



Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for Dala Solar Hybrid Subproject

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List of Abbreviations

ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
COL	Commissioner of Lands
DMI	Daughters of Mary Immaculate
FTE	Fixed Term Estate
LO	Land owners
LTA	Land and Titles Act
MLHS	Ministry of Lands Housing and Survey
OP	World Bank Operation Policy
PAP	Affected Person
PE	Perpetual Estate
PESRA	Preliminary Environmental and Social Risk Assessment
SIEAREEP	Solomon Islands Electricity Access and Renewal Energy Expansion Project
SIG	Solomon Islands Government
SINEP	Solomon Islands National Energy Policy
SP	Solomon Power
WB	World Bank

Definitions

- a. Registered land: land registered under the Lands and Titles Act (Cap 133).
- b. Building: house, out-house or other roofed structure whether brick, wood, mud, metal or any other material but not tent.
- c. Pole: supporting structures for overhead line conductors.
- d. Economic Displacement: Displacement that occurs when individuals or communities are restricted, partially or fully, in their access to land or resources that are important to their means of livelihood or economic well-being and, as a result, more limited in their ability to reside or work in a given location
- e. Affected Household/Family: All members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit; who are adversely affected by the Project or any of its components. It may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.
- f. Affected Person (AP): All the people affected by the Project through land obtaining, relocation, or loss of income; and include any person, household [sometimes referred to as project affected family (AF)], firms, or public or private institutions. APs, therefore, include (i) persons whose agricultural land or other productive assets such as trees or crops are affected; (ii) persons whose businesses are affected and who might experience loss of income due to the Project impact; (iii) persons who lose work/employment as a result of Project impact; and (iv) people who lose access to community resources/property as a result of the Project.
- g. Assistance: Support, rehabilitation and restoration measures extended in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets.
- h. Compensation: Payment in cash at current market value or in kind for an asset or a resource that is obtained or affected by a project to which the affected people are entitled in order to replace the lost property or income.
- i. Cut-off date: The date, after which people will NOT be considered eligible for compensation, i.e. they are not included in the list of APs as defined by the census. Normally, the cut-off-date is the date of the detailed measurement survey.
- j. Detailed Measurement Survey: The detailed inventory of losses that is completed after detailed design and marking of project boundaries on the ground.
- k. Entitlement: The range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to business restoration which are due to APs, depending on the type and degree /nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
- l. Non-titled: People who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. WB's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied compensation.
- m. Project: Solomon Islands Electricity Access and Renewal Energy Expansion Project (SIEAREEP).
- n. Resettlement: All the impacts associated with loss of physical and non-physical assets, including homes, communities, productive land, income-earning assets and sources, subsistence, resources, cultural sites, social structures, networks and ties, cultural identity, and mutual help mechanisms.

- o. Vulnerable: Who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and includes: (i) female-headed households with dependents; (ii) disabled household heads; (iii) poor households that fall on or below the poverty line (within the meaning given previously); (iv) landless; (v) elderly households with no means of support; (vi) households without security of tenure; (vii) households of indigenous population or ethnic minority.

Executive Summary

Background. The Solomon Islands Electricity Access and Renewal Energy Expansion Project (SIEAREEP) is financed by loans and grants from World Bank (WB), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Strategic Climate Fund and Small Islands Development State Initiative Multi-Donor Trust Fund (SIDS DOCK). The project which is administered by WB will assist the Solomon Island Government (SIG) through Solomon Power in developing and operating grid connected solar-diesel-battery hybrid power stations in the Solomon Islands. This technical assistance will harness government's commitment under the Solomon Islands National Energy Policy Framework 2013-2023 (NEPF) and SINDS.

The SIEAREEP is divided into three (3) components:

- Component 1: Involve installation of new hybrid mini-grids in key locations within Solomon Islands.
- Component 2: involve new electricity service connections and subsidies for household wiring for low-income households accessing electricity services connecting to the mini-grids to be built under Component 1, and others across Solomon Power's grid network.
- Component 3: involve the installation of 0.22MW and 2MW of solar (PV) generation to be connected to the existing grid on Guadalcanal.

The Dala Solar Hybrid is a subproject under component 1. Construction activities for the solar hybrid will be restricted to creating a driveway onto the site, removal of vegetation from the site, installing foundations for the solar arrays, erection of a secure building to house storage batteries, a diesel generator for generation backup and other ancillary equipment, installing the solar arrays and controllers, and installing of security fencing. Construction of the distribution grid will involve excavating holes for placement of power poles alongside existing roads and tracks, erecting the poles, stringing the power wires, and establishing the electrical connections to existing buildings. The Solomon Islands Government and WB safeguards policies were triggered for the project. The project was subject to feasibility studies including Environment Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP). The ARAP will be updated at the detail design stage to determine and confirm the affected person, present a more realistic budget, institutional arrangements, monitoring and evaluation.

Scope and Objective of ARAP. This ARAP document involuntary resettlement based on concept designs for the Dala subproject site. It describes the subproject scope, impacts and entitlements, implementation, land requirements including inventory of assets, endorsement by Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock for Crops or trees likely to be removed, and census on potential affected person. It is prepared according to the Land and Titles Act of the Solomon Islands Government which governs the acquisition of land, and the WB safeguard's requirements on involuntary resettlement. With the above scope, the objectives of the ARAP are as follows:

- To avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible;
- To minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project designs and alternatives;
- to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels;
- to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups;

- to call for meaningful consultation with affected people;
- to outline measures to mitigate its adverse impacts;
- provide an estimate for budgetary allocation for compensation of loss of assets and resettlement benefits;
- to prepare, implement, