



Social impact assessment

Hoe doe je dat?

Jacobiene Ritsema

Kaders voor SIA - 1

IFC Performance Standards



Handreiking

International Association for Impact Assessment



Social Impact Assessment:
Guidance for assessing
and managing the social
impacts of projects

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Vraag

Waar denk je aan bij sociale effecten van de aanleg van een **brug** over een **rivier** in **Ghana** ter vervanging van een **ferry**?
(steekwoorden)







Aspects SIA

-  **Way of life** e.g.: how do you spend your day; how do you earn your money? Do you see any economic opportunities for yourself and/or your community when this intervention will take place?
-  **Culture** e.g.: what are important cultural expressions for you (material and non-material)?
-  **Community** e.g.: do people in your community help each other? Can you give an example?
Who are the most vulnerable people in your community?
-  **Political systems** e.g.: Do you participate in decision making? Do you trust your politicians?
Are there any democratic structures in your community?



Aspects SIA

5.  **Environment** e.g.: What are the main environmental issues in your community (waste, climate change, etc.)?
6.  **Health and wellbeing** e.g.: Do you have health problems, or mental problems? How far is the nearest hospital/doctor?
7.  **Personal & property rights** e.g.: Are you, or are you afraid you will be negatively economically affected by the intervention?
8.  **Fears & aspirations** e.g.: What future do you see for your children in this community?
What are you afraid of that might happen?

NL INCLUSIVE INFRA MANUAL

INCLUSIVE IS THE NEW SUSTAINABLE

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Social Impact Assessment in Infrastructural projects

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HOW TO GUARANTEE SOCIAL INCLUSION IN PROJECTS

The process of social inclusion is presented in this Social Impact Design Tool and can be roughly divided into **4 steps: understand** the situation, **predict** impacts, develop **strategies** and **monitor** the outcome. These steps are related to SIA theory. The tool gives you a project framework for inclusivity.

1. UNDERSTAND	<i>What?</i>	<i>Who?</i>	<i>Fully inform community members</i>	<i>Participation</i>	
2. PREDICT IMPACT PATHWAYS	<i>Direct Impacts</i>	<i>Indirect Impacts</i>	<i>Cumulative Impacts</i>	<i>Likely Response</i>	<i>Prioritize impacts for action</i>
3. STRATEGIES	<i>Address potential negative impacts</i>	<i>Develop and implement strategies and feedback</i>	<i>Impact and Benefit Agreement</i>	<i>Social Impact Management Plan</i>	<i>Assist the proponent in ongoing social performance plans</i>
4. MONITOR	<i>Develop indicators to monitor change over time</i>	<i>Develop a Participatory Monitoring Plan</i>	<i>Implement adaptive management</i>	<i>Undertake evaluation and periodic review</i>	

By **clicking** on the steps and sub steps, more detailed information will appear.



<https://www.witteveenbos.com/nl/nieuws/handboek-voor-inclusieve-infrastructuur/>

Vraag

Waarom wil je sociale effecten meenemen in de beoordeling?

Principes

- 1. **Ongelijkheid** verminderen.
- 2. Doel is **niet** efficiëntie (minder klachten, minder oponthoud). Er is een intrinsiek doel: betere ontwerpen, betere infra, voor milieu **én mens**.
- 3. Bewoners en gebruikers zijn **experts**.

Methodes

- 1. **Ongelijkheid** verminderen.
- Kwetsbare groepen detecteren. **Social-economische baseline**.
- 2. Doel is **niet** efficiëntie (minder klachten, minder oponthoud). Er is een intrinsiek doel: betere ontwerpen, betere infra, voor milieu **en mens**.
- **Vraag-gestuurd** ontwerpen.
- 3. Bewoners en gebruikers zijn **experts**.
- **Participatieve** waardering - focusgroep gesprekken, participatieve mapping, fotograferen van goed en slecht, omgevingswandeling.

Sociaal-economische baseline

1. UNDERSTAND



The core element of a social impact assessment is a socio-economic baseline. The aim of this socio-economic baseline study is to reveal the situation of different groups within local communities. It will focus on the socio-economic situation and income generating activities of these groups, with specific attention for the most vulnerable groups who are often not included in data on income and livelihood.

