P-3 Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Plan

Aim and Objective

The **P-3 Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Plan** (SECP) identifies the Project stakeholders and describes how they will be engaged during Project construction. The purpose of the SECP is to guide what types of information need to be provided to and obtained from stakeholders, when and how such information is communicated, and how the information is to be fed back to and influence the Project. It provides an overall mechanism for guiding communications about the project for THL, HEC, PO, other relevant government agency staff, consultants, and the primary beneficiaries and other stakeholders (such as civil society organizations). Importantly, the SECP is based on local custom and tradition to ensure it facilitates meaningful consultation.

A key objective of the SECP is to link with, and be implemented with, the following plans to manage social impacts that could potentially arise as a result of the Project:

- P-4 Human Resources and Labour Management Plan
- P-5 Influx Management Plan
- P-6 Grievance Redress Mechanism
- P-8 Worker's Health and Safety Plan
- P-9 Workers' Code of Conduct
- P-10 Community Health and Disease Vector Management Plan
- M-4 Social Impact Monitoring Plan.

Collectively, these plans provide management approaches to avoid, reduce or mitigate social impacts associated with the Project to. They set out to:

- Establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help THL build and maintain a constructive relationship with stakeholders, especially Project affected parties.
- Maintain broad community support for the Project and enable stakeholders' views to be considered in Project design, environmental and social performance.
- Provide a means for effective and inclusive engagement with project affected peoples (PAPs) throughout the Project life cycle on issues that affect them.
- Allow for stakeholders to be part of the process of identifying social and environmental impacts, contributing to mitigation strategies and responses, and evaluating responses through project management.
- Ensure that appropriate Project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, accessible and appropriate manner and format.
- Provide PAPs with accessible and inclusive ways to raise issues and grievances, and for HEC to respond to and manage such grievances.

Summary of Impacts and Risks

The potential positive and negative impacts of the Project are discussed in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (2019) and summarised in **Annex P-3-I**. The people and communities most likely to be adversely affected are those living nearby or utilising the Project areas for their livelihoods, and/or those that are located immediately downstream. A full list of stakeholders, including PAPs and others, is provided in **Annex P-3-II**.

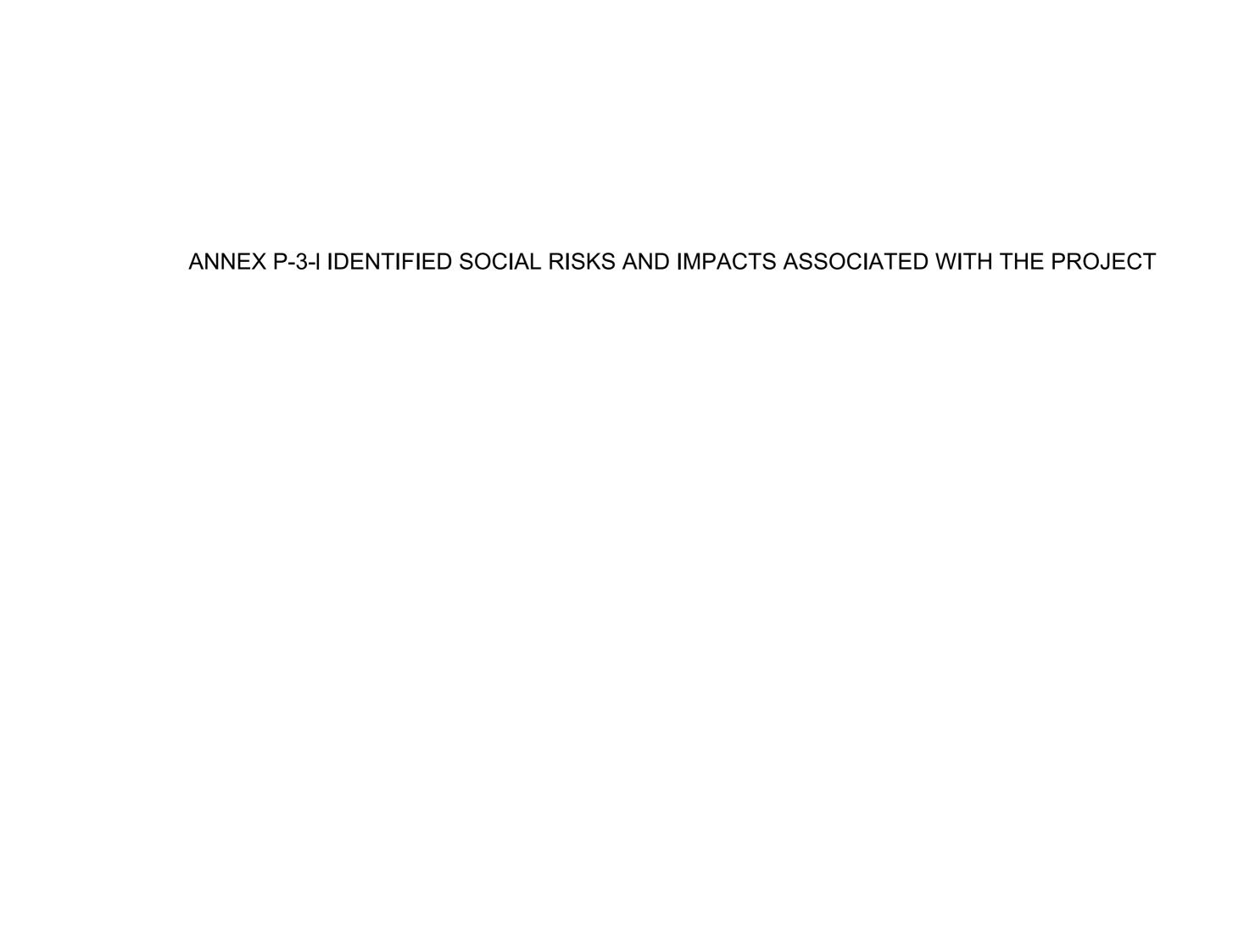
Mitigation and Management Actions

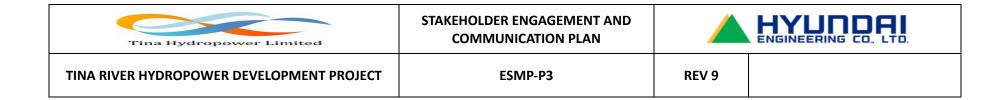
#	Issue or Risk	Action	Timing / Frequency	Responsibility
P-3-1.	Project engagement and communication is clear and consistent with the Project's and its partners' policies and procedures.	 All engagement and communication will be undertaken in accordance with the Tina River Hydropower Development Project Media protocols (Annex P-3-III). This protocol not only applies to conventional and social media communications, but also to project presentations, letters to residents/landowners, impacted external parties, construction notification flyers, operational impact advice (letters and advertisements), technical fact sheets, construction visuals / animations, site tour materials, schools' and general public information and media releases. 	Throughout construction	THL E&S Manager HEC HSE Manager PO
P-3-2.	Inadequate, inconsistent or incomplete Project engagement.	 Engagement activities for each phase of the project (Pre-construction, Construction and Operation) will be undertaken in accordance with the activities detailed in Annex P-3-IV Engagement Strategies for Project Phases and other ESMPs. This includes the need for: At least monthly engagement with PAPs throughout construction to provide regular updates on the Project led by HEC e.g. via village meetings and/or newsletters. At least monthly updates of the Project website and/or social media for wider community engagement led by PO. At least quarterly engagement for other stakeholders such as SIG led by PO with THL e.g. formal letters and/or meetings with ministerial and provincial government. At least annual engagement with conventional media led by PO with THL e.g. open day, press conference or site visit. Notification periods of at least one week (7 days) to PAPs for all activities that may impact them, such as road closures, blasting, vegetation clearance etc. For avoidance of doubt, this can be part of and does not need to be additional to the monthly engagement activities outlined above. Frequently asked Questions (FAQs) will be prepared and updated regularly on the Project website to reflect progress and any changes. The FAQs will include responses to key issues that have been identified through information disclosure and consultation activities. 		THL E&S Manager HEC HSE Manager PO
P-3-3.	Maintenance of Stakeholder Engagement Management Database	 All engagement activities, stakeholder comments and feedback will be recorded in a single Stakeholder Engagement Management Database accessible to PO, THL and HEC. The database will be used to track the following information (refer template in Annex P-3-V), unless respondents wish to remain anonymous: Name Organisation, position or stakeholder group represented (if applicable) Age and gender (to allow for views from differing ages and women to be recorded) Contact details Details of engagement activities – i.e. type of engagement, date, location, other attendees (if applicable) Stakeholder Feedback – issues, suggestions and grievances* raised by the stakeholder Project Response – how the Project has responded including corrective actions, responsibilities, final decisions, communication on proposed resolution and agreements, due dates and close out dates. Data and personal information collected from or about individuals will be stored and used in a secure manner. *Grievances or concerns received from stakeholders and the general public will be recorded and actioned in accordance with P-6 Grievance Redress Mechanism. 	Throughout construction	HEC HSE Manager THL E&S Manager PO

P-3-4.	Disclosure of key information during construction	 activities within the construction stage wil Disclose the final ESIA and ESMPs on the communicate the range of mitigation potential impacts identified for the Provide updates on construction and blasting, in-river works), as well as any Communicate any changes in the keter of the provide updates on safeguards complete how successful implementation of meaning project's reputation and increase leverage with government department and conduct ongoing consultation related least information on the resolution. Indentify new issues, concerns, impacted the provide information on the resolution. Implement community training program development skills; productive use of initiatives. These programs will be join assess the effectiveness of environment including on mitigation measures. Potast have previously been identificated in the provide information and quantitative medical provides with the provides of the provides of the provides with the provides of the provides with the provides with	sistent with the objective of engaging stakeholders throughout the lifecycle of the Project and the ongoing monitoring of project impacts, stakeholder engagement ivities within the construction stage will focus on: Disclose the final ESIA and ESMPs on the Project website, with a summary of the ESIA translated into Pidgin by PO. Communicate the range of mitigation measures and management approaches which will be implemented to safeguard the environment and local communities from potential impacts identified for the Project. Provide updates on construction activities, in particular for any new activities that may cause disruptions to local people and communities (e.g., truck movements, blasting, in-river works), as well as any changes to construction schedules, design or mitigation measures. Communicate any changes in the key personnel to stakeholders. Provide updates on safeguards compliance (including making Quarterly E&S Safeguards Reports publicly available on the Project website and print sources); i.e. examine how successful implementation of mitigation measures has been, and seek feedback from stakeholders on any improvements that need to be made to improve the Project's reputation and increase levels of trust in the community. Engage with government departments regarding construction permits and licenses and provide regular Project progress and updates. Conduct ongoing consultation related to mitigation of asset compensation and livelihood restoration. Identify new issues, concerns, impacts, risks or needs of the Project affected communities related to construction, and address them promptly. Provide information on the resolution of community complaints in accordance with P-6 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Implement community training programs on issues of relevance including environmental protection; safety: gender sensitisation; work opportunities, financial and business development skills; productive use of electricity (including household budgefting): supporting the development of women			
Monitoring	Requirements					
#	Title	Description		Target / Performance Indicator	Timing / Frequency	Responsibility
P-3-A.	Quarterly reporting of stakeholder engagement activities by HEC	HEC will review and summarise the stakel information from the Stakeholder Engage Objectives Engagement is transparent, inclusive and appropriate throughout the Project lifecycle.	Performance Indicators Recording and reporting on a quarterly basis: Activities undertaken regarding potential Project impacts (and associated mitigation measures/management approaches) disclosed to stakeholders, including follow-up regarding compliance and non-compliance. Number of reports of consultations, awareness programmes, meetings and discussions with stakeholders. Number of times communities are visited by a female CLO (must be at least once a month). All engagement is captured in the Stakeholder Engagement Management Database. Adherence to the schedule of stakeholder engagement activities. Number of ongoing (prolonged) grievances. Number of affected people attending meetings over time (sex-disaggregated; at least 30% of attendees at engagement activities must be female). Attendance of HH heads at meetings held by HEC, THL or PO. Occurrence of parallel female consultation providing a space for women to articulate their views. Number of elderly stakeholders attending vulnerable consultation groups. Community experience of developer's communications/outreach and information provision. Awareness of project materials by PAP communities.	Quarterly reporting on stakeholder engagement completed Performance indicators in the table are reported on and met	To be included in HEC Quarterly E&S Reports	HEC HSE Manager
P-3-B.	Annual evaluation of stakeholder engagement activities by THL	All changes in the number of tribal and community meetings. This evaluation will use the performance indicators set out in the following table to determine the extent to which the objectives of the SECP have been met. Information from the Stakeholder Engagement Management Database, formal interviews and informal feedback from stakeholders will be used to assess the performance indicators.		Annual review completed Performance indicators in the table are reported on and met	Annually	THL E&S Manager

