

Consultations with Nanumaga Key Stakeholders on the Draft ESIA report 9th – 12th July 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 Nanumaga on 8th July and consultations on Nanumaga commenced from 9th to 10th July 2020. The outcome of the consultations is tabulated below, based on each group's views on the impacts of the project and possible solutions:

2. Responses from Stakeholders 9th July 2020 3pm – 5pm at the Nanumaga Kaupule complex

	NEGATIVE IMPACT		POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
1	More erosion is sand from the TC Pam deposit is extracted to use by TCAP for coastal protection	1	Use dredge spoil from the pulaka pit and
2	Purchasing sand for BTB will reduce the length of coastal protection	2	Give sand for free as Nanumaga's contribution to the project.
3	Church location is in high risk due to storm surges and cyclones.	3	Relocate to a safer zone
4.	No one is willing to donate his/her land for church relocation as the land will be given up for free	4.	Someone to donate his/her land for free
5.	Road damage by machinery use by TCAP for coastal protection groundwork	5	Identify or build special roads for heavy trucks and machinery
6.	Oil spill will be a disaster to the environment	6	Proper handle of waste(oil) to return by the contractors All machineries to be well store and kept

2.1 People with disability – 4 females, 2 males

Consultations with the rest of the groups continued on Friday 10th July at the Lotohoni Falekaupule. The Youths and Women's group were combined to facilitate the limited time we have on the island. Some of the PWD workers on the island joined the youth groups and shared their views.

The ESIA summary report was presented to them and then they were divided into their own groups to discuss the report and the impacts they feel the project will bring to the island. Their views are tabulated below: The consultation started at 11am and concluded at 1pm.

2.3 TALAFAI -YOUTH GROUP 1

NEGATIVE IMPACT	SOLUTIONS
Machinery- noise pollution and environment impact on the land.	Workplan management to plan work to do during the day and rest in the evening and to prevent social and environment impact from machinery workload and damages of road.
Oil spill	Fix machinery well to prevent oil spill which can impact to land and air.
BTB – impact to the landowners as most of the trees and plant will be removed and cut.	Develop agreement with landowners which appropriate and pleasant to landowners.
High usage of water during groundwork and to prevent wastewater drainage to the sea.	Contractors to well manage all liquid waste to prevent environment impact.
Accessible ways to the beach-limit only to one	Create two to three accessible ways to the beach in between in the BTB

2.2 TALAFAI-YOUTH GROUP 2

NEGATIVE IMPACT	SOLUTIONS
Slow internet when increase number of usages during the groundwork of BTB	Develop agreement between the contractors and the island in good usage of the internet
Proper disposal of Liquid waste and hazardous waste	Proper management of liquid waste and hazardous waste understanding between the contractor and island council.
Flooding cause by the BTB?	
Injuries during the groundwork	The contractor to prepare first aid kit to any injuries to both locals and contractors instead of using hospital supplies on the island

WOMEN GROUP 1

NEGATIVE IMPACT	SOLUTIONS
Air pollution -from machinery	machinery to run if needed
Disturbance of shells needed for handicraft will be indulge by sand dredging	To plot an area for sand dredging to prevent indulge of shells
Ocean views blocking by the BTB height to all household	GCF and UNDP to assist and provide funding to upgrade households- double story house to withstand sea level rise and able to view the ocean at every time.
BTB will be a Risk in cases of emergency case happen on the beach and the sea.	

WOMEN GROUP 2

NEGATIVE IMPACT	SOLUTIONS
Access to the beach and sea will be difficult for women who need to do handicraft at the sea and on the beach	Build in steps on the BTB to easily access by women crossing to the beach or sea
High risk for children's safety	To install railings on the top of the BTB walkway
Marine pollution from water drainage from the geo bags	Install some drainage to drain to un use pond and also seek advice to the Environment and Marine dept to provide advice

Ocean view blocked by the BTB, arrival of boat or fishing boat fishing without license will be delay of giving alarm to the island	Provide walkie talkie to the watchman who will be an island watch keeper on the BTB during the day.
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WOMEN GROUP 3

NEGATIVE IMPACT	SOLUTIONS
If the BTB Construction are not mounted well to the land, most of the geo bags will be eroded back to the sea and will block the boat entrance ashore.	Planting of plant which helps to prevent sand from erosion.
Air and Noise pollution will impact children's livelihood.	Set up rules and regulations for parent to inform children that the project site is "reach out of children"
The project groundwork will require a lot of water and will lead to shortage of water on the island.	Contractor to provide water desalination machine to change seawater to water to provide water for the groundwork. At the end of the project, to leave the desalination plants behind
BTB will be a high-risk disaster to the people on the island, for instance children and drinkers may tumble over the BTB and hurt themselves.	To recruit a watchman for the BTB to be a watchman for all purpose on the island
Women's voice is not recognised in decision making	Project to enable to collect views from women to address women's need during project implementation
Oil spill will be an impact to the environment on the island	Contractors and project to prepare a workplan for storage of oil spill

