



Social Impacts Monitoring Plan (M4 - SIMP)

Prepared for:

MMERE, MECDM, WB, ADB

Prepared by:

**TRHDP Project Office
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Solomon Islands**

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Revision Log

Rev.	Date	Revision Detail			
		Item	Page	Article	Description
3	10/02/2022	1		Overall	Concerns to address: Mitigate findings from project impacts, vulnerable groups/individuals, Gender considerations and resources for HH surveys.
3	10/02/2022	2	8	Sec 2.1	Include what regulations, guidelines and Standards are being referred to.
3	10/02/2022	3	8	Sec 2.1	Conduct surveys with relevant indicators prior to mid-term and completion of construction to identify +ve & -ve impacts.
3	10/02/2022	4	10	Sec 2.2	ESMP's apply to the whole Project as per PPA Schedule 16.
3	10/02/2022	5	14	Definition	Settler vs Squatter re-less discriminatory
3	10/02/2022	6	15	Table 2.1	Incomplete sentence.
3	10/02/2022	7	17	Sec 2.5	Add ADB Policies
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3	10/02/2022	10	20	Sec 4.1	Unforeseen impacts
3	10/02/2022	11	25	Sec 4.2	define 'construction mid-term'
3	10/02/2022	12	27	Fig 4.4	Internal & external monitoring
3	10/02/2022	13	29	Table 4.4	Missing text
3	10/02/2022	14	29	Table 4.4	Consider purpose of SIMP.
3	10/02/2022	15	29	Table 4.4	Data from external stakeholders.
3	10/02/2022	16	28	Table 4.4	Change heading
3	10/02/2022	17	28	Sec 4.4.1.3	Description of how other reporting will be used to inform understanding of social impacts.
3	10/02/2022	18	28	Sec 4.4.2	Target households
3	10/02/2022	19	33	Sec 5	PO quarterly audits of SIEA and THL
3	10/02/2022	20	34	Table 4.2	KPI's

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Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BOOT	Build, Own, Operate and Transfer
BLS	Socio-economic baseline study
CBSP	Community Benefit Share Project
CFAs	Concessional Finance Agreements
CFPs	Concessional Finance Parties
CLO/CLA	Community Liaison Officer, Community Liaison Assistant
CM & CC	Construction Mid-Term and Construction Completion
DIA	Direct Impact Area
EDCF	Economic Development Cooperation Fund
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESMPs	Environmental and Social Management Plans
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GFP	Gender Focal Point
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HEC	Hyundai Engineering Corporation Limited
HRLMP	Human Resources and Labour Management Plan
IA	Implementation Agreement
IFC	International Finance Corporation
JSDF	Japan Social Development Fund
K-water	Korea Water Resources Corporation
LTA	Lender's Technical Advisor
MCD	Ministry of Culture and Tourism
MEHRD	Ministry of Education and Human Resources
MHMS	Ministry of Health and Medical Services
MID	Ministry of Infrastructure Development
MMERE	Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification
OE	Owner's Engineer (Stantec New Zealand)
PO	Project Office
SECP	Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan
SEMF	Socio-economic Monitoring Framework
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SICC	Social Impact Coordination Committee
SIEA	Solomon Islands Electricity Authority /aka Solomon Power
SIG	Solomon Island Government
SIMP	Social Impact Monitoring Plan

SIMR	Social Impacts Monitoring Report
THL	Tina Hydropower Limited
TOR	Terms of reference
TRHDP	Tina River Hydropower Development Project (the Project)
WB	World Bank

1 Introduction

The Tina River Hydropower Development Project (TRHDP or the Project) is a hydropower development located in the Malango Ward of Guadalcanal Province in the Solomon Islands and managed by a dedicated Project Office (PO) under the national Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE). This section introduces the project and the plan for monitoring social impacts.

Tina Hydropower Limited (THL) is a special project company (SPC) contracted by the Solomon Islands Government (SIG). The Project Company was established by Korea Water Resources Corporation (K-water) and Hyundai Engineering Corporation Limited (HEC) to undertake the Project. THL will Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) the Project under an Implementation Agreement (IA) and a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with SIG. The BOOT concession will last for a 30-year period following commissioning.

HEC is contracted by THL for the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) of components 1 and 2 of the Project (i.e., access road, hydropower facilities), while THL is responsible for the Operation and Maintenance during the project operation period.

The Solomon Islands Electricity Authority (SIEA), the state-owned power utility which trades as Solomon Power, is responsible for the design and construction of Component 3 (transmission line) of the Project. THL will sell electricity to SIEA for the duration of the BOOT concession. At the end of the concession, the hydropower infrastructure will be transferred to the SIEA or SIG.

As part of the financing of the Project, the SIG entered into a Loan Agreement with the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The agreement requires the SIG to comply with the ADB Safeguard Policies (as per its Safeguard Policy Statement 2009), and with a set of requirements detailed in Schedule 5 of the Agreement. This entails ensuring that the SIG, the SPC and the EPC develop and implement plans for monitoring and managing the social and environmental impacts, and that the SIG undertakes semi-annual reporting on these to the ADB, WB and public. The Agreement also requires the SIG Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification 's (MMERE) Project Office (PO) and THL to arrange expert independent verification (auditing) of the monitoring findings.

Note that the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) recommended that the developer (THL) be responsible for preparing and implementing a Social Impacts Monitoring Plan (SIMP).¹ This requirement is repeated in the Power Purchase Agreement between the Solomon Islands Electricity Authority (SIEA) and THL, though the responsibility is now allocated to the PO. The Contractor has prepared a set of Environmental and Social Management plan/s (ESMPs) that include specific plans for various social impacts as outlined below (Table 1) and these plans should be read in conjunction with this SIMP.

1.1 Project Overview

Hydropower Facilities – Component 1

The Project consists of a 53-meter-high Roller Compacted Concrete dam in the central area of Malango Ward of Central Guadalcanal, located 20 km southeast of Honiara, at an elevation of approximately 122 meters above sea level (masl) and roughly 30 river km from

the sea. It also incorporates a 3.3 km tunnel to a powerhouse and a tailrace at elevation 73 masl. It will have an electrical generating capacity of 15MW.

The reservoir formed by the dam will extend upstream approximately 2.6 km and will have a surface area of about 0.31 km². The powerhouse will be located 5.4 km downstream from the dam on the left bank of the Tina River, and water will be diverted to the powerhouse from the reservoir through the underground tunnel. The tailrace will have a maximum discharge of about 18 m³/s and a minimum discharge of 2.4 m³/s. An environmental flow of 1 m³/s will be maintained between the dam and the powerhouse tailrace, 5.7 km.

Access Road – Component 2

The existing gravel and dirt Black Post Road from Kukum Highway to Managikiki village will be upgraded to accommodate the passage of construction traffic in both directions. This will involve new bypasses at Marava and Managikiki villages, and elsewhere there will be road widening and construction of road subgrade, road base, roadside drainage, culverts, and bridges. Along the existing Black Post Road (up to Managikiki), the road will not require any forest clearing. Beyond Managikiki Village, new permanent access roads to the powerhouse site (1.6km), dam and dam base (5.6km), and reservoir will be constructed. The latter access roads will traverse areas of secondary and primary forests. (Figure 1)

Temporary Facilities for Components 1 and 2

The Project construction activities are supported through two main sites, one at the Temporary Workers Camp which is located 300m from the starting point of the Access Road Lot 1 adjacent to the Graviera facility, the other located at the Temporary Office facilities within the Core Land Area near the commencement of Lot 3-1. The Workers Camp facilities will be used for the construction of the Access Road Lot 1. The facilities include:

- Parking area
- Accommodation – 3 buildings, housing up to xx persons
- Covid Isolation building – 24 rooms with medical storage.
- Offices – 3 buildings (HEC, OE & Subcontractor)
- Fuel storage
- Warehouse
- Pump room - groundwater
- Waste management area
- Sewage Treatment Plant (currently Septic tanks)
- Vehicle service area and
- Security post – 3 security guards per shift – day and night.

Transmission Lines – Component 3

A 66 kV transmission line will be developed and operated by SIEA. In Figure 2 below, SIEA's preferred route is U2+S3+R1+Q (approximately 34.0 km) to White River and tee-off to Lungga Power Station through route T1 (2.7 km). As the transmission line will be significantly longer than the Feasibility Study route of approximately 22.5 km, and the line to White River (in west Honiara) is not essential for the evacuation of power from the HPF, the

Project will finance only the line to Lungga Power Station (sections U2+S3+T1 = 21.6 km), while SIEA will later self-finance the line to White River (sections R1+Q).

The Core Land Temporary Offices will also accommodate a concrete batching plant. A second concrete batching plant will be established at the dam site. These facilities will service construction mainly of the Hydropower Facility.



Figure 1: Overview of access roads, workers camp, dam site and powerhouse site.

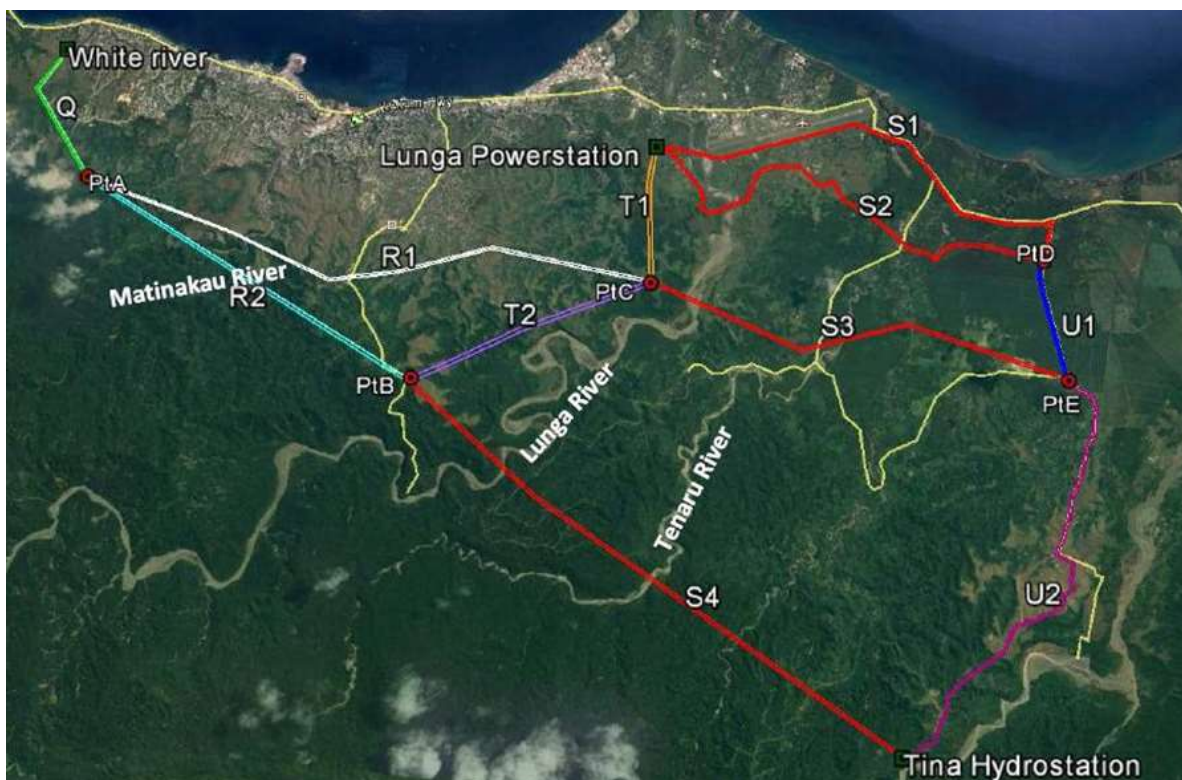


Figure 2: Transmission Line Route Options.

