



Cultural Heritage Management Plan (C1-CHMP)

Prepared for:

MMERE, MECDM, WB, ADB

Prepared by:

**TRHDP Project Office
Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification
Solomon Islands**

1 December 2022

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2	10 February 2022	Glen Ainsworth	Fred Conning Jens Meissner	Jens Meissner
3	21 September 2022	Glen Ainsworth	Fred Conning Jens Meissner	Jens Meissner
4	1 December 2022	Glen Ainsworth	Fred Conning Jens Meissner	Jens Meissner

Issue Register

Distribution List	Date Issued	Number of Copies
IDA / World Bank	1 December 2022	Electronic / 1 PDF Copy
DFAT	1 December 2022	Electronic / 1 PDF Copy
ADB	1 December 2022	Electronic / 1 PDF Copy
GCF	1 December 2022	Electronic / 1 PDF Copy
EDCF / K-EXIM	1 December 2022	Electronic / 1 PDF Copy
GCF	1 December 2022	Electronic / 1 PDF Copy
ADFD	1 December 2022	Electronic / 1 PDF Copy
SIG MOFT	1 December 2022	Electronic / 1 PDF Copy
SIG MMERE	1 December 2022	Electronic / 1 PDF Copy

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Revision Log

Rev #	Date	Revision Detail – WB, ADB			
		Item	Page	Article	Description
2	01/02/22	1	0	Overall	Safety Management THL's Traffic Management Plan
2	01/02/22	2	7	Sec 2.1	Re-described the Purpose of the CHMP as per JW
2	01/02/22	3	3	Sec 2.2	Clarify & Include Temporary facilities clearance
2	01/02/22	4	12	Sec 2.2.3	Status of camp construction
2	01/02/22	5	14	2.5	Include Env. Protection Act 1998, Section 23 (t) reference
2	01/02/22	6	17	Table 3.1	CFO oversight role for THL E&S team on site
2	01/02/22	7	20	Sec 4.1.2	Village consultations were included in 2021 Survey report and for what areas?
2	01/02/22	8	21	Sec 4.1.3	Site coverage inclusions
2	01/02/22	9	24	Sec 4.2, Tables 4.2, 4.4	An agreed position has been reached with THL on the road alignment.
2	01/02/22	10	28	4.2.2	Explained if road encroaches on site in the final design
2	01/02/22	11	31	Sec 5	Revision section to reflect actual mitigations not consultants' findings. CFP measures integrated
2	01/02/22	12	31	Sec 5	Nature of compensation in EIA
2	01/02/22	13	34	Table 6.1, 7.1	Frequency of PO site inspections and audits on THL/HEC Tables to include monitoring parameters rather than "Contents of Report".
3	07/09/22	14	8	1.1	Purpose – to reflect "protection as far as possible".
3	07/09/22	15	9	1.2	Updated to for main works
3	07/09/22	16	12	1.1	Reflect current status of camp
3	07/09/22	17	16	1.5	Reference to Env Act
3	07/09/22	18	19	Table 2.1	Include PO E&S Manager responsibilities
3	07/09/22	19	22	3	Surveys 03/06 2020 included in 2021 Survey Report
3	07/09/22	20	22	3.1.3	Year changed from 2012 to 2021
3	07/09/22	21	32	3.2.3 Tables 3.3 and 3.4	Plan updates provided, and show guidance, process and timing.
3	07/09/22	22	34	4	Text updated to describe mitigation measures
3	07/09/22	23	34	4	Compensation rates as per ESISA included
3	07/09/22	24	36	Table 5.1	Identify frequency of PO monitoring and auditing
3	07/09/22	25	38	5.1	Chance Finds – Training, contacts updated.
4	28/11/22	26	18,19,34,39		Clarification and Confirmations

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Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BLIC	Bahomea Land Identification Committee
BOOT	Build, Own, Operate and Transfer
CBSP	Community Benefit Share Project
CESMP	Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CLO	Community Liaison Office
DIA	Direct Impact Area
EDCF	Economic Development Cooperation Fund
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GFP	Gender Focal Point
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HEC	Hyundai Engineering Corporation Limited
HS	Health and Safety
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
IA	Implementation Agreement
IFC	International Finance Corporation
SEB	Socio-economic Baseline Survey
JSDF	Japan Social Development Fund
K-water	Korea Water Resources Corporation
LALRP	Land Acquisition and Livelihoods Reestablishment Plan
LTA	Lenders' Technical Advisor
MMERE	Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification
OE	Owner's Engineer (Stantec New Zealand)
PO	Project Office
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PS	Performance Standard
SECP	Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan
SIEA	Solomon Islands Electricity Authority
SIG	Solomon Island Government
THL	Tina Hydropower Limited
TRHDP	Tina River Hydropower Development Project (the Project)
WB	World Bank

1 Introduction

The Tina River Hydropower Development Project (TRHDP or the Project) is a hydropower development located in Central Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands, managed by a dedicated Project Office (PO) under the national Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE).

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

HEC will be responsible for the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) of components 1 and 2 of the Project (i.e., access road, hydropower facilities), while THL will be responsible for the Operation and Maintenance contract.

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

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) is to contribute to the timely and effective implementation of the Project by ensuring protection as far as possible and respectful treatment of cultural heritage sites and to support positive relationships with Project-area communities and other stakeholders.

The objectives of this CHMP are to:

- Identify items and places of cultural significance through a process of culturally appropriate consultation with traditional site owners.
- Conserve physical cultural resources and avoid destroying or damaging them by using field-based surveys that employ qualified and experienced experts during environmental assessment¹.
- Protect identified sites from inadvertent trespass, damage and destruction using clearly visible signboards and barricades.
- Ensure a documentation process is conducted for any sites that will be completely or partially destroyed prior to commencement of construction.
- Ensure culturally appropriate and equitable negotiation of compensation for sites that cannot be avoided by Project works.
- Provide for the use of a chance find procedure that include a pre-approved management and conservation approach for materials that may be discovered during project implementation¹.

It is the responsibility of the PO, THL and HEC, to implement this CHMP prior to, and during, Project construction activities.

¹ Asian Development Bank Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, 1 Environment, policy principle number 11.

It should be noted that the information in this CHMP is based on relevant regulations, guidelines and standards. Should the Project change or new regulations, guidelines or standards apply, SIG will review and amend this CHMP.

1.2 Project Overview

Hydropower facility

The Project consists of a 53-meter-high Roller Compacted Concrete dam (from riverbed to dam crest) in the central area of Malango Ward of Central Guadalcanal, located 20 km southeast of Honiara, at an elevation of approximately 122 meters above sea level (masl) and roughly 30 river km from the sea. It also incorporates a 3.3 km tunnel to a powerhouse and a tailrace at elevation 73 masl, centreline elevation, according to Technical Proposal. The reservoir formed by the dam will extend upstream approximately 2.6 km and will have a surface area of about 0.31 km² at an elevation of 175 masl. The powerhouse will be located 5.4 km downstream from the dam on the left bank of the Tina River, and water will be diverted to the powerhouse from the reservoir through the underground tunnel. Initially, the powerhouse will have 3 turbine/generator units, each with a capacity of 5 MW, allowing a maximum discharge of about 18 m³/s and a minimum discharge of 2.4 m³/s. An environmental flow of 1 m³/s will be maintained between the dam and the powerhouse tailrace, 5.7 km.

Access Road: existing road upgrades and new road construction

The existing Black Post Road to Managikiki village will require upgrade/refurbishment to accommodate the passage of construction traffic in both directions. This will involve road widening and construction of road subgrade, road base, and roadside drainage (including installation of culverts). Along the existing Black Post Road (up to Managikiki), the access road will not require any forest clearing. Beyond Managikiki Village, new permanent access roads to the powerhouse, dam and dam base, and reservoir will be constructed.

