

Village huts on Tarawa, Kiribati, Flickr.com, Brad Hinton, 2010. CC BY 2.0

Social Safeguards, Gender Action and Port Planning



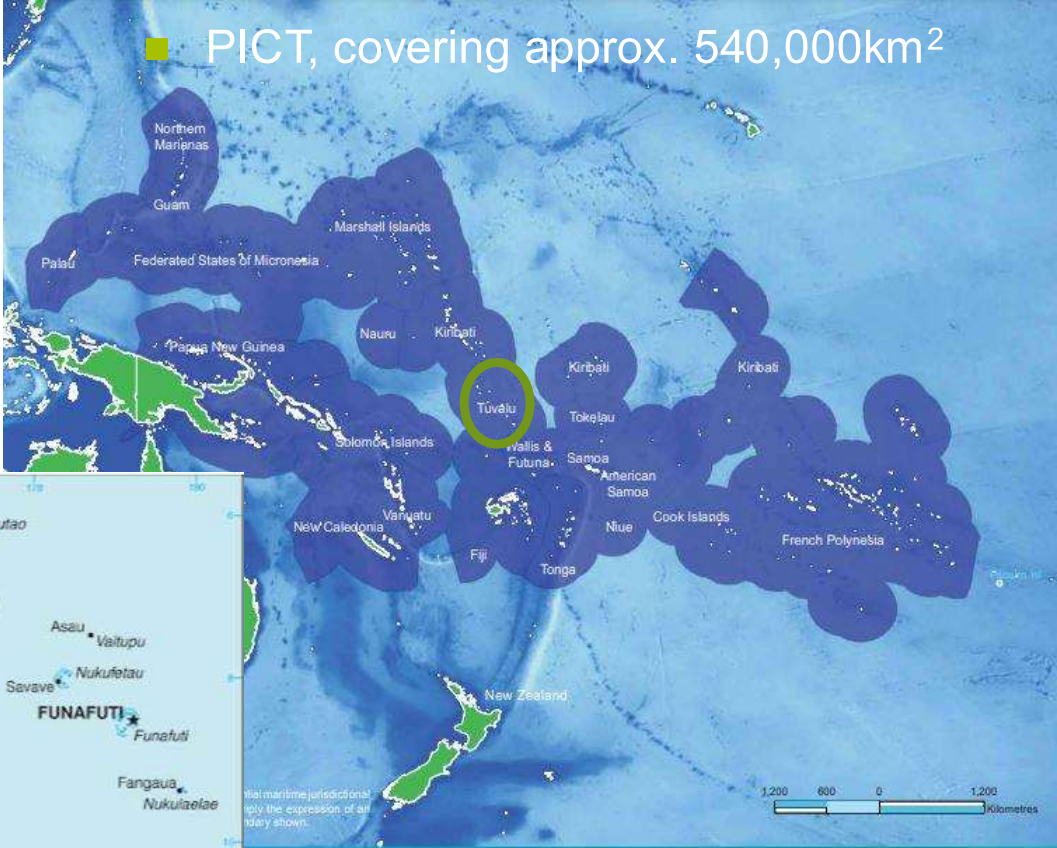
Stating the obvious

- Coastal environments in the Pacific are:
 - Ecologically diverse and, often, cover entire islands from reef to ridgetop
 - Supply valuable resources that support life, livelihoods and cultural practices
 - Provide critical defences against storms, cyclones and tsunamis
- Coastal and Port projects can make a positive contribution to Pacific Islands if they are designed well
- The EIA process is a tool for achieving this – through defining impacts, alternatives and offsets



Often less obvious

- Most port and harbour development projects in the Pacific also have social safeguards requirements that need to be met → to protect, support and upskill the community
- To align with IFI funding rules
- This presentation aims to provide insight into this via the Tuvalu outer island maritime facilities and a new inter-island vessel in Tuvalu



Background

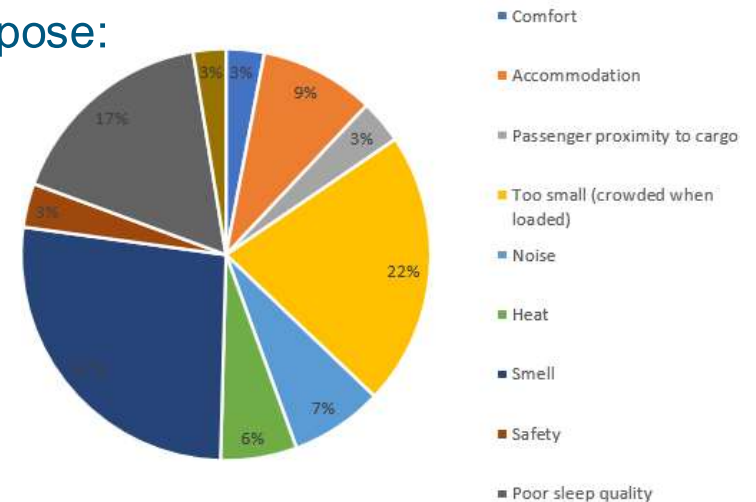


- In 2015, a request for assistance from the ADB by the GOT to:
 - Rehabilitate its outer island maritime facilities - damaged by TC Pam
 - Improve the safety, efficiency, and sustainability of maritime transportation between the capital and its outer islands
- The Outer Island Maritime Infrastructure Project is composed of:
 - An initial Transport master planning
 - Design and construction of small work boat harbours in Nukulaelae, Nui and Niutao
 - Inclusion of institutional strengthening