1.2 The Development of the SIMP

This SIMP is based on a) the requirements of the various legal agreements between the parties as noted above, b) guidance contained in the professional SIA literature, ADB and

WB social safeguards guidance documents; c) the 2017 ESIA; and d) the Tina Hydro Socio-economic Monitoring Framework (SEMF).

Purposes for social impact monitoring are evident in the various documents relating to this plan, i.e.:

- Monitoring to understand changes in the social environment from the pre-project situation (“the social baseline”) in order to develop a base of information for evaluating the longer-term effects of the project on social wellbeing – takes place mid term and post project, and includes changes resulting from the community benefit sharing /community development activities.
- Monitoring for adaptive management of social impacts during construction to enhance project outcomes through mitigation and management of social impacts – ongoing “internal monitoring”;
- Monitoring for project performance and compliance with the social safeguards related plans during construction – an auditable, ongoing set of information.
- This SIMP describes the information to be collected, assessment of new information against baseline data, describes how any identified impacts or opportunities will be addressed, follow up reporting and the approach to adaptive management. (ESIA, 2017: 517).

1.3 Monitoring as designated in social impact management plans

This SIMP places social impact monitoring within the context of a range of management plans developed by the THL and PO, each of which are intended to manage specific impact issues (Table 1). These form part of the Contractor’s Environmental and Social Management plan/s (ESMPs) and include monitoring and reporting requirements.

In the Community Benefit Share Pilot and Mechanism (CPSP) and the Community Development Plan there are additional, though generally stated, requirements to monitor and evaluate their activities.

These various management plans are presented in detail in Table 1 and illustrate that there is considerable social impact monitoring already in place through the range of ESMP and related plans and which are incorporated in this SIMP.

Table 1: Relevant Contractor's Environment and Social Management Plans.

Doc #	Name of ESM Plan	Relevance	Primary Responsibilities	Monitoring requirements in the management plans (as sources of information for SIMP analysis and reporting)
P1	Construction Environment and Social Management Plan (CESMP)	<p>Sets out the Environmental & Social Management Framework for the construction phase of the Project.</p> <p>Describes the process for the management of future updates to ESMPs.</p> <p>Sets out monitoring and audit requirements</p>	HEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular HSE meetings, site visits and inspections will be carried out by HEC HEC HSE Manager leads weekly site inspections, conducted with the THL E&S team, OE and relevant subcontractors HEC, THL and OE will hold a joint onsite monitoring and inspection fortnightly meeting OE does daily site inspections and the ESS Lead does six-monthly on-site audits covering health, safety, environmental and social obligations HEC and subcontractor provide noncompliance/corrective action reports and submit to THL
P3	Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan (SECP)	<p>This plan sets out THL and HEC's consultation programme for the Project and has a key objective to link with and inform social impact management plans.</p> <p>Lists key social risks, Sets out a range of communication and engagement activities</p> <p>Lists key stakeholders, Lists vulnerable groups</p>	THL, HEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and maintain the stakeholder engagement data base – includes disaggregation by gender and by location
P4	Human Resources and Labour Management Plan (HRLMP)	<p>The plan for managing of applications for TRHDP jobs and a recruitment strategy prioritizing local workers and to employ members of the benefit sharing communities. This is to reduce influx from outside the Project area.</p> <p>Establishes recruitment targets</p>	THL and HEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-employment training attendance completed and recorded (disaggregated by location, gender, participant status (employee, community member etc) Gender Awareness training completed, including training on sexual harassment, abuse and exploitation (SEAH).Local Employment: Ratio of Solomon Islanders to expatriates CBSP Employment: Ratio of CBSP to Solomon Islanders (non-BSC and the other provinces) Ratio of women to men employed on the project Age: # underage workers

Doc #	Name of ESM Plan	Relevance	Primary Responsibilities	Monitoring requirements in the management plans (as sources of information for SIMP analysis and reporting)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement: Ratio of locally sourced to non-local providers, and locally sourced versus non-locally sourced goods and services. • Ratio of goods and services provided by local communities (CBSP area and Malango Ward) to non-local communities. • Number and type of goods and services provided by local communities, in different locations (e.g. Black Post Road, near Camp, near HEC office site).
P5	Influx Management Plan (IMP)	The plan for mitigation measures to reduce in-migration of people into the Project area and management of associated environmental and social impacts.	THL and HEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine site inspections to record the presence of unauthorised stallholders, settlers and squatters • Weekly reporting by Security Subcontractor • Unresolved encroachment that cannot be resolved, or is identified outside of Core Land (e.g. Lot 1) will be directed to PO and/or the Police as appropriate • Records of influx control actions • Quarterly and biannual reports
P6	Grievance Redress Mechanism	Procedures for managing any grievances raised by Project affected people and stakeholders Plan sets out the management process to receive, investigate and resolve grievances lodged by stakeholders. A Grievance Register maintained by THL is the central point where all the grievances received by PO, THL, HEC and Solomon Power representatives are recorded and tracked.	PO, THL, HEC and Solomon Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A weekly Project meeting attended by THL, HEC and PO will review active grievances and complaints • Monthly and quarterly reporting to THL by HEC will provide a summary of all grievances received, ongoing and resolved, to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number and nature/topic of complaints – Gender and age of complainants – Level of complaint (1, 2, 3 or 4) – Progress and resolution of complaints within or outside of target response times – Number of resolved vs. outstanding grievances – Number of complaints being resolved by legal, custom or other processes – Any changes being implemented by HEC to address sources of complaints (e.g. consultation, safeguards, daily activities)
P8	Workers Health and Safety Plan	A Plan to ensure staff, contractors and sub-contractors act in a professional	HEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Assessments prior to commencement of construction activities in accordance with HEC-AH-H04-H03, with a full list of all hazards and controls to be implemented on site

Doc #	Name of ESM Plan	Relevance	Primary Responsibilities	Monitoring requirements in the management plans (as sources of information for SIMP analysis and reporting)
		and safe manner and go home healthy and safe at the end of each day.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of all health and safety training for workers and visitors A register of all incidents (including fatalities, lost time injuries, first aid, non-injury), near misses, and hazard observations. Non-compliance reports
P9	Workers' Code of Conduct (WCC)	The plan for expected workforce behaviours, which sets out rules and social requirements for workers interacting with local communities (to minimise disruption).	HEC and THL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Behaviour of workers is monitored against expectations within the WCC by the HEC by the Construction Manager, HEC Camp Manager and HEC Security Manager (and subordinate staff) and raised to HEC Human Resources as required. Records of site inductions and worker training Records of sexual harassment Records of nuisance and disturbances to local communities Potential serious misconduct as raised with THL during routine weekly Project meetings.
P10	Community Health and Disease Vector Management Plan (CHDVMP)	<p>This plan is to protect the health, safety and wellbeing of the communities within the Project area. Refer to this plan for health status of the local communities.</p> <p>This plan details measures to reduce pressures resulting from the Project on already-limited available health services for the local communities.</p>	HEC and THL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of persistent number of recorded diseases/health problems in the local communities such as sexual transmitted diseases, TB, diarrhoea, heart disease etc Records of community health awareness sessions conducted in P-3 Training records of any community health awareness campaigns and related stakeholder engagement activities Quarterly monitoring of local public health statistics collected by MHMS through Guadalcanal Provincial Medical facilities (i.e. Area Health Centre, Rural Health Centres, Nurse Aid Posts). Reporting on increases in prevalence of alcohol and drug dependency, domestic violence and STI's. It is noted that due to the often sensitive nature and underreporting of this data, anecdotal evidence (key informant interviews) can be used for reporting. Targeted health monitoring as part of the first round of monitoring to further understand health impacts, eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prevalence of respiratory illness in communities living close to construction activities and the effects of dust

Doc #	Name of ESM Plan	Relevance	Primary Responsibilities	Monitoring requirements in the management plans (as sources of information for SIMP analysis and reporting)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A culturally appropriate STI survey to determine the existing prevalence (baseline) in the community. - An investigation into the nature and cause of the high prevalence of stomach pains in local communities to determine if there is any underlying causes that need to be accounted for in project execution and monitoring. • Number of vector-borne diseases e.g. malaria, dengue.
P11	Traffic Management Plan	Plan outlines measures to safely manage vehicular and pedestrian traffic during construction. Refer to this plan for the procedures to be implemented for the safe management of construction and public vehicles and pedestrians.	HEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly HSE Site Inspections, monitor implementation of TMP requirements. • Random surveys of Project vehicle speeds Results from handheld speed gun (at least once weekly, in different locations) • Records of conflicts between road users near communities and schools • Records of emergency responses: accidents, Injury or fatalities from vehicle movements in project area by owner and location • See also monitoring of air quality (P.15) and Community health (p.10).
C1	Cultural Heritage Management Plan	Refer to this plan for the protection of cultural heritage sites that may be impacted by Project construction	MMERE (PO)	
C7 and M2	Water Supply Replacement Plan and Water Quality Monitoring Plan	Refer to C7 for the temporary replacement of water supplies for communities whose water sources may be impacted during construction and M2 for water quality monitoring programme.	HEC and THL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface water monitoring will be undertaken at six sampling stations (A-E) along Tina River monthly and daily after events • Groundwater monitoring at the main supply bores, eg at the camp
	Gender Action Plan	Refer to this plan to see how SIG's components of the project are Liaised, promoted and implements its gender action plan [GAP] to the communities the safeguard components of SIG's and the THL contract with the ESS Manager and CLO.	MMERE (PO) – Gender Lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of women involved in project engagement activities (P.3). • Number of women taking up roles in the board of entities such as tribal cooperatives and the TCLC? • Number of grievances lodged by women by type and location (P.6). • No of women attended pre employment trainings • No. of worker trainings, gender sensitivity • No of women with project employment by occupation

Doc #	Name of ESM Plan	Relevance	Primary Responsibilities	Monitoring requirements in the management plans (as sources of information for SIMP analysis and reporting)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of trainings for women by type and location, and attendances • No. of women with bank accounts (mid-term survey) • Other ESMP data sets disaggregated for gender where possible • GAP coordination meetings.

1.4 Definitions, standards, responsibilities and costs

The following definitions apply to the SIMP.

Table 2: Definitions.

