

P-5 Influx Management Plan

Aim and Objective				
<p>This P-5 Influx Management Plan (IMP) addresses the risks and potential impacts from the influx of people that are attracted to the Project area, including from local areas such as Bahomea and Malango regions, elsewhere in Guadalcanal Province, and elsewhere in Solomon Islands. HEC's influx control will mainly focus on Core Land (including access roads Lot 2 and 3 and Main works) where HEC has direct control. Influx control is more limited on the Lot 1 access road which is public road. The Solomon Islands Government, through the Project Office, has the responsibility for influx activities within the 50 m infrastructure corridor along Lot 1. An Influx Committee has been established under the Social Impact Monitoring Plan along Lot 1 comprising the Project Office, THL, HEC, and representatives from the Solomon Islands Police Force and Guadalcanal Province.</p>				
Summary of Impacts and Risks				
<p>A peak workforce of up to 550 people is expected during the construction phase of the Project. The proportion of the workforce that will be comprised of foreign workers, and Solomon Islands nationals. This includes a range of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. The influx of workers and followers, including people selling goods and services, opportunists, jobseekers, their families, and squatters, can lead to adverse social and environmental impacts to local communities. These impacts are likely to be borne by the communities that are most likely to be physically and socially affected by the construction and operation of the Project and its ancillary facilities. These include the villages located along the Project access roads and Tina River such as Vera'ande, Valele, Valele, Verakambikambi, Marava, Ngongoti, Managikiki, Valesala Namopila, Pachuki, Habusi, Vuramali, Haimane, Horohotu and Tina. Other communities that may be affected by influx are benefit-sharing communities. These include people and communities located throughout the Malango cultural area who are expected to benefit economically, for example through direct employment, training, and the supply of services and goods from the Project, along with the beneficiaries of the investments under the Community Benefit Sharing Programme (CBSP) that are primarily located in Bahomea.</p> <p>Adverse impacts from influx include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">increased competition for local supply and services such as water, food and energyincreased demands on the ecosystem and natural resourcesincreased volume of traffic, and higher risk of accidentspotential social conflictsincreased risk of spread of communicable diseasesincreased rates of illicit behaviour and crime <p>The Influx Management Plan has links with a number of other plans including P-3 Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan (SECP), P-4 Human Resources and Labour Management Plan (HRLMP), P-6 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), P-7 Security Management Plan (SMP), P-9 Workers Code of Conduct (WCC), P-10 Community Health and Disease Vector Management Plan (CHDVMP), P-11 Traffic Management Plan (TMP), P-12 Waste Management and Point Source Prevention Plan (WMPSP), M-4 Social Impact Monitoring Plan (SIMP). Many of the monitoring requirements identified in this document will be measured as requirements of other plans.</p>				
Mitigation and Management Actions				
#	Issue or Risk	Action	Timing / Frequency	Responsibility
P-5-1.	Non-local people coming to the area and competing with locals for jobs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The formal recruitment process outlined in P-4 Human Resources and Labour Management Plan will be implemented to deter jobseekers and squatters from visiting the Project site. This includes transparent advertising and recruitment of roles, and a recruitment hierarchy with a focus on the hiring of locals as a priority over expatriates. The P-4 HRLMP identifies upfront the positions available during the construction period for skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled workers. Refer to Annex P-4-II HEC Human Resources Policy and Procedure.Local community members with the appropriate skills will be identified early in the construction phase to reduce the potential for people claiming to be local to access job opportunities. The PO have conducted a survey of local villagers to identify those interested in work opportunities for the construction of the Project. The survey will identify preliminary skills and experience. Based on the survey, the PO and local training providers will provide training to women, young people and other job seekers in the Project area, on subjects such as safety and health, money management, driving, plant operation, trades, and other relevant subjects.Pasifiki HR (local HR Development Contractor) have run training sessions to explain what jobs are available on the Project, the application process and to find out what positions people might be interested in. In addition, training for project communities on relevant topics such as job readiness, financial literacy, avoiding gender bias, hospitality, catering, administrative skills, computer literacy, food processing and gardening have been run by the CBSP.HEC Human Resources will maintain a database of interested candidates including their qualifications and training. HEC CLOs will assist people, particularly women, in the CBSP area to understand and engage with the HEC recruitment programme.A communications and media campaign was led by the PO Communications Team from October 2020 to January 2021, to deliver a strong and consistent message across a range of channels that while construction is about to get underway, for now the labour requirements are met, and anyone travelling into the Project area from outside is unlikely to find employment. It also covered the recruitment hierarchy whereby all jobs will be first offered to local Guale people from CBSP communities.	Throughout construction	HEC HR Manager
P-5-2.	Disruption of lifestyle and day-to-day routines, and perceived corruption of traditional life by the project and associated activities and workers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provisions in P-9 Workers Code of Conduct will be enforced to ensure workers engage respectfully with the local community.New workers will receive induction training, which includes information about expectations/standards for workplace behaviour, prohibition of sexual harassment, anti-discrimination policy, cultural awareness, and gender awareness. A full list of training programmes is provided in the P-1 CESMP.HEC and THL will work together to educate communities about the social and health risks arising from the wider Project workforce. These messages will be delivered through existing training programmes delivered by HEC and through the CBSP, and will cover areas such as sexual health awareness, and training for women to develop skills for employment.	Throughout construction	HEC HR Manager HEC Training Supervisor
P-5-3.	Increased incidence of alcohol and drug use, or gambling influenced behaviour, such as violence (against women, and in general), prostitution, sexualisation of young women, sexual assault, verbal abuse, theft and damage to property, conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none">As provided for in P-9 Workers Code of Conduct alcohol and drug policies, the Project workforce will be required to adhere to a strict "no alcohol, drugs or gambling" policy at all times. This includes locally sourced kwaso (distilled alcohol) and betel nut. This means zero tolerance on work sites, in the workers' camp, in businesses serving the workforce in Core Land and along access roads.As described in P-11 Traffic Management Plan, HEC will undertake frequent and random alcohol breath tests and drug testing of employees throughout the construction phase. Driving behaviour on the access roads will be monitored (via random speed checks) and modified by training and disciplinary action if necessary to reduce impacts on local villages and communities.As described in P-7 Security Management Plan, HEC will engage a private security subcontractor (Midland Security Services Limited) to provide overall surveillance for the Core Area and Workers' Accommodation Camp. The security subcontractor will ensure that criminal activities and unwanted behaviours are kept to a minimum, and that any illegal activities are reported to Police. Only authorised personnel will be permitted to enter the Core Land.HEC and THL will maintain open communications with the Police to inform them of any ongoing issues and trends within the Core Area and surrounds.Strategies such as making wages payments directly into workers' accounts on a weekday (not Friday) will be investigated and trialed if possible.	Throughout construction	HEC HR Manager HEC Camp and Office Manager HEC E&S Supervisor HEC Security Contractor Solomon Islands Police Force