The planned construction or improvement of access roads for the Project is as follows:

- Permanent existing Black Post Road (Lot 1: this is the main access road, starting at the junction between Kukum highway and the existing Black Post gravel road. Black Post Road is a public road and will provide access to the Project site on most of its current alignment (approximately 13.2 km)
- Permanent access road to dam (new extension of Black Post Road): the new section of access road will follow an old timber harvesting road for about 5.6 km, and will be extended to the South through an area of secondary and primary forests to access the dam site on the left bank of the river (Lot 2-1 and 2-2)
- New permanent road to dam base (approximately 0.6 km, Lot 2-3)
- Permanent access road to powerhouse (new extension of Black Post Road): the access road will bifurcate from the existing Black Post Road after approximately 1 km from Managikiki village. This segment of access road will necessitate about 1.6 km of new road construction to the powerhouse (Lot 3-1).



Figure 1: Roads from Kukum Highway, workers camp, dam and powerhouse site.

Temporary Facilities

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

Workers Camp Accommodation

The Workers Camp Accommodation are used for the construction of the Access Road Lot 1, 2, 3 temporary facilities and Man Works. The Camp includes the following:

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

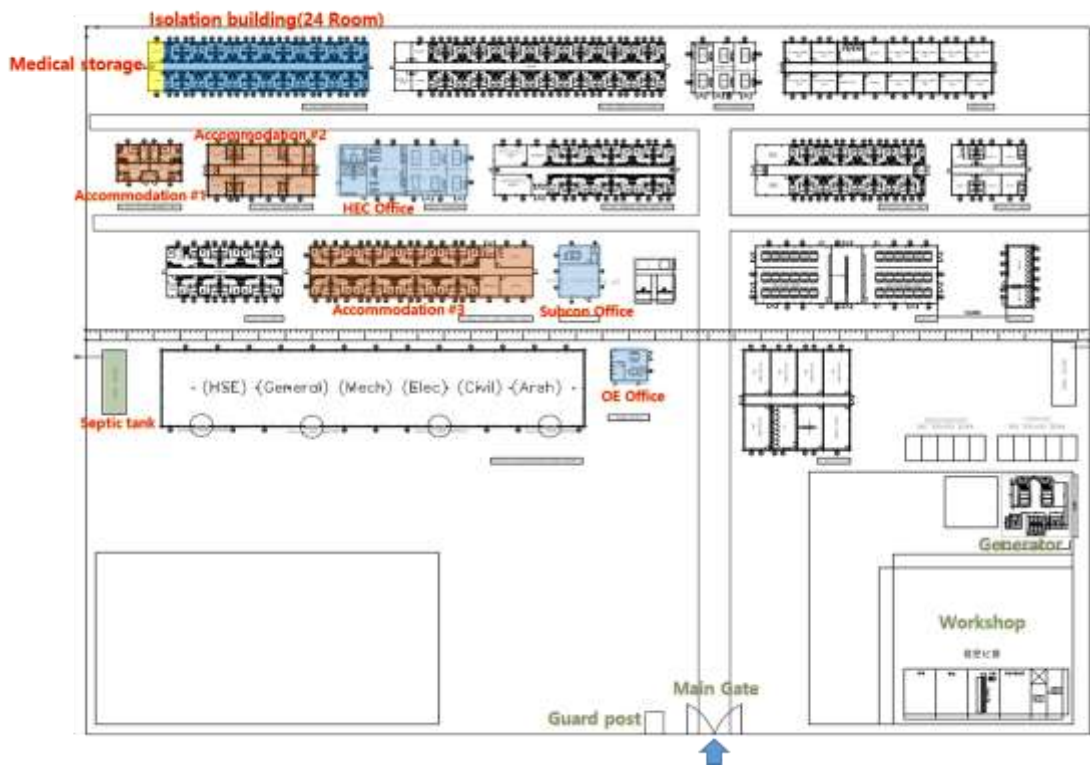


Figure 2: Workers Camp Facilities Layout.

The Workers camp site is complete with a fully functional sewage treatment facility.

The “Workers Accommodation Camp Impact Assessment” (WACIA) 2021 – Appendix E reflects Project shareholder expectations, the requirements of the World Bank Group (WBG), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the safeguards system of the Solomon Islands. The camp has been occupied since January 2022.

Temporary Office Facilities

The Temporary Office Facilities are currently being installed at the office site in Core land and will service construction of the Hydropower Facility.

The office site is located along Lot 2-1 STA 1+100 km in the Direct Impact Area and the location were chosen considering two aspects.

- **Construction & Management Efficiency:** Considering the distance between office sites and construction sites such as dam and powerhouse, the location is optimized for site accessibility and emergency preparedness and response.
- **Environment and Social impact:** The location was previously disturbed due to human activities, especially logging and gardening. Thus, it was evident that there are no significant ecosystems in proximity to the site, and it has been confirmed via walkthrough and pre-clearance survey in the past. Further, given the distance and topography specification, this location can minimize the impact on surrounding communities.

The main facilities installed at the Office Site premises include:

- Office Buildings for Employer, Contractor and Subcontractors.
- Auxiliary facilities like Fuel Storage tank, Generator, deep well.
- Concrete Batcher Plant for production of Concrete.
- Crusher Plant for crushing of Stones to produce sand and aggregates.

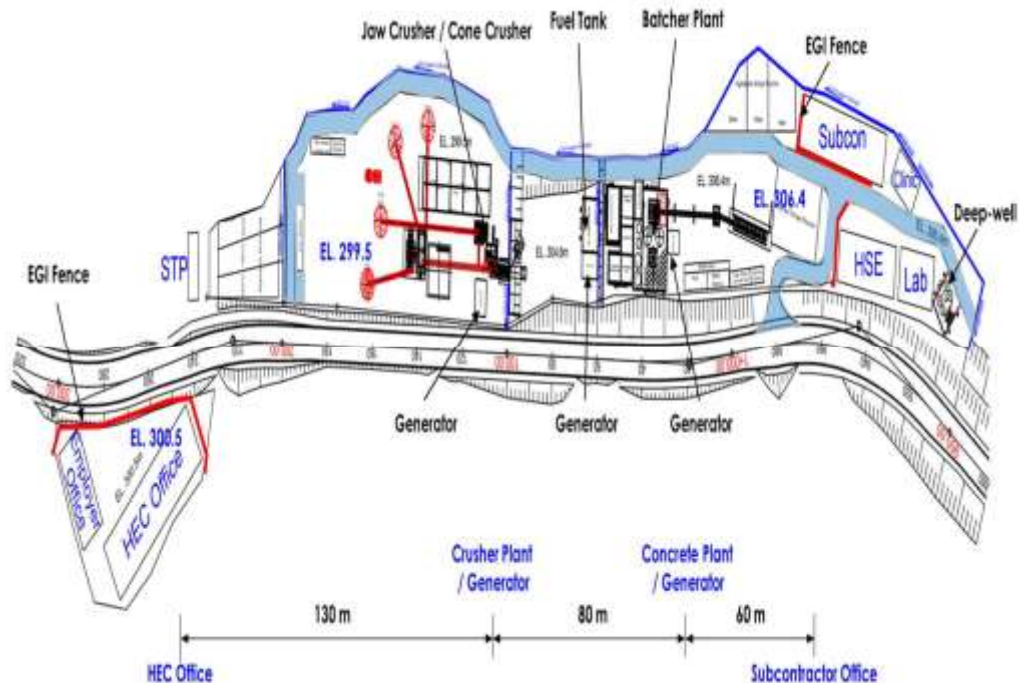


Figure 3: Temporary Office Facilities.

1.3 Definitions

Table 1: Definitions.