Item	Definition
EPC Contractor	The engineering, procurement and construction contractor for the TRHDP: Hyundai Engineering Corporation Limited (HEC)
Employee/s	Any person/s who is/are directly employed by the PO, SIEA, THL or HEC to work on the Project and who receives, or is entitled to receive, remuneration.
Project Company	Tina Hydropower Limited (THL); the Project Owner, which will take over operation of the hydropower facility once it is constructed.
Settler	'Settler' communities lack formal ownership of land and local resources; however, their occupancy of land is legitimate because they have made customary agreements with landowner tribes.
Informal settler/"squatter"	People who either originate from Guadalcanal itself or other islands and lack any legitimate legal or customary rights to the land they occupy and to local resources.
Sub-contractor/s	All companies, persons working directly for these companies, or employed by an employment agency, that are under contract to carry out work for the PO, SIEA, THL or HEC, as part of the Project implementation workforce.
Worker/s	Person/s engaged in Project activities, including both employees and contractors.
Workforce	All persons engaged in Project activities, including both employees and contractors.
Village Leader	Village "Chief" is the elected leader of a physical settlement (vs tribe/clan)

Applicable standards

The information in this SIMP is based on relevant regulations, guidelines and standards as per the ESIA (SFG2374 REV) 2017, Section 3.2 Acts, Regulations & Ordinances; Section 3.3 International Environmental and Social Treaties; Section 3.4 World Bank Group Requirements and the International Association for Impact Assessment, or as referenced.

The applicable standards for this SIMP include, but are not limited to, international policies, standards, and guidelines:

- World Bank Group Performance Standard 1 (PS1) – Assessment and Management of Environmental Risks and Impacts (2012).
- World Bank Group Performance Standard 7 (PS7) – Indigenous Peoples (2012).
- Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (2009).
- Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) Safeguard Policy 2016.
- ADB Access to Information Policy 2018.
- ADB Policy on Gender and Development 1998.

Roles and responsibilities

The Environmental and Social Management Plans allocate responsibilities for implementing each of the identified mitigation measures. The ESMPs set out the roles and responsibilities of implementing actors, including their capacity building requirements, together with an implementation schedule. These responsibilities are summarised in Table 3.

The ESMPs will form the minimum standards for the Developer's ESMPs during construction and operations. The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management will review and approve the final ESMPs with support from the Project Office. Where monitoring identifies that social performance is unsatisfactory, revised mitigation measures and/or intervention strategies will be developed and implemented in consultation with the affected groups, communities and other relevant stakeholders consistent with P3, the Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan (SECP).

It will be the responsibility of the PO to provide resources and ensure implementation of the SIMP during Project construction. As noted, monitoring data that is collated by the PO will be compiled into brief semi-annual reports (see also Section 4 below). As with the 2021 baseline study, external specialist consultants will undertake more in-depth studies, analysis, and reporting at the Construction Mid-term Situation and Construction Completion points (assumed to be June 2023 and March 2025 respectively).

Table 3: Key roles and responsibilities.

Position	Responsibilities
PO Project Manager	Ensure that adequate resources are provided to successfully implement of this SIMP within the PO.
PO E&S Safeguards Manager	<p>Ensure that all members of the PO E&S Monitoring Team understand and fulfil their responsibilities for internal monitoring and reporting under this SIMP.</p> <p>Review internal monitoring reports and summarise the results in SIG's quarterly progress reports and semi-annual monitoring reports.</p> <p>Monitor SIEA and THL to ensure all requirements, procedures and timetables set forth in this SIMP are adhered to.</p> <p>Prepare Terms of Reference for specialist consultants to conduct monitoring Mid-term of the Construction period and on Completion of Construction.</p> <p>Maintain this SIMP.</p>
PO E&S Monitoring Team	<p>Liaise with Project-affected communities and key stakeholders regarding SIMP activities.</p> <p>Coordinate the internal monitoring programme and collection of data from SIG agencies (Guadalcanal Provincial Police, Health Dept. of MHMS and schools.)</p> <p>Assist with the monitoring of SIEA and THL.</p> <p>Coordinate the flow of data and internal monitoring reports from THL and SIEA as per the CESMPs</p> <p>Assemble and maintain internal and specialist monitoring data and records in a secure and confidential manner.</p> <p>Prepare semi-annual monitoring reports as part of social safeguard reporting.</p> <p>Observe the outcomes resulting from implementation of this SIMP and assist in evaluating and adapting to improve management outcomes.</p>

Position	Responsibilities
PO Communications Team	Coordinate with SIG agencies and the Deputy Project Manager to communicate about key social changes messages about the Project.
Social Impact Coordinating Committee	Consider draft social monitoring reports; Consult together and with PO, THL, SIEA about key identified changes and issues, and potential corrective actions for PO to consider. Provide feedback on actions taken.
Lender's (independent) Technical Advisor - LTA	Act in its contractual role as Independent Environmental and Social Monitoring Agent and monitor the implementation of this SIMP.
THL	Provide quarterly safeguards reports for the hydro component and access roads construction
SIEA	Provide quarterly safeguards reports for the Transmission line planning and construction.

Costs

The SIMP will require sufficient resources to allow PO and other parties to implement it fully. The PO will need to develop a cost structure incorporating the following items additional to their current resources such as the ESS managers and the CLOs:

External consultant specialist (mid-term and end of construction)

- Organise and conduct key person interviews and focus groups as per BLS;
- review of new secondary data
- update hh questionnaire and data collection instrument (e-device)
- prepare fieldwork programme based on BLS panel (245 hhd) – with PO
- advertise programme direct to target hhs – with PO & CLAs
- recruit, train and manage survey staff (3 two-person teams) – with PO
- supervise survey implementation, and data cleaning/editing
- analyse interview, FG and survey data
- Prepare written report
- Provide in person briefings

Qualitative researcher (1) – with external expert (mid-term and end of construction)

- Conduct key person interviews using voice recording & computer transcriptions
- Conduct 5 focus groups using voice recording & computer transcription
- Edit transcripts and enter to Nvivo or equivalent software for analysis

Survey Research team: 4 persons, mixed gender, graduates (mid-term and end of construction)

- Travel to and from study area by 4WD
- Locate target person/ household
- Conduct hh interviews using device
- Manage /secure completed questionnaires

- Data cleaning/editing.

Additional Resources required (mid-term and end of construction)

- Office space – internet, copier etc, meeting room
- International travel & per diems for external consultant
- Per diems for field research team (for key person interviews, and survey)
- Gifts (eg shop coupon, project cap) and refreshments for interviewees
- Vehicle hire and fuel for all fieldwork
- Devices (if required) [paperless survey]
- Driver & security support if necessary

Additional Resources for ongoing SIMR

- PO time for consolidation of social data sets
- Ongoing key informant interviews by PO
- SICC meeting costs (admin, recording/minutes, food, daily allowances)
- Preparation of six-monthly commentary on ESMP social performance
- Preparation of six monthly SIMRs additional to semi-annual ESS reporting
- Additional LTA costs for technical support and review (social)
- Additional overheads (office, drivers, printing, security etc)
- SIA training for relevant staff.

1.5 Approach and organisation of the SIMP

The flowing diagram illustrates the approach to the SIMP, recognising the two main purposes of monitoring – project impacts management and project evaluation). It shows the sources of information available for these purposes, the generation of insights, the flow of the information and findings, and changes to project impact management recognising community concerns and key issues. The lower section of the diagram shows how the external expert social impact evaluation work links to the impacts management stream, and how the latter provides data and insights for the evaluation. Both sets of monitoring are expected to work in an integrated manner:

- Monitoring for impact management and ESS compliance draws on the resources and activities of the ESS framework developed through the CESMP. Reporting is biannual and annual, focused on adaptive management.
- External monitoring draws on additional technical inputs and SIA specialists as well as the internal monitoring. The reporting points are mid construction and the end of construction but the framework developed is intended for use in future project evaluations as determined at a later point.

The following sections of the SIMP cover:

- The social baseline with a summary of issues that have guided development of the indicators for external monitoring.
- The methods that should be used to undertake the social monitoring, and
- The processes of data consolidation, analysis and reporting required.

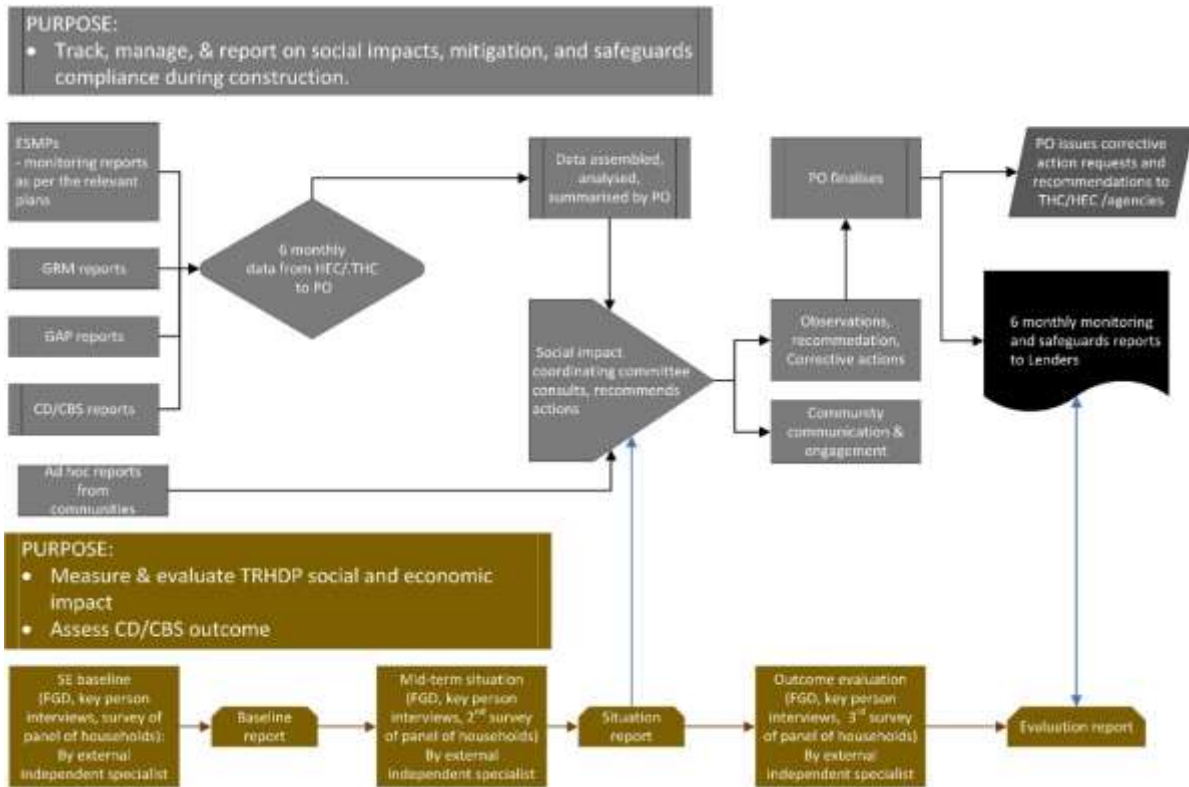


Figure 3: The TRHDP Social Impact Monitoring process.