Total number of youths and women: 23 females, 42 males

Public Work Department -Questions PMU responses in red

1. Geo bags approach for coastal protection is not suitable for Nanumaga as the current will be moving from different direction and high certainty that the geo-bag sand will be continuing to erode. **The geobags are placed on the island's ridge, where waves do not reach**
2. The BTB constructed inland instead of the coastal shoreline will continue to erode part near the shoreline. **Yes, but it will stop overtopping**
3. Recommend doing reclamation for coastal protection. **No, its economically not feasible and beyond TCAP's financial resources. UNDP is not accredited to do risk A category works.**
4. Is it able to install some wave breaker? **No**
5. Is the project contracting any coastal engineer specialist to do ESIA on wave recorder and geostatic information? **Yes**
6. How did the project record hydrographic readings as there is no tidal gauge install in all islands? **There were tidal gauges installed by SPC in August 2019 on all islands**
7. How will the project provide control measures for oil spills and measurable indicators for oil spill? **Its all in the Environmental Management Plan**
8. Is casual labour available on the island? **Yes**
9. What will be the total cost or fund provide for the coastal protection? **USD\$21 million for Output 2, which includes coastal protection works on Nanumea, Nanumaga and Funafuti**
10. Any agreement developed for the landowners? **Landowners have agreed to use their land to lay the geobags.**

2.3 Fishermen's group 1

	NEGATIVE IMPACT		SOLUTIONS
1	The accessibility of fisherman to and from the beach will be difficult. There will be only one way of access to the beach, which is by the boat ramp.	1	Request for the BTB to have an incline slope to enable them to cross over with fishing equipment
2	The ramp can cause injuries to children and the elderly	2a 2b	Build a safety ramp all the way from the top to the boat channel. Develop restriction rules for the ramp
3	Oil spill	3	The contractor to provide storage for waste oil to prevent oil spill on the land
4	Purchasing of sand from overseas can import harmful insect to the island	4	Use available sand from pulaka pits
5	BTB can be harmful to nearby houses when it is not installed well to the ground		Proper research on BTB and make improvement on the coastal protection

2.2 Fishermen's group 2

NEGATIVE IMPACT	SOLUTIONS
There will be one-way access to the beach by fisherman	Insert new ways
Oil spilling from machineries	Machineries to fix well to prevent oil spilling
Water waste from the sandbags	Make drainage to drain on the land instead of the sea, to prevent sea environment from pollution.
BTB Heights, as waves we experience are higher than coconut trees	Increase the height of the BTB to 5-10 mtrs high

Fishermen's groups: 3 females, 11 males

ISLAND CHIEFS, KAUPULE AND LANDOWNERS

Due to time restraints, the team was not able to organize group discussions with this last group. Instead, open discussion was carried out on Friday night 10th July 2020.

Main points that came out are outlined below:

1. Nanumaga Kaupule confirmed that the Falekaupule agreed to use BTB for now, while the government looks for funding for another project – wave breakers & land reclamation
2. The Pule Kaupule confirmed that the Falekaupule has decided that the sand will be charged and that the cost is yet to be determined. A letter will be sent to TCAP PMU once the cost is confirmed.
3. Nanumaga community will not move their church as there is no one willing to donate his/her land for free to build the church
4. Nanumaga Kaupule requested if the foreshore in front of the church and TCS warehouse can be protected using a concrete wall or sheet piling.
5. Kaupule also wanted to use concrete instead of sand geobags as BTB. PMU responded that their request will be forwarded to the Coastal Engineer and CTA for their opinions.
6. Kaupule wanted casual labour to be provided on the island, a form of employment opportunity for the community.

7. Landowner requested if his breadfruit or any other fruit bearing tree is in the way where the geobags are going to be laid and needs to be removed, would the trees be compensated? PMU responded that they should be, and that the Kaupule and the project should agree on how much would be the compensation for each fruit-bearing plant removed.
8. Another landowner asked what if she doesn't want the BTB geobag in her backyard? PMU responded that the project can skip that area and should properties of landowners behind her land (inland) get damaged during future storms, she could be liable for damages.
9. Contractor should bring desalination plant to supply them with water. After the construction of the BTB, to hand over the desalination plant to the Kaupule as a present/gift.
10. A question was raised whether the project will come back should there be any fault in the geobags or BTB? PMU responded that the ESIA will direct the contractor to have an Environmental Management Plan in which a grievance redress mechanism should be provided by the contractor. In addition, the Project Manager assumed that a contract should be signed by the contractor and the Kaupule, confirming that should there be any defects within a year after the completion of the construction phase, the contractor should return and fix the problem. Beyond that, it will be the responsibility of the Kaupule to request to Government to come and fix it.

Overall, the ESIA report was accepted by all the groups and their comments and concerns were all recorded with the hope that these will be reflected in the revised ESIA final report.

Meeting ended at 10pm