P-5-4.	The establishment of illegal squatter settlements on vacant land or in the upper watershed, with associated social and biodiversity impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HEC and its security subcontractor will control access to the upper watershed using patrolled gates at the entrance to the Core Land. The security post will be guarded 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.• Unauthorised persons will not be allowed entry to the Direct Impact Area. HEC and THL will work closely with project-affected communities, including the five landowning groups of the Tina Core Land Owning Company (TCLC), to monitor and manage any encroachment into the upper catchment by drawing on existing community networks and leaders to dissuade settlers and squatters from accessing the area.• HEC will regularly visit the upper catchment to check for evidence of squatters, and report any squatters found to the Project Office. Where necessary, HEC and the Project Office will liaise with the local communities, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey and/or the Police to discuss options for issuing trespass/eviction notices and any further legal action required.• The Influx Committee and Solomon Islands Police Force will enforce no settlement within Core Land and the 50 m infrastructure corridor.• Any instances of social disturbance, conflict or violence will be elevated immediately to the Police with mediation of disputes by kastom (traditional) processes preferred as a means of resolution (as per P-6 Grievance Redress Mechanism).	Throughout construction	HEC Security Contractor Influx Committee Solomon Islands Police Force	
P-5-5.	Pressure on social services from workers causing tension in the local community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HEC is providing the following facilities to reduce pressure on local social services:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- As per P-11 Traffic Management Plan, Project staff will be transported to the work site each day using dedicated shuttle service provided by HEC, avoiding the need to drive or use other transport options.- The Workers Accommodation Camp will be self-contained and provide expatriate staff with accommodation, food, water and sanitation facilities.- The Site Office will include a six-bed medical facility with doctor and nursing staff, for treatment of minor to moderate injuries.	Mobilisation and throughput construction	HEC Project Manager HEC HSE Manager HEC Camp and Office Manager	
P-5-6.	Informal or formal markets are established in areas connected to the Project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The establishment of stalls can create beneficial business opportunities for locals but can also lead to adverse impacts such generation of waste, vegetation clearance, pollution of soil and water, and disruption to communities, particularly if established by non-locals. The establishment of stalls therefore needs to be monitored and managed by the Influx Committee, with support from Project Security and the Solomon Islands Police Force.• There is potential for the Influx Committee to establish a formal market in a designated location:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Following consultation and signed agreement with communities, the Influx Committee could establish an area for an organised market.- An appropriate location for the market will be determined in consultation with SIG and communities, taking into consideration available land (e.g., land currently owned by SIG for designation).- The PO will work with communities to distribute information about small enterprises, both formal and informal, who are allowed to set up stalls, with limits on volume/type of goods sold (no drugs, no alcohol, no employed children of school age, etc.)- Negotiate with communities a set of controls for the operation of the market(s) including days and times of operation; who can establish a stall (with priority for local people); waste management and sanitation; excluding children aged 15 years and under as stall holders/workers etc; and a drugs and alcohol ban.- Upon completion of construction the market location shall be disbanded and the area rehabilitated and revegetated, unless the community requests otherwise.	Throughout construction	Influx Committee HEC Security Contractor Solomon Islands Police Force	
P-5-7.	Entertainment venues such as night clubs may be established near the Camp. This may attract more people to the area, and/or increased unwanted behaviours.	<p>The following controls will be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All Project workers (including subcontractors) will be prohibited from going to entertainment venues established in or near the Project area or Camp.• Workers at the Camp will not be permitted to leave at night to go to an entertainment venue. Workers who wish to leave the Camp at night and on weekends must get permission from the security manager and have an acceptable reason , and record their intended destination/activities. Leaving to go drinking on week nights will not be a valid reason to grant a permit. Applications and permits for Camp leave will be recorded and security practices scrutinized by THL and the OE as part of ongoing compliance checks.• Strict rules will be enforced to restrict visitors to the Camp and no visitors will be allowed at night.	Throughout construction	Security Subcontractor	
P-5-8.	Squatter populations could be targeted by Project contractors as cheap labour to exploit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All employers and subcontractors on the Project will strictly adhere to the Project's safeguards requirements, including recruitment and labour practices detailed in P-4 HRLMP. HEC will ensure sub-contractors do not employ squatters and will impose penalties for non-compliance using procurement processes.	Throughout construction	HEC Construction Manager HEC Administration Manager	
Monitoring Requirements					
#	Title	Description	Target / Performance Indicator	Timing / Frequency	Responsibility
P-5-A.	Weekly monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The presence of unauthorised stallholders, settlers and squatters shall be monitored via routine site inspections. Any encroachment within Core Land will be dealt with via HEC's security subcontractor in the first instance. Any encroachment that cannot be resolved, or is identified outside of Core Land (e.g. Lot 1), will be directed to PO and/or the Police as appropriate or utilising established community systems as noted in P-5-4.	No illegal encroachment within Core Land No illegal clearing within Core Land	Weekly	Security Subcontractor
P-5-B.	Related monitoring requirements covered in other plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• As per M-4 Social Impact Monitoring Plan a Social Impacts Monitoring Report shall be prepared every six months. This will include data and information collected by the PO E&S Monitoring Team, PO Gender Focal Point, and CBSP Manager, and shall be prepared for the E&S Safeguards Manager• Records of local recruitment, procurement and job training shall be monitored as per P-4 Human Resources and Labour Management Plan.• Grievances shall be recorded and resolved as per P-6 Grievance Redress Mechanism.	Refer individual plans	Data and results reported in the quarterly E&S Monitoring Reports	Various
Supporting Documents					
Annex	Name		Description		
P-5-I.	Baseline data for project-affected persons and risk context		Summary of baseline data including population, demographics, community health facilities, transportation, water supply, household energy, waste management services, sanitation. Also includes project labour requirements and risks/vulnerabilities.		
P-5-II.	Additional details on influx management indicators and frequencies of collection		Information on monitoring and data collection proposed by PO in the TRHDP Socio-economic Monitoring Framework.		

P-5-III.	Influx Control Plan	Outlines the mechanism for setting out clear boundary of influx management between HEC/ its sub-contractors with THL and PO.
P-5-IV.	Influx control actions by organisations other than HEC	Describes influx control actions by organisations other than HEC and their sub-contractors.

ANNEX P-5-I BASELINE DATA FOR PROJECT-AFFECTED AND RISK CONTEXT

1. Overview

The map displays the Tina River Hydropower Development Project area. A red line indicates the main access road, with various colored segments representing different lots. Key locations are marked with green dots, and specific infrastructure like the main dam (orange square) and gate & guard house (yellow square) are highlighted. The map includes a north arrow, a scale bar (0 to 3 Kilometers), and a legend for key locations and access roads. The legend lists key locations such as Taona, Matonasta, Komleti, Abuabili, Bubulu, Old Selwyn, Vera'ande, Valele, Verakambikambi, Marava, Horohotu 2, Horohotu 1, Ngongoti, Haimane, Vuramali, Valebebe 2, Valebebe 1, Tina, Kathiana, Valesala, Taurasa, Veramaota, Antioch, Kolanji, Verakuji, Valekocha, Komureo, Managikiki, Namopila, Pachuki, and Habusi. The access roads are color-coded: LOT 1 (purple), LOT 2-1 (green), LOT 2-2 (brown), LOT 2-3 (light blue), LOT 3-1 (dark blue), LOT 3-2 (dark blue), and DIA Boundary (orange). The map also shows the Tina River and surrounding terrain.