Term	Comment
Critical Habitat ²	Critical habitat is a subset of both natural and modified habitat that deserves particular attention. Critical habitat includes areas with high biodiversity value, including habitat required for the survival of critically endangered or endangered species; areas having special significance for endemic or restricted-range species; sites that are critical for the survival of migratory species; areas supporting globally significant concentrations or numbers of individuals of congregator species; areas with unique assemblages of species or that are associated with key evolutionary processes or provide key ecosystem services; and areas having biodiversity of significant social, economic, or cultural importance to local communities.
EPC Contractor	The engineering, procurement and construction contractor for the TRHDP: Hyundai Engineering Corporation Limited (HEC).
Employee/s	Any person/s who is/are directly employed by the PO, THL or HEC to work on the Project and who receives, or is entitled to receive, remuneration.
Physical Cultural Resources ³	Physical cultural resources are movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Physical cultural resources may be in urban or rural settings and may be above or below ground or under water. Their cultural interest may be at the local, provincial, national, or international level.
Project Company	Tina Hydropower Limited (THL); the Project Owner, which will take over operation of the hydropower facility once it is constructed.

² As defined in Glossary of the Asian Development Bank Safeguard Policy Statement 2009.

³ As defined in the Glossary of the Asian Development Bank Safeguard Policy Statement 2009.

Term	Comment
Sub-contractor/s	All companies, persons working directly for these companies, or employed by an employment agency, that are under contract to carry out work for the PO, THL or HEC as part of the Project implementation workforce.
Worker/s	Person/s engaged in Project activities, including both employees and contractors.
Workforce	All persons engaged in Project activities, including both employees and contractors.

1.4 Links With Other Management Plans

Table 2: Links with other management plans.

Doc No.	Name	Relevance	Primary Responsibility for Implementation
P1	Construction Environment and Social Management Plan (CESMP)	Sets out the Environmental & Social Management Framework for the construction phase of the Project. Describes the process for the management of future updates to ESMPs.	HEC
P3	Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan (SECP)	Refer to this plan for consultation and communications with individuals, groups or communities.	THL
P6	Grievance Management Plan (GRM)	Sets out the process for receiving, investigating and resolving grievances with Project stakeholders.	THL
C2	UXO Management Plan (UXOMP)	Refer to this plan regarding the process and procedures for clearing UXO prior to commencement of construction.	HEC
C3	Forest Clearance Plan (FCP)	Refer to this plan regarding vegetation clearing activities within forested areas.	HEC
C9	Spoil and Topsoil Management Plan	Refer to this plan regarding stripping and management of spoil and topsoil.	HEC

1.5 Applicable Standards

The applicable standards for this CHMP include, but are not limited to:

National law and guidelines:

- Nasinol Policy Framework blong Kalsa (The National Cultural Policy Framework, 2012)
- Solomon Islands Code of Logging Practice 2002.
- The Environmental Act 1998 (Section 23-t; Section 24-1).
- The Protection Act 2010, Part 3, Section 10 (c).

International policies, standards, and guidelines:

- World Bank Group Performance Standard 8 (PS8) – Cultural Heritage (2012).

- Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (2009); and
- Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) Safeguard Policy 2016.

Where both national and international standards are applicable, the Project will apply the more stringent standard.

The protection of sites and cultural materials is covered by the “Nasinol Policy Framework blong Kalsa” (The National Cultural Policy Framework, 2012), which sees protection and preservation of Solomon Islands indigenous languages, arts, customs, traditional knowledge, and heritage as crucial for maintaining Solomon Islands peoples’ dignity and identities, and as ‘an essential component of the socioeconomic, political, and spiritual development aspirations of the Solomon Islands’

Policy goals listed in the Framework document that are relevant to the TRHDP include:

- The country has a proper and effective system for the management and protection of ancestral and sacred objects and sites.
- The cultural heritage of the country is protected and preserved for the cultural education of today’s youth and future generations.
- The country has a national database and effective system for the management and protection of cultural landscapes of archaeological and historical significance.
- Cultural landscapes of archaeological and historical value are integrated into cultural tourism development; and
- Cultural education, historical knowledge and field research are enhanced and facilitated through the availability of well-protected and well-managed sites throughout the country.

However, other than these stated goals, the Framework provides no concrete steps or guidance for protecting culturally important sites. The Framework references intangible heritage more than physical (indigenous languages, arts, customs, traditional knowledge, and heritage) this type of heritage is more prominent in Solomon Islands culture and spiritual life.

Furthermore, sacred sites may be owned by, or have particular importance to individual groups or clans, and underpin notions of identity and land ownership. Knowledge of the location and meaning of tambu places can, therefore, be a proof of land ownership. Thus, the information can be highly confidential. Unfortunately, only the very old members of a clan may have such knowledge, and there is "no effective system" for the management and protection of ancestral and sacred sites and objects (Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 2012).

The specific traditional sites are barricaded and avoided; this is the first step in the Project CHMP. If the traditional artifacts cannot be avoided, they are relocated - with the consent of the traditional owners. If relocation is not possible then the site is compensated for appropriately and project work will continue in the area. For the Kabi tambu site, along the Lot 2 access road, the traditional owners have performed a traditional ceremony to allow work to occur in the area and the site barricaded, the access road redesign diverted the road alignment away from the site. For the submerged site the traditional owners have started that discussion with the Project and an appropriate ceremony will be performed before the reservoir is impounded.

The Solomon Islands Code of Logging Practice 2002, which “is aimed at ensuring that where logging takes place, the ecological and cultural functions of the forest are protected”. It identifies tambu areas (sacred places) as one of five (5) key areas to be excluded from logging operations and places a minimum buffer of 30m. It also provides for communities and developers to consult and negotiate on the size of appropriate buffers.

The Environment Act 1998, Section 23 requires as part of PER or EIS process the requirement for a site survey report concerning National Heritage items or traditional artifacts as specified by the Director. See Appendix C – Cultural Heritage Sites – Survey Report.

Section 24 (1) The Director on being satisfied that the environmental impact statements meet the requirements of the Act shall cause such statement to be published in such manner as he considers adequate or most effective for the purpose of bringing it to the attention of all public authorities, and other persons whose interests are likely to be affected by the proposed development.

Protected Areas Act 2010, Part 3, Section 10 (c). Merits protection under the convention concerning the protection of World Culture and Natural Heritage.

The prevailing practice in the Solomon Islands, one that the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MCT) subscribes to, is to allow individuals, groups, or communities to negotiate compensation related to the disturbance or destruction of their cultural heritage sites.

The Archaeological Department of the MCT can also conduct damage assessments of sites after damages have occurred upon invitation either by the landowners or developer. They do not, however, provide guidance of the costings for any of disturbance or damage but only assess the cultural significance of the sites.

2 Roles and Responsibilities

This section provides details of organisational structure with regards to implementation of this CHMP. Descriptions of the key roles and responsibilities are provided in Table 3.

While the PO Project Manager is ultimately responsible for the implementation of this CHMP, the Environmental and Social Safeguards Manager (E&S Safeguards Manager) will be responsible for directing its implementation on a day-to-day basis, with assistance and direct support from the PO E&S Team, THL and HEC. The roles and responsibilities of these positions and implementing entities are outlined in this CHMP.

All workers, especially those responsible for pre-clearance surveys, vegetation clearance, land clearing and earth movement and excavation, are to be trained on the identification of cultural heritage items and places and the Chance Find Procedure during site induction and regular toolbox talks.

Table 3: Key roles and responsibilities.

Position	Responsibilities
PO Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that adequate resources are provided to successfully implement this CHMP within the PO.
PO E&S Safeguards Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all members of the PO E&S Team understand and fulfil their responsibilities under this CHMP. • Ensure that THL understands and fulfils its responsibilities under this CHMP and instruct their contractors accordingly. • Review PO E&S Team cultural heritage contributions and incorporate into SIG's quarterly progress reports and semi-annual monitoring reports. • Lead the PO's auditing of THL to ensure all requirements, procedures and timetables set forth in this CHMP are adhered to. • Include Chance Finds Procedure in relevant staff training matrices. • Maintain this CHMP.
PO E&S Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult and liaise with Project-affected individuals, groups, communities and other key stakeholders regarding CHMP activities. • Plan and implement barricading and signposting of sites to avoid inadvertent disturbance, damage or destruction. • Prepare quarterly summaries of CHMP activities for the E&S Safeguards Manager. • Maintain cultural heritage documents and records in a secure and confidential manner. • Assist with auditing of THL.

Position	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe outcomes resulting from implementation of this CHMP and assist in evaluating and adapting to improve management outcomes.
THL E&S Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversight of the THL E&S team: Ensure THL, HEC and sub-contractors' management teams and workforce understand and fulfil their responsibilities under this CHMP. Report on cultural heritage matters in monthly and quarterly reports. Sign off on works for HEC to commence
HEC Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that adequate resources are provided to successfully implement this CHMP within HEC and the sub-contractor/s. Ensure that all HEC project managers and sub-contractors understand and fulfil their CHMP responsibilities through delivery of effective training, including the Chance Finds Procedure.
HEC Construction Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in site inspections to plan and confirm the detailed design of E&S site measures. Review and approve detailed site plan incorporating E&S measures. Participate in site inspections in the early stages of works at each site with the HEC HSE Manager, sub-contractors and THL. Review and approve HSE reports. Audit subcontractor performance. Implement the Chance Find Procedure to relevant staff (Appendix B).
HEC HSE Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead site inspections with the HEC Construction Manager to plan and confirm the detailed design of E&S site measures. Prepare detailed site plans integrating E&S measures into final design drawings and submit these to the HEC Construction Manager. Lead daily site inspections in the early stages of works at each site with sub-contractors and THL. Lead weekly site inspections with sub-contractors and THL during construction (following early works). Prepare weekly and incident HSE Performance Reports. Audit sub-contractor E&S performance.

Position	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the Chance Find Procedure if necessary (Appendix B).
HEC E&S Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake field inspections to monitor implementation of E&S mitigation measures. Contribute to weekly and HSE incident reports prepared by the HEC HSE Manager. Preparation of Quarterly HSE reports. Review of deliverables from pre-clearance survey consultants (ecologist and National Museum). Ensure the HEC E&S team conducts all monitoring and reporting as set out in the ESMPs.
HEC Training Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop CHMP training materials. Train all THL, HEC project managers and sub-contractors. It is particularly important that all managers, supervisors and sub-contractors involved in pre-clearance surveys, vegetation clearing, land clearing, grubbing and excavation activities understand the Chance Find Procedure.
Sub-contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake all civil works and related pre-clearance surveys and vegetation clearance activities in accordance with this CHMP and detailed site plans. Notify HEC of any E&S incidents and proposed correction actions, and record these in an incident log. Undertake the agreed corrective actions in a timely manner. Implement the Chance Find Procedure if necessary (Appendix B).
Solomon Islands National Museum Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey for items and places of significant cultural value during vegetation pre-clearance surveys⁴. HEC to engage services of National Museum.
Lender's Technical Advisor - LTA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and audit the implementation of this CHMP quarterly.

⁴ Requirement under Section 1.2 of the Forest Clearance Plan (C3-FCP).

3 Risk Assessment and Management

This section describes the process of cultural heritage site identification and risk assessment conducted and mitigation measures for the TRHDP.

A local consultant was engaged in July 2019 to undertake a survey and assessment of cultural heritage sites in the Project area. The physical scope of the survey covered the SIG-acquired land Core Land, where the main hydropower facilities will be located, and the 50m-wide Access Road corridor extending from the Kukum Highway to the Core Land boundary. The objective of the survey was to identify and locate the cultural heritage sites of the landowning tribes within the SIG-acquired land in order to support the development of the Project's Cultural Heritage Management Plan.

The consultant's work was conducted in two phases. The first phase consisted of a consultation with tribal leaders and fieldwork to identify site locations. The results of this first phase are reported in the Cultural Heritage Sites – Survey Report 2021 (Appendix C). The second phase involved assessment of impacts to sites as a result of the proposed Project infrastructure and is reported in the Cultural Heritage Sites – Classification Report 2021 (Appendix D). This latter report also describes the compensation and other mitigation measures already, or to be implemented.

3.1 Phase 1 – Consultation and Site Identification

Core Land Survey

Consultations were carried out with leaders of the Core Land landowning tribes including Kochi-abolo, Buhugaro, Roha, and Uluna Sutahuri, and the Secretary of the Bahomea Land Identification Committee (BLIC), Michael Litany. The representatives consulted are listed in the Cultural Heritage Sites – Survey Report 2021 (Appendix C).

Core Land fieldwork was carried out through December 3rd to 19th, 2019, within the tribal boundaries of Buhu Garo, Roha, Kochi-abolo, and Uluna-Sutahuri tribes. In June 2020, a second visit to the Bela (Roha tribe) and Kabi (Buhugaro tribe) tambu sites in the Core Land was undertaken with the Hyundai Engineering Company (HEC) engineers to study the sites' positions relative to the road.

The fieldwork involved traversing through the forest with representatives from each of the tribal groups, within (and occasionally outside) the boundaries of each tribe's land, to identify the locations of the cultural heritage sites. Once the location of each site was identified and confirmed, photographs were taken of the area and objects of importance, and GPS coordinates and a general description of the area recorded.

Access Road Survey

The Access Road will be constructed within a 50m-wide corridor extending a total distance of 13.2km from the Black Post Road turn-off at Kukum Highway to the entrance to the Core Land, which is shortly after Managikiki village. From the turn-off at Kukum highway to Verakabikabi village, the Access Road corridor runs through land previously held by registered landowners. This portion was acquired by SIG via negotiation in 2014 and is referred to as the Northern Infrastructure Corridor. The land from Verakabikabi to the entrance to the Core Land was previously held by customary landowners, specifically the Vuaraligi and Kochi-abolo tribes, and acquired by SIG

via compulsory acquisition in 2014 with the assistance of the BLIC. This section is referred to as the Southern Infrastructure Corridor.

Consultation was carried out with the Secretary of the BLIC, and other tribal leaders regarding the Northern Infrastructure Corridor. The representatives consulted are listed in the Cultural Heritage Sites – Survey Report 2021 (Appendix C).

The Kochiabolo tribal representative, Job Vari was consulted regarding the Kochiabolo tribal portion of the Southern Infrastructure Corridor, while the Secretary of the BLIC was consulted regarding the Vuraligi tribal portion. The last surviving member of Vuraligi tribe in Bahomea had passed away some years prior to these consultations. Consequently, because the BLIC were leading the land identification process in Bahomea prior to the Solomon Islands Government’s land acquisition for the TRHDP, they were the next knowledgeable group in Bahomea to consult regarding cultural heritage sites.

In March 2020, a site visit to Managikiki was conducted to identify cultural heritage sites within the vicinity of the Access Road corridor. Jack Chaku’s Grave at the junction between Valesala and Managikiki roads was also visited. In June 2020, during the verification visit made to the Bela and Kabi tambu sites in the Core Land (lots 2 & 3) the survey team also verified the location of Jack Chaku’s Grave.

Survey Findings

The following figures and tables summarize the details of the cultural sites recorded during the fieldwork. Annex 1 of the Cultural Heritage Sites – Survey Report 2021 (Appendix C) presents photographs of the sites.

Seven (7) sites were recorded within the Core Land boundaries, including four (4) sites within Kochiabolo tribal land, two (2) sites within Roha tribal land, and one (1) site within Buhugaro tribal land. The Uluna Sutahuri’s tribal leaders advised that the tribe had no cultural sites within the Core Land which was confirmed during the fieldwork. The following table provides further details for each site.

Table 4: Cultural heritage sites within the Core Land.

