



Photo Credit: Tourism Solomons (Chris McLennan)

APPENDICES

Appendices

Appendix A: Methodology Desktop Review

The desktop review aimed to gather secondary data, including details on the documented baseline of E&S challenges and opportunities in Western Province. Relevant legislation and policies were reviewed to identify legislative gaps with the purpose of supporting sustainable tourism development (see appendix B).

Secondary data relating to Western Province was collected from readily available sources, including:

- SIG agencies and departments
- NGO and CSO publications and research
- Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific agencies
- News articles
- International databases including the IUCN Red List and IBAT

- GIS sources, including Google Earth, Environmental Systems Research Institute Inc., and other data sources
- Solomon Islands businesses
- Solomon Islands National Statistics Office 2009 Census
- Solomon Islands Education Management Information Systems 2014–2016

Cited sources are included in References.

GIS Mapping

This aimed to compile available spatial information into one location and map it to enable field verification.

The types of information considered for providing details on the key indicators for this study are listed below in Table 17.

Table 17: GIS Data Researched for This Study

Potential Risks to Tourism Development and Potential E&S Impacts on Development	Sought-After GIS Spatial Data
<p><i>Ability to develop adequate accommodation services, taking into account natural hazards, fires, and other factors such as stability of structures (construction code)</i></p> <p><i>Effects of climate change, natural disasters (2007 earthquake and tsunami), or other factors such as coastal erosion, increased soil salinity, sea-level rise, and coral bleaching (affecting tourism attractions and fish breeding grounds)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area more prone to natural hazards per type of hazards • Contour mapping, ocean/river/drainage, major watershed boundaries • Drought-prone areas • Flood-prone areas • Hydrography or hydrology • Planning zones and areas of industrial development • Potential sea-level rise (using land contours to enable mapping of inundation with climate change) • Soil salinity data • Unstable land

Potential Risks to Tourism Development and Potential E&S Impacts on Development

Sought-After GIS Spatial Data

Biodiversity, including high-conservation-value land loss, removal of mangroves, damages to coral reefs and forests, and impact on ecosystem services

Disruption of flora and fauna

Ecosystems damaged by logging, destroyed reefs from runoffs, rivers prone to flash floods or changing course, land erosion, landslides

Pollution (air, water, noise, solid waste, and visual)

- Areas of known biodiversity, protected environments, and native forests or vegetation
- Any other notable high-conservation-value, significant, or sensitive sites, and well-known or widely recognized key ecosystem services
- High-risk or important ecological areas
- Key aquatic (marine and freshwater) species distribution and range – migratory, limited range, endemic, exotic and invasive, critically endangered, endangered, and breeding areas
- Known reef locations and conditions, breeding grounds for land or sea species
- Natural forest cover – existing integrity and changes over time, for example, how long ago was it subject to cyclones and forestry?
- Existing and proposed protected areas, including heritage sites and precincts and key biodiversity areas; information such as boundaries, purposes, values, and jurisdictions
- Known contaminated sites
- General environmental data in Solomon Islands

Lack of infrastructures and services supporting the tourism development

Inadequate sewage, wastewater, and solid-waste disposal and treatment, including waste generation and effluent discharge

Increased cost of living with rising prices of goods and services

Unemployment linked with seasonal tourism activities

Increase in traffic

- Available infrastructure, underground services (water, power, wastewater, storm water, gas, and petroleum), and locations of infrastructure facilities
- Existing and planned infrastructure such as ports (planned extensions and docks), types of business, ferry/boats services, hotels/guesthouses, and waste management facilities including location, size, and type
- Road networks and grading (motorways, collector roads, local roads, dirt roads, and tracks)
- The extent of river/sea transportation

Social cohesion problem and related conflicts

Impact of religious organizations and beliefs in some areas of Western Province

Labor influx, child labor, forced labor, and sexual exploitation

Lack of available land due to current land management, land-title issues, legacy issues, and community disputes

Law and order issues near certain communities

- Conflict areas
- Areas of known community disputes/legacy issues
- Village names and locations
- Areas of high safety concerns in Western Province
- The locations of religious sites and meeting places of religious organizations
- Population distribution
- *Kastom* and *tabu* sites
- Historical and world heritage sites
- Unemployment levels by region/province/locality
- Moderate household income by locality
- Administrative boundaries based on hubs and corridor areas above

Loss of land and fishing ground, involuntary resettlements, and impact on livelihoods

- Land use
- Land-tenure and ownership types such as crown, registered, unregistered, and customary
- Fishing areas and production areas for farming and forestry
- Commercial and artisanal fisheries areas

UXO from WWII battles, particularly around Munda, Noro, Kolombangara and parts of Vella Lavella

- UXO locations
- Cleared UXO areas

Numerous sources were interrogated for reliable data, including those listed in Table 18:

Table 18: Datasets Reviewed for Relevant Information

Organization	Website
<i>AquaMaps</i>	https://www.aquamaps.org/
<i>Archi UK</i>	https://www.archiuk.com/
<i>Biodiversity A-Z</i>	https://biodiversitya-z.org/content/solomon-islands
<i>BioOne</i>	https://bioone.org/
<i>Bio-ORACLE</i>	http://www.bio-oracle.org/
<i>Blue Habitats</i>	http://www.bluehabitats.org/
<i>CEIC Data</i>	https://www.ceicdata.com/en/solomon-islands/
<i>CITES</i>	https://www.speciesplus.net
<i>Coral Reef Watch</i>	https://coralreefwatch.noaa.gov/satellite/index.php
<i>Corals of the World</i>	http://www.coralsoftheworld.org
<i>E Bird</i>	https://ebird.org/
<i>EN Climate Data</i>	https://en.climate-data.org/
<i>FishBase</i>	http://www.fishbase.org/
<i>Geoscience Australia, GRID-Arendal, and Conservation International</i>	http://grid-arendal.maps.arcgis.com/
<i>Global Biodiversity Information Facility</i>	https://www.gbif.org/
<i>Global Surface Water Explorer</i>	https://global-surface-water.appspot.com
<i>The Humanitarian Data Exchange</i>	https://data.humdata.org/
<i>IBAT Alliance</i>	https://ibat-alliance.org/
<i>IUCN Red List</i>	https://www.iucnredlist.org/
<i>International Finance Corp.</i>	https://www.ifc.org
<i>Invasive Species Specialist Group</i>	http://issg.org/
<i>MapHubs</i>	https://www.maphubs.com/
<i>Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management in Pacific Island Countries</i>	http://macbio-pacific.info/
<i>MicroData Library</i>	https://microdata.pacificdata.org/index.php/
<i>Solomon Islands National Statistics Office 2009 Census</i>	http://solomons.pogis.spc.int/
<i>NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information</i>	https://maps.ngdc.noaa.gov/viewers/hazards/

Organization	Website
<i>Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)</i>	http://opac.spc.int/
<i>Open Knowledge Repository – World Bank</i>	https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/
<i>ORCHA</i>	https://data.humdata.org/
<i>PacGeo</i>	http://www.pacgeo.org/
<i>Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative</i>	http://pcrafi.spc.int/layers/geonode:solomon_islands_vector
<i>Pacific Climate Science</i>	https://www.pacificclimatechangescience.org/
<i>Pacific Data</i>	https://pacificdata.org/
<i>Pacific Herbarium Database</i>	https://serv.biokic.asu.edu/pacific/portal/collections/
<i>Pacific Regional Data Repository Sustainable Energy For All – SPC</i>	http://prdrse4all.spc.int/countries/solomon-islands
<i>Reef Base</i>	http://www.reefbase.org/gis_maps/
<i>SafeGround</i>	https://safeground.org.au/project/solomon-islands/
<i>Solomon Islands Government</i>	http://solomons.gov.sb
<i>Solomon Islands Government – Ministry of Forestry and Research</i>	http://mofr.gov.sb/
<i>SPC</i>	http://oceanportal.spc.int/
<i>Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)</i>	https://www.sprep.org/
<i>ThinkHazard!</i>	http://thinkhazard.org/en/
<i>United Nations Development Programme</i>	https://www.undp.org/
<i>UNEP-WCMC – Protected Planet</i>	https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/SLB
<i>UNEP-WCMC</i>	https://data.unep-wcmc.org/
<i>United Nations Databases</i>	http://data.un.org/en/iso/sb.html
<i>University of Auckland</i>	https://uoa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/
<i>World Data</i>	https://www.worlddata.info/
<i>World Health Organization</i>	https://www.who.int/countries/slb/en/
<i>World Nomads</i>	https://www.worldnomads.com/
<i>Solargis</i>	https://solargis.com/

What was mapped in GIS (where data was considered detailed, relevant, and of use to the project) is listed below:

- Site boundaries (and details as provided by IFC) for identified sites and the study corridor
- Administrative boundaries (enumeration areas, wards, province, and Solomon Islands-wide)
- Island names, villages, and towns
- Land topography (30 m contours)
- Population distributions as at the last Solomon Islands Census taken in 2009 including:
 - Density
 - Ethnicity
 - Gender
 - Housing tenure
- Land Tenure
- Education level completed by those above the age of 15
- Basic sanitation access, such as toilets available to the household
- Type of lighting used, such as electric, battery, kerosene, and candles, in the household
- Type of drinking water, such as improved and unimproved sources, used in the household
- Existing infrastructure, such as roads, tracks, dumps, airports, and jetties
- Existing mapped buildings and uses
- Land-use cover/type of vegetation cover
- Rivers/streams
- Existing and proposed Marine and Terrestrial Protected Areas, Community-Based Marine Management Areas under the *Fisheries Act 1998* and the *Protected Areas Act 2010*
- Informal (not gazetted) Marine and Terrestrial Protected Areas and Community-Based Marine Management Areas mapped by NGOs
- Coral reefs
- Key biodiversity areas identified by external sources to the SIG

- IUCN Red List Species
- Areas of previous logging (last mapped in 2004) and logging concessions (as at 2014)
- Former WWII battle sites and presence of UXO

Tabu and historical sites within the study corridor have only been mapped with indicative locations where these have been highlighted during stakeholder consultation or in specific reports for specific areas. Very limited data is available from the Solomon Islands National Museum, site owners and occupiers, and other Internet sources. Only one site is identified (by village name with no coordinates) in the corridor in the available data.

Inception Plan

The Inception Plan outlined the data gaps during the desktop review and how these would be addressed. It also outlined the plan and logistics for maximizing the time in-country to collect data, undertake the first round of stakeholder consultations, and visit the study corridor and identified sites.

Stakeholder Consultations

The stakeholder consultations aimed to seek inputs to inform the study and support manpower and institutional capacity building to manage the identified risks and impacts of tourism development within Western Province. There were two rounds of engagement on this project: the first round, undertaken in February 2020, was to gather further data; the second round was planned for April to May 2020 but was undertaken remotely because of COVID-19 travel restrictions. Findings were reported, key E&S risks were identified, and feedback was collected on the recommended mitigation actions.

The internal Stakeholder Engagement Plan explained:

- Details of the key messaging for the study
- Detailed stakeholder identification and analysis
- Matrix of stakeholder comments from two rounds of consultation (February 2020 and June 2020)
- Defined mechanisms to monitor implementation of the study's recommendations
- Recommendations for ongoing stakeholder engagement, following finalization of the study report, to manage the identified E&S risks associated with tourism development

Field Assessments

The environmental and ecological field assessments sought to build on the information that was gathered during the desktop review.

The field assessments included:

- Observations of biophysical features, including surface water, springs, topography, geology, and natural outstanding features
- Ground verification of terrestrial and marine habitats as obtained during the desktop review
- General observations about environmental integrity and human impact
- Visual inspections of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, including documenting ecological observations on site
- Visual assessment of ecosystem health and significance of human or natural disturbance
- Elevation and risk of sea-level rise and inundation
- Evaluation of natural-hazard risk, including flooding, tsunamis, cyclones, and landslides; review of aspect, elevation, and likely development

- Identification of WWII battle sites and UXO through visual inspection and discussions with site occupiers
- Discussions with site users and owners, nearby communities, and tourism operators in accordance with the internal Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Contextual Risk Ratings

IFC's contextual-risk framework provided an indication of low, medium, and high country-level risks in a wide range of sectors. These ratings were reviewed in light of the data collected in Western Province and analyzed for this study to validate what is applicable to the tourism sector. This evaluation confirmed or altered the risk ratings and categories used to specify them for the purposes of this study.

Environmental and Social Indicators Used to Develop This Study

Tables 19 and 20 detail the indicators developed to guide collection of the background data and information for consideration and development of key risks. These tables outline the data found and its usability.

Table 19: Environmental Indicators Considered

Environmental Variables/ Indicators	Implications for Tourism Development	Data Source and Mapping
Conservation areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation areas may consist of Marine Protected Areas, Locally Managed Marine Areas, or Community- Based Management Areas. There are no nationally protected areas in the study corridor. • Existing gazettals are primarily community-managed areas, with some support from NGOs for specific areas, such as Saeraghi Reef. These community-managed conservation areas provide potential ecotourism attractions, but they are also vulnerable to impact from development and visitation. • On Kolombangara Island, the previous community consultation has marked the 400 m contour as one large conservation area/unit (WWF-Pacific Solomon Islands 2018). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no official government maps online illustrating current or future proposed/nominated conservation areas. Notification is usually via gazettal in local media or village notice boards. Various NGOs, such as partners in the Marine Protection Atlas, (http://www.mpatlas.org/about/partners/) have collated data as best as available and this was used in the current assessment. The IUCN World Database on Protected Areas (https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/our-work/world-database-protected-areas) also provided valuable resources. • PDF maps in the 2018 WWF Report, <i>Ridges to Reef Conservation Plan: Ghizo and Kolombangara</i>, shows partial, indicative-only areas of these features on the two islands.

Environmental Variables/ Indicators	Implications for Tourism Development	Data Source and Mapping
Fauna/flora of conservation significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential for impact on fauna/flora of conservation significance is a key indicator of potential site risk under IFC PS6. However, addressing this aspect will rely on site-level surveys to determine whether a particular investment site may have potential impacts on fauna and flora of conservation significance. For example, lights associated with an eco-resort on an island may adversely affect turtle hatching. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This indicator had limited application to any level of assessment (contextual, corridor, or site level), as very few to no site records were available for specific fauna and flora of conservation significance. The SIG does not maintain a regional herbarium or a research museum. Historical records at the MECDM, maintained as paper copies and individual report files, were not available for this project. Both the IUCN Red List (https://www.iucnredlist.org/) and IBAT (https://www.ibat-alliance.org/) maintain country and regional databases but are not location specific.
Terrestrial habitat condition and integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While no site-specific records of flora and fauna of conservation significance were available, both the IBAT and IUCN Red List, along with numerous published reports, provide details on the habitat factors necessary to support such conservation-significant species. Habitats may include forest areas, freshwater lakes, riparian areas, and other natural functional ecosystems. Where the condition and integrity of these is high, such as unlogged forest, then literature and databases support the assertions that such high-value habitat provides resources to flora/fauna of significance. Development that impinges on such habitats may have an adverse impact on these species. There are numerous areas where development may be undertaken. Detailed investigations are needed for any sites where the habitat condition and integrity is noted as being of high risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the condition and integrity of habitats were assessed via several mechanisms. In the first instance, photogrammetric interpretation of paired stereoscopic imagery (where available) was used to determine the relative floristic structure, height, and composition of vegetated communities. This indicated the relative intactness of vegetation types, such as the broad vegetation type, the degree of clearing/disturbance, and the status of the vegetation in recovering from that disturbance. Terrestrial habitats included freshwater swamps and riparian areas; they were too small to map at a corridor scale but were identified at a site scale where applicable. Reconnaissance-level site data and correlation of observed aerial mapping units with published data were used to verify the aerial signatures. Imagery accessed included ArcGIS ESRI (https://www.arcgis.com/index.html), SPOT 5 satellite imagery (2009 to 2019), and DigitalGlobe 2010. Linework was digitized into Arc and MapInfo files for use in GIS presentations. In addition to photogrammetry, PDF maps from the Solomon Islands National Forest Resources Assessment: 2011 Update (http://www.fao.org/3/a-az336e.pdf) and the 2014 PDF map of logging concessions, location, and status (Ministry of Forestry and Research, https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-forestry-research/) were used. Most recent logging data was obtained from Global Forest Watch (https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/SLB), which provided digital and online map data. Coverage was at a regional and detailed island level.
Terrestrial landforms and types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific biodiversity features are constrained to particular landforms and geomorphological attributes. These include montane areas (defined as being above 400 m in Solomon Islands), drainage depressions (including swamps), flood plains, steep slopes, littoral environments, and islands. Development in these areas may impose risks on specialized habitats and fauna/flora restricted to these types. Detailed surveys would be required in any area mapped as a terrestrial high-risk area to determine whether specialized habitats are represented in that locality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stereoscopic photogrammetry (where paired images were available) is an accurate indicator of landform type and extent. Reconnaissance-level site data and correlation of observed aerial mapping units with published data were used to verify aerial signatures. Imagery accessed included ArcGIS ESRI maps, SPOT 5 satellite imagery (2009 to 2019), and DigitalGlobe 2010. This information was combined with the terrestrial habitat GIS line work to identify risk categories, such as swamps and montane forests above 400 m. Topographic data was obtained (as PDF maps) from the British OS – Overseas Directorate Series, Solomon Islands, 1:50,000 scale (https://www.chartsandmaps.com/index.php?main_page=index&cPath=3_60) Soil and geology maps accessed included the European Soil Data Centre (https://esdac.jrc.ec.europa.eu/images/Eudasm/Asia/images/maps/download/OC_SOLOMON_GEOL.jpg)

Environmental Variables/ Indicators	Implications for Tourism Development	Data Source and Mapping
Marine ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine ecosystems encompass a wide variety of habitat types, each of which has unique biodiversity characteristics and varying abilities to absorb direct and cumulative impacts. Various types of coral reefs, mangrove complexes, seagrass meadows, sand and mud flats, intertidal reaches, open ocean with abyssal trenches, and undersea volcanic sea mounts all contribute to one of the world's highest marine biodiversity hotspots. Development will be a risk to the biodiversity in areas where the condition and integrity of marine ecosystems are high. Aspects to be considered are more indirect than direct, but tourism development in marine areas must have a high regard for the potential of cumulative impacts from ancillary services supporting a proposed development. This include water and sewage treatment systems, requirements for access to remote areas (such as islands requiring boat landings that may alter reef lagoon sediment patterns), lighting, and noise/sound and vibration, for example, boat engines on marine mammals and potential for increased boat strike on dugongs and turtles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on the type, locality, condition, and integrity of marine ecosystems was compiled from a number of sources to derive the marine risk assessment. The location and type of major ecosystems was derived from aerial imagery for the project. Imagery accessed included ArcGIS ESRI maps, SPOT 5 satellite imagery (2009 to 2019), and DigitalGlobe 2010. This information was combined with known published data. Other data sources included the Khaled bin Sultan Living Oceans Foundation (https://www.livingoceansfoundation.org/global-reef-expedition/pacific-ocean/solomon-islands/), the ReefBase database (http://www.reefbase.org/global_database/dbr5_22_SLB_33.aspx), and the Coral Triangle Millennium Coral Reef Mapping Project (http://imars.marine.usf.edu/millennium-coral/). Data was also accessed from the Solomon Islands Marine Atlas (http://macbio-pacific.info/Resources/solomon-islands-interactive-marine-atlas/). The Nature Conservancy provided PDF maps of seagrass and mangrove communities (https://www.sprep.org/att/IRC/eCOPIES/Countries/Solomon_Islands/39.pdf). The seagrass data monitoring and mapping is conducted at various sites in Solomon Islands under the CMS/GEF Dugong/Seagrass project: Seagrass_data_Solomon Islands_2018 (https://www.gbif.org/dataset/fade3e7a-82c5-4652-b482-03dbd1510b18). This dataset provides only one site in Western Province that is not in the study corridor.
Coral reef types and locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This indicator is a structural aspect, similar to terrestrial landforms and types. The location and type of coral reef has a significant impact on the level of risk to that reef system from adjoining development or visitation. Ribbon and barrier reefs, such as Saeraghi Reef, are recognized areas of high marine biodiversity and vulnerable to development impact. These reef types are often associated with smaller, remoter outer islands. Development in such areas may require reef moorings, disturbing island beaches and affecting sediment movement patterns and nutrient loadings. Fringing reefs adjoining larger land masses are markedly lower in known biodiversity values; they are closer to major population centers (thus heavily fished) and less vulnerable to sediment discharge from logging/land clearing. Development in these areas will be less harmful than in more remote areas on barrier- reef islands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of coral reefs were assessed using aerial imagery. The broad categories of reef type and location were used to demarcate the relative risk of development in these areas. Site visits and discussions with nearby villages were able to assess the relative intensity of resource usage in these areas. Imagery accessed included ArcGIS ESRI maps, SPOT 5 satellite imagery (2009 to 2019), and DigitalGlobe 2010. Linework was digitized into Arc and MapInfo files for use in GIS presentations. The Khaled bin Sultan Living Oceans Foundation provided information on broad-scale coral-reef structural types and locations, which was used to reference the marine risk mapping. Similarly, other resources accessed included the ReefBase database and the Coral Triangle Millennium Coral Reef Mapping Project. Data was also accessed from the Solomon Islands Marine Atlas.

Table 20: Social Indicators Considered

Social Variables/ Indicators	Implications for Tourism Development	Data Source and Mapping
Land Use		
Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlements can provide workforce for tourism operations and employment opportunities for locals. Settlements need to be given a level of separation to allow the local population to remain undisturbed by tourism operations, such as from noise and different cultural practices. Interactions need to be managed to respect their privacy and culture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most land uses are mappable via available aerial mapping data, which varies from 2007 to 2019 and as such may not be accurate for all areas. Aerial maps used included ArcGIS ESRI maps, Google Earth, Google Maps, and historic GIS land-use shape files provided by the MECDM's GIS Department. Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCARFI) 2017 Land Use/Land Cover shows some land use, but this is not mapped across the full study area. Mapping of land use across the corridor was undertaken using only reliable data and supplemented and updated with knowledge gained from site visits. The SIG provided a full set of locations and names of villages/towns in 2020. This dataset, however, does not include small villages and family sites. Larger settlements are only distinguishable by aerial maps. Some schools and other community facilities are indicated in larger settlements by PacGeo. The villages as stratification units were marked in both Ghizo and Kolombangara islands by WWF in 2017. Census data has spatial resolution at an enumeration area, which may include tens to hundreds of villages and is not spatially consistent or accurate.
Area under cultivation – gardens, coconut plantations, and forestry plantations (logging and timber industry)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gardens and plantations can serve as a fresh produce source for tourism operators and a source of income and livelihood for communities. They may be affected by tourism development if they are located on proposed sites. Not all gardens and plantations are owned/managed by site owners. They may belong to families from surrounding settlements who use the land to cultivate gardens as a source of livelihood or subsistence. Knowing the presence of plantations and forestry helps understand the presence of other industries and sources of livelihoods and skills in the area. Coconut plantations and mangrove (see mangroves section below) forests have been noted during previous community consultations undertaken by WWF as high-value areas and one of their important conservation areas of interest (WWF-Pacific Solomon Islands 2018). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is impossible to accurately map all gardens as they are an informal land use where people use available vacant land to cultivate. Using the land as a garden can also be seasonal. Cultivation areas have been identified using aerial imagery from ArcGIS ESRI maps, Google Earth, Google Maps, and site observations for the identified sites. PCARFI 2017 Land Use/Land Cover shows some land use, including cultivation areas, across the entire corridor, but this information has shown to be inaccurate during site visits. The WWF's 2017 report, <i>Ridges to Reef Conservation Plan: Ghizo and Kolombangara</i>, shows partial, indicative-only areas of these land-use features, but only for the two islands.
Reefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reefs provide a source of livelihood (fish and shellfish) for locals and could serve as a source of fresh local catch for tourism operators to support workforce and operations. Reefs provide protection from storm surges and opportunities for tourism activities. Culturally, reefs are considered part of customary land and may pose land-title and right-of-use issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)'s WCMC008 Coral Reef 2018 v4 was used to identify reef locations and depth. Health of reefs (as a potential source of food) was not mapped by any external sources at a level useful to this study.

Social Variables/ Indicators	Implications for Tourism Development	Data Source and Mapping
<p>Mangroves and seagrass</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mangroves can protect coastal edges from storm surges and coastal erosion. Mangroves and seagrass are a source of livelihood as they are nurseries and spawning sites for some marine fauna. They are also hosts to crocodiles, although crocodile attacks have also been recorded in open lagoon areas that may not be in proximity to mangroves. Some seagrass areas are of high importance to communities. In some areas, Community-Based Management Areas and Marine Protection Areas are in place to manage them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aerial photos have been analyzed by environmental specialists to highlight mangrove areas. The WWF's 2017 report, <i>Ridges to Reef Conservation Plan: Ghizo and Kolombangara</i>, shows partial, indicative-only areas of these features (but only for the two islands) and are less reliable than what is already mapped. The seagrass data monitoring and mapping is conducted at various sites in Solomon Islands under the CMS/GEF Dugong/Seagrass project: <i>Seagrass_data_Solomon Islands_2018</i>. This dataset provides only one site in Western Province that is not in the study corridor and was therefore not included in the mapping.

Demographic Profile

<p>Population density</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an indication of how many people live within and around the identified sites along the corridor. Higher population density indicates areas of urbanization and higher potential for infrastructure development. Also, more populated areas can supply a tourism workforce and goods and services. Urbanized areas indicate lesser availability of land and a lower ecological wellbeing, with increased pressure on resources, such as fish and gardens, and infrastructure including water supply and wastewater and waste disposal management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2009 Census data to the enumeration level provides clarification across the study corridor. 2019 Census data is still being processed at the time of this study.
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Social Vulnerabilities

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsistence living and food security Education levels Health status of the community (malnutrition and disease profile) Use of sanitation Access to power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding dependence on subsistence living, health status, level of education, access to power, and sanitation use provides an indication of the community's vulnerabilities and potential to contribute to tourism development. Aspects of these are also considered under access to community infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2009 Census data to the enumeration level provides clarification across the study corridor. Dengue fever and malaria occur across Solomon Islands. World Health Atlas and IFC provided data on disease profiling, but it was collated at the country level and was therefore only useful in providing contextual-level information.
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Social Variables/ Indicators	Implications for Tourism Development	Data Source and Mapping
Land Tenure		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Customary land</i> • <i>Land under indigenous administration</i> • <i>Registered land (perpetual lease and fixed-term lease)</i> • <i>Land use for religious and cultural purposes, including tabu sites</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism development needs access to land for building tourism facilities and operating tourism activities. Understanding land tenure in and around the identified sites and the corridor is important, given the complex nature of land tenure in Solomon Islands and potential claims over land. It provides an indication of access to and availability of land for development. Land access process, negotiation, and compensation will vary per each land tenure. Legal advice should be sought for land access and international social safeguards should be considered in dealing with landowners and land users. • Identifying tabu sites and proximity to religious buildings, such as churches, is important to avoid adverse impact during tourism development. Many Solomon Islanders anchor their faith and trust in church organizations and church groups are often socially influential in communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because of data availability, the land tenure mapped in the corridor was limited to customary land, registered land, and land surveyed but not registered (see Map 6). An effort to map the presence of churches and tabu sites was undertaken, but a complete list is not yet available. • Data on church groups was not found at the corridor level, but background information on the presence of religious groups provides context. PacGeo indicates the locations of some churches (http://www.pacgeo.org/layers/geonode:sb_special_infrastructure 2017 and http://www.pacgeo.org/layers/geonode:sb_buildings 2017). • Data on the presence of tabu sites and other cultural heritage is limited, with no national GIS records available. The National Museum provided a copy of the <i>Western Province Preservation of Cultural Ordinance 1989 (under the Provincial Government Act 1981)</i>, which highlighted only one clear tabu site in the corridor. As such, data on historical sites and tabu sites was based on information gathered during site visits and stakeholder consultations. • The SIG produced a PDF map of land-tenure areas in 2006 as part of a wider initiative supported by Australian Aid. But this has not been updated since. • Census 2009 data provided percentages of the respondents who own, lease, or rent land and from whom. • Land-tenure data for identified sites, including customary, registered, and unregistered land, was obtained from the Commissioner of Lands and has informed this study.
UXO		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>UXO</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UXOs from WWII are present in parts of Western Province. Knowing which areas are prone to UXO is useful for understanding the risks to tourism development and the required preparation to respond to them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known battle grounds and military encampments and storage areas are well mapped in historical records. These have been drawn into GIS and show general areas of battles as indicated in data from SafeGround,⁽³⁵⁾ which is anticipated to be slightly inaccurate upon review. Other data sources included: United States Military, January 26, 2020, and Solomon Islands Campaign Map: Map Depicting Operation Cartwheel, June 30, 1943 to early 1944.

35 Safe Ground Inc., Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Golden West Humanitarian Foundation, Australian Aid, Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and Solomon Islands National Museum, *WW2 Bombs in Solomon Islands: The Current Situation of Explosive Remnants of World War II*, 2015.

Social Variables/ Indicators	Implications for Tourism Development	Data Source and Mapping
Social Cohesion		
<i>Community conflict/ disputes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is important to understand if a tourist development can affect social cohesion, exacerbate conflicts, and benefit only a part of the community. Solomon Islands has incurred recent national and provincial sociopolitical conflicts; however, these have largely been resolved and are no longer relevant to tourism development in Western Province. Land disputes can escalate into violence or other destructive activities such as vandalism. Consultation identified no conflicts in the area, but some communities would have local disputes or skirmishes at a neighborhood/family/household level often stemming from jealousy as a result of different access to opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information about such skirmishes was gathered through stakeholder consultations during site visits. It is appropriate to present this information at a site and community level, rather than extrapolating and generalizing it to a corridor level. Such level of assessment across all sites is outside of the scope of this study as it would require wide-scale consultation with all identified-site stakeholders to ensure such conflict is fairly recorded. As such, this has not been mapped for consideration and is only offered as background. Census data only differentiates the races of the enumeration area, not languages spoken or religion. Census data provides detail on the increased presence of Gilbertese people in areas of the study corridor.

Social Variables/ Indicators	Implications for Tourism Development	Data Source and Mapping
Social Infrastructure		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Medical and health services</i> • <i>Emergency response</i> • <i>Transport (roads, airports, jetties and ferry docks)</i> • <i>Waste and water treatment facilities</i> • <i>Potable water</i> • <i>Education</i> • <i>Telecommunications</i> • <i>Power</i> • <i>Markets for food and daily supplies</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the availability and access to infrastructure is key when considering the feasibility of tourism development in an area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical and health services mapped by the SIG (https://solomons.gov.sb/portal_map/) • The National Disaster Management Office based in Honiara co-ordinates emergency responses to national disasters, but there is no mappable data for details at the site or corridor level • Transport data from PacGeo (http://www.pacgeo.org/layers/geonode:sb_special_infrastructure 2017 and http://www.pacgeo.org/layers/geonode:sb_buildings 2017), supplemented with site observations and consultation information • Waste management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PacGeo (http://www.pacgeo.org/layers/geonode:sb_special_infrastructure 2017 and http://www.pacgeo.org/layers/geonode:sb_buildings 2017) - Solomon Water (http://www.solomonwater.com.sb/index.php/customerservice 2020), supplemented with site observations and consultation information • Water-treatment facilities are not present in Western Province and are thus not mapped • There is reticulated supply of potable water in Gizo, as confirmed by Solomon Water • Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pac-Geo indicates the locations of schools: - (http://www.pacgeo.org/layers/geonode:sb_special_infrastructure 2017 and http://www.pacgeo.org/layers/geonode:sb_buildings 2017, supplemented with site information • Telecommunications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Our Telekom (https://www.ourtelekom.com.sb/contact/network-coverage/) • Power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solomon Power - 2009 Census data to the enumeration level for clarification across the study corridor, supplemented with site information - 2019 Census data is still being processed and is due for release in July 2020 • Markets for food and daily supplies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pac-Geo (http://www.pacgeo.org/layers/geonode:sb_special_infrastructure 2017 and http://www.pacgeo.org/layers/geonode:sb_buildings 2017), supplemented with site information

Social Variables/ Indicators	Implications for Tourism Development	Data Source and Mapping
Planned Development Projects		
<i>Physical infrastructure projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are a number of planned infrastructure development projects for Western Province. These have been considered as part of the study, as they provide information on what additional infrastructure would be available in the area and which are already subject to development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned infrastructure has been manually mapped using reporting by international aid organizations supporting SIG projects. Internal governmental projects are in the process of being mapped by the Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Co-ordination however this information is not available until July 2020.
Existing Tourism Facilities and Activities		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accommodation facilities</i> <i>Other tourism activity operators</i> <i>Sites of interest, including cultural sites, WWII wrecks, dive sites, waterfalls, caves, lakes, white- sand beaches, bird-watching sites, fishing spots, established hiking tracks, and markets</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of existing tourism developments and activities in the corridor would be useful to understand complementary opportunities and the cumulative risks from tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation and tourism operators provided by IFC. Solomon Tourism's website and Solomon Travel Portal both list the locations of some activity operators, which have been manually mapped where possible by indicative location. Some sites were also provided in indicative PDF maps for Ghizo and Kolombangara islands by WWF in 2017, which were supplemented by site-visit observations.

Table 21: Natural-Hazards Indicators Considered

Natural Hazards Variables/ Indicators	Implications for Tourism Development	Data Source and Mapping
Natural Hazards		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Tsunamis</i> • <i>Earthquakes</i> • <i>Landslides</i> • <i>Extreme weather events</i> • <i>Cyclones and storms</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowing which areas are prone to natural hazards is useful to understanding the risks to tourism development and the required preparation to respond to them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A combination of various sources of data was used to develop an understanding of the previous occurrences of natural hazards in the corridor and specific sites at the country level (with no finer details at the provincial level or lower). • WorldData.info (https://www.worlddata.info/oceania/solomon-islands/tsunamis.php) shows past occurrences of tsunamis and earthquakes in Solomon Islands and the damage recorded by public observations. • ThinkHazard! data shows Solomon Islands as susceptible to earthquakes, but it does not have publicly available information where or when the next earthquake may occur. • Landslides as a result of earthquakes or heavy rain require higher levels of accuracy of contours and soil types to confirm their susceptibility at a local level. This data is not available in Solomon Islands. • Cyclones are assessed based on the fact that areas along the coast and adjacent to waterways are more susceptible to damages from storms with limited protection from the surroundings. It is also recognized that larger reef systems and extensive lagoon areas may provide a buffer for storm surges. Storm data at the provincial level was not available, so sites were assessed based on their coastal vulnerability during site visits. This information was reviewed to determine if there was any pattern that could be used to assess wider areas of the corridor for coastal vulnerability.