LEGEND

Key Locations

- Gate & Guard House
- HEC Temporary Office
- Main Dam
- Workers' Camp
- Village

Access Road

Name

- LOT 1
- LOT 2-1
- LOT 2-2
- LOT 2-3
- LOT 3-1
- LOT 3-2
- DIA Boundary

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Rev	Revisions	JG	Dep	Chk	App	Date
1						

Tina River Hydropower Development Project

Influx Management Plan

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Figure 1 Project overview

2. Baseline Data

This section will provide the baseline data about the population in the Direct Impact Area (DIA), Downstream Area and Infrastructure Area (as described in **Section 2.1** above), where the Project-affected persons (PAPs) are located and where influx is most likely to occur and require management via this Influx Management Plan. The baseline data has been extracted from the socio-economic baseline survey report dated April 2021, conducted in November 2020 and prepared specifically for Tina River Hydropower Development Project by Fitzgerald Applied Sociology. The report follows on from a comprehensive research study in 2020 to document the living conditions of people in communities adjacent to the Project, and to identify current issues and opportunities for community development. This baseline is required to be able to assess changes due to the Project. The baseline study data used a questionnaire survey of a sample of households, stakeholder interviews, and community focus groups, along with analysis of secondary data and the study results are documented in a separate Socio-economic Baseline Report¹. The survey used mixed methods including:

- Analysis of existing secondary data on Project-impacted area population;
- A representative random sample survey of 245 households in the Malango cultural area. These included residential households for all persons in the 2015 Malango Tribal Register, aged 20 to 90 years, and registered as resident in the study area (i.e., 1,850 persons), plus all the households in the settler villages in the area who are concentrated in Verakabikabi and Areatakiki villages (i.e., 180 persons);
- 12 key informant interviews (e.g., woman-headed household, disable woman, teacher, health worker, community and farmer leader, community representative, tribal chief, downstream and upstream community representatives, business owner, etc.); and
- Five focus group discussions with different groups and interests within the community (e.g., Church leaders, active women in the communities, youth leaders, chiefs and village leaders, settler residents).

Below are socio-economic baseline data relevant for the IMP, however the full socio-economic baseline survey report should be referred to in order to provide a full understanding of socio-economic conditions.

2.1 Population and demographics

According to the estimate from the 2021 socio-economic baseline report, the population of Malango Ward in 2019 may have been about 15,300 with all of the population would be considered to be rural.

The results of the 2020 socio-economic survey indicated that 245 surveyed households together contained 1,366 persons, with an average of 5.6 persons per household and 51.8% male and 48.2% female ratio. It is noted that the population is dominated by children of 5-14 and young adults of 20-29 age cohorts. Female also dominate the young adult cohort (20-29 age group).

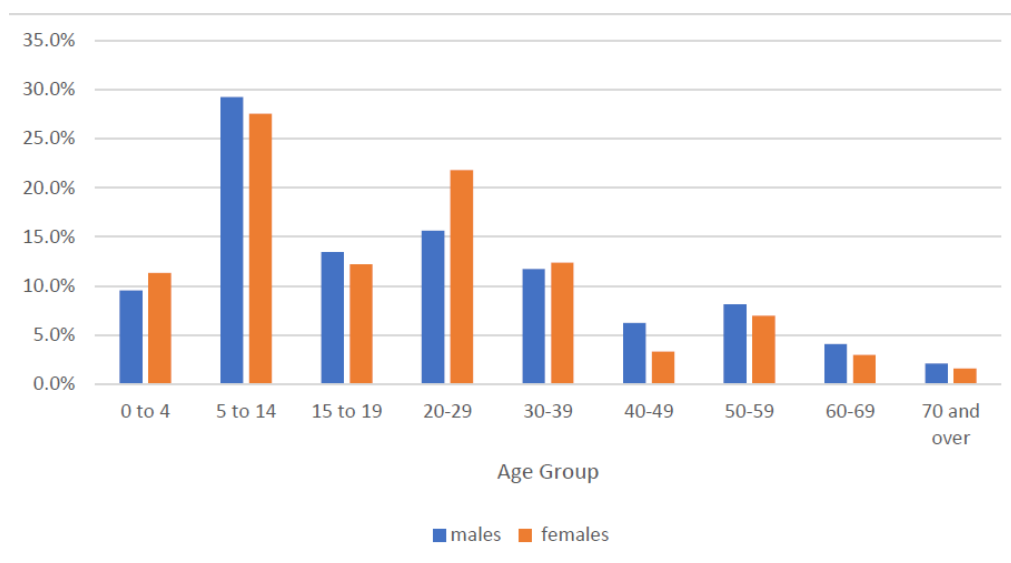


Figure 2 Age structure of the surveyed households' members, November 2020

According to the Census data in 2009, the population of Malango Ward was 95.4% Melanesian Solomon Islander, with the other 5% made up of Polynesians and Micronesians (Gilbertese). It is noted in the 2017 ESIA that groups of Weather Coast 'Settlers' are residing legitimately in the Tina-Ngalimbiu area under formal customary agreements with the landowning clans and their chiefs since 1970s for economic reasons (i.e., unfavourable weather conditions in Weather Coast of Guadalcanal – the original place). No new information regarding ethnicity of the population was available at this stage.

Just under 90% of households in the 2020 socio-economic baseline survey use Teha, the local indigenous language of the Malango region, as their main language. Settlers from the Weather Coast tend to speak Tolu (i.e., their own language) or have adopted Teha. Very few speak Solomon Islands' pigin as their main language at home. The households where languages of the Weather Coast are spoken are concentrated in Verakabikabi and Areatakiki – the two Settler communities targeted by the survey.

2.2 Education

The results of the 2020 socio-economic survey show that just over a third had completed primary school but had not completed secondary school, and 41% had completed secondary school. 79 survey participants (9.1%) had no schooling, the majority of whom remained illiterate. Youth school "dropouts" is quite common with 71 young people aged between 15 and 25 were recorded as having not progressed past primary school. Accessibility of educational facilities is recognised as the main issue and reason for school dropout in rural communities. In terms of access to education facilities (i.e., secondary schools), the average time it takes to get to the nearest secondary school is 43 minutes of which, students in the surveyed Bahomea households need to travel an average of 50 minutes, in Malango 24 minutes, in Belaha 40 minutes and in the Settler communities, 36 minutes.

2.3 Community health

Community health facilities

National health services are funded, managed and regulated across the Solomon Islands by the Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS). The MHMS provides maternal and child health, family planning, dental services, mental health, and immunisation services. Health services are delivered in each Province by provincial health offices. MHMS has a health statistics unit which collects monthly reports from primary health facilities; this data is managed in the District Health Information System (DHIS) database. Data has been collected since at least 2005.

The country's only full-service hospital, the National Referral Hospital (NRH), is located in the capital Honiara. The NRH provides ear nose and throat, plastic surgery, paediatric surgery, vascular surgery, cardiology and cardiac surgery services. The NRH is the final pathway for patients requiring urgent emergency care. In the past, a system operated whereby seriously ill patients were transferred to St Vincent's Hospital in Sydney, Australia, however this was no longer operating effectively as of 2015 (WHO 2015, p77). As a result, waiting lists to receive specialist tertiary care for serious illness outside of the Solomon Islands are considerably long.

The National Medical Store is a central repository which supplies the NRH and all provincial health offices and clinics with pharmaceuticals, medical equipment and consumables.

The levels of care available to members of the public in the Solomon Islands are as follows (with '1' being the most basic of care):

- Level 1: Nurse aid post
- Level 2: Rural health clinic (supervise multiple nurse aide posts, in rural areas; staffed by a registered nurse and a nurse aide)
- Level 3: Area health centre (typically staffed by at least two registered nurses, one of whom may be a trained midwife)
- Level 4: Provincial hospital
- Level 5: National Referral Hospital

The NRH also serves as the Provincial hospital for Guadalcanal Province. There is one other hospital in Guadalcanal, the Good Samaritan Hospital, which is a non-state service provider (built by Amici Missione Isole Solomon (AMIS) and supported by the Pieta Sisters of Solomons).

There are six areas in Guadalcanal Province across which health statistics are recorded and analysed by MHMS (known as 'Health Information System (HIS) units'), including:

1. Aola
2. Avuavu
- 3. Grove (the Project is located in this area)**
4. Marara
5. Marau
6. Tangarare

Current known facilities within the Grove area are summarised in **Table 1**. While some of the distances between the Project area may seem convenient to persons unfamiliar with the area, in reality travel can be extremely challenging especially for people living in the mid to upper reaches of the Tina River catchment. Guadalcanal Island has a mountainous interior, and roads and tracks are generally in very poor condition even in built-up areas. In the wet season, roads become even more treacherous and often impassable either due to landslides, loss of traction for vehicles, or flood waters.

Table 1 List of known health facilities in Grove area (obtained from Chief Medical Statistician, MHMS, November 2020)

Facility type	Location(s)	Comments	Approx. distance from Project area (straight line) in km
Level 3 (Area Health Centre)	Good Samaritan Hospital, Tetere	Privately operated (mission hospital)	15
Level 2 (Rural Health Clinic)	Turarana	Status unconfirmed	7
	Ngalimbiu	Operated by GPPOL	15
	Tetere	Operated by GPPOL	15
	Kolosulu	Status unconfirmed	30
Level 1 (Nurse Aid Post)	Haiparia	Status unconfirmed	30
	Konga	Non operational as of ~Feb 2020 (anecdotal)	10
	Lungga	Status unconfirmed	15
	Numbu	Status unconfirmed	25
	Tinagulu	Status unconfirmed	10
	Balasuna	Operated by GPPOL	20

A health clinic will be established within the Project Direct Impact Area (DIA) to service the Project workforce. This service is provided in order to avoid placing an additional burden (i.e., the Project workforce) on the local health system which is already under pressure. The clinic will not be open to the general public. It will be a six-bed medical facility staffed by a team of at least two registered nurses (certified by MHMS). The facility will be equipped to provide basic first aid and primary care; in the event of an emergency or severe injury, patients will be transported to the NRH by on-site ambulance. The facility will be supervised by a General Practitioner, Dr Churchill Pedical, who will visit at least weekly for scheduled appointments and to oversee the operations of the clinic. Dr Pedical has an

established general practice in Honiara. Once it is constructed, the health clinic will be inspected by MHMS (Infrastructure Division) before becoming operational. Further details on the clinic are available in the Project Workers' Health and Safety Plan (WHSP).

Community accessibility to healthcare

Regarding the community health, the results of the 2020 socio-economic baseline survey indicated that 36% of the households experienced moderate or serious difficulties with malaria in the last 12 months, and 23% of the households reported other illness or disease.

The majority (66%) said they go to the nurse aide post or health clinic while 30% treat it themselves using a traditional cure or medicine and 22% go to the doctor in town if necessary. 14% would seek treatment at a public hospital. It is noted that about 11% of respondents said that they used prayer, and a small number (4%) seek help from a knowledgeable local person.

Across the area, it takes an average of 67 minutes for people to get to their nearest nursing station, and 94 minutes to get to a doctor. For specific area, average time to access the closest to nursing stations are:

- 28 minutes for households in Malango district;
- 92 minutes for households in Bahomea district;
- 54 minutes for households in Settlers; and
- 42 minutes for households in Belaha.

Malango, Belaha and Settler households all must travel about 75 minutes to see a doctor, while the Bahomea residents, who are more remote from Honiara, must travel for about 110 minutes.

With the Konga Nurse Aid Post reportedly non-operational, the only service available in Bahomea district is a clinic at Verakabikabi. However, at the time of the survey local people reported that it was not operational. In terms of accessibility, households report that average time to their nearest "nursing station" is 67 minutes, which for Bahomea households typically means Chichinge (in Malango), Verakabikabi, Good Samaritan Hospital, Mataniko, or elsewhere in the Honiara area. Those in the Malango district go to Chichinge Clinic, and those in Belaha use their local Belaha clinic.

2.4 Necessary services

Transportation and road system

92% of the surveyed respondents rely on public transport to access facilities and markets. This consists of public minibuses (72%), and public trucks (used by 15%). The trucks enable locals to carry produce and other goods to and from markets in Honiara. Only 06% use a private vehicle despite 13% saying they have a private car or van. Bahomea households are the most reliant on public transport, particularly buses.

Over half of the households (55%) report that they have been experiencing problems with local roads or traffic. The Settler households are the most affected (72% saying they are experiencing problems), followed by Malango households (61%), Bahomea (54%) and Belaha (38%). In Bahomea and Malango,

the most common problem is poor road condition – made worse by logging trucks and recently by Project vehicles. In Belaha, it's road and traffic noise, and among the Settlers it is both the speed of vehicles on the roads and dust (with reference to Project traffic), and the associated danger to pedestrians. Some report fears to children's lives as they walk to and from school.

In general, there is a common desire across local communities for roads in the Project area to be improved for both local development and impact mitigation purposes. These desires include:

- improved surfacing, which will reduce travel times and road closures, improve safety, reduce damage to vehicles, and allow minibuses to operate further. This will also improve access to markets and essential services (such as health care);
- improved safety, such as pedestrian walkways, especially for school children;
- better management and control of construction-related traffic on the roads, especially speeding limit/control;
- reduction of construction-related vehicle traffic emissions; and
- a need for village side roads (within the Project Direct Impact Area) to be repaired following reported damage by Project vehicles (i.e., related to grievance mechanism)¹.

Water supply

Previous socio-economic studies on the Project area, including community workshops, showed that access to sufficient, clean, and reliable water supplies for consumption, cooking, and washing is an identified problem in the Project area, especially Bahomea. More than half of the surveyed households get their drinking water from an unprotected surface source, such as a river (45%) or spring (11%). 15% have access to a community standpipe or a protected bore (13%), while 10% rely on unprotected wells. Only 5% have their own water tank, though the source of the water for filling was not indicated in the survey. It was observed that nine of the 52 villages surveyed had community standpipes. Compared with the other communities, the households in Bahomea have a heavy reliance for their drinking water on rivers and streams (58%) and communal standpipes (13%). The Settler households are similar, though have comparatively better access to protected wells. On average, the main water supply is 236 metres away from the house and the return trip on foot to fetch water takes 18 minutes. Those who use get their water from springs must travel the furthest (average of 314 metres), followed by users of rivers/streams (275 minutes), and unprotected well users (257 minutes). Fetching water is a significant activity for most households, with the work frequently falling on females.

