



Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet Restructuring Stage

Restructuring Stage | Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: | Report No: ISDSR28210

Regional Vice President:	Victoria Kwakwa
Country Director:	Michel Kerf
Regional Director:	Ranjit J. Lamech
Practice Manager/Manager:	Jie Tang
Task Team Leader:	Takafumi Kadono



Note to Task Teams: The following sections are system generated and can only be edited online in the Portal.

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. BASIC PROJECT DATA

Project ID	Project Name
	Tina River Hydropower Development Project
Task Team Leader(s)	Country
Takafumi Kadono	Solomon Islands
Approval Date	Environmental Category
20-Jun-2017	Full Assessment (A)
Managing Unit	Is this a Repeater project?
IEAE1	

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	240.48
Total Financing	240.48
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	33.63
IDA Credit	23.38
IDA Grant	10.26

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Counterpart Funding	22.15
Borrower/Recipient	22.15
Trust Funds	97.70



Green Climate Fund	86.00
Australia-Pacific Islands Partnership Trust Fund	11.70
Other Sources	87.00
ABU DHABI: Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development	15.00
Asian Development Bank	30.00
KOREA, Rep of: Economic Development Cooperation Fund	31.60
Private Commercial Sources (identified)	10.40

2. PROJECT INFORMATION

Current Project Development Objective

The project development objective (PDO) is to increase the share of renewable energy through hydropower in Solomon Islands.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The TRHDP will consist of four components: (i) hydropower facility (HPF); (ii) access road; (iii) transmission line; and (iv) technical assistance.

Component 1: Tina River Hydropower Facility (TRHPF) (Estimated cost: US\$187.059 million). Under a 34-year PPA (including 4-year construction period), the Project Company, Tina Hydropower Limited (THL) will develop, finance, construct and operate the HPF with an installed capacity of 15 MW located on the Tina River, 20 km southeast of Honiara, and will comprise:

- A roller-compacted-concrete (RCC) dam 72 m high (from foundation) located in a narrow gorge on the Tina River;
- A waterway including a 3.3 km headrace tunnel in 3.3 m diameter, surge shaft and a surface-type steel penstock in 3.0 m diameter to convey water from the dam to the power station;
- A powerhouse 5.7 km downstream of the dam site that will house three 5 MW Francis turbines and an extra bay for future installation of a fourth 5 MW turbine.

Component 2: Access Road (Estimated cost: US\$25 million). The access road to facilitate HPF construction and operations includes two lots: Lot 1 involving the upgrade of the existing 13.2 km road from Black Post Junction to Managikiki Village; and Lot 2 involving a 5.5 km “greenfield” road through steep heavily forested terrain from Managikiki Village to the dam and power station sites. Upon commissioning of the HPF, Lot 1 will become the responsibility of SIG and Lot 2 will remain the responsibility of the PC for the duration of the PPA, after which it will hand over to SIG together with the HPF.



Component 3: Transmission Lines (Estimated cost: US\$22.82 million). Generated power from the HPF will be evacuated to HES through two parallel single-circuit 66 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines of 21.6 km to the existing Lungga Diesel Power Station. The cost of this component includes the upgrading of Lungga Power Station since the highest system voltage at present is 33 kV.

Component 4: Technical Assistance (Estimated cost: US\$7 million). This technical assistance (TA) supports the operation of the TRHDP Project Office (PO) MMERE to finance consultants to monitor overall project implementation, provide awareness building and training for various stakeholders, monitor and support social and environmental safeguard arrangements and the Gender Action Plan (GAP), maintain a Dam Safety Advisory Panel (DSAP) and an independent social and environmental monitoring agent, liaise with various government counterparts and other stakeholders, support implementation arrangements agreed under the land acquisition process, support communities in utilizing their share of project benefits for community development, and to report to the Bank and other financiers on project performance and achievement of objectives. A non-governmental organization (NGO) will also be engaged to work with landowning tribes in the upper catchment to support the first stages of establishing a protected area, up to the point of preparing a Protected Area Management Plan and Budget, if community members are interested and committed to doing so.