2 Social baseline and impact issues

Social monitoring and reporting are a comparative process, comprising here:

- Comparison of the present situation with the pre-existing or pre-project “baseline” situation, as described below.
- Comparison of the present situation with that prevailing at an earlier point in time (such as the ‘with-project’ situation 6 months ago, or at the time of the previous semi-annual safeguards report);
- Comparison with the present situation with a performance target or set of targets or expectations (such as “60 local people employed on the project”) – sometimes referred to as key performance indicators (KPIs), as seen in some of the ESMPs.

All three ways of expressing social changes are to be used in the monitoring of the social impacts of TRHDP.

This section of the SIMP describes the social baseline study (BLS) and provides a summary of key features of the impact area along with a description of current social issues, to guide the scope of social monitoring (for management and longer-term evaluations).

2.1 The Baseline Study

While the framework for social monitoring was under development, the SIG commissioned an independent survey of the baseline (pre-project) socio-economic conditions across the communities expected to be impacted by TRDHP including the associated community development programmes.

The objectives of the socio-economic baseline study, as stated in the TOR, were:

- To capture the prevailing socio-economic conditions within the TRHDP’s areas of impact before the start of major construction and benefit sharing activities.
- To establish a baseline that allows for the TRHDP to track and monitor the socio-economic impacts of the Project on project-area communities.
- To identify the developmental needs and priorities of Project area communities.
- To identify opportunities to mitigate negative impacts and build on positive impacts to improve the incomes and livelihoods of affected communities.
- To ensure that gender issues and perspectives are considered and captured in all aspects of the study. This includes but not limited to; sampling, defining survey scope, identifying key stakeholders, initiate establishment of community groups, and the disaggregation of data.

The BLS gathered gender-disaggregated information using stakeholder interviews, community focus groups, analysis of secondary data, and importantly, a questionnaire survey of a representative random sample of 245 households from most villages across the Malango region. The study findings are documented in the Socio-economic Baseline Report (2021) and serve as the pre-project reference point for social monitoring, including measuring subsequent social changes in the mid-term situation report and the end of construction evaluation report. The key features of the baseline situation in the BSL report are presented below. Maps of the BLS area are provided in Section 3 below.

Population and culture

The BLS area covered approximately 90 km² containing dozens of named rural settlements and locations known to locals but not necessarily officially mapped. The official census population for 2019 is not known, though it is estimated that about 15,300 people were living in Malango Ward, and that the total population of the baseline study area (within the ward) was 11,000 or more. The vast majority of the local population are indigenous Solomon Islanders and members of the Malango/Teha language group – made up of 27 named matrilineal tribes that originate from the uplands of the interior of Guadalcanal. About 90% of local households use Teha as their main language. There are also groups of Tolu speaking “settlers” from the Weather Coast who reside legitimately under customary agreements with the landowning tribes (and make up about 10% of households in the Bahomea district).

Households

The average household size is 5.6 persons, and two thirds of households are headed by a male. Households typically consist of a couple and their children, though extended families are common - including parents or grandparents of the household head/s, adult children and grandchildren – all of whom contribute to the household’s livelihood. About 6% of households contain members with some form of disability. At the time of the BLS, Tina Village was the largest settlement in the project area. Females make up 48.2% of the population and have a shorter life expectancy than males. The average age across the households in the BLS was 25 years, with high proportions of children and young adults.

Health and education

Local people experience a myriad of health and wellbeing challenges that reflect living conditions and the environment. Water--borne illnesses are common. For example, over a third of households had experienced malarial illness in the past 12 months. The majority rely for help with their health at one of four nurse aid posts or health clinics across the Malango Ward. These are, on average, over an hour away.

In terms of nutrition, local diets are largely made up of carbohydrates in the form of imported rice, root crops, and various green leafed vegetables, all of which are typically eaten daily. Only a third of households in the BLS had eaten fish or animal protein in the previous day.

Education levels are not high: about 10% of people had no schooling, though 41% had completed secondary school, and about 18% had completed vocational training or attended a tertiary or training institution. Access to education is an issue for local people (see below), and payment of school fees is a challenge for most households.

Livelihoods

The main work for those aged 15 and over is the growing of food for sale or home consumption, followed by home-based unpaid work and then self-employment or employment for another party - commonly logging or work for government agencies. 50% of males and 80% of females describe themselves as agricultural, forestry or fisheries workers. There are few paid employment opportunities locally, especially for young people and women.

The most common source of cash incomes is the cultivation and sale of root crops and vegetables (67% of households), followed by income from royalties (44%), from trading and retailing (44%), and from the sale of other crops (42%). 44% of households said that in the past 12 months they received royalties from logging and/or mining, Production of vegetables and root crops for sale generates the most income for the study communities, followed by private sector wages and salaries, and then royalties.

The incomes of 46% of households in the baseline survey were below the 2019 international poverty line of USD 1.90 per capita per day, and income poverty (not counting subsistence production) is almost the norm for people of the project area. Despite the low cash incomes, households have comparatively high levels of ownership of physical assets such as home appliances, communications, work/farm equipment, and livestock. Purchase of shop food and groceries, school fees, bus fares, donations, and fuels are the largest items of household expenditure.

Living standards

Residences typically consist of two buildings – a multiple use general living space with sleeping areas, a cooking house or additional sleeping/living space – with the main building increasingly being of the “wooden village bungalow” type i.e., iron roof, wooden floors, and wooden walls, has multiple rooms, and is built on piles. The second most common type of residence is similar, but with a thatched roof. Many people are keen to replace traditional houses with permanent material, and more weather-resistant structures.

Access to sufficient, clean, and reliable water supplies for consumption, cooking, and washing is an identified problem in the project area, especially Bahomea district. More than half of households rely on unprotected surface sources for drinking water (i.e., a river or spring) and on average their supply point is over a quarter of a kilometre away from the home. Fetching water is a significant activity for household members, with the work frequently falling on females. While water quality is rated highly by locals, drinking water is a significant source of illness for local communities, and especially for children. Bahomea and Belaha households, and to a lesser extent the Settler communities, rely heavily on rivers and streams for bathing (often the source of their drinking water) – respectively 85%, 78% and 68% of households. Pit latrines are the most common toileting arrangement, though over a quarter of households practise open defecation in fields or gardens. Overall, 37% of the households in the survey were found to be living with no or few services, i.e., relying on streams and river water for drinking, rivers for bathing and laundry, and pit latrines or open defecation for toileting.

Low power solar panels are the main source of energy for lighting (89% of households) and very few use generators. Most cooking is done using firewood and other locally collected biomass (85% of households).

92% of the baseline study households rely on public transport to access facilities and markets etc. This consists of public buses, mostly minibuses, (used by 72%) and public trucks (used by 15%). The trucks enable locals to carry produce and other goods to and from markets in Honiara. Activities that involve taking transport include selling produce (typically face to face at markets) and buying food and supplies – both typically done by

women. Lack of public transport is seen as a major problem. Over half of the households were experiencing problems with local roads or traffic, especially in Bahomea – typically due to poor road condition and dangers to pedestrians from speeding vehicles and logging trucks.

Household and development challenges

Crop damage due to a weather events and/or pests and diseases are the most common difficulties (affecting 90% of BLS households) and are rated the worst in terms of severity, followed by poor prices for agricultural products, insufficient labour availability, and weather-related problems such as damage to homes from cyclones (68% of the BLS households). Poor access to social and public services is problematic for households especially to medical services (84% of households), public transport (71% of households), passable safe roads (68%), and adequate schooling (56%) – the latter made worse by difficulties in paying for school fees (68% of households). The development priorities of local people reflect these issues (see below).

Vulnerable households are especially focused on improving water supplies, sanitation, health services and roads.

The future

At the time of the BLS, people in the study area had a cautiously positive view of the future with the TRHDP, giving an average rating of between “neutral” and “somewhat positive” in each of the 3 districts. Belaha residents were the most optimistic, and the Bahomea residents were the least optimistic, being close to “neutral” in their rating. Generally, the Settler households had similar attitudes to their Bahomea neighbours. Attitudes reflected peoples’ expectation (or lack of expectation) of project benefits such as employment and business opportunities, improved infrastructure and services, and general improvement in the standard of living.

2.2 Social Impact Issues to guide Monitoring for Management

In addition to documenting social and economic conditions, the baseline studies canvassed and quantified the extent of the social impact concerns in the project communities. These were derived from the analysis in the ESIA of the key potential social impact issues, and the recommended management responses.

These various key issues have been since addressed in several of the developers’ ESMPs and are being monitored and regularly reported on as part of their compliance requirements, along with the mitigation and management actions being taken to avoid or minimise the impacts and maximise the benefits (see Table 1).

The social impact monitoring for the project thus includes ongoing assembly of the incoming data and reports on social impact issues as monitored by the project developers. These are being received, analysed, and reported on by the PO as per its obligations under the various agreements, in particular the semi-annual social safeguards reporting requirements of the ADB.

The ESIA and the Baseline Studies provided a clear picture of the development needs of the people and households of the Project areas, as follows, providing focal points for ongoing assessment of social impactsⁱⁱ:

Water supplies

There is potential for negative impacts on community water supplies from the Project construction due to sedimentation and other possible contamination. There is a current need to enhance or replace existing supplies with reliable hygienic village drinking and cooking water sources. The program of water supply upgrading through the community development programme will be of major benefit to participating communities.

Health services

Poor access to health services at present might be exacerbated by increased risk to local people's health and wellbeing from the project and increased demand from incoming workers and their families. Accessibility to services is aggravated by inadequate public transport and road conditions.

Sanitation

In almost all villages in the project area, the sanitation arrangements for the majority of households are unsatisfactory and unhygienic, and there is a clear need for the provision of hygienic latrines and access to water for hygiene. If sanitation is addressed through TRHDP, the health and wellbeing status of local communities could be significantly improved.

Local roads and transport

Pre-project concerns include the poor quality of local roads and village access ways, lack of pedestrian walkways, and inadequate public transport services, especially those that enable women to transport their produce to markets in Honiara. There is potential for increased dangers from construction/project related traffic to children and other road users. The upgrading of the existing Black Post-Tina-Managikiki Road will be of considerable benefit to the community. The improvement of roads will enable better access to health, education, other public services, facilities, markets, events, and employment opportunities both within and outside the immediate district.

Access to electricity

Other than small low power solar panels for battery recharging and very basic lighting, households lack access to electricity; households and communities expect to be electrified as a reasonable benefit for hosting the hydroelectricity project. Anticipated benefits of electrification due to the TRHDP include access to education, improved home and village security, entertainment, social interaction and cohesion, labour saving devices, small business opportunities and improved working conditions in homes:

Employment and Business Opportunities

The principal benefit to human capital from the TRHDP will be additional local on-site and off-site employment and business opportunities for local males and females. Such

employment will provide positive consequences on the workers' families and community and there is an expectation that local employment and livelihoods will benefit from the project.

Changes in Livelihoods

The TRHDP is likely to have a positive benefit in local people's livelihoods through access to paid employment, improvements to the road infrastructure, and improved access to Honiara's produce and job markets. Electrification could bring diversification in household livelihoods and reduce household income vulnerability.

Most households of the study area rely on their own local natural capital as the basis of their livelihood and to meet their basic needs. However, they are increasingly tied into a need for cash for goods and services, food, household fuel, and consumables, telecommunications, transport, and school fees. The construction and operation of the TRHDP will bring about change, or opportunities for change, in the way some people obtain their livelihoods. Some will benefit, others not.