The socio-economic baseline survey in November 2020 confirmed that Bahomea and Belaha households, and to a lesser extent the Settler communities, rely heavily on local rivers and streams for bathing – respectively 85%, 78% and 68% of households. While 48% of the Malango households use rivers and streams, they also have access to shared piped supplies and community standpipes. 28% of the Settler households in Bahomea use well water for bathing.

From the consultations, interviews and survey's findings, the water supply security and quality situation in the Project-hosted communities is becoming a matter of concern as the Project enters the

¹ Any road that is not within the Project DIA shall not be repaired by the Contractor

construction phase. By establishing reliable, sufficient, and safe water supplies at or near people's homes and at community facilities, the following needs are expected to be met by local people:

- reducing the work and risk of carrying water from the source (e.g., Tina River, springs) to the home, particularly for women; as well as reducing the work of food and market produce preparation, laundry and bathing work;
- improving hygiene (including sanitation), and reducing water-borne diseases; and
- avoiding and mitigating the negative impacts on water supplies from Project construction.

It is noted that HEC has provided the water tanks to the communities that are likely to be affected by access road construction works in accordance with the water supply replacement plan and community benefit sharing plan.

Household energy

At the time of the survey in November 2020, solar panels were the main source of home lighting (89% of households), followed by battery lanterns and torches (6%), generators (3%) and gas lights (2%). Mains/grid electricity was not yet available. While 68 households (28%) said they had generators it seems they are not using them regularly or as their main energy supply.

Most households (85%) use firewood and other biomass for cooking, followed by gas – typically from canisters rather than refillable bottles. Only a small percentage use kerosene, and no one uses electricity. Firewood is sourced from local forests or purchased from markets at Henderson and Honiara.

Waste management

The surveys show that various waste management practices were adopted by the surveyed households, including 68% of households practiced burning; 55% practiced burying it or had a rubbish pit; 51% threw waste in the bush/forest; 5% used waste as fertiliser; and less than 1% used domestic waste as pig food. Observation suggests that cans may be thrown into vacant land or burned with other rubbish, such as paper, yard sweepings, and coconut shells and husks.

Sanitation

Pit latrines are the most common toileting arrangement among the surveyed households, being used by 57% of households in Bahomea, 50% in Malango, 53% in Belaha, and by 72% in the Settler communities. On average, 28% of households practise open defecation in a field or garden, and more so is practised by Bahomea (31%) and Belaha households (33%). Only 15% of the surveyed households have access to a modern flush or water sealed toilets, mainly in Malango district.

The average distance from the house to the household's place of toileting is 40 metres (ranging from 1 metre to 500 metres). Households who practise open defecation in a field or use a shared latrine need to travel the furthest, respectively 54 and 56 metres on average. In general, village women and children felt vulnerable going to toilets that were located away from their houses.

3. Project Labour Requirements

A peak workforce of up to 550 people is expected during the construction phase of the Project. The proportion of the workforce that will be comprised of foreign workers, and Solomon Islands nationals, is indicated in **Figure 3**. This includes a range of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. Further details regarding expected labour requirements and recruitment practices, and a more detailed breakdown of place of origin of workers and distribution between HEC and subcontractors is provided in the Human Resources and Labour Management Plan (HRLMP; P4).

The proportion of subcontractor employees which are from overseas will increase for main plant/dam construction, when workers will be predominantly sourced from other Pacific nations (e.g., Fiji), India, China, Philippine, Vietnam, and Korea. This is because workers with very specific skill sets are required for main dam construction (particularly for the roller-compacted concrete (RCC) works), and there is not a suitable workforce to supply this demand in the Solomon Islands. However, it is noted (as per the Implementation Agreement) that:

- THL shall not, and shall ensure that its contractors (including HEC and sub-contractors) shall not, employ or engage a non-Solomon Islands National for an Unskilled Occupation or Semi-skilled Occupation unless:
 - the position has been advertised within Solomon Islands; and
 - Reasonable Payment has been offered for the position and final payment has been discussed with prospective local workers.

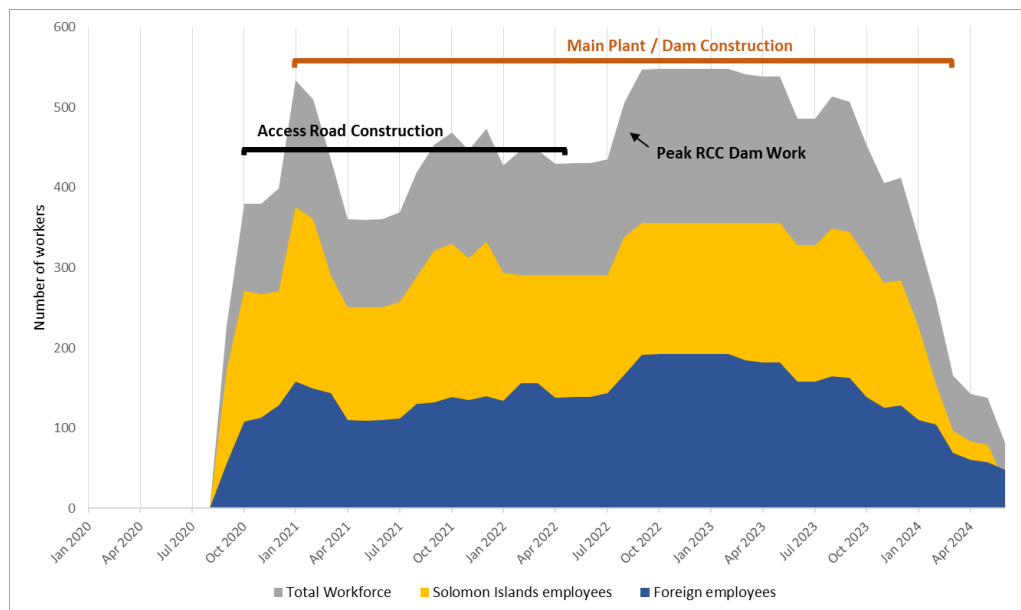


Figure 3 Estimated labour demand for Project construction (2020 - 2024)

Foreigners will be provided accommodation in a worker's camp, which is located at Grass Hill (Garivera) between Honiara and the Project site, near the Black Post Road intersection (see **Figure 1**). The workers camp will be managed by HEC who will be responsible for the on-going maintenance and the provision of services. The Workers camp will house all the required amenities for the workers and shall not rely on any community infrastructure. Additionally, opportunities for recreational activities will be provided on site to reduce the need for workers to access the local communities. The HEC Camp Manager will be

responsible for managing the workers' camp, and for ensuring that any adverse impacts on local communities as a result of operation of the worker's camp are managed to an acceptable level. The camp site will be secured by a fence, with a gated entrance that is controlled by security guards 24/7.