4. PROJECT LOCATION AND SALIENT PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS RELEVANT TO THE SAFEGUARD ANALYSIS (IF KNOWN)

The hydropower site is located on the Tina tributary of the Ngalimbiu River on the north of Guadalcanal and thirty kilometers east of Honiara. The site was selected based on relatively favorable geological conditions and consideration to avoid physical relocation of affected people. The dam site is located in the Tina Gorge, a narrow valley comprised of steep slopes that constrain the river in a narrow channel, and narrow ridge crests. Where the Tina and the Toni River converge, they form the Ngalimbiu River that flows through the coastal plane to the sea, with a small delta at its mouth. The vegetation cover in the upper catchment is dominated by montane forest, much of it undisturbed although increasingly threatened by logging. The catchment in the middle river is covered by lowland forest, some of it undisturbed, but showing increasing disturbance with distance downstream. In the vicinity of the villages downstream of the dam, the forest is largely disturbed, by settlements, garden plots, and logging. Terrestrial biodiversity is high, with a large number of animal species endemic to Solomon Islands, and, with the exception of the avifauna that evidences a preference for undisturbed areas, did not vary significantly between disturbed and undisturbed habitat. The Tina is a valuable aquatic habitat, with 57 species identified during the ESIA baseline surveys, all migratory. The project area consists of over 30 villages and hamlets, within the Malango Ward, of mainly indigenous people originating from the central Guadalcanal mountain lands, and several official —settler villages made up of people originating from South Guadalcanal/Weather Coast. The Bahomea tribal villages and their component hamlets are mainly stretched out alongside the Ngalimbiu River and lower-mid sections of the Tina River, and are often only hundreds of meters apart. The mountainous interior of Malango Ward is essentially unpopulated apart from periodic expeditions by the traditional owners for hunting and camping, and to reconnect with customary homelands. The indigenous people of the Tina area are therefore aware of the locations of their key originating villages and important cultural sites. Since membership of particular



clans is claimed through kinship connection with people from successive historic settlements and originating places, knowledge of such places is important for establishing identity and land and resource rights.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SPECIALISTS ON THE TEAM

- Chaohua Zhang, Social Specialist
- Wolfhart Pohl, Environmental Specialist
- Rachelle Therese Marburg, Social Specialist
- Nathalie Suzanna Noella Staelens, Environmental Specialist

6. SAFEGUARD POLICIES TRIGGERED

Safeguard Policies	Triggered	Explanation
Environmental Assessment (OP) (BP 4.01)	Yes	<p>Environmental impacts would occur during the construction, operations and maintenance phases of the project and would occur in locations including the reservoir and possibly the river further upstream, the dam site, tunnel corridor and power plant location, a section of the Tina River between the dam and powerhouse that will experience significantly reduced flows, the downstream waters, and the corridors of the transmission line and access roads. Impacted areas would also include the construction areas, quarry areas, spoil disposal areas and construction equipment service areas.</p> <p>For Component 1, the Project Company is responsible for addressing seven of the eight World Bank Performance Standards, beginning with Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts. Government has completed and disclosed a Draft ESIA as part of the Feasibility Study and tendering process to attract a private developer in August 2016. In accordance with SIG environmental legislation, the Project Company prepared an Environmental Impact Statement for the project as a pre-requisite for the granting of development consent. The EIS, based on the ESIA dated August 2017, was updated to account for the progress in terms of stakeholder consultation and land acquisition during the period 2017-2019. The EIS was submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and</p>



Meteorology (MECDM) in May 2019. Development consent was granted by MECDM on July 29, 2019.

For Components 2 and 3, OP 4.01 was triggered as the access road construction activities undertaken by the government and the transmission line construction by SIEA are likely to result in environmental and social impacts. The potential impacts and their mitigation are covered in the ESIA for Component 1, since the access road and transmission line are associated projects of the dam and power plant construction.

The access road (Component 2) is financed by grant funding, but will be constructed as part of the overall EPC contract for the Project, which the Project Company has direct control and leverage over. As such, access road construction will now be required to comply with the Bank's PSs.

The EPC contractor, HEC, has recruited a consultant to prepare the CESMP, which consists of 30 sub-plans covering the various topics as set out in the ESIA and incorporated into the Implementation Agreement. The CESMP has been reviewed by the Bank's safeguards team.

Component 3 (transmission line), is an associated facility to the project and will be constructed by Solomon Power with funding from the Government of Australia. SP has prepared an ESMP and LARAP, which have been reviewed by the Bank's safeguards team for compliance with the safeguards policies.

To date, the World Bank has provided significant funds to the Project and it continues to provide funding for its implementation. The World Bank Group, through MIGA, is providing a partial risk guarantee to the Project Company, as well as concessional and grant financing, towards construction costs. Therefore, the Project must comply with several social and environmental principles. These principles are reflected in the WB Operational Policies, and the WB Performance Standards.

