on safety gears	7. Contractor to provide safety gears
8. Accidents at the workplace especially people with disability (Nanualofa)	8. Provide IDs for workers especially People with Disability
9. Increased demand on Internet	9. Contractor to provide internet service for their own connections
10. Limited accessibility to the beach	10. Construct ramps at intervals to allow pedestrians and people with disability to move freely across the BTB

Attendance: Males: 6 Females: 16

# FISHERMEN

Impacts	Key Management Measures
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Narrow roads</li> <li>2. Severe erosion</li> <li>3. Run-off from construction site to lagoon. Damages crustaceans and other marine life</li> <li>4. Crazy ants on Nanumaga much severe than Nanumea</li> <li>5. Coastal trees like beach trumpet - <i>cordia subcordata</i> (<i>kanava</i>) are dead</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Widen roads</li> <li>2. Construct Nanumea's BTB first before Nanumaga</li> <li>3. Waterways to fall to ocean side</li> <li>4. Do Nanumea first to avoid CYA entering Nanumea</li> <li>5. Replant beach trumpet on Nanumea</li> </ol>

# QUESTIONS

1. If aggregates are extracted from the beach, would there be any impacts?
  - Yes, aggregates on the beach is the island's first line of defence. It is advised not to do beach mining as it will only accelerate beach erosion
2. If the sand at Hahake disappears before construction, where will the project get the sand from?
  - The project will look at the possibility of dredging from the lagoon
  - Some landowners are willing to excavate sand from their land for a fee
3. Can the project protect the CFC?
  - Will raise this up with the Project engineers
4. Why not dig all the way down to the bedrock and place bags there?
  - Because if the bag is placed there and the trench is filled, it will be back to its current height
5. Has the contract been signed with the construction company?
  - Not yet
6. Will excessive use of the reef flat by heavy machinery and equipment affect reef biodiversity? Yes, if they run over corals and beche-de-mers, etc
7. How do we know that the BTB design will work for Nanumea?
  - You will have to wait and see once its completed whether it works or not
8. How long will it take to complete construction on Nanumea?
  - Up to 6 months

Attendance: Males: 19 Females: 3

## WOMEN'S GROUP OF NANUMEA

Impacts	Key Management options
1. Increased demand on water	1. Contractor to bring desalination plants; bring additional water tanks, improve catchments - gutters/water cisterns
2. Water run-off to the lagoon	2. Fence of construction sites
3. Accelerated erosion at Hahake	3. Bring sand from overseas
4. Inaccessibility of BTB, too high. Hard for people to cross BTB to collect seashells, fishermen going to their boats & canoes, and people swimming	4. Construct steps across BTB
5. Dust affects old people and children	5. Provide dust curtains to contain spread of dust
6. Workers befriending locals - Code of Ethics	6. Set regulations where/when workers can meet their girlfriends/boyfriends
7. Noise and vibration	7. Use one road and put up notices of working hours
8. Removal of coastal plants	8. Replant coastal trees
9. Murky water caused by siltation	9. Use silt curtains when filling geobags
10. Increased demand on medical supplies	10. Contractor to bring own medical supplies

Impacts (con't)	Key management options
11. Narrow roads	11. Widen roads, tar sealed;
12. Use of heavy machinery during sunny dry days	12. Sprinkle roads with water to minimize dust;
13. Increased demand on electricity	13. Contractor to bring own generators. At the end of the construction works, contractor to donate generator to community;
14. Influx of labour to Nanumea	14. Contractor to bring own doctor and medical supplies. Train local nurses;
15. Increased demand on food	15. Contractor to provide own food supplies for workers;
16. Delays in construction of seawall	16. Build seawall now before houses close to beach fall into the sea;
17. Cultural impacts on women	17. Women's group to set rules before arrival of workers;
18. Accidents especially children	18. Parents to keep children away from construction sites;
19. Workers might bring communicable diseases	19. All workers to have full medical check
20. Drunk workers showing to work	20. Sent drunk workers home
21. Sexual relationships within the workforce	21. Encourage code of ethics
22. Excessive use of alcohol. Working spouses drink their pay and do not give to their spouses	22. Spouses who are not working to go and collect their spouses' pay

Attendance: Males: 1 Females: 39

## MEN'S GROUP

Impacts	Key Management Options
1. Rubbish going to the lagoon	1. Purchase a boat to collect rubbish in the lagoon
2. Loss of land to sea	2. Set up land tribunal
3. Increased demand on land for stockpiling of fuel/diesel	3. Provide lease agreement with landowners
4. Inaccessibility	4. Construct steps at regular intervals and construct gates at these entrances
5. Broken/torn geobags	5. Fence off landward side of BTB
6. Increased demand on water	6. Contractor to provide desalination plant and donate to the Nanumea community at completion of construction
7. Increased demand on electricity	7. Contractor to provide own generator and donate to community at completion of construction
8. Expat workers not complying with local laws	8. Raise awareness on cultural and local laws of Nanumea
9. Increased traffic	9. Put up road signs, and employ traffic officers
10. Increased demand on medical supplies	10. Bring their own medical supplies and build their own clinic
11. Gender inequality	11. Practice gender balance

Impacts (continued)	Key management options (continued)
12. Excessive waste	12. Kaipule to provide dumpsite;
13. Hazardous waste	13. Local businesses (5 fuel stations on the island) to provide fuel for construction company (ii) Kaipule to provide fuel station for company and company provide fuel
14. Narrow roads	14. Contractor to discuss with Kaipule the road to be used from Hahake all the way to TE FAGA then to construction sites
15. Increased demand on water	15. Contractor to provide desalination plant
16. Contractor might work on Sundays	16. Do not work on Sundays

## QUESTIONS

1. There are a few houses past the main cemetery. Can TCAP extend its BTB another 100 metres to cover those houses?
2. Who is responsible for addressing accidents at work?
3. How long will training of workers go on for before they start work?
4. Are there any impacts at Hahake if sand is removed?
5. Can we get a report from R2R to compare with the ESIA as per the impacts of beach mining at Hahake?