Cultural / Tambu Site	Tribal owners	Description	Location (UTM WGS84)	
			Easting	Northing
Kabi	Buhugaro	The tambu site is composed of stones arranged in a ring-like formation with a single stone in the centre. The locals say it is the grave of a child of one of the tribe's female ancestors. The site is used as a sacrificial site for the 'Small line' who owns the site but by default a ceremony would be carried out by 'Big line' on their behalf.	617140	8944039

Cultural / Tambu Site	Tribal owners	Description	Location (UTM WGS84)	
			Easting	Northing
Kabi	Buhugaro	The tambu site is composed of stones arranged in a ring-like formation with a single stone in the centre. The locals say it is the grave of a child of one of the tribe's female ancestors. The site is used as a sacrificial site for the 'Small line' who owns the site but by default a ceremony would be carried out by 'Big line' on their behalf.	617140	8944039
Bela		The tambu site is a hole in the ground which is used as an entry/exit point by the female ancestral leader to an underground dwelling place. Three ancestral spirits reside in the area.	617897	8944405
Kalikokodaki	Roha	The tambu site consists of a flat rock approximately 10m in length and up to 2m wide lying on the edge of the ridge. The 'kastom stori' is that the rock is used as a traditional drum by the tribe's female leader to summon people from as far as Gela and Savo to traditional feasts and gatherings. Note that the tambu site sits just outside of the Core Land area.	615808	8943833
Makaravatu mosa		The key object is the large boulder in the middle of the river. The locals believe the boulder was rolled down into the river from their primary sacrificial site on the ridge further above.	616501	8943160
Bulubolo	Kochiabololo	Bulubolo is a forest area where wild pigs are plentiful. When sacrifices are being made in the sacrificial site further inland, the ancestral gods will release the pigs into the area and the tribesmen can hunt and catch many pigs.	616255	8942740
Babalangisi		Babalangisi is a cave near the river where travellers can rest or spend the night.	615050	8942801
Babaruhuvia		Babaruhuvia is cave immediately next to the river. It is used for rest during travels or to spend the night.	614796	8942290

Consultation with the Secretary of the BLIC and tribal leaders of Bahomea determined there were no cultural heritage sites located within the Northern Infrastructure Corridor. It is noted that the land acquired for the Northern Infrastructure Corridor follows the existing Black Post Road and the previously registered (alienated) land parcels have been heavily developed since their acquisition by the SIG more than thirty (30) years ago.

For the Southern Infrastructure Corridor, two (2) cultural sites were identified within the vicinity of the Access Road.

Table 5: Cultural heritage sites within the vicinity of Access Road.

Cultural / Tambu Site	Tribal Land	Description	Location (UTM WGS84)	
			Easting	Northing
Jack Chaku's Grave	Kochiabolo	Grave covered by mound of earth approximately 10 to 15m from the cutting edge of Access Road. Located on a small hill just before the junction between Valesala and Managikiki roads. The area is within the Kochiabolo boundary; however, the grave is of the late Jack Chacku who used to reside with his family on the ridge.	620201	8947204
Managikiki Graveyard	Kochiabolo	The graveyard is located towards the southern end of Managikiki village approx. 30m or greater from the Access Road corridor. The graveyard contains blocks of old and new graves, and the disrupted Boko cultural area, which is part of the Gaena'alu (Moro Movement) and contains the Boko cultural house. There are five key blocks of graves in the Managikiki Graveyard including:		
		Managikiki Grave 1.	619441	8945904
		Managikiki Grave 2.	619398	8945842
		Twin Graves.	619415	8945772
		Rensely Pasi Grave; and	619426	8945771
Boko Cultural House.	619417	8945906		

3.2 Phase 2 - Impact Assessment and Site Classification

This section assesses the likelihood of impacts on previously identified cultural heritage sites that may result from the proposed construction of the TRHDP and classifies each site based on the expected impact.

The cultural heritage sites previously identified in the Cultural Heritage Site Survey Report 2021 (Appendix C) were assessed and classified under four (5) categories:

1. Not Impacted.
2. To be Disturbed.
3. To be Relocated.
4. To be Submerged; and
5. To be Destroyed.

The assessment and classifications are based on the Core Land and Access Road infrastructure designs provided by Tina Hydropower Limited (THL) via the TRHDP Project Office (PO).

Core Land Sites

Six (6) cultural heritage sites occur within the Core Land and one (1) occurs just outside as displayed in Figure 4 below.

The Kabi and Bela tambu sites are near Access Road Lot 2-1. As can be seen in Figure 4 below, Access Road Lot 2-1 slightly intersects the thirty-meter (30m) buffer of the Kabi tambu site, whereas the Bela tambu site's 30m buffer is a few meters away from the edge of the road. However, the road cutting edge limit was not provided and is not shown on this map. It is expected that the road cutting edge (for the upper embankment) will be inside the Kabi tambu site buffer by a few meters and at the outer edge of the Bela tambu site buffer. These sites are classified as "To be Disturbed".

There are two (2) sites on the riverbanks of the future reservoir, Babalangisi and Babaruhuvia, which are caves traditionally used by travelers for resting or staying overnight. The sites are upstream from the proposed dam site and are approximately 500m from each other. Recent verification of the elevations of these two (2) sites has determined they will be submerged once the reservoir is filled, which will make them inaccessible for cultural use. These sites are classified as "To be Submerged".

The other two (2) other sites within the Core Land (Makaravatumosa and Bulubolo), and the one (1) site just outside (Kalekokodaki), are not in the vicinity of any planned infrastructure and are classified as "Not Impacted".