Objectives	Performance Indicators
Appropriate Project information is disclosed in a timely, accessible and	All CESMPs and quarterly monitoring reports are disclosed on the Project website.
appropriate manner and format.	Socialisation of the documents completed with local landowners.
Women experience increased sense of agency and confidence that the Project is taking their concerns	All stakeholders interviewed have provided an assessment score of between 1 and 10 to represent their perception of engagement with the project with 0 = completely disagree and 10 = completely agree; (sex disaggregated).
seriously.	Men and women rank the project 6 and above, meaning that concerns are considered to be being taken seriously.
Maintain broad community support	The following is recorded for all engagement activities
and enable stakeholders' views to be considered in environmental and	Number and type of engagement
social performance.	Topics of engagement activities
	Attendance disaggregated by gender, age and community (i.e. home village) or organisation
	Details of grievances
	Number and type of issues raised through engagement activities
	Details and numbers of issues that are satisfactorily resolved/not resolved/closed out
	Community attitudes and perceptions through stakeholder interview assessments
	Review and collation of social media insights (number of followers; number of shares and likes on posts by the Project; number of article/post views).
Informed participation by vulnerable groups.	The number and type of engagement opportunities provided to vulnerable groups will be recorded. Recording details of:
	 Proportion of overall participants in engagement activities who are female and whether this increases over time.
	 Numbers of women attending female-only events (meetings, conferences, workshops etc).
	 Numbers of project area households with women who participate in pre- employment or business opportunity training (e.g. for food sales, sewing, administration); monitor throughout project implementation.
	 Numbers of young people taking part in youth activities.
	 Numbers of people with special needs who are visited and engaged with.
	 Numbers of squatters or settlers taking part in activities, including targeted activities.
	Recording the number and type of issues raised by vulnerable groups that are satisfactorily resolved.
	Youth sense of inclusion in community development through stakeholder interview assessments.
Training delivered to Project workers is	Recording and reporting on:
effective and inclusive.	Number of project staff and stakeholders trained to recognize and avoid gender bias.
	Identification of training outcomes and further actions from the training that will benefit women.
	Gender bias awareness training delivered at least three times per year.
	Number of male and female participants in training events (at least 30% of participants will be female).
	Number of participants (% of women) who can successfully carry out the skills taught by the Financial Management/Budgeting training programme (assessed by training providers, before and after delivery).
	Estimated average income before the Project (sex disaggregated), and following Project construction.

		Gender mainstreaming efforts are implemented	 to future engagement. Percentage of women and men who ag making at household and community le scale of 1 to 10 (with 0 = completely disc 	gree they feel able to participate in decision wel. Respondents provide a score on a agree and 10 = completely agree; sex s before and after delivery of gender bias			
P-3-C.	Project Phase Evaluation		etion and operation) to assess compliance of this of IFC PS1: Assessment and Management	Compliance with ESS10 requirements	End of pre-construction End of construction	THL E&S Manager	
Supporting	g Documents						
Annex	Name	Name					
P-3-I.	Identified social risks and in	Identified social risks and impacts associated with the Project		Provides a summary of identified social, cult Project.	tural, political and economic risks and	d impacts related to each of t	he key components of the
P-3-II.	Project Stakeholders			List of project stakeholders			
P-3-III.	Tina River Hydropower Development Project Media Protocols			Outlines the approvals process for all THDP public facing communications. It also outlines the proposed protocols to help ensure time communications support the project delivery.		cols to help ensure timely	
P-3-IV.	Engagement strategies for each Project phase			Lists the planned stakeholder engagement for implementing the engagement activitie		s stakeholder topics, frequenc	cy, roles and responsibilities
P-3-V.	Stakeholder Engagement	Stakeholder Engagement Management Database Template			ement activities in the Stakeholder Eng	gagement Management Dat	abase





Identified social risks and impacts associated with the Project

Table B1 Summary of Identified social, cultural, politicial and economic risks and impacts for the Project

Phase/Sub-activity	Risk	Potential Impacts		
Mobilisation				
Workers arriving from South Korea and other countries (namely India, Australia, Pacific)	Require temporary accommodation in Honiara (existing commercial lodgings).	 Pressure on local accommodation providers to meet demand Increase in accommodation prices due to high demand If sufficient temporary lodgings are not available or are prohibitively expensive, foreign workers may experience hardship (e.g. poor shelter/amenities; overcrowding; lack of appropriate hygiene facilities; struggle to buy food and supplies) 		
	Initial cultural adjustment (e.g. conflicting work and personal behaviours, standards of dress, roles and treatment of vulnerable groups)	 Foreign management staff may not understand local practices, and impose standards and expectations on local workers which may contrast significantly with what local workers are used to. This could lead to significant conflict in workplaces, employee dissatisfaction, and reputational damage to the Project. Difficult to find and retain high quality staff to work on the project, in an already limited labour market 		
Setting up THL and HEC offices in Honiara (physical premises – installing furniture, signage, establishing organisational	THL and HEC are unfamiliar organisations in Guadalcanal Province – branding and staff not recognised	 Public mistrust of both companies, until reputation is established Initial reluctance of local skilled and unskilled workers to apply for employment on the project, because employment practices/company culture is unknown Increased number of grievances, due to 'fear of unknown' and misunderstandings, because relationships are not established 		





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Phase/Sub-activity	Risk	Potential Impacts
structure)		
Establishment of temporary workers' camp adjacent to Black Post Road (outside of Direct Impact Area)	Local entrepreneurs will see the camp as a business opportunity and set up (potentially illegal) premises to service workers and increased visitation in the area	 Increased use of drugs and alcohol, including betel nut (e.g. available at road side stalls) Increased violence and driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs (fuelled by substance abuse and gambling) Increased violence towards women, and incidence of prostitution/trafficking of young females Competition between local stall holders and small business operators, where this competition did not previously exist Migration of small enterprises from outskirts of Honiara out to the project area (resulting in deflation of Honiara economy) Increased traffic (both vehicles and pedestrians) particularly along Kukum Highway and Black Post Road; this could lead to increased vehicle incidents/injury or fatalities
	Need for greater police and/or private security presence	Visibility of local police and private security personnel may incite fear and/or retaliation or provocation by local groups
	Theft of high value items from the camp premises (e.g. televisions, cabling/metals, furniture)	 Police resources required to investigate thefts Increased cost for site security Workers may feel unsafe working or staying at the camp





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Phase/Sub-activity	Risk	Potential Impacts
	Increased number of squatters migrating to the area and attempting establish themselves within Project area	 Attempts to squat in the camp site prior to its occupation by HEC workers Disagreements and physical altercations between squatters and local community, project workers and security personnel.
Importation of initial supplies and equipment in anticipation of Access Road, dam, tunnel and powerhouse construction (e.g. modular plant; cranes; trucks; excavators; other heavy equipment; tools; fuel and chemical supplies; explosives; workers' camp modules)	If equipment/supplies are imported early (prior to ESMP approvals and establishment of essential services/staff), they could end up sitting in Port or laydown areas for extended periods	 Theft of valuable equipment and supplies Increased cost to HEC, to replace stolen goods Increased presence of Police and/or private security personnel, which could make local residents feel unsafe or threatened, or provoke confrontations with agitators (e.g. squatters, people under the influence of drugs/alcohol) Stationary equipment/shipping containers left for long periods could give impression that project has stalled/has already been delayed (reduces public confidence)
Establishment of storage/laydown area for imported materials and equipment (to move them from Honiara Port, closer to project site)	Early vegetation clearance before baseline surveys are completed, and before ESMPs are complete and approved by Lenders	 Adverse effect on water quality in Tina River (increased suspended sediment, change in water colour and taste) May make water from the river unpalatable to local communities / increase risk of illness from drinking water Visible destruction of vegetation and changes in water quality will solicit grievances from affected communities, potentially before an approved GRM is established





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Phase/Sub-activity	Risk	Potential Impacts
Pre-construction		
Initial UXO survey	Accidental discovery and detonation of UXOs	 Serious injury or fatality to surveyors and HEC workers, or members of local communities near the survey site Noise of blast will be heard by nearby villages; causes fear for safety
	Survey crews will be visible to public; Local communities may be worried about the risk of explosion (and associated injury) and general safety, or may be curious about the work and come to look at survey while in progress (increasing the risk of injury if a UXO detonates)	 Negative media coverage of the survey work and the Project in general Damage to project reputation Serious injury or fatality to members of local community Increased number of grievances lodged with PO, particularly if communities have not been appropriately informed of the survey activity.
Baseline surveys and investigations including: • For flora and fauna, including walkthrough of Access Road route • For drinking water	Technical specialists and their assistant staff will be walking through the project area at an early stage, before any other surveys are complete, including the UXO survey (and usual safety precautions such as signs, barriers, safe access and communication services are established).	 Injury or fatality as a result of an accident (slipping or tripping on obstacles, falling from height/down a steep slope, accidental discovery and detonation of UXO) Negative reaction from local communities and/or media if they have not been informed in advance of the work





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Phase/Sub-activity	Risk		Potential Impacts
sources and hydrology (to inform the development of a Water Supply Replacement Plan) For overall water quality in Tina River catchment Geotechnical surveys (e.g. stability, topsoil/soil) to inform initial designs for Access Road,dam, tunnel and powerhouse	Remote working; survey staff may be approached by members of local community, squatters etc.	•	Project workers are refused access within Project area land People could refuse permission for photos/measurements to be taken (and this could delay progress of preparation for construction) Confrontation leading to verbal/physical or sexual harassment or violence. Wrong or inconsistent/incomplete information is passed on to public, leading to misunderstandings and damage to project reputation.
Initiate Project communications / public engagement to raise awareness of the	Initial mistrust of Project organisations/staff	•	Difficult to undertake effective engagement (people reluctant to participate, or do not participate actively)
project and build relationships with key stakeholder groups	Confusion and/or inconsistencies in external messaging regarding planned project activities and arrangements (e.g. CBSP arrangements, compensation	•	Disagreements and opposition to the project, based on false/incomplete/inconsistent information Undermining of different groups depending on the quality of information they have received





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Phase/Sub-activity	Risk	Potential Impacts
	payments, areas to be impacted by construction. This could also be compounded by the tendency for some community leaders to attempt to conserve power/.authority (sometimes by disseminating mixed messages/misinformation).	
	Project team could have an incomplete or poor understanding of local customs, expectations and needs because SECP is not yet developed/project staff are not well informed. This is especially a risk for foreign workers/management within THL and HEC.	 Project staff could cause offence to stakeholders, and this will inhibit the development of a trusting and productive relationship Locally sourced project staff may feel disempowered/not able to make their own decisions and step up to take on designated responsibilities, due to a disconnect between the expectation of non-local management staff and that of local employees. Local people employed on the project may feel they don't have ownership of their work/the project; creates a negative impression of the project within the team, and externally to stakeholders. Stakeholders, particularly vulnerable groups (such as women and young people) are not engaged appropriately, or in ways which best facilitate their active participation, due to bias or lack of awareness of Project staff. Vulnerable groups may not be given adequate opportunity to express their opinion/insights regarding project activities during engagement.
	PO have a well-established role in implementing stakeholder engagement prior to mobilisation of THL and HEC teams. PO tend to	 THL and HEC will not be able to immediately assume their contracted responsibilities, because a period of transition needs to occur. Potential breakdown in communication especially between THL, HEC and stakeholder contacts if left to interact directly without any PO involvement,





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Phase/Sub-activity	Risk	Potential Impacts	
	take the lead during initial stages (pre-construction and early construction).	because the relationship 'forming' stage has not been allowed to hap may be mistrust and reluctance to approach THL and HEC as first cont stakeholders).	
		THL and HEC will not develop capability/capacity to effectively implement and GRM (and other social management plans and strategies, including continues to take the lead for majority of activities and not create a spinvolvement – there will not be a demand for THL and HEC to get involvement.	ng GAP) if PO pace for their
Access Road Siting, Des	ign, Construction		
Access Road design & siting	Adequate consideration of potential impacts (and required mitigation) in design	Construction noise, vibration, dust, fumes etc from road construction e.g. excavation, road use result in busy traffic, danger to children, pec local traffic etc.	
		Human encroachment into upper watershed e.g. sprouting of settlem workers settled near construction site.	ents as
		Damage caused by road construction-activities to water supply source clean drinking water supply used by the villages (e.g. Marava, Vera'an Verakabikabi, Valesala/Antioch, Verakuji and Mangakiki) adjacent to troad Lot 1	de,
		Negative impact of outside workers (social and behavioural problems with outside workers – disrespect for culture, locals and for women, cinappropriateness of female workers' clothing (shorts/trousers), etc	
		Lifestyle change/influence from construction-related outsiders and ot	hers
		Damage or disturbance to homes, facilities and gardens adjacent to reconstruction	oad from road
		Social and cultural problems from outside workers, including safety or	f women,