Appendix B: Policy and Legislative Review

Table 22: Review of Policy Frameworks Related to Tourism Development

Policy/ Legislation/ Guideline	Description	Relevant Sections/Clauses for Tourism Development
<i>Land and Titles Act 1968</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The act includes provisions for preservation and/or conservation of land of "historic, architectural, traditional, artistic, archaeological, botanical or religious interest" (McDonald 2006). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use and/or lease of land for tourism projects and/or establishments
<i>Customary Land Records Act 1994</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The act is a legal mechanism for recording tribal land boundaries and customary rights and interests. Under the act, a group can apply to have their right to control customary land (primary rights) recorded, along with the name of the person who is authorized to represent the customary-land-holding group. Other groups or individuals may also have their use rights, such as the right to use land for food gardens or access to timber arising from customary practices such as gift, reward, and marriage, recorded over the same land (referred to as "secondary rights"). The act prescribes that the recording of customary land includes: a) the recognized name of the customary-land-holding group claiming the primary rights; b) the genealogy of the group; c) method by which membership of the land-holding group may be granted to others; d) name of person(s) who will represent the land-holding group and who is responsible for any dealings affecting such customary land; e) method by which such person(s) are appointed, dismissed, and substituted; f) and names of groups of persons claiming secondary rights and the extent of such claims. In cases where the determination of primary rights constitutes a dispute, the act provides for the dispute to be settled by negotiation. Section 13 (2) further provides that in determining a dispute the leaders of the customary groups must consider relevant genealogy and secondary rights. If no agreement is reached, the recording officer should refer the dispute to the traditional chiefs. Their decision will be final. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use and/or lease of land for tourism projects and/or establishments Use of natural resources in customary land or marine areas
<i>Town and Country Planning Act 1979</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The act is a framework for planning schemes and development control, particularly at the provincial level. However, it cannot be applied or used in the context of customary land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designation of development areas for tourism purposes Several areas, including Honiara, Gizo Town, Tulagi, Munda, and Noro, have been declared local planning areas

Policy/ Legislation/ Guideline	Description	Relevant Sections/Clauses for Tourism Development
Environment Act 1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The act serves as a framework for regulating activities and/or developments that require an EIA prior to the approval of a project. The act covers activities perceived to generate significant environmental impacts, including forestry, mining, tourism resorts, large-scale agriculture, infrastructure development, and waste management systems. Under the act, the developer is required to produce an EIA report, which will be evaluated by the Director of Environment and Conservation. When the director finds the EIA report satisfactorily meets the environmental standards/guidelines as per the act, an Environmental Impact Statement is required to be gazetted for 30 days so that persons whose interests or rights may be affected by the development project may issue an objection. The director may issue or refuse consent for the development project based on the grounds of objections. In cases where the director does not allow the development to proceed, developers may appeal to an Advisory Committee and the appeal will also be gazetted and heard in public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism resorts Construction of water and waste infrastructures to support tourism development Construction and/or rehabilitation of roads, bridges, ports, and other transportation infrastructures
Forest Resources and Timber Utilization Act 1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The act is based on the <i>Forest and Timber Act 1969</i>, which was introduced to Solomon Islands during the colonial period to regulate logging on crown or government land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of forest resources and/or trees for construction of tourism accommodations or boats If forest clearance is required for site development, it should be in accordance with the provisions of the act
Wildlife Protection and Management Act 1998 and (Amendment) Bill 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The act aims to regulate the export of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) listed wildlife species. In order to comply with CITES, the act was amended in 2016. Additional clauses on the trade, captivity, and propagation of CITES specimen were added into the original act. However, there are exceptions to the provisions, permits, or penalties under the <i>(Amendment) Bill 2016</i>, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 3ZD: Personal and household effects – a requirement to hold a permit under subdivision 3 or 4 does not apply in relation to a CITES specimen that is a personal or household effect. Section 12A: Exemption for specimens used for traditional activities – the minister may, on the advice of the director, declare by gazette notice a class of specimens to be exempt from the requirement of this part if the class of specimens: (a) is used for a traditional activity; and (b) is not part of an approved management program in the area within which the traditional activity takes place. Unfortunately, the act only prohibits the trade of listed wildlife species. It is still legal for listed species, such as turtles, to be consumed for subsistence, including as food or for family and community events (The Nature Conservancy 2019). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature-based tourism activities that can cause disturbances to local biodiversity Controlling the trade of wildlife species, particularly the ones listed by CITES Local communities still consume endangered species for subsistence or traditional purposes, but the control of this consumption is subject to the Ministry of Environment's discretion Tourism developers may exploit the lack of enforcement or control of wildlife consumption by adding it as a cultural experience to their tourism packages Nature-based activities should not encourage the capture or export of protected species

Policy/ Legislation/ Guideline	Description	Relevant Sections/Clauses for Tourism Development
<p>Protected Areas Act 2010</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The act, implemented in 2012 with the creation of the <i>Protected Areas Regulations</i> (see details in the next entry), provides a framework for the declaration of protected areas and protection of biodiversity. The act includes provisions for classifying declared protected areas, preparing and implementing plans covering the management of the biodiversity and/or ecosystems in such areas, and consultations with customary landowners and/or tribes. • Prior to the declaration of a protected area, the Director of the Environment and Conservation is tasked with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting meetings and consultation with the owners of the area or other persons who may be affected by the proposed declaration - Undertaking consultation with the relevant ministries and provincial government - Carrying out field appraisal, assessing, and evaluating the biodiversity significance of the area - Verifying the rights and interests in the area - Identifying, assessing, and evaluating the conservation, protection, and management options for the area - Publishing a public notice setting out the area to be declared and its biodiversity significance • The establishment and maintenance of a register of protected areas are the responsibilities of the director. The Protected Areas Advisory Committee is tasked with appointing a management committee for each protected area comprising persons residing in the vicinity of the area or persons responsible for its administration/management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature-based tourism activities may include visits to protected areas • Protected areas provide protection and generation of further biodiversity and areas of interest to tourists

Policy/ Legislation/ Guideline	Description	Relevant Sections/Clauses for Tourism Development
<p>Protected Areas Regulations 2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prescribed classes of protected areas with their primary objectives and/or descriptions are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nature reserve: designated for scientific research, environmental monitoring, and education; and maintaining habitat conditions necessary for wildlife management, including protecting and meeting the natural requirements of significant species and biotic communities. - National park: designated to protect a major region of national significance and its biological and environmental features; protect the habitat and aesthetic qualities of an otherwise large area of natural and unique scenery; or promote education, research, and tourism opportunities. - Natural monument: a specific monument of outstanding natural features and its associated biodiversity and habitat; or an important landscape or seascape created by the interaction (through traditional practices) between humans and nature over time. - Resource management area: designated for the promotion of ecologically sustainable uses of natural ecosystems and resources for the benefit of customary owners and dependent local communities - Closed area: designated to allow and facilitate natural process of recovery, rehabilitation, regeneration, replenishment, and repopulation due to factors such as excessive human exploitation and environmental degradation in the past. • The regulations also empower the minister to revoke and change protected areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protected Areas Map: Where a protected area is under customary ownership, the map to be filed under this regulation must be signed by at least one leader of customary owners of land or marine areas sharing a common boundary with that of the protected area. If the boundary of the protected area is a disputed area, no declaration shall be made by the minister unless the matter has been settled, subject to the approval/satisfaction of the minister. - Certificate of Registration of Protected Areas: The certificate should specify the official name of the protected area, classified category, actual or estimated area, size, location, and the parties (customary owners, tribes, agencies, or organizations) vested with management responsibility over the area. - The SIG, in cooperation with international donors, NGOs, community, and other stakeholders, developed a Protected Areas Toolkit to guide the process of applying for and/or designating a protected area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No formally declared protected areas in Western Province under the <i>Protected Areas Act</i> and regulations to date. • However, community groups and NGOs have created and managed many areas as protected areas, as detailed in Section 3 of this report; considering the communal efforts devoted to the creation of a protected or managed area, developers should treat these areas, whether formally gazetted or not, as having ecological status when planning their projects. • A registry of protected areas is unavailable on the MECDM website. However, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) has an online portal with a list and status of protected areas in the Pacific countries, including Solomon Islands; this information has been used for risk evaluation of potential tourism development (SREP 2020).

Policy/ Legislation/ Guideline	Description	Relevant Sections/Clauses for Tourism Development
Safety at Work Act 1982	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the act, employers are legally required to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of all employees (full-time, temporary workers, and volunteers). They should also provide relevant information and safety training to employees. In addition, employers should ensure that plants, machineries, and work premises are safe and that hazardous processes are eliminated or adequately controlled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to the construction or development of a tourism project, developers should ensure that a hazard and/or risk assessment was conducted in accordance with the provisions of this act Developers should comply with occupational health and safety requirements and systems at all stages of the tourism project Adequate occupational health and safety training and manuals should be provided for all employees
Labour Act 1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The act includes provisions for the protection of worker rights through the creation of the Office of the Commissioner of Labour. The act includes sections on employees, casual workers, working hours, payment of wages and remuneration, and terminations. The act includes provisions for the employment of foreign workers, women, and children. Women are generally prohibited from work during the night, with exemptions for specific sectors such as nursing or healthcare, cinema or theaters, hotels, guesthouses, or bars. For child labor, work is allowed from the age of 15 with approval from the Ministry of Labour. Notably, provisions are more focused on the employment of male youth from the age of 16, particularly on ships. However, it should be emphasized that young persons under the age of 18 are required to have work permits from the Ministry of Labour and are not allowed to be employed during the night. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees or workers in the tourism industry Employment of women and children in tourism establishments and/or activities
The Solomon Islands Visitors Bureau Act 1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The act covers the creation of the <i>Visitors Bureau Regulations 1999</i>, which aims to regulate the tourism industry through the provision of a license allowing a person to engage in an enterprise or tourist-related service and/or facility (SIG 1996). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licensing of tourism establishments, activities, or owners
Fisheries Act 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the <i>Fisheries Act</i>, the government has the authority to impose strict controls on the harvesting of species located in customary waters. Provincial governments are primarily responsible for ensuring the management of fishing practices, tools (nets and gear), and vessels in provincial waters are sustainable and not exploitative. Provincial governments can also establish and manage marine reserves as well as regulate and protect mangroves. Commercial fishing is subject to customary rights. In cases where customary fishing rights are violated due to commercial fishing, customary rights will take precedence and the court may order compensation to be paid to the customary rights holders. In 2009, there was an amendment on the penalty fees/fines for violating the provisions of the act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism activities, such as game fishing Developers should be aware of marine protected areas in the vicinity of their operations as they may restrict activities such as fishing

Policy/ Legislation/ Guideline	Description	Relevant Sections/Clauses for Tourism Development
Gaming and Lotteries Act 1996 and (Amendment) Bill 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>2004 Bill</i> is an amendment to the <i>Gaming and Lotteries Act 1996</i>. Both legislations include provisions on commercial gambling related to the tourism industry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commercial gaming shall only be permitted in areas of a hotel-casino complex identified in a permit issued by the board. - No person shall permit or cause commercial gaming to take place in any premises unless such person is a holder of a permit issued by the board. - No person other than foreign or overseas guests or visitors to Solomon Islands or approved persons have a right to enter, remain, or participate in commercial gaming. - The board shall not in respect of the city of Honiara grant commercial gaming permits in excess of two. • In granting a permit (license) to operate commercial gambling, the following criteria should be evaluated and/or satisfied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The lay-out, character, condition, and location of the relevant premises, or any premises to be altered or erected, should be suitable for the purpose of commercial gaming. - The applicant is in all respects a fit and proper person and of appropriate financial standing to be the holder of a permit. - If a permit is granted and the premises are not managed personally by the applicant, the appointed manager should be a fit and proper person to be the holder of a permit and should have agreed to be ordinarily resident in Solomon Islands when managing such premises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Casinos and/or commercial gaming establishments only cater for tourists (Solomon Islanders are not allowed to participate in commercial gaming) • Development of a casino in Western Province has the potential to attract a certain type of tourists and may impair other development opportunities
Solomon Islands National Policy Framework blong KALSA 2012 (SPC 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy framework highlights the importance of protecting, preserving, and promoting Solomon Islands' culture. The framework includes cross-cutting themes and indicates the roles and participation of various stakeholders in protecting and promoting the country's culture, heritage, and arts. One policy component is cultural tourism, recognizing culture as an asset that can be further developed, marketed, and promoted as a key attraction. Policy goals for cultural tourism are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing it as the flagship of the country's tourism industry - Encouraging community participation in order to achieve decentralization of the tourism industry and the spread of activities and benefits across the provinces and rural areas - Reinvesting economic benefits from tourism in rural areas and hosting cultural tourism enterprises and activities • Another component of the framework is the hospitality industry. Establishments are encouraged to provide high-quality cultural goods and services and to integrate Solomon Islands' indigenous culture and arts into hospitality services, recognizing their value-add to enhance the authenticity of products and services offered to visitors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local culture • Culture-based tourist activities or business establishments • Hospitality industry
Solomon Islands National Climate-Change Policy 2012-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy aims to prioritize climate-change considerations and integrate adaptation strategies and disaster risk management into various sectors and institutions in Solomon Islands. • Tourism was identified as a sector vulnerable to climate change and disaster risks, so the policy allows for relevant strategies and measures to be integrated into tourism planning and development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate disaster risk management planning in infrastructures and planned tourist-development areas. • Emergency plans for tourism activities, projects, and establishments

Policy/ Legislation/ Guideline	Description	Relevant Sections/Clauses for Tourism Development
Solomon Islands National Ocean Policy (SINOP) 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy aims to protect and increase the value of ocean resources, marine ecosystems, and its species. As a governance framework to ensure a consistent and coordinated approach to governing the ocean, the policy aims to formalize the sustainable management of marine and terrestrial protected areas while developing responsible tourism (SIG 2018). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism activities which may affect or be affected by the sustainable management and conservation of marine resources
Solomon Islands Financial Strategy 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SIG publishes its financial strategy and budget annually. For 2020, the country aims to focus on structural and sectoral reforms to facilitate private and public investment projects. For tourism, the total appropriated budget for development expenditure is \$6.3 million, focusing on tourism development and institutional strengthening (SIG 2020). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation infrastructure Tourism marketing
National Development Strategy 2011–2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Development Strategy 2011–2020 is a framework for the implementation of national priorities, highlighting the need to mainstream good governance and public-sector reforms across different industries. Tourism was identified as a small and growing industry hindered by low levels of capabilities, poor marketing, and limited infrastructures. The national strategy aims to increase tourism yields by improving infrastructures and marketing strategies (SIG 2011). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation infrastructure High-quality tourism products and/or services Tourism marketing
Solomon Islands National Infrastructure Investment Plan (NIIP) 2013–2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan maps Solomon Islands’ infrastructure priorities, taking into account its economic priorities and strategic investments highlighted in the 2011 National Development Strategy. To develop tourism, the plan highlights that infrastructure planning should include spatial development plans to ensure the protection of tourism zones and valuable ecological areas. It also stresses the need to upgrade transportation and water infrastructures as well as promote local participation and investment in the tourism industry (SIG 2013). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gizo in Western Province was identified as a popular tourist destination, but the availability of fresh water supply remains a challenge because of human and climate change-related factors
Solomon Islands National Tourism Development Strategy (SINTDS) 2015–2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategy focuses on five interrelated areas: marketing and research, transport and infrastructure, cruise shipping and yachting, human resource development, and product development and investment. The strategy assigns government agencies with key actions, indicative budgets, and timelines to boost development in the five areas. Key actions and strategies include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide tax and tourism-investment incentives. Develop minimum standards, grading, and accreditation for tourist activities and business establishments, such as hotels and lodgings. Develop integrated tourism trails in Western, Guadalcanal, and Central provinces. Develop marketing programs. Design and adopt stringent anti-corruption policies and practices to improve the business-enabling environment. Upgrade and redevelop existing airport and port structures. Provide capacity building and training in hospitality and tourism. Expand cruise shipping and yachting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The five focal areas are investment opportunities and entry points not only for tourist developers but also for other businesses that could contribute to the development of the focal areas

Policy/ Legislation/ Guideline	Description	Relevant Sections/Clauses for Tourism Development
National Development Strategy 2016–2035	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategy serves as the national economic and social development framework for the SIG. It is aligned with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals and should be mainstreamed into the country's various sectors. The SIG aims to sustainably increase the tourism industry's economic development, taking into account the local culture and environmental values (SIG 2016a). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation sector (ports and airports) Water and waste infrastructures and services Local capacity building in tourism Employment in rural areas Local culture and products
Solomon Islands Medium-Term Development Plan 2016–2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan provides a framework of development programs and/or projects with five-year targets—derived from the country's overarching and long-term strategies. The country's medium-term development plan aims to increase tourism's contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2 percent per year. Other expected outcomes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved distribution of visitors and tourism activities across the country's tourist destinations Increased visitors and users of the National Museum and National Archives Improved facilitation of visitor dispersal Improve Solomon Islands' appeal as a cruise ship destination (SIG 2016b) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism infrastructure Tourism pilot projects Small-scale ecotourism projects led by local communities Increased visitor arrivals Increased employment opportunities for locals Increased cruise ships and yachting activities
Western Province Tourism and Culture Policy 2019–2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Western Provincial Government aims to develop sustainable tourism practices that encourage the preservation of Solomon Islands' culture and environment while providing economic benefits to the local communities. The Provincial Assembly already accepted the policy and set a budget, with the policy scheduled to be gazetted on April 1, 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism establishments and/or activities Tourism marketing Nature-based and cultural tourism activities
Western Province Preservation of Culture Ordinance 1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ordinance includes provisions for the protection of traditional artefacts. It also covers the regulation of development activities, requiring developers to survey land to identify, locate, mark, and record all places of historical, cultural, or archaeological significance prior to development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culture-based tourism activities Historical site visits and/or tours
Western Province Public Nuisance Ordinance 1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ordinance regulates liquor consumption in public places and includes a provision on pollution, making it an offence to litter any public place with a fine of up to \$100 or imprisonment for up to one month. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational tourist activities Tourist accommodations and restaurants Signage or notices on liquor consumption in public places and littering should be visible in and around business establishments
Western Province Coastal and Lagoon Shipping Ordinance 1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ordinance regulates marine pollution and is designed to protect the coastal waters and lagoons of Western Province. Dropping, throwing overboard, or discharging in coastal waters any form of garbage and useless or unwanted materials, equipment, oil, and hazardous products or chemicals, including petrol and bilge water, will likely cause marine pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cruise and/or yachting tourist activities Waste and/or wastewater infrastructures in tourist establishments
Western Province Resource Management Ordinance 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This provincial law serves to protect and prohibit the harvest of specific marine and forest resources. It is an extension of the Customary Land Management Orders, which prohibit the harvesting of resources on customary land (WWF 2013). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature-based tourist activities Construction of eco-lodges

Policy/ Legislation/ Guideline	Description	Relevant Sections/Clauses for Tourism Development
Western Province Fisheries Ordinance 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ordinance provides a statutory framework so that the management of fishing and marine resources in the province would: (1) remain consistent with national policy and legislation, (2) acknowledge the economic significance of fishing to the national and provincial economies, (3) acknowledge the importance of managing the fisheries resource to promote sustainability and other important environmental practices, and (4) acknowledge and uphold customary fisheries rights and practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourist activities in marine areas such as game fishing, scuba diving, and snorkeling
Western Province Business License Ordinance 2012 and (Amendment) Ordinance 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ordinance was established to regulate and license businesses in Western Province. It also aims to ensure businesses are compliant with environmental, economic, health and safety, cultural, and labor standards and requirements based on the ordinance or by any other order of the Western Province Provincial Assembly. The 2015 amendment included provisions for application of a business license by overseas operators, who are required to gain approval from provincial executives before applying for a business license. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business licenses for tourist establishments or activities
Simbo Megapode Management Area Ordinance 1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ordinance was established at the request of the people of Simbo to conserve and manage the population of megapodes, their habitat, and the sustainable harvesting of their eggs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourist activities associated with the Simbo Megapode Management Area Tourist operators may apply in writing for a permit to bring tourists to or across areas within the <i>Simbo Megapode</i> Management Area

Policy/ Legislation/ Guideline	Description	Relevant Sections/Clauses for Tourism Development
<p><i>Solomon Islands Code of Practice for the Tourism Industry 2018</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Code of Practice was developed based on the lack of quality and professionalism in Solomon Islands' tourism industry. The following are the standards or items listed in the code to guide tourist personnel, operators, and developers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide consistent and efficient services to every guest. - Be honest and fair with guests at all times. - Marketing materials should be accurate and truthful about prices and services provided. - Complaints are dealt with courteously and issues are attended to promptly. - Staff are treated fairly and given proper training and instruction in their area of work. - Support free and fair competition and promote cooperation within the tourism sector. - The business and its staff comply with all local laws and regulations. - High standards of cleanliness and hygiene are observed in all aspects of the business. - Maintain facilities, equipment, and transport used by guests to the highest standards. - Care is taken in the operation and maintenance of facilities to ensure a safe environment for guests and staff (SIG: Ministry of Culture and Tourism 2018). - Staff and management are trained and equipped to deal with potential emergencies. - Appropriate security is provided for customers and their possessions, including secure accommodation and storage. - Tourism activities must not harm the environment or wildlife of Solomon Islands. - Tourism businesses are respectful of local cultural protocol and tourists are informed about local customs where necessary. - Efforts are made to increase the efficiency of resource and utility usage. - Care is taken to reduce waste to a minimum and dispose of it responsibly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourist activities and services • Professionalization of tourism industry • Tourism marketing • Capacity building of personnel • Tourist facilities and/or infrastructures • Efficient and sustainable resource management • Health and safety of tourists, personnel, and local communities • Local culture • Water and sanitation in business establishments

Policy/ Legislation/ Guideline	Description	Relevant Sections/Clauses for Tourism Development
<p>Minimum Standards and Classification for Tourism Accommodation 2018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solomon Islands has minimum standards criteria to assess accommodation establishments in the country and maintain quality. Accommodation categories are classified based on their key features and target clientele as follows: (1) hotel, (2) resort, (3) motel, (4) budget accommodation, (5) tourist bungalow, (6) eco-lodge accommodation, (7) serviced apartment, and (8) homestay accommodation (SIG: Ministry of Culture and Tourism 2018). Each accommodation category has its respective minimum standards criteria, which should be met by accommodation establishments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location of a tourist accommodation establishment often defines its category. Accommodations such as resorts, tourist bungalows, and eco-lodges would be located in scenic locations and offer nature-based activities; thus, developers would need to ensure the accommodations have minimal environmental impacts while maintaining the aesthetic values in their respective locations. Accommodations located in scenic locations may be more prone to natural hazards and climate-change vulnerabilities. Infrastructures should be fortified to mitigate the vulnerabilities. In the case of eco-lodges, developers should ensure that they are constructed with materials that are locally and sustainably sourced. Budget accommodations, motels, and homestays should ensure that there are proper water and waste management facilities in the property. In accommodations that allow the immersion of tourists in local cultures, developers and operators should ensure that local communities have been oriented and/or received proper advice on the arrival and management of tourists. Tourists should also familiarize themselves with Solomon Islands' culture before visiting to remain respectful to the local communities' culture, practices, and heritage. Solomon Islands' culture and art should be integrated into the design or architecture of accommodation establishments.

Appendix C: Conservation Species

Table 23: Conservation-Significant Species Known to Occur in the Study Corridor (IUCN 2020)

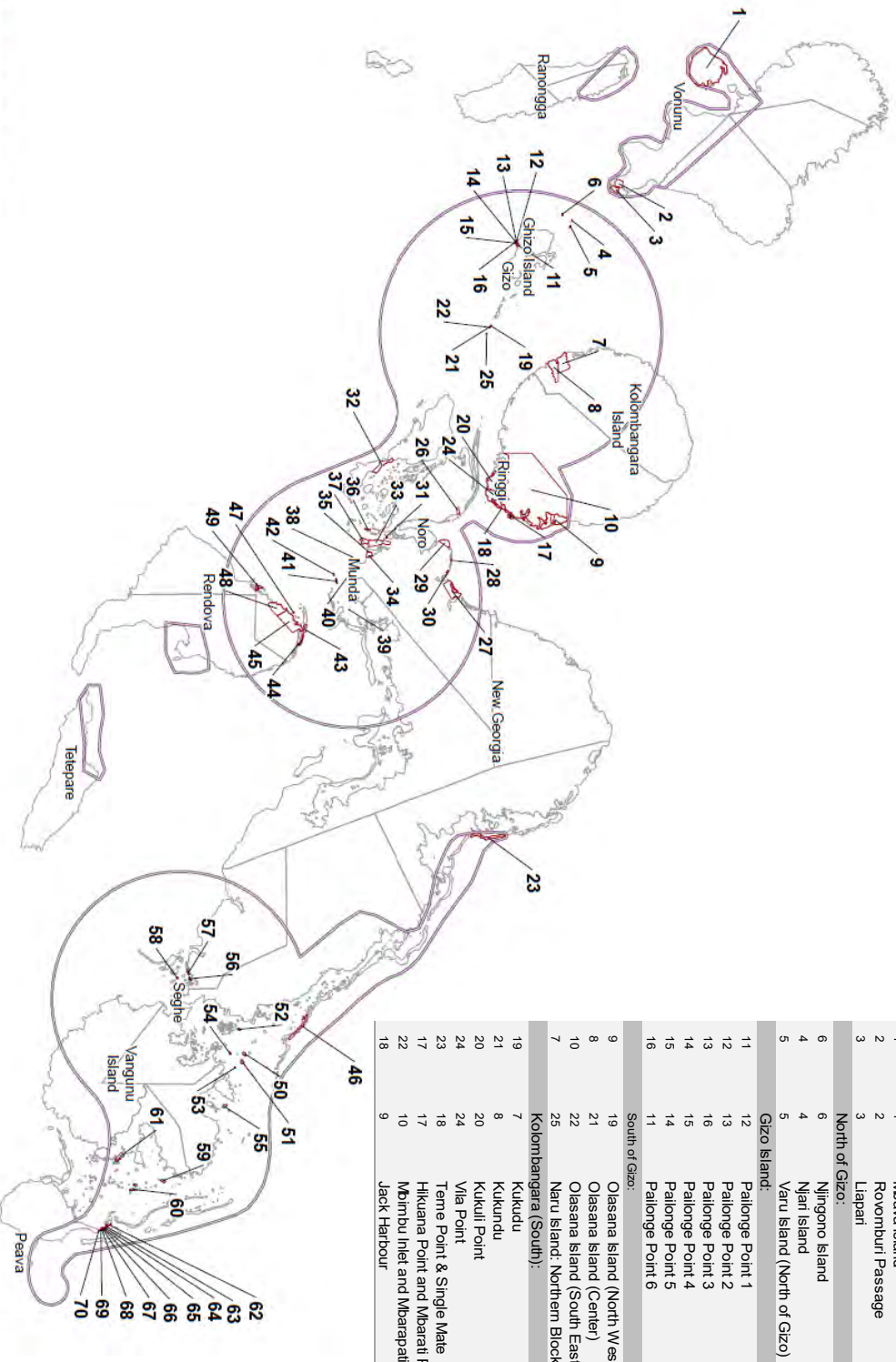
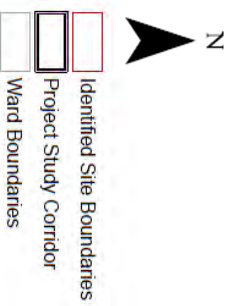
Species	Common Name	IUCN Status	Notes on Occurrence in the Study Corridor
Mammals			
<i>Uromys vika</i>	Vangunu Giant Rat	Critically endangered	This species, known only from the holotype, was captured from a felled tree in a logged lowland forest on southern Vangunu (Lavery 2017). The species possibly occurs in lowland forests with a range at sea level to 400 m on New Georgia, Kolombangara, and Nggatokae as these islands were interconnected during the Pleistocene, but this requires confirmation.
<i>Pteralopex atrata</i>	Guadalcanal Monkey-Faced Bat	Endangered	May occur on Arundel Island within the study corridor
<i>Pteralopex taki</i>	New Georgia Monkey-Faced Bat	Vulnerable	Rediscovered in 2015 after being presumed extinct, this highly mobile species has been confirmed to widely occur throughout the study corridor
Reptiles and Amphibians			
<i>Litoria lutea</i>	Faro Island Treefrog	Vulnerable	Found in coastal forest on New Georgia Island within the study corridor
<i>Loveridgelaps elapoides</i>	Solomons Black-Banded Krait	Vulnerable	Venomous snake species found widely throughout the study corridor in most habitats
Birds			
<i>Aplonis brunneicapillus</i>	White-Eyed Starling	Vulnerable	Resident on Rendova Island but believed to be widespread in Western Province
<i>Columba pallidiceps</i>	Yellow-Legged Pigeon	Vulnerable	Possibly present in any intact forest system but known to be resident on Kolombangara Island
<i>Haliaeetus sanfordi</i>	Sanford's Sea-Eagle	Vulnerable	May be found in any coastal area with suitable tall trees for nesting
<i>Eurostopodus nigripennis</i>	Solomons Nightjar	Vulnerable	Widespread resident throughout the study corridor
<i>Numenius tahitiensis</i>	Bristle-Thighed Curlew	Vulnerable	Resident non-breeding migratory species relying on foreshores, mud, and sand flats for foraging areas
<i>Pitta anerythra</i>	Black-Faced Pitta	Vulnerable	Resident on Kolombangara and Vangunu islands
<i>Pterodroma brevipes</i>	Collared Petrel	Vulnerable	Associated with offshore islands and sand cays
<i>Pterodroma solandri</i>	Providence Petrel	Vulnerable	Associated with offshore islands and sand cays
<i>Zosterops luteirostris</i>	Gizo White-Eye	Endangered	Known throughout Ghizo Island but appears restricted to that island
<i>Zosterops splendidus</i>	Ranongga White-Eye	Vulnerable	Small endemic bird species known only from Ranongga Island west of Gizo
Plants			
<i>Aglaia brassii</i>		Vulnerable	Understory tree fairly common in lowland primary and secondary forest up to 500 m
<i>Aglaia rubrivenia</i>		Vulnerable	Understory tree of coastal lowland and hill forest

Species	Common Name	IUCN Status	Notes on Occurrence in the Study Corridor
<i>Aglaia saltatorum</i>		Vulnerable	Small tree occurring in lowland forest up to 520 m, possibly present in any lowland forest on the larger islands
<i>Archidendron oblongum</i>		Vulnerable	Understory tree in primary forest vulnerable to logging in these areas
<i>Calophyllum confusum</i>		Vulnerable	Commercial species of coastal lowland primary forest
<i>Dillenia crenatifolia</i>		Vulnerable	Commercial swamp forest species found on nearby major islands
<i>Dillenia salomonensis</i>		Vulnerable	Commercial swamp forest species found on nearby major islands
<i>Diospyros insularis</i>		Vulnerable	Found only on Tetepare Island within the study corridor
<i>Endospermum medulosum</i>	Whitewood	Vulnerable	Known to occur in the study corridor in five locations, including Gizo, Kukuli Point on Kolombangara Island, and Viru Harbor on New Georgia
<i>Gmelina salomonensis</i>		Endangered	Restricted in the study corridor to lowland and hill forests on Kolombangara Island
<i>Intsia bijuga</i>	Merbau (Kwila)	Vulnerable	Large commercially valuable tree of the coastal lowlands once forming important almost monotypic communities in the near coastal and littoral zone
<i>Livistona woodfordii</i>		Vulnerable	Palm tree of lowland rainforest and swamp forest known only to occur on Nggela Islands but may have possible populations within the study corridor
<i>Mangifera altissima</i>		Vulnerable	Smaller tree of the coastal lowlands at risk from habitat destruction via logging
<i>Mastixiodendron stoddardii</i>		Vulnerable	Smaller tree of the coastal lowlands at risk from habitat destruction via logging
<i>Phylloscopus amoenus</i>	Kolombangara Leaf-Warbler	Vulnerable	Small bird of the upper montane cloud forests on Mount Veve
<i>Pleuranthodium peekelii</i>	Giant Ginger	Endangered	Understory species of relatively intact lowland forest on Kolombangara Island
Invertebrates			
<i>Tirumala euploemorpha</i>		Vulnerable	Butterfly known from collections throughout the study corridor associated with primary forest
Fish			
<i>Neopomacentrus aquadulcis</i>	Sweetwater Demoiselle	Endangered	Freshwater fish known only from Tetepare Island in clear streams and wetlands



Appendix D: Identified Sites

Identified Site Profile Index



Page number	Site ID	Site Name
GIZO HUB		
Vella Le Vella Island (South):		
1	1	Mbava Island
2	2	Rovomburi Passage
3	3	Liapari
North of Gizo:		
6	4	Njirongo Island
4	4	Njari Island
5	5	Varu Island (North of Gizo)
Gizo Island:		
11	12	Pailonge Point 1
12	13	Pailonge Point 2
13	16	Pailonge Point 3
14	15	Pailonge Point 4
15	14	Pailonge Point 5
16	11	Pailonge Point 6
South of Gizo:		
9	19	Olasana Island (North West)
8	21	Olasana Island (Center)
10	22	Olasana Island (South East)
7	25	Naru Island: Northern Block
Kolombangara (South):		
19	7	Kukudu
21	8	Kukudu
20	20	Kukuli Point
24	24	Via Point
23	18	Terre Point & Single Mate
17	17	Hikvana Point and Mbarati Pt
22	10	Mbimbu Inlet and Mbarapat Pt
18	9	Jack Harbour

Page number	Site ID	Site Name
MUNDA HUB		
Noro (North):		
36	26	Kohingo Island, Chalughali Point
28	29	Tunguvili Point (East)
26	28	Lambele Kopi
27	30	Niu Kaloka (West):
25	27	Enogha Point
Vona Vona:		
34	32	Buni - Parara Island
37	36	Kolohite Island
35	31	Karapata Islands
39	33	Mbanga Island - 'Tabaka
38	37	Kuri Point
41	35	Mbarikhi Islands: west
40	34	Mbarikhi Islands: east
In front of Munda:		
33	38	Nusa Zonga Island
31	40	Hombupkeka Island
32	42	Hopei Island
30	41	Hombu Hombu Island
29	39	Himbi Island
North Rendova		
42	49	Agara & Vangoro Islets
44	48	Mandali Point
47	47	Tambusolo Island
46	45	Rendova harbor
43	43	Kukurana Island
45	44	Mbarambuni Island
SEGHE HUB:		
Seghe and Surrounds:		
51	57	Tinovili Island
50	56	Mbatobosi Island
49	58	Loro Island
Ramata:		
48	23	Rovana Island
Mavovo:		
59	46	Tatama & Avayasa Islands
58	52	Gharimana Island
57	50	Mbukimbuki (West)
56	51	Mbukimbuki (East)
52	54	Karunohu Island
61	53	Veuru
54	55	Mahoro Island
55	59	Mbarero Island
60	60	Tinge & Karungano Island
53	61	Lalauru Point incl Islands
Gatolokae:		
62	62	Timbara (Mbunika) 1
63	63	Timbara (Mbunika) 2 & 3
64	64	Timbara (Mbunika) 4
65	65	Timbara (Mbunika) 5
66	66	Timbara (Mbunika) 6
67	67	Timbara (Mbunika) 7
68	68	Timbara (Mbunika) 8
69	69	Timbara (Mbunika) 9
70	70	Timbara (Mbunika) 10

Key to Identified Site Profiles

Ranking determined by combining all site ratings (see the methodology for more details)
 Rankings:
 Low risk (Green) = limited environmental or social impacts anticipated
 Moderate Risk (Orange) = Some management of social and environmental impacts required.
 High risk (Red) = Most management of social and environmental impacts required.

- Identified Site Boundaries
- Village
- Residential Area
- Manufacture/Commercial Area
- School
- Church
- Tambu Site (Indicative Location)
- Area Health Centre
- Hospital
- Nurse Aid Post
- Rural Health Clinic
- Tourism Sites
- Existing Tourism Accommodation Providers (IFC 2020)
- Infrastructure
- 3G Data
- Cell and Test
- Cell and Test, 3G Data
- Crocodile Hideouts (WorldFish, 2019)
- Airport
- Roads
- River
- Unexploded Ordnances from WWII (SafeGround 2015)

Site ID used for referencing and data management (listed from north to south). Site Profiles are ordered from Site 1 -71. Please see indicator map on next page for site locations within the Western Province. Please refer to previous pages for list of site ordered by cluster location.

Parcel ID is provided by Commissioner of Lands, SIG as indicated on Site title. (Where title details are not provided, a copy of the title has not been acquired to date by IFC)

Indicative location of the site within the Western Province

Site photos: These photos were taken during site visits. In order to respect the privacy of site occupiers we have not included photos of houses or people without their permission. Credit: Wijnand Udema and Allenie Smith, GHD

Overall Risk Ranking: Low
 6
 097-016-0002

Site Description:
 Njingono Island is a site off the north west tip of Gizo Island. The island is only 0.77 ha and is low lying (max 1.5m asl). The island contains portions of coastal forest. The area surrounding the island is used for fishing by local villages from Gizo Island. The marine area surrounding the island forms part of the community managed marine protected area of Igan Reef, Vanu North Reef and Saeragi Reef. Saeragi Reef Protected area is managed by Saeragi Village, who monitor fish stocks, but are not currently restricting fishing, but are managing harvesting of seaweed. The whole of Gizo Island and surrounding reef, including this island are identified by the RGA Partnership as being a Key Biodiversity Area. UXO is unlikely to be encountered and no one appears to live on the island.

Site Location
 Gizo Hub

Coastal Vegetation
 Limited mobile telecommunications

Services available
 Jelly

Site access
 Tabu sites not discovered

Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu
 Unlikely to encounter UXO

Potential for UXO
 Locally managed Saeragi Reef Marine Protected Area of 24.57 km² > 1 km E. Locally managed (Vanu North Reef Marine Protected Area 0.23 km² > 1 km).

Protected / Managed areas
 Ocean

Adjacent Land use
 Forest, residential, gardens

Other Site Hazards
 Coastal erosion

Coastal Vegetation
 Beach

Coastal Vegetation
 Beach

Co-ordinates	-8.028187, 156.747301
Title type	097-016-0002
Site area	0.77 ha
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Gizo: 17 km
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Gizo Hospital - 17 km
Current occupation of site	Canalaker (1 building)
Current land use	Forest, residential, gardens

Current land use and Current Occupation of site:
 Based on site observations, aerial photos and interviews with occupiers. Where possible buildings used for purposes other than residential have been excluded and noted separately. Buildings included are of reasonable size to be considered for residential dwelling purposes (outhouses and small utility buildings are not included). (Head counts of site occupiers were not undertaken).