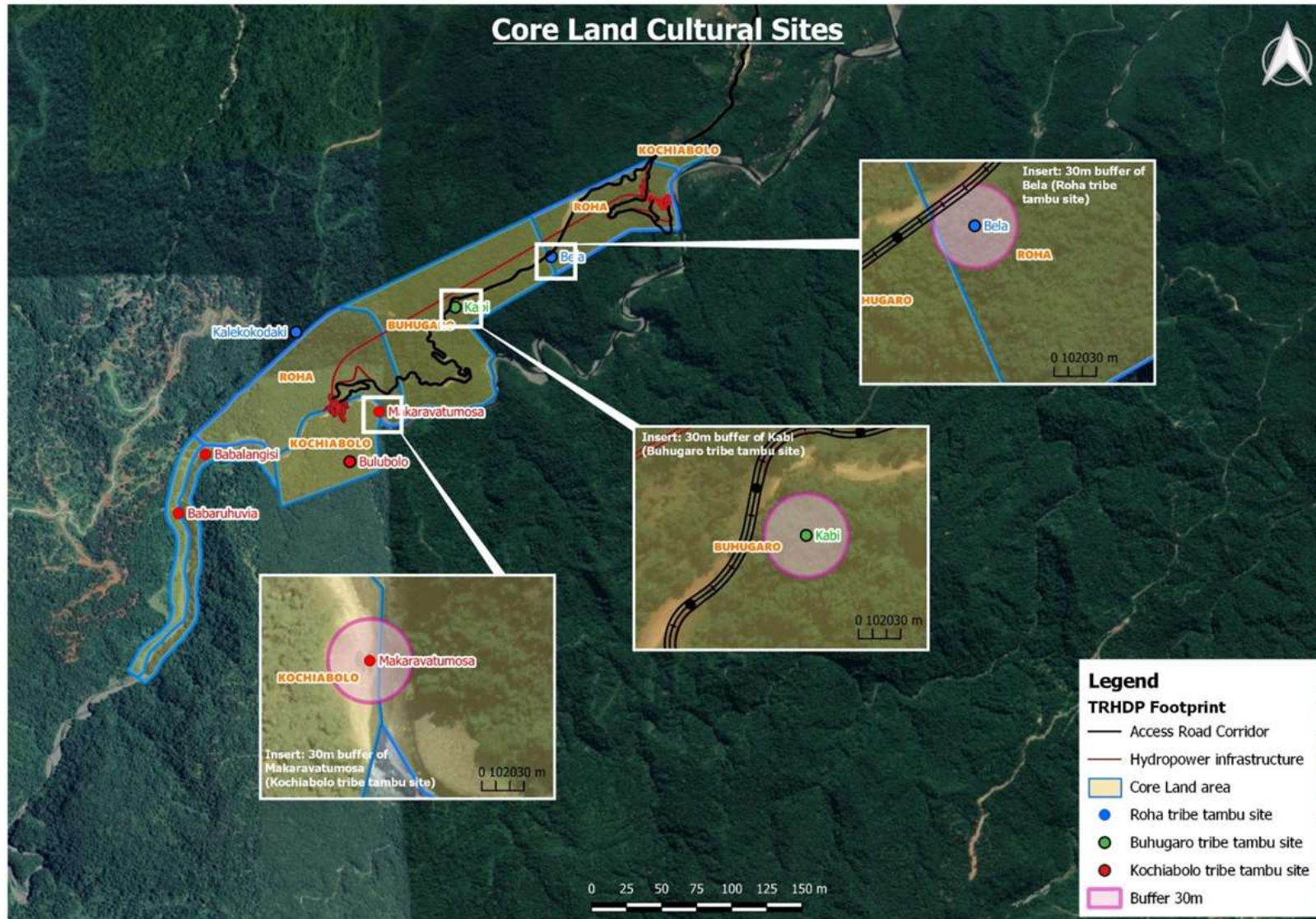


Figure 4: Cultural heritage sites within the Core Land.

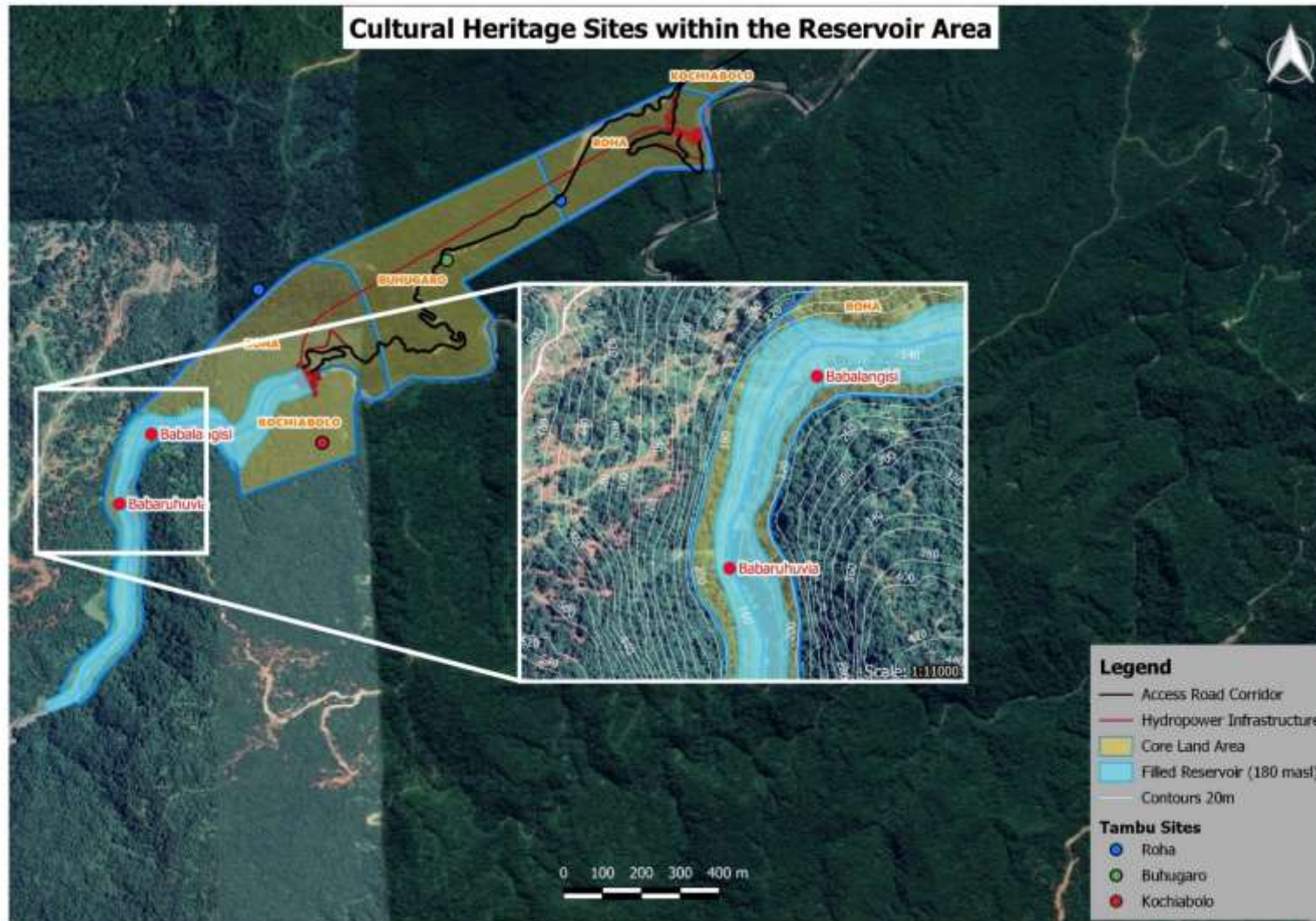


Figure 5: Cultural heritage sites within the reservoir area.

Access Road Sites

Jack Chaku's Grave is located next to the Access Road corridor near the Antioch junction. As shown in Figure 6 below, the grave will be approximately ten meters (10m) from the road edge cutting edge (i.e., within the 30m buffer zone). A slight disturbance from noise and vibration is expected and the site is classified as "To be Disturbed".



Figure 6: Jack Chaku's Grave site.

The Managikiki cultural sites are situated on a slope above and to the west of the existing logging track as displayed in Figure 7 below. The site labeled Managikiki Graves 1 consists of six (6) graves placed adjacent to each other. To the southeast of the Managikiki Graves 1 site, is the Boko cultural area, which is part of the Gaena'alu (Moro Movement) and contains the Boko cultural house. There is an actively used graveyard underlying and extending to the northeast and southwest sides of the Boko cultural area, which comprises the Managikiki Graves 2.

Finally, furthest to the south of Managikiki Graves 1 are three graves; labelled Twin Graves (because there are 2 unmarked graves side-by-side on the same spot) and Rensly's Grave.

THL had constructed a temporary Access Road at Managikiki and have agreed to avoid all the tambu sites close to the road, including the Kabi tabu site which is likely to be in the way. THL are aware and will instruct HEC to avoid the site.