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Phase/Sub-activity	Risk	Potential Impacts
		children, increased drugs and alcohol usage in community, increase social problems among local families arising from increased availability of cash from project-related employment
		Conflicts over compensation and access to project benefits, including construction jobs.
		Construction of the new access road (near Rate School) Lot 1 may damage the catchment area for the Verakabikabi water supply
Initial clearance of vegetation and	Clearance of vegetation from environmentally and culturally	Undocumented losses of habitat and individuals of species of interest (if baseline surveys are not adequate, and clearance is not accurately monitored)
contouring of road alignment	sensitive areas, and across the project area in general.	Reduction in aesthetic values and local character for local communities and visitors to the region (e.g. dense jungle vegetation; river vistas fragmented by cleared areas)
		• Loss of medicinal and cultural plants in project areas, e.g. forest containing medicinal and cultural plants are cleared for access roads 2-1, 2-2, 2-3 and 3-1, 3-2.
Major earthworks	Development of steep slopes open to the elements (wind, rain)	Degradation of water quality in Tina River and its tributaries
along road alignment;		River water becomes unpalatable/unsafe to drink for affected communities
development of cuttings	Gravel extraction (at existing or	Noise creates nuisance/disturbs nearby residents and wildlife
	new sources)	• Increased dust, resulting in poor air quality and potential health effects for workers (respiratory problems, exacerbated asthma etc)
		Depletion of gravel resource
		Gravel resource for future use and downstream use is diminished/exhausted (unsustainable volumes extracted)
		Gravel resources are typically 'owned' by local tribes and/or cooperatives with a





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Phase/Sub-activity	Risk	Potential Impacts
		legal right to the resource. Resource is extracted with payment of a fee, and if a permit is obtained from SIG. Negotiations with owners of the resource must be legal, fair and equitable.
		 Disputes over resources could result in restricted access within the project area, retaliation in the form of political action/protest/violence/threats to Project staff and/or other community groups, and diminished access to resources to finish the project.
	Blasting to extract and crush	Noise creates nuisance/disturbs nearby residents and wildlife
	aggregate and create road cuttings/diversions – explosions and excessive noise/vibration	 Increased dust, resulting in poor air quality and potential health effects for workers (respiratory problems, exacerbated asthma etc)
Preparation of road surface	Laying of aggregate and hard surfaces; use of	 Damage to new surface due to early access by local road users (if site is to properly secured); potential need to rework
	chemicals/additives in concrete	 Poor quality of road surface could lead to development of pot holes – and subsequent increase in road accidents/damage to vehicles, pedestrians tripping and falling.
Main dam construction		
Establishment of dam footprint/foundations	Drilling and blasting – extreme noise and vibration; use of	Serious injury or fatality to workers during use of explosives (e.g. unintended or early detonation; too close to the explosion site); damage to project reputation
for dam wall, power station and related	explosives	Damage to workers' hearing, and that of any sensitive receptors (local villages etc close to work site)
infrastructure		Noise creates nuisance/disturbs nearby residents and wildlife
		• Increased dust, resulting in poor air quality and potential health effects for workers (respiratory problems, exacerbated asthma etc)





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Phase/Sub-activity	Risk	Potential Impacts
	Accidental Release of Sewage and Other Wastewater	Diminished water quality
		 Loss of clean and portable water due to river pollution via accidental release of sewage and other wastewater.
		 Increased risk/exacerbation of water-borne disease (e.g. typhoid, cholera, malaria) in the community
	Construction requires the	Uninvited job seekers from outside the region
	employment of a large number of skilled and unskilled workers	Increased employment for local inhabitants
	skilled and unskilled workers	Effects on local customs and way of life due to interactions between local – and non-local workforce and local communities
		Illness and injury of workers could place a strain on local health services (which are already limited)
		Threats to project affected parties' (PAPs) and vulnerable groups' health, safety and wellbeing due to HEC's construction and THL's operation activities
	Disruption to the local economy	Disruption to Senge Village foot track due to heavy access road traffic
		Loss of natural ecosystem values which attract visitors to the area
		Migration of small enterprises from Honiara and outskirts out to the project area
	Damage to, or Loss of, Core Area Resources	Damage to and/or reduced access to natural capital due to construction related site disturbance
	Adverse effects on cultural	Disturbance of tambu sites during construction (accidental, or due to negligence)
	heritage due to encroachment of project activities (including impacts to values which had not been	Diminished value of existing and undisturbed sites due to disturbance in the surrounding area (e.g. increased visitation by foreigners/awareness of sacred sites)





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Phase/Sub-activity	Risk	Potential Impacts
	identified as part of ESIA, due to cultural sensitivities/restrictions on sharing of sacred knowledge)	
	Decision-making processes during the Project, and involvement of	Concern that local communities will be left out of Project management decisions that may affect them
	affected populations	Lack of empowerment, especially of vulnerable groups, leading to conflict or further marginalisation
		• Economic, social and cultural disadvantage within affected communities, arising from inequalities in decision-making (e.g. if women are not given adequate opportunities to be actively involved and hear, they may lost power/ability to be involved in community decisions that affect them)
	Dam Failure and Emergency Flow Releases	Concern of local communities of risks posed by potential dam failure and emergency releases; lack of trust/confidence in the project
		Catastrophic destruction of downstream villages, infrastructure and natural resources due to dam failure
		Loss of life and property
		Reduced access to upper catchment (and inundated downstream areas)
	Daytime Peaking Flow Releases	Operational flow release effects on community safety under daylight peaking and non-peaking
		Potential for drowning or serious injury to workers and the public
	Diminished River Flows	Diminished sediment recruitment from upper watershed
		Reduced supply of riverbed construction aggregates (only noticeable in long term)
		Effects on ability of small scale timer harvesters to mill, transport and recover





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Phase/Sub-activity	Risk	Potential Impacts
		timber when river flows are curtailed
	Involvement of many stakeholders, all with different social, political, cultural, and economic motivations. Risk of conflict/strained relationships.	 Potential for relations to be strained between community, BOOT Contractor and PO Inability to make decisions due to conflict between affected parties Delays to project delivery Poor management of risk (e.g. gaps in communication, reduced awareness of developing issues) Political retaliation Potential for escalating conflict (leading to large protests, removal of access to project land, and/or criminal and violent acts)
Reservoir Preparation, I	Filling and Operation	
N/A	Disruption to river flows (formation of reservoir)	 Interruption of water supply to downstream communities Inundation of critical habitat areas and/or productive land Water quality compromised for water users leading to detrimental health effects (e.g. water-borne gastrointestinal illness)
Hydro Facility Operation	n	
Controlled variable flows	Reduced flows between dam and power station	 May lead to frequent periods of spill between the dam and tailrace. Routines and safety of water users because sudden increase in water level can endanger water users if they are caught in the river bed. Maintaining the minimum flow downstream of powerhouse as recommended to preserve aquatic habitat would also reduce the magnitude of



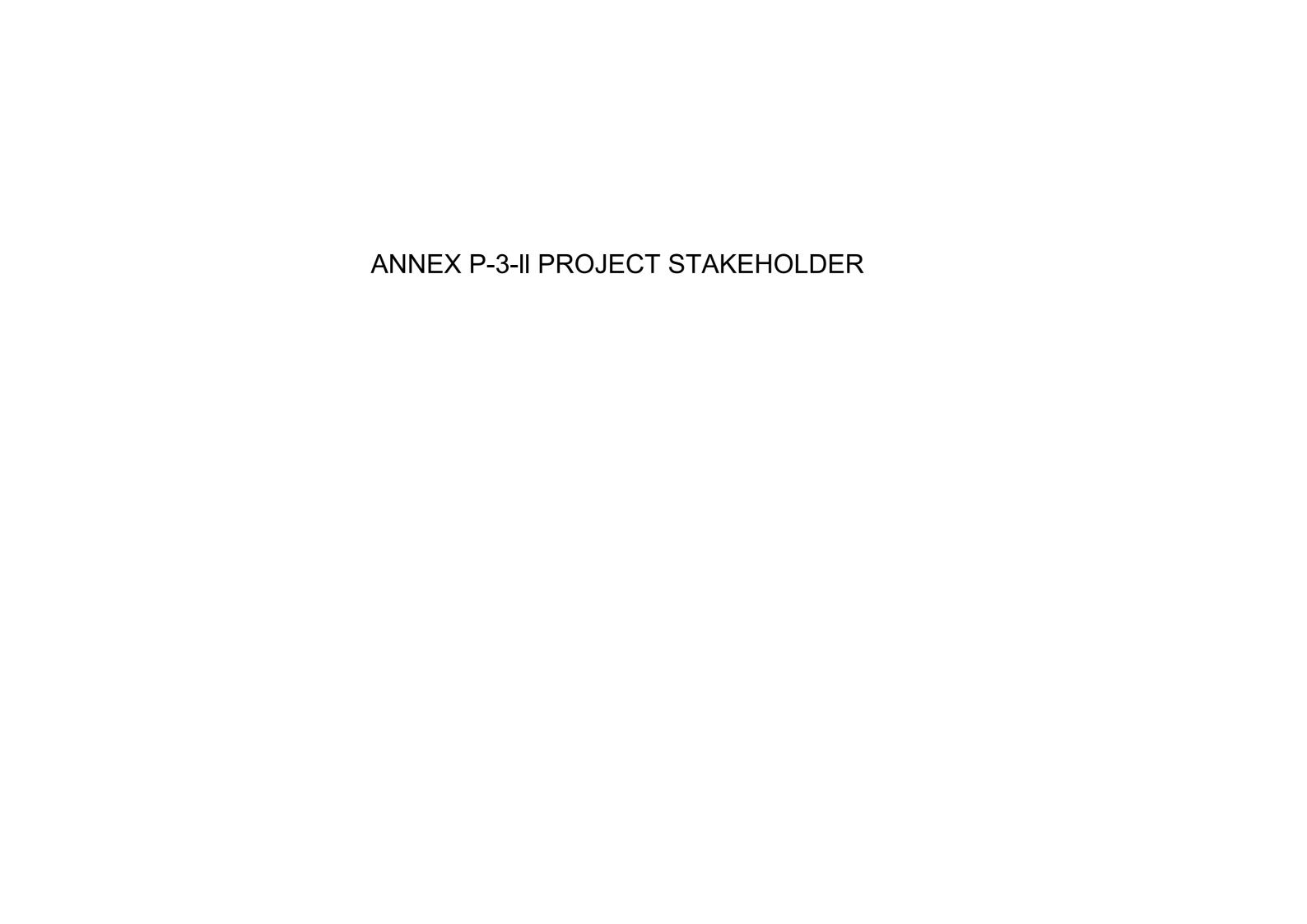


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ESMP-P3

REV 9

Phase/Sub-activity	Risk	Potential Impacts
Powerhouse operation	Maintenance of minimum flows	• Fluctuations in flow downstream of powerhouse; increased risk to river users (e.g. for drowning, inability to perform usual activities).
		Increased likelihood of fish stranding
		 Interference with downstream water uses (e.g. fishing/food collection, sanitary use, transport, swimming).
Tunnel work		
Establishment of the waterway from Intake	Extreme noise, vibration and dust from drilling and blasting operation	Damage to workers' hearing, and that of any sensitive receptors (local villages etc close to work site)
of Dam to Penstock consisting of Headrace		 Nuisance/disturbs nearby residents and wildlife caused by extreme noise and vibration
Tunnel, Power Tunnel and Surge Tank		 Poor air quality and potential health effects for workers (respiratory problems, exacerbated asthma etc) due to increased dust in a confined working environment
	Wastewater generated from the tunnelling works	• Increased risk/exacerbation of water-borne disease (e.g. typhoid, cholera, malaria) in the community
		Diminished water quality
	Fire and explosion	Serious injury or fatality to workers during the tunnelling works
		•
	Tunnel failure/ segment lining collapse encountered during	 Concern of local communities of risks posed by potential collapse and emergency releases; lack of trust/confidence in the project
	excavation work	Loss of life and property



PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

1.1 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

This SECP uses the definition of "stakeholder" defined within the WB Environmental and Social Framework (2017), which includes:

"...individuals or groups who:

- (a) are affected or likely to be affected by the project (project-affected parties); and
- (b) may have an interest in the project (other interested parties)."

For both these groups, special consideration will be given to stakeholders that may be disadvantaged or vulnerable.