Influx of outsiders

The peak construction workforce of up to 550 people is expected to be comprised of foreign workers, and Solomon Islands nationals. There may be an influx of workers and followers, including people selling goods and services, opportunists and jobseekers, and their families. Any resulting informal settlement can lead to adverse social and environmental impacts to local communities. These include villages located along the Project access roads and Tina River and communities located throughout the Malango cultural area. Potential adverse impacts from influx include increased competition for local services such as health and education and resources such as water, food, firewood, and ecosystem services. There are also risks of an increased volume of traffic and road accidents, social conflicts, reduced public health and increased rates of illicit behaviour and crime.

Access to education and skills development

If suitable training and learning arrangements are put in place, the Project offers an opportunity for developing new skills for the indigenous people through pre-employment job training through institutions, and on the job training.

Ecotourism opportunities

Various tourism development opportunities may be available for members of local tribes from the creation of the hydro reservoir and the possible future creation of a forest reserve in the upper Tina River catchment, and by improving access to the mountains and forests of the hinterland.

Amenity

Local residents are likely to experience inconvenience from construction activities, such as from periodic construction and traffic noise, dust and delays on roads related to construction traffic. However, these impacts are likely to be short term and intermittent.

Access to natural resources

Access to forests and the river for hunting, fishing and harvesting will be permanently reduced in the project area, and at the same time there could be increased unauthorised exploitation of natural resources by outsiders.

Coping capacity

There is concern that local leaders and institutions will not have the capacity to cope with the complexities of a large construction project in their midst. The PO will need to provide organizational and administrative support, including ongoing training with landowning tribes in money management and administrative procedures. To minimize any potential social disruptions arising from increased amounts of cash in the community (e.g., gambling, increased use of alcohol etc), budgeting and money management training will be needed for local workers and their families.

Cultural change and social cohesion

Some local people expressed concern that developments such as electrification of houses and other lifestyle changes would lead to the loss of the traditional Malango way of life and/or that of minorities within local communities. Others are fearful that construction workers and other outsiders will disrespect local customs and standards of behaviour, and cause loss of social cohesion.

Women's concerns

According to women's perception on the benefits of the TRHDP, the main potential benefits are electric lighting, improved water supply, electric supply for appliances etc; improved roads; community facilities (e.g., health clinics), and skills development and opportunities for employment.

Pre-project concerns include low incomes, especially among women-headed households, insufficient wage or salary jobs for women locally, dependence on garden crops production and marketing in Honiara, excessive workloads, lower health status, inadequate transport, and inadequate market opportunities.

Women want opportunities for employment on the project, access to local training, preferential recruitment of women, and opportunities for supplying goods and services. Road safety and person security are concerns for women.

Youth concerns

Underemployment is a recognised problem in the TRHDP area. With rapid population growth, the number of young people seeking employment has been rising dramatically. There is insufficient access to training opportunities for non-academic young people. Participation in secondary school education is hampered by insufficient and poor-quality school facilities, and apparent under-resourcing of government schools.

Vulnerable households

In addition to being already income poor, the main risks that people face locally are damage to crops from disease and pests, reduction in market prices for their produce (both of which

directly affect people's main source of income), damage to homes and land from extreme weather events, health problems, and internal and external social conflicts. The Tina River Hydropower Development presents a level of social and environmental risk for different communities of the Project area but may be more problematic for already vulnerable households.

Minority and vulnerable groups

Potentially the most vulnerable group in the Wider Area is comprised of people who lack formal rights to the land they occupy and to local resources (referred to locally as 'squatters'). These informal settlers are primarily located in the lower part of the catchment adjacent to the northern section of Black Post Road and on abandoned or government land between Grassy Hill and Kukum Highway Road. These people are vulnerable to attacks by landowners who accuse them of consuming local resources.

The second most vulnerable group in the project area is comprised of the settler communities. While they lack formal ownership of land and local resources, their occupancy is legitimate because they have made customary agreements with landowner tribes. Their vulnerability is primarily due to limits of the land and resources available to them for their livelihoods, as well as their lack of participation in local tribal decision making. Despite being Guale people (mostly from the Weather Coast), they remain vulnerable to threats by community members from villages in Bahomea. These communities could be affected by the construction and use of the Transmission Corridor(s). The effects are discussed in depth in the LALRP.

The third most vulnerable group are households which are headed by women, which the BSL shows have below average incomes, fewer people to help with subsistence food production and marketing and are generally time poor. While the matrilineal kinship (and land owning) system ensures women's rights, access to land is in practise governed by direct male relatives who by custom are socially avoided. Women therefore rely on local church organisations, women's groups, and kin for support and to help meet their needs.

As the project progresses, issues affecting the communities will need to be dealt with through procedures such as the GRM and nominated community representatives for project liaison (the CLOs and CLAs).

The main concern noted by the Bahomea villages is the loss of their lands. Landowners and the PO/SIG are responsible for avoiding and resolving these issues by actively engaging with the informal settlers during the detailed design of the transmission corridors. Measures will also be directed towards isolated settlements, such as Senghe, Choro and Koropa, as these are particularly vulnerable due to changes of flow in the by-passed section of Tina River and to their remote locations.

3 Methods for social impact monitoring

3.1 Overview

This section of the SIMP outlines the methods that will be used to achieve the purposes of the SIMP (see also Figure 3 above).

3.2 The spatial framework for social monitoring

The socio-economic baseline survey specified a study area that covers the Project's broader area of impact, including "the upstream and downstream communities, as well as the Bahomea and Malango Cultural Community which is the target area for the benefit sharing activities. The target households and communities for the social-economic monitoring will be the same as those for the BLS, but with additional focus on the people and households of Bahomea, including the Settler communities. For the purposes of this SIMP and consistent with the SEMF there are several target populations, which are not exclusive of one another. These are:

- The area of direct impact being those people and communities most likely to be physically and socially affected by the construction and operation of the Project and its support infrastructure (roads, transmission lines, construction camp, laydown areas, etc.). These people are primarily in the Bahomea district,
- Those people and communities located throughout the Malango cultural area expected to benefit economically through, direct employment, training, and supply of services and goods, etc. to the Project,
- A wider, regional impact area including the town of Honiara and other areas of Guadalcanal province that could be affected by project employment, procurement of goods and services and the supply of electricity.
- The beneficiaries of the community development investments under the Community Benefit Sharing Pilot (CBSP). These people are primarily in the Bahomea district.

Figure 4 presents the geographic area of the area and communities to be monitored as defined by the BLS survey, while Figure 5 and Table 4 show the locations and names of the 39 communities monitored.



Figure 4: The study area (red outline), and Bahomea district (green outline).



Figure 5: Locations of communities interviewed in the socio-economic baseline survey (red dots).

Table 4: List of communities in the Baseline Survey.

Community	District	Community	District	Community	District
Antioch	Bahomea	Bokorade	Malango	Babakolova	Belaha
Forest	Bahomea	Chichinge	Malango	Kaimomosa	Belaha
Habusi	Bahomea	Green land	Malango	Kwai	Belaha
Hailalua	Bahomea	Keresapo	Malango	Pao	Belaha
Haimane	Bahomea	Malatoha	Malango	Pavu	Belaha
Horohotu	Bahomea	Mataruka	Malango	Raho	Belaha
Katihana	Bahomea	Namohoai	Malango	Relocation	Belaha
Managikiki	Bahomea	Namoraoni	Malango	Torovanihau	Belaha
Marava	Bahomea	Namorebi	Malango	Vasavarege	Belaha
Namopila	Bahomea	New Salavota	Malango	Verachiria	Belaha
New Birao	Bahomea	Salavota	Malango	Volovua	Belaha
New Koloula	Bahomea	Sungina	Malango	Vura	Belaha
Ngongoti	Bahomea	Valechimea	Malango		
Pachuki	Bahomea	Areatakiki	Settler		
Pamphyilia	Bahomea				
Tahurasa	Bahomea				
Tina	Bahomea				
Valekocha	Bahomea				
Valesala	Bahomea				
Verabariki	Bahomea				
Verabongi	Bahomea				
Verakuji	Bahomea				
Verakuji	Bahomea				
Veramaota	Bahomea				
Vuramali	Bahomea				

3.3 Data for social impact monitoring

The social monitoring design is consistent with international standards and guidelines for SIA including the Guidelines of the International Association for Impact Assessmentⁱⁱⁱ. These methods recognise that there are several potential sources of social change that may show up in the observable and measurable circumstances of local people, households and communities, including:^{iv}

- Changes that arise from events or circumstances external to the Project, such as a natural disaster or other shock, a change in the market for a major agricultural or forest product, or a change in government policy.
- The construction of the TRHDP – which will create changes in the circumstances of local communities that may be experienced by households, groups and individuals as positive impacts (benefits), or negative impacts.
- The implementation of the CBS pilot and mechanism (along with the Gender Action Plan), which are intended to generate specific kinds of changes in the circumstances of

target households, groups, and communities, and that these changes will be experienced largely as positive impacts; and

- Changes arising from identified social development actions of SIG, donors, NGOs, corporates or other actors such as investment in physical and social infrastructure and services in the project area.

Adaptive management is a key part of social impact management and especially important in hydropower projects due to uncertainty regarding the probability of an impact occurring, changing levels of significance of some predicted impacts, a changing external environment, and evolving stakeholder interests. ESS management should not be fixed, with the contractor or developer narrowly following the requirements of the ESMP and licences. Rather, ESS management should be adjusted and continuously improved through implementation of socially appropriate methods over the life of the project in response to the monitored performance of management plans, emerging risks, and new opportunities that emerge to enhance social outcomes.

Standard SIA methods therefore apply in this monitoring plan whereby it is necessary to identify the nature of each social impact, its source, where it is located, who is affected, timing of the impact, relative significance of the impact, and whether the impact is cumulative to other project impacts or impacts from other sources. For management purposes both positive and negative social impacts are included in the analysis. The monitoring information must be fed into the ESMP system, as the aim over time is to achieve positive development outcomes while safeguarding people and communities.

The following checklist is recommended for use when documenting each social impact and potential management responses:

- The nature of the impact
- The required actions for mitigation and management
- The relevant ESMP and the party/ies responsible for agreed actions
- Any resources required, and
- The timeframe for delivery.

Social data are both quantitative (things you can count) and qualitative (things you can observe). Data of both types are used in social impact monitoring. For example, it is relatively easy to count the number of people doing a particular job, their skill set, age, sex and living place. Similarly, it is possible to count the number of children attending a school, people attending a health clinic, a workshop or a meeting. Usefully, it is also possible to do these counts in order to identify changes taking place over time. Sources of information for such social impact analysis come from: formal sources such as a census, government agency school or health clinic, or informal counts such as a field count of the number of households or businesses in a location, Geo-spatial mapping is expected when that is available.

Observations by local people are also very useful, such as about health and safety, social relations and the level of social cohesion, level of crime, and changes in locals' customs and ways of life or livelihood strategies. Sources of observations for monitoring and managing social impacts include Community Liaison Officers and their assistants, project staff

interacting regularly with local people, community leaders, women's leaders and key people such as police officers, teachers, health clinicians and NGO staff. Photographs from observation points are a useful way of recording changes over time, such as changes in the quality of a local road or the construction of new social service facilities.