Attendance: Males: 28 Females: 5

## KAUPULE AND GOVERNMENT STAFF

Impacts	Key management options
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dust settling on rooftops and entering water catchments</li> <li>2. Increased demand on electricity</li> <li>3. Increased demand on fuel</li> <li>4. Invasive species</li> <li>5. Crowdedness during pay day</li> <li>6. Increased demand on services provided by Kaupule</li> <li>7. Changing lifestyle</li> <li>8. Narrow roads</li> <li>9. Inexperienced contractor/unskilled labour</li> <li>10. Increased demand on health care services</li> <li>11. No cranes on the island</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contractor to provide purifier machines. Contractor to install dust screen (first-flush) on all 124 houses &amp; their water catchments on Nanumea</li> <li>2. Contractor to provide own generator(s), solar panels and batteries for solar</li> <li>3. Contractor to provide own fuel</li> <li>4. Contractor to provide barge that can go into the lagoon and discharge cargo at the island wharf</li> <li>5. Contractor to pay its labourforce at worksite, not through the bank</li> <li>6. Contractor to employ local skilled labour</li> <li>7. Raise awareness on traditional lifestyle</li> <li>8. Designate a road for construction purposes only</li> <li>9. Get an experienced contractor to build the seawall; Employment opportunities to be fair to all</li> <li>10. Contractor to provide own doctor and medical supplies</li> <li>11. Contractor to provide crane to lift cargoes</li> </ol>
Impacts (continued)	Key management options (continued)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Accelerated erosion</li> <li>13. Trespassing</li> <li>14. Lack of Communication – local workers and supervisors</li> <li>15. Increased demand on water</li> <li>16. Sand mining at Hahake</li> <li>17. Excessive noise</li> <li>18. Dust</li> <li>19. Services and infrastructure</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Plant coastal trees; install water drainage systems</li> <li>13. Set rules &amp; regulations</li> <li>14. Run English classes before start of work</li> <li>15. Contractor to provide desalination plants. At the completion of construction works, contractor to donate it to the community</li> <li>16. Install bunds to contain sand loss</li> <li>17. Limit working hours not to go into the night</li> <li>18. Designate a road (on the reef flat) for heavy machinery and vehicles</li> <li>19. Contractor to repair all roads and other infrastructure they damaged before they leave the island</li> </ol>

## QUESTIONS

1. When will coastal works extend to Mata Hahake?
2. When will construction works begin on Nanumea?
3. Is te project going to pay for the trees that will be replanted?
4. Has BTB been used elsewhere in the Pacific region? If so, is it working well?
5. What company will construct our BTB? Is it well-known for constructing seawalls?
6. Who is responsible for completing the BTB if the money runs out?

Attendance: Males: 12 Females: 19

# ISLAND LEADERS

Impacts	Key management options
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coastal flora die from seawater when filling geobags.</li> <li>2. Dust</li> <li>3. Run-off</li> <li>4. Landowners at Hahake don't want to take sand from Hahake</li> <li>5. Narrow roads</li> <li>6. Yellow crazy ants</li> <li>7. Destruction of marine biodiversity - corals</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contractor to use desalination plant to change saltwater to freshwater and use that water to fill geobags; Place water tanks on site; provide a water truck;</li> <li>2. Place dust curtains/screens on water catchments; provide a water truck; to wet roads every morning before work begins; stop all work if the wind comes from the west;</li> <li>3. Place drains to the ocean side of trench;</li> <li>4. Island leaders to discuss with landowners &amp; come to an agreement;</li> <li>5. Use the middle road from Hahake to the new school site. Contractor to send their engineers to Nanumea prior to commencement of work to discuss with island leaders which roads to use;</li> <li>6. Do Nanumea first since Nanumaga has more YCA than Nanumea;</li> <li>7. Construction barge to use only one landing site by the shipwreck.</li> </ol>

Impacts (con't)	Key management options (con't)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Increased demand for medical supplies</li> <li>9. Increased demand for water;</li> <li>10. Increased demand for fuel, diesel, benzene;</li> <li>11. Employment opportunities</li> <li>12. Nanumean culture can be affected. E.g., expat workers may have dress code that is culturally unacceptable</li> <li>13. Communication between supervisors and local labour</li> <li>14. Accommodation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Contractor to bring own doctor and medical supplies;</li> <li>9. Contractor to provide filter for each household water tank; The community to stock its water supply;</li> <li>10. Kaupule to install fuel tanks like the ones at Funafuti near the power house;</li> <li>11. Only locals who are active members of the Nanumea community be given the opportunity to work;</li> <li>12. Inform contractors and workers about Nanumean culture: the "dos" and the "don'ts"</li> <li>13. To have a leading hand fluent in English</li> <li>14. The community can decide on one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locals to billet foreign workers</li> <li>• Kaupule to provide guesthouses</li> <li>• Use the Church guesthouse "Alatutapu"</li> <li>• Clear a place to set up their temporary camp</li> <li>• Stay on the barge</li> <li>• Stay at Lakena</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

Attendance: Males: 11 Females: 5