Stakeholder identification for the Project was undertaken in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan 2012 and further defined through the ESIA processes since then.

Stakeholder analysis and mapping will continue to be revised according to the ongoing receipt of comments and input from local, national and international stakeholders directed to the Project.

1.1.1 Project-Affected Parties

According to the WB guidelines, individuals or groups that are affected or likely to be affected by the Project will be identified as 'Project-affected parties' (PAPs). The PAPs for the Project are discussed in Table 1 below.

Table 1Project Stakeholders - Project-Affected Parties

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder	
Directly Affected Population	Communities located in the Direct Impact Area¹ and the Infrastructure Area (including any borrow areas, set down areas, yards, offices, plants etc.) (Core Area), and any communities located in the 50 meters wide access road and transmission line corridor (Infrastructure Corridor) who may be affected by the construction and operation of the proposed dam, storage reservoir, headrace tunnel, and powerhouse. No physical communities or residences were identified in this area or in the Upstream Area above the reservoir but customary owners retain rights for logging, fishing and hunting and recognize sites of spiritual significance.	
	Indigenous Groups claiming ownership of the Core Area . In 2015, the Commissioner of Lands identified five tribes as the customary collective owners of the Core Area:	
	 Roha tribe (171 ha) – 161 registered members Buhu-Garo tribe (two lineages, 161.5ha) – 65 registered members Kochiabolo tribe (65.7 ha) – 109 registered members Uluna-Sutahuri tribe (two lineages, 29.9 ha) – 537 registered members 	
	Viurulingi tribe (14.0 ha) – 4 registered members	

¹ Refer to the Acronyms, Abbreviations and Definitions at the beginning of the SECP for definition of Direct Impact Area, Downstream Area, Core Area, Infrastructure Area and Infrastructure Corridor.

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder
	The people and communities in the Downstream Area who are likely to be affected by changes in the river geomorphology, water quality, volume, or availability during the construction or operation of the hydro scheme, downstream of the power station site. Both customary landowning and non-customary/settler groups are considered in this group.
	Within this group, the Senge Community in the Bahomea District are the villages located closest to the Direct Impact Area, and include the following customary landowning communities:
	Choro, Koropa, and Senge Villages
	Other customary landowning communities' settlements in the Bahomea District downstream area include:
	Habusi, Pachuki, Namopila, Komureo, Vatunadi, Tahaurasa, Tina, Valeb ebe 1 & 2, Vuramali, Haimane, Valebariki, and Horohotu 2
	In Ghaobata area (plains), the following customary landowning communities are impacted:
	Popolo 1 & 2, Old Selwyn, Ngalimera, Selaghoghoro, Pokasou, Siroigha, Kadavu, Ravu area, villages on Tenakaro Road, and riverside road to Tet ere between main road and the mouth of Ngalimbiu River
	Non-customary/settler communities within the Downstream Area include:
	Horohotu 1, New Birao, Guadalcanal Plains Palm Oil Ltd (GPPOL) Village
	Communities participating in the Community Benefit Share Pilot (CBSP) program include all villages in Malango and Bahomea cultural areas (both in Malango Ward, and including some communities along the Tina River that will be subject to impact mitigation/livelihood restoration measures of the Project). There are 88 CBSP villages in total.
	The communities in the Infrastructure Area who are likely to be affected by modifications to, and use of, the existing or new access roads, and transmission line corridor and other construction activities but who are not located within the Direct Impact Area include the following customary landowning communities in the Bahomea District:
	Managikiki/Verakuji, Pachuki, Marava area, Vera-ande/Grassy
	Non-customary/settler villages in the Infrastructure Area, in the Bahomea District include:
	Verakabikabi, and Namanu area
	Northern Infrastructure Corridor owned by a combination of private and public owners:
	Commissioner of Lands (including joint owners such as Nathanial Boboli, Timothy Urobo, Nesta Besta, Daniel Sekani, Selwyn Boboli, and Church of Melanesia Trust Board)
	HEC's Worker's camp

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder
	People whose livelihoods could be affected by loss of access to the Core Land and Lower Infrastructure Corridor for hunting, fishing and gathering, and agriculture include:
	Antioch-Valesala village cluster, and Managikiki-Verakuji cluster
	People located near the campsite.
	Uluna-Sutahuri tribal group, the land owners of the Chupu karma rain gauge site.
Widely Affected Population	The people and communities who use or have ownership rights to land and resources in the Project area and downstream, but do not necessarily reside in the Tina-Ngalimbiu River valley. These were designated as belonging to the Wider Impact Area (WIA). This includes:
	The communities of Malango area and Belaha area, in the Malango District
Regional Communities	People residing in proximate regions who are not included in the first two categories (Directly and Widely Affected Population). These stakeholders may include, for example, people who may experience the effects of incoming workers (e.g. increased traffic congestion, increased cost of living), other non-workers coming into the region to provide goods and services as a result of the project (e.g. hospitality business operators, small retail business owners, market stall holders), and increased job and business opportunities in the region due to the Project development. This includes the people in other regions in Guadalcanal.

1.1.2 Other Interested Parties

Other individuals or groups that may have **an interest in the Project** defined by the WB as 'other interested parties' and are outlined in Table 2 below.

Table 2Project Stakeholders – Other Interested Parties

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder
National Government	Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification
	Ministry of Infrastructure and Development
	Ministry of Finance and Treasury
	Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination
	Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
	Attorney General's Chambers
	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology
	Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development
	Ministry of Health and Medical Services

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder	
	Ministry of Forestry and Research	
	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey	
	Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services	
	Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs	
	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	
	Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labor and Immigration	
	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	
	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development	
	Public Solicitors Office	
	Solomon Islands National Museum	
	Central Bank of Solomon Islands	
Provincial Government	Guadalcanal Provincial Government	
	 Hon. Francis Sade – Premier 	
	 Hon. Amziah Keith – Provincial member for Malango Ward 	
	Town and Country Planning Board – grants planning consent	
	Business license issuing authority to developer and sub-contract	
	ors	
	Women's Development Desk	
SIG Project Steering	The SIG Project Steering Committee will consist of key Government	
Committee	Ministries.	
Electricity Providers	Solomon Power (trading name of Solomon Islands Electricity Authority) who purchases and distributes power generated from the Project. Solomon Power entered into the Power Purchasing Agreement (PPA) with THL and is intended that through the PPA, Solomon Power will have contractual rights to enforce THL's obligations under the ESIA.	
State Owned Enterprise	Solomon Water (trading name of Solomon Islands Water Authority), Solomon Islands Ports Authority, Solomon Islands Broadcasting Cooperation	
Elected Politicians	Peter Shanel Agovaka (Member of Parliament, Central Guadalcanal Constituency)	
Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)	Transparency Solomon Islands - (Ensuring Corruption free and potential involvement in Benefit distribution and nature of agree ments between communities, landowners and investor)	
	Solomon Islands Development Trust - (Community participation and empowerment at rural level)	
	• The Nature Conservancy – (Ecosystem conservation manageme nt – promotion of protected area and may involve in advocacy in terms of environmental impacts)	
	• Live and Learn Environmental Education – (Environment & conservation, and may involve in education and awareness on the po	

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder
	tential environmental impact on community livelihood, leadershi ps and on gender inclusion)
	Solomon Islands Red Cross – (Protecting human life and dignity, advocate on social and health issues, and may involve in training on health issues & opportunities from the project)
	National Council of Women – (Women participation as equal pa rtners for development)
	World Wide Fund for Nature – (Biodiversity conservation)
	Guadalcanal Provincial Council of Women – (Supports women, girls and boys affected by violence and discrimination)
	World Vision Solomon Islands - (Community based developmen t for overcoming poverty)
	Save the Children – (working on issues facing children such as se xual abuse, exploitation, violence and child labor)
	Oxfam - (Emphasis on gender justice, capacity building advocacy and community engagement)
	Plan International Australia – Solomon Islands – (Supports childr en from early development to adolescence regardless of gender and age)
	 Women's Right Action Movement (WRAM) – (Action movement for gender equality)
Development agencies	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
	Australian Government (Education, health and Gender Equality s ectors)
	New Zealand Government
	European Union
	 Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), - (Solomon Isla nds government's developing partner)
Community Organisations	Church groups, e.g. women's fellowship groups, Men's fellowship groups, singing & music bands/groups, Sunday School groups and youth clubs
	Upper River Catchment Community
	Malango Council of Women
	Malango South Seas Evangelical Church (SSEC) Association
	Bahomea SSEC Church Association
	 Bahomea Land Identification Committee – a voluntary group of k nowledgeable Bahomea elders.
	Bahomea House of Chiefs
	Malango House of Chiefs
	 Roman Catholic church groups – youth groups, women groups et c
	Moro or Gaena'alu Movement group
	Seventh Day Adventist – women, youth and children groups, e.g.

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder
	Namanu
	 Church of Melanesian (COM) – women, youth & children groups, e.g. Ngalimera & Good Shepard churches & their respective wo men, men, youth & children groups
	 Sports groups – Soccer team groups, Futsal team groups, Netball women team, Basketball men & women team groups, Rugby tea ms
Communities (including those already identified as	Namopila community (Sutahuri, Kaokao, Uluna, Koennihao, Koch iabolo, Sabaha tribes/clans)
being 'directly affected' above)	 Antioch community (Kochiabolo, Lasi, Kaipalipali, Kaokao, Chara na, Roha, Koenihao, Sutahuri, Uluna tribes/clans)
	 Verakuchi community (Koshiabolo, Charana, Kaipalipali, Roha, Sa rahi tribes/clans, Tina community (Sarahi, Riva, Chavuchau, Raus ere, Sudungana tribes/clans)
	Marava community (Charana, Kochiabolo, Kaipalipali, Sabaha tri bes/clans)
	Katihana community (Chavuchavu, Uluna, Kaokao, Halisia, Rause re, Chacha, Kochiabolo tribes/clans)
	 Vuramali community (Kochiabolo, Koenihao, Charana, Uluna, Sor oboilo, Salasiva tribes/clans)
	Haimane community (Koenihao, Lango, Sutahuri, Uluna tribes/cl ans)
	Horohotu (Chavuchavu, Salasivo, Kaipalipali, Charana, Sarahi, Ko enihao tribes/clans)
	Settler communities (Guadalcanal Weather Coast clans)
Disability Organizations	 People with Disability Solomon Islands – National Disabled Peoples' Organization
	 San Isidro Care Centre – Training centre on livelihood skills for t he deaf and dumb
	 Red Cross Solomon Islands – Offers training for children with special needs
	Ministry of Health and Medical Services
	National Disaster Management Office
	Oxfam Solomon Islands
	 Adventist Development and Relief Agency Solomon Islands – C ommunity resilience and youth participation
	Bethesda Disability Training and Support Centre – Training Cent re (agriculture and carpentry) for people with special needs
Youth Organizations	Ministry of Women, Youths, Children and Family Affairs
	Guadalcanal Province Youth Development Desk
	Guadalcanal Provincial Council of Youth
	Plan International Solomon Islands
	Ola Fou Solomons - Youth Community Development Program

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder
	Adventist Development and Relief Agency Solomon Islands - co
	mmunity resilience and youth participation
	World Vision Solomon Islands
	Church Youth Groups - All churches have youth groups
Media	 Solomon Islands media – Island Sun, Solomon Star, Sunday isles (printed) and Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporations (SIBC), Paoa FM (radio broadcasting media), Telekom Television Ltd (TT V) – TTV One – Local news/Parliament meetings (television broadcasting media), Project Facebook page and Project Office webpage.
	International media - World Bank web-page & ADB web-page
Investors in Guadalcanal (in close proximity)	Gold Ridge Mining Ltd (GRML) – Close proximity to project, villag ers receive royalties from GRML or work for GRML.
	 Guadalcanal Plains Palm Oil Ltd (GPPOL) – Close proximity to pro ject and villagers work for GPPOL.
Education Institutions	Rate School (Primary)
	Rate Community High School
	School run by Seventh Day Adventist Church, located in Namanu
	St Joseph's (boarding school located in Tenaru)
	 Ngalimbiu Primary and High School in Nguvia, attended by down stream communities such as Ravu, Popolo, the GPPOL workers vi llage
	Gaobata Community High School located at GPPOL 1
	Valesala kindergarten
	Kindergartens located in Marava, Ngongoti and Valesala
	Vuramali Kindergarten
	Betivatu Community High School
	Ando Primary School
	Belaha Community High School
	Cosmos Kindergarten
	Azalea Kindergarten
	Areatakiki Primary School
	Chichinge Kindergarten
	Nazarene Apostalic Centre
	New kindergarten being constructed in Verakuji
Training institutions	Don Bosco Academy (Tertiary) in Henderson and Honiara
Churches	South Sea Evangelical Church
	Roman Catholic
	Anglican / Church of Melanesia
	Seventh Day Adventist

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder
	Assemblies of God
	Bible Way
	Baptist Church
	Church of the Living Word
	Christian Mission Fellowship
Health Institutions	Namanu health clinic
	Konga Health Clinc
	Chichinge Heath Clinic
	Gorou health post at GPPOL
	Ngalimbiu clinic
	Good Samaritian Mini-Hospital administered by Roman Catholic Church
	Clinics in Honiara - Mataniko clinic, Rove Clinic, Kukum Clinic
	The National Referral Hospital (NRH) in Honiara is the main hospital
Internal Stakeholders	Korea Water Resources Corporation
	Hyundai Engineering Co. Ltd
	Owner's Engineer (Stantec New Zealand)
	 Includes but not limited to: Community Liaison Officers, supervis ion consultants, suppliers, Contractors, sub-contractors, petty contractors, etc.
Project Financiers and Donor Partners	 International Development Association (IDA) including Internatio nal Finance Corporation, The World Bank, Multilateral Investme nt Guarantee Agency.
	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
	Australia-Pacific Islands Partnership Trust Fund (APIP) – with a contact point through the Australian High Commission.
	 Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (AIFFP), within the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT; funding the transmission line).
	Economic Development Cooperation Bank of Korea (EDCF)
	Green Climate Fund (GCF)
	Abu Dhabi Fund for Economic Development (ADFD)
	Australia – Pacific Islands Partnership (APIP)

1.1.3 Vulnerable Groups

Potential vulnerable groups were also identified during the stakeholder identification process.