Distance to nearest Airports:
 * Distance includes the required boat ride of 2.2km from Gizo Airport to Gizo Town, with the remainder of the distance to this site measure overland (on roads)
 ** Distance includes/excludes the potential overland road journey (XXX km) from Munda Airport to Noro town before using a boat to travel the remainder of the journey.

Distance to nearest Hospital or Clinic:
 Measured from public hospitals and clinics and well established private facilities. Nurses stations have not been included (due to their limited available services), only hospitals, rural health clinics and area health clinics.

Social and Environmental Risks:
 These are rated from 1 – Low (Dark Green) to 10 – High (Dark Red)
 Site ratings are based on several assessment methodologies. Please refer to the next page for details of the ratings. Site ratings consider the whole of site, the attached site map indicates areas within the site that are of particular relevance and may contribute to the site ratings.

Services Available: Any services noted on site are listed including: telecommunication reception, grid power, reticulated water, on-site water sources or public transport to the site (ferry dock nearby or known bus routes).

Site Access: Provides details of any access options to the site, either by land or sea. If no access is provided, access is currently only available by boat to shore, either on a beach or area clear of coastal vegetation (mangroves).
 Road/track access is established using aerial photographs and limited mapped roads and tracks provided by the Solomon Islands Government.

Cultural Heritage/Tabu sites:
 This is generated from interviews with site occupiers/owners, previous studies and limited data from the Western Province Preservation of Culture Ordinance 1989

Potential for UXO:
 Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) are present throughout various parts of the Solomon Islands due to it being a battleground in WWII. Mapping of UXO areas of is limited, however details of battle areas and military encampments are well documented. These areas have the potential to contain UXO. Cleared sites are not documented as clearing has been undertaken by other parties for specific purposes and may not be exhaustive.

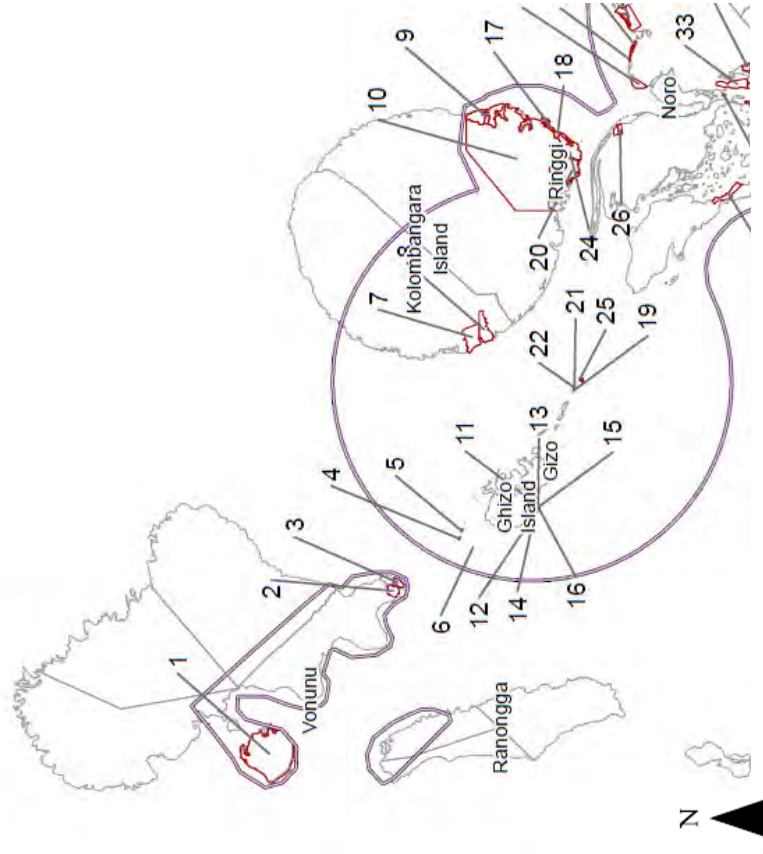
Site maps call outs are color coded to show areas of the site that may be higher risk for development for environmental or social reasons.
 Lower risk areas = green
 Moderate risk areas = orange
 Higher risk areas = red

Site visit not completed to some sites. Assessments are based on secondary data only. These sites are indicated on the site map.

Weighting and Measurement of Social and Environmental Risks

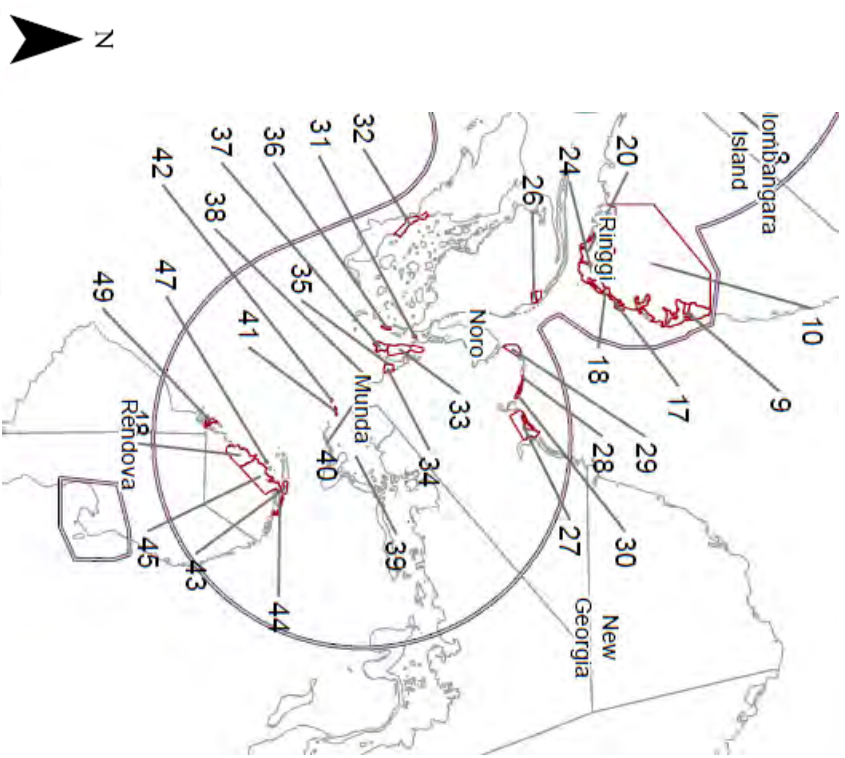
Natural Hazards		Measurement/technique		Rating	
Weighting		Low 1-3	Moderate 4-6	High 7-10	
20%	Site observations Evidence of erosion from site observations Percentage of site within 50m of shallow to medium depth reef IUCN / IBAT Reef Mapping Aerial photos	Sheltered locations, within lagoon or island group. Unlikely to be affected by storm surge. No evidence of erosion 60% or more of site perimeter surrounded by shallow or medium depth reef	Somewhat sheltered from storm surge. Exposed location within lagoon environment. No evidence of erosion 30% to 60% of site perimeter surrounded by shallow or medium depth reef	Reef fringe islands, exposed to weather events, low elevation above sea level. Evidence of erosion Less than 30% of site perimeter surrounded by shallow or medium depth reef	
50	Coastal Vulnerability				
50	Sea Level Rise	Semi-quantitative: Percentage of site over 1m above sea level based upon site observations Aerial photos	70% or more of site area over 1m above sea level	30% to 70% of site area over 1m above sea level	30% to 70% of site area less than 1m above sea level
100					
Social Risks		Measurement/technique		Rating	
Weighting		Low 1-3	Moderate 4-6	High 7-10	
40%	Households on site (site observation, notes from owners and aerial photos) / Area of site = Houses per hectare on site. Households that are known to be occupied by rangers were not included in this count and will be graded as 1.	No known communities, families or individuals occupying or using the land parcel for living purposes.	1-3 buildings or house per hectare occupying the land parcel.	3+ buildings or houses per hectare of the land parcel.	
40	Presence of People				
40	Presence of gardens or crops on site: On site observations and review of aerial photos for used or unused gardens/crops. Estimate area based on aerial and Land Use Pac Gao layer.	No crops or gardens on site	Abandoned cropping, plantation or gardening land or less than 30% if site occupied by crops or gardens.	Crops / Gardens present on site and occupying 30% of site or more. Presence of villages.	
40	Presence of Livelihood				
10	Proximity to Infrastructure	0-15 km from an airport and 0-10 km from a health clinic	15-30km from Airport and 10-15 from a health clinic	30-50km from airport and 15-20km from a health clinic	
10	Presence of Cultural heritage	Data from site visits / area of site that are used for Family graves, WW2 relic or battle sites, cultural sites, Tambu or Kasom sites, Animsit sites that are considered important by the local community. Includes traditional resource collection areas.	No historical or cultural sites confirmed (3 if no person on site to confirm)	Less than 1 site identified on the site	More than 1 site identified / HA
100					
Environmental Risks		Measurement/technique		Rating	
Weighting		Low 1-3	Moderate 4-6	High 7-10	
40%	Site observations IUCN / IBAT databases where relevant Information based on discussions with communities.	Highly disturbed / modified environment. Represents low ecological value. Examples include active coconut plantations, residential / or housing areas, agricultural land.	Moderately disturbed environment. Examples may include former / abandoned coconut plantations with heavy secondary growth forest or former logged areas with strong secondary growth present. Relatively healthy reef ecosystem – some sign of human impact. Endangered or threatened species may be present.	Relatively undisturbed environment, such as primary forest, and healthy and intact reef ecosystems; relatively limited impact from human activities. Endangered or threatened species likely to be present.	
50	Terrestrial biodiversity				
50	Marine biodiversity	Site observations of reef directly adjacent to site Presence of informal marine management areas, such as community based Marine Protected areas. Information based on discussions with communities IUCN / IBAT databases where relevant	Marine areas close to urban centers. Ecosystem health compromised through pollution, and over fishing. Shallow reef areas with no adjacent deep water. Visually stressed marine environment. Low ecological diversity and health.	Marine ecosystems that are relatively intact. Some evidence of human impact. Areas <3km from nearest village. Moderate extent of reef, mangroves or sea grass with visible indicators of stress or impact. Areas where adjacent land use (e.g. logging) will likely impact marine ecosystem health.	Extensive sea grass beds in good health. Well established and healthy mangrove areas. Healthy and reef ecosystems with wide fish diversity (little impact from fishing). Extensive reef systems with documented rich biodiversity. Rare or endangered species likely to be present. Sea turtle feeding or nesting areas. Sea bird roosting or nesting areas.
100					
Overall		100%			

Summary of Identified Sites Ratings by Hub - Gizo



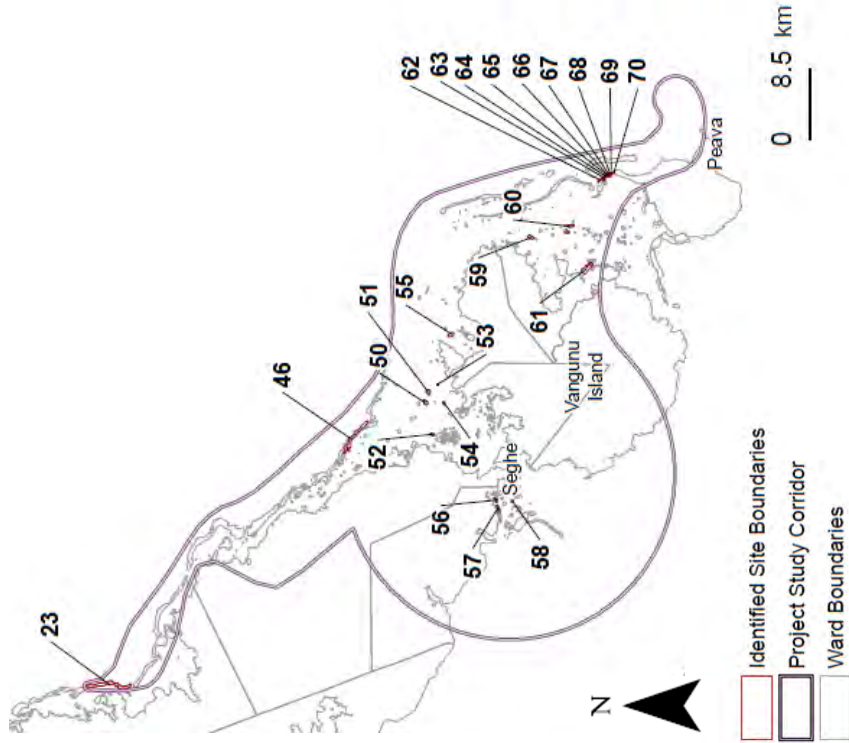
Site ID	Site Name	Coastal Vulnerability	Sea Level Rise	Natural Hazard Risk Rating	Presence of People	Presence of Livelihood	Proximity to Infrastructure	Presence of Cultural heritage	Social Risk Rating	Terrestrial biodiversity	Marine biodiversity	Environmental Risk Rating	Overall Site Risk Rating
GIZO HUB													
Vela Le Vella Island (South):													
1	Mbava Island	5	3	Low	1	3	8	3	Moderate	5	6	Moderate	Moderate
2	Rovomburi Passage	3	6	Low	1	1	7	3	Low	3	2	Low	Low
3	Liapari	5	5	Moderate	4	4	7	3	Moderate	3	3	Low	Moderate
North of Gizo:													
6	Njingono Island	9	9	High	1	1	6	2	Low	6	6	Moderate	Moderate
4	Njari Island	9	9	High	1	1	6	3	Low	6	10	High	Moderate
5	Varu Island (North of Gizo)	9	9	High	3	2	6	6	Moderate	6	8	High	High
Gizo Island:													
11	Palongge Point 1	7	6	Moderate	1	5	3	5	Moderate	1	5	Low	Moderate
12	Palongge Point 2	7	6	Moderate	7	6	3	5	High	1	5	Low	High
13	Palongge Point 3	7	6	Moderate	1	6	3	5	Moderate	1	5	Low	Moderate
14	Palongge Point 4	7	6	Moderate	9	6	3	5	High	2	5	Low	High
15	Palongge Point 5	7	6	Moderate	5	6	3	5	Moderate	2	5	Low	High
16	Palongge Point 6	7	6	Moderate	6	5	3	5	Moderate	1	5	Low	Moderate
South of Gizo:													
9	Olasana Island (North West)	7	8	High	1	1	2	3	Low	8	6	High	Low
8	Olasana Island (Center)	7	7	High	1	1	2	3	Low	7	6	Moderate	Low
10	Olasana Island (South East)	7	7	High	1	1	2	3	Low	7	6	Moderate	Low
7	Naru Island: Northern Block	9	9	High	1	1	2	1	Low	8	6	High	Low
Kolombangara (South):													
19	Kukudu	5	3	Low	4	7	3	7	High	6	5	Moderate	High
21	Kukudu	5	3	Low	4	6	3	7	High	6	5	Moderate	High
20	Kukuli Point	5	4	Low	4	5	5	3	Moderate	6	5	Moderate	Moderate
24	Vila Point	5	4	Low	4	7	5	5	High	4	5	Moderate	High
23	Temu Point & Single Mate	5	4	Low	4	5	5	3	Moderate	4	5	Moderate	Moderate
17	Hikuana Point and Mbarati Pt	5	4	Low	4	6	5	5	High	4	5	Moderate	Moderate
22	Mhirabu Inlet and Mbarapati Pt	5	4	Low	4	6	5	5	High	4	5	Moderate	Moderate
18	Jack Harbour	5	3	Low	4	6	6	5	High	5	5	Moderate	High

Summary of Identified Sites Ratings by Hub - Munda



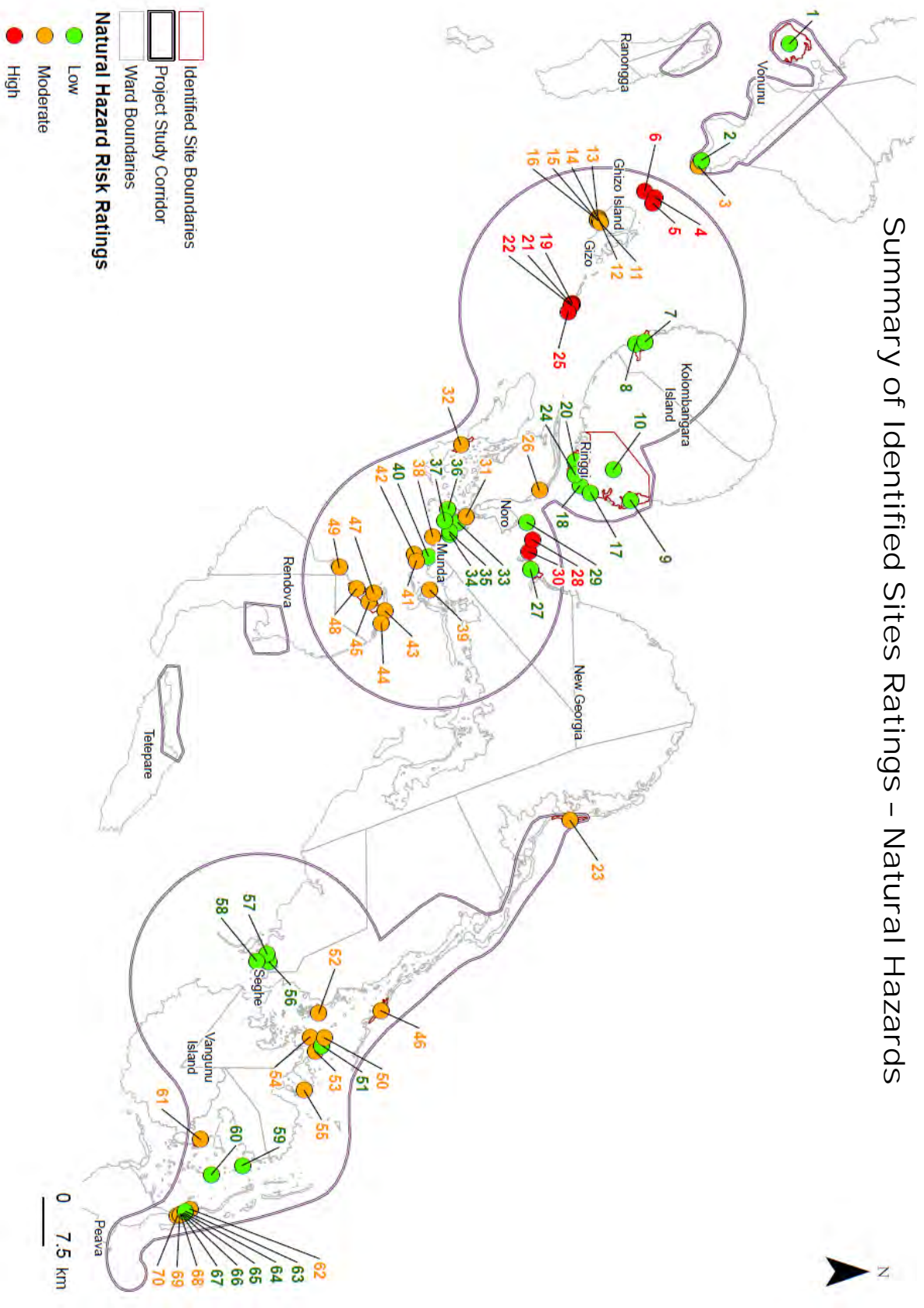
Page number	Site ID	Site Name	Coastal Vulnerability	Sea Level Rise	Natural Hazard Risk Rating	Presence of People	Presence of Livelihood	Proximity to Infrastructure	Presence of Cultural heritage	Social Risk Rating	Terrestrial biodiversity	Marine biodiversity	Environmental Risk Rating	Overall Site Risk Rating
MUNDA HUB														
Noro (North):														
36	26	Kohingo Island, Chalughratu Point	4	6	Moderate	4	5	4	3	Moderate	5	8	Moderate	Moderate
28	29	Tunguvili Point (East)	5	4	Low	5	2	5	3	Moderate	3	3	Low	Moderate
26	28	Lambete Kopi	7	9	High	1	2	5	2	Low	5	5	Moderate	Moderate
27	30	Niu Kaoka (west):	7	9	High	4	3	5	3	Moderate	5	6	Moderate	Moderate
25	27	Enogha Point	5	4	Low	1	2	7	6	Moderate	7	6	Moderate	Moderate
Vona Vona:														
34	32	Buni - Parara Island	5	5	Moderate	10	7	4	5	High	1	5	Low	High
37	36	Koohie Island	4	3	Low	1	2	2	1	Low	3	6	Moderate	Low
35	31	Karapata Islands	3	7	Moderate	1	1	4	3	Low	9	5	Low	Low
39	33	Mbanga Island - Tabaka	3	5	Low	4	7	3	6	High	4	3	Low	Moderate
38	37	Kuri Point	3	5	Low	1	4	2	7	Moderate	3	3	Low	Low
41	35	Mearikihi Islands: west	3	4	Low	1	1	2	2	Low	5	5	Moderate	Low
40	34	Mearikihi Islands: east	3	6	Low	1	1	2	2	Low	6	7	Moderate	Low
In front of Munda:														
33	38	Nusa Zonga Island	4	7	Moderate	1	2	1	2	Low	6	5	Moderate	Low
31	40	Hornbupaka Island	5	6	Low	9	1	1	7	Moderate	2	3	Low	Moderate
32	42	Hopel Island	3	6	Moderate	1	3	1	2	Low	4	7	Moderate	Low
30	41	Hornbu Hornbu Island	5	6	Moderate	4	3	1	2	Low	2	5	Low	Low
29	39	Himbi Island	3	7	Moderate	1	1	2	3	Low	7	6	Moderate	Low
North Rendova														
42	49	Agana & Vangoro Islets	5	5	Moderate	1	1	5	1	Low	5	6	Moderate	Low
44	48	Mandall Point	5	5	Moderate	4	5	4	3	Moderate	1	2	Low	Moderate
47	47	Tambusolo Island	5	7	Moderate	1	1	4	4	Low	8	4	Moderate	Low
46	45	Rendova harbor	5	6	Moderate	4	7	4	5	High	4	5	Moderate	High
43	43	Kukurana Island	5	5	Moderate	1	1	4	4	Low	4	5	Moderate	Low
45	44	Mearamburni Island	5	7	Moderate	1	4	4	2	Low	3	5	Low	Low

Summary of Identified Sites Ratings by Hub - Seghe

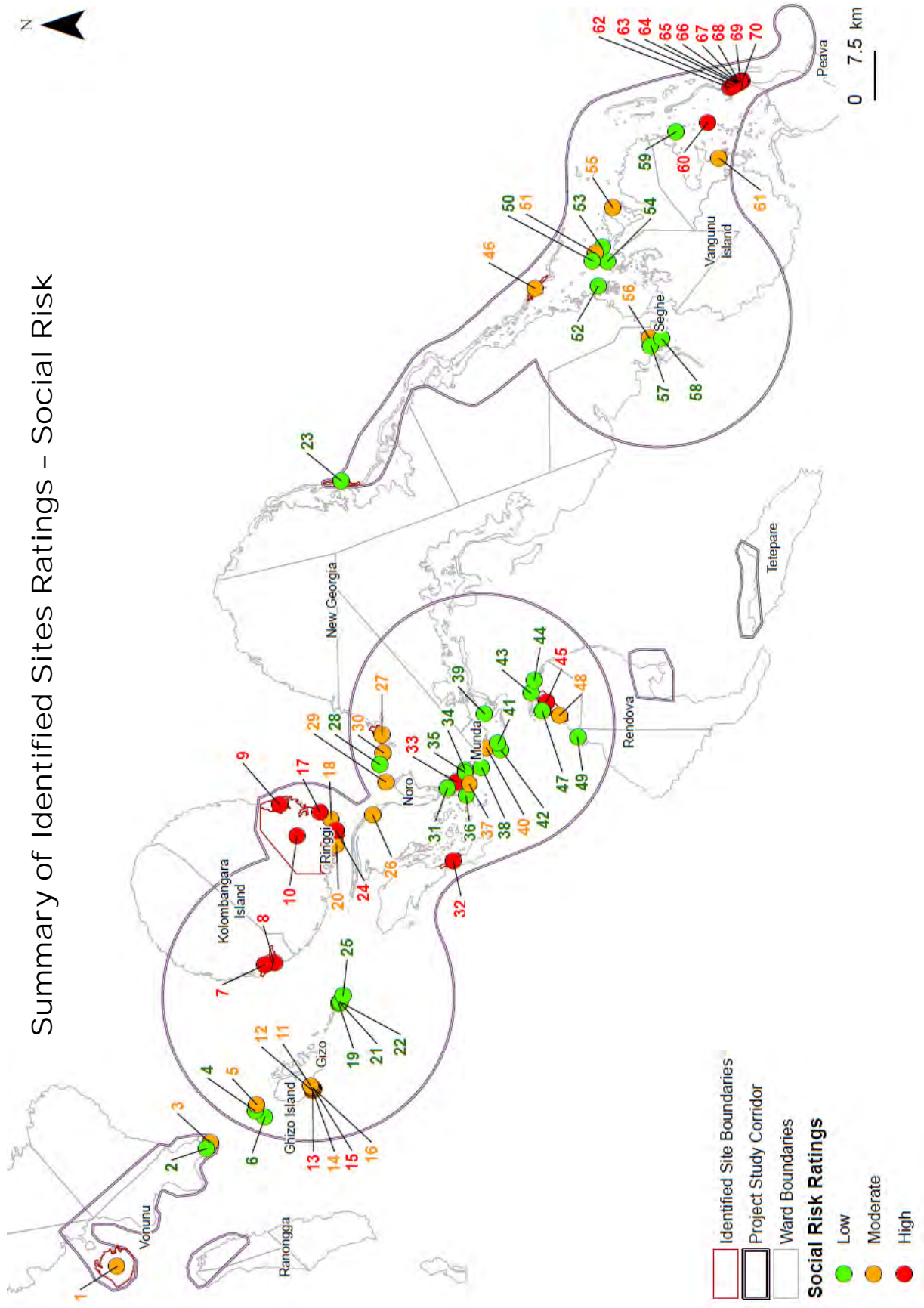


Page number	Site ID	Site Name	Coastal Vulnerability	Sea Level Rise	Natural Hazard Risk Rating	Presence of People	Presence of Livelihood	Proximity to Infrastructure	Presence of Cultural heritage	Social Risk Rating	Terrestrial biodiversity	Marine biodiversity	Environmental Risk Rating	Overall Site Risk Rating
SEGHE HUB:														
Seghe and Surrounds:														
51	57	Tinovili Island	3	5	Low	1	1	2	3	Low	3	3	Low	Low
50	56	Mbatubosi Island	3	5	Low	1	6	2	2	Moderate	5	5	Low	Low
49	58	Liro Island	3	5	Low	1	5	2	3	Low	5	5	Moderate	Low
Ramata:														
48	23	Rovana Island	6	7	Moderate	1	1	3	3	Low	5	6	Moderate	Low
Marovo:														
59	46	Tatama & Avavasa Islands	6	7	Moderate	1	3	6	3	Moderate	5	6	Moderate	Moderate
58	52	Gharamana Island	4	6	Moderate	1	4	4	2	Low	2	5	Low	Low
57	50	Mbukimbuki (West)	5	6	Moderate	1	2	2	2	Low	6	5	Moderate	Low
56	51	Mbukimbuki (East)	4	7	Low	5	3	4	3	Moderate	3	5	Low	Moderate
52	54	Karunohu Island	4	7	Moderate	1	3	3	3	Low	5	5	Moderate	Low
61	53	Veuru	5	7	Moderate	1	1	3	2	Low	9	5	High	Low
54	55	Mahoro Island	4	7	Moderate	4	6	4	2	Moderate	3	5	Low	Moderate
55	59	Mbareho Island	4	4	Low	1	2	6	3	Low	3	6	Moderate	Low
60	60	Tinge & Karungarao Island	4	5	Low	4	7	7	5	High	1	4	Low	High
53	61	Lalauru Point incl Islands	4	7	Moderate	1	5	7	3	Moderate	5	5	Moderate	Moderate
Gaiokeae:														
62	62	Timbara (Mbunikaio) 1	4	6	Moderate	5	6	7	3	High	4	4	Low	High
63	63	Timbara (Mbunikaio) 2 & 3	4	5	Low	5	6	7	3	High	4	4	Low	High
64	64	Timbara (Mbunikaio) 4	4	5	Low	5	6	7	3	High	2	4	Low	Moderate
65	65	Timbara (Mbunikaio) 5	4	5	Low	5	6	7	3	High	4	4	Low	High
66	66	Timbara (Mbunikaio) 6	4	5	Low	5	6	7	3	High	3	4	Low	High
67	67	Timbara (Mbunikaio) 7	4	5	Low	5	6	7	3	High	1	4	Low	Moderate
68	68	Timbara (Mbunikaio) 8	4	6	Moderate	5	6	7	3	High	3	4	Low	High
69	69	Timbara (Mbunikaio) 9	4	6	Moderate	5	6	7	3	High	3	4	Low	High
70	70	Timbara (Mbunikaio) 10	4	7	Moderate	6	7	7	3	High	1	4	Low	High

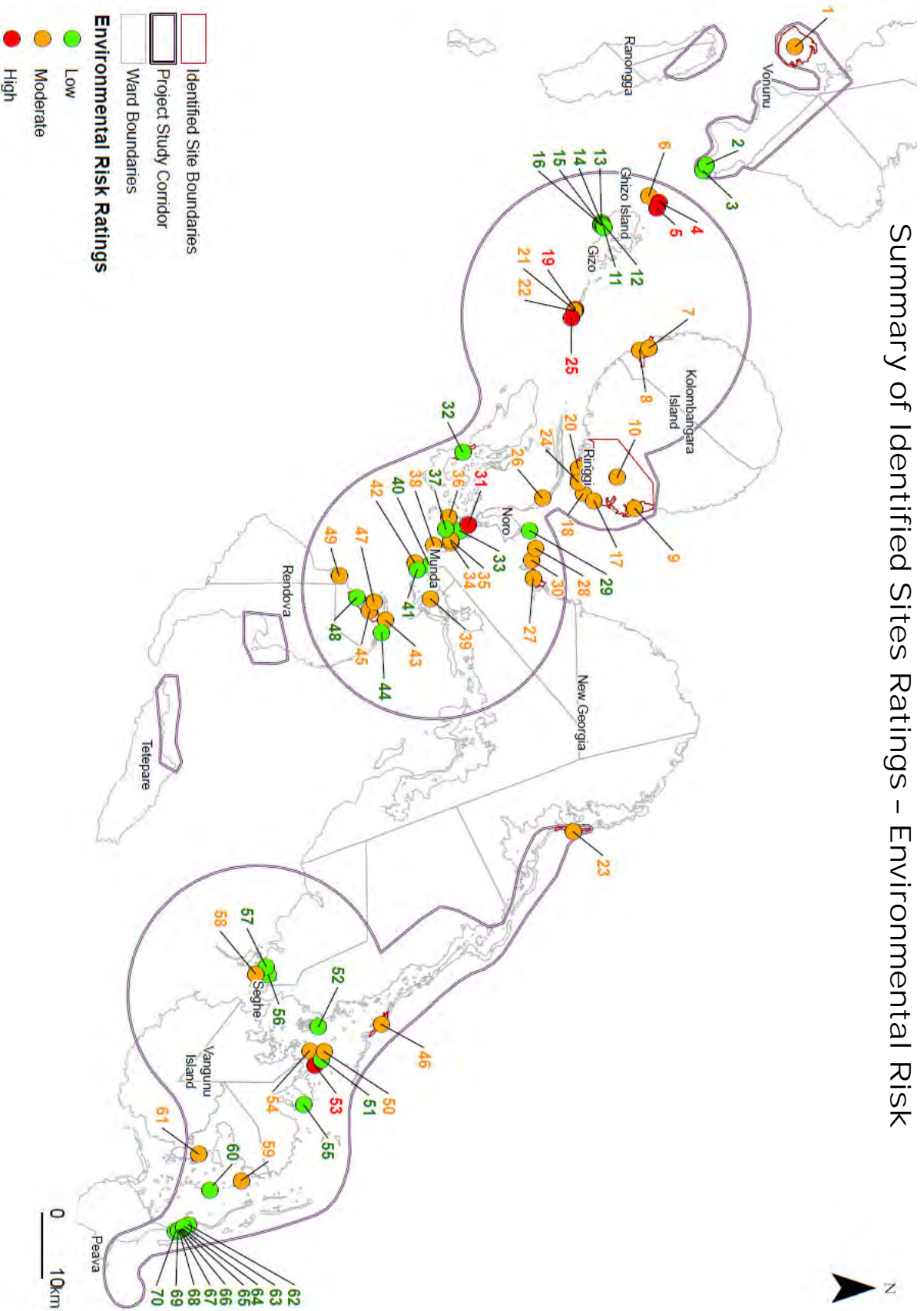
Summary of Identified Sites Ratings – Natural Hazards



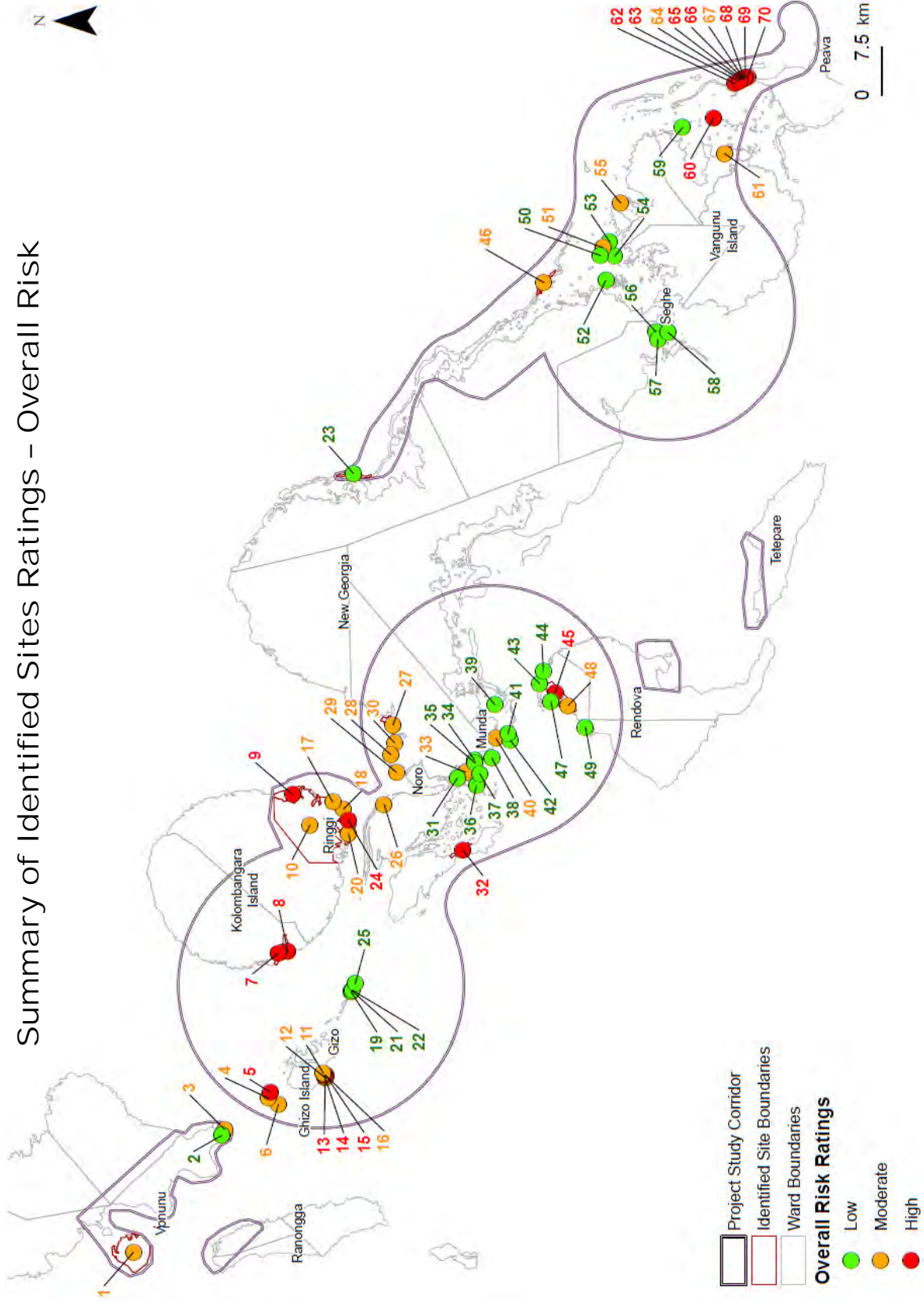
Summary of Identified Sites Ratings – Social Risk



Summary of Identified Sites Ratings – Environmental Risk



Summary of Identified Sites Ratings – Overall Risk



Overall Risk Ranking: **Moderate**

Mbava Island

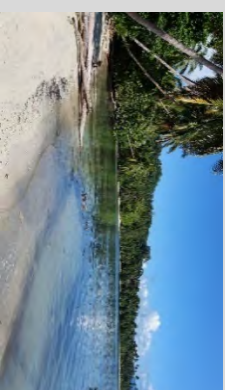
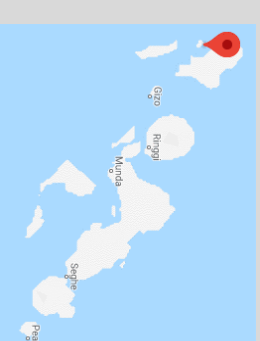
Site Identifier #: 1
 Parcel Identifier: 079-006-0004

Gizo Hub

Site Description:

A remote island site off the south west coast of Vella Lavella Island. The center of the island rises to over 150m asl. The site is dominated by vegetation such as secondary regrowth forest which is approximately 10 to 20 years old. The site has a fringing coral reef running around the island with pockets of white sand beaches and mangroves. The island has incurred extensive fishing and anthropogenic impact can be seen on the coral. UXO may potentially be encountered as troop movements were recorded here during WW2. Tribe members live on the nearby Vella La Vella Island and the site is occupied by a caretaker and family. The land title does not include the full island, the eastern coast is under a separate title where two villages are present. Access to the site via boat is possible through breaks in the reef and into lagoons, however this is restricted during bad weather due to the distance from the main ports across large areas of open water. The site is very remote to social infrastructure.