4. HEC Accommodation Setting

HEC will accommodate all foreigners at the workers' camp. Local workers engaged by HEC and/or its subcontractor (e.g., from Honiara and the project area communities) will be required to organise their own accommodation locally, but will be paid an accommodation allowance in contribution towards living costs (as per the HRLMP; P4). However, to minimize the influx, employment priority will continue to be provided to BSC and Guale people who reside in this island. Further, it is observed that there exists a large pool of human resources that remain unemployed in Guadalcanal. Given the lack of opportunities for employment and prevailing unemployment, the project shall utilize these available resources by giving priority to meet the labour requirement during peak construction period.

Further details regarding arrangements for the workers' camp, and management of employees generally, are provided in Section 3 of the HRLMP (P4). An impact assessment for the workers camp, including identification of potential risks associated with the camp (in exacerbating influx related issues) completed by HEC in August 2020. However, the impact assessment has been updated by obtaining more specific and detail perception of the communities in August 2021. The Camp Impact Assessment details:

- Estimated number of workers to be housed in the camp during construction (214 at peak occupation), and housing arrangements within the camp
- Arrangements for female workers
- Camp facilities, including recreational facilities
- Services which will be provided to camp occupants (e.g., transport to and from Honiara and the construction site, laundry, housekeeping, internet access, and medical care)
- Summary of the background to the establishment of the camp, including HEC's consideration of alternative options for workers' accommodation
- Procedures and rules relating to visitor access to the camp, and interaction between workers and the local community (including restrictions on leaving the camp at night)
- Identified risks, impacts and mitigation measures relating to human resources and labour management practices within the workers' camp (including rules for camp occupants' behaviour, and disciplinary procedures).

Security procedures for the camp (and for the wider Project Direct Impact Area (DIA) and Infrastructure Area) are detailed in the Security Management Plan (SMP; P7).

5. Historical Trends

From 1999 to year 2000, the Solomon Islands has gone through a period of civil unrest known as the 'ethnic tension' resulting in the devastation of the country's economy and livelihoods. The ethnic tension had extensive effects on Malaita and Guadalcanal Provinces, with about 150 – 200 deaths,

approximately 450 gun-related injuries, and more than 35,000 internally displaced persons. Women's low status contributed to their vulnerability during the civil unrest. Women were victims of the lack of health care, lack of education for their children, homelessness, separation, grief, death, rape, personal trauma, death of family members, threats of violence (intimidation being held at gun-point) domestic violence and family breakdowns.

It is argued that the ethnic tension has stemmed from continuous influx and increasing squatter settlements on Guadalcanal Island, especially from the neighbouring Island of Malaita.

Consequently, the national government of Solomon Islands is aware of the key recommendations and "call to action" stipulated in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report (2015), including supporting and implementing of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. In line with the national government, the Guadalcanal provincial government is also establishing and strengthening its stands on influx and illegal squatters on Guadalcanal customary lands and or alienated lands through the Guadalcanal Land Reform and or ordinance, and development approach that looks at prioritizing the Guale people, such as the Guadalcanal Plains Oil Palm Limited (GPPOL).

The Solomon Islands Family Health and Safety Study conducted in 2009 reported high prevalence of violence (physical, sexual and emotional) against women by intimate partners. Nearly 2 in 3 (64%) ever-partnered women aged 15 – 49 reported experiencing violence. The relatively high prevalence of intimate partner violence likely relates to multitudes of factors at all levels of society and the significant contributors may include i) acceptability of violence against women where majority of women believe that a man is justified in beating his wife under some circumstances; ii) the frequent use of physical punishment to discipline women who are seen as transgressing their prescribed gender roles; iii) the common practice of physically disciplining children which means children learns from early age that physical violence is normal; and iv) the lack of formal support services which makes it difficult for women to seek help.

A Gender Action Plan has been established for the Project (2017) to ensure that women and girls are not adversely impacted by Project activities (directly or indirectly) and to promote their development and active involvement in community decision-making. The Project is also required to report against a range of indicators (including performance against agreed targets) to implement effective gender mainstreaming by the ADB. This IMP incorporates actions from the GAP relevant to the management of influx-related impacts, while the HRLMP provides further detail and additional measures to be implemented in relation to recruitment of female workers, gender targets for the Project workforce, and addressing harassment and/or exploitation (see Section 2.7 of the HRLMP).

All of these factors contribute to an inherent complexity in the social and cultural identity of the Guadalcanal Province. As a major development project in the province, it is therefore imperative that the Project does not further contribute to any tensions or trends in gender-based violence or marginalisation of minority groups. This plan identifies potential risks and impacts associated with the Project considering these factors, and commit to implementing certain controls and measures to reduce those risks to an acceptable level. These measures are identified in Section 3 of this IMP.

6. Summary of Risks and Vulnerabilities

In general, adverse impacts from the Project's introduced workforce may include but not limited to:

- increased demand and thus increased competition for local supply and services such as demand for water, food and power supply. These in turn will add additional pressure to already inadequate local basic supply and support service system, which can lead to price hikes and crowding out of local consumers.
- increased demands on the ecosystem and natural resources to support additional requirements;
- increased volume of traffic, traffic demands and higher risk of accidents;
- potential social conflicts within and between communities;
- increased risk of spread of communicable diseases, and increased rates of illicit behaviour and crime.
- As a significant construction project for the area, the Project may attract uninvited visitors, jobseekers and settlers, who are otherwise unable to find employment in Honiara, or in Solomon Islands. Workers may travel to the Project site to seek opportunistic employment, and attempt to work in informal arrangements. Outsiders may also believe that in moving closer to the Project area they may find opportunities to make money through land occupation or small enterprise (such as establishing a food stall on the roadside).

As a general evaluation, there are intrinsic risk and vulnerability factors on the socio-economic baseline conditions of the communities within the Project's direct impact area with regard to the impacts from influx of Project's workers. These factors are mainly related to the following:

- Small size settlements will make any impact from influx population very evident to the people who already live in the area. Additional population is likely to put pressure on natural resources, water supplies, and health and education services, and provide a potential source of social disruption, particularly for any incoming people not sanctioned to live there by customary agreements to occupy the land.
- Dominance of local/indigenous population with low education level and less experience in connectivity with introduced workforce although there has been some evidence on in-migration and associated impacts in and around the area.
- Inadequate or undersupply of basic needs and services including water supply, power/energy, sanitation and waste management, healthcare and transportation system.

These vulnerable and sensitive factors would further exacerbate the impact from the influx of Project's introduced workforce and associated services/demands.

If properly managed, influx can also lead to positive impacts including work/business opportunities for local people to support additional workers' demands.

It is noted that the access to the Core Area will be controlled by setting a gate to limit access of the public to the area above Managikiki.