This baseline provides an answer to the following questions:

- What is the **demographic composition** of the area impacted by the intervention/project(male/female, household composition)?
- What are the **main problems** in the area (e.g. sanitation, migration)?
- What is the **education level** of the people in the impacted area?
- Who are the **project affected persons**?
- Are there any **vulnerable groups** among the project affected persons and who can represent them?
- What is the **main source of income** for the people in the project area?

Aspect	Neighborhood 1	Neighborhood 2	Country's average
Life expectancy	70	70	75
Average income	20.000	21.500	24.000
Education level <i>low/average/high</i>	27/50/23	29/47/24	34/41/25
Male/Female	50/50	45/55	52/48

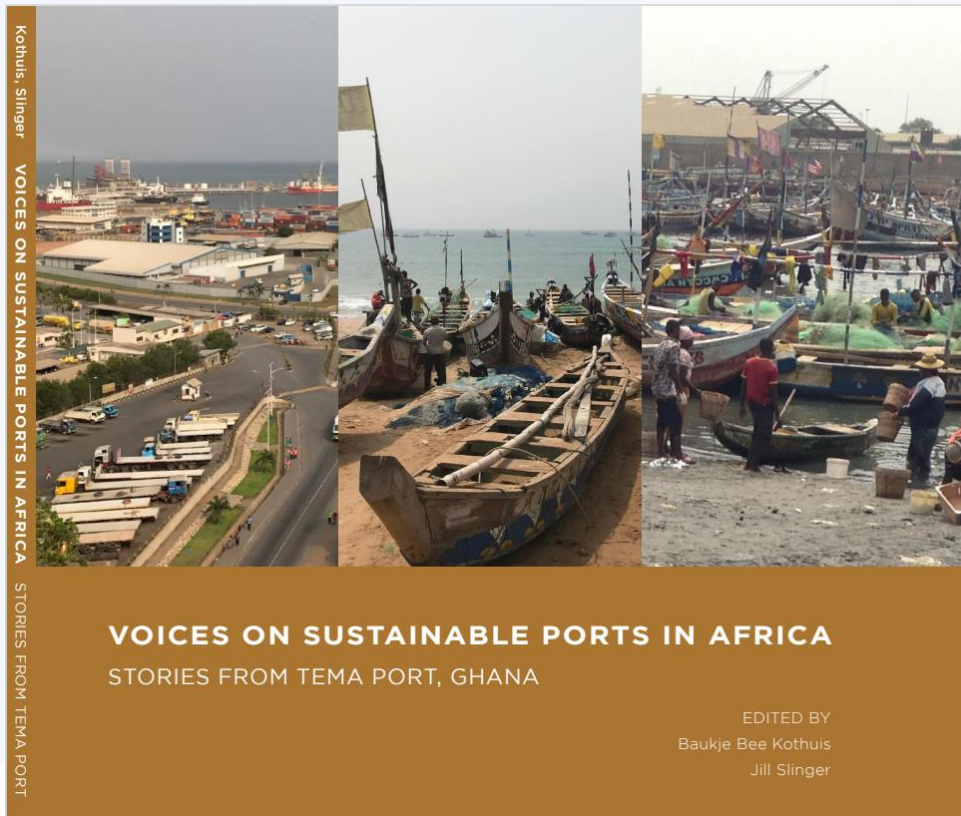
Example of a socio-economic baseline



Demographic data is not always available online, visit the city hall for additional info. Conduct interviews with representatives of all groups of affected people in the impacted area in order to get qualitative data.

1.2 WHO?

Voorbeeld Sustainable Ports in Africa



Canoes on the beach and fishing at sea at Prampram Lower Town.



Jacob Tettey & Nathaniel Agetey Alhao

FISHING BY CANOE

PRAMPRAM



Images above: Mr. Nathaniel Agetey Alhao (left) and Mr. Jacob Tettey (right).

Image below right: Prampram Lower Town fishermen's meeting place.

We meet Mr. Jacob Tettey and Mr. Nathaniel Agetey Alhao at the Chief fishermen's meeting place in Prampram Lower Town, near the beach. The meeting place is used for community gatherings, and as we conduct the interview, several men are consulted while playing draughts.

What is your job and how long have you lived here?

We are fishermen, and have lived all our life here. We are all born and bred here. Fishing is the most important source of income in our community. We do not only catch fish with our canoes, but we also have woodcutters, who build the canoes, and of course netters.

How does the port development affect your community?