Site Location



Coastal vegetation



Beach

*Site not visited

Co-ordinates	-7.819508, 156.539452	Services available	No services available
Title type	079-006-0004	Site access	One forestry road around the island
Site area	2084 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Gizo: 50 km	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Koriovuku Area Health Clinic: 11 km	Protected / Managed areas	None
Current occupation of site	Caretaker and family (6 households)	Adjacent Land use	Ocean and 2 Villages on east of island (Somolo and Sunfly) in neighbouring land parcel
Current land use	Forest, residential, gardens	Other Site Hazards	Remote, travel may not be safe in rough weather

Natural Hazard Risks	
Coastal Vulnerability	5
Sea Level Rise	3
Social Risks	
Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	3
Proximity to Infrastructure	8
Presence of Cultural heritage	3
Environmental Risks	
Terrestrial biodiversity	5
Marine biodiversity	6

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

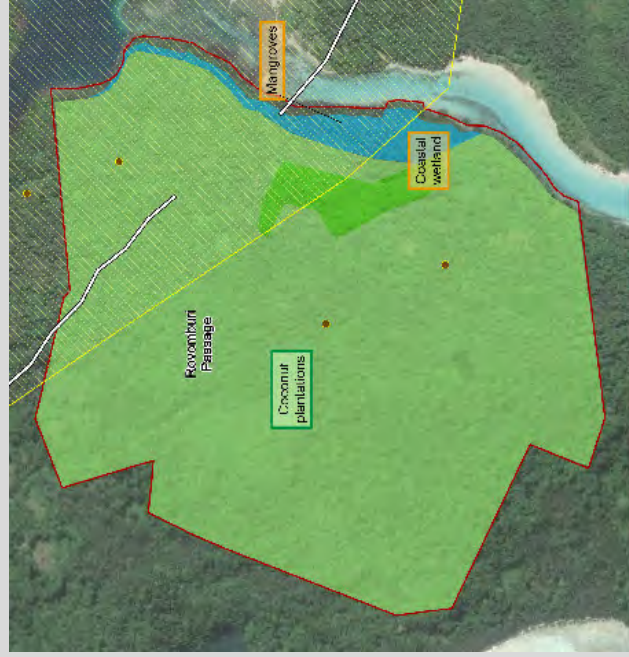
Site Identifier #: 2
Parcel Identifier: 079-004-0002

Rovomburi Passage

Gizo Hub

Site Description:

Rovomburi Passage is a coastal site on the southern tip of Vella Lavella Island that drops from 90m to the sea. The site is surrounded on the coastal edge by a visually beautiful low lying intertidal passage. Vegetation on the site includes mangroves and mangrove associated forest on the seafloor with secondary regrowth forest of approximately 30 to 50 years of age inland. There are massive coral heads on a shallow coral reef along the edges of the lagoon. The Liapari marina and lagoon provide some shelter for boats. Interviews and previous research note that there is evidence of anthropogenic impact on the coral and the area is heavily fished, with low fish stocks noted. Villagers also mentioned that there are the significant presence of crocodiles at the nearby Lake Singuatopa (to the north west). There are two villages nearby (approximately 1-2 km south of site boundary, totalling approximately 500+ people (includes Esorlando Village), one of which includes a secondary school. Interviews noted that villagers sell food to the school for lunches and to the Marina workers once a fortnight. UXO may be present.



Nearby Esorlando village

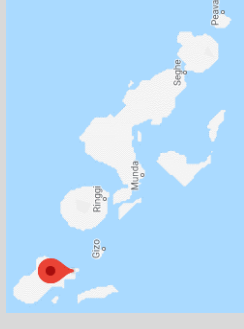


Nearby Esorlando village



Nearby Esorlando village

Site Location



Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	3
Sea Level Rise	6

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	3
Marine biodiversity	2

Social Risks

Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	1
Proximity to Infrastructure	7
Presence of Cultural heritage	3

Limited mobile telecommunication, potential for surrounding infrastructure.

Road access

Tabu sites not discovered

Potential UXO presence

None

Forest, school and village to north

Crocodiles

Services available

Road access

Sites of Cultural Heritage

Potential UXO presence

Protected / Managed areas

None

Adjacent Land use

Forest, school and village nearby.

Forest

-.7.944931, 156.702924

079-004-0002

131.16 ha

Gizo: 24.6 km

Koriovuku Area Health Clinic: 16 km

Current land use

Forest

Co-ordinates

Title type

Site area

Distance to nearest Airport/Port

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic

Current occupation of site

Overall Risk Ranking: Moderate

Liapari

Site Identifier #: 3
 Parcel Identifier: 079-004-0003

Gizo Hub

Site Description:

Liapari island is a site off the southern tip of Vella Lavella Island. There is a protected lagoon to north of the site. The site has terrestrial ecology consisting of approximately 50% coconut plantation and Noni fruit plantation and 50% secondary regrowth forest (<30 years old) with some mangroves. There is a diverse collection of bird species in the area. The island is already home to an existing marina and slipway on the north east point of the site. Coastal fringes, especially on the lagoon side are disturbed and are utilized by the boat yard and associated workshops. There is a beachfront near the marina with an extended coral reef acting as a barrier to the channel. One of the current landowners employs staff to ward off overfishing in the immediate vicinity. The marina area could be further developed without much disturbance to the high biodiversity value on the inner island. The bridge to the island is destroyed and requires extensive repairs. The water source is predominantly rain due to saltwater intrusion into the groundwater well and wastewater is managed via septic pits. UXO have been noted in the lagoon by occupiers and are potentially present on this site. WW2 troop movements were also recorded in this area and WW2 relics have been found on neighboring sites including a bulldozer, but no relics have been found on site. A historic airstrip from WW2 was located 4 km north of Liapari. Workers cottages are also present near the marina and these provide full time accommodation for marina workers.

Site Location



Natural Hazard Risks

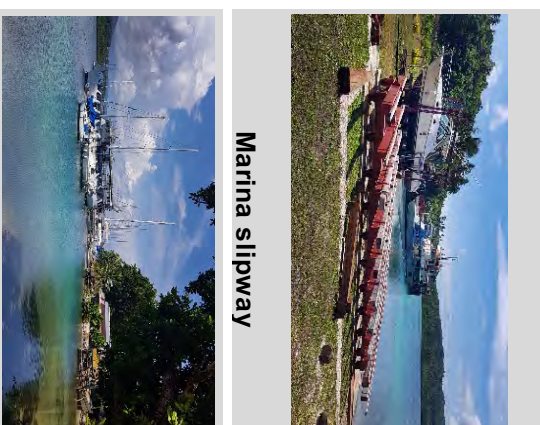
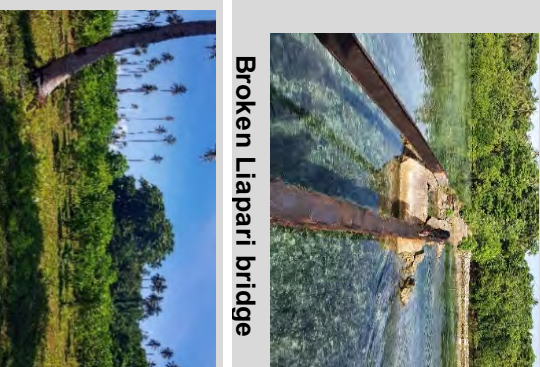
Coastal Vulnerability	5
Sea Level Rise	5

Environmental Risks

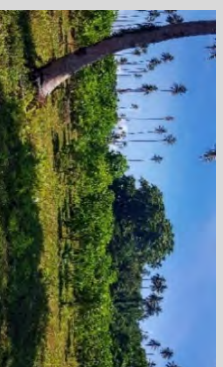
Terrestrial biodiversity	3
Marine biodiversity	3

Social Risks

Presence of People	4
Presence of Livelihood	4
Proximity to Infrastructure	7
Presence of Cultural heritage	3



Noni Farm



Apari marina



Co-ordinates	-7.951440, 156.712012	Services available	Limited mobile telecommunication, potential for surrounding infrastructure.
Title type	079-004-0003	Site access	Broken bridge, wharf and slipway
Site area	83.03 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Gizo: 24 km	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Koriovuku Area Health Clinic: 16 km	Protected / Managed areas	None
Current occupation of site	Owner and marina staff, (20 buildings)	Adjacent Land use	Coconut plantation, forestry and residential
Current land use	Coconut plantation, noni plantation, forest, industrial workshops, residential, gardens and a marina	Other Site Hazards	Crocodiles

Overall Risk Ranking: Moderate

Site Identifier #: 6
Parcel Identifier: 097-016-0002

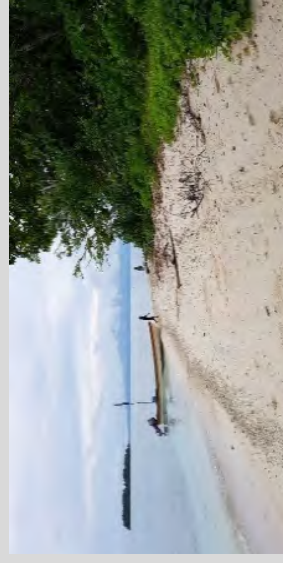
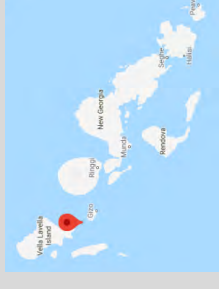
Njingono Island

Gizo Hub

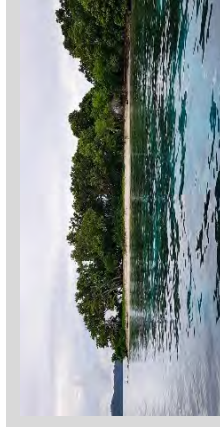
Site Description:

Njingono island is a site off the north west tip of Ghizo Island. The island is only 0.77 ha and is low lying (max 1.5m asl). The island contains portions of coastal forest. The area surrounding the island is used for fishing by local villages from Ghizo Island. The marine area surrounding the island forms part of the community managed marine protected areas of Njari Reef, Varu North Reef and Saeraghi Reef. Saeragi Reef Protected area is managed by Saeragi Village, who monitor fish stocks, but are not currently restricting fishing, but are managing harvesting of seaweed. The whole of Ghizo Island and surrounding reef, including this island are identified by the KBA Partnership as being a Key Biodiversity Area. UXO is unlikely to be encountered and no one appears to live on the island.

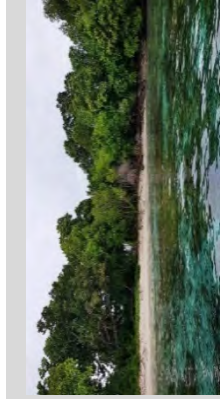
Site Location



Beach



Coastal Vegetation



Coastal Vegetation

Co-ordinates	-8.028187, 156.747301	Services available	Limited mobile telecommunications
Title type	097-016-0002	Site access	Jetty
Site area	0.77 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Gizo: 17 km	Potential for UXO	Unlikely to encounter UXO
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Gizo Hospital - 17 km	Protected / Managed areas	Locally managed Saeraghi Reef Marine Protected Area of 24.57 km2 > 1 km E. Locally managed () Varu North Reef Marine Protected Area 0.23 km2 > 1 km.
Current occupation of site	Caretaker (1 building)	Adjacent Land use	Ocean
Current land use	Forest, residential, gardens	Other Site Hazards	Coastal erosion

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	9
Sea Level Rise	9

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	6
Marine biodiversity	6

Social Risks

Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	2
Proximity to Infrastructure	6
Presence of Cultural heritage	2

Overall Risk Ranking: Moderate

Njari Island

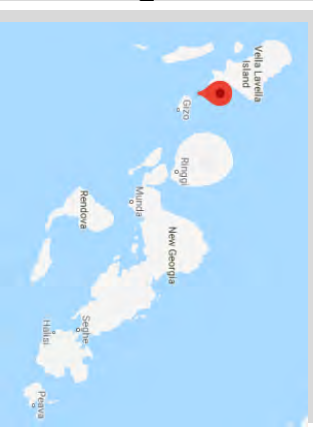
Site Identifier #: 4
 Parcel Identifier: 097-016-0001

Gizo Hub

Site Description:

Njari Island is a low-lying island site (with a max height of approximately 1.5m asl) north west of Ghizo Island. The site is dominated by secondary regrowth forest (<50 years old) with some skinks and birds present. Mangroves on the main island of Ghizo nearby provide a nursery for fish in this area. The site has a fringing reef running along the northern, and western coast with diverse coral and fish and pockets of white sand beaches. The reef to the north has very high value marine biodiversity (recorded by the Nature Conservancy in 2004 as having the fourth highest fish count ever recorded for a single dive, surpassed only by three sites in the Raja Ampat Islands) that the current owners are trying to protect (rangers role) from spearfishing and fishermen. The owner is also working towards Marine Protected Area status for this reef. The site is partially covered by the Njari Island Marine Protected Area and is in proximity to the Saeraghi Reef Marine Protected Area which is managed by the nearby local village who monitor fish stocks and also manage harvesting of seagrass for eating and selling at the Ghizo Market. The whole of Ghizo Island and surrounding reefs is identified by the KBA Partnership as being a Key Biodiversity Area. The island is low-lying prone to storm surges and flooding during king tides. The island is currently used for day trips and picnics permitted by the owner and managed by the rangers on site. The Rangers are on a weekly rotation and live on site year-round in a self-contained building. The building includes a rainwater tank water supply and compostable toilet. There is a separate shelter for visitors to use, however no public toilets were noted on site for visitor use. Rangers manage waste on site by burning most rubbish. There is a reasonably well-maintained jetty to the edge of the reef on the southern coast and a cleared channel through the coral on the north side to land boats on the beach. UXO is unlikely to be encountered in this area.

Site Location



Coastal erosion



Rangers dwelling



Tourist Hut



Regenerating bush

Co-ordinates : -8.014598, 156.757086

Services available Mobile telecoms and data available

Title type 097-016-0001

Site access Jetty

Site area 2.19 ha

Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu Tabu sites not discovered

Distance to nearest Airport/Port Gizo: 16 km

Potential for UXO Unlikely to encounter UXO

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic Gizo Hospital - 16 km

Protected / Managed areas Locally managed Saeraghi Reef Marine Protected Area of 24.57 km2 and Njari Island Marine Protected Area of 1.07km2 surround the site. Locally managed Varu North Reef Marine Protected Area 0.23 km2 > 1km.

Current occupation of site Full time Rangers (1 building)

Adjacent Land use Ocean

Current land use Forest

Other Site Hazards Liable to storm surges and flooding

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability **9**

Sea Level Rise **9**

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity **6**

Marine biodiversity **10**

Social Risks

Presence of People **1**

Presence of Livelihood **1**

Proximity to Infrastructure **6**

Presence of Cultural heritage **3**

Overall Risk Ranking:

High

Varu Island (North of Gizo)

Site Identifier #: 5

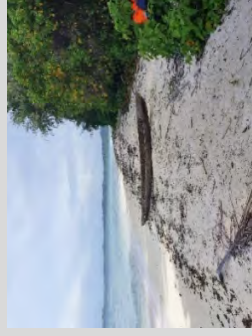
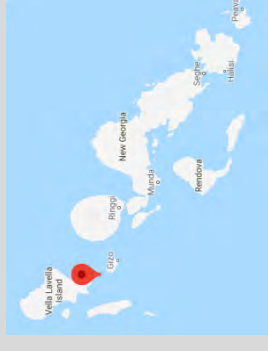
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Gizo Hub

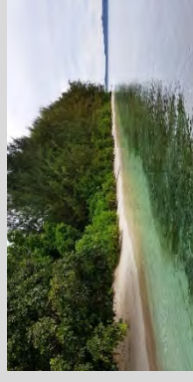
Site Description:

Varu Island is situated off the north west tip of Ghizo Island. The site has beach forest on the east and west ends of the island and a dwelling present in the center of the island occupied by the owner and family. Approximately 10 people were occupying the site during the site visit however they were not interested in engaging with the research team. A family grave site is present near the dwelling with three people buried. A water well was noted on site and is presumed to be used by the family for water supply. The site is adjacent to an important bird nesting site (sand bar) and is a known breeding site for green turtles. There is a shallow fringing reef around the island and pockets of white sand beaches. Neighboring Njari island has high marine biodiversity, that is globally important, and this site is also covered by the Njari Island Marine Protected Area. The site is also in proximity to the Saeraghi Reef Marine Protected Area which is managed by the nearby local village who monitor fish stocks and also manage harvesting of seagrass for eating and selling at the Ghizo Market and the Varu North Marine Protected Area. The whole of Ghizo Island and surrounding reefs is identified by the KBA Partnership as being a Key Biodiversity Area. The island has limited elevation and is prone to storm surges and flooding during king tides with an approximate height asl of 2m max. UXO is unlikely to be encountered.

Site Location



Beach



Beach



Grave site



Dwelling on site

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability **9**

Sea Level Rise **9**

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity **6**

Marine biodiversity **8**

Social Risks

Presence of People **3**

Presence of Livelihood **2**

Proximity to Infrastructure **6**

Presence of Cultural heritage **6**

Co-ordinates

-.8.016724, 156.765213

Title type

097-016-0003

Site area

3.04 ha

Distance to nearest Airport/Port

Gizo: 15 km

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic

Gizo Hospital - 15 km

Current occupation of site

Caretaker family on site full time (1 building)

Current land use

Forest, residential, cattle

Services available

Mobile telecoms and data available

Site access

None

Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu

Owners grave site

Potential for UXO

Unlikely to encounter UXO

Protected / Managed areas

Locally managed Saeraghi Reef Marine Protected Area of 24.57 km2 and Njari Island Marine Protected Area of 1.07km2 surround the site. Locally managed Varu North Reef Marine Protected Area 0.23 km2 and Njari Island Marine Protected Area of 1.07km2 both > 1km.

Adjacent Land use

Ocean

Other Site Hazards

None

Overall Risk Ranking: Moderate

Pailonge Point 1

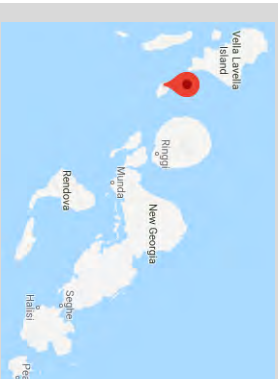
Site Identifier #: 12
Parcel Identifier: 097-019-0089

Gizo Hub

Site Description:

Pailonge Point 1 is the smallest and northern most site of a cluster of sites on the western side of Ghizo Island. It is a low-lying thin coastal site with a steeply rising hill approximately 200m from the shore. An old coconut plantation is located on and adjacent to the site. The Pailonge and Siboro communities are situated around the site however the site itself appears to be unoccupied. The site has limited space for development around the public road which runs through the middle of the site. A white sand beach runs the length of the site. A shallow reef is situated off the coast with a surf break which is used by tourists and locals. Two marine protected areas (reefs) are within 2km of site which may provide tourism wildlife opportunities, if permitted by the managers of the areas. It is currently unclear who is managing these areas and for what purpose they are being protected. The area is heavily fished and the impact on the coral is notable. The Saeragi Reef Marine Protected Area wraps around the north coast of Ghizo Islands within 3km of the site, which is managed by the Saeragi Village who monitor fish stocks and manage harvesting. The whole of Ghizo Island and surrounding reefs is identified by the KBA Partnership as being a Key Biodiversity Area. The coconut plantation is anticipated to be used by local villagers as a source of livelihood. Pailonge Point was badly impacted by the 2007 Tsunami. The area is identified in research as potentially having UXO but is not thought to have been a significant area of conflict.

Site Location



			<table><tr><td>Natural Hazard Risks</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Coastal Vulnerability</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Sea Level Rise</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Environmental Risks</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Terrestrial biodiversity</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Marine biodiversity</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Social Risks</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Presence of People</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Presence of Livelihood</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Proximity to Infrastructure</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Presence of Cultural heritage</td><td>5</td></tr></table>	Natural Hazard Risks		Coastal Vulnerability	7	Sea Level Rise	6	Environmental Risks		Terrestrial biodiversity	1	Marine biodiversity	5	Social Risks		Presence of People	1	Presence of Livelihood	5	Proximity to Infrastructure	3	Presence of Cultural heritage	5
Natural Hazard Risks																									
Coastal Vulnerability	7																								
Sea Level Rise	6																								
Environmental Risks																									
Terrestrial biodiversity	1																								
Marine biodiversity	5																								
Social Risks																									
Presence of People	1																								
Presence of Livelihood	5																								
Proximity to Infrastructure	3																								
Presence of Cultural heritage	5																								
Co-ordinates	-8.093531, 156.784474																								
Title type	097-019-0089																								
Site area	0.89 ha																								
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Gizo: 10.8 km*																								
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Gizo Hospital - 6.4 km																								
Current occupation of site	None confirmed.																								
Current land use	Coconut plantation, road, forest,																								
Services available	Piped water, possibility of grid power, telecoms and mobile data available.																								
Site access	Public road from Gizo																								
Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered, graves on family lots.																								
Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence																								
Protected / Managed areas	Suwania Reef Marine Protected Area of 0.25 km ² < 2 km S and Kogulavata Reef Marine Managed Area of 2.46 km ² < 2 km NE. Saeragi Reef Marine Protected Area of 24.57 km ² 3 km NW. Key Biodiversity Area.																								
Adjacent Land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential																								
Other Site Hazards	None																								

Overall Risk Ranking: High

Site Identifier #: 13

Parcel Identifier: 097-019-0090

High

13

097-019-0090

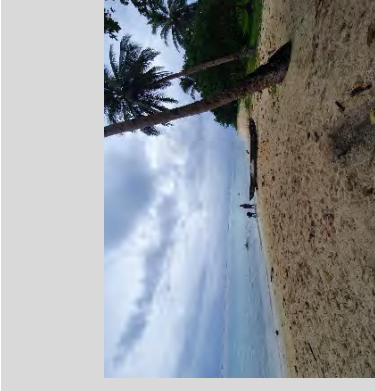
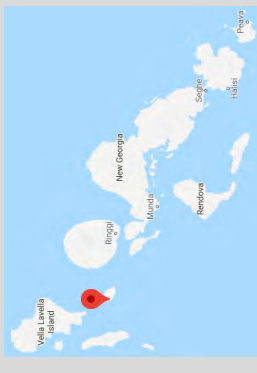
Pailonge Point 2

Gizo Hub

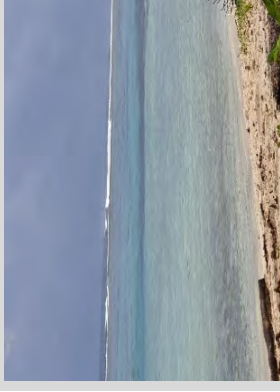
Site Description:

Pailonge Point 2 is a small coastal site on the western side of Gizo Island. It is a low-lying coastal site with a steeply rising hill approximately 200m from the shore. The site is a former coconut plantation and is modified with cleared areas for residential buildings and associated gardens scattered around the site (both inland and on the coast). The site itself is on the outskirts of the Pailonge/Siboro villages. A public road cuts through the site, close to the coastal edge. There are pockets of coastal land within the site that afford the white sand beach that are currently undeveloped, but which are likely to be used to supplement the occupier's livelihoods (either by gardens or coconut harvesting). A shallow reef is situated off the coast with a surf break used by tourists and locals. Two marine protected areas within 2km of site may provide tourism wildlife opportunities however it is currently unclear who is managing these areas and for what purpose they are being protected. The area is heavily fished and the anthropogenic impact on the coral is notable. The Saeragi Reef Marine Protected Area also wraps around the north coast of Ghizo Island, within 3km of the site, which is managed by the Saeragi Village who monitor fish stocks and manage harvesting. The whole of Ghizo Island and surrounding reefs is identified by the KBA Partnership as being a Key Biodiversity Area. The area is identified in research as potentially having UXO but is not thought to have been a significant area of conflict. The coastal areas of the site and buildings were damaged during the 2007 tsunami, but most buildings have now been reinstated however interviewees noted that some villagers have chosen to resettle further inland.

Site Location



Beach front



Surf break off shore

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	7
Sea Level Rise	6
Environmental Risks	
Terrestrial biodiversity	1
Marine biodiversity	5
Social Risks	
Presence of People	7
Presence of Livelihood	6
Proximity to Infrastructure	3
Presence of Cultural heritage	5

Co-ordinates

-.8.094386, 156.785659

Title type

097-019-0090

Site area

4.45 ha

Distance to nearest Airport/Port

Gizo: 10.7 km*

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic

Gizo Hospital - 6.4 km

Current occupation of site

Pailonge village (10 buildings)

Current land use

Coconut plantation, road, residential, gardens

Services available

Piped water, possibility of grid power, telecoms and mobile data available.

Site access

Public road from Gizo

Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu

Tabu sites not discovered, graves on family lots.

Potential for UXO

Potential UXO presence

Protected / Managed areas

Suvaria Reef Marine Protected Area of 0.25 km2 < 2 km S and Kogulavata Reef Marine Managed Area of 2.46 km2 < 2 km NE. Saeragi Reef Marine Protected Area of 24.57 km2 3 km NW. Key Biodiversity Area.

Adjacent Land use

Coconut plantation, forest, residential

Other Site Hazards

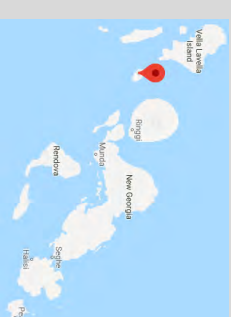
None

Ranking:**Moderate****Pailonge Point 3**Site Identifier #: 16
Parcel Identifier: 097-019-0091

Gizo Hub

Site Description:

Pailonge Point 3 is a coastal site on the western side of Gizo Island. It is a low-lying coastal site with a steeply rising hill approximately 200m from the shore. The site is a former coconut plantation and is modified with a local community presence and dwellings and gardens on site. A shallow reef is situated off the coast with a surf break used by tourists and locals. Two marine protected areas within 2km of site may provide tourism wildlife opportunities however it is currently unclear who is managing these areas and for what purpose they are being protected. The area is heavily fished and the impact on the coral is notable. The Saeragi Reef Marine Protected Area wraps around the north coast of Gizo Island, within 3km of the site, which is managed by the Saeragi Village who monitor fish stocks and manage harvesting. The whole of Gizo Island and surrounding reefs is identified by the KBA Partnership as being a Key Biodiversity Area. A public road cuts through the middle of the site with dwellings on the inland side. Occupants of the site generally maintain gardens and coconut plantations to supplement livelihoods. The coastal edge of the site is not occupied by dwellings, but the coconut plantation is considered to be maintained by an occupier nearby. The area is identified in research as potentially having UXO but is not thought to have been a significant area of conflict. Pailonge point was badly impacted by the 2007 Tsunami.

Site Location**Natural Hazard Risks**

Coastal Vulnerability	7
Sea Level Rise	6

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	1
Marine biodiversity	5

Social Risks

Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	6
Proximity to Infrastructure	3
Presence of Cultural heritage	5

**Beach front****Surf break off shore****Co-ordinates** .-8.095813, 156.786449**Services available**

Piped water, possibility of grid power, telecoms and mobile data available.

Title type 097-019-0091**Site access**

Public road from Gizo

Site area 2.35 ha**Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu**

Tabu sites not discovered, graves on family lots.

Distance to nearest Airport/Port Gizo: 10.5 km***Potential for UXO**

Potential UXO presence

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic Gizo Hospital - 6.4 km**Protected / Managed areas**Suvania Reef Marine Protected Area of 0.25 km² < 2 km S and Kogulavata Reef Marine Managed Area of 2.46 km² < 2 km NE. Saeragi Reef Marine Protected Area of 24.57 km² 3 km NW. Key Biodiversity Area.**Current occupation of site** Pailonge village (5 buildings)**Adjacent Land use**

Coconut plantation, forest, residential

Current land use Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens**Other Site Hazards**

None

Ranking:

High

Site Identifier #:

15

Parcel Identifier:

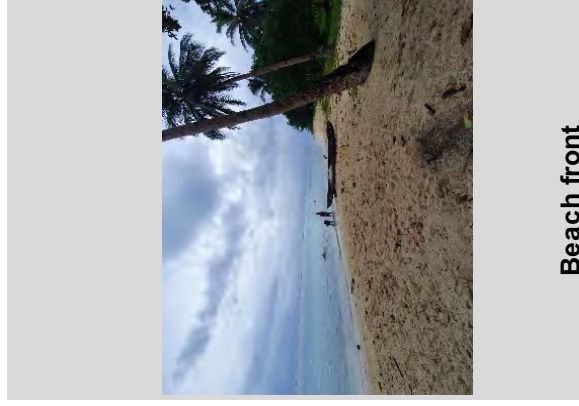
097-019-0092

Pailonge Point 4

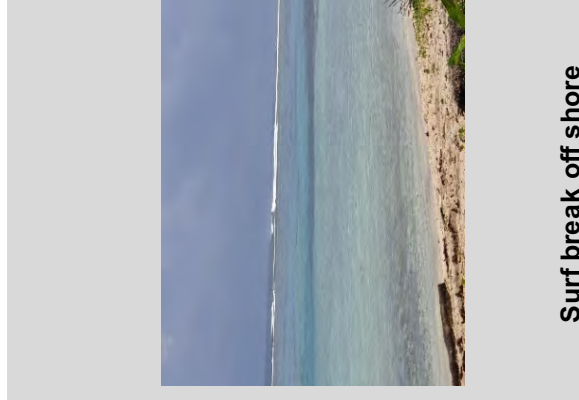
Gizo Hub

Site Description:

Pailonge Point 4 is a coastal site on the western side of Ghizo Island. It is a low-lying coastal site with a steeply rising hill approximately 200m from the shore. The site is a former coconut plantation and is modified with a local community presence and several dwellings and gardens on site. A shallow reef is situated off the coast with a surf break used by tourists and locals. Two marine protected areas within 2km of site may provide tourism wildlife opportunities however it is currently unclear who is managing these areas and for what purpose they are being protected. The area is heavily fished and the impact on the coral is notable. The Saeragi Reef Marine Protected Area wraps around the north coast of Ghizo Island, within 3km of the site, which is managed by the Saeragi Village who monitor fish stocks and manage harvesting. The whole of Ghizo Island and surrounding reefs is identified by the KBA Partnership as being a Key Biodiversity Area. A public road cuts through the middle of the site with dwellings on either side. Occupants of the site generally maintain gardens and coconut plantations to supplement livelihoods. The area is identified in research as potentially having UXO but is not thought to have been a significant area of conflict. Pailonge point was badly impacted by the 2007 Tsunami.

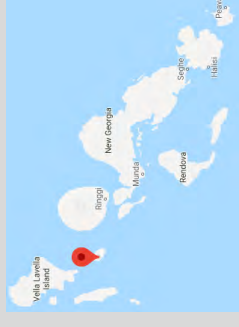


Beach front



Surf break off shore

Site Location



Co-ordinates	-8.095275, 156.788127	Services available	Piped water, possibility of grid power, telecoms and mobile data available.
Title type	097-019-0092	Site access	Public road from Gizo
Site area	2.35 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage	Tabu sites not discovered, graves on family lots.
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Gizo: 10.4 km*	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Gizo Hospital - 6.4 km	Protected / Managed areas	Suvania Reef Marine Protected Area of 0.25 km ² < 2 km S and Kogulavata Reef Marine Managed Area of 2.46 km ² < 2 km NE. Saeragi Reef Marine Protected Area of 24.57 km ² 3 km NW. Key Biodiversity Area.
Current occupation of site	Pailonge village (11 buildings)	Adjacent Land use	Forest, residential
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens	Other Site Hazards	None

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability 7

Sea Level Rise 6

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity 2

Marine biodiversity 5

Social Risks

Presence of People 9

Presence of Livelihood 6

Proximity to Infrastructure 3

Presence of Cultural heritage 5

Overall Risk Ranking: High

Pailonge Point 5

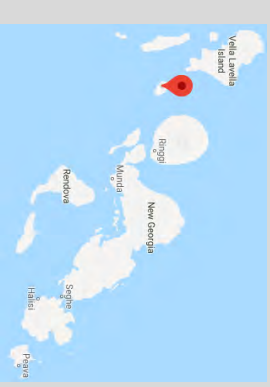
Site Identifier #: 14
 Parcel Identifier: 097-019-0094

Gizo Hub

Site Description:

Pailonge Point 5 is a coastal site on the western side of Gizo Island. It is a low-lying coastal site with a steeply rising hill approximately 200m from the shore. The site is a former coconut plantation and is modified with scattered dwellings and gardens both inland and along the coastal edge of the site. A shallow reef is situated off the coast with a surf break used by tourists and locals. Two marine protected areas within 2km of site may provide tourism wildlife opportunities however it is currently unclear who is managing these areas and for what purpose they are being protected. The area is heavily fished and the impact on the coral is notable. The Saeragi Reef Marine Protected Area wraps around the north coast of Gizo Island, within 3km of the site, which is managed by the Saeragi Village who monitor fish stocks and manage harvesting. The whole of Gizo Island and surrounding reefs is identified by the KBA Partnership as being a Key Biodiversity Area. A community church used by the Siboro and Pailonge communities and water capture building (with rainwater tanks) are on this site as well as several dwellings. Family graves where observed adjacent to some residential buildings. A public road cuts through the middle of the site and a white sand beach runs along the coastal edge. This site is considered to be a more challenging site for development due to the proximity to the community center of the church, however there is an area of coconut plantation along the coast that, if managed sensitively, could be considered for tourism operations. The area is identified in research as potentially having UXO but is not thought to have been a significant area of conflict. Pailonge Point was badly impacted by the 2007 Tsunami, including the church on site, which, while currently in use by the community, is still in need of substantial repairs.

Site Location



Church on the site



Water capture building



Beach front



Surf break off shore

Co-ordinates -8.094586, 156.789805

Services available Piped water, possibility of grid power, telecoms and mobile data available.

Title type 097-019-0094

Site access Public road from Gizo

Site area 10.04 ha

Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu Tabu sites not discovered, graves on family lots.

Distance to nearest Airport/Port Gizo: 10.2 km*

Potential for UXO Potential UXO presence

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic Gizo Hospital - 6.4 km

Protected / Managed areas Suvania Reef Marine Protected Area of 0.25 km² < 2 km S and Kogulavata Reef Marine Managed Area of 2.46 km² < 2 km NE. Saeragi Reef Marine Protected Area of 24.57 km² 3 km NW. Key Biodiversity Area.