ANNEX P-5-II ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON INFLUX MANAGEMENT INDICATORS
AND FREQUENCIES OF COLLECTION

ANNEX P-5-II ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON INFLUX MANAGEMENT INDICATORS AND FREQUENCIES OF COLLECTION AS PROPOSED BY PO IN THE TRHDP SOCIO-ECONOMIC MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Source: TRHDP's Socio-economic Monitoring Framework

Parameters	Indicators	Data Sources	Frequency
Population and Households			
Population size	Population count and changes since 2019 ward, enumeration area	Census 2019; and Household surveys	Census when available Mid-term (18 months after construction commence) Construction completion
Gender	Numbers of males and females in the population and in households	Census 2019; and Household surveys	Census when available Mid-term and Construction completion
Age structure	life stage cohorts, male and female Dependency ratio and household vulnerability		
Households in the project area	Number of households	Census 2019; and Village chiefs' reports (VCRs)	Census when available VCRs every 6 months
Household members	Number of members moving out and members moving in Reasons for mobility	Household surveys Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	Mid-term and Construction completion
Characteristics of household members	gender, age, tribe, education, work/employment, relationship to HH	Household surveys	Mid-term and Construction completion

Parameters	Indicators	Data Sources	Frequency
	head, working on Project		
Non-local HH members	household has non-local project worker member	Household surveys	Mid-term and Construction completion
Housing			
Number and type of houses	Number of private dwellings by type and change in number	Census 2019; and VCRs	Census when available VCRs every 6 months
Human Capital			
Illness	Including incidence of STD-related in households in the past 3 months	Household surveys	Mid-term and Construction completion
	Including incidence of STD-related in households in the past 12 months	local health clinics	Annually
Health services	Perceived adequacy of health services	Household surveys Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	Mid-term and Construction completion
Quality of Life - Mobility			
Means of transport	main means of household transport to facilities and market; and changes in main means of transport since October 2020	Household surveys	Mid-term and Construction completion

Parameters	Indicators	Data Sources	Frequency
Accessibility	<p>Adequacy of transport to schools, healthcare facilities, markets;</p> <p>Travel time to Honiara Central Market; and</p> <p>Experience of changes in travelling time.</p>	<p>Household surveys</p> <p>Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)</p>	Mid-term and Construction completion
Quality of Life – Water			
<p>Drinking water</p> <p>Washing water and</p> <p>Sanitation water</p>	<p>Change in main sources of drinking, washing and sanitation water in either wet or dry season and reasons</p> <p>Impacts on community of change in water supply, if any</p>	<p>Household surveys</p> <p>Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)</p>	Mid-term and Construction completion
Quality of Life – Energy			
<p>Lighting</p> <p>Cooking</p> <p>Appliances</p> <p>Electrification</p>	<p>Changes in household's lighting, cooking, power generation system and electricity since October 2020 and reasons for the changes; and</p> <p>Impacts for the changes</p>	<p>Household surveys</p> <p>Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)</p>	Mid-term and Construction completion
Social Cohesion			

Parameters	Indicators	Data Sources	Frequency
Conflict	Experience of intra community conflict in past 12 months	Household surveys	Mid-term and Construction completion
	Perceptions and experiences of community cohesion since commencement of TRHDP construction	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	Mid-term and Construction completion
	Experience of conflict with newcomers to area	Household surveys	Mid-term and Construction completion
Development			
Capacity building	Vocational or informal technical training since 2020	Household surveys	Mid-term and Construction completion
	Daily % of attendance at schools in the area by school aged children	School data	Mid-term and Construction completion
Risk and Security			
Threats	Experience of threat to security of female HH members in past 12 months	Household surveys	Mid-term and Construction completion
	Experience of road accident by HH members in past 12 months	Household surveys	Mid-term and Construction completion

Parameters	Indicators	Data Sources	Frequency
	Recorded road accidents in project area	Police	Every 6 months
	Experience of near road accident by HH members in past 12 months	Household surveys	Mid-term and Construction completion
	Perception of changes to communities' threat environment due to the Project (changes)	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	Mid-term and Construction completion
Crime	Experience of property theft in past 12 months	Household surveys	Mid-term and Construction completion
	Reported crime in district, incidents by type	Police	Every 6 months
Disorder	Incident of protest regarding project by village/location	project grievance register	Every 3 months
	Incidents of disorder at/near night club at Garivera	Police	Every 6 months
	Perception of security and stability in community	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) VCRs	Mid-term and Construction completion VCRs every 6 months
Road danger	Experienced problems with traffic on access road	Household surveys	Mid-term and Construction completion
	Perception / rating of road dangers to community	VCRs	VCRs every 6 months

Parameters	Indicators	Data Sources	Frequency
COVID-19	Perceived threat of diseases (incl. COVID-19) to the household	Household surveys	Mid-term and Construction completion

ANNEX P-5-III INFLUX CONTROL PLAN

ANNEX P-5-III INFLUX CONTROL PLAN

An influx control plan (ICP) is developed to guide the implementation of the influx management plan (IMP) as well as set out the clear boundaries and collaboration between HEC, its sub-contractors with THL and Project Office (PO). In general, the mechanism for setting out clear boundary of influx management between HEC/ its sub-contractors with THL and PO will largely align with the Social Safeguards Implementation Framework that has been detailed in P-3 Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan. The figure below will provide a more detailed collaboration among HEC/its sub-contractors with THL and PO regarding influx control mechanism.

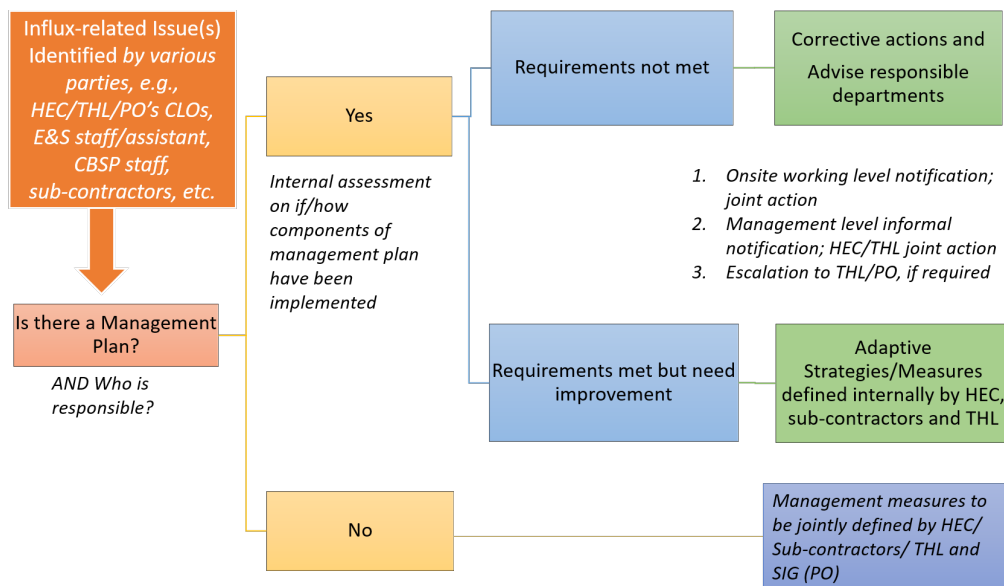


Figure 1 Influx control mechanism

Following the influx control mechanism above, the following basic steps are to be undertaken:

- Influx issues will be identified and reported by various parties through multiple mechanisms (e.g., socio-economic monitoring framework, regular stakeholder engagement, complaints raised through grievance mechanism, daily observation by Community Liaison Officers, etc.).
- HEC and THL are to work internally to identify whether these are either previously identified issues and management plan/programmes are available or newly identified issues. These may include issues concerned by both HEC, THL and PO regarding the establishment and operation of local nightclubs/ bars within the Project's Direct Impact Area where HEC has full control.
- In case the influx issues are previously identified (i.e., within P-5 Influx Management Plan) and management plan/measures are available, an internal monitoring and assessment process is to be conducted following the IMP to evaluate if impact mitigation measures have been implemented as up to the requirements. It is also to identify if adaptive measures (any improvement) or corrective actions (additional or revision of mitigation measures) are required. Depending on the levels of identified influx impacts/ issues and the urgency for issues control, the implementation arrangement may range from onsite working level notification and joint mitigation actions, or an escalation to management level with joint HEC, its sub-contractors and

THL actions required. In case an institutional management/measures are required, involvement/escalation to SIG (PO) might be required to support the implementation.