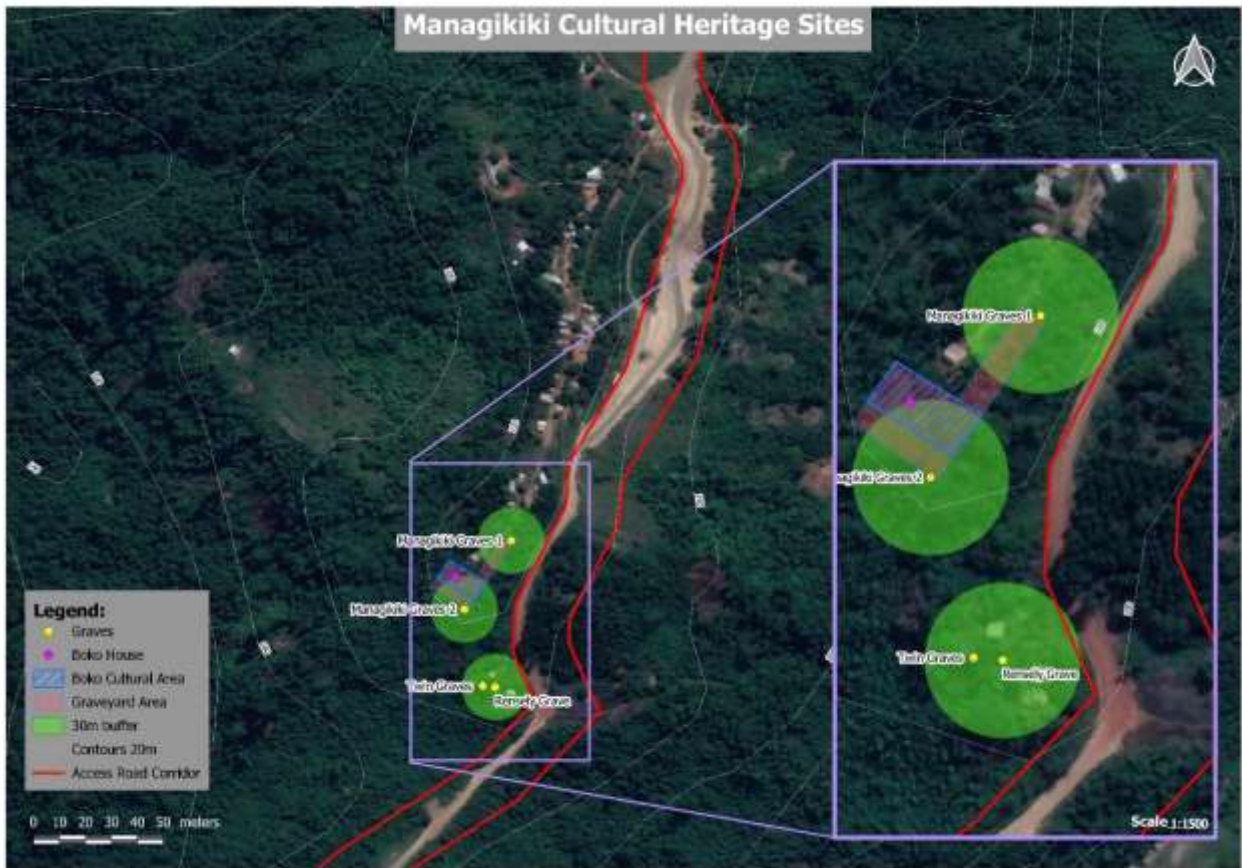


Figure 7: Cultural heritage sites at Managikiki.

Site Classification Summary

The following tables provide a summary of the classifications assigned to the cultural heritage sites identified within the Core Land and the vicinity of the Access Road corridor as per the “Cultural Heritage Classification Report” Appendix D.

Table 6: Site classification summary – Core Land.

Cultural Site	Owner	Classification	UTM (WGS84)		Elevation (masl)
			Easting	Northing	
Kabi tambu site	Buhugaro Tribe	To be Disturbed	617140.20	8944039.20	
Bela tambu site	Roha Tribe	To be Disturbed	617897.38	8944405.41	
Babalangisi site	Kochiabolo tribe	To be Submerged	615049.98	8942801.03	157
<u>Babaruhuvia site</u>	Kochiabolo tribe	To be Submerged	614795.99	8942290.04	156
Makaravatumosa site	Kochiabolo tribe	Not Impacted	616500.66	8943160.29	
Bulubolo site	Kochiabolo tribe	Not Impacted	616255.04	8942739.96	
Kalekokodaki site ¹	Roha tribe	Not Impacted	615807.83	8943832.86	

¹ This site is just outside the Core Land.

Table 7: Site classification summary – Access Road.

Cultural Site	Owner	Classification	UTM (WGS84)	
			Easting	Northing
Jack Chaku’s Grave	Jack Chaku’s relatives	To be Disturbed	620200.52	8947204.39
Managikiki Graves 1	Relatives of deceased	Not Impacted	619440.54	8945904.37
Boko Cultural Area and House	Gaena’alu (Moro Movement)	Not Impacted	619416.94	8945905.88
Managikiki Graves 2	Relatives of deceased	Not Impacted	619398.08	8945841.91
Twin Graves	Relatives of deceased	Not Impacted	619414.55	8945771.75
Rensly’s Grave	Rensley’s relatives	Not Impacted	619425.85	8945771.05

Consultation Results

Following completion of the site identification and classification process (Appendix C & D), the PO consulted with the affected parties to discuss mitigation options, type and scale of impacts expected and compensation as per rates established in the ESIA (see Table 8 below)

Mitigation measures include avoidance, changes in design, protection of sites with signage and barricades and compensation negotiations.

Verification by the PO regarding the elevations of the Babalangisi and Barbaruhuvia cultural sites in the reservoir area has verified they will be submerged.

These cultural sites to be submerged are physical sites and not artifacts, as such cannot be moved. Compensation will not be distributed to the community at large but only to these tribes who will have their traditional sites submerged. The PO will consult with the tribal owners and negotiate compensation prior to filling of the reservoir.

Near the Access Road corridor, Jack Chaku’s Grave is classified as “To be Disturbed”.

The PO also completed the consultation and subsequent negotiations with the affected parties for three (3) sites: Bela, Kabi, and Jack Chaku’s Grave. Compensation agreements were drawn up and signed between the affected parties and the PO. Payments were disbursed to the tribal owners of the Bela and Kabi tambu sites and to the relatives of the late Jack Chaku in June 2020 and January 2021 respectively. The PO installed permanent barricading and a large signboard to prevent inadvertent trespass, damage, or destruction of the sites

Table 8: Compensation Rates.

Destruction or Disturbance of Tambu Sites	Compensation rates (Solomon Dollars)
Major Scale	\$50,000
Minor Scale	\$20,000
Disturbances: 50 meters from Sites 100 meters from Sites	\$10,000 \$15,000
Graves in Cemetery (per grave)	\$10,000

Note that disturbances are caused when trees fall into nearby tambu sites, and machines or employees pass through these sites during construction work even though they might not cause any physical damage to them.

4 Monitoring and Reporting

This CHMP establishes an internal and external monitoring and reporting structure as summarised in Table 9.

Internally, the HEC monitoring and reporting hierarchy in ascending order is as follows:

- Sub-contractor,
- HEC E&S Supervisor,
- HSE Manager,
- HEC Project Manager.

Externally, HEC reports directly to THL and the OE who in turn reports to PO, Lenders and relevant authorities.

The HEC Health, Safety & Emergency Supervisor is responsible for recording all accidents immediately after they occur on the roads and collect reports from flagmen/traffic controllers, appointed personnel or subcontractors that witnessed an accident. The HEC H&S Emergency Supervisor will immediately report to the HEC HSE Manager which in turn will communicate the event to the HEC Project Manager. The content of the report will include but not be limited to the following:

- Summary of accidents, incidents, chance findings (refer Chance Finds contact list – Appendix B) and
- Review of actions taken and status “Corrective Action Records” Appendix A.

Table 9: Monitoring and reporting structure for the CHMP.

Report Title	Responsibility	Parameters Monitored	Reviewed By	Frequency
Internal				
Construction Progress & HSE Performance Report	Subcontractor-Access Road construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of total construction workforce trained (i.e., total of those for whom CHMP is relevant to their roles and responsibilities). • Number of CHMP training sessions completed. • Barricading and signboards are maintained in good condition 	HEC Construction Manager and HSE Manager	Weekly
CHMP non-compliance & Chance Find Observations Report	HEC E&S Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of information from sub-contractor/s that witnessed chance find or non-compliance. • Number of non-compliances related to trespass, damage or destruction of previously identified cultural heritage sites. 	HEC HSE Manager	Daily

Report Title	Responsibility	Parameters Monitored	Reviewed By	Frequency
CHMP non-compliance & Chance Finds Mitigation Report	HEC E&S Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions taken and status. • Number of total non-compliances resolved. • Number of grievances related to cultural heritage sites. • Number of Chance Finds • Monitoring is up to date, secure and available • Number of non-compliances related to incorrect implementation of the Chance Find Procedure 	HEC HSE Manager	Immediately as the event occurs
External				
Construction Progress & HSE Performance Report	HEC Construction Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of total construction workforce trained (i.e., total of those for whom CHMP is relevant to their roles and responsibilities). • Number of CHMP training sessions completed. • Barricading and signboards are maintained in good condition 	THL E&S Manager and PO	Weekly
CHMP non-compliance & Chance Find Observations Report	HEC HSE Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of information from sub-contractor/s that witnessed chance find or non-compliance. • Number of non-compliances related to trespass, damage or destruction of previously identified cultural heritage sites. 	THL E&S Manager and PO	Weekly
CHMP non-compliance & Chance Finds Mitigation Report	HEC Construction Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of total non-compliances resolved. • Actions taken and status. • Number of total non-compliances resolved. • Number of grievances related to cultural heritage sites. 	THL E&S Manager and PO E&S Manager	Weekly

Report Title	Responsibility	Parameters Monitored	Reviewed By	Frequency
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Chance Finds • Monitoring is up to date, secure and available • Number of non-compliances related to incorrect implementation of the Chance Find Procedure 		

4.1 Chance Finds

HEC have locals in their E&S team who have the knowledge to identify culturally significant sites. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism – Archaeology Department also have the resources to identify any sacred sites. Usually, the owners of the land will identify any site of traditional significance as they have the associated local knowledge. “Chance Finds Procedure” training is highlighted within Table 3 of Key Roles and Responsibilities.

Pre-Clearance Biodiversity Surveys will be conducted within one month of the proposed vegetation clearance in each area. The survey will be conducted by one or more biologists / ecologists experienced in the identification of threatened animal and plant species of the Solomon Islands. Key species, habitats and physical features will be identified and demarcated within and directly adjacent to the area planned for clearing. Assessments will include surveys at dawn and/or dusk in an attempt to detect nocturnal and crepuscular species. The following features will be identified, GPSed and (for trees) clearly marked on the ground and on the maps:

- Threatened plant and animal species (according to the IUCN red list);
- Important habitat such as significant food trees, nests and/or roosts, hollows, rocky outcrops;
- Wetlands, waterways and/or standing water;
- Timber and non-timber forest products or items of cultural heritage significance;
- Artefacts or items of cultural heritage (to be left untouched and managed according to Solomon Islands legislation by the National Museum officer)
- Other relevant habitat features.

Note: One of the main requirements of the Chance Find Procedure is detailed record keeping. All finds must be registered and photologs, copies of communication with decision making authorities, conclusions and recommendations/guidance, and implementation reports must be securely kept.

5 Auditing

The PO, THL and HEC will be subject to routine audits for compliance with this CHMP.

THL will audit HEC quarterly: based on HEC's monthly progress reports, training records, and performance in implementing the Chance Find Procedure (if necessary).

The PO will audit THL semi-annually: based on THL's quarterly safeguards reports.

The LTA will audit the PO and THL semi-annually: based on SIG's quarterly progress reports and THL's quarterly safeguards reports.

The detailed structure and content of the auditing process is presented in Table 9.1 of the Construction Environmental Social Management Plan (CESMP; P1). Table below presents a summary of the auditing programme.

Table 10: Summary of auditing programme.

Auditor	Auditee/s	Frequency
THL	HEC	Every three months
PO E&S Safeguards Manager and E&S Team	THL	Every three months
LTA	PO, THL and HEC	Every six months/site visits 3 monthly PO also conducts weekly site inspections, and this can be made available to the LTA

Auditors shall notify the auditees about upcoming audit events by email. This will provide a mechanism to communicate the schedule, activities and objectives of the audits.

The audit process involves reviewing on-site activities and record keeping assessing compliance with this CHMP. Auditors will review all records of previous audits and evaluate compliance and implementation of corrective actions.

Findings from the audits will be summarised in SIG's quarterly progress reports and the LTA's semi-annual E&S reports.

The key performance indicators (KPIs) to be considered when auditing this management plan are also the main components of the CHMP monitoring and reporting structure.

- Number of CHMP training sessions completed.
- Percentage of total construction workforce trained (i.e., total of those for whom CHMP is relevant to their roles and responsibilities);
- Number of grievances related to cultural heritage sites.
- Number of non-compliances related to trespass, damage or destruction of previously identified cultural heritage sites.
- Number of Chance Finds.
- Number of non-compliances related to incorrect implementation of the Chance Find Procedure.
- Number of total non-compliances resolved.
- Barricading and signboards are maintained in good condition; and
- Monitoring is up to date, secure and available.

APPENDICES

A. Corrective Action Record

Date	Reference No.	Status: Open/Close	Responsible Officer	Non-Compliance	Corrective Action Taken	Comment

B. Chance Find Procedure

TRHDP Cultural Heritage Change Find Procedure

When artefacts or cultural heritage sites are encountered while undertaking pre-clearance surveys, vegetation clearing, construction excavation, etc., they are known as “chance findings”. Examples include items such as broken pottery, seashells, beads, human bones or stones arranged in a pattern.

If you believe you may have encountered any archaeological or cultural materials, stop work in the area and follow the procedure below:

1. Immediately stop all construction activities in the area.
2. Cordon off the area with flagging tape, do not allow anyone to enter, and leave all items in place.
3. Notify your supervisor.
4. The supervisor or his manager will notify the HEC Construction Manager who will then notify the HEC HSE Manager, THL E&S Manager, PO Deputy Project Manager and Archaeological Department of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.
5. The HEC HSE Manager or his designate will record details of the find in an Incident Report: time, date, site coordinates and comments.
6. The HEC HSE Manager or his designate will secure the site to prevent any damage or theft of removable objects. A night guard shall be stationed until otherwise advised by the PO Deputy Project Manager or PO E&S Safeguards Manager.
7. The PO Deputy Project Manager or his designate will contact the relevant landowner tribal representatives to coordinate a site visit.
8. The HEC HSE Manager, PO Community Liaison Officer, Archaeological Department, and landowner tribal representatives will undertake an initial site visit to assess the significance of the find and perform cultural rituals if necessary.
9. The HEC HSE Manager, PO Community Liaison Officer, Archaeological Department, and landowner tribal representatives will meet to determine further actions to be taken (e.g., mitigation options, scientific examination, documentation, etc.).
10. If human remains are encountered, and they are not archaeological, then the RSIPF will be contacted; and
11. Construction work will only resume after authorization is given by PO Deputy Project Manager or the PO E&S Safeguards Manager.

Chance Find Procedure Contacts:

- HEC Deputy Construction Manager, Mr. Yoo Jae Bong, +677 716 9559, andapapa@hec.co.kr
- HEC HSE Manager, Mr. Kim Dae Yong, +677 741 1755, dykim1133@hec.co.kr
- HEC E&S Supervisor, Mr Manas Ranjan Samal
- THL E&S Manager, Mr. Samuela Tawakedrau, +677 731 13272, enviro.social.m@tinahdropower.com.sb
- PO E&S Manager, Mr. Glen Ainsworth, +677 7176240, glen.ainsworth@tina-hydro.com

- PO Deputy Project Manager, Mr. Fred Conning, +677 7496338, fred.conning@tina-hydro.com
- Director, Archaeological Department – Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Dennis Marita, +677 24895.

C. Cultural Heritage Sites – Survey Report



Cultural Heritage Site
- Survey Report final 2

D. Cultural Heritage Sites – Classification Report



Cultural Heritage Site
- Classification Report

E. Workers Accommodation Camp Impact Assessment (WACIA)



Camp Impact
Assessment_03.12.202