Current occupation of site Pailonge village (30 buildings)

Adjacent Land use Coconut plantation, forest, residential

Current land use Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens

Other Site Hazards None

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability 7

Sea Level Rise 6

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity 2

Marine biodiversity 5

Social Risks

Presence of People 5

Presence of Livelihood 6

Proximity to Infrastructure 3

Presence of Cultural heritage 5

Overall Risk Ranking: Moderate

Site Identifier #: 11

Parcel Identifier: 097-019-0095

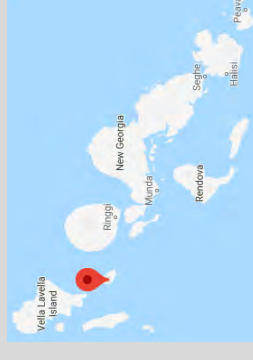
Pailonge Point 6

Gizo Hub

Site Description:

Pailonge 6 is the southernmost coastal site, in a group of 6 sites, on the western side of Ghizo Island. It has a low-lying area along the coast, with a steeply rising hill approximately 200m from the shore, beyond the public road that runs through the site. A shallow reef is situated off the coast with a surf break used by tourists and locals. The area is heavily fished and the anthropogenic impact on the coral is notable. The site is a former coconut plantation and is highly modified along the coastal edge which has been cleared and used by the Siboro community. The road delineates the more developed coastal area from the remainder of the site where only a few residential buildings are spread out amongst the coconut plantation. There are two marine protected areas within 2km of site which may provide tourism wildlife opportunities if permitted by the managers of the areas. The Saeragi Reef Marine Protected Area wraps around the north coast of Ghizo Island, within 3km of the site, which is managed by the Saeragi Village who monitor fish stocks and manage harvesting. The whole of Ghizo Island and surrounding reefs is identified by the KBA Partnership as being a Key Biodiversity Area. The site is occupied by a community, including a church, community and residential buildings, and a home stay for international tourists which caters for up to 4 guests at a time and is used infrequently. Bookings are made through a website managed offshore, who communicates with the homestay owner via mobile phone. The coastal areas of the site and buildings were damaged during the 2007 tsunami, but most buildings have now been reinstated however interviewees noted that some villagers have chosen to resettle further inland. Pailonge point is a collection of villages which are focused along the shoreline, and as such the perceived resettlement risk, and potential impacts to livelihoods (gardens, coconut plantations) is considered relatively high. Water sources are both community managed rainwater tanks and public piped water (source unconfirmed). Interviewees noted that piped water is sporadic as gardeners frequently break into the pipes for water upstream, damaging the pipes. The area is identified in research as potentially having UXO but is not thought to have been a significant area of conflict.

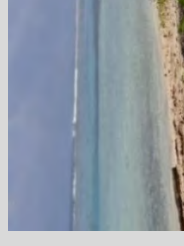
Site Location



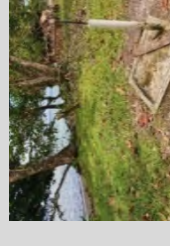
Homestay on site



Beach front



Surf break off shore



Water tap on site

Co-ordinates .-8.093155, 156.792335

Title type 097-019-0095

Site area 10.78 ha

Distance to nearest Airport/Port Gizo: 10 km*

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic Gizo Hospital - 6.4 km

Current occupation of site Homestay and church in Pailonge village (20 buildings)

Current land use Coconut plantation, road, forest, gardens, residential

Services available Piped water, possibility of grid power, telecoms and mobile data available.

Site access Public road from Gizo

Sites of Cultural Tabu sites not discovered, graves on family lots.

Potential for UXO Potential UXO presence

Protected / Managed areas Suvania Reef Marine Protected Area of 0.25 km² < 2 km S and Kogulavata Reef Marine Managed Area of 2.46 km² < 2 km NE. Saeragi Reef Marine Protected Area of 24.57 km² 3 km NW. Key Biodiversity Area.

Adjacent Land use Coconut plantation, forest, residential

Other Site Hazards None

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability **7**

Sea Level Rise **6**

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity **1**

Marine biodiversity **5**

Social Risks

Presence of People **6**

Presence of Livelihood **5**

Proximity to Infrastructure **3**

Presence of Cultural heritage **5**

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

Olasana Island (North West)

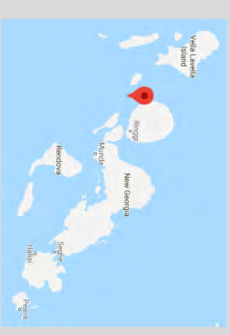
Site Identifier #: 19
 Parcel Identifier: 097-009-0014

Gizo Hub

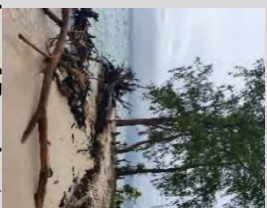
Site Description:

Olasana Island is split into three sites off the south eastern coast of Gizo Island. The site has approximately 4 to 5 m of elevation above sea level and is showing signs of coastal erosion in some areas. The site is relatively unsheltered with limited reef systems surrounding the site and a distance of 5km or more to more significant landscapes that can provide some shelter from stronger swells and winds. The site has white sand beaches and a reasonable beach forest. Megapodes and Solomon Islands sea eagles were present during the site visit. A shallow fringing reef is present around the island with healthy coral but there is evidence of overfishing. The whole of Gizo Island and surrounding reefs is identified by the KBA Partnership as being a Key Biodiversity Area. The area is identified in research as potentially having UXO but is not thought to have been a significant area of conflict. Three marine managed areas are located within 5km of the site - Naru Reef, Babanga Reef, and Grant Island. The site is used informally as a picnic spot by tourists and locals alike but is otherwise uninhabited.

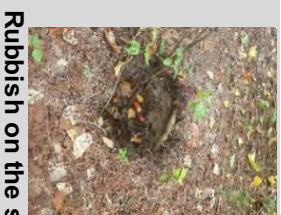
Site Location



Erosion of Beach at northern end



Forest



Rubbish on the site



Possible Megapode nest

Co-ordinates	-.8:130161, 156:906368	Services available	Limited mobile telecoms
Title type	097-009-0014	Site access	No
Site area	2.14 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Gizo: 6.6 km	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Gizo Hospital - 7.4 km	Protected / Managed areas	Naru Reef Marine Managed Area of 1.21 km ² 2km W. Babanga Reef Marine Managed Area of 0.9 km ² - 2.5 km W. Grant Island Marine Protected Area 14.84 km ² - 4 km SE. Key Biodiversity Area
Current occupation of site	None	Adjacent Land use	Ocean
Current land use	Forest	Other Site Hazards	None

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	7
Sea Level Rise	8

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	8
Marine biodiversity	6

Social Risks

Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	1
Proximity to Infrastructure	2
Presence of Cultural heritage	3

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

Site Identifier #: 21
Parcel Identifier: 097-009-0013

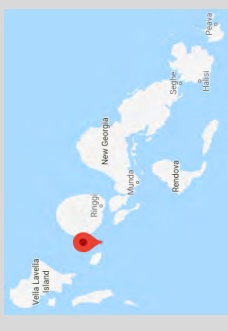
Olasana Island (Center)

Gizo Hub

Site Description:

Olasana Island is split into three sites off the south eastern coast of Ghizo Island. The site has approximately 4 to 5 m of elevation above sea level and is showing signs of coastal erosion in some areas. The site is relatively unsheltered with limited reef systems surrounding the site and a distance of 5km or more to more significant landscapes that can provide some shelter from stronger swells and winds. The site has white sand beaches and a reasonable beach forest. Megapodes and Solomon Islands sea eagles were present during the site visit. A shallow fringing reef is present around the island with healthy coral but there is evidence of overfishing. The whole of Ghizo Island and surrounding reefs is identified by the KBA Partnership as being a Key Biodiversity Area. The area is identified in research as potentially having UXO but is not thought to have been a significant area of conflict. Three marine managed areas are located within 5km of the site - Naru Reef, Babanga Reef, and Grant Island. The site is used informally as a picnic spot by tourists and locals alike but is otherwise uninhabited.

Site Location



Forest



Seashore



Potential Megapode nest



Potential Nest

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability 7

Sea Level Rise 7

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity 7

Marine biodiversity 6

Social Risks

Presence of People 1

Presence of Livelihood 1

Proximity to Infrastructure 2

Presence of Cultural heritage 3

Co-ordinates	-8.131465, 156.908218	
Title type	097-009-0013	
Site area	2 ha Approximately	
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Gizo: 6.8 km	
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Gizo Hospital - 7.4 km	
Current occupation of site	None	
Current land use	Forest	
Services available	Limited mobile telecoms	
Site access	No	
Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered	
Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence	
Protected / Managed areas	Naru Reef Marine Managed Area of 1.21 km ² 2km W. Babanga Reef Marine Managed Area of 0.9 km ² 2.5 km W. Grant Island Marine Protected Area 14.84 km ² - 4 km SE. Key Biodiversity Area	
Adjacent Land use	Ocean	
Other Site Hazards	None	

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

Olasana Island (South East)

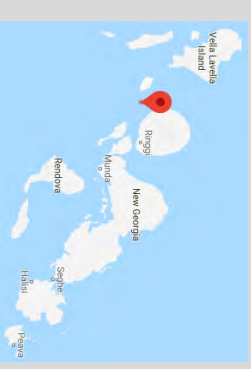
Site Identifier #: 22
 Parcel Identifier: 097-009-0012

Gizo Hub

Site Description:

Olasana Island is split into three sites off the south eastern coast of Gizo Island. The site has approximately 4 to 5 m of elevation above sea level and is showing signs of coastal erosion in some areas. The site is relatively unsheltered with limited reef systems surrounding the site and a distance of 5km or more to more significant landscapes that can provide some shelter from stronger swells and winds. The site has white sand beaches and a reasonable beach for est. Megapodes and Solomon Islands sea eagles were present during the site visit. A shallow fringing reef is present around the island with healthy coral but there is evidence of overfishing. The whole of Gizo Island and surrounding reefs is identified by the KBA Partnership as being a Key Biodiversity Area. The area is identified in research as potentially having UXO but is not thought to have been a significant area of conflict. Three marine managed areas are located within 5km of the site - Naru Reef, Babanga Reef, and Grant Island. The site is used informally as a picnic spot by tourists and locals alike but is otherwise uninhabited.

Site Location



Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	7
Sea Level Rise	7

Environmental Risks

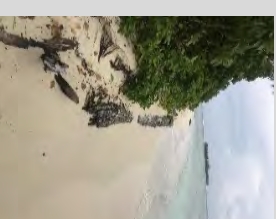
Terrestrial biodiversity	7
Marine biodiversity	6

Social Risks

Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	1
Proximity to Infrastructure	2
Presence of Cultural heritage	3



Picnic hut



Seashore and beach



Forest



Forest

Co-ordinates	-.8.132720, 156.9096999	Services available	Limited mobile telecoms
Title type	097-009-0012	Site access	No
Site area	2.18 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Gizo: 7.1 km	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Gizo Hospital - 7.4 km	Protected / Managed areas	Naru Reef Marine Managed Area of 1.21 km2 2km W. Babanga Reef Marine Managed Area of 0.9 km2 - 2.5 km W. Grant Island Marine Protected Area 14.84 km2 - 4 km SE. Key
Current occupation of site	None	Adjacent Land use	Ocean
Current land use	Forest	Other Site Hazards	None

Overall Risk Ranking:

Low

Naru Island: Northern Block

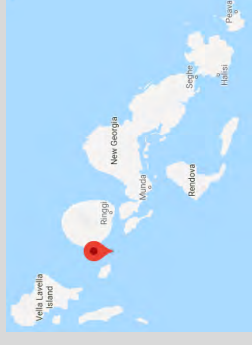
Site Identifier #: 25
Parcel Identifier: 0097-009-0006

Gizo Hub

Site Description:

Northern Block is an island site off the south eastern coast of Gizo Island. The site has intact beach forest and is a known breeding site for green turtles. A shallow fringing reef is present around the island with healthy coral but there is evidence of overfishing. The site is quite exposed to natural hazards and sea level rise with limited height above sea level (max 3m) and limited shelter from surrounding land masses and reefs. The area is identified in research as potentially having UXO but is not thought to have been a significant area of conflict. Naru Reef Marine Managed Area is listed on site. Two further marine managed areas are located within 5km - Babanga Reef, and Grant Island. The site is currently being developed by the leaseholder.

Site Location



*Site not inspected

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	9
Sea Level Rise	9

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	8
Marine biodiversity	6

Social Risks

Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	1
Proximity to Infrastructure	2
Presence of Cultural heritage	1

Co-ordinates	-8.136861, 156.918324	Services available	Mobile telecoms and data available
Title type	0097-009-0006	Site access	No
Site area	2.02 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Gizo: 8 km	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Gizo Hospital - 8.7 km	Protected / Managed areas	On the border of Naru Reef Marine Managed Area 1.21 km ² . Babanga Reef 0.9 km ² - 2.5 km W. Grant Island 14.84 km ² - 4 km SE. Key Biodiversity Area adjacent to site.
Current occupation of site	None	Adjacent Land use	Ocean
Current land use	Forest	Other Site Hazards	None

Overall Risk Ranking: High

Kukudu

Site Identifier #:

7

Parcel Identifier:

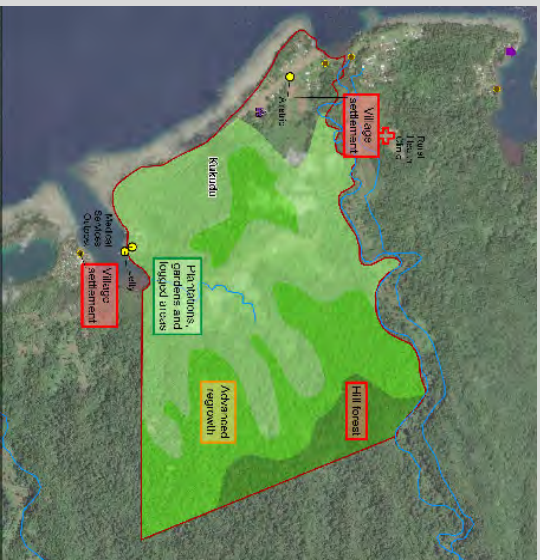
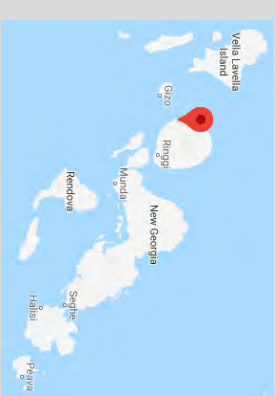
097-020-0006

Gizo Hub

Site Description:

Kukudu is a coastal site on the western side of Kolombangara Island with a shallow harbor/estuary on each end of the site that provide access by boat to the site. The site is covered in old growth coconut plantation, cropping, secondary growth lowland forest and mangrove forests along parts of the coast. Coral reef flats extend approximately 250 m from shore. The area is heavily fished by the local community and the reef shows signs of anthropogenic impact. The marine area adjacent to the site is identified by the KBA Partnership as a key biodiversity area. The site is occupied in the northern coastal area by the Kukudu Village (approximately 120 people), which is a Seventh Day Adventist village, as well as associated church facilities, an unused airstrip and a homestay building used sporadically by international guests of the church. Weekly church activities occur on site, including a bi-annual church conference, which involves building of huts for lodging attendees. A Theological college is also present further inland on site and a primary school is located on the adjacent site. The local and surrounding community sustains itself via coconut plantations managed by the local school, gardening, church events, small village businesses and the homestay on site. The village uses rainwater tanks for water supply. Tabu sites have been noted by interviewees and are located further inland on site along the ridges and there are also historical plaques and monuments on the church grounds. The southern end of the site is occupied by MediSea, a charitable organization offering medical services to remote villages by boat. They more their boats on existing jetties within the southern harbor. UXO is unlikely to be encountered as the area appears to be far enough away from Vila Point to have been unaffected by WW2 conflict.

Site Location



Coconut plantation



Conference grounds



Small slipway and wharf

Co-ordinates	-8.030195, 156.953348	Services available	Limited mobile telecommunications
Title type	097-020-0006	Site access	Jetty in estuary, ex-airfield
Site area	458 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage	Tabu sites present on or near site, church presence with monuments
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Gizo: 13.9 km	Potential for UXO	Unlikely to encounter UXO
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Kukundu Rural Health Clinic - 1.3 km	Protected / Managed areas	None. Marine Key Biodiversity Area adjacent to site.
Current occupation of site	Kukudu Village (60 buildings), Church camp, huts, and medical office.	Adjacent Land use	School and village, medical centre, Coconut plantations and forestry
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, church camp, residential, gardens	Other Site Hazards	None

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability

5

Sea Level Rise

3

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity

6

Marine biodiversity

5

Social Risks

Presence of People

4

Presence of Livelihood

7

Proximity to Infrastructure

3

Presence of Cultural heritage

7

Overall Risk Ranking: High

Site Identifier #: 8

Parcel Identifier: 097-020-0001

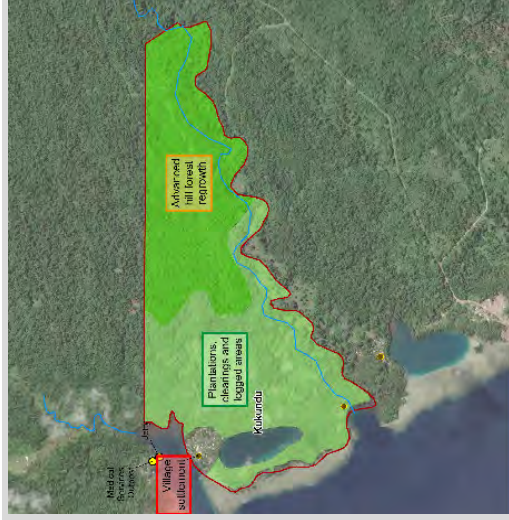
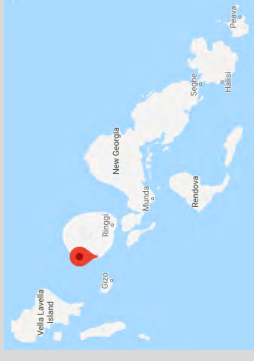
Kukundu

Gizo Hub

Site Description:

Kukundu is a coastal site, (adjacent to Kukudu site) on the western side of Kolombangara Island, accessed by boat into the shallow harbor at the north end of the site where a wharf is located. The site is vegetated with coconut plantation, sparse mangrove forest on the seashore and garden areas. Lowland forest was cleared by a recent logging operation. Fringing coral reefs extend about 100 m from the shore and these show signs of anthropogenic impacts from overfishing. The marine area adjacent to the site is identified by the KBA Partnership as a key biodiversity area. There is a local community (Iriri Village) on the northern part of the site next to the harbor which includes a school, gardens and meeting buildings. Vilu Lake is situated on site close to the coastal edge of the site near the Iriri Village. Village members have reportedly suffered violence, loss of crops, and other social disturbances from loggers in the past including logging unlawfully on private land, removal of tree crops replanted by the village women and stealing of vegetables from the gardens by logging workers. Iriri Village is a Seventh Day Adventist Village and interviewees noted the need for tourism operators to respect local customs. Interviewees noted that the villagers are proposing to develop a homestay building at the southern end of Lake Vilu and are keen for technical tourism support to undertake this. The village uses rainwater tanks for water supply. Tabu sites have been generally identified during interviews, situated along the ridge/internal areas of the site. UXO is unlikely to be encountered as the area appears to be far enough away from WW2 conflict and troop movements around Vila Point.

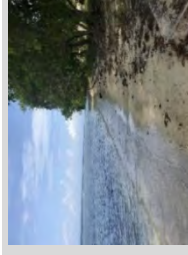
Site Location



Air strip



Sweet potatoes and eggplant



Beach front



Kukundu village

Co-ordinates

-8.042253, 156.960900

Title type

097-020-0001

Site area

320 ha

Distance to nearest Airport/Port

Gizo: 13.6 km

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic

Kukundu Rural Health Clinic - 2.8 km

Current occupation of site

Local community at Iriri Village (150 Buildings)

Current land use

Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens

Services available

Freshwater spring provides water to 300-400 people. Limited mobile telecommunications

Site access

Jetty in estuary

Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu

Tabu sites present on or near site

Potential for UXO

Unlikely to encounter UXO

Protected / Managed areas

None. Marine key Biodiversity Area adjacent to site

Adjacent Land use

Coconut plantation, forestry and residential

Other Site Hazards

Logging nearby

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability

5

Sea Level Rise

3

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity

6

Marine biodiversity

5

Social Risks

Presence of People

4

Presence of Livelihood

6

Proximity to Infrastructure

3

Presence of Cultural heritage

7

Overall Risk Ranking: Moderate

Kukuli Point

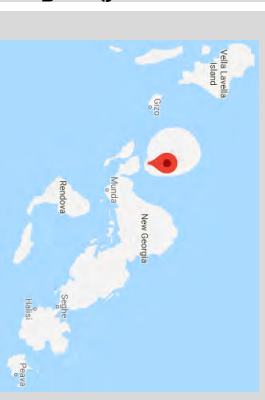
Site Identifier #: 20
 Parcel Identifier: 098-007-0004

Gizo Hub

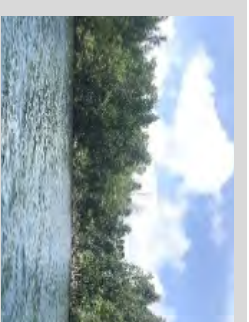
Site Description:

Kukuli Point is a coastal site on the southern tip of Kolombangara Island. The area is an old coconut plantation that has secondary regrowth coastal forest of more than 50 years old. Mangrove forest is positioned along the seashore and inland there is a large cleared area for gardening and settlements. A fringing reef is associated with the mangrove forest including massive coral heads. The coral reef system provides an important breeding area for fish. The marine area adjacent to the site is identified by the KBA Partnership as a key biodiversity area. Interviews noted that there is a WWII plane wreck in the water nearby which is a popular dive site. The neighboring sites include an airstrip and Ringgi Station settlement with a school, health center, canteens and forestry processing base. As such this site is reasonably well connected to local services and some infrastructure, including tracks to parts of the site from the Ringgi wharf. There is a potential UXO presence on the site as this area is identified in research as having been a major conflict area and the site visit found multiple WWII relics in the area. Settlement areas are located along the tracks and livelihoods are derived from forestry as well as typical gardening and fishing. A basic homestay building is present in one of the settlements which is used infrequently by-passing forestry workers and tourists which provides one occupier with a supplementary income.

Site Location



Seashore



Vegetation



plantation



Occupied dwellings

Natural Hazard Risks	
Coastal Vulnerability	5
Sea Level Rise	4
Environmental Risks	
Terrestrial biodiversity	6
Marine biodiversity	5
Social Risks	
Presence of People	4
Presence of Livelihood	5
Proximity to Infrastructure	5
Presence of Cultural heritage	3

Co-ordinates	-8.130566, 157.128685	Services available	Likely power and mobile telecoms and data available
Title type	098-007-0004	Site access	Roads and tracks
Site area	302 ha Approximately	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered, WWII relics likely
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Gizo: 30 km / Munda: 34 km**	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Ringgi Rural Health Clinic: 1.6 km	Protected / Managed areas	Grant Island Marine Protected Area of 14.84 km ² - 5 km W. Bakina Reef Marine Protected Area of 0.32 km ² - 5 km W. Niunala Marine Managed Area of Unknown size - 5 km W. Aale Marine Managed Area of Unknown size - 5 km W. Marine Key Biodiversity Area adjacent to site.
Current occupation of site	One village on site (20 buildings)	Adjacent Land use	Ringgi Station forestry production site, airstrip
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens	Other Site Hazards	None

Overall Risk Ranking: High

Site Identifier #:

24

Parcel Identifier:

098-007-0010

Vila Point

Gizo Hub

Site Description:

Vila Point is a coastal site on the southern tip of Kolombangara Island. The area is an old coconut plantation that is currently secondary regrowth coastal forest of more than 50 years old. Mangrove forest is positioned along the seashore and inland there is a large cleared area for gardening. A fringing reef shows evidence of human impacts and the area is heavily fished. The marine area adjacent to the site is identified by the KBA Partnership as a key biodiversity area. An internal lagoon area on north side of the site is accessed by boat over a destroyed bridge. Three villages are noted on the coastal edge of the site, including a Seventh Day Adventist village in the southern most corner of the site which contains a village church. Two villages collect fees from diving operations to a nearby plane wreck and donations from visitors to this site supplement the income made by villagers which mainly consist of gardening, forestry and fishing and selling of goods at the Noro Market. The site is approximately 300 m from a WW2 airfield which is currently unused. There is a potential UXO presence on the site as this area is identified in research as having been a major conflict area and the site visit found multiple WW2 relics in the area. The Australian navy conducted some UXO clearance in 2016 but gardening activities have since uncovered more.



WW2 relics nearby site



Forestry track

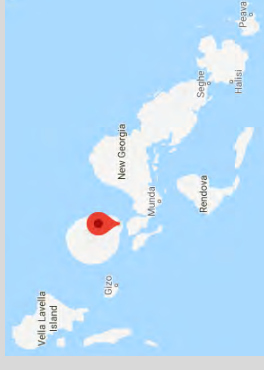


Homestay on site



Occupied dwellings

Site Location



Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability 5

Sea Level Rise 4

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity 4

Marine biodiversity 5

Social Risks

Presence of People 4

Presence of Livelihood 7

Proximity to Infrastructure 5

Presence of Cultural heritage 5

Co-ordinates -8.133932, 157.150709

Title type 098-007-0010

Site area 341.61 ha

Distance to nearest Airport/Port Gizo: 33 km / Munda: 32 km**

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic Ringgi Rural Health Clinic: 3.2 km

Current occupation of site Vila Village (50 buildings) incl Homestay

Current land use Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens

Services available Likely power and mobile telecoms and data available

Site access Roads and tracks

Sites of Cultural Heritage Tabu sites not discovered, WWII relics

Potential for UXO Potential UXO presence

Protected / Managed areas None. Marine Key Biodiversity Area adjacent to site.

Adjacent Land use Coconut plantation, forest, airstrip

Other Site Hazards None

Overall Risk Ranking: Moderate

Teme Point & Single Mate

Site Identifier #: 18
Parcel Identifier: 098-007-0011

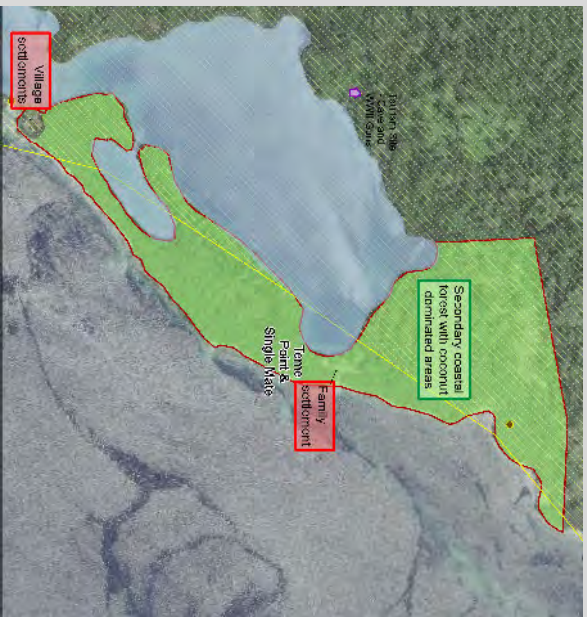
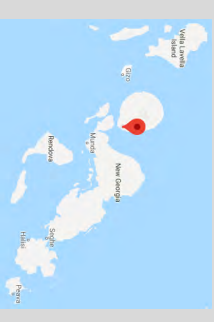
18
098-007-0011

Gizo Hub

Site Description:

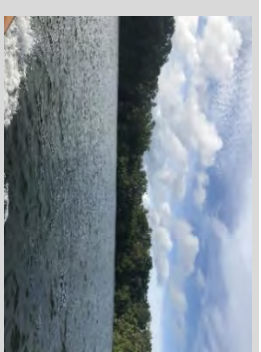
Teme Point & Single Mate is coastal site on the south eastern side of Kolombangara Island. The site is vegetated with coconut plantation and secondary forestry regrowth of approximately 30 to 50 years of age. A large lagoon and attached smaller lagoon on northern side of site are accessed over destroyed bridge at southern end of the site. Mangrove associated forest is positioned along the seashore and lagoon shores. A fringing coral reef is situated along the coast and shows evidence of anthropogenic impact. The marine area adjacent to the site is identified by the KBA Partnership as a key biodiversity area. There is a village at southern tip of the site, and further small settlements along the site (one to two families). Interviewees indicated that there are crocodiles in the lagoon and the site was identified as having a potential UXO risk. There is evidence in the area of previous military occupation. Caves (with significant bat population) and cliffs are located in proximity to the site and may provide a tourism feature if accepted by the adjacent landowners and occupiers.

Site Location



Locals living in the area

Vegetation along seashore



Vegetation along seashore

Seashore

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	5
Sea Level Rise	4

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	4
Marine biodiversity	5

Social Risks

Presence of People	4
Presence of Livelihood	5
Proximity to Infrastructure	5
Presence of Cultural heritage	3

Services available

Limited mobile telecoms

Title type

098-007-0011

Site access

No

Site area

78.12 ha

Sites of Cultural Heritage

Tabu sites not discovered, WWII relics likely

Distance to nearest Airport/Port

Gizo: 36 km / Munda: 33 km**

Potential for UXO

Potential UXO presence

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic

Ringgi Rural Health Clinic: 4.3 km

Protected / Managed areas

None. Marine Key Biodiversity Area adjacent to site.

Current occupation of site

Two villages (30 buildings)

Adjacent Land use

Coconut plantation, forest

Current land use

Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens

Other Site Hazards

Crocodiles likely

Overall Risk Ranking: Moderate

Hikuana Point and Mbarati Pt

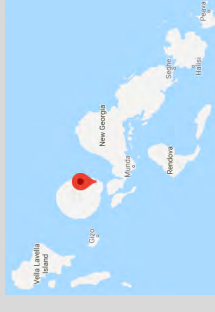
Site Identifier #: 17
Parcel Identifier: 098-007-0012

Gizo Hub

Site Description:

Hikuana Point and Mbarati Pt is a coastal site on the south eastern side of Kolombangara Island. The site is vegetated with coconut plantation and secondary forestry regrowth of approximately 30 to 50 years of age. Part of the site affronts an inshore lagoon with mangrove associated forest along the lagoon shore. A fringing coral reef is situated along the coast and shows evidence of anthropogenic impact and appears to be heavily fished. The marine area adjacent to the site is identified by the KBA Partnership as a key biodiversity area. The site was identified as having a potential UXO risk during stakeholder consultation and there is evidence in the area of previous military occupation. Caves (with significant bat population) and cliffs are located in proximity to the site and may provide a tourism feature if accepted by the adjacent landowners and occupiers.

Site Location



Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability 5

Sea Level Rise 4

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity 4

Marine biodiversity 5

Social Risks

Presence of People 4

Presence of Livelihood 6

Proximity to Infrastructure 5

Presence of Cultural heritage 5

Site view from the sea

Co-ordinates	-8.106127, 157.175018	Services available	Mobile telecoms and data available
Title type	098-007-0012	Site access	No
Site area	39.2 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Potential tabu sites, WW2 Relics
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Gizo: 38 km / Munda: 34 km**	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Ringgi Rural Health Clinic: 5.3 km	Protected / Managed areas	None. Marine Key Biodiversity Area adjacent to site.
Current occupation of site	Occupied dwellings along shoreline (3 buildings)	Adjacent Land use	Coconut plantation, forest
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens	Other Site Hazards	Crocodiles likely

Overall Risk Ranking: Moderate

Mbimbu Inlet and Mbarapati Pt

Site Identifier #: 10
Parcel Identifier: 098-007-0036

Gizo Hub

Site Description:

Mbimbu Inlet and Mbarapati Pt is a very large coastal site on the south eastern side of Kolombangara Island. The site is vegetated with coconut plantation and secondary forest regrowth of approximately 30 to 50 years of age. Mangrove associated forest is positioned along the seashore. A fringing coral reef is situated along the coast and shows evidence of anthropogenic impact and appears to be heavily fished. Part of the site is identified by the KBA Partnership as a terrestrial key biodiversity area. There are 3 harbors along site boundaries with villages dotted along sheltered coastal areas. The site appears to rise to approximately 100 m of elevation above sea level. The site has various roads and tracks through and around it, developed for logging, that link to Ringi Station, a township in the south of Kolombangara Island. Ringi Station is the main center for Kolombangara Forest Products Limited - the main forestry and plantation company on the island. It also provides employment for local people, with a school, market, canteens and an Area Medical Centre. The site was identified as having a potential UXO risk during stakeholder consultation and nearby sites contained significant relics. Some villagers have already begun informal tours to some of the relics in the area and are protective of their claim to these.

Site Location



Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	5
Sea Level Rise	4

Environmental Risks

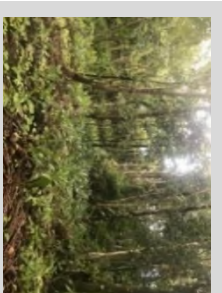
Terrestrial biodiversity	4
Marine biodiversity	5

Social Risks

Presence of People	4
Presence of Livelihood	6
Proximity to Infrastructure	5
Presence of Cultural heritage	5



Vegetation



Vegetation



Coconut plantation



Seashore

Co-ordinates	-.8, 088541, 157, 181361	Services available	No services available
Title type	098-007-0036	Site access	Roads and tracks
Site area	7880 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage	Tabu sites not discovered, WW2 relics may be present
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Gizo: 40 km / Munda: 36 km**	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Ringi Rural Health Clinic: 6.8 km	Protected / Managed areas	None. Key Biodiversity Area.
Current occupation of site	Seven villages on site (+300 buildings)	Adjacent Land use	Coconut plantation, forest
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens	Other Site Hazards	Logging nearby

Overall Risk Ranking: High

Site Identifier #: 9

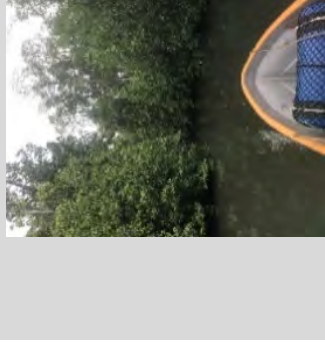
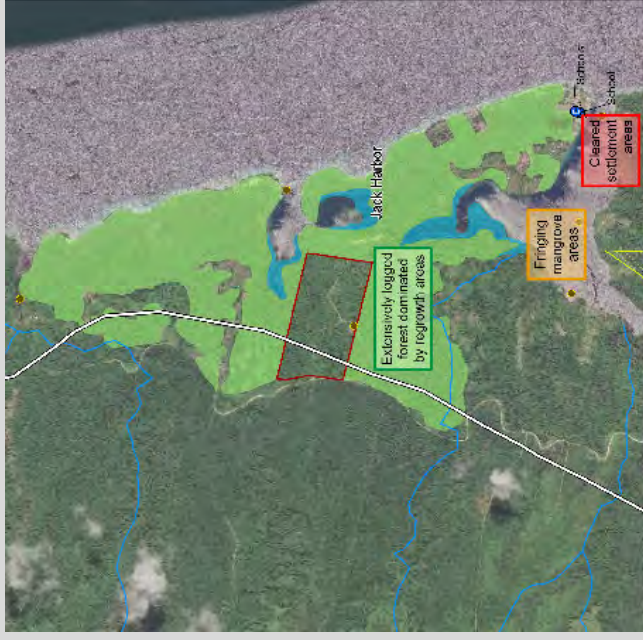
Parcel Identifier: 098-007-0034

Jack Harbour

Gizo Hub

Site Description:

Jack Harbor is a coastal site on the eastern side of Kolombangara Island. The site consists of a coconut plantation area with an intact secondary forest regrowth of between 30 and 50 years of age further inland. Healthy mangrove forests are present along the seashore and river edge. Fringing coral reefs extend along the shoreline and these show evidence of anthropogenic impact and heavy fishing. The site is identified by the KBA Partnership as a terrestrial key biodiversity area. Jack Harbor is a sheltered deep harbor on the south side of the site, sometimes used by passing yachts for anchorage. The site contains 4 villages, with more than 200 buildings estimated on site and large areas of undeveloped/unnhabited land between these villages. The villager's livelihoods revolve around coconut plantations, forestry/logging, gardening and fishing, with the occasional village visit by passing yachts. Jack Harbor Village is a Seventh Day Adventist village and contains church buildings, a community meeting building, a school and a small homestay building that is rented to local guests sporadically. The village has recently developed a "pour flush" septic toilet for guests and most buildings share several rainwater tanks that are scattered around the village for water supply. It is likely that development can occur away from these villages so that resettlement risks can be managed. Forestry tracks/roads link part of the site. The site was identified as having a potential UXO risk during stakeholder consultation and is close to known battleground areas.