WB ESS1 Footnote 28 (2018) states the following in relation to disadvantaged or vulnerable groups:

"...refer to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. This will take into account considerations relating to age, including the elderly and minors, and including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon which they depend."

Vulnerable groups are those PAPs (individuals or groups) who, because of their particular circumstances (outlined in **Table 5-3**), may be disadvantaged or vulnerable. Identification of the vulnerable groups helps the Project further identify individuals and sub-groups who may have different concerns and priorities about Project impacts, mitigation mechanisms and benefits, and who may require different, or separate, forms of engagement.

Table 3 provides a summary of the potentially vulnerable Project stakeholders.

Table 3 Project Stakeholders - Potentially Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable Groups	Details
vullierable Groups	Details
Women	Women in the Directly and Widely Affected Population make up approximately 47-48% of the population ² . The PO-led 2020 social baseline survey indicated that the figure is 48.2%. Some disadvantages experienced by women include:
	Poor access to healthcare
	Less education than men
	Less rights to decision-making than men
	Their interest and roles in land issues are marginalised. Most vulnerable women are:
	Single women headed households
	Women in low income households
Children	Children are often seen as not mature enough to contribute adequately to discussions and are often not involved in decision making processes on issues that affect their lives.
	Approximately 37 % of population in Malango Ward are children
Teenagers	Young people/teenagers with poor literacy skills and not easily employable as a result. This, in turn, leads to early marriage and child bearing among girls, and antisocial activities among boys.
	Teenage mothers and their infants are among the most vulnerable
	Approximately 31 % of the population in Malango Ward are youth (15-2)

² The PO-led socio-economic baseline report of 2020 captured data from 245 households containing a total of 1,366 individuals. The proportion of women within this randomized sample across Malango Ward was 48.2%

Vulnerable Groups	Details
	9). Number of teenagers (15-19 years old) is unknown at this stage ³ .
People with Special Needs (PSN)	Due to their state and difficulty in mobility, this group of people tend to be kept at home. The PSNs are often seen as people who cannot participate fruitfully in meetings. The Solomon Islands in general do not have adequate facilities to accommodate this group of people in a manner that protects their decency. They are disadvantaged in terms of getting access to information and participation on issues that affect their lives. The PO-led socio-economic survey indicated that 35% of surveyed households across Malango had at least one family member with a chronic health problem or disability, indicating that this vulnerable group makes up a significant proportion of the population.
Minority Religious Groups	People who follow a less western influenced and more traditional way of life, such as the followers of the "Gaena'alu Way" (also known as the Moro Movement). Families living in Senge, Koropa and Choro, and some of those in the other Christian communities downstream of the Tina River, support the Moro Movement and its ideology.
Squatters	'Squatters' are people who often originate from other islands, and lack formal rights to the land they occupy and to local resources. These people 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. Squatters are vulnerable to attacks by landowners who accuse them of consuming local resources. Squatters are also seen as a threat to Project Landowners and community members as most of them are seen as opportunists and most (if not all) have no traditional connection to the Project area and the communities.
Settlers	'Settler' communities lack formal ownership of land and local resources despite their occupancy being 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 Guadalcanal people, they remain vulnerable to occasional attack by community members from villages in Bahomea. These communities could be affected by the construction and use of the Transmission Corridor(s).

 $^{^3}$ The PO-led socio-economic survey of 2020 indicated that approximately 14% of the male population, and 12% of the female population were aged between 15 and 19.

1.1.4 Stakeholder Mapping

Stakeholder mapping was undertaken (as part of initial impact assessment investigations prior to 2019) to identify the level of engagement required for each group during the pre-construction and construction phases based on their level of interest and level of potential impact. Depending on the issues, including the outcomes of mitigation actions and management plans, the degree of interest or influence of specific groups may change over the course of the Project and, therefore, their respective positions on the stakeholder map may change.

This information was used to represent the relative engagement needs of each identified group, in terms of the level of effort and frequency of engagement activities required, and the priority for engagement (depending on a variety of factors including (for example) vulnerability/level of influence in the community; financial or political investment in the successful delivery of the project; involvement in project governance (e.g. as an auditor or financial contributor); likelihood of being directly affected by project activities, and general level of interest). These needs are reflected in Figure 1 below. This 'map' will inform the prioritisation of engagement activities by THL, with support from PO and HEC.

The stakeholder mapping process is ongoing; the list of stakeholder groups and assessment of their needs requires regular reviews and updates as the construction phase progresses, and as the project becomes operational.



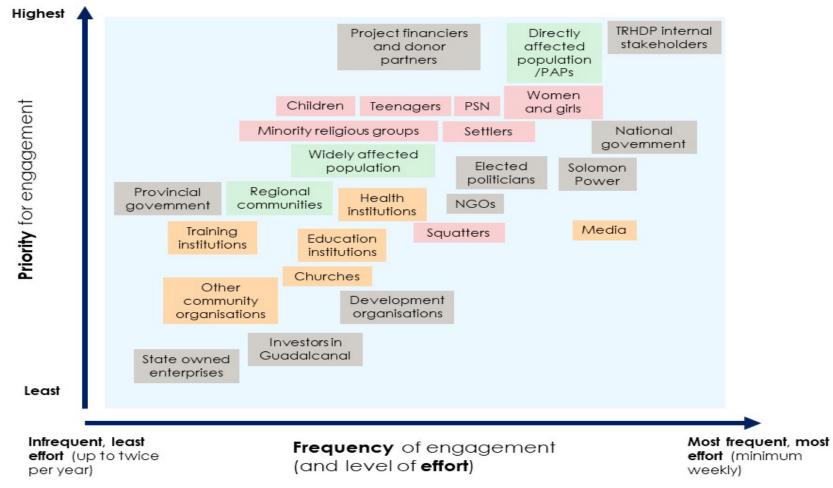
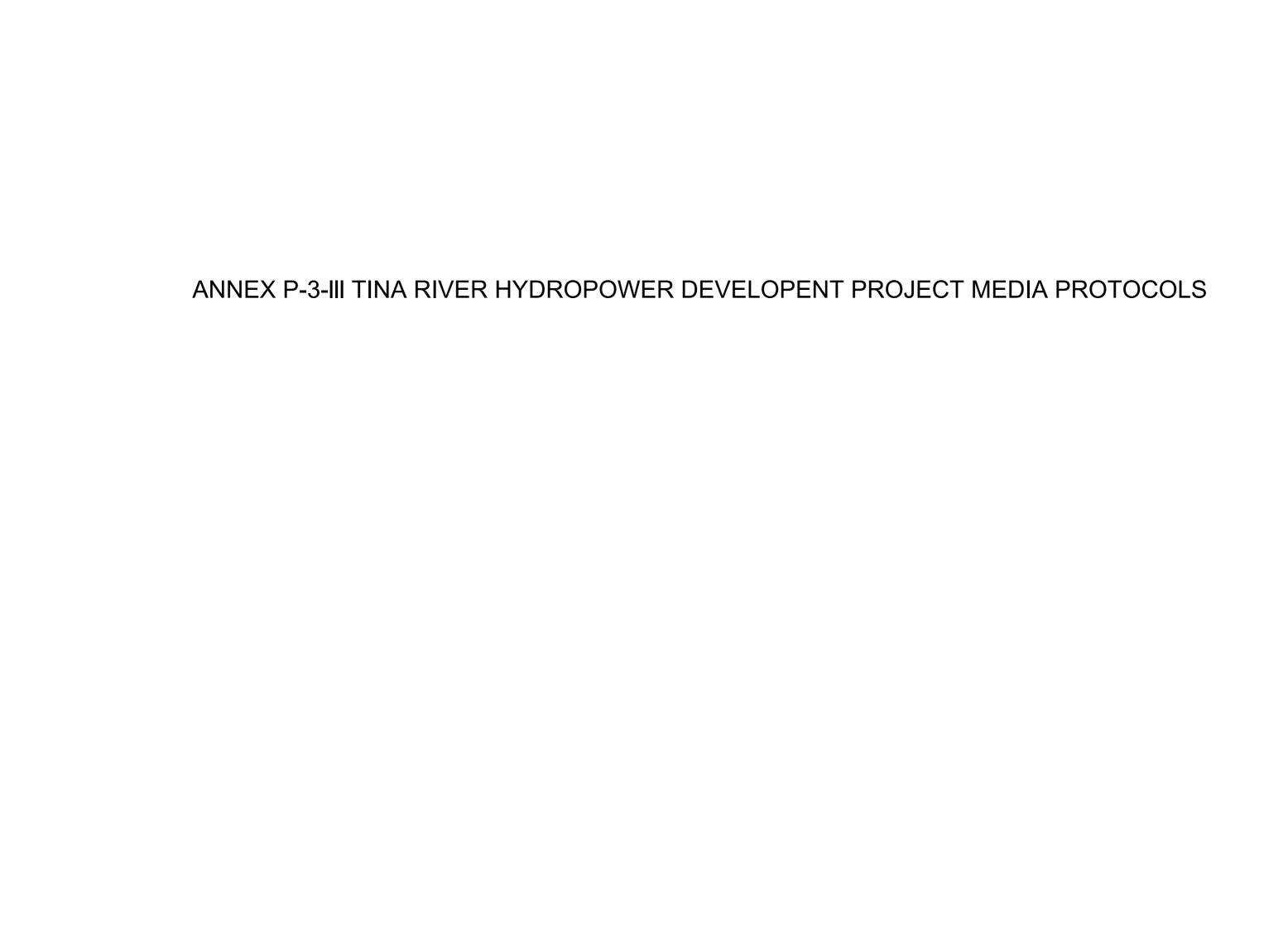
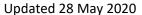


Figure 1 Stakeholder Mapping







Tina River Hydropower Development Project Media protocols

Executive Summary

This document outlines the approvals process for all Tina River Hydropower Development Project (TRHDP) public facing communications. It also outlines the proposed protocols to help ensure timely communications support the project delivery.

The purpose of this policy is to:

- a) ensure that all media content referencing the Project is consistent and in line with the Project's and its partners policies and procedures
- b) establish clear guidelines for professional use of media on behalf of the Project by all parties
- c) protect the Project's reputation in relation to media usage

This policy is for the mutual protection of the Project, its partners and its employees.

This policy applies to:

- a) all Tina River Hydro Power Development employees, contractors, partners and service providers
- b) any use of media platforms (e.g. social media) where the above mentioned are identified, or could reasonably be identified as an employee of, or contractor, partner or service provider to the Project
- c) all forms of media, inclusive of personal social media accounts and Project social media accounts, including but not limited to social networking sites, instant messaging, Project and other professional networking tools, media sites hosting articles with comments, blogging sites, online forums and discussion boards, and photo and video sharing sites

Approvals and protocols

1.1 Marketing communication materials created external to the TRHD Project Office

Branded (included co-branded where appropriate) communication materials will include but are not limited to the following items: community newsletters, project advertisements (for example, employment advertisements), reports, documents, banners, collateral and project signage. These materials will be drafted by partners and approved by the following TRHDP stakeholders where appropriate and at the level required depending on the communication piece.