The following are part of the internal and external monitoring designs:

- Collection of both quantitative and qualitative data (i.e., changes observable from quantitative data) as well as subjective experiences and opinions of change and their impacts.
- Use of more than one method and source including original data gathered in the field, and secondary data, such as from Project developers' monitoring for both quantitative and qualitative data – multiple methods and triangulating of data is a well-recognised approach for SIA
- Use of data from several sources; and
- Participation by project-affected communities through project engagement (SECP), and the GRM, as well as through the CLOs and targeted interviews by PO staff.

3.4 Periodic social surveys

As noted in Section 2, changes from the social baseline are a focus for comparative analysis, and for assessing social changes at the household and community scale. Because of their cost and complexity, household surveys are not practical for regular (eg semi-annual) social monitoring for the purposes of adaptative management.

However, such surveys are a powerful means for detailed tracking of change over a longer period, such as the overall life of a project. The BLS was set up with this in mind and to provide valuable insights for future project planning and management elsewhere. The BL study process, including the household surveys, will be replicated at project mid-term and end-of-project. These household surveys will use replicated survey instruments plus any additional questions at each survey point, supplemented by key informant interviews and focus groups as outlined in the SEMF. Together these are intended to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the social changes that have occurred in the local communities over the time of the project, and to attribute these or not and where possible, to the project

There is a particular focus on changes in living standards over time. There are two sets of project related inputs that the periodic surveys are intended to cover:

- Changes in key aspects of social and economic life being targeted by the community benefit sharing program, and related activities such as the gender management/development work, community administration, skills development and uptake of training.
- Changes involving intended and unintended social effects arising from the TRHDP and an evaluation of how well these were managed during construction.

The SEMF sets out an agreed methodology for these two periodic surveys utilising the methods and sampling frame developed for the baseline survey. As with the baseline study, household surveys will be the principal means of gathering detailed household-level data on socio-economic changes in the Project area. These surveys will utilise the same sample as

the baseline survey, i.e., the sample is a panel of respondents that is followed over time. Having a panel of respondents means that changes in individual households can be tracked in detail, and that the observed changes are less likely to be attributable to pre-existing variation in the population (as occurs when successive but different samples from the same population are used). The questionnaire is included in the BLS report (2021). The questions will include quantitative and qualitative changes arising from the implementation of CBSP and GAP activities, and people's evaluations of their impact.

The SEMF also anticipates that there should be regular and ongoing monitoring of a number of important social change areas, and that most of the data or information for this monitoring will come out of the existing management plan reporting as outlined in this SEMF and assembled for the project office's quarterly progress reporting to the lenders, and for the semi-annual safeguards reports to the lenders. This set of data will be available (alongside the above survey data) to provide a picture of social impacts to assist with assessing project performance in relation to social safeguards.

3.5 Stakeholder engagement

The SECP sets out the consultation programme for the Project for PO, THL and HEC. Importantly, the SECP has a key objective to link with and inform impacts management, including identifying key current social issues and social risks and any responses to management actions. The SECP programme includes a range of formal and informal meetings with villages, chiefs and women. The SECP is therefore central to adaptive management of social impacts.

The SECP sets out a range of communication and engagement roles, functions and activities, lists key stakeholders and vulnerable groups and establishes a central reporting mechanism for use in social monitoring in the stakeholder engagement database – including disaggregation by gender and by location.

3.6 Gender Action Plan

The GAP guides the mainstreaming of gender into the TRHDP with a particular focus on ensuring that women are not negatively impacted by the project, while promoting equal opportunities for women and men to participate in project benefits, supported by the World Bank's East Asia Pacific (EAP) Gender and Energy Facility.

Importantly, the GAP monitoring provides a key source of information for the SIMP relating to the distribution of positive and negative impacts across the full population and project objectives relating to women's development. While the TRHDP will have national benefits through the provision of more reliable and affordable electricity, the GAP is principally concerned with the impact of the project on the lives of women, girls and communities within its immediate footprint area, mirroring the localized approach adopted by the Project towards impact mitigation and benefit sharing.

The GAP Officer and associated social monitoring officer in the PO are responsible for monitoring the number of women involved in project employment, project training and engagement activities and application of the GRM, as well as the wider societal role of women including in household economics, livelihoods and positions of leadership in the

community and organisations. The PO will also lead and record activities such as trainings around project workforce gender sensitivity and ensure that all social data collected across the ESMPs is able to be disaggregated by gender wherever possible.

Areas of focus within the project as a whole for gender-based assessment and analysis include:

- Land Acquisition and Livelihoods Restoration Plan (LALRP).
- Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) (which itself was based on the ESIA, and will also inform the ESMPs of the Project;
- Community Benefit Sharing Pilot project, supported by the Japanese Social Development Fund (JSDF).
- Community consultation, participation and decision making.
- Organizational capacity within the project team given the baseline of gender inequality in its footprint area.
- Mitigation measures that, at a minimum, do not exacerbate existing challenges faced by women, while at the same time aim to promote their participation and wellbeing. (This opportunity is strengthened by recent national level policy commitments on gender equality, and the support of donors for the same).
- The willingness and openness of the Project Office, as the main entity responsible for implementation, to promote gender equality; and
- Dedicated resources for supporting gender mainstreaming in the project through the World Bank's EAP Gender and Energy Facility and within the proposed JSDF Project.

3.7 Grievance Redress Mechanism Reporting

The GRM is another important source of social monitoring information. The GRM establishes procedures for recording (including the type of complaint and the age and gender of complainants) and managing or resolving any grievances raised by Project affected people and stakeholders. The Grievance Register maintained by THL is the central point where all the grievances received by PO, THL, HEC and Solomon Power representatives are recorded and tracked. Records of weekly project meetings attended by THL, HEC and PO, in addition to monthly and quarterly reporting, will provide a summary of all grievances received, ongoing and resolved, enabling the tracking of key social and related issues as they emerge over time.

3.8 Social impact coordinating committee (SICC)

A feature of this social monitoring design is that there are multiple useful sources of information across the ESMPs that the PO ESS Managers need to consolidate. The SICC will assist by providing additional insights and advice on the SIMP including from additional data sets and advice. SICC members (who already have roles in the project and community and will not need to be newly recruited) will provide data on their specialist areas and discuss gaps in the data sets, confirm the social impacts identified, the issues arising and management responses, and identify any gaps and corrective actions. The Committee will require some socialisation and possible training in SIA and then be convened six-monthly by PO prior to semi-annual safeguards reporting on the project. They will consider the draft six-monthly social impact monitoring report that synthesises all available monitoring information.

These reports and the records of SICC discussions will also provide the basis for regular engagement on social impacts with stakeholders and affected people through the SECP. Membership of SICC should include:

- Project Office ESS Manager (Convenor) and the PO ESS Team
- PO Gender Officer and Social Monitoring Officer
- Solomon Power ESS Team member
- PO in-Community Liaison Officers (and relevant assistants)
- THL E&S Manager and Assistant (Social)
- HEC HSE Manager and/or HEC E&S Team Supervisor
- HEC Community Liaison officers
- Police representative
- Local health providers' representative
- Local school principals' representative
- Local churches' representative; and
- Other SIG ministries invited to attend as required.

The CLAs are located in areas with a close connection to their rural home community networks, including village leaders, women leaders, and key informants. They will report to PO through the CLO at least six monthly using a template that includes the following information:

- Current number of households by area including informal ones and any changes.
- Number of new residents by area and origin and purpose of their relocation.
- New building activity (housing and community facilities) including informal structures by location.
- Changes in local services (e.g., water supplies, grid electricity and number of connections) and comments on access and availability of services.
- Comments by communities on provision of social services – health and education and training and any gaps.
- New enterprises by area, type and location.
- Local area participation in community engagement and local decision making including the SECP.
- Comments by community members on the accessibility and effectiveness of the GRM process and follow up mechanisms.
- Occurrence and perceptions of training courses and related activities carried out under the CBSP, GAP, and developers' training programmes; and
- Any other information relating to key social issues identified in Section 2 above.

3.9 Socio-economic indicators

Table 5 presents a list of indicators for social monitoring derived from a review of the available official information (especially the census), the BLS, the monitoring requirements in the ESMPs, and the matters covered by the lenders' safeguard policies. This list is a guide to longer-term social monitoring. The collectability of data on these indicators will need to be evaluated over time. A full list of indicators, measures and sources of data is available in the

SEMF. Indicators for social performance and management are listed in Table 6 in Section 4 below.

Table 5: Socio-economic and cultural indicators used for the expert baseline, situation assessment, and social impact evaluation (see also the Baseline socio-economic study and survey questionnaire).

Category	Indicators	Level of measurement
Population	Total population	C
	Population change/dynamics	C, H
	Age and gender distribution/ratio	I
	Family and household size and structure	I, H
	Incidence of women headed households	H
	Ethnic composition	I
	Occupation	I
	Demographic composition of vulnerable/marginalized groups	I, H, C
Educational participation	Current participation in education and training	I
	Educational attainment	I
	School attendance rates	C
Houses and settlements	Number of households	C
	Types of houses and settlement pattern	H, C
	House ownership status	H
	House construction type	H
	Land occupancy status	H
	Household cooking, lighting and energy – sources of fuel and power	H
Livelihoods	Levels of cash income (household)	H, C
	Levels of household expenditure	H, C
	Sources of household income & means of livelihood	H
	Access to markets	H
	Employment type	I
	Household assets	H
	Employment by industry	I, C
	Poverty level relative to SI national measure and SI regions	C
Health & Wellbeing	General health condition of the community – mortality, morbidity rates, mother and child health, sexual health	C
	Incidence of disability	I, H
	Prevalence and experience of communicable and non-communicable diseases related disease (e.g. dengue fever, malaria)	H, C
	Occupational health and safety – work- related accidents	H, C
	Access to health facilities and services	H, C
	Mental health – Suicides and prevalence of drugs and alcohol abuse	H, C
	Sanitation arrangements	H, C
	Source / access to / and quality of drinking water	H, C
	Waste management practices	H
	Experience of difficulties/stresses	H
	Religion and community	Location & number of religious facilities
Important religious events and activities		C
Level of participation/attendance in activities and events (incl donations)		H, C
Youth activities and wellbeing		C

Category	Indicators	Level of measurement
Cultural heritage	Ceremonial locations (number and descriptions)	C
	Sacred sites (status and number)	C
	Cultural buildings or relics, historical sites	C
	Community meeting places	C
Education and training	Number and type of schools, training institutions – participation and qualifications by age	C,H
	Participation in job training	I
Crime and social conflict	Reported crime & gender violence	C
	Experience of threat/incident	H
	Incidents of social conflict in or between groups or communities	C
	Occurrence of prostitution & people trafficking	C
Transport facilities	Roads connections, bus/taxi /freight services, other modes of travel and transport by community and cost	H, C
Communication facilities	Access to mobile telephone	H
Communication facilities	Access to internet	H, C
Financial institutions	Access to broadcast radio and TV	H
Common areas	Number of banks, saving groups, personal lending accessible in project area	C
Financial institutions Common areas	Local markets and stalls, recreational sites, common areas in communities, common property resources	C

I= Individual from survey H = household from survey, C= community

4 Reporting for Management, Performance and Auditing

This section of the SIMP considers the requirements for consolidating and reporting social data for the purposes of impact management. Of particular importance in consolidating, analysis and reporting of the data is the fact that it originates from multiple ESMPs each with particular requirements to monitor issues and the outcomes of management strategies. Each of these ESMPs (especially the social ones identified in Table 1) has requirements and responsibilities for designing and implementing corrective actions when gaps are identified in ESS management. As noted in Section 1, this SIMP is a **monitoring** plan and not a social impact **management** plan. The social impacts, outcomes and changes identified in the SIMP provide the necessary information to undertake adaptive management through the relevant ESMPs, including feedback on actions undertaken.