Vegetation



Vegetation

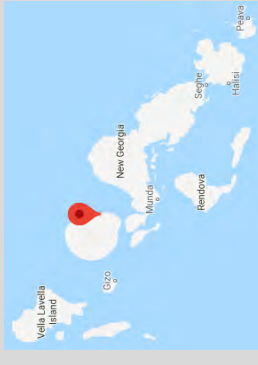


Coconut plantation



Mangrove Forest

Site Location



Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability 5

Sea Level Rise 3

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity 5

Marine biodiversity 5

Social Risks

Presence of People 4

Presence of Livelihood 6

Proximity to Infrastructure 6

Presence of Cultural heritage 5

Co-ordinates

-.8.045704, 157.190896

Title type

098-007-0034

Site area

492 ha

Distance to nearest Airport/Port

Gizo: 45 km / Munda: 41 km**

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic

Ringgi Rural Health Clinic: 10.7 km

Current occupation of site

Four villages on site (+200 buildings)

Current land use

Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens

Services available

No services available

Site access

Roads and tracks

Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu

Tabu sites not discovered, graves on family lots.

Potential for UXO

Potential UXO presence

Protected / Managed areas

None. Key Biodiversity Area.

Adjacent Land use

Coconut plantation, forest

Other Site Hazards

Logging nearby

Overall Risk Ranking: Moderate

Kohingo Island, Ghalughalu Point

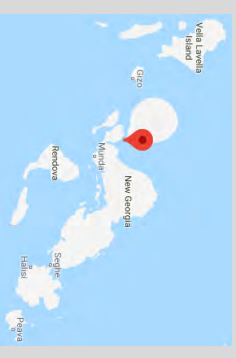
Site Identifier #: 26
 Parcel Identifier: 098-006-0021

Munda Hub

Site Description:

Kohingo Island and Ghalughalu Point is a coastal site on the north west side of Kohingo Island (west of Noro). The site has white sand beaches and mangrove forest along the seashore. There is a natural freshwater spring feature on site noted during site visits. A secondary regrowth forest of approximately 30 to 40 years of age is present and shows evidence of recent timber milling. There is a healthy bird population. Seagrass is present along the coast up to 100 m offshore leading to a healthy coral reef with a very low fish population due to overfishing. The marine area adjacent to the site is identified by the KBA Partnership as a key biodiversity area. Some scattered dwellings are present on site, some on the shore front facing into the protected lagoon, and some scattered inland. These dwellings have gardens associated with them. A road cuts through part of the site giving access to settlements along the eastern edge of Kohingo Island (in proximity to Noro). The area was identified during research as likely to have been a major battleground in WW2 and UXO is potentially present.

Site Location



Natural Hazard Risks

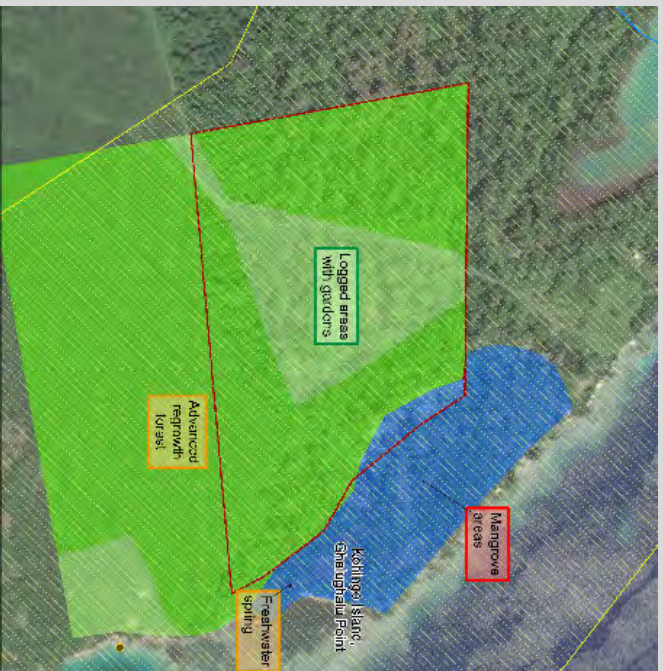
Coastal Vulnerability	4
Sea Level Rise	6

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	5
Marine biodiversity	8

Social Risks

Presence of People	4
Presence of Livelihood	5
Proximity to Infrastructure	4
Presence of Cultural heritage	3



Forest



Mangroves



Beach and seagrass



Freshwater spring

Co-ordinates	-8.173111, 157.175941	Services available	Mobile telecoms and data available
Title type	098-006-0021	Site access	Tracks/Roads to coastal villages
Site area	49.6 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Munda: 26.7 km**	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Ringji Rural Health Clinic: 8.2 km	Protected / Managed areas	None. Marine Key Biodiversity Area adjacent to site.
Current occupation of site	6 Dwellings and gardens	Adjacent Land use	Forest
Current land use	Forest, residential, gardens	Other Site Hazards	None

Overall Risk Ranking:

Moderate

Tunguivili Point (East)

Site Identifier #: 29
Parcel Identifier: 098-005-0071

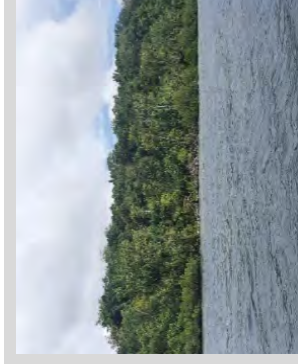
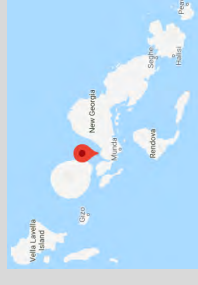
29
098-005-0071

Munda Hub

Site Description:

Tunguivili Point is a coastal site on the north western side of New Georgia Island. The vegetation consists of an old coconut plantation that has become secondary forest regrowth of > 50 years of age. The seashore is dominated by mangrove species. A fringing reef runs along the coast with very low fish numbers due to overfishing. A local village occupies approximately a fifth of the coastal edge of the site, and further land inland for gardens. Villagers are sustained by gardens, fishing and some work in Noro. There is still space along the seashore for other development. The area was identified during research as likely to have been a major battleground in WW2 and UXO is potentially present on the site.

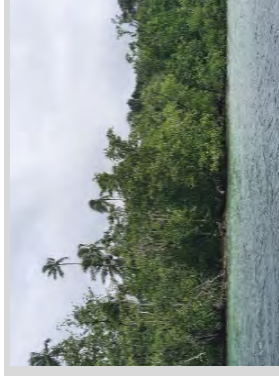
Site Location



Seashore



Seashore



Seashore

Natural Hazard Risks	
Coastal Vulnerability	5
Sea Level Rise	4
Environmental Risks	
Terrestrial biodiversity	3
Marine biodiversity	3
Social Risks	
Presence of People	5
Presence of Livelihood	5
Proximity to Infrastructure	5
Presence of Cultural heritage	3

Co-ordinates	-8.189300, 157.221951
Title type	098-005-0071
Site area	123.45 ha
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Munda: 25.5 km**
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Noro Hospital (Private): 7 km
Current occupation of site	Village on western coast (70 buildings)
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens
Services available	Mobile telecoms and data available
Site access	Tracks
Sites of Cultural Heritage	Potential tabu sites
Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Protected / Managed areas	None
Adjacent Land use	Coconut plantation, forest
Other Site Hazards	Ex-logging site

Overall Risk Ranking: Moderate

Lambete Kopi

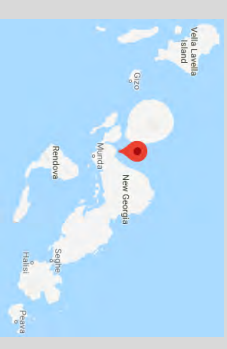
Site Identifier #: 28
 Parcel Identifier: 098-005-0051

Munda Hub

Site Description:

Lambete Kopi is a peninsular coastal site on the north western side of New Georgia Island. The vegetation is predominantly coconut plantation with mangrove forest along the seashore and internal lagoon shore. A fringing reef runs along the coast with very low fish numbers due to overfishing and run off from upstream logging. The site has a limited level above sea level (max 2m) but is afforded limited protection from New Georgia Island and Kolombangara Islands from some weather directions. The lagoon on the inland site of the site is accessible by small boat over an inlet. Inland from the site, a CFC church community is present, who use the site as a shortcut to the coast for fishing, skidding canoes across the land to the coast. The area was identified during research as likely to have been a major battleground in WW2 and UXO is potentially present on the site.

Site Location



Coconut plantation



Coconut plantation



Mangroves



Mangroves

Co-ordinates .-8.186802, 157.243527

Services available No services available

Title type 098-005-0051

Site access Tracks

Site area 2 ha

Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu Tabu sites not discovered

Distance to nearest Airport/Port Munda: 28 km**

Potential for UXO Potential UXO presence

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic Noro Hospital (Private): 11km

Protected / Managed areas None

Current occupation of site None

Adjacent Land use Coconut plantation, forest

Current land use Coconut plantation, forest

Other Site Hazards

Ex-logging site

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability 7

Sea Level Rise 9

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity 5

Marine biodiversity 5

Social Risks

Presence of People 1

Presence of Livelihood 2

Proximity to Infrastructure 5

Presence of Cultural heritage 2

Overall Risk Ranking: Moderate

Niu Kaloka (west)

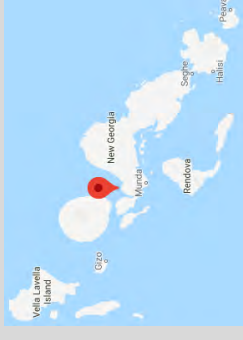
Site Identifier #: 30
Parcel Identifier: 098-005-0008

Munda Hub

Site Description:

A peninsular coastal site on the north western side of New Georgia Island. The vegetation on the site consists of beach forest which appears to have been recently logged from approximately 400 m from the seashore. A healthy fringing reef runs along the coast with very low fish numbers due to over fishing. The area was identified during research as likely to have been a major battleground in WW2 and UXO is potentially present on the site. There is some evidence of new tourism operations nearby and on site.

Site Location



Forest



Forest



Forest



Intact primary forest

Natural Hazard Risks	
Coastal Vulnerability	7
Sea Level Rise	9
Environmental Risks	
Terrestrial biodiversity	5
Marine biodiversity	6
Social Risks	
Presence of People	4
Presence of Livelihood	3
Proximity to Infrastructure	5
Presence of Cultural heritage	3

Co-ordinates	-.8.189881, 157.257233
Title type	098-005-0008
Site area	11 ha
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Munda: 29.6 km**
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Noro Hospital (Private): 13km
Current occupation of site	Caretaker and resort staff (5 buildings approx)
Current land use	Forest, residential, resort nearby
Services available	No services available
Site access	Road
Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Potential tabu sites, WW2 Relics
Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Protected / Managed areas	None
Adjacent Land use	Coconut plantation, forest
Other Site Hazards	Ex-logging site, resort

Overall Risk Ranking: Moderate

Site Identifier #: 27

Parcel Identifier: 098-005-0070

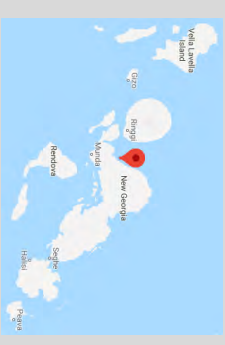
Enoghna Point

Munda Hub

Site Description:

A coastal site on the north western side of New Georgia Island. Primary jungle extends up the ridge from the coastal margin. The coastal margin is dominated by coconut plantation and with mangrove forest. The adjacent site was illegally logged 2018, with encroachment across the site boundary. A fringing coral reef runs along the coast and has very low fish numbers due to overfishing. The site has a protected lagoon, however, the pass is very shallow and may not be passable by larger boats looking to access the more sheltered areas of the coastal edge. The area was identified during research as likely to have been a major battleground in WW2 and UXO and WW2 relics are present on the site including 4 Japanese guns and a plane wreck in the water in front of the site. The site contains a single-family dwelling, occupied by relatives of the owner who act as rangers for the site and sustain themselves with gardens (including coconut harvesting) and fishing to sell at the Noro market. Interviewees noted that bones from WW2 soldiers have been discovered inland on site, some have been sold illegally, and others buried/left in place. Tabu sites are also noted inland to the site. The site is reasonably remote to Noro, with no road access to the coastal edges of the site

Site Location



Natural Hazard Risks

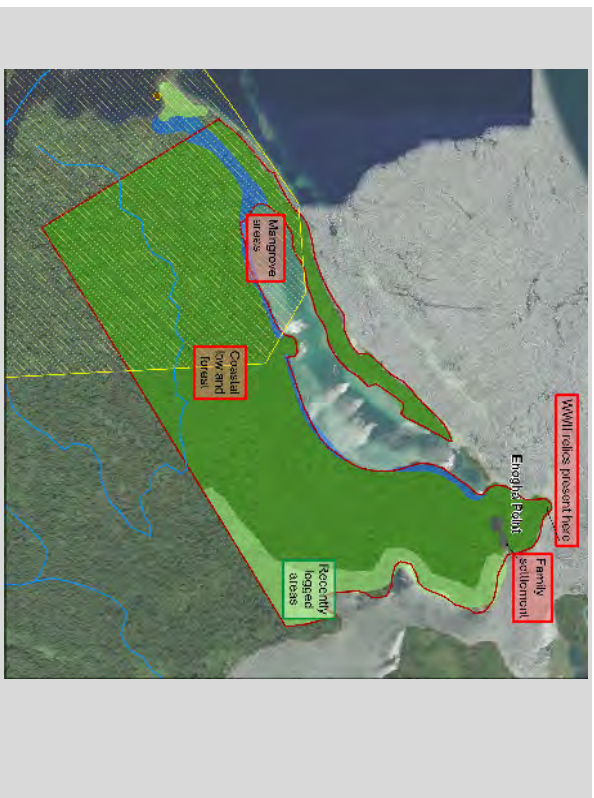
Coastal Vulnerability	5
Sea Level Rise	4

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	7
Marine biodiversity	6

Social Risks

Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	2
Proximity to Infrastructure	7
Presence of Cultural heritage	6



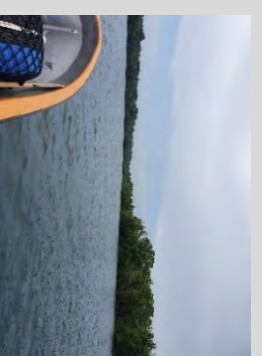
WW2 relic



Forest



Logging



Lagoon

Co-ordinates	-8.174550, 157.290603	Services available	No services available
Title type	098-005-0070	Site access	No
Site area	305.5 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Graves on the ridge, 5 WW2 guns on coast
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Munda: 33.4 km**	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Noro Hospital (Private): 14km	Protected / Managed areas	None
Current occupation of site	1 family house (1 building)	Adjacent Land use	Coconut plantation, forest
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens	Other Site Hazards	Logging nearby

Overall Risk Ranking: High

32

Site Identifier #:

120-002-17

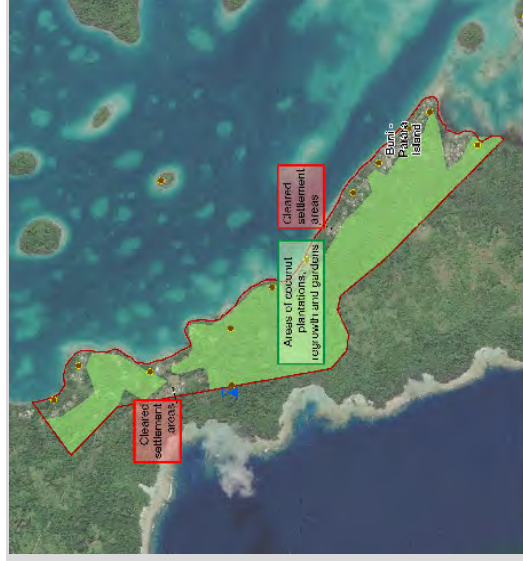
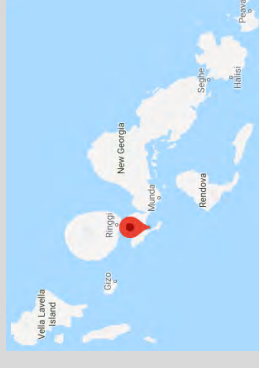
Buni - Parara Island

Munda Hub

Site Description:

Buni-Parara Island is a coastal site on the south eastern side of Vonavona Island. The site was an old coconut plantation and is now mostly occupied by the Buni Village (more than 100 buildings on site) along the coastal edges of the site, with gardens further inland. A fringing coral reef runs along the coast and shows evidence of anthropogenic impacts and overfishing. The site is close to Saika, Kinamara, Nazareti, Kida, Buni, Barasipo and Barivut Community Marine Managed Areas however interviewees noted these are no longer maintained by the communities. The whole of the Vonovono Lagoon and islands is identified by the KBA Partnership as a Key Biodiversity Area. There are limited areas of the site left unused by the village and village gardens. Development of the site would therefore be likely to disturb people or their livelihoods or both. UXO is unlikely to be encountered on the site as research indicates that the site was not a WW2 battleground.

Site Location



*Site not inspected

Co-ordinates	-8.294860, 157.115712 (est.)	Services available	Mobile telecoms and data available
Title type	120-002-17	Site access	No
Site area	183 ha Approximately	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Potential tabu sites
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Munda: 11.7 km	Potential for UXO	Unlikely to encounter UXO
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Munda Hospital: 15.4 km	Protected / Managed areas	Saika, Kinamara, Nazareti, Kida, Buni, Barasipo and Barivuto Community Managed Marine Areas 0 to 4 km NE. Key Biodiversity Area.
Current occupation of site	A village (100 buildings)	Adjacent Land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential
Current land use	Coconut plantation, residential, gardens	Other Site Hazards	None

Natural Hazard Risks	
Coastal Vulnerability	5
Sea Level Rise	5
Environmental Risks	
Terrestrial biodiversity	1
Marine biodiversity	5
Social Risks	
Presence of People	10
Presence of Livelihood	7
Proximity to Infrastructure	4
Presence of Cultural heritage	5

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

Kolohite Island

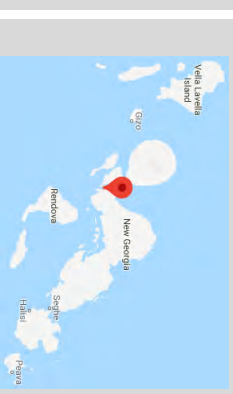
Site Identifier #: 36
 Parcel Identifier: 120-003-0001

Munda Hub

Site Description:

Kolohite Island is a site west of Munda in the Vonavona Lagoon off New Georgia Island. The islands vegetation consists of coconut plantation with secondary regrowth forest. There is a shallow fringing coral reef around the island with patches of sea grass. The coral is healthy, but the fish numbers are low. The site is close to Kida, Saika and Beta Community Marine Managed Areas however interviewees noted these are no longer maintained by the communities. The whole of the Vonavona Lagoon and islands is identified by the KBA Partnership as a Key Biodiversity Area. The southern end of the island is developed into a camping and picnic site frequented by the public and managed by an on-site ranger (who lives on the site year-round). The site owner confirmed that there are no cultural artefacts on site.

Site Location



Beach and picnic area



Picnic area



Coconut plantation and forest



Beach and seagrass

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	4
Sea Level Rise	3

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	3
Marine biodiversity	6

Social Risks

Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	2
Proximity to Infrastructure	2
Presence of Cultural heritage	1

Mobile telecoms and data available

Co-ordinates	-.8.307852, 157.198652	Services available	Mobile telecoms and data available
Title type	120-003-0001	Site access	No
Site area	16.19 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Munda: 9.5 km	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Munda Hospital: 6.2 km	Protected / Managed areas	Kida, Saika and Beta Community Marine Managed Areas all > 5 km. Key Biodiversity Area.
Current occupation of site	Caretaker (1 building)	Adjacent Land use	Ocean
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens	Other Site Hazards	None

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

Site Identifier #:

31

Parcel Identifier:

120-010-0001

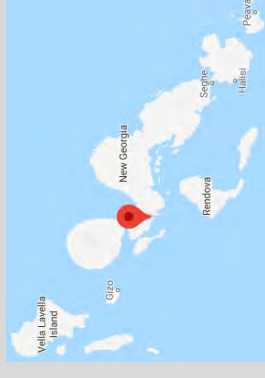
Karapata Islands

Munda Hub

Site Description:

An island site in the western coast of New Georgia Island in the VonaVona Lagoon. The island is surrounded with patches of mangroves and coastal trees. The forest on the island is an intact primary forest with clear understory stratification of matured trees, young trees, sapling and under growth such as ferns, ginger and pandanus. Birds like Willie Wagtail, Coconut Lorikeet and Island Imperial-Pigeon are present on the island. A fringing coral reef is present around the island with very low fish numbers due to overfishing. The site is close to Beta, Kida and Saika Community Marine Managed Areas however interviewees noted these are no longer maintained by the communities. The site is within a marine and terrestrial Key Biodiversity Area that covers the Vonavona Lagoon, identified by the KBP Partnership. The area was identified during research as likely to have been a major battleground in WW2 and UXO is potentially present on the site. The site shows minor evidence of previous habitation (a man-made wall) and was highlighted in Solomon Islands data as having a village on site however no other occupation of the site was recorded (village settlement is expected to have moved on/incorrectly placed).

Site Location



Vegetation



Vegetation



Forest

Co-ordinates	-.8.281983, 157.206933
Title type	120-010-0001
Site area	9.5 ha
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Munda: 18 km
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Munda Hospital: 7.2 km
Current occupation of site	None
Current land use	Forest
Services available	Mobile telecoms and data available
Site access	No
Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered
Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Protected / Managed areas	Beta, Kida and Saika Community Marine Managed Areas all > 5 km. Key Biodiversity Area. Key Biodiversity Area.
Adjacent Land use	Ocean
Other Site Hazards	None
Natural Hazard Risks	
Coastal Vulnerability	3
Sea Level Rise	7
Environmental Risks	
Terrestrial biodiversity	9
Marine biodiversity	5
Social Risks	
Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	1
Proximity to Infrastructure	4
Presence of Cultural heritage	3

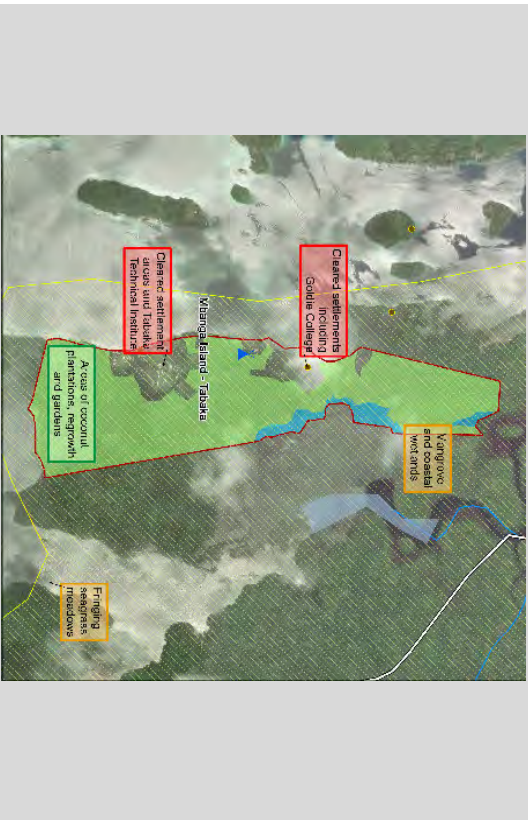
Overall Risk Ranking: Moderate

Mbanga Island - Tabaka

Site Identifier #: 33
 Parcel Identifier: 120-008-0002

Munda Hub

Site Description: Mbanga Island Tabaka is a peninsular site south of Noro and north west of Munda, off the north western coast of New Georgia Island in the Vonavona Lagoon. The site is vegetated with coconut plantation and secondary regrowth forest and cleared in many areas for settlements. The area is surrounded by a fringing coral reef with patches of sea grass. Fish levels are low due to overfishing. The site is close to Kekehe and Beta Community Marine Managed Areas and Dunde (Shark Point) Marine Managed Area/Tabu however interviewees noted these are no longer maintained by the communities. Dunde (Shark Point) is still frequented by local dive companies, the status of this Marine managed area is unclear. The whole of the Vonavona Lagoon and islands is identified by the KBA Partnership as a Key Biodiversity Area. The site is occupied by two secondary schools (one being the Goldie College) attended by at least 200 people and associated village settlements. The area was identified during research as likely to have been a major battleground in WW2 and UXO is potentially present on the site.



Natural Hazard Risks	
Coastal Vulnerability	3
Sea Level Rise	5
Environmental Risks	
Terrestrial biodiversity	4
Marine biodiversity	3
Social Risks	
Presence of People	4
Presence of Livelihood	7
Proximity to Infrastructure	3
Presence of Cultural heritage	6

Co-ordinates	-8.295272, 157.214974	Services available	Potential power and water supply, mobile telecoms and data
Title type	120-008-0002	Site access	Tracks and small wharves
Site area	234 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Potential tabu sites, WW2 Relics, church sites and tribal presence
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Munda: 10.2 km	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Munda Hospital: 5.5 km	Protected / Managed areas	Kekehe and Beta Community Marine Managed Areas and Dunde (Shark Point) Marine Managed Area/Tabu site all > 4 km. Key Biodiversity Area.
Current occupation of site	Two schools and occupied coast (70 buildings+)	Adjacent Land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, schools
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens, school	Other Site Hazards	None

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

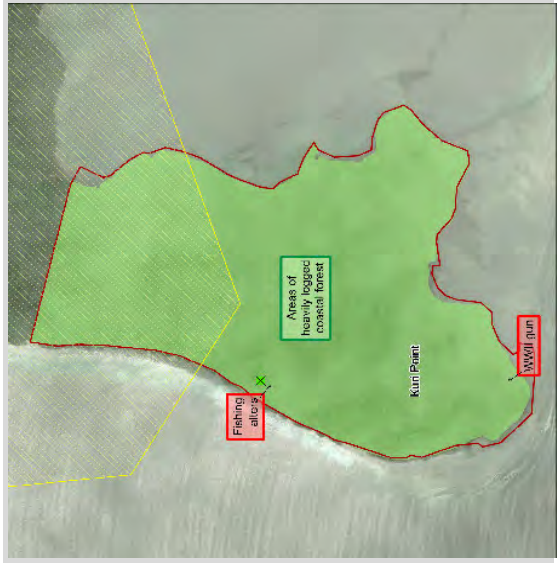
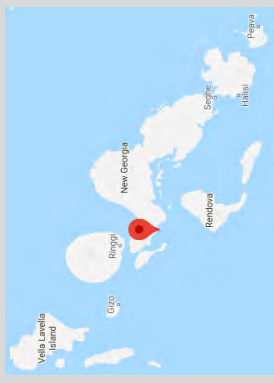
Site Identifier #: 37
Parcel Identifier: 120-008-0006

Kuri Point Munda Hub

Site Description:

An island site in the Vonavona Lagoon off New Georgia Island, close to Munda. Vegetation on the island consists of coastal trees and undergrowth such as ferns. Parts of the site show signs of heavy logging. A healthy shallow fringing reef with patches of massive coral and plate coral are present but the fish population appears to be low. Sea grass beds on the western shore appear to be stressed and disturbed and covered in silt (from recent heavy rainfall and logging inland on New Georgia Island). The site is close to Kekehe, Dunde and Beta Community Marine Managed Areas however interviewees noted these are no longer maintained by the communities. Dunde (Shark Point) is still frequented by local dive companies, the status of this Marine managed area is unclear. It is home to sea dugong. The whole of the Vonovono Lagoon and islands is identified by the KBA Partnership as a Key Biodiversity Area. The area was identified during research, site visits and interviews as likely to have been a major battleground in WW2 and UXO and WW2 relics were noted on site, including a gun. The site is owned by a group associated with the Kindu Tribe and it is expected that members of this tribe visit the site as it adjoins the Mbanga Island site where two schools (Tabak Technical Institute and Goldie College) are present which are also associated with the Kindu Tribe. Income from logging is managed by the tribe representatives. Tribe representatives are in early negotiations with developers for development of tourism development site, however, interviewees highlight the potential internal conflict with tribe members which may occur if not sensitively managed. Interviewees noted that there are tabu sites (fishing alters) on site, both on land and in the water.

Site Location



Vegetation



Vegetation



Vegetation

Natural Hazard Risks	
Coastal Vulnerability	3
Sea Level Rise	5
Environmental Risks	
Terrestrial biodiversity	3
Marine biodiversity	3
Social Risks	
Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	4
Proximity to Infrastructure	2
Presence of Cultural heritage	7

Co-ordinates	-8.316046, 157.212885	Services available	Mobile telecoms and data available
Title type	120-008-0006	Site access	No
Site area	80 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites - fishing altars, WW2 relic on the point, and tribal presence
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Munda: 7.8 km	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Munda Hospital: 4.4 km	Protected / Managed areas	Kekehe and Beta Community Marine Managed Areas and Dunde (Shark Point) Marine Managed Area/Tabu site all > 4 km. Key Biodiversity Area.
Current occupation of site	None - tribe visits site	Adjacent Land use	Forest
Current land use	Forest - logged	Other Site Hazards	Crocodiles

Overall Risk Ranking: **Low**

Mbarikihī Islands: west

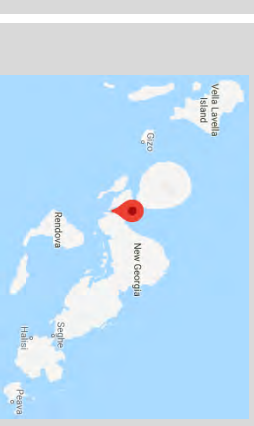
Site Identifier #: 35
 Parcel Identifier: 120-006-0002

Munda Hub

Site Description:

Mbarikihī Island is an island in the Vonavona Lagoon, west of Munda that is split into two uneven sized sites. The vegetation consists of 40-year-old secondary regrowth forest and coastal mangrove species. The area is surrounded by sea grass meadows that connect to the seagrass meadows along the western end of Munda township. The site is close to Kekehe and Beta Community Marine Managed Areas however interviewees noted these are no longer maintained by the communities. Dunde (Shark Point) is still frequented by local dive companies, the status of this Marine Managed area is unclear. The whole of the Vonavona Lagoon and islands is identified by the KBA Partnership as a Key Biodiversity Area. The area is home to sea Dugong. The island provides a potential habitat for saltwater crocodiles. The area was identified during research as likely to have been a major battleground in WW2 and UXO is potentially present on the site.

Site Location



Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	3
Sea Level Rise	4

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	5
Marine biodiversity	5

Social Risks

Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	1
Proximity to Infrastructure	2
Presence of Cultural heritage	2



Forest and seashore



Forest and seashore



Forest and seashore



Forest and seashore

Co-ordinates	-8.306156, 157.231159	Services available	Mobile telecoms and data available
Title type	120-006-0002	Site access	No
Site area	4 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Munda: 6.4 km	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Munda Hospital: 3.4 km	Protected / Managed areas	Kekehe and Beta Community Marine Managed Areas and Dunde (Shark Point) Marine Managed Area/Tabu site all > 4 km. Key Biodiversity Area.
Current occupation of site	None	Adjacent Land use	Ocean
Current land use	Forest	Other Site Hazards	Crocodiles. Sea Dugong.

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

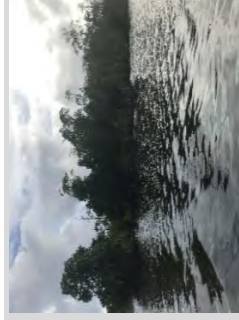
Site Identifier #: 34
Parcel Identifier: 120-006-0003

Mbarikihi Islands: east

Munda Hub

Site Description:

Mbarikihi Island is an island in the Vonavona Lagoon, west of Munda that is split into two uneven sized sites. The vegetation consists of 40-year-old secondary regrowth forest and coastal mangrove species. The area is surrounded by sea grass meadows that connect to the seagrass meadows along the western end of Munda township. The site is close to Kekehe and Beta Community Marine Managed Areas however interviewees noted these are no longer maintained by the communities. Dunde (Shark Point) is still frequented by local dive companies, the status of this Marine Managed area is unclear. The whole of the Vonavona Lagoon and islands is identified by the KBA Partnership as a Key Biodiversity Area. The area is home to sea Dugong. The island provides a potential habitat for saltwater crocodiles. The area was identified during research as likely to have been a major battleground in WW2 and UXO is potentially present on the site.



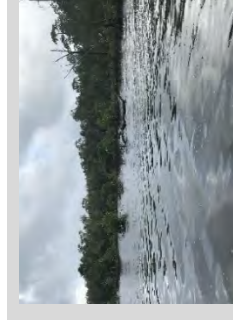
Forest and seashore



Forest and seashore

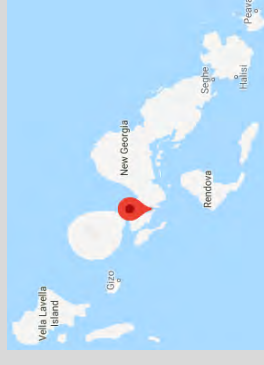


Forest and seashore



Forest and seashore

Site Location



Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	3
Sea Level Rise	6

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	6
Marine biodiversity	7

Social Risks

Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	1
Proximity to Infrastructure	2
Presence of Cultural heritage	2

Co-ordinates	-8.306061, 157.235461	Services available	Mobile telecoms and data available
Title type	120-006-0003	Site access	No
Site area	49.9 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage	Tabu sites not discovered
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Munda: 6 km	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Munda Hospital: 3.1 km	Protected / Managed areas	Kekehe and Beta Community Marine Managed Areas and Dunde (Shark Point) Marine Managed Area/Tabu site all > 4 km. Key Biodiversity Area.
Current occupation of site	None	Adjacent Land use	Ocean
Current land use	Forest	Other Site Hazards	Crocodiles. Sea Dugong.

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

Nusa Zonga Island

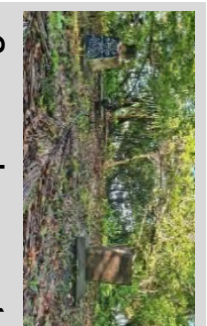
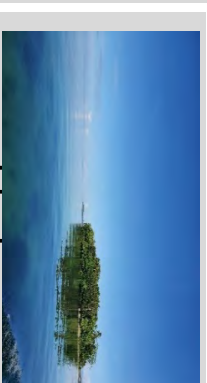
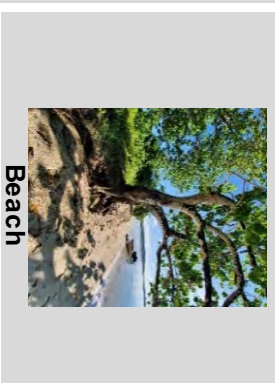
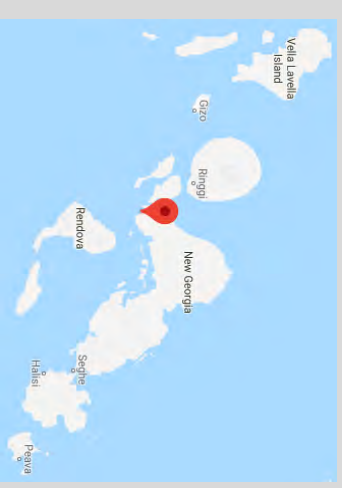
Site Identifier #: 38
Parcel Identifier: 120-009-0001

Munda Hub

Site Description:

Nusa Zonga is an island site west of Munda Airport off the north western coast of New Georgia Island. The island has a mixture of white sandy beaches and limestone rock. The vegetation consists of secondary forest growth and coastal trees. The island has a shallow fringing coral reef surrounding it with seagrass at the southern end of the island connecting to the sea grass meadows towards the end of Munda Airport. The site is close to Kekehe and Beta Community Marine Managed Areas and Dunde (Shark Point) Marine Managed Area/Tabu however interviewees noted these are no longer maintained by the communities. Dunde (Shark Point) is still frequented by local dive companies, the status of this Marine managed area is unclear. It is home to sea dugong. The coral appears to be healthy, but the fish population is low and shows signs of overfishing. The whole of the Vonovono Lagoon and islands is identified by the KBA Partnership as a Key Biodiversity Area. The island has an elevation of 3 m above sea level at the southern end and 1.5 m above sea level at the northern end but is sheltered from stronger storm surge by the outer reefs of the lagoon. The island is under the Munda Airport flight path. The area was identified during research as likely to have been a major battleground in WW2 and UXO is potentially present on the site. The day the Methodists first arrived in Solomon Islands is acknowledged in a tribute on the island, and graves of some missionaries are located on the island however no buildings remain. The site is used as a picnic site by people in the surrounding Munda area who come to enjoy the white sand beaches and nearby snorkelling areas.