TRHDP Project Manager
Communications Advisor
Communications Officer
Responsible work stream owner

The proposed protocol between TRHDP and its partners is that communication and marketing materials will be provided to the nominated representative of the Project Office a minimum of 3 business days before proposed distribution or publication. The Project Office will respond with any requests, amendments or conditions within three business days. If a response is not received within this timeframe then partners may proceed to publish or undertake the proposed activity.

The Project Office is responsible for seeking approval from the Solomon Islands Government and its ministries on marketing and communication materials, where required, within this timeframe.

1.2 Web copy

The dedicated project web page (www.tina-hydro.com) will feature the Solomon Islands Government logos, the project logo and the funding and construction partners logos. Web content will be generated and approved through the Project Office process.

1.3 Project information, construction notifications and technical materials

These materials are co-branded and will include, but are not limited to: project presentations, letters to residents/landowners, impacted external parties, construction notification flyers, operational impact advice (letters and advertisements), technical fact sheets, construction visuals / animations, site tour materials, schools' and general public information and media releases. These materials will be drafted by THL and be approved by the following internal Project Office approvals process prior to external distribution.

TRHDP Project Office reviews and edits (workstream owner)

TRHDP & partner sign off on material

Project Office or partners team print /distribute where and when required

Where required, the materials will be provided to **MMERE & MOFT** and any partners as deemed appropriate for their information.

1.4 Media

1.4.1 Social Media

Employees of TRHPD and its partners are personally responsible for the content published online and should be aware of the effect actions may have or are likely to have on a person's reputation, the Projects's reputation or the reputation of its stakeholders. They should be mindful that posts may be read by people from a variety of backgrounds who may not share the same opinions, perspective or communication style. The following points outline the Project's policy for Social Media.

- All stakeholders posting about the project must ensure they understand how to properly operate social media applications, including privacy settings.
- Any information posted or published on social media should be treated as publicly available information.
- Only authorised employees can post content on behalf of the Project, or respond to content on behalf of the Project, on social media. Project-related social media accounts are not to be created without the prior written authorisation from the Project Office.
- When using social media in reference to the Project, its employees or stakeholders, whether on
 personal social media accounts or Project's social media accounts, people must adhere to the
 Project's Values, Policies and Principles. Material that is, or which may reasonably be perceived to
 be, inappropriate or harmful to the Project, its reputation, its employees or any of its stakeholders
 must not be posted.
- Some specific examples of prohibited social media conduct include, but are not limited to, posting
 commentary, content, or images that are unlawful, fraudulent, threatening, bullying, embarrassing,
 defamatory, pornographic, proprietary, harassing, discriminatory, personally insulting, profane
 (whether obfuscated by symbols or not), ethnic slurs or content that may create a hostile work
 environment or negatively affect the Project's reputation or relationship with its stakeholders
- No information that is considered confidential or not publicly available information must not publish, post or released. This includes information regarding the Project's operations, business or commercial agreements, services, prices, financial position, security or activities. All questions about what is considered confidential should by directed to the Communications Advisor within the Project Office for clarity.
- When making comments on personal social media accounts that relate to the Project or to the type of activities the Project is undertaking, it must make it clear that it is an expression of a personal views so that comments are not perceived to be made on behalf of the Project.

- A Project email address or logo must not be used that may give a misleading impression of the Project's endorsement or support of personal comments.
- Social media must not use to publicly complain about employment, or any work-related matter as the appropriate process for resolving such complaints is through discussions with management of the Project Office.
- Information presented on Social Media about the Project, its services and activities, are factually correct and accurate. If information is inaccurate, action must be taken to ensure it is corrected.
- Permission must be requested and obtained from the PO before any reference is made to, or images
 are posted of, current or former employees, contractors, service providers or local community
 stakeholders. Additionally, appropriate permission must be obtained to use a third party's copyright,
 copyrighted material, trademarks, service marks or other intellectual property.
- Any breaches to this policy must be immediately reported to the Communications team in the Project Office.
- Subject to applicable law, any online activity, including afterhours online activity that breaches this
 Policy, the Project's Code of Conduct or any other Project policy may subject the person responsible
 to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment. The Project may also direct
 the removal any commentary, content or images posted that contravenes any Project policy.

1.4.2 Proactive media

Once the opportunity is approved by the Project Manager, the Communication Advisor will liaison with the necessary external stakeholders to prepare a draft release.

The proactive media releases will be developed with input from the identified external stakeholders and approved through the internal approval channels below.

Communications Advisor
TRHDP Project Manager
Responsible work stream owner
Identified external partners or government

The draft media release will then then be shared simultaneously with the identified external stakeholder media teams for feedback and approval. The Project Office will be required to draft Minister's quotes and external partners quotes and organise fact checking through the various external stakeholders.

Requests for proactive opportunities are to be directed through the TRHDP Communications Advisor for action.

1.4.3 Reactive media

Journalists will be directed to lodge media queries with TRHDP Communications team in the first instance via the website request or email address. TRHDP Communications team will action a response in line with their agreed protocols and involve the necessary external stakeholder in drafting the response with the relevant subject matter expert. The media release approvals for new media enquiries, where information has not been provided previously, are as above.

Where possible, all media queries will be prioritised, and actioned in line with the requested deadline from the journalist. If the project communication team cannot meet the deadline, they will promptly contact the journalist to request an extension.

If the media request is deemed contentious, TRHDP Project Manager or delegated team member will as a courtesy, notify MMERE and other key stakeholders about the proposed media response, to enable feedback. Otherwise, a copy of the media response will be provided to MMERE and other key stakeholders as a courtesy following distribution to the media.

1.4.4 Media events

On approval of the proposed event (photo call, site tour, milestone event) by the TRHDP Project Officer, the communications team will work collaboratively on the event run-down, speech notes and media release. Partners, where necessary, will provide on-ground logistical support and a potential invitee list.

TRHDP will follow the proactive media protocols in terms of finalisation of the media release, speech points and event run-down.

1.4.5 Media protocols

If approached by media, any partners or external stakeholders will advise journalists that they are not authorised spokespeople but can assist by taking down the journalist's name, contact details and the nature of their request, timeframe in which they need a response and organise for the TRDHP communications team to respond to their enquiry. Alternatively, the journalist can be given the dedicated Communication Advisors phone number and email.

Technical Response approvals

TRDHP Project Manager
Responsible work stream owner & external partners where required

Where a reputational risk is identified, the workstream owner or external partner will inform the TRHPD PM and Communications Advisor that the risk is high and should be immediately escalated to the Ministry and/or lenders and partners. If the reputational risk is deemed it could impact adversely on the SIG (major risk), the relevant people will be notified as deemed appropriate by the PO.

Major reputational risk notification process / Personnel advised:

TRDHP Project Manager
Communications Advisor & workstream owner
MMERE & other SIG ministries where appropriate
World Bank, DFAT & other lenders where appropriate
Partner representatives where appropriate

1.5 Complaints management

Complaints will be escalated to relevant TRDHP personnel for their input and appropriate resolution. The complainant will be acknowledged and advised that the earliest resolution will be sought regarding their matter. The PO will seek to close out complaints within 48 hours where appropriate. If a complaint cannot be addressed within this timeframe the PO representative will keep the complainant informed of progress regarding their complaint. All complaints will be logged as per the Grievance Redress Mechanism process.

1.6 Crisis Management

In the event of a crisis arising, such as a Force Majuere, death on site, serious injury, hostage situation or adverse environmental spill, the TRHPD PO will initiate the **Strategic Response process**. As part of the crisis management communication, the PO will keep relevant Project Steering Committee members informed of actions being undertaken to address the crisis.

1.7 Stakeholder meetings

Safety and reputational management are key priorities when arranging and attending stakeholder meetings. The TRHPD PO meeting protocol is that:

- Where possible, two people attend the stakeholder meeting. There are no visits alone.
- The date, time and location are kept in a central meeting register.
- Meeting notes are taken and tracked for future record keeping.
- A data system will be developed to upload the stakeholder interactions to track for future reference.

Media and Goodwill opportunities

1.7.1 Media opportunities

There are many media opportunities throughout the project delivery. These include:

- project milestones, including the start of the packages of work and completion
- project design innovations
- CBSP program updates
- site tours and open days
- environmental monitoring and management updates/innovations
- local organisations involved in environmental monitoring
- local employment opportunities
- the training and apprenticeship program through component 3 of CBSP
- Tina Teaches innovative strategies
- Goodwill initiative
- Announcements of major milestone in partnerships
- Interview the Minister of Energy and Mines regarding Project Progress and continue Government Support
- Interview Donor Partner especially Australia on Donors Support and how Tina is a follow on from their Post ethnic tension economic recovery program for the Solomon Islands



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Engagement strategies for each Project phase

Table D-1 Engagement Strategies by Project Stage

Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
Pre- Construction	Regular updates about the Project and disclose final ESIA and ESCP	Directly Affected Population, Directly Affected Tribal Leaders, Vulnerable Groups	Disclosure of Project updates and final ESIA and ESCP through direct village/community meetings - information sharing (visual/audio) and Comment Box at 'Pop up' Project information booths in villages, workshops and discussions	Monthly and as required	Through HEC CLAs Comment Box at the 'Pop up' Project information booth, Face-to- face Meeting, Village Meeting	THL/HEC
		National Government, Provincial Government and Elected Politicians	Report via Project Email and face-to-face meetings with key government stakeholders by providing them the Monthly, Quarterly and Quarterly Safeguard	Monthly or quarterly	Project Email & Hotline, and face-to-face Meetings.	THL/HEC supported by THL/HEC





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			reports and updates Elected Politicians			
Pre- Construction		Widely Affected Population, Regional Communities, State Owned Enterprise, NGOs and Organisations, Electricity Provider, Community Organisations and Developers in Guadalcanal.	Project Facebook Page, requested meetings and discussions, Project Email & Hotline,	Quarterly or Bi- annually	Project Email, Hotline, Facebook Page, face-to-face Meetings.	THL/HEC
		Donors and financial partners	Project Email & Hotline, written correspondence	Monthly and as required	Project Email, Hotline and Facebook Page	THL/HEC supported by PO
		Media	Local radio notices and updates, regular revision and updates of information on the Project website and Facebook page, periodic press conferences and interactions with	At the beginning of construction, annually and as required	Project Email, Hotline, face-to- face Meetings.	PO supported by THL/HEC





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Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
Pre-			media, including site visits			
Construction	Engage with government departments	National Government, Provincial Government, Electricity Provider	Face-to-face Meetings and discussions with key government departments for construction permits and licences and provide construction progress update	Monthly and as required	Face-to-face Meeting	THL, SIG representatives PO to report to the Project SIG steering committee.
	Consultation on resettlement and		Community meetings, Radio Broadcasting,	Monthly	Through PO's CLAs and CLOs, Comment Box, Project Information Booth, during face-to-face-	
	livelihood restoration	Project Area	Group awareness,	Every 2 months		
	Ongoing consultation and negotiation with affected households, organisations and institutions. Identify opportunities to restore livelihood	Communities	Participatory activities, Inquiries through CLA, Landowner's Council, phone text, PO	As required		PO with THL/HEC support
			Meetings with CLA and House of Chiefs,	Every 2 months	meetings, Project Hotline	
t f		Lower Downstream Communities	Participatory activities, Open Days,	Twice a year		
	for affected		Radio Broadcasts,	Weekly		
	households. Details to		Inquiries through CLA,	Ongoing		





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Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
	be provided in the Land Acquisition and		Landowner's Council, phone text, PO			
Pre- Construction	Livelihood Restoration Program.	SIG – MMERE	Brief meetings with relevant officials	As required	During face-to- face meetings,	
			Meetings with Taskforce	Ongoing	Project Hotline, Project Email,	
			Workshops	Twice a year	written	PO
		SIG – other Ministries (PMO, TF, MECDM, MLHS, MWYCFA)	Briefings and Meetings with relevant officials	As required	corresponds	
			Meetings with Taskforce	Twice a year		
			Workshops	Once a year		
			Email/Telephone communication	Regular		
			Newsletter	Twice a year		
			Briefings and Meetings with relevant officials	Ongoing	During face-to- face meetings,	
			Workshops	Twice a year	Project Hotline,	
		SIEA	Open Days	Once a year	Project Email,	PO
			Email/Telephone communication	Ongoing	written corresponds	
			Newsletter	Twice a year		
		Donor partners – WB,	Email/Telephone	Regular	During face-to-	PO