Consultation

- Key initial step to define project objectives.
- This involved the:
 - Consultation with ship users and outer island communities
 - Examination of sea transport issues
- It delivered a range of recommendations to address concerns, including:
 - a need to replace one of the nation's ageing inter-island vessels through the Strengthening Domestic Shipping Project (SDSP)

Not fit for purpose:



Physical infrastructure plus

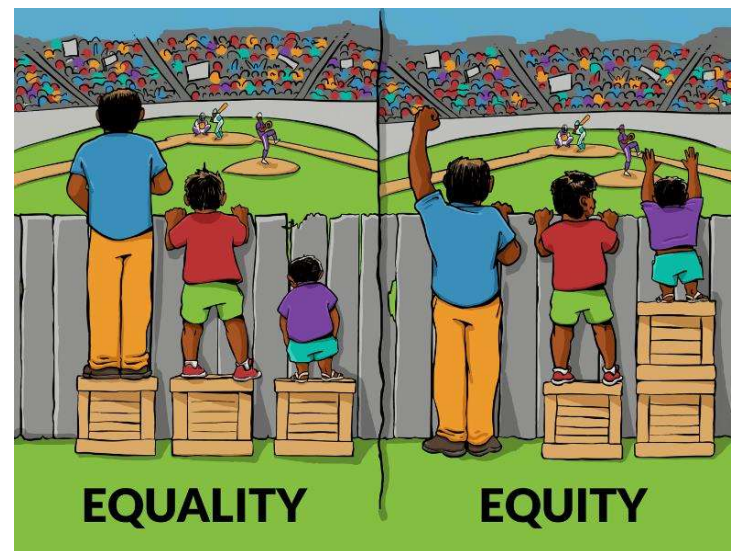
- All community consultation has had at least 20% female participation
- The contractor has to employ locals, including at least 10% women, often in trainable, semi-skilled roles, such as drivers, machinery operators, administration etc.
- Equal pay for equal work
- Workshops were provided to the community on water safety, lifting and safe transfer, and basic harbour use and maintenance
- Zero tolerance for child labour and all forms of harassment and discrimination
- Grievance redress mechanisms are in place



Royal HaskoningDHV

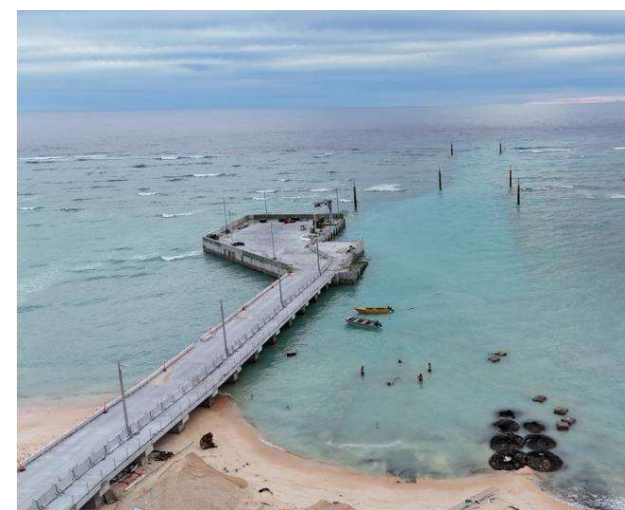
Physical infrastructure plus

- Awareness training has to be undertaken on:
 - communicable diseases (including STIs/HIV/AIDS)
 - gender sensitivity (including GBV, trafficking and the difference between equality and equity)
 - Diversity, inclusion, and child protection
- First aid stations (multi-purpose rooms) are to be provided in the passenger terminals
- Designs are women- & persons with disability (PWD)-friendly
- Cleared vegetation being made available to the community for use in handicraft production etc.



Physical infrastructure plus

- The Ship's crew are to report knowledge on passenger care issues
- Women's participation in the workforce and non-traditional roles is promoted, including:
 - outreach events focused on encouraging women to work in the maritime industry, and,
 - female students being provided with financial assistance to attend the Tuvalu Maritime Training Institute
- The capacity to be strengthened on O&M, including:
 - planning and executing ship maintenance
 - transport coordination, ship scheduling, record-keeping and budgeting
 - development of a gender sensitive recruitment policy for the Marine Division



How has this been achieved?

- Scoping is a fundamental at early stage – enabling resources to be focussed on the key issues, saving time and money
- Good consultation is crucial and requires a considered and continuous approach, and must also account for cultural norms and hierarchy
 - Engaging with the Kaupule (literally "*grey hairs of the land*")
 - Engaging women's groups to explain the importance of female participation in decision-making, and the link to funding
- Selecting the right solution is critical – aligned with community values and resilient &/or flexible
- Agreed Codes of Conduct and community liaison officers (CLOs)
- The involvement of local CSOs or nurses to support awareness training on communicable diseases, gender awareness, and child protection (with permission)



Success stories – across the Pacific

- Engaging with youth groups on gender equity - *Tuvalu*
- A Falekaupule (assembly of elders) questioning a tradition where island decisions can only be made by men over 50 years old - *Tuvalu*
- Contractors contributing first aid stations and upgrading coastal defences - *Tuvalu*
- Empowering the local workforce and local women - *Tonga*
- Establishing Green Port Ambassadors - *Samoa*
- The first female tug-boat pilot in the Pacific - *Samoa*