Site Location



Co-ordinates -.8, 329851, 157.238024

Services available Mobile telecoms and data available

Title type 120-009-0001

Site access No

Site area 2 ha

Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu Grave site and monument

Distance to nearest Airport/Port Munda: 4.1 km

Potential for UXO Potential UXO presence

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic Munda Hospital: 1.4 km

Protected / Managed areas Kekehe, Dunde and Beta Community Marine Managed Areas and Dunde (Shark Point) Marine Managed Area/Tabu site > 2km. Key Biodiversity Area.

Current occupation of site None

Adjacent Land use Ocean

Current land use Forest, picnic spot

Other Site Hazards None

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability 4

Sea Level Rise 7

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity 6

Marine biodiversity 5

Social Risks

Presence of People 1

Presence of Livelihood 2

Proximity to Infrastructure 1

Presence of Cultural heritage 7

Overall Risk Ranking: Moderate

Site Identifier #: 40
Parcel Identifier: 121-003-0001

Moderate

40
121-003-0001

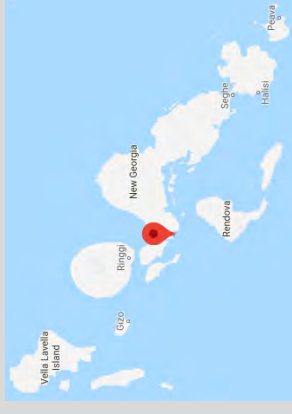
Hombupeka Island

Munda Hub

Site Description:

Hombupeka Island is an island site south of Munda Airport off New Georgia Island. The site is a former coconut plantation and is highly disturbed. Mangroves are present at the southern end of the island. A shallow coral reef surrounds the island and there are patches of massive corals and branching coral reef. There is also evidence of harvesting of massive coral around the island for building the wharf on the island. The fish population is declining due to harvesting of the corals for wharf and overfishing. The site is close to Kekehe, Dunde, Nusa Roviana and Beta Community Marine Managed Areas and Dunde (Shark Point) Marine Managed Area/Tabu however interviewees noted these are no longer maintained by the communities. Dunde (Shark Point) is still frequented by local dive companies, the status of this Marine managed area is unclear. The whole of the Vonavona Lagoon and islands is identified by the KBA Partnership as a Key Biodiversity Area. The area was identified during research as likely to have been a major battleground in WW2 and UXO is potentially present on the site. The site is occupied by families associated with the owner on one side and development is being undertaken on the other half of the island for the Castaway resort. Further development beyond this proposed resort is unlikely to be supported by all landowners due to competition, but if amenable there are no other communities on site that would be impacted. The existing jetty/wharf provides access for small boats to the site across the coral reef.

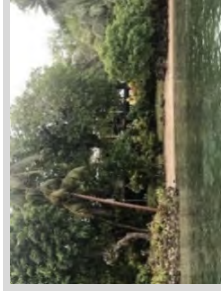
Site Location



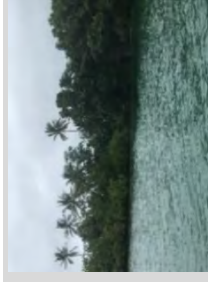
Wharf



Dwelling



Dwelling



Vegetation

Co-ordinates	-8.335520, 157.266115	Services available	Mobile telecoms and data available
Title type	121-003-0001	Site access	No
Site area	3.88 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage	Tabu sites not discovered
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Munda: 1 km	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Munda Hospital: 1.7 km	Protected / Managed areas	Kekehe, Dunde, Nusa Roviana and Beta Community Marine Managed Areas and Dunde (Shark Point) Marine Managed Area/Tabu site > 5km. Key Biodiversity Area
Current occupation of site	Two families and resort development (15 buildings)	Adjacent Land use	Ocean
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens	Other Site Hazards	None

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability 3

Sea Level Rise 6

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity 2

Marine biodiversity 3

Social Risks

Presence of People 9

Presence of Livelihood 5

Proximity to Infrastructure 1

Presence of Cultural heritage 2

Overall Risk Ranking: **Low**

Hopei Island

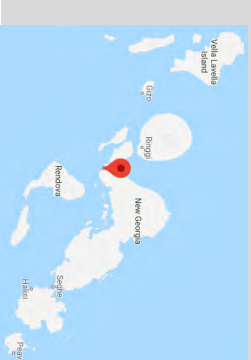
Site Identifier #: 42
 Parcel Identifier: 121-009-0002

Munda Hub

Site Description:

Hopei Island is an island site south of Munda Airport off New Georgia Island. The eastern part of the island has coconut trees and the center and western ends have secondary forest. Coastal trees are present along the seashore. The island has a shallow fringing reef surrounding it with small patches of sea grass and some intact coral gardens on the outskirts of the reef. The fish population is low due to overfishing of the wider area. The site is close to Kekehe, Dunde, Nusa Roviana and Beta Community Marine Managed Areas and Dunde (Shark Point) Marine Managed Area/Tabu however interviewees noted these are no longer maintained by the communities. Dunde (Shark Point) is still frequented by local dive companies, the status of this Marine managed area is unclear. The whole of the Vonavona Lagoon and Islands is identified by the KBA Partnership as a Key Biodiversity Area. The island is a popular picnic site with white sandy beaches and good snorkeling. Picnic shelters and a cleared area are maintained by the owner and access by the public is at their discretion. There is a damaged long drop toilet on site that was provided by the owner but since destroyed by visitors. There is no full-time ranger on this site. The area was identified during research as likely to have been a major battleground in WW2 and UXO is potentially present on the site.

Site Location



Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	5
Sea Level Rise	6

Environmental Risks

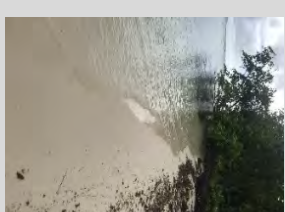
Terrestrial biodiversity	4
Marine biodiversity	7

Social Risks

Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	3
Proximity to Infrastructure	1
Presence of Cultural heritage	2



Cleared vegetation



Beach



Vegetation



Picnic area

Co-ordinates	-8.356038, 157.262942	Services available	Mobile telecoms and data available
Title type	121-009-0002	Site access	No
Site area	4.7 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Munda: 3.2 km	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Munda Hospital: 3.4 km	Protected / Managed areas	Kekehe, Dunde, Nusa Roviana and Beta Community Marine Managed Areas and Dunde (Shark Point) Marine Managed Area/Tabu site > 5km.
Current occupation of site	Part time ranger/owner visits frequently (no dwellings)	Adjacent Land use	Ocean
Current land use	Forest, coconut plantation, picnic site and shelters	Other Site Hazards	None

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

Site Identifier #:

41

Parcel Identifier:

121-009-0001

Hombu Hombu Island

Munda Hub

Site Description:

Hombu Hombu is an island site south of Munda Airport off New Georgia Island. The island is surrounded with mangrove and coastal trees with secondary forest in the center of the island. A shallow fringing coral reef runs around the island and shows signs of massive coral harvesting. Areas of sea grass beds are present. The fish population is also declining due to coral harvesting and overfishing. The site is close to Kekehe, Dunde, Nusa Roviana and Beta Community Marine Managed Areas and Dunde (Shark Point) Marine Managed Area/Tabu however interviewees noted these are no longer maintained by the communities. Dunde (Shark Point) is still frequented by local dive companies, the status of this Marine managed area is unclear. The whole of the Vonavona Lagoon and islands is identified by the KBA Partnership as a Key Biodiversity Area. The current landowners who live on the island are retired Solomon Islands businesspeople who do not appear to be interested in selling or developing the site. There is a jetty/wharf that provides access for small boats to the site over the reefs. The area was identified during research as likely to have been a major battleground in WW2 and UXO is potentially present on the site.

Site Location



Landowners dwelling

Co-ordinates	-8.352404, 157.272592	Services available	Mobile telecoms and data available
Title type	121-009-0001	Site access	No
Site area	13.6 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Munda: 2.8 km	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Munda Hospital: 3.4 km	Protected / Managed areas	Kekehe, Dunde, Nusa Roviana and Beta Community Marine Managed Areas and Dunde (Shark Point) Marine Managed Area/Tabu site > 5km.
Current occupation of site	Landowners and extended families (6 buildings)	Adjacent Land use	Ocean
Current land use	Forest, residential, wharf, gardens	Other Site Hazards	None

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	5
Sea Level Rise	6

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	2
Marine biodiversity	5

Social Risks

Presence of People	4
Presence of Livelihood	3
Proximity to Infrastructure	1
Presence of Cultural heritage	2

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

Himbi Island

Site Identifier #:
Parcel Identifier:

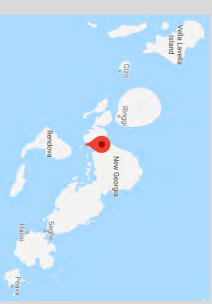
39
121-008-0001

Munda Hub

Site Description:

Himbi Island is an island site south east of Munda Airport, New Georgia Island. The island is mostly comprised of coconut trees and ornamental plants with patches of mangrove forest. A shallow coral reef surrounds the island with evidence of harvesting of massive coral. The fish population is also declining due to harvesting of the corals and overfishing. The site is close to Nusa Roviana Community Marine Managed Area however interviewees noted these are no longer maintained by the communities. The whole of the Vonavona Lagoon and islands is identified by the KBA Partnership as a Key Biodiversity Area. The wider area was identified during research as likely to have been a major battleground in WW2 and UXO is potentially present on the site.

Site Location



Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	3
Sea Level Rise	7

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	7
Marine biodiversity	6

Social Risks

Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	1
Proximity to Infrastructure	2
Presence of Cultural heritage	3



Vegetation



Vegetation



Vegetation



Vegetation

Co-ordinates	-8.334114, 157.313338	Services available	Mobile telecoms and data available
Title type	121-008-0001	Site access	No
Site area	1.5 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Munda: 5.3 km	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Munda Hospital: 6.9 km	Protected / Managed areas	Nusa Roviana Community Marine Managed Area > 4 km. Key Biodiversity Area
Current occupation of site	None	Adjacent Land use	Ocean
Current land use	Forest, coconut plantation	Other Site Hazards	None

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

Site Identifier #: 49
 Parcel Identifier: 121-002-0001

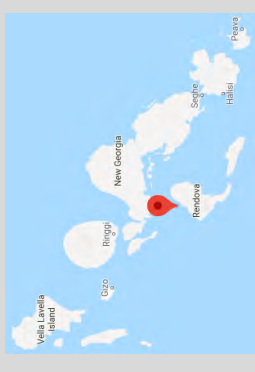
Agana & Vangoro Islets

Munda Hub

Site Description:

Agana & Vangoro Islets are two islands site off the north western coast of Rendova Island. Approximately 70% of the island is covered in mangrove species and coconut plantations. There is some secondary forest regrowth, but the site is considered to have a high landscape value. Logging was noted on surrounding land during interviews. A fringing coral reef runs around the island and shows evidence of coral harvesting to build the wharf and coastal protection. Fish numbers are low due to coral harvesting and overfishing. The area was identified during research as likely to have been a major battleground in WW2 and UXO is potentially present on the site. Dwellings are present on the island, along with associated gardens and family graves. Interviews noted that the gardens on site are hobby gardens rather than created for subsistence.

Site Location



Coconut plantation



Dwelling



Beach



Beach

Co-ordinates	-8.459881, 157.280758	
Title type	121-002-0001	
Site area	78.96 ha	
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Munda: 22.2 km	
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Munda Hospital: 14.7 km	
Current occupation of site	Extended family of owner (15 buildings)	
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens	
Services available	No services available	
Site access	No	
Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered	
Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence	
Protected / Managed areas	None	
Adjacent Land use	Ocean	
Other Site Hazards	None	
Natural Hazard Risks		
Coastal Vulnerability	5	
Sea Level Rise	5	
Environmental Risks		
Terrestrial biodiversity	5	
Marine biodiversity	6	
Social Risks		
Presence of People	1	
Presence of Livelihood	1	
Proximity to Infrastructure	5	
Presence of Cultural heritage	1	

Overall Risk Ranking: **Moderate**

Mandali Point

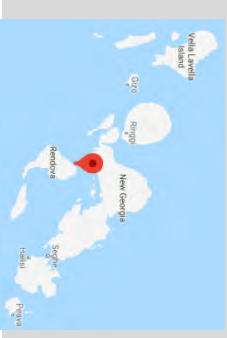
Site Identifier #: 48
 Parcel Identifier: 121-004-0006

Munda Hub

Site Description:

Mandali Point is a coastal site on the northern side of Rendova Island. The site is partially sheltered from storm surges and weather as it is internal to the Rendova Lagoon. The vegetation is an old coconut plantation that has secondary forest regrowth of approximately 30 to 50 years of age. The seafront is dominated by mangroves and coastal trees. A fringing coral reef runs along the coast and shows evidence of overfishing. The area was identified during research as likely to have been a major battleground in WW2 and UXO is potentially present on the site. The site shows signs of use for supplementing of livelihoods with areas of clearance that are attributed to logging. There are three settlements on site with associated gardens, however there is a lot of space between these settlements for further development.

Site Location



Natural Hazard Risks

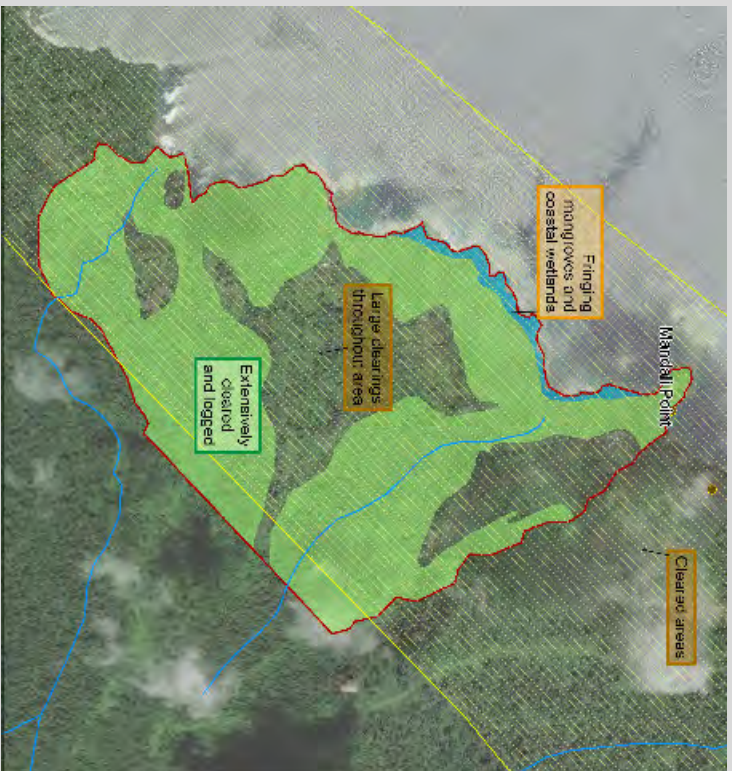
Coastal Vulnerability	5
Sea Level Rise	5

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	1
Marine biodiversity	2

Social Risks

Presence of People	4
Presence of Livelihood	5
Proximity to Infrastructure	4
Presence of Cultural heritage	3



Vegetation



Vegetation



Mangroves

Seashore

Co-ordinates	-8.424273, 157.311773	Services available	No services available
Title type	121-004-0006	Site access	Yes
Site area	335 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Munda: 14 km	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Munda Hospital: 12.5 km	Protected / Managed areas	None
Current occupation of site	Community dwellings (10 buildings)	Adjacent Land use	Coconut plantation, forest
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens	Other Site Hazards	None

Overall Risk Ranking:

Low

Tambusolo Island

Site Identifier #: 47
Parcel Identifier: 121-004-0002

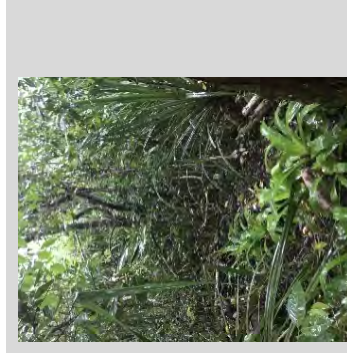
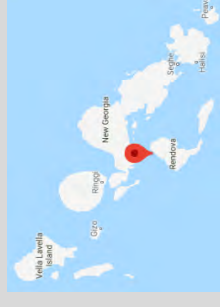
47
121-004-0002

Munda Hub

Site Description:

Tambusolo Island is an island site off the northern coast of Rendova Island. The island is a former coconut plantation that has patches of mangroves and coastal trees around it with a well-established regrowth and distinctive forest undergrowth. The island is surrounded by a fringing reef with massive and branching corals. Any biodiversity loss is likely to have a significant impact on the island. The fish population is low due to overfishing. The area was identified during research as likely to have been a major battleground in WW2 and UXO is potentially present on the site. The island is uninhabited.

Site Location



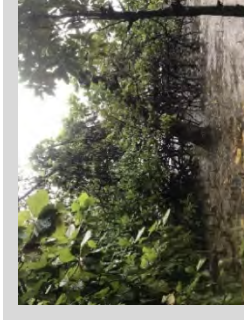
Vegetation



Vegetation



Vegetation



Mangroves

Natural Hazard Risks	
Coastal Vulnerability	5
Sea Level Rise	7
Environmental Risks	
Terrestrial biodiversity	8
Marine biodiversity	4
Social Risks	
Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	1
Proximity to Infrastructure	4
Presence of Cultural heritage	3

Co-ordinates	-8.414007, 157.317214
Title type	121-004-0002
Site area	2 ha
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Munda: 12.2 km
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Munda Hospital: 12 km
Current occupation of site	None
Current land use	Forest
Services available	No services available
Site access	No
Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered
Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Protected / Managed areas	None
Adjacent Land use	Ocean
Other Site Hazards	None

Overall Risk Ranking: High

Rendova harbor

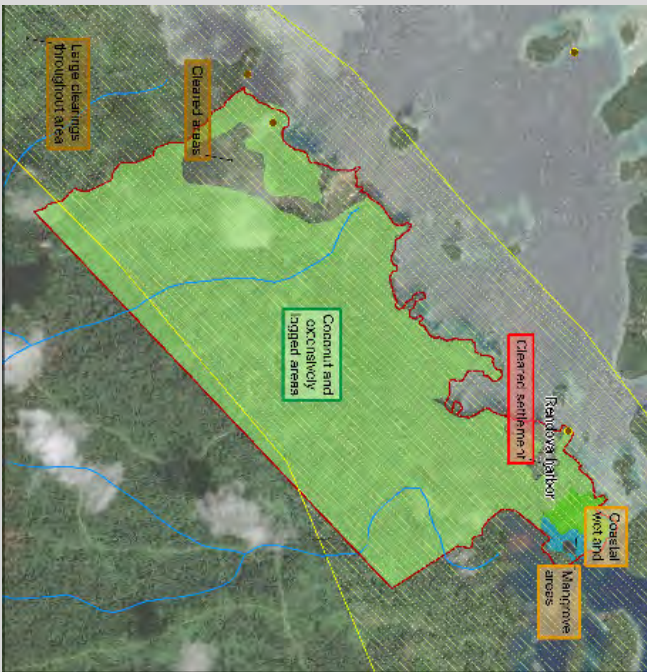
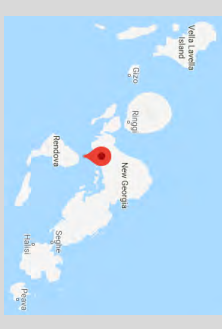
Site Identifier #: 45
 Parcel Identifier: 121-004-0005

Munda Hub

Site Description:

Rendova harbor is a coastal site on the northern side of Rendova Island situated inside the Rendova Lagoon. The site is vegetated with an old coconut plantation and secondary forest of approximately 50 years of age. The seafloor is dominated by mangrove species and coastal trees. There is evidence of fairly recent logging activities. A fringing coral reef runs along the coast with evidence of overfishing. The area was identified during research as likely to have been a major battleground in WW2 and UXO and WW2 relics were noted in the area during the site visit. There are two villages on site, with associated gardens, situated on the coast, with space between these for further development.

Site Location



Vegetation



Seashore



Seashore



Vegetation

Co-ordinates	-8.404467, 157.337155		Services available	Mobile telecoms and data available	
Title type	121-004-0005		Site access	No	
Site area	587 ha		Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Potential tabu sites	
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Munda: 12 km		Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence	
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Munda Hospital: 12.6 km		Protected / Managed areas	None	
Current occupation of site	Two villages (80 buildings)		Adjacent Land use	Coconut plantation, forest	
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens		Other Site Hazards	None	

Natural Hazard Risks	
Coastal Vulnerability	5
Sea Level Rise	6
Environmental Risks	
Terrestrial biodiversity	4
Marine biodiversity	5
Social Risks	
Presence of People	4
Presence of Livelihood	7
Proximity to Infrastructure	4
Presence of Cultural heritage	5

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

Site Identifier #: 43
Parcel Identifier: 121-004-0004

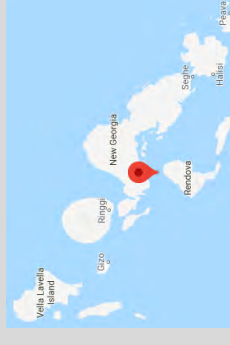
Kukurana Island

Munda Hub

Site Description:

Kukurana Island is an island site off the north coast of Rendova Island. The island is approximately 2-3m asl at its highest point and acts as a buffer providing protection to an inner lagoon and Rendova Island. As the site faces the island of New Georgia (<10km away) it is afforded a small amount of protection from strong weather on its outer coast. The vegetation on the site consists of an old coconut plantation that is now secondary forest and coastal trees and mangroves along the seashore. There is a thin fringing coral reef around the island and sea grass on the lagoon side of the island. Fish species are limited due to overfishing. The site has been recently logged. The area was identified during research as likely to have been a major battleground in WW2 and UXO is potentially present on the site. At the western end of the island are a few houses and a garden, including cattle, which were observed during site visits and these are understood to be occupied by a caretaker.

Site Location



Vegetation



Cleared vegetation



Cleared vegetation



Cleared vegetation

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	5
Sea Level Rise	5

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	4
Marine biodiversity	5

Social Risks

Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	1
Proximity to Infrastructure	4
Presence of Cultural heritage	2

Co-ordinates -.8.396442, 157.338937

Title type 121-004-0004

Site area 37 ha

Distance to nearest Airport/Port Munda: 11.1 km

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic Munda Hospital: 12.1 km

Current occupation of site 3 dwellings for caretaker and family

Current land use Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens, cattle

Services available Mobile telecoms and data available

Site access No

Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu Tabu sites not discovered

Potential for UXO Potential UXO presence

Protected / Managed areas None

Adjacent Land use Ocean

Other Site Hazards None

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

Mbarambuni Island

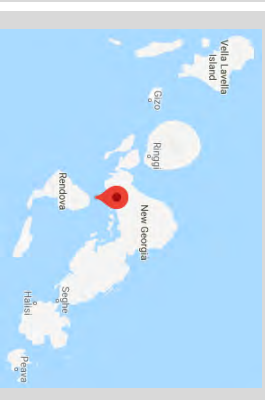
Site Identifier #: 44
 Parcel Identifier: 121-004-0001

Munda Hub

Site Description:

Mbarambuni Island is an island site off the north coast of Rendova Island. The island is approximately 2-3m asl at its highest point and acts as a buffer providing protection to an inner lagoon and Rendova Island. As the site faces the island of New Georgia (<10km away) it is afforded a small amount of protection from strong weather on its outer coast. The site vegetation consists of an old coconut plantation with extensive secondary forest and mangrove and coastal trees on the seashore. The island is surrounded by a fringing coral reef with sea grass on the lagoon side of the island. Fish numbers are low due to overfishing. The area was identified during research as likely to have been a major battleground in WW2 and UXO is potentially present on the site.

Site Location



Vegetation

Vegetation

Natural Hazard Risks	
Coastal Vulnerability	5
Sea Level Rise	7
Environmental Risks	
Terrestrial biodiversity	3
Marine biodiversity	5
Social Risks	
Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	4
Proximity to Infrastructure	4
Presence of Cultural heritage	2

Co-ordinates -.8.401316, 157.356828

Services available Mobile telecoms and data available

Title type 121-004-0001

Site access No

Site area 40 ha Approximately

Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu Tabu sites not discovered

Distance to nearest Airport/Port Munda: 12.2 km

Potential for UXO Potential UXO presence

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic Munda Hospital: 14 km

Protected / Managed areas None

Current occupation of site None confirmed.

Adjacent Land use Ocean

Current land use Coconut plantation, forest

Other Site Hazards None

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

Site Identifier #: 57
Parcel Identifier: 143-004-0001

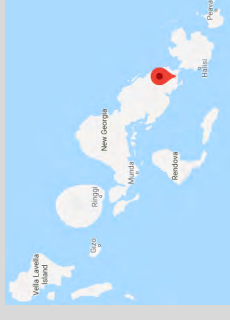
Tinovili Island

Seghe Hub

Site Description:

Tinovili is an island situated north west of Seghe on the southern end of New Georgia Island. The site is tucked into a lagoon to the south of Seghe and well protected by surrounding reefs and tall island masses. Mangrove vegetation is present along the seafloor with part of the island covered with 20 to 30-year-old secondary forest regrowth, and part covered by a coconut plantation. Massive coral heads and seagrass is present around the island, but a jetty made of massive coral heads indicates that the site has suffered coral harvesting. Overfishing and coral harvesting has led to a low fish population. Research shows there is potential for UXO to be found in this area. There are two abandoned residential dwellings and some gardens present that look to be maintained. Site ratings are based on the site being un-occupied but with the impact of the gardens being considered in use.

Site Location



Coconut plantation



Coconut plantation



Vegetation



Abandoned dwellings

Co-ordinates	-.8.564341, 157.832546	
Title type	143-004-0001	
Site area	18 ha	
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Seghe: 7.3 km	
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Seghe Hospital: 5 km	
Current occupation of site	None - Three Abandoned dwellings	
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens	
Services available	Mobile telecoms and data available	
Site access	Jetty	
Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered	
Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence	
Protected / Managed areas	None	
Adjacent Land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential	
Other Site Hazards	Crocodiles likely	

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability 3

Sea Level Rise 5

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity 3

Marine biodiversity 3

Social Risks

Presence of People 1

Presence of Livelihood 1

Proximity to Infrastructure 2

Presence of Cultural heritage 3

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

Mbatubosi Island

Site Identifier #: Parcel Identifier:

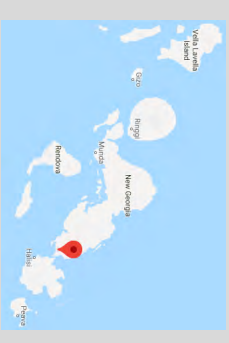
56
143-005-0001

Seghe Hub

Site Description:

Mbatubosi Island is an island site situated north west of Seghe on the southern end of New Georgia Island. The island is a former coconut plantation island and has secondary regrowth forest and mangrove forest. The vegetation is entirely young trees. The island is surrounded by a fringing reef with healthy coral but a very low fish population indicating overfishing. Interviewees suggest crocodiles are present in the area. Sea grass is close to the shore. Research shows there is potential for UXO to be found in this area. There is one abandoned dwelling on the island that will require confirmation of use. The site rating has considered no people on site, however if this situation alters the outcome for the site rating will not change.

Site Location



Vegetation



Vegetation



Vegetation



Vegetation

Co-ordinates	-.8.562573, 157.842340	Services available	Mobile telecoms and data available
Title type	143-005-0001	Site access	No
Site area	10 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Seghe: 5.6 km	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Seghe Hospital: 5 km	Protected / Managed areas	None
Current occupation of site	None - Two Abandoned dwellings	Adjacent Land use	Ocean
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens	Other Site Hazards	Crocodiles

Natural Hazard Risks	
Coastal Vulnerability	3
Sea Level Rise	5
Environmental Risks	
Terrestrial biodiversity	3
Marine biodiversity	5
Social Risks	
Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	6
Proximity to Infrastructure	2
Presence of Cultural heritage	2

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

58

Site Identifier #:

58

Parcel Identifier:

143-007-0001

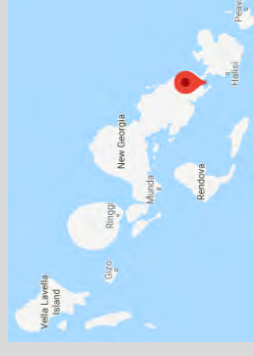
Lloro Island

Seghe Hub

Site Description:

Lloro is an island site situated north west of Seghe on the southern end of New Georgia Island. The site has an elevation of 3-4m asl in the center of the island and is tucked into a lagoon to the south of Seghe and well protected by surrounding reefs and tall island masses. This is a coconut plantation island with an intact 30 to 50-year-old secondary regrowth forest and patches of mangrove forest. Massive coral heads form a fringing reef system around the island and show evidence of human impacts and overfishing. There is plenty of bird life. Any biodiversity loss is likely to have a significant impact on the island ecology. Research shows there is potential for UXO to be found in this area. There was one abandoned dwelling and a cemetery on the island. Site ratings are based on the site being un-occupied but with the impact of the gardens and potential for tabu sites being considered.

Site Location



Coconut plantation



Vegetation



Mangroves



Vegetation

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability 3

Sea Level Rise 5

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity 5

Marine biodiversity 5

Social Risks

Presence of People 1

Presence of Livelihood 5

Proximity to Infrastructure 2

Presence of Cultural heritage 3

Co-ordinates

-.8.579465, 157.840756

Title type

143-007-0001

Site area

7.7 ha

Distance to nearest Airport/Port

Seghe: 5.1 km

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic

Seghe Hospital: 6 km

Current occupation of site

None - One Abandoned dwelling

Current land use

Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens

Services available

Mobile telecoms and data available

Site access

No

Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu

Two graves

Potential for UXO

Potential UXO presence

Protected / Managed areas

None

Adjacent Land use

Ocean

Other Site Hazards

None

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

Site Identifier #:

23

Parcel Identifier:

100-002-0001

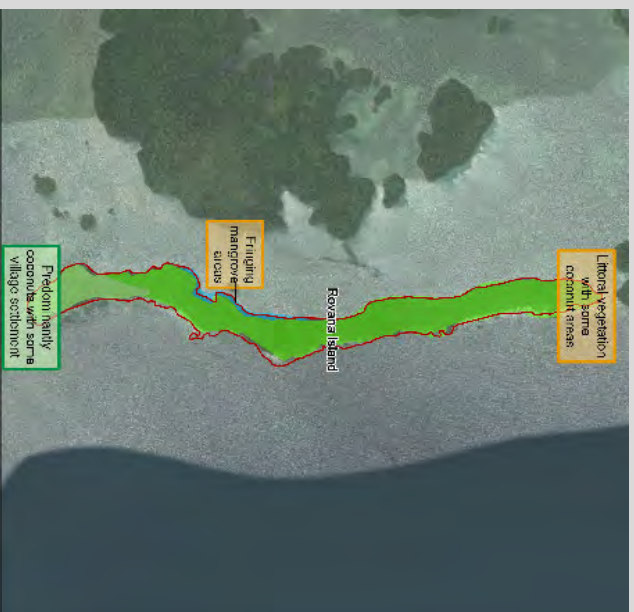
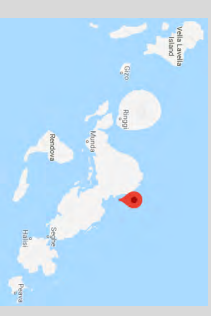
Rovana Island

Seghe Hub

Site Description:

Rovana Island is an island site on the north east coast of New Georgia Island, that creates a protracted edge to an internal lagoon. A site visit was not undertaken to the site due to the remoteness of the location. Aerial photos indicate fringing mangroves along the inner coastal edge (facing into the lagoon) and littoral vegetation and coconut palms. A settlement is located on the northern tip of the island, with the remainder of the site, seemingly uninhabited. UXO is unlikely to be encountered as no troop movements or conflicts were recorded here during WW2.

Site Location



*Site not inspected

Co-ordinates	-.8.133163, 157.639959	Services available	No services available
Title type	100-002-0001	Site access	No
Site area	170.13 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Ramata: 1.5-6 km	Potential for UXO	Unlikely to encounter UXO
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Keru Rural Health Clinic: 7.3 km	Protected / Managed areas	None
Current occupation of site	None	Adjacent Land use	Forest
Current land use	Forest	Other Site Hazards	Very remote location

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	6
Sea Level Rise	7

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	5
Marine biodiversity	6

Social Risks

Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	1
Proximity to Infrastructure	3
Presence of Cultural heritage	3

Overall Risk Ranking: **Moderate**

Site Identifier #: 46
 Parcel Identifier: 123-001-0001

Tatama & Avavasa Islands

Seghe Hub

Site Description:

Tamata and Avavasa Islands are joined island sites on the north eastern side of New Georgia Island. Coconut plantations and secondary forest occupy the center of the island with coastal trees along the seashore. The northern end of the island is limestone rock with the white sandy beaches at the southern end. A coral reef extends along the northern side of the island. The island appears to have been subject to logging and harvesting of fruit and coconut crabs. Research suggests that the area is unlikely to have been involved in conflict during WW2 and as such is unlikely to have UXO. The site is approximately 1-3m asl and is situated on the exterior edge of the Vangunu Lagoon. The site is unoccupied.

Site Location



Seashore



Seashore



Vegetation



Historic logging

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	6
Sea Level Rise	7

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	5
Marine biodiversity	6

Social Risks

Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	3
Proximity to Infrastructure	6
Presence of Cultural heritage	3

Co-ordinates	-8.407408, 157.914215	Services available	No services available
Title type	123-001-0001	Site access	No
Site area	413 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Seghe: 20 km	Potential for UXO	Unlikely to encounter UXO
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Cheara Rural Health Clinic: 15 km	Protected / Managed areas	None
Current occupation of site	None	Adjacent Land use	Coconut plantation, forest
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest	Other Site Hazards	None

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

Gharamana Island

Site Identifier #: Parcel Identifier:

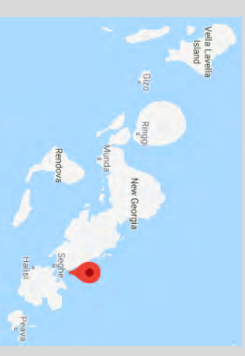
52
123-007-0002

Seghe Hub

Site Description:

Gharamana Island is an Island site on the south eastern side of New Georgia Island in the Vangunu Lagoon. There is a current coconut plantation on the island with planting of new coconut trees taking place. Inland is a secondary regrowth forest that is greater than 30 years of age. A shallow reef surrounds the island and there are also patches of white sandy beaches. The coral reef shows evidence of anthropogenic impacts and fish numbers appear to be very low due to overfishing. Research suggests that the area is unlikely to have been involved in conflict during WW2 and as such is unlikely to have UXO. There are no people occupying the site however it is likely that the coconut plantation is managed by a nearby village. Fishermen fish in small canoes throughout the lagoon to sustain their families.

Site Location



Vegetation



Vegetation



Vegetation



Coconut plantation

Co-ordinates -.8,491144, 157,913994

Services available No services available

Title type 123-007-0002

Site access No

Site area 7.87 ha

Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu Tabu sites not discovered

Distance to nearest Airport/Port Seghe: 10.9 km

Potential for UXO Unlikely to encounter UXO

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic Seghe Hospital: 10.9 km

Protected / Managed areas None

Current occupation of site None

Adjacent Land use Ocean

Current land use Coconut plantation, forest

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	4
Sea Level Rise	6

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	2
Marine biodiversity	5

Social Risks

Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	4
Proximity to Infrastructure	4
Presence of Cultural heritage	2

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

Site Identifier #:

50

Parcel Identifier:

123-003-0003

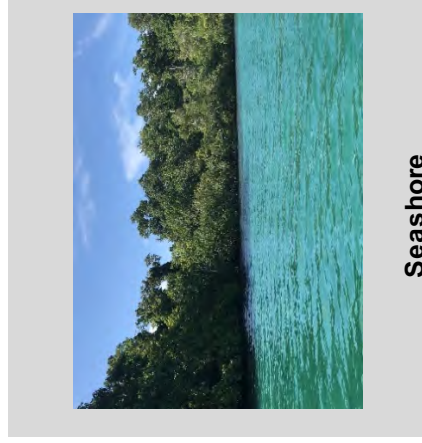
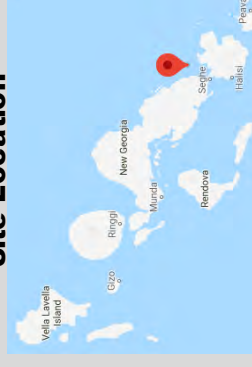
Mbukimbuki (West)

Seghe Hub

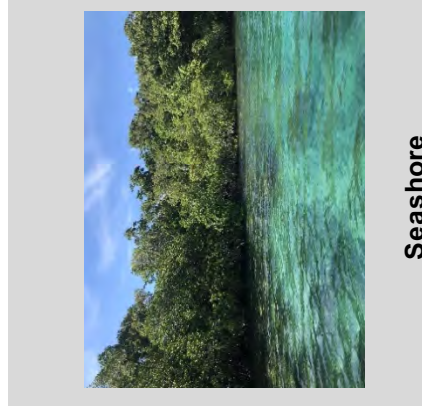
Site Description:

Mbukimbuki West is an island site on the south eastern side of New Georgia Island in the Vanguu Lagoon. The island is sheltered by surrounding land masses and the outer edge of the Vanguu Lagoon. The island has a distinction of both primary and secondary forest areas with a former coconut plantation in the center. There are areas of mangrove forests and a natural coastal swimming pool created by a shallow reef that also surrounds the island. The fish population is very low due to overfishing. Research suggests that the area is unlikely to have been involved in conflict during WW2 and as such is unlikely to have UXO. There are no occupiers of the site, however locals were observed fishing around the island as is typical across the whole Lagoon.