As noted in Section 3.3, data on social impacts can be qualitative or quantitative in nature. When consolidating and analysing data sets emphasis attention is needed on:

- the nature of the impact,
- its source, where it is located,
- who is affected, and
- the effectiveness of any management (mitigation or enhancement) actions taken.

Responsibilities for data collection in this SIMP lie with multiple parties as specified in the contracts with THL/HEC, and the PPA. Data and information are to be received and collated by the PO E&S Monitoring Team, PO Gender Focal Point, and CBSP Manager. In addition, THL and HEC ESS Managers and officers have relevant roles in community engagement, running the GRM and reporting on results and actions taken as outlined in Table 1. PO has the overall responsibility to implement this SIMP and to consolidate results into six monthly Social Impacts Monitoring Reports (SIMR) to the E&S Safeguards Manager. The SICC assists the PO with this reporting system by meeting to review monitoring results and advise on necessary actions.

Figure 6 provides an overview of the flow of information across the SIMP to regular reporting outputs.

The reporting structure and responsibilities for the SIMP are discussed in more detail below.

Upon completion, the SIMR will be submitted to the LTA and CFPs. The SIMR will also be summarised in the SIG's next Semi-annual Monitoring Report (SMR) to the lenders., noting that the workflow requires a cycle of social impact reporting that feeds into the SIMR. The SIMRs will also serve as reference documents for the ESS managers and specialist consultants over time.

Figure 6: SIMP Flow of information.

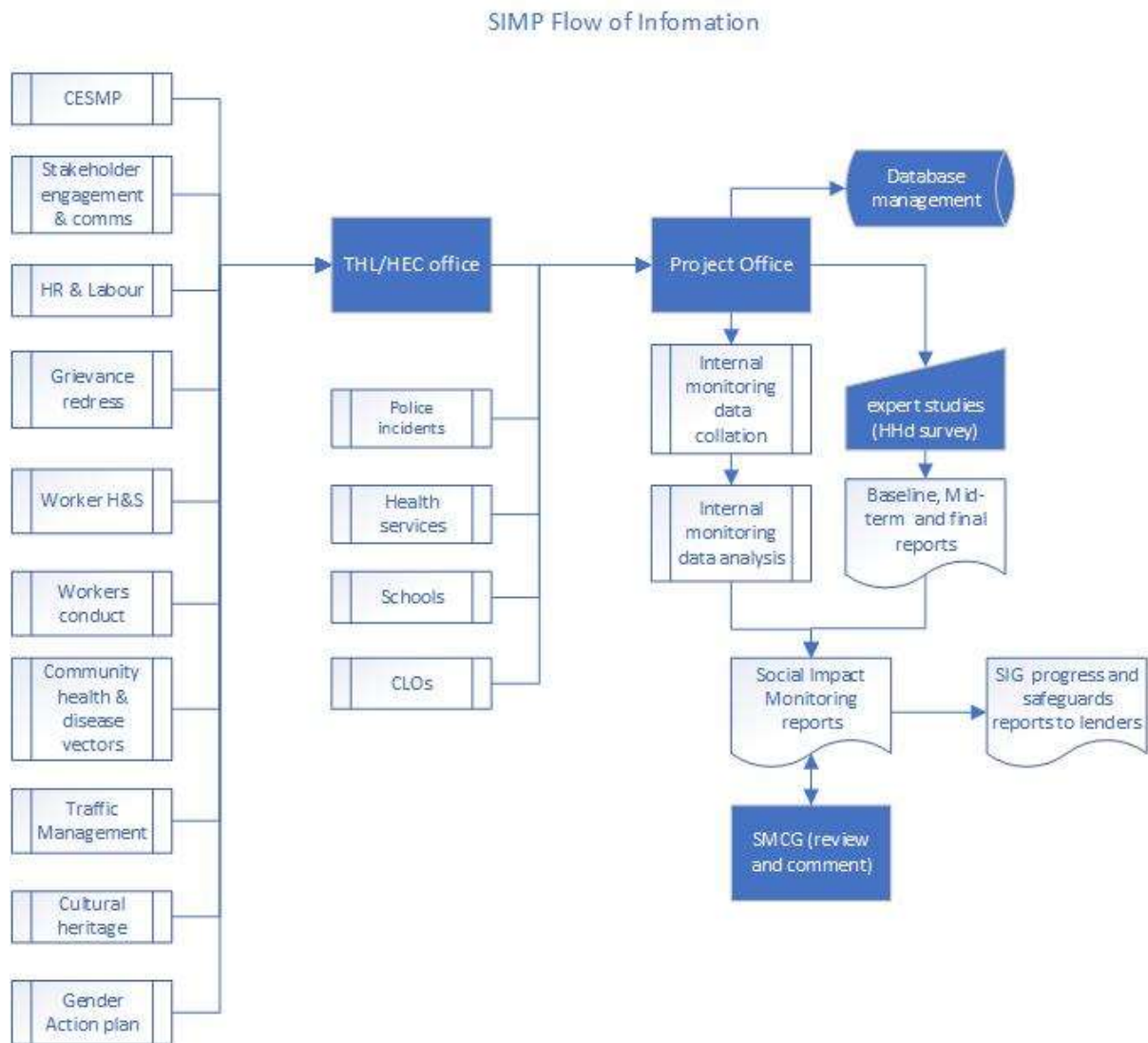


Table 6: Social Impacts Monitoring Report Requirements.

Reporting Period	Reporting Requirement
Monthly internal data collation and progress reports	Tables and commentary to ESS managers on the SECP engagement data base, GRM data base and GAP
Six monthly internal SIMRs	Jan-Jun and Jul-Dec SIMRs consolidating social data, reviewed by the SICC and PO Technical Advisor, compiled and provided by PO in a format suitable as an input to SIG reports. SIMR will provide an in-depth analysis of project social impacts and an evaluation of management actions - PO E&S Monitoring Team with inputs from PO GFP, CBSP, THL and SIEA, external SIG agencies, etc.

Reporting Period	Reporting Requirement
Irregular notification of requirements for adaptive management	If the methodology is deemed insufficient to evaluate socio-economic impacts, this SIMP and/or the related ESMPs will be revised and adapted – PO and LTA notify parties of required changes in writing
External Mid-term and end-of project evaluation reports	Full social survey and social impact analysis with baseline comparisons and evaluation of overall project social outcomes – PO E&S Monitoring Team with input from SIA specialists

***Note:** ADB policy requires clients to submit Semi-annual Safeguard Monitoring Reports (SMRs) within 30 days after the period of reporting. In the case of social impacts monitoring, the content and findings of the Social Impact Monitoring Reports (SIMRs) is summarised in the SMR's submitted to ADB and WB.

4.1 Analysis required

Social impact monitoring is an ongoing investigation. As a minimum, the following **analysis** should be undertaken when compiling a six-monthly report for the SIMP.

- An understanding of the research undertaken, sources used and how affected people were involved in the identification of impacts (including women, youth and vulnerable groups).
- The process used to weigh up information such as discussions with key people or other community engagement activities.
- How a finding relates to project construction and the construction schedule.
- Comparisons to the previous monitoring period and, where feasible, to the baseline.
- Possible management actions (mitigation or enhancement) and, if necessary, who will be involved in these actions, who is responsible, and when.

Content that must be included in a social monitoring report includes:

- A summary table of the information successfully collected from each party, noting any incomplete or late submissions. (Note: information from late submissions will be included in subsequent reports);
- A summary table drawn from CEMP reporting of SIMP-related consultation (dates; venues; names/roles of officials; the number of participants (gender disaggregated); agendas, concerns raised and responses, and records of SICC deliberations.
- A summary table identifying the nature of complaints or grievances registered through the GRM process.
- A summary of monitoring results including descriptions of positive and negative impacts, using tables, graphs and descriptions of impacts when possible.
- An evaluation of performance by each ESMP (social) as listed in Table 1 and identification of any corrective actions needed:
 - Action plans to improve the -ve social impacts that are being experienced in the project communities.
 - Recommended corrective actions to improve the implementation and performance of the ESMPs.
- Conclusions and recommendations for action.

4.2 Technical Review and Performance

SIG has engaged an international hydropower consultancy firm, Norconsult, as the Lender's Technical Advisor (LTA) under the On-Lending Agreement to monitor construction against THL's project agreement obligations. Norconsult is also acting as the Independent Environment and Social Monitoring Agent required under SIG's various agreements with Concessional Finance Parties (CFPs). In this role, The LTA will provide technical advice to the PO on social monitoring and review the quarterly and biannual reports prepared. The LTA will also act as the external monitoring entity in relation to the implementation of this SIMP, preparing quarterly reports on THL, SIEA and SIG's implementation of the Safeguard Documents, and undertake quarterly technical site visits and twice annual safeguard site visits. The LTA's reporting to SIG and the CFPs will contain:

- A review of the performance of the social impact monitoring and management across PO, THL, HEC and the OE.
- Achievement of Environmental and Social obligations and permits, including implementation of ESMPs and other obligations by SIG and THL etc.
- Commentary on Incidents, Accidents and Non-conformities on site.
- Identification of any non-compliance in implementing the SIMP and recommendations for corrective actions;
- A review of Stakeholder Engagement and the GRM; and
- An E&S performance summary focused on social impacts.

The PO (internal review) and the LTA (external review) will consider the achievements of the project against each of the social and economic development needs of the people and households of the Project area identified in Section 2.3 above and any other needs or priorities that emerge through the monitoring process.

4.3 Indicators of social performance (KPIs)

An initial list of KPIs for internal monitoring is provided in Table 7 below. The list is based on the issues identified in section 2.2 and the impacts subject to the ESMPs. The list of social indicators provided in 3.9 above is intended to guide the overall analysis of changes from the social baseline as well as the assessment of social impacts over time whereas these KPIs are focused on social performance. It is expected that the ESS teams (PO, THL and HEC) will consider, add to and update the KPIs and the periodicity of data sets on them when they meet, and at least when compiling each six-monthly report. As noted in Section 3 above, data on a KPI will derive from multiple sources. When it is not possible to enumerate a KPI a short descriptive commentary is expected. Wherever possible data on a KPI is to be gender disaggregated.

Table 7: Guidance for identifying and reporting KPIs

Social impact issues and opportunities	Description of impact	What to monitor	Performance indicators/measures (* = KPI)	Who & how
Water supplies	<p>Damage to and/or contamination of community water supplies from the Project construction.</p> <p>Replacement of existing supplies with reliable hygienic village drinking and cooking water sources.</p> <p>Wider programme of water supply upgrading through the community development programme will be of major benefit to participating communities.</p>	<p>Community complaints</p> <p>Water supplies being replaced as part of impacts management</p> <p>Water supplies are being upgraded as part of CBSP</p>	<p>Number, location, and nature of concerns and complaints about water (e.g., loss of supply, contamination - for Bahomea, and elsewhere) *</p> <p>Number and % of hhds served by improved water supplies, by location. *</p> <p>Household water source/s and quality</p>	<p>GRM, CBS coordinator</p> <p>CBS coordinator & community WASH specialist</p> <p>CBS coordinator</p> <p>External Monitoring</p>
Health & health services	<p>Poor access to health services at present is exacerbated by increased risk to local people's health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Increased demand on services from incoming workers and their families.</p>	<p>Health status of local population & workers</p> <p>Accessibility of health services</p> <p>Use of health services</p>	<p>Time taken to travel</p> <p>Number of males, females & children attending clinics*</p> <p>Number of workers attending</p> <p>Incidence of water-borne and hygiene-related diseases. *</p>	<p>External monitor</p> <p>ESM, MHMS</p> <p>ESM, MHMS, external monitoring</p>
Sanitation	<p>Sanitation arrangements for the majority of households are unsatisfactory and unhygienic.</p> <p>Hygiene-related health issues.</p>	<p>Sanitation facilities being provided as part of CBSP</p> <p>Gastro illnesses, skins infections</p>	<p>Number and % of hhds served by improved sanitation /latrines by location *</p> <p>Number and nature of concerns and complaints about sanitation by location. *</p> <p>Incidence of specified illnesses*</p>	<p>CBSP coordinator, MHMS, GRM</p> <p>MHMS</p>

Social impact issues and opportunities	Description of impact	What to monitor	Performance indicators/measures (* = KPI)	Who & how
Local roads & transport	<p>Pre-project concerns include the poor quality of local roads and village access, lack of pedestrian walkways, and inadequate public transport services, especially for women.</p> <p>Increased dangers from project traffic to children and other road users.</p> <p>Black Post-Tina-Managikiki Road improvement will improve access to services, facilities, markets, events, and employment.</p>	<p>Improvements to transport infrastructure and services</p> <p>Accidents, vehicle speeds</p> <p>Access to services, travel times</p>	<p>Km road improved *</p> <p>Number of settlements with motor vehicle access</p> <p>Number and types of accidents reported *</p> <p>Number and nature of concerns & complaints *</p> <p>Traffic & speed measurements</p> <p>Availability of public transport</p> <p>Experience of services</p> <p>Travel times (Friday & Saturday Rate to Henderson)</p>	<p>HEC/THL, MID PO</p> <p>ESMRs. Police, GRM</p> <p>ESM</p> <p>External monitoring, PO</p> <p>External monitoring</p>
Access to electricity	<p>Households and communities connected to mains electricity supply. Benefits include improvements to lighting for education, security, community interaction; use of technology for labour-saving, income earning, information and communication, entertainment, food processing and preservation.</p>	<p>Connections to electricity supply</p> <p>Ownership of electrical appliances & technologies</p> <p>Reduction in women's workloads</p> <p>Security of women</p>	<p>Number of hh with reticulated electricity*</p> <p>Household electricity use *</p> <p>Ownership of washers, TVs, refrigerators</p> <p>Division of household labour/time use</p> <p>Reported complaints/incidents*</p> <p>Experiences of concern</p>	<p>CBS coordinator, SIEA</p> <p>SIEA</p> <p>External monitoring</p> <p>External monitoring</p> <p>Police, CLOs, GRM,</p> <p>External monitoring</p>
Employment & business	<p>Additional local on-site and off-site employment and business opportunities for local and non-local males and females.</p>	<p>Employment of males and females on and off the project.</p>	<p>HSC & THL local, non-local SI, and overseas employee numbers by home location and gender *</p> <p>Project employment grievances*</p>	<p>ESM /HEC-THL</p> <p>GRM, ESM</p>

Social impact issues and opportunities	Description of impact	What to monitor	Performance indicators/measures (* = KPI)	Who & how
	<p>Income from employment / business</p> <p>Improvements in household standard of living, access to goods and services, and livelihoods security.</p> <p>Additional cash income may cause social problems, conflict, and undermine culture and custom.</p>	<p>New businesses</p> <p>Standard of living</p> <p>Distribution of benefits</p> <p>Incidence of specific social problems</p>	<p>Number and type of new businesses</p> <p>Household incomes * Experience of livelihood insecurity. Incidence of household debt. Amounts distributed to CBS beneficiaries*</p> <p>Reported offences* Household experience of problems</p>	<p>PO, external monitoring</p> <p>PO external monitoring PO external monitoring CLAs, external monitoring CBS coordinator</p> <p>Police, GRM, External monitoring</p>
Livelihood strategies	<p>More households relying on paid employment, self-employment, & business</p> <p>Benefit from royalties from power generation and core land lease.</p>	<p>Shift from subsistence livelihoods</p> <p>Local procurement of G&S by project Receipt of CBS payments</p> <p>Use of CBS payments</p> <p>Change in livelihood strategies</p>	<p>% of hhd income from paid employment.</p> <p>Number of local workers employed by project* Project expenditure on G&S providers in local community* Number of hhds benefiting, and amount of payments * Hhd use of CBS money Main means of hh livelihood*</p>	<p>External monitoring</p> <p>HEC/THL</p> <p>HEC/THL</p> <p>CBS coordinator, PO</p> <p>External monitoring</p> <p>External monitoring</p>
Influx of outsiders	<p>Increased residential population of “outsiders”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unwanted informal settlement on tribal lands - Greater competition for project jobs - Increased demand on local services - Social conflict between locals and outsiders - Increased market for selling goods and services 	<p>Numbers of new residents and families, origin/affiliation</p> <p>Access to project employment</p>	<p>Number and location of new residents since 2017 Number and origin of those residing at construction camp* Number and nature of complaints about influx of outsiders *</p> <p>Number and nature of complaints about access to employment on the TRH and CBS projects *</p>	<p>CLAs, external monitoring</p> <p>ESM (HEC-THL)</p> <p>GRM</p> <p>GRM, HEC-THL.</p>

Social impact issues and opportunities	Description of impact	What to monitor	Performance indicators/measures (* = KPI)	Who & how
Education & skills development	Greater access to job & skills training for local males & females - Employment on the project & after	Training provided	Number of, and participation in courses provided *	MEHRD, ESM, CBS coordinator
Tourism opportunities	Local people may become tourism providers based on hydropower infrastructure & facilities	New tourism businesses and services	Number of tourism providers operating in the area Number of visitors to the project *	External monitoring, MCT THC/HEC
Amenity values	Reduced amenity and quality of the living environment during construction	Inconvenience to local households and communities Complaints about amenity	Reported delays to traffic/public movement* Complaints about dust, noise and traffic*	ESM GRM
Access to natural resources	Reduced area for hunting & gathering, fishing, and obtaining timber & non timber forest materials due to core area restrictions Increased authorised access to customarily owned resources due to new roads. Increased unauthorised access to resources	Experience of increase and decrease in access	Number of complaints and grievances relating to access * Hh involvement in use of natural resources (building materials, hunting & gathering, fishing)	GRM, External monitoring External monitoring
Coping capacity	Increased pressure on local leaders, institutions and families from project demands and issues.	Experience of additional demands from project	Hh experiences of demands	External monitoring, CLAs
Culture change & social Cohesion	Changes to the traditional Malango way of life due to cultural influences from the project and its non-local and foreign staff.	Experience of positive and negative lifestyle change Social cohesion/conflict	Hh experience of changes and challenges Reported incidents of social conflict between locals * Incidents involving nonlocals *	External monitoring ESM, Police ESM, Police, GRM ESM

Social impact issues and opportunities	Description of impact	What to monitor	Performance indicators/measures (* = KPI)	Who & how
			Number of workers trained in cultural sensitivity *	
Women's concerns	Benefits of electricity supply to women's lives & work, Benefits of employment on the project, Empowerment and development through CBSP training & awareness programs, Negative social influences on families due to money from project employment, Threats to personal security from influx of population.	Benefits accruing to women Difficulties experienced by women	Number of workers trained in gender sensitivity * Number of local women employed on the project* Number of women receiving skills training for employment * Reported incidents of domestic and gender violence * Women's experience of threats to personal security	GAP reporting, ESM GAP, ESM GAP, ESM Police, GRM, GAP External monitoring
Youth concerns	More training opportunities Employment opportunities Improved social and community life & facilities Youth marginalisation	Training provided for youth Employment provided for youth (<20 yrs) Youth experience of wellbeing Difficulties experienced by or involving youth	Number of youth receiving skills training for employment * Number of youth employed by the project and CBS activities * Youth reporting health & well-being problems Community complaints/incidents involving or made by the youth *	ESM, HEC-THL, MEHRD ESM, HEC-THL, CBS coordinator External monitoring, ESM, MHMS GRM, ESM
Vulnerable households' concerns	Loss of land and resources Increased competition for social resources Marginalisation	Increase/ decrease in resources access Project responsiveness to needs of vulnerable groups & minorities	Number of people and hhd displaced by project activities * Experiences reported by vulnerable hhds Number and nature of concerns & complaints relating to vulnerable groups *	ESM External monitoring GRM GRM

Social impact issues and opportunities	Description of impact	What to monitor	Performance indicators/measures (* = KPI)	Who & how
			Number of unresolved/remaining grievances of vulnerable people *	
<p>Key: Hh= household; ESM = HEC-THL environmental and social monitoring plans; CBS = community benefit share (pilot & mechanism); GRM = grievance redress mechanism; GAP = gender action plan process; CLA = community liaison assistant; MHMS = Ministry of Health & Medical Services; MEHRD = Ministry of Education and Human Resources; MID = Ministry of Infrastructure Development; MCT = Ministry of Culture & Tourism; SIEA = Solomon Islands Electricity Authority; PO= SIG Project Office.</p> <p>External monitoring refers to expert interviews, focus groups, surveys and secondary data analysis conducted for socio economic baseline, mid-term situation, and evaluation studies.</p>				

ⁱ Note: the acronym “SIMP” in this document means the “social impacts *monitoring* plan”. It does not mean a social impact *management* plan, which is commonly also referred to in the SIA literature as a SIMP. For THRDP the management of impacts is covered by the contractor’s various Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs).

ⁱⁱ These issues are subsequently addressed in the ESMPs

ⁱⁱⁱ Vanclay, F., Esteves, A. M. and Franks, D. M. (2015). Social Impact Assessment: Guidance for assessing and managing the social impacts of projects. International Association for Impact Assessment, Fargo, USA. See also Taylor, N. and Mackay, M. (2022). Social impact assessment guidelines for thriving regions and communities. Building Better Homes Towns and Cities, National Science Challenge.