Performance Standards for Private Sector
Activities OP/BP 4.03 Yes



The WB Operational Policies apply to public sector projects, including the transmission line component, and also apply to the land acquisition and livelihood restoration undertaken by the SIG.

The Performance Standards under OP/BP4.03 apply where the World Bank Group provides support for projects (or components thereof) that are designed, owned, constructed and/or operated by a Private Entity, in lieu of the World Bank's Operational Policies. The Project Company, managed by KWater as a private sector entity, will abide by WB Performance Standards, all of which, except for PS5 on land acquisition and resettlement, apply to the dam and power plant.

In preparation of the ESIA, fauna, flora and fish surveys were carried out and project affected communities have been extensively consulted through social surveys and mitigation workshops. The main impact during operations would be on aquatic ecology, related to the presence of the dam, an impassable obstacle to all fish due to its height. As on other tropical islands of the Indo-pacific, all native species encountered in inland fresh water are migratory species with a life cycle between ocean and river. The ESIA concluded that while the upper catchment plays an important role in fish life cycle, it is not considered to be a critical one since the fish do not show homing behavior (meaning that juveniles will colonize any rivers and not only their native one), and the Tina River mouth is more important to life cycle than upstream areas, being the only entry point for all fishes. The ESMP proposes mitigation measures including environmental flow (riparian flow), a "trap and haul" system to allow migratory fish to pass the dam, protective devices for fish mortality in turbines, and fish monitoring, to allow major impacts to be mitigated to moderate significance.

Natural Habitats (OP) (BP 4.04)

Yes

The undisturbed montane forests in the upper catchment meet the definition of critical natural habitat. The project is not expected to have direct impacts on those forests. As for indirect impacts such as might occur when a project's access road opens new access to a natural area, logging roads have already been constructed and logging is



ongoing. The project will not increase the accessibility of the forest. None of the upper catchment is in protected status. However, the Bank will support any action by SIG to protect it.

The approximately 400 ha acquired for the dam, powerhouse, access road and transmission line comprises 31 ha of undisturbed forest and riparian vegetation. A Critical Habitat Assessment (CHA) undertaken for the Project was inconclusive regarding the presence of species that would qualify the Project area as Critical Habitat. The CHA concludes that Project impacts on these areas of undisturbed and riparian forest will be small and not considered significant. Regardless, the Project Company has developed a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) in line with the requirements of PS6 with the objective of achieving net gain of biodiversity values. The BMP covers 9.5 ha of undisturbed forest that will be affected by the access road construction. The net gain of biodiversity values will be achieved by restoring and protecting modified habitat at least equal in area to natural habitat that is converted.

For Component 1 and 2, the Project Company is responsible for addressing PS 6, Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources.

For Component3, potential impacts on biodiversity and natural habitats are addressed in the ESIA for Component 1 since the transmission line are associated projects. Solomon Power has now produced a ESMP for the works, which concludes that the entire corridor runs through disturbed forest areas, but mostly modified habitats consisting of gardens and plantations. None of these qualify as areas of Critical Natural Habitat.

Forests (OP) (BP 4.36)

Yes

Many areas on the left bank of Tina River have been logged, and some of the project area, in particular the banks of the reservoir, is too steep to be accessible for logging. Nonetheless, erosion due to logging is an important concern for the local population, as the slope is steep, erosion quickly affects water quality of the river. Being located



upstream from the dam site, logging activity represents a potential threat to water quality and could increase siltation processes in the reservoir and create landslides. The ESIA estimates that 5.85 ha of undisturbed forest (mainly for quarry sites), 10.42 ha of disturbed forest, and 3.56 ha of remnant forest would be affected by project construction. Due to the poor reputation of this industry in the Solomon Islands and Guadalcanal, the ESIA recommends that the company responsible for logging of project sites be subject to the strict contractual measures and best environmental and social management practices, and that all its activity be monitored by an independent environmental expert. Good practices such as keeping the canopy “sealed” by minimizing large tree clearing to maintain canopy connectivity and reduce the edge effect are also recommended and will be costed as part of the ESMP.

For Component 1 and 2, the Project Company will be responsible for addressing Performance Standard 6, Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources.

OP 4.36 is triggered for Component 3, as transmission line construction will involve limited forest clearing. The potential impacts and their mitigation are covered in the ESIA for Component 1.

Pest Management (OP 4.09)

No

None of the project components will involve, or promote, pesticide use.