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		EIB, IFC	communication		face meetings &	
			Briefing and Meetings	As required	workshops,	
Pre-			Workshops	Twice a year	Project Hotline,	
Construction			Open Days	Once a year	Email, written corresponds	
			Newsletter	Twice a year	Corresponds	
			Briefings and Meetings with relevant officials	Quarterly	During face-to- face meetings &	
		C - data - d B - data -	Workshops	Twice a year	workshops, Project Hotline, Email, written corresponds	
		Guadalcanal Provincial Government	Open Days	Twice a year		
		Government	Email/Telephone communication	As needed		
			Newsletter	Twice a year		PO
			Briefings and Meetings with relevant officials	Quarterly		
		Women's Development	Workshops	Twice a year		
		Desk for Guadalcanal	Open Days	Once a year		
		Province	Email/Telephone communication	As needed		
			Newsletter	Twice a year		
		General Public	Media – Press releases, stories, webpage	As required	Project Hotline, Emails,	PO
			Open Days	Once a year	Facebook Page,	





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Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
Pre- Construction			Email/Telephone inquires	As needed	during request face-to-face	
			Newsletter (on website)	Twice a year	meetings	
			Media – Press releases, stories, webpage	As required	During face-to- face meetings,	
			Open Days	Once a year	Project Hotline, Project Email, written corresponds	
		NGOs, donor community	Email/Telephone inquires	As needed		PO
			Meetings by request	As required		
			Newsletter	Twice a year		
			Media announcements and briefings	As needed	During request face-to-face	
		Solomon Islands media	Media Interviews	As needed/by request	meetings, Project Hotline,	PO
			Site visits	Once a year	Email, written	
			Open Days	Once a year	corresponds	
			Newsletter	Twice a year		
	Disclose and consult on		Through HEC's CLOs	Monthly at the	Through CLAs,	THL/HEC
	construction	Directly Affected	meetings and poster	first 6 months of	Comment Box,	supported by
	contractor activities	Population, Directly	presentations by THL	construction,	'Pop up' Project	PO
Dro		Affected Tribal Leaders	E&S team at Pop up'	then quarterly	information	
Pre-	HEC to consult and		Project information	and as required	booths, GRM,	





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Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
Construction	disclose on a range of activities during construction including:		booths, GRM and face- to-face meetings.	from there on.	during face-to- face village meeting.	
	Construction including:	Widely Affected Population, Community Organisations	Newspaper advertisements, Project website, social media, Project information hotline, Email and face- to-face meetings	Advanced notification will be given to hiring opportunities so local community members have a reasonable lead time to prepare for application.	During face-to- face Meetings, via Project Hotline and Email.	THL/HEC supported by PO
social management, road access and traffic management • Hiring opportunities and practices and loca worker training program Pre- Construction	road access and traffic management	Provincial Government, Elected Politicians,	Written correspondence, Face- to-face Meetings, Project Email,	As required	During face-to- face Meetings, via Project Email and Hotline	PO supported by THL/HEC
	Electricity Provider, Developers in Guadalcanal, Stated Owned Enterprise NGOs and Organisations, All Vulnerable Groups	Project website, social media, Project Facebook, Project information hotline, Email	As required	During face-to- face Meetings, via Project Email and Hotline	THL/HEC supported by PO	
		Regional Communities	Project information	As required	Via Project Email	THL/HEC





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Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
			hotline, Project Email		and Hotline	supported by PO
		Education and Training Institutions	Project website, Project Facebook Page, Project information hotline, Project Email.	As required	During face-to- face Meetings, via Project Email and Hotline,	THL/HEC supported by PO
	Community Benefit Share and sustainable contribution to local community Work with relevant	Directly Affected Population, Directly Affected Tribal Leaders and Community Organisations	CLAs, CLOs, Project Information booths, Open days, Village meetings, Focus group discussions, Household visits, Surveys,	Quarterly	During face-to- face Meeting, Group discussions	PO
	stakeholders to pilot test the Community Benefit Share Consultation with stakeholders such as NGOs and businesses	Provincial Government, Electricity Provider, Elected Politicians, Developers in Guadalcanal,	Face-to-face meetings on requests, Project Emails,	As required	Project Email and Project Hotline	РО





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Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
	to identify opportunities to make a sustainable contribution to local communities and the region such as the implementation of JSDF Community Benefit Sharing Pilot activities (water supplies, jobs training and electricity connections to schools).	NGOs and Organisations and All vulnerable Groups	Local NGO network, Face-to-face meetings on requests, Project Email	As required	Project Email and Project Hotline	PO
	Undertake community environmental and safety awareness program Topics include: • Activities that cause disruption such as air,	Directly Affected Population, Directly Affected Tribal Leaders	Community environment and safety awareness program through Open Days for the PAPs and workshops targeting women as this is their major Project concern.	Monthly	During Face-to- face Discussions at Open Days and workshops	THL/HEC supported by PO





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Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
	dust, traffic and noise impacts • Water source impacts and mitigation measures • Health risks,	Provincial Government, Electricity Provider, Elected Politicians,	Awareness program through workshops	When required	During face-to- face discussions	PO supported by THL/HEC
	prevention and promotion Road safety (specifically for children through School Open Days) Workers code of conduct, worker's health and safety plan Security management Emergency preparedness and response Activities that cause other adverse environmental and social impacts	Community Organisations, All Vulnerable Groups. Developers in Guadalcanal, NGOs and Organisations	Awareness program through workshops	When required	During face-to- face meetings and discussions	THL/HEC supported by PO





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Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
	Monitor community concerns, attitudes and progress	Directly Affected Population and Tribal Leaders,	Village meetings, group discussions, household visits, community perception surveys	Bi-annually	Meeting Group Discussion Perception Surv ey	THL
		Widely Affected Population and Regional Communities, Solomon Power, Churches, NGOs and Organisations, Community Organisations, Education and Training Institutions, Developers in Guadalcanal, Project Financiers and Donor Partners, All Vulnerable Groups	Face-to-face meetings and discussions	As required	During face-to- face meetings, Project Email, Project Hotline, written corresponds	THL
		National and Provincial Government, Elected Politicians	Face-to-face meetings and discussions	As required	During face-to- face meetings, Project Hotline, Project Email, written corresponds	PO supported by THL/HEC





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Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
	Project hotline For phone enquiries and complaints for regional and national stakeholders	All Stakeholders	Project information hotline	As required	Project Hotline	PO
	Community enquiry Provide mailboxes (complaint boxes) in designated locations in each village	All Stakeholders	Mailboxes (complaint boxes)	As required	Through PO's CLAs and CLOs, Comment Box Project Informat ion Booth	THL/HEC supported by PO
	FAQ Database Maintain FAQs to respond to community queries	All Stakeholders	Project information sheets (e.g. brochure, question /complaint forms), Project information hotline, Project email address	As required	Through CLAs and CLOs, Project Information Booth	PO/THL/HEC
	Complaints handling and management A formal GRM has been introduced (Section 6) and will continue through to the construction phase	All Stakeholders	Provide mailboxes (complaint boxes) at public places in the PAPs area	As required with an aim to provide resolution as quickly as possible	GRM compliant boxes	THL/HEC overseen by PO
	National and	All Stakeholders	Regular updates on the	Monthly and as	Project Email,	PO





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Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
	international communication		Project website and Facebook page	required	Project Facebook Page,	
			Report to provincial and national governments	Annually	Project Facebook Page	
			Engage with national and international media (comply to social and legal agreements)	As required	Project website	
Construction	Regular updates about the Project	Directly Affected Population, Directly Affected Tribal Leaders, Community Organisations.	Disclosure of Project updates via poster presentations at 'Pop up' Project information booths.	Monthly and as required	Through HEC CLOs, Comment Box, 'Pop up' Project information booths, Village Meeting	THL/HEC supported by PO
		Developers in Guadalcanal, Electricity Provider, State Owned Enterprise	Report with key government stakeholders by providing them the	Monthly or quarterly	Face-to-face Meeting upon requests, Project Hotline, Project	





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Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
			Monthly, Quarterly and Quarterly Safeguard reports.		Email.	
		Widely Affected Population, Vulnerable Groups	Local radio notices and updates	Quarterly or Bi- annually	Project Hotline, Project Email, Project Facebook Page	
Construction		National Government, Provincial Government, Elected Politicians	Guadalcanal newspaper notices and updates	Quarterly and as required	Project Hotline, Project Email,	PO supported by THL/HEC
		Regional Communities, NGOs and Organisations	Regular revision of information on the Project website and Facebook page	Monthly and as required	Project Hotline, Project Email, Project Facebook Page	THL/HEC supported by PO
	Media	Media	Periodic press conferences and interactions with media, including site visits	At the beginning of construction, annually and as required	During face-to- face meetings, Project Hotline, Project Email	PO supported by THL/HEC
	Engage with	National Government,	Meetings and	Monthly and as	During face-to-	THL, SIG
	government	Provincial Government,	discussions with key	required	face Meeting	representatives
	departments	Electricity Provider	government departments for construction permits			PO to report to the Project SIG steering





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Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
			and licences and provide construction progress update			committee.
Construction	Undertake community environmental and safety awareness program Topics include: • Activities that cause disruption such as air, dust, traffic and noise	Directly Affected Population, Directly Affected Tribal Leaders	Community environment and safety awareness program through village meetings, Open Days for the PAPs and workshops targeting women as this is their major Project concern	Monthly	During face-to- face discussions & meetings,	HEC/THL POs Gender Focal Point CLO to conduct gender workshops
	 impacts Water source impacts and mitigation measures Health risks, prevention and promotion 	Developers in Guadalcanal, Electricity Provider, NGOs and Organisations, Community Organisations, All Vulnerable Groups	Meetings, discussions and reports	When required	During face-to- face meetings,	THL/HEC





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Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
Construction	 Road safety (specifically for children through School Open Days) Workers code of conduct, worker's health and safety plan Security management Emergency preparedness and response Activities that cause other adverse environmental and social impacts 	Provincial Government, Elected Politicians	Meetings, discussion and reports	Annually and as required	During face to face meetings, Project Hotline, Project Email, written corresponds	PO supported by THL/HEC
	Monitor community concerns, attitudes and progress	Directly Affected Population, Directly Affected Tribal Leaders, All Vulnerable Groups	Village meetings, focus group discussions and household visits (Vulnerable Groups), written correspondence	Quarterly	Through HEC CLOs, Comment Box, 'Pop up' Project information booths, face-to- face Meeting, Quarterly or bi-	THL/HEC





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Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
					annual, Perception Survey	
Construction		Widely Affected Population, Regional Communities, Electricity Provider, Stated Owned Enterprise, NGOs and Organisations, Developers in Guadalcanal,	Meetings and discussions	When required	Project Facebook Page, Project Email, Project Hotline, face-to-face meetings	THL/HEC
		Provincial Government, Elected Politicians,	Meetings and discussions	When required	Project Email, face-to-face meeting, written corresponds	PO supported by THL/HEC
	Monitor the effectiveness of the CESMP	Directly Affected Population, Directly Affected Tribal Leaders,	Participatory monitoring and community perception surveys, workshops and discussions	Bi-annually for the first 2 years and annually thereafter	Face-to-face meeting, Quarterly or biannual Perception Survey conducted by THL's Owners	THL – Owners Engineer PO – Independent Environmental and Social Monitori ng Agent





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Construction					Engineer	
		Widely Affected Population, Regional Communities, Electricity Provider, Stated Owned Enterprise, NGOs and Organisations, Community Organisations, Developers in Guadalcanal, All Vulnerable Groups	Meetings and discussions	When required	During face-to- face meetings and discussions	THL/HEC
Construction		Provincial Government, Elected Politicians,	Meetings and discussions	When required	During face-to- face meetings and discussions	PO supported by THL/HEC





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Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
	Consultation on resettlement and livelihood restoration Ongoing consultation and negotiation with affected households, organisations and institutions. Identify opportunities to restore livelihood for affected households. Details to be provided in the Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Program.	Detailed in the Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP) Directly Affected Population, Directly Affected Tribal Leaders, Widely Affected Population, Regional Communities, Provincial Government, Electricity Provider, Stated Owned Enterprise, Elected Politicians, NGOs and Organisations, Community Organisations, Developers in Guadalcanal, Education and Training Institutions, All Vulnerable Groups	Community meetings, 'Pop up' Project information booths, Newspaper advertisements, Project website and social media, Written correspondence, Project information hotline, Project email address	Monthly and as required. Monthly at the first 6 months of construction, then quarterly and as required from there on. Advanced notification will be given to hiring opportunities so local community members have a reasonable lead time to prepare for application.	Through CLAs and CLOs, Comment Box, 'Pop up' Project information booths, Face-to-face Meeting	PO