- In case the influx issues are not previous identified and management plan/measures are not available, management strategies/measures are to be jointly defined among HEC, its sub-contractors, THL and if required, the PO.

It is noted that HEC will be responsible for implementation of influx management control within the Project's Direct Impact Area, with support from SIG, while control of movement of people and aspects required regulatory permitting influx-related issues within the Project's DIA or beyond this area will need the involvement from THL as well as institutional arrangement from SIG (PO).

ANNEX P-5-IV INFLUX CONTROL ACTIONS BY ORGANISATION OTHER THAN HEC

ANNEX P-5-IV INFLUX CONTROL ACTIONS BY ORGANISATIONS OTHER THAN HEC

In addition to the mitigation measures and monitoring actions identified in P-5 Influx Management Plan, a procedure for recruitment and a socialisation and awareness program have also been developed to support the mitigation of impacts from Project's influx. Details are provided below.

A Community Benefit Share Pilot (CBSP) Project has been established, in accordance with the Land Acquisition and Livelihoods Restoration Plan (LALRP, 2017), and with funding from the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF). This Project was established during the pre-construction phase by the Project Office in coordination with THL, and will be in 'pilot' stage during construction. Eventually the CBSP will be extended into the operations phase of the Project, at which time THL will be leading its implementation. The CBSP provides community infrastructure (such as water supply and access to electricity), and training for construction-related jobs, to registered members of the Pilot project in local communities.

Procedures for recruitment in collaboration with the CBSP/PO are as follows:

1. HEC to supply monthly vacancies (individual employment + sub-contracts requirements) to CBSP.
2. CBSP to prepare a data base for the benefit sharing communities, provide up-skill trainings for them, and be ready to take up jobs offered by HEC. Some of this information will be obtained through the visitation of Project Community Liaison Officers (CLOs; employed by THL and HEC) to CBSP communities, to speak with members about the types of opportunities available, and to find out what skills people might have. The CBSP will also refer candidates/interested applicants and applications to HEC for review.
3. HEC to make available/known to CBSP all the application conditions, forms to pass on to interested applicants to satisfy point #2
4. HEC at the end of each month to inform CBSP through the employer on the status of recruitment for that particular month. For example, how many members in the community region were employed?
5. This procedure to be followed both for current vacancies and projected vacancies.

The CBSP has employed a local HR Development Contractor (Pasifiki) to assist in working with communities to fill job vacancies for the Project, and deliver capacity building programmes to increase benefit for CBSP members and other downstream communities. The consultant's terms of reference include:

- Lead the CBSP in designing and promoting an enabling environment on both the supply and demand sides of the local labour market.
- Create and maintain a roster of all eligible individuals in the Project area, and a database list of in-demand local-hire jobs, skills and service contracts. Develop a plan to match supply with demand.
- Support the development of local workforce resources and improve skills and capacity to qualify for and be effectively engaged in employment contracts associated with the Project.
- Encourage THL and HEC to employ individuals from CBSP communities
- Deliver pre-employment training to out-of-school youth and unemployed individuals (using resources developed by the Rapid Employment Project, Honiara City Council)

- Provide skills/vocational training based on skill-sets in demand for the Project. Provide placement support services (e.g., post-training assistance to help prepare resumes and for interviews)

In parallel the PO and SIEA, in partnership with SIG, will identify and negotiate for wider influx controls particularly regarding land access, ownership, and commercial enterprise in Guadalcanal Province. This is very complex and requires a stepwise approach from start of construction, to reach a conclusion by mid-2021 (or at least six months prior to peak workforce on the Project, for RCC dam construction – whichever is first):

- The PO will Identify, and prioritise, all ministries and departments that have responsibilities related to influx control.
- PO will establish a working group to consider influx controls with representatives from these agencies, PO, SIEA, THL and HEC. This will be done by 31 December 2020.
- Organise high-level meetings within SIG to reach agreement on necessity of influx management. Identify mitigation measures to overcome any political barriers/agendas.
- Assess SIG's current capacity to effectively implement available institutional influx controls such as restricting settlement on vacant land (the assessment will be done by individual ministries and departments, but coordinated via the working group).
- Once the assessment is complete (prior to end of February 2021), a first priority will be to identify available institutional influx controls to limit influx of unwanted outsiders; influx of 'wanted' outsiders (wantoks); prevent illegal land occupation; minimise legal land occupation (where not desired), and minimise other social and environmental impacts associated with influx.
- SIG (led by the working group members) will prepare a wider influx control plan for the Project. This plan will consider national policy development, consultation, communications, preparation for implementation, roll-out and initial implementation, implementation throughout duration of Project construction, monitoring/review, indicators, adaptive improvement process, etc. It will include an implementation schedule - driven in part by the Project construction schedule. Workload/resources, expenditures and sources of funding will be identified by each SIG department.

There will be potential for increased number of people living within the Infrastructure Corridor / Lungga Transmission Corridor easements (under transmission lines and roadsides) and thus, increased potential health and safety impacts, impacts from illegal infringement/land take and timber extraction. The following mitigations are proposed:

- Control land use and influx within the easements using SIEA's land use rules, to prohibit people squatting, putting up stalls, building new housing for extended family (wantoks);
- Erect government signs with rules and penalties for infringements;
- SIE to consult with affected landowners and verbally communicate the land use rules within the easement (e.g., required safety clearances to structures, no tall trees, only crops and short trees allowed, etc.);
- TCLC to raise awareness with five tribes on the land use rules as per the Land Lease Agreement;

- Formalize these in a written summary for use during consultation, signage, communications, and for use by the PO in its consultations. Pamphlets will be prepared in both English and SI pidgin versions;
- SIE to routinely consult, monitor and enforce land use rules within easements;
- PO to consider establishing a set of land use rules for any other acquired land/roadsides (similar to SEIA's rules), based on public health and safety, preventing squatting, reducing risks to Project communities, etc.;
- It is recommended SIG through MOF to have tree planting programme along the 3km stretch from Kukum Hwy turn-off to Malango Junction to demarcate as government land;
- Involve forestry students in ongoing planting and maintenance (i.e., keep area visibly occupied).