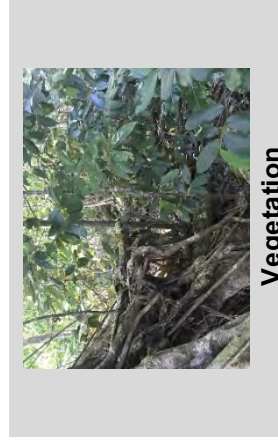
Site Location



Seashore



Seashore



Vegetation



Vegetation

Natural Hazard Risks	
Coastal Vulnerability	5
Sea Level Rise	6
Environmental Risks	
Terrestrial biodiversity	6
Marine biodiversity	5
Social Risks	
Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	2
Proximity to Infrastructure	2
Presence of Cultural heritage	2

Co-ordinates	-8.483950, 157.949622
Title type	123-003-0003
Site area	20 ha
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Seghe: 14 km
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Cheara Rural Health Clinic: 13.5 km
Current occupation of site	None
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest
Services available	No services available
Site access	No
Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered
Potential for UXO	Unlikely to encounter UXO
Protected / Managed areas	None
Adjacent Land use	Ocean
Other Site Hazards	None

Overall Risk Ranking: **Moderate**

Mbukimbuki (East)

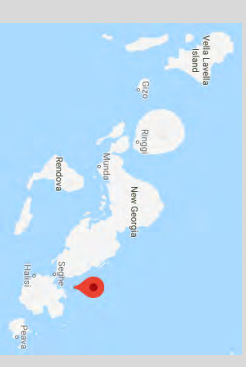
Site Identifier #: 51
 Parcel Identifier: 123-003-0001

Seghe Hub

Site Description:

Mbukimbuki East is an island site on the south eastern side of New Georgia Island in the Vangunu Lagoon. The site has approximately 30 to 50 m of elevation across the island and is uplifted from coral limestone and covered in secondary forest regrowth from an old coconut plantation. A shallow reef is around the island and the fish population is very low due to overfishing. There is a number of houses and buildings at the eastern end of the island including jetties to wealthy private dwellings. Agreement to access these jetties would require occupier approval as they are built to access the dwellings only. There are no gardens noted on site. Research suggests that the area is unlikely to have been involved in conflict during WW2 and as such is unlikely to have UXO.

Site Location



Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	5
Sea Level Rise	4

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	3
Marine biodiversity	5

Social Risks

Presence of People	5
Presence of Livelihood	3
Proximity to Infrastructure	4
Presence of Cultural heritage	3



Vegetation



Vegetation



Vegetation



Vegetation

Co-ordinates	-.8,486787, 157,960925		Services available	No services available	
Title type	123-003-0001		Site access	Private Jetties	
Site area	23 ha		Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered	
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Seghe: 14.7 km		Potential for UXO	Unlikely to encounter UXO	
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Cheara Rural Health Clinic: 11.7 km		Protected / Managed areas	None	
Current occupation of site	Dwellings (15 buildings)		Adjacent Land use	Ocean	
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens		Other Site Hazards	None	

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

Site Identifier #: 54
 Parcel Identifier: 123-005-0001

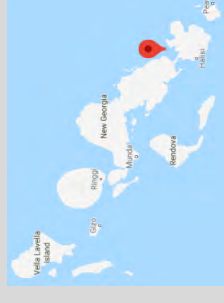
Karunohu Island

Seghe Hub

Site Description:

Karunohu Island is an island site on the south eastern side of New Georgia Island. It contains a coconut plantation island with secondary regrowth forest growth that's less than 15 years of age. There is a long white sandy beach forming around the island and coastal trees along the seashore. The island is surrounded by extended shallow reef flats with coral patches, sand and brown algae near the seashore. Research suggests that the area is unlikely to have been involved in conflict during WW2 and as such is unlikely to have UXO. A change to ratings to include consideration of a single occupier (with no gardens observed for sustenance) will not significantly alter the rating of this site. Coconut plantations have been considered for their potential livelihood opportunity.

Site Location



Vegetation



Seashore



Seashore



Seashore

Co-ordinates	-8.504404, 157.948821	
Title type	123-005-0001	
Site area	8 ha	
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Seghe: 12 km	
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Cheara Rural Health Clinic: 9.9 km	
Current occupation of site	None - Potentially abandoned dwelling	
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens	
Services available	No services available	
Site access	No	
Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered	
Potential for UXO	Unlikely to encounter UXO	
Protected / Managed areas	None	
Adjacent Land use	Ocean	
Other Site Hazards	None	

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	4
Sea Level Rise	7

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	5
Marine biodiversity	5

Social Risks

Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	3
Proximity to Infrastructure	3
Presence of Cultural heritage	3

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

Veuru

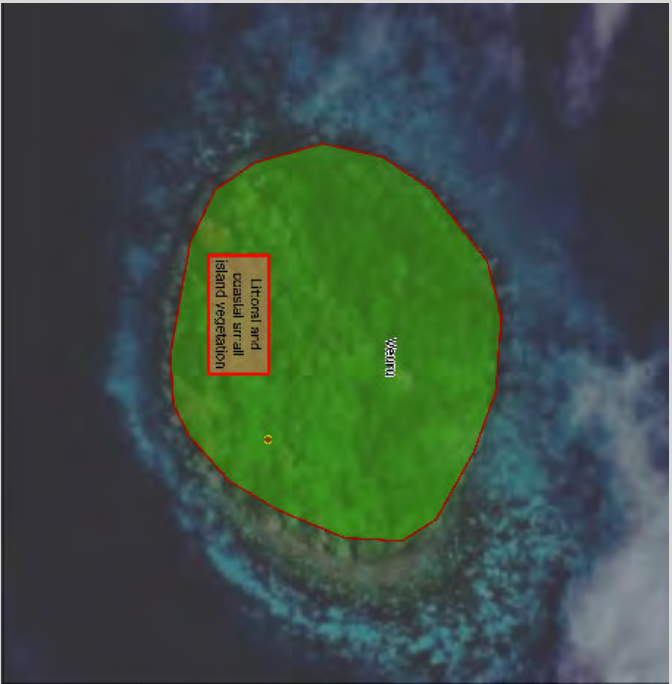
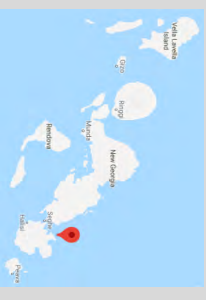
Site Identifier #: 53
Parcel Identifier: 123-003-0002

Seghe Hub

Site Description:

Veuru is an island site on the south eastern side of New Georgia Island in the Vangunu Lagoon. The site is Vegetation on the island consists of primary forest of more than 50 years of age and patches of mangrove forest. There are no coconut trees on the island. The island is surrounded by a fringing reef that appears to be providing a healthy habitat for reef fish. The island and surrounding reef appear to have minimal disturbance and a notable level of bird life. Research suggests that the area is unlikely to have been involved in conflict during WW2 and as such is unlikely to have UXO. No people occupy or use this site currently.

Site Location



Vegetation



Vegetation



Vegetation



Vegetation

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability 5

Sea Level Rise 7

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity 9

Marine biodiversity 5

Social Risks

Presence of People 1

Presence of Livelihood 1

Proximity to Infrastructure 3

Presence of Cultural heritage 2

Co-ordinates	-.8.497108, 157.969022	Services available	No services available
Title type	123-003-0002	Site access	No
Site area	2 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Seghe: 14.5 km	Potential for UXO	Unlikely to encounter UXO
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Cheara Rural Health Clinic: 8.5 km	Protected / Managed areas	None
Current occupation of site	None	Adjacent Land use	Ocean
Current land use	Forest	Other Site Hazards	None

Overall Risk Ranking: Moderate

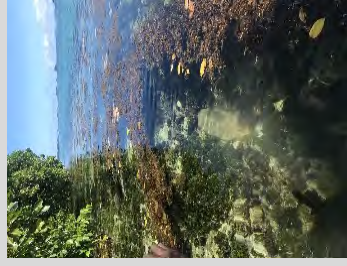
Mahoro Island

Site Identifier #: 55
Parcel Identifier: 144-008-0001

Seghe Hub

Site Description:

Mahoro Island is an island site off the northern coast of Vangunu Island in the Vangunu Lagoon. The island is vegetated with a coconut plantation and secondary forest regrowth of between 30 and 50 years of age. There are mangroves and coastal trees along the seashore and some areas have been cleared for gardening. The island is surrounded by a fringing shallow reef and the massive coral has been heavily harvested for wharfs and shoreline protection. There are patches of sea grass and brown and green algae. The fish population is very small due to coral harvesting and overfishing. Research suggests that the area is unlikely to have been involved in conflict during WW2 and as such is unlikely to have UXO. Two areas on the south of the island are occupied by families across multiple dwellings and there are cleared areas for use by those families. Occupiers access their sites via the wharf at the south end of the site.



Seashore



Seashore

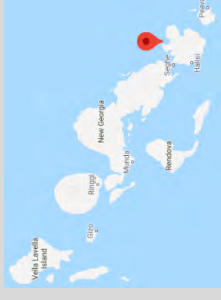


Vegetation



Vegetation

Site Location



Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability 4

Sea Level Rise 7

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity 3

Marine biodiversity 5

Social Risks

Presence of People 4

Presence of Livelihood 6

Proximity to Infrastructure 4

Presence of Cultural heritage 2

Co-ordinates

-.8.511799, 158.023356

Title type

144-008-0001

Site area

20.5 ha

Distance to nearest Airport/Port

Seghe: 23 km

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic

Cheara Rural Health Clinic: 4 km

Current occupation of site

Five occupied dwellings

Current land use

Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens

Services available

Mobile telecoms and data available

Site access

Private Jetties

Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu

Tabu sites not discovered

Potential for UXO

Unlikely to encounter UXO

Protected / Managed areas

None

Adjacent Land use

Ocean

Other Site Hazards

None

Overall Risk Ranking: Low

Mbareho Island

Site Identifier #: 59
 Parcel Identifier: 144-001-0001

Seghe Hub

Site Description:

Mbareho is an island site situated on the eastern side of Vangunu Island, inside the Marovo Lagoon. The island is an old coconut plantation with 50-year-old secondary forest regrowth and mangrove forests along some coastal areas. The island is surrounded by fringing coral which appears to be healthy but over fished. Stone walls and an old garden are present on site and there are cattle grazing, which indicate that the site may be occupied on a part time basis, as no dwellings were recorded. Research suggests that the area is unlikely to have been involved in conflict during WW2 and as such is unlikely to have UXO.

Site Location



Vegetation



Vegetation



Vegetation



Vegetation

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability

4

Sea Level Rise

4

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity

3

Marine biodiversity

6

Social Risks

Presence of People

1

Presence of Livelihood Infrastructure

2

Proximity to Infrastructure

6

Presence of Cultural heritage

3

Co-ordinates .-8.599698, 158.130829

Services available No services available

Title type 144-001-0001

Site access No

Site area 22 ha

Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu Tabu sites not discovered

Distance to nearest Airport/Port Seghe: 38.7 km

Potential for UXO Unlikely to encounter UXO

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic Batuna Rural Health Clinic: 4.5 km

Protected / Managed areas None

Current occupation of site None

Adjacent Land use Ocean

Current land use Coconut plantation, forest, old gardens, cattle on site

Other Site Hazards None

Overall Risk Ranking: High

Tinge & Karungarao Island

Site Identifier #: 60
Parcel Identifier: 144-003-0001

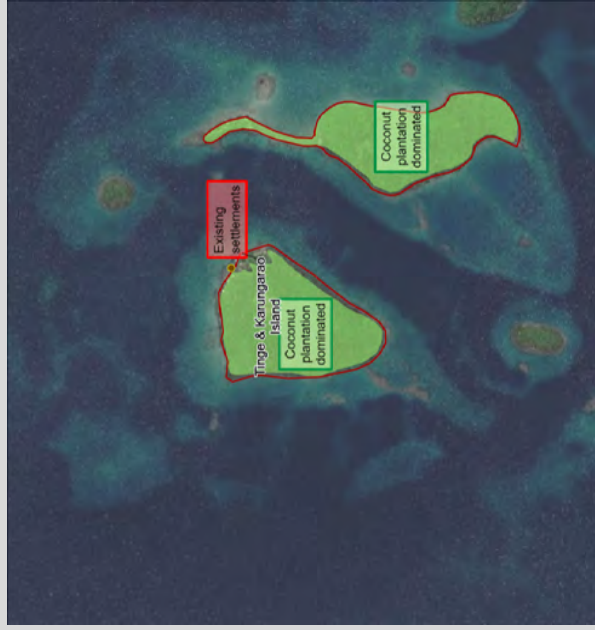
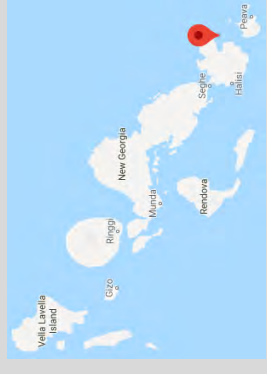
60
144-003-0001

Seghe Hub

Site Description:

Tinge and Karungarao is an island site situated on the eastern side of Vangunu Island inside the Vangunu Lagoon. The elevation across the island is between 30 and 40 m above sea level. The island is covered by mangrove forests, active coconut plantations, fruit trees, food gardens and dwellings. The island is surrounded by a shallow reef with evidence of coral harvesting and previous giant clams. Research suggests that the area is unlikely to have been involved in conflict during WW2 and as such is unlikely to have UXO. Western Province Preservation of Cultural Ordinance 1989 (under the Provincial Government Act 1981) noted that there were skull deposits on Tinge Island however no further details have been uncovered. As such a higher rating for Cultural Heritage has been given in the likelihood that some cultural significance may be afforded to the site. The island contains 10 residential dwellings. Occupiers include extended family of the owner how are sustained by gardens and timber milling. Occupiers were noted, during interviews to be protective of the giant clams that have been found around the site. Access to the site includes a jetty near the dwellings.

Site Location



Residential dwellings



Residential dwellings



Coconut plantation



Coconut plantation

Co-ordinates -.639095, 158.137374

Title type 144-003-0001

Site area 37 ha

Distance to nearest Airport/Port Seghe: 43 km

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic Batuna Rural Health Clinic: 9 km

Current occupation of site Small village (10 dwellings)

Current land use Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens

Services available Mobile telecoms and data available

Site access Jetty

Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu Potential tabu sites, Skull deposits reported on Tinge Tinge in 1989

Potential for UXO Unlikely to encounter UXO

Protected / Managed areas None

Adjacent Land use Ocean

Other Site Hazards None

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability 4

Sea Level Rise 5

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity 1

Marine biodiversity 4

Social Risks

Presence of People 4

Presence of Livelihood 7

Proximity to Infrastructure 7

Presence of Cultural heritage 5

Overall Risk Ranking: Moderate

Lalauru Point incl Islands

Site Identifier #: Parcel Identifier:

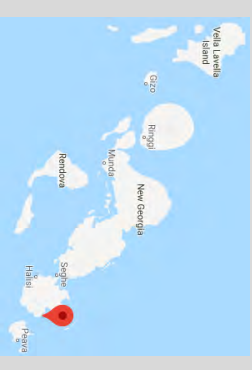
61
144-004-0003

Seghe Hub

Site Description:

Lalauru Point is a coastal site situated on the south eastern side of Vanguunu Island tucked into the lagoon and sheltered by surrounding island masses. Along the seashore are mangroves and coastal trees with an active coconut plantation and secondary forest regrowth area further inland. There is a shallow reef flat along the coast with evidence of anthropogenic impact and very low fish numbers due to overfishing. Research suggests that the area is unlikely to have been involved in conflict during WW2 and as such is unlikely to have UXO. There is evidence of logging activities taking place near the site within the last ten years. The site contains two abandoned dwellings and clear space where gardens once existed. Occupation of the site needs to be reconfirmed. As such the site has been measured as if un-occupied. A change to ratings to include consideration of two dwellings will not significantly alter the rating of this site. Coconut plantations have been considered for their potential livelihood opportunity. As the gardens are not active these have not been included in the rating for livelihood.

Site Location



Abandoned dwelling



Seashore



Coconut plantation



Mangroves

Co-ordinates	-.8, 666115, 158, 099372		
Title type	144-004-0003		
Site area	96.61 ha		
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Seghe: 46.6 km		
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Batuna Rural Health Clinic: 12.2 km		
Current occupation of site	None - Two abandoned dwellings		
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens		
Services available	No services available		
Site access	No		
Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Tabu sites not discovered		
Potential for UXO	Unlikely to encounter UXO		
Protected / Managed areas	None		
Adjacent Land use	Coconut plantation, forest		
Other Site Hazards	None		

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	4
Sea Level Rise	7

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	5
Marine biodiversity	5

Social Risks

Presence of People	1
Presence of Livelihood	5
Proximity to Infrastructure	7
Presence of Cultural heritage	3

Overall Risk Ranking: High

Timbara (Mbunikalo) 1

Site Identifier #:

62

Seghe Hub

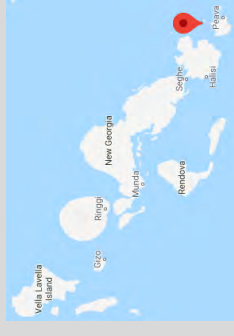
Parcel Identifier:

144-006-0001

Site Description:

Mbunikalo is a peninsular off the northern tip of Nggatokae Island where a group of adjacent sites have been identified (Timbara 1-10). Mangrove forests cover the foreshore of the peninsular with an old coconut plantation and secondary regrowth forest further inland. A narrow (<10 m wide) shallow reef runs parallel with the foreshore and shows evidence of coral harvesting and overfishing. Site observations included coral gardening to the north of site. Research suggests that the area is unlikely to have been involved in conflict during WW2 however there is a WW2 plane in the area so UXO could potentially be present. The site is occupied by a family that associates with the nearby Billy Village (on an island to the east). Occupiers maintain gardens and fish for sustenance and selling at the local Mbunikalo Market approx. 2km walk south from the site.

Site Location



Vegetation



Vegetation



Vegetation



Vegetation

Natural Hazard Risks	
Coastal Vulnerability	4
Sea Level Rise	6
Environmental Risks	
Terrestrial biodiversity	4
Marine biodiversity	4
Social Risks	
Presence of People	5
Presence of Livelihood	6
Proximity to Infrastructure	7
Presence of Cultural heritage	3

Co-ordinates	-8.676065, 158.193626	Services available	Limited mobile telecoms available
Title type	144-006-0001	Site access	Tracks
Site area	6.4 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Potential tabu sites, WW2 Relics
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Seghe: 49.5 km	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Penjuku Rural Health Clinic: 12 km	Protected / Managed areas	None
Current occupation of site	Five occupied dwellings	Adjacent Land use	Coconut plantation, forest
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens	Other Site Hazards	None

Overall Risk Ranking: **High**

Timbara (Mbunikalalo) 2 & 3

Site Identifier #: Parcel Identifier:

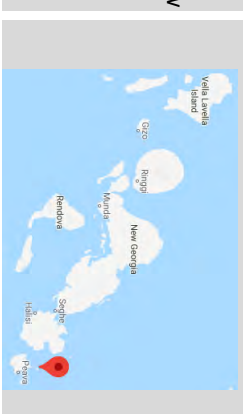
63
144-006-0002

Seghe Hub

Site Description:

Mbunikalalo is a peninsular off the northern tip of Nggatokae Island where a group of adjacent sites have been identified (Timbara 1-10). Mangrove forests cover the foreshore of the peninsular with an old coconut plantation and secondary regrowth forest further inland. A narrow (<10 m wide) shallow reef runs parallel with the foreshore and shows evidence of coral harvesting and overfishing. Site observations included coral gardening to the north of site. Research suggests that the area is unlikely to have been involved in conflict during WW2 however there is a WW2 plane in the area so UXO could potentially be present. The site is occupied by a family that associates with the nearby Billy Village (on an island to the east). Occupiers maintain gardens and fish for sustenance and selling at the local Mbunikalalo Market approx. 2km walk south from the site. This site was previously in two titles that have since been combined to create a larger site in February 2020.

Site Location



Vegetation



Vegetation



Vegetation



Coconut Plantation

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	4
Sea Level Rise	5

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	4
Marine biodiversity	4

Social Risks

Presence of People	5
Presence of Livelihood	6
Proximity to Infrastructure	7
Presence of Cultural heritage	3

Co-ordinates

-8.680390, 158.196075

Services available

Limited mobile telecoms available

Title type

144-006-0002

Site access

Tracks

Site area

13.27 ha

Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu

Potential tabu sites, WW2 Relics

Distance to nearest Airport/Port

Seghe: 50.3 km

Potential for UXO

Potential UXO presence

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic

Penjuku Rural Health Clinic: 12 km

Protected / Managed areas

None

Current occupation of site

10 dwellings of owners and families

Adjacent Land use

Coconut plantation, forest

Current land use

Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens

Other Site Hazards

None

Overall Risk Ranking: Moderate

Timbara (Mbunikalo) 4

Site Identifier #:

64

Parcel Identifier:

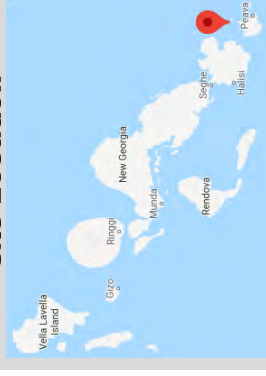
144-006-0003

Seghe Hub

Site Description:

Mbunikalo is a peninsular off the northern tip of Nggatokae Island where a group of adjacent sites have been identified (Timbara 1-10). Mangrove forests cover the foreshore of the peninsular with an old coconut plantation and secondary regrowth forest further inland. A narrow (<10 m wide) shallow reef runs parallel with the foreshore and shows evidence of coral harvesting and overfishing. Research suggests that the area is unlikely to have been involved in conflict during WW2 however there is a WW2 plane in the area so UXO could potentially be present. Occupiers maintain gardens and fish for sustenance and selling at the local Mbunikalo Market approx. 2km walk south from the site. Currently a house being built on an approximately 800 square meter cleared area.

Site Location



Coconut plantation

Vegetation

Co-ordinates	-8.682206, 158.198162
Title type	144-006-0003
Site area	5.08 ha
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Seghe: 50.8 km
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Penjuku Rural Health Clinic: 12 km
Current occupation of site	Small family site (5 buildings)
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens
Services available	Limited mobile telecoms available
Site access	Yes
Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Potential tabu sites
Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Protected / Managed areas	None
Adjacent Land use	Coconut plantation, forest
Other Site Hazards	None

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	4
Sea Level Rise	5

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	2
Marine biodiversity	4

Social Risks

Presence of People	5
Presence of Livelihood	6
Proximity to Infrastructure	7
Presence of Cultural heritage	3

Overall Risk Ranking: High

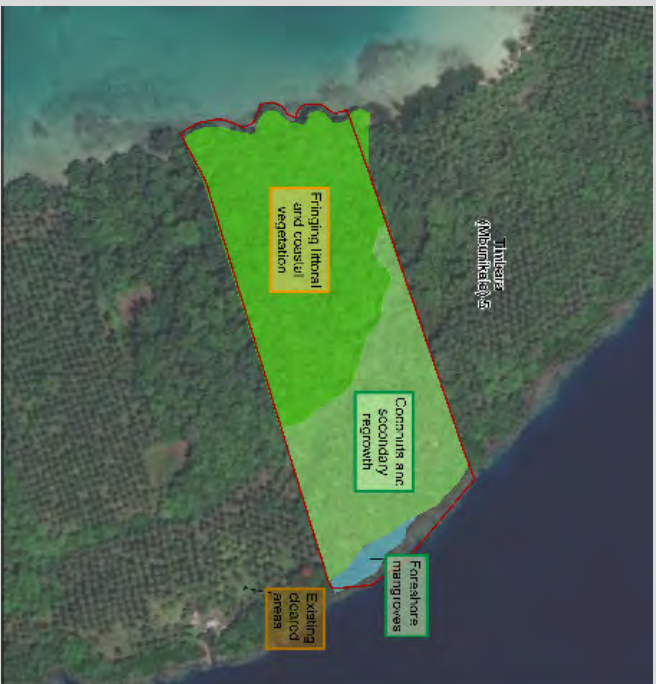
Timbara (Mbunikalo) 5

Site Identifier #: 65
 Parcel Identifier: 144-006-0004

Seghe Hub

Site Description:

Mbunikalo is a peninsular off the northern tip of Nggatokae Island where a group of adjacent sites have been identified (Timbara 1-10). Mangrove forests cover the foreshore of the peninsular with an old coconut plantation and secondary regrowth forest further inland. A narrow (<10 m wide) shallow reef runs parallel with the foreshore and shows evidence of coral harvesting and overfishing. Research suggests that the area is unlikely to have been involved in conflict during WW2 however there is a WW2 plane in the area so UXO could potentially be present. Occupiers maintain gardens and fish for sustenance and selling at the local Mbunikalo Market approx. 1km walk south from the site.



Coconut plantation

Coconut plantation

Natural Hazard Risks	
Coastal Vulnerability	4
Sea Level Rise	5
Environmental Risks	
Terrestrial biodiversity	4
Marine biodiversity	4
Social Risks	
Presence of People	5
Presence of Livelihood	6
Proximity to Infrastructure	7
Presence of Cultural heritage	3

Co-ordinates	-.8.682855, 158.198677		Services available	Limited mobile telecoms available	
Title type	144-006-0004		Site access	Yes	
Site area	5.8 ha		Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Potential tabu sites	
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Seghe: 51 km		Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence	
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Penjuku Rural Health Clinic: 12 km		Protected / Managed areas	None	
Current occupation of site	Small family site (5 buildings)		Adjacent Land use	Coconut plantation, forest	
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens		Other Site Hazards	None	

Overall Risk Ranking: **High**

Timbara (Mbunikalo) 6

Site Identifier #: 66

Parcel Identifier: 144-006-0005

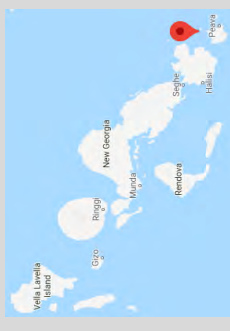
Seghe Hub

Site Description:

Mbunikalo is a peninsular off the northern tip of Nggatokae Island where a group of adjacent sites have been identified (Timbara 1-10). Mangrove forests cover the foreshore of the peninsular with a working coconut plantation on this site. A narrow (<10 m wide) shallow reef runs parallel with the foreshore and shows evidence of coral harvesting and overfishing. Research suggests that the area is unlikely to have been involved in conflict during WW2 however there is a WW2 plane in the area so UXO could potentially be present. Occupiers maintain gardens and fish for sustenance and selling at the local Mbunikalo Market approx. 1 km walk south from the site.



Site Location



Coconut plantation	
Services available	Limited mobile telecoms available
Site access	Yes
Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Potential tabu sites
Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Protected / Managed areas	None
Adjacent Land use	Coconut plantation, forest
Other Site Hazards	None

Natural Hazard Risks	
Coastal Vulnerability	4
Sea Level Rise	5
Environmental Risks	
Terrestrial biodiversity	3
Marine biodiversity	4
Social Risks	
Presence of People	5
Presence of Livelihood	6
Proximity to Infrastructure	7
Presence of Cultural heritage	3

Co-ordinates	-8.684294, 158.199432
Title type	144-006-0005
Site area	5.8 ha
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Seghe: 51.1 km
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Penjuku Rural Health Clinic: 12 km
Current occupation of site	Small family site (5 buildings)
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens

Overall Risk Ranking: Moderate

Timbara (Mbunikalo) 7

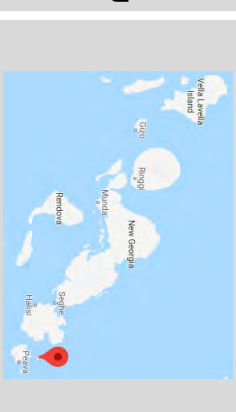
Site Identifier #: 67
 Parcel Identifier: 144-006-0006

Seghe Hub

Site Description:

Mbunikalo is a peninsular off the northern tip of Nggatokae Island where a group of adjacent sites have been identified (Timbara 1-10). Mangrove forests cover the foreshore of the peninsular with a working coconut plantation on this site. A narrow (<10 m wide) shallow reef runs parallel with the foreshore and shows evidence of coral harvesting and overfishing. Research suggests that the area is unlikely to have been involved in conflict during WW2 however there is a WW2 plane in the area so UXO could potentially be present. Occupiers have built a new family house and maintain gardens and fish for sustenance and selling at the local Mbunikalo Market approx. 1 km walk south from the site. A total of three houses are present on the site.

Site Location



Dwelling under construction



Coconut plantation



Coconut plantation



Vegetation

Co-ordinates .-8.686127, 158.200187

Title type 144-006-0006

Site area 5.84 ha

Distance to nearest Airport/Port Seghe: 51.2 km

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic Penjuk u Rural Health Clinic: 11 km

Current occupation of site Three occupied dwellings

Current land use Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens

Services available Limited mobile telecoms available

Site access Tracks

Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu Potential tabu sites

Potential for UXO Potential UXO presence

Protected / Managed areas None

Adjacent Land use Coconut plantation, forest

Other Site Hazards None

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability 4

Sea Level Rise 5

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity 1

Marine biodiversity 4

Social Risks

Presence of People 5

Presence of Livelihood 6

Proximity to Infrastructure 7

Presence of Cultural heritage 3

Overall Risk Ranking: High

Site Identifier #: 68

Parcel Identifier: 144-006-0007

Timbara (Mbunikalo) 8

Seghe Hub

Site Description:

Mbunikalo is a peninsular off the northern tip of Nggatokae Island where a group of adjacent sites have been identified (Timbara 1-10). Mangrove forests cover the foreshore of the peninsular with 15-year-old secondary growth present across the site. There is an outcrop of coral limestone approximately 50 m in height on the western portion of the site which indicates seismic uplift and there is a cliff in the center of this site. A narrow (<10 m wide) shallow reef runs parallel with the foreshore and shows evidence of coral harvesting and overfishing. Research suggests that the area is unlikely to have been involved in conflict during WW2 however there is a WW2 plane in the area so UXO could potentially be present. Occupiers maintain gardens and fish for sustenance and selling at the local Mbunikalo Market approx. 1 km walk south from the site. A total of five houses are present on the site.

Site Location



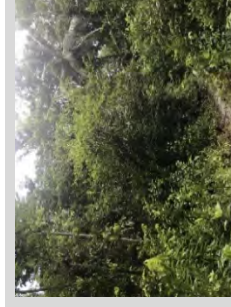
Coral limestone outcrop



Vegetation



Coral limestone outcrop



Vegetation

Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability 4

Sea Level Rise 6

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity 3

Marine biodiversity 4

Social Risks

Presence of People 5

Presence of Livelihood 6

Proximity to Infrastructure 7

Presence of Cultural heritage 3

Co-ordinates -.8.687618, 158.200854

Title type 144-006-0007

Site area 5.17 ha

Distance to nearest Airport/Port Seghe: 51.3 km

Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic Penjuku Rural Health Clinic: 11 km

Current occupation of site Small family site (5 buildings)

Current land use Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens

Services available Limited mobile telecoms available

Site access Tracks

Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu Potential tabu sites

Potential for UXO Potential UXO presence

Protected / Managed areas None

Adjacent Land use Coconut plantation, forest

Other Site Hazards None

Overall Risk Ranking: High

Timbara (Mbunikalalo) 9

Site Identifier #: 69
 Parcel Identifier: 144-006-0008

Seghe Hub

Site Description:

Mbunikalalo is a peninsular off the northern tip of Nggatokae Island where a group of adjacent sites have been identified (Timbara 1-10). Mangrove forests cover the foreshore of the peninsular with a working coconut plantation and fencing for livestock on this site. A narrow (<10 m wide) shallow reef runs parallel with the foreshore and shows evidence of coral harvesting and overfishing. There is a cliff in the center of this site. Research suggests that the area is unlikely to have been involved in conflict during WW2 however there is a WW2 plane in the area so UXO could potentially be present. A new church has been built by the block owner and a total of four permanent houses are built on the site. Occupiers maintain gardens and fish for sustenance and selling at the local Mbunikalalo Market approx. 1 km walk south from the site.

Site Location



Natural Hazard Risks

Coastal Vulnerability	4
Sea Level Rise	6

Environmental Risks

Terrestrial biodiversity	3
Marine biodiversity	4

Social Risks

Presence of People	5
Presence of Livelihood	6
Proximity to Infrastructure	7
Presence of Cultural heritage	3



Coconut plantation



Coconut plantation



Coral limestone outcrop



Coconut plantation

Co-ordinates	-8.689930, 158.201446	Services available	Limited mobile telecoms available
Title type	144-006-0008	Site access	Tracks
Site area	6.41 ha	Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Potential tabu sites
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Seghe: 51.6 km	Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Penjuku Rural Health Clinic: 11 km	Protected / Managed areas	None
Current occupation of site	Four occupied dwellings	Adjacent Land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens	Other Site Hazards	None

Overall Risk Ranking: High

Timbara (Mbunikalo) 10

Site Identifier #: 70
Parcel Identifier: 144-006-0009

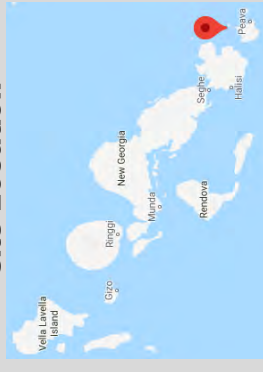
70
144-006-0009

Seghe Hub

Site Description:

Mbunikalo is a peninsular off the northern tip of Nggatokae Island where a group of adjacent sites have been identified (Timbara 1-10). Mangrove forests cover the foreshore and there is an active coconut plantation. A narrow (<10 m wide) shallow reef runs parallel with the foreshore and shows evidence of coral harvesting and overfishing. Research suggests that the area is unlikely to have been involved in conflict during WW2 however there is a WWII plane in the area so UXO could potentially be present. There is a total of ten permanent dwellings and a church on the site. The neighboring site accommodates a ferry wharf and market stall building which are used by villagers to sell goods to passing ferries.

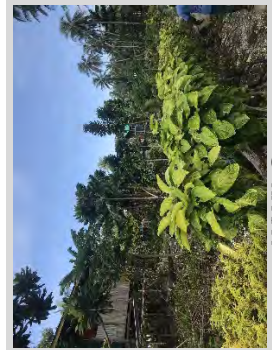
Site Location



Primary forest



Ex-coconut plantation



WWII Gun

Natural Hazard Risks	
Coastal Vulnerability	4
Sea Level Rise	7
Environmental Risks	
Terrestrial biodiversity	1
Marine biodiversity	4
Social Risks	
Presence of People	6
Presence of Livelihood	7
Proximity to Infrastructure	7
Presence of Cultural heritage	3

Co-ordinates	-8.692256, 158.202654	
Title type	144-006-0009	
Site area	5.4 ha	
Distance to nearest Airport/Port	Seghe: 52 km	
Distance to nearest Hospital/Clinic	Penjuku Rural Health Clinic: 11 km	
Current occupation of site	Ten occupied dwellings and a church	
Current land use	Coconut plantation, forest, residential, gardens church	
Services available	Limited mobile telecoms available	
Site access	Tracks	
Sites of Cultural Heritage/Tabu	Potential tabu sites	
Potential for UXO	Potential UXO presence	
Protected / Managed areas	None	
Adjacent Land use	Village and ferry wharf	
Other Site Hazards	None	

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