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Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
	Disclose and consult on construction contractor activities HEC to consult and disclose on a range of activities during construction including: • Construction activities and schedule • Additional mitigation	Directly Affected Population, Directly Affected Tribal Leaders,	Community meetings, 'Pop up' Project information booths,	Monthly Community meetings at the first 6 months of construction, then quarterly and as required from there on.	Through CLAs and CLOs, Comment Box, 'Pop up' Project information booths, Face-to-face meeting, village meeting, GRM,	HEC/THL
	measures/ updated C-ESMPCESMP • Community health and safety, workers camp code of conducts, environmental and social management, road access and traffic management • Hiring opportunities and practices and local	Widely Affected Population, Community Organisations, Developers in Guadalcanal, Education and Training Institutions, Electricity Provider, Stated Owned Enterprise, NGOs and Organisations, All Vulnerable Groups, Regional Communities	Newspaper advertisements, Project website, Project Facebook Page, Project information hotline, Project email address	When required	During face-to- face meetings, Project Hotline, Project Email, Project Facebook Page	THL/HEC





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Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
	worker training program	Provincial Government, Elected Politicians,	Written correspondence, meetings and discussions	When required	During face-to- face meetings and discussions	PO supported by THL/HEC
	Community Benefit Share and sustainable contribution to local community Work with relevant stakeholders to pilot test the Community Benefit Share Consultation with stakeholders such as NGOs and businesses to identify opportunities to make a sustainable contribution to local communities and the	Directly Affected Population, Directly Affected Tribal Leaders, Provincial Government, Electricity Provider, Elected Politicians, NGOs and Organisations, Community Organisations, Developers in Guadalcanal, All Vulnerable Groups	CLAs, CLOs, 'Pop up' Project information booths, Open days, Village meeting, Focus group discussions, Household visits, Surveys, Local NGO network	Advanced notification will be given to hiring opportunities so local community members have a reasonable lead time to prepare for application.	Comment Box 'Pop up' Project information booths Face-to-face meeting, village meeting GRM	PO





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Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
	region such as specific opportunities for micro-finance etc.					
	Project hotline For phone enquiries and complaints for regional and national stakeholders	All Stakeholders	Project information hotline	As required	Project Hotline Project Facebook Page	PO
	Community enquiry Provide mailboxes (complaint boxes) in public places	All Stakeholders	Mailboxes (complaint boxes)	As required	Project Email	РО
	FAQ Database Maintain FAQs to respond to community queries	All Stakeholders	Project information sheets (e.g. brochure, question /complaint forms), Project information hotline, Project email address	As required	'Pop up' Projec t information b ooths	THL/HEC/PO
	Complaints handling and management A formal GRM has been introduced (Section 6) and will continue through the	All Stakeholders	Provide mailboxes (complaint boxes) at public places in the PAPs area	As required with an aim to provide resolution as quickly as possible	GRM	HEC overseen by THL and monitored by PO





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Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
	construction phase					
	National and international communication	All Stakeholders	Regular updates on the Project website and Facebook page	Monthly and as required	Project Email	PO
			Report annually to provincial and central governments	Annually	Project Facebook Page	
			Engage with national and international media as required (comply to social and legal agreements)	As required	Project website	
Operation	Updates about the Project	Directly Affected Population and Tribal Leaders,	Brochures, fact sheets made available for PAPs, site visits for PAP's representatives	Bi-annually or annually Once at the beginning of operation and as required	HEC CLOs, Comment Box, Face-to-face Meeting, Village Meeting	THL





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Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
Operation		Widely Affected Population and Regional Communities, Solomon Power, Churches, NGOs and Organisations, Community Organisations, Education and Training Institutions, Developers in Guadalcanal, Internal Stakeholders, Project Financiers and Donor Partners, All Vulnerable Groups	Local media notices and updates Regular revision of information on the Project website, Project Facebook Page	Once at the be ginning of oper ation (grand op ening) and as r equired,	Project Hotline, Project Email, Project Faceboo k Page,	THL
		National and Provincial Government, Elected Politicians, Media	Newsletters to government offices and meetings, site visits for government officials & media, Briefings of media as needed.	Once at the be ginning of oper ation (grand op ening) and as r equired	Project Email, P roject Hotline, f ace-to-face mee tings	





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Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
Operation	Community relations activities Consultation and disclosure activities are requirements to engage the stakeholders through	Directly Affected Population and Tribal Leaders, Widely Affected Population and Regional	Through HEC CLAs, presentation at Project Information booth, community/village meetings and discussions Project Facebook Page, Project Website,	Once at the beginning of operation then quarterly or biannually As required	During presentations at Project Information booth, Comment Box, GRM, Project Email and Hotline,	THL
	the operation phase. Community relations staff will be in placed throughout the life of the Project to maintain relationships with local communities and other stakeholders	Communities, Solomon Power, Churches, NGOs and Organisations, Community Organisations, Education and Training Institutions, Developers in Guadalcanal, All Vulnerable Groups	Project Hotline, Project Email, face-to-face meetings upon requests.		Project Facebook Page, Meeting, Written Correspondence	
		Project Financiers and Donor Partners	Project Email, face-to- face meetings and discussions	As required	Project Email and Hotline, during meetings, written correspondence	





TINA RIVER HYDROPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ESMP-P3

Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
Operation		National and Provincial Government, Elected Politicians	Project Email, face-to- face meetings and discussions	As required	Project Email and Hotline, during meetings, written correspondence	
	Environmental and safety awareness program	Directly Affected Population and Tribal Leaders, All vulnerable groups	Provide brochures, pamphlets, and regular environmental and safety talks to PAPs and other relevant stakeholders	Once at the beginning of operation then quarterly or biannually	Group discussions at Safety Talks, through standard feedback channels outlined above	THL
		Widely Affected Population and Regional Communities, Solomon Power, Churches, NGOs and Organisations, Community Organisations, Education and Training Institutions, Developers in	Project Email, Project Website, workshops and discussions	Once at the beginning of operation then quarterly or biannually	During groups discussions and workshops	THL
Operation		Guadalcanal				





TINA RIVER HYDROPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ESMP-P3

REV 9

Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
		Project Financiers and Donor Partners,	Project Email, Project Hotline, written correspondences, face- to-face meetings	As required	During face-to- face meetings, written correspondences	
		National and Provincial Government, Elected Politicians,	Project Email, Project Hotline, written correspondences, face- to-face meetings	As required	During face- toOface meeting, written correspondences	
	Emergency preparedness and response	Directly Affected Population and Tribal Leaders All Vulnerable Groups	Provide training, brochures and pamphlets for local communities and workforce on emergency preparedness and response Undertake emergency drills as outlined inS pill Prevention and E mergency Response Pl an (SPERP)	Once at the beginning of operation then bi-annually or annually	Group discussions at training and drills	THL





TINA RIVER HYDROPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ESMP-P3

REV 9

Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
		Widely Affected Population and Regional Communities, Solomon Power, Churches, NGOs and Organisations, Community Organisations, Education and Training Institutions, Developers in Guadalcanal	Project Email, Project Website, workshops and discussions	As required	During workshops and discussions, face-to-face meetings, Project Email, Project Facebook Page, Project Website	
		Project Financiers and Donor Partners,	Project Email, Project Hotline, written correspondences, face- to-face meetings	As required	During face-to- face meetings, Project Email and Project Hotline	
		National and Provincial Government, Elected Politicians,	Project Email, Project Hotline, written correspondences, face- to-face meetings	As required	During face-to- face meetings, Project Email and Project Hotline	
	Manage community issues and monitor community attitudes	Directly Affected Population and Tribal Leaders, All Vulnerable Groups	Village meetings, group discussions, household visits, community perception surveys	Bi-annually	Meeting Group Discussion Perception Surv	THL

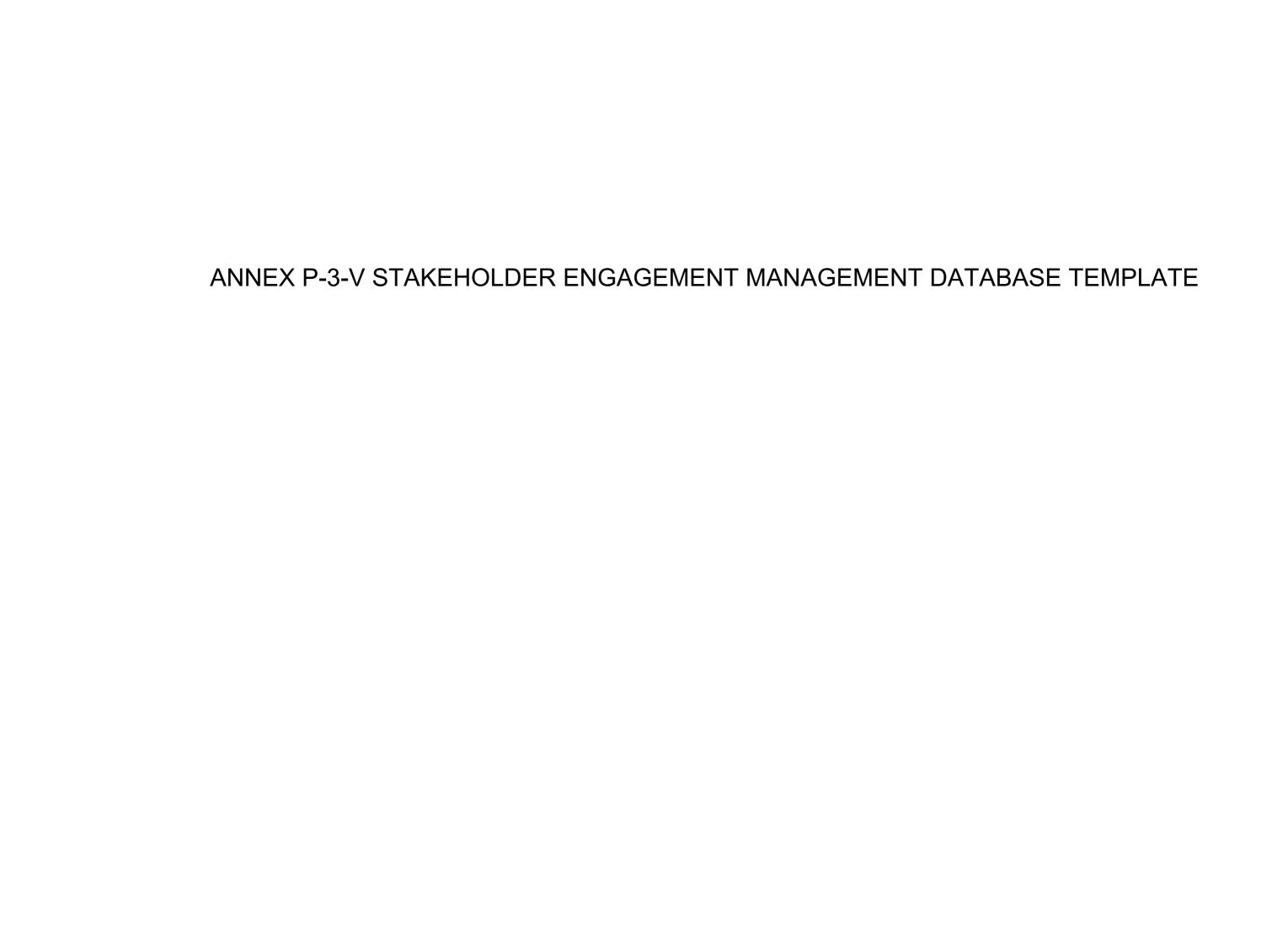




TINA RIVER HYDROPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ESMP-P3

Project Stage	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
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		Widely Affected Population and Regional Communities, Solomon Power, Churches, NGOs and Organisations, Community Organisations, Education and Training Institutions, Developers in Guadalcanal,	Project Facebook Page, Project Website, workshops and discussions			THL
		Project Financiers and Donor Partners,	Project Email, Project Hotline, written correspondences, face- to-face meetings	As required	During face-to- face meetings, Project Email and Project Hotline	
		National and Provincial Government, Elected Politicians,	Project Email, Project Hotline, written correspondences, face- to-face meetings	As required	During face-to- face meetings, Project Email and Project Hotline	



STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MANAGEMENT DATABASE - TEMPLATE

The below sets out an example Excel database for recording stakeholder engagement activities. Alternative data storage opportunities exist, such as Consultation Manager.

						Details o	Details of engagement			Feedback	
Ref #	Stakeholder	Contact person	Contact details	Attributes	Interest/ Issues	Engagement purpose & method	Issues	Key outcomes & actions	Date feedback provided	Details of response from Project	
Unique no. for records (sequential)	Stakeholder group	Individual	Village, Province, Phone number, Email address	State if contact is female or male (if known), age		Date Location Attendees Facilitator Method/format Purpose	Key issues raised Response provided by facilitator	List key outcomes Detail agreed actions			

All details will be kept anonymous and confidential for external reporting and communications purposes, unless otherwise agreed in writing with participants