Physical Cultural Resources (OP) (BP 4.11) Yes

There are numerous tambu sites in the project area, many of which have been identified during the Social Impact Assessment part of the ESIA. These are sites that have local spiritual, historical, or other cultural importance and are considered sacred or restricted as to use or access. The ESIA recommends that prior to any construction commencing, the government or project developer carries out a survey in consultation with community representatives to identify cultural heritage, tambu sites in the construction areas. A suitably qualified heritage expert, working closely with knowledgeable elders and the Solomon Islands National Museum has been engaged to undertake



this survey. The details of the sites should remain confidential. This work has already commenced as part of the land acquisition process, in identifying all assets of the tribes occupying the core land area. Prior to construction, it is also recommended that the developer, in conjunction with culturally knowledgeable locals and a botanist, should also survey the project and road construction sites to identify culturally important medicinal and magical plants that may need to be protected or relocated. A requirement for chance find procedures will also be included in all bidding documents for construction contracts.

For Component 1 and 2, the Project Company will be responsible for addressing Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage. For Components 3, SIG and SIEA will address the requirements of OP 4.11 by applying the same procedures presented in the ESIA and ESMP.

As outlined in the ESIA, several groups or communities could be affected by the project, including: the indigenous Malango people of the Bahomea district who own and occupy the 'core land area' for the project; the indigenous Malango people of Malango district, some of whom are customary 'shareholders' in the core area; the 'settler' Guale people in the Bahomea district; the indigenous coastal Ghaobata people of the Guadalcanal Plains, and; 'squatter' peoples of various origins, who are living on 'unoccupied' government/alienated land in the northern part of the project area without the formal approval of the local indigenous customary tribes. For the purposes of the social impact assessment and social safeguards compliance, the vast majority of groups resident in the project area can be considered indigenous Solomon Islanders.

Indigenous Peoples (OP) (BP 4.10)

Yes

Throughout project preparation, the Project Office has been engaged in extensive consultations with affected indigenous communities, guided by the use of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Numerous community consultations and meetings with a range of stakeholder groups on a range of topics have been carried out during project preparation and these have been carefully documented by the



Project Office through reports, surveys, photos and videos. As part of the land acquisition process, the Project Office has also worked with indigenous groups to identify the tribes that are landowners of the core land area which has already been acquired by government via the statutory process. The land identification process which has involved chiefs and storytellers who are cognizant of the history of the land was initiated in November 2012. A number of meetings - which were open to community members - were convened to reach consensus on ownership and boundaries. This indigenous initiative has been of critical importance, not only because an agreement has been reached on boundaries required for the subsequent land acquisition, but perhaps more importantly because of the participatory process through which consensus was achieved. The land identification process has also led to the emergence of legitimate community leaders that can speak on behalf of the affected tribes which will be critical during the land acquisition and benefit sharing processes.

For Component 1 and 2, the Project Company will be responsible for addressing Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples. Under Components 3, SIG and SIEA will have the corresponding responsibility under OP 4.10. OP 4.10 also applies to Component 1, specifically to the land acquisition and resulting impacts on livelihoods.

A separate Indigenous Peoples Plan is not being prepared in keeping with the provision of OP 4.10 that IPP requirements can be integrated into the overall project design when the overwhelming majority of direct project beneficiaries are indigenous people.

The project will not cause any physical displacement requiring relocation. Based on the technical design in the final feasibility study, the minimum area required for the hydroelectric plant and auxiliary facilities, the transmission towers and lines, and during construction, for the access roads, quarries, construction camps, and disposal sites has been identified and referred to as the "core land area." The core land area covers 428 ha. This land

Involuntary Resettlement (OP) (BP 4.12) Yes



is uninhabited, and it is utilized by customary landowners primarily for hunting, non-timber forest products and, potentially, the sale of timber. The tribal registries for the five tribes identified as landowners identify 781 people as affected by acquisition of the core land.

The Land and Titles Act provides two different ways by which the Government through the Commissioner of Lands may acquire land. Part V (Division 1) provides a process through the use of a Land Acquisition Officer who is appointed by the Commissioner. However, the experience of the indigenous owners has been that this process does not lead the parties whom they consider the “rightful” owners being correctly identified and dealt with in a culturally appropriate manner. In an effort to address shortcoming, the government has approached the land acquisition process through the use of another statutory process, one that exercises the provisions of Part V (Division 2), compulsory acquisition for public purpose.