One of the main changes in the past years is that there are bigger storms, the storm (surge) rises because of the port. The waves hit the beach hard and take the sand away. You can see it, because before the beach stretched as far as where the waves now break. This has changed and now the erosion comes really close to where we live. It is a steep slope to the water and a very small beach, which makes it difficult to store our canoes safely. The water comes up high, up to the beach berm. We are safe up here in the building, but the sea comes closer and closer.

Is your fishing still the same as it used to be?

In the past 16 years there is a lot of illegal 'light fishing' that affects our livelihood. These vessels carry light bulbs and generators on board and at night they attract the fish with this light in the water. Many fish will come, also the very, very small ones. And they catch them all, while the small ones need to spawn, so we can still have fish later. But these fishing boats from Ada and Tema take everything. It is not allowed, and we try to stop them, but this leads us into fights. The government has authority to stop them but they don't. Now we often have nothing in our nets when we go out at dawn to catch fish. Empty nets. No fish means no work in our community. That is the main problem here.

What do you think this place will look like in 20 years time?

If they do not do anything to fix things, the erosion will destroy this area. The high water level with high waves will take it all.

What do you hope this place will look like in 20 years time?

We hope the government will build a wharf here, with an area for selling and buying the fish. We need it for loading our canoes and land them to unload the fish. They said before they would do this, but they never came. I hope this will be a nice place, where fathers can enjoy it like their forefathers did. And not suffer like we do now. We are all fisherman here, and with all these changes, what do we do, what can our wives and kids do, for work?



Tema Port development near Sakumono Village.



Nene Mantey, Nene Akpaglik, Moses Teye, John Tettehocansey Maklalo, Richmond Sogbaton, Douglas Amatey Sogbaton & John Nyamedji

COMMUNITY LEADERS

SAKUMONO VILLAGE



Image above:
Community leaders
of Sakumono Village.

Image below:
Plastic rubbish at the
Sakumono lagoon
outlet.



We meet the community leaders in the community house in the middle of Sakumono village, close to the lagoon.

Who are you?

We are the community leaders of Sakumono Village: Nene Mantey, Chief of Sakumono; Nene Akpaglik, Chief fisher man; Moses Teye, Chief of the youth; John Tettehocansey Maklalo, in charge of the community; ; Richmond Sogbaton, Assembly man; Douglas Amatey Sogbaton, secretary to the Chief fisherman; and John Nyamedji, Deputy Chief.

How does the new port development affect your community?

Before the port was here, we were catching a lot of fish, but since the development of the port it has become more difficult. Our fish catch has reduced to almost nothing. It is only plastic. Some rubbish is cleaned out, but more than that is put in again every day. Since the expansion of the port it has become very much worse. Because of the new breakwater all the rubbish comes back to our fishing area, and the plastic tears our nets. It is very difficult to make any income. This is very bad, because all livelihood in this community is related to fishing.

Can the port development be made better for your community?

Before, we could also use the lagoon for fishing. But now there is also too much pollution in the lagoon because of rubbish and discharge flowing in when it rains. The water is dirty and the smell is bad, and there is not much water. The lagoon is choked at the exit. Many years ago, there was a lot of water and the sea entered the lagoon, but now the sea cannot come in anymore. Long

ago, we used to catch big fish here, fresh water fish. Now there are only very small fish in the lagoon. The lagoon must be dredged and also opened; the sea must come in again.

What do you think the community will look like in 20 years time?

We do not know what is going to happen. You see, 20 years ago there was no grass in the lagoon. The sea was very far away, we had to walk over the sand to get to the water. We think it will be bad. In the past we had three things: family, lagoon and sea. But now, look at our houses, the lagoon is choked, and we do not catch any fish in the sea anymore. The port project does not think about us, we are squeezed in and life is very difficult for us. We used to earn 200 cedis for our fish, but now we make only 2 cedis. Our income is disappearing, so how can we pay school fees for our children?

What do you hope Sakumono village will look like in 20 years time?

All the development profits and work go to other people, not to us, while we have been living in this place for so long. Now the project seems not to concern about the communities, but we hope they will also develop this side of the Tema area. We would like to see employment for our community at the port, unskilled labour for now and later schooled labour for our children. We hope they can build schools and libraries in this community, and toilets. And if the lagoon can be dredged and opened, we dream of fishing there again.

<https://sustainableportsafrica.com/publications>

Voorbeeld Building with people Semarang

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0lfOdzyq3PU> (1:50)

Johannes Da Silva - businessman

What is your work in Larantuka?