Following an extensive consultation process with local stakeholders, the government has, as discussed above, facilitated land identification by indigenous groups in the core land area. Through the signing of a Process Agreement with the four identified tribes (Kochiabolo, Roha, Buhu Garo and Vuralingi) in August 2014 they confirmed their agreement for the Government to acquire the land for the purposes of the project. Subsequent to signing the Process Agreement, Government acquired the core land, and it is now vested in the Commissioner of Lands.

Government has completed the statutory procedures under Division 2 of the Land and Titles Act, including the appeals period. The Commissioner has made offers to all five landowning tribes (a fifth tribe was identified during the claims period) and, none of the tribes responded to the offer, thereby, making the offer final. As of November 2019, all five tribes have received compensation. Under the terms of the Process Agreement, the members of each of the landowning tribes has been supported by SIG to



register as members of a tribal cooperative association and receive compensation through an account in the name of the association. It is important to emphasize that the signing of the Process Agreement and the consensus on the statutory process would not have been possible without the successful indigenous land identification process which in turn was based on many years of in- depth stakeholder engagement.

The Government has contracted a consultant to prepare a Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP) to ensure that affected individuals will have their livelihoods restored, as necessary. The LALRP was disclosed on the Bank's external website on August 15, 2016.

Beyond the compensation provided by the Government for land claims, and the benefits provided for in the Process Agreement, affected communities in the broader project area, including downstream, will receive benefits from a benefit sharing scheme which Government will develop with the affected indigenous peoples communities.. A transparent formula will be prepared by the Government, with support from the Bank, with a mechanism for periodic review. The scheme will not be fully implemented until payments for electricity commence under the Power Purchase Agreement. In the meantime, the Bank approved a project, financed by the Japan Social Development Fund to (i) establish the implementation arrangement; (ii) build the capacity of the communities to identify, implement and operate the community projects; and (iii) to implement early investment projects (i.e. water supply) in advance of the launch of the scheme upon the first electricity payment. The benefit sharing scheme is expected to be delivered in a highly consultative – community driven manner. Involuntary resettlement is not expected to occur as part of the scheme. Two staff members have been appointed to implement this Project with support from the PO.



For Component 1, Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement is not triggered because the developer will not have any responsibilities that fall beyond government's responsibility via its acquisition of land. OP 4.12 will be triggered for Components 1 and 2 as land has been acquired by SIG. OP 4.12 is also triggered for Components 3 as an associated facility.

For Component 1, the Project Company will be responsible for addressing dam safety under Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety and Security. Terms of Reference for consultants advising on topics related to this PS will be approved by the Bank to ensure the requirements of the Performance Standards are effectively integrated into the TA work under Component 4. The Construction Supervision and Quality Assurance Plan, Instrumentation Plan and Operations, Maintenance Plan and Framework of Emergency Preparedness Plan have been submitted to the Bank prior to appraisal. The plans include the key elements required for appraisal and the developer is finalizing with Bank feedback.

Safety of Dams (OP) (BP 4.37)

Yes

As part of project preparation, in July 2013, the Project Office contracted three international experts, approved by the Bank, as members of the Dam Safety Advisory Panel, basing the Panel's terms of reference on World Bank OP/BP 4.37. The members of the Panel provide ongoing advice on technical aspects of the project. They have been particularly active in advising on the completion of the Feasibility Study, including the preparation of a Geotechnical Baseline Report which is being used to negotiate Component 1 design with the developer. The Panel members also played an instrumental role in the selection of the final preferred location for the dam and other facilities, recommending a site which was further upstream than the site which the Feasibility Study consultants had previously identified, but which turned out to have superior geological conditions as well as more favorable financial and economic returns.

As part of Component 4, the Panel will continue to advise the Project Office, and government more



broadly, through contracting, construction and initial operations.

Components 2 and 3 do not trigger OP/BP 4.37

Projects on International Waterways (OP) (BP 7.50) No

Projects in Disputed Areas (OP) (BP 7.60) No

II. KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. SUMMARY OF KEY SAFEGUARD ISSUES

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the Restructured project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts.

The key environmental and social (E&S) risks and impacts include impacts on indigenous peoples and acquisition of indigenous peoples’ land under customary ownership; alterations in downstream hydrology and water quality; obstruction of fish migration; conversion or degradation of critical / natural habitat and indirect impacts on primary montane forest habitat in the upper catchment of Tina River. In addition, dam safety is an important issue with potential severe E&S impacts.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area.

The ESIA includes a cumulative impact assessment that considers four potential future activities in the project area, (i) GPPOL’s Oil Palm production; (ii) potential resumption and expansion of mining on the Gold Ridge tenement (which is currently no longer in operation); (iii) artisanal and commercial harvesting of timber; and (iv) gravel extraction on the Ngalimbiu River. The assessment concluded that cumulative impacts would ensue if either of these activities were pursued in the project area. However, it concluded that the likelihood was rather limited. Resumption of mining activity is not very likely, expansion into the Toni or Tina catchments even less so. There are no known plans for oil palm cultivation to expand in the catchment, and TRHDP will not add to oil palm’s most significant potential impacts – water pollution caused by agrochemicals and wastewater discharges. Gravel extraction is also unlikely to expand and may in the long term diminish as the dam traps sediment.

Many constraints limit the implementation of global actions to mitigate cumulative impacts, particularly the lack of capacity of the SIG, the mixed-land tenure system in the area, and the lack of transparency of some local industries. Since TRHDP will be located in the upstream area of the Tina River system, mitigation measures designed for the Project will also address some of the cumulative impact issues.

3. Describe any potential alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

Alternative energy sources were compared on the basis of energy production; economics; reliability and limitations; and environmental and social benefits and constraints: demand-side management, wave and tidal energy, diesel-fueled generation (which, as a continuation of present practice, is also the « no-action alternative »), standard and pumped-storage hydro, solar, wind, geothermal, and gas-fired thermal. Ten different siting and configuration options



were examined on Tina River, which had already been selected as the most favorable stream on Guadalcanal for hydroelectric development. Different dam heights were considered. Evaluation of several types of fish passes by a fishery expert led to the selection of “trap and haul” to mitigate impacts on fish migration.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

Several layers of monitoring are proposed for the Project, including the EPC’s contract monitoring program; the Project Company’s monitoring program and the Project Office’s oversight. In addition, an independent E&S monitoring agent will be engaged to provide quarterly environmental and social monitoring during construction. External auditors and specialized technical experts will also be engaged when required. World Bank and other lenders E&S teams will also regularly monitor the Project through site visits, review of E&S documentation and monitoring reports.

The Project Company, EPC and sub-contractors engaged on the project are required to have in place adequate, qualified staff to fulfill their ESIA and (C)ESMP commitments.

The MMERE Project Office staff has been augmented so that it can provide proper oversight of the environmental, social, health, and safety aspects of the project. The Environment and Social Panel contracted by MMERE will remain in place during an initial period of operation, as will the Dam Safety Panel, and MMERE will also engage an Independent Environmental and Social Monitoring Agent to monitor implementation of management and monitoring actions called for in the ESMP.

The project will provide support to the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) for its monitoring activities.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanism for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

Electric power users on Guadalcanal are the broadest group of stakeholders. Stakeholders potentially affected by the project can be divided into several groups, some of which partly overlap: landowning tribes and families whose land is being acquired by the Government for the project; riverside dwellers and river users between dam and powerhouse; riverside dwellers and users downstream of the powerhouse but still in the upstream area; other residents in the upstream catchment; and river users downstream of the confluence of the Tina and Toni Rivers.

B. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank

15-Aug-2016

Date of submission for disclosure

15-Aug-2016

For Category ‘A’ projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors



15-Mar-2017

“In country” Disclosure

Country

Solomon Islands

Date of Disclosure

15-Aug-2016

Comments

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank

15-Aug-2016

Date of submission for disclosure

15-Aug-2016

“In country” Disclosure

Country

Solomon Islands

Date of Disclosure

15-Aug-2016

Comments

Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework

Date of receipt by the Bank

15-Aug-2016

Date of submission for disclosure

15-Aug-2016

“In country” Disclosure

Country

Solomon Islands

Date of Disclosure

15-Aug-2016

Comments

C. COMPLIANCE MONITORING INDICATORS AT THE CORPORATE LEVEL



OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats

Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes

OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples

Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	NA
--	----

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes

OP/BP 4.36 - Forests

Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes
---	-----



Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	No

OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams

Have dam safety plans been prepared?	
Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?	
Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?	

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?	Yes
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes

III. APPROVALS



Task Team Leader(s)	Takafumi Kadono	
Approved By		
Safeguards Advisor	Peter Leonard	28-Nov-2019
Practice Manager/Manager	Stephan Claude Frederic Garnier	28-Nov-2019

Note to Task Teams: End of system generated content