Today I came early to the shore to look for seafood using the low tide in the Larantuka strait. This is a hobby and just nice to bring home some fresh fish, like this small octopus I found. In real life I am a businessman, selling scooters and motorcycles, that I import from Surabaya. Approximately 75% of my clients are people from Adonara, and 25% from Larantuka. The Larantuka demand is for scooters, as the territory is flat and mainly urbanized. Adonara's demand is for motorcycles, as the territory is mountainous and there is a need to transport agricultural harvest from the fields in the mountains to the farms in the lower areas. Consequently, transport of these goods from the farm to the ferry is arranged by pick-up truck. I also own a motorcycle shop in Larantuka.

Will the construction of the bridge between Adonara and Larantuka change your business?

In my opinion, the bridge will bring prosperity. **It will be easier, cheaper and more flexible for travel from one island to the other. For me personally, it means that my business will be easier and I expect more people from Adonara to buy motorcycles if there is a bridge.** Each ferry boat can only take one motorcycle at a time, which makes the overall capacity quite low. At the same time, it is relatively expensive - 25.000 IDR for a one way ticket - to transport your motorcycle and it is a hassle to get the motorcycle on board, it takes a lot of time. With a bridge making the crossing easier and cheaper, I expect my sales to significantly increase. A negative aspect might be hindrance for marine transport, Although I am sure that the technical engineers will think of an option for ships to pass the bridge.



Voorbeeld Tidal Bridge – Indonesië

Khasim (32)- ferryman between Larantuka and Adonara at Palo Beach

What is your work in Larantuka?

I have been working as a ferryman in this location for two years. I have a wife and a three year old son. The work as ferryman is the only income for our family. Although the current is strong, and in the past there have been some accidents, I am not afraid. The work is not dangerous. We make 6 to 7 round trips per day, with maximum 8 people and one motorcycle on board. I start working at 6 AM and finish at 6 PM. After that it is forbidden to go on the sea.

Will the construction of the bridge between Andonara and Larantuka change your business?

Maybe the bridge will speed up transportation of people and goods, it can be cheaper and faster. This will be a real benefit for the region. **But if this bridge will be built, I will lose my job. Before this job, I was unemployed.** There are many unemployed people in my community. Some of them work abroad, in Malaysia for example. I have no special education, only primary school. **We all hope that the bridge will not be built. We have little confidence in our government to support us when we lose our jobs.** During elections they promise a lot, but in reality they do very little.

What is your dream for the future?

Well, if the bridge is going to be constructed, I really hope that the local government or the developer will have a commitment to support us and assist me to get an alternative - and preferably a better - job. The uncertainty of income after the bridge has been built, is my main fear. I hope that I can earn enough money so that my son will be able to attend high school and have a Bachelor's degree. It doesn't matter in what subject, the most important is that he can find a well-paid job. Although I guess tax economy would be a good subject for him for study and work. And I hope that he will have the opportunity to study in Malang or Jogjakarta. I hope that my children do not need to do hard labour like me.



Natalia Andhysti (36) - owner and manager of social enterprise Pusat Ole-Ole and Café Duta in Larantuka.

Will the construction of the bridge between Andonara and Larantuka change your business?

I am not sure what the construction of this bridge can bring small enterprises, maybe **increased options for transportation will have a positive impact** on businesses. On the other hand, when the bridge is constructed, a new resort in Meko, Andonara, will open. The proposed owners already performed surveys. This will boost tourism on a different scale. I sincerely hope that the local government is ready and planning to support small enterprises, so that they can also benefit from this development.

What are your concerns for the future, related to the new bridge?

In the future, with the new bridge, tourism will certainly grow. **I expect and fear big investors to come into the area.** They have more money than the small enterprises, they have more employees, more possibilities for advertising. I am afraid I will not be able to catch up with them. **And I fear that the big operators will eat the small enterprises in the tourism and service industry.**

What is your dream for the area in 20 years?

My dream is for young people in Larantuka to have a future in business. I hope that the small farmers that provide their products to us, will grow as much as we did the past six years. And I hope that we can be a model for other entrepreneurs. **My dream is that the government will support other small enterprises to be ready for more tourism and other business.** And that these enterprises will be able to provide work to other families. I hope for these families that they can send their children to have better education. Last, but not least, I hope I will export our local cashew nuts, coffee and honey to Holland.





www.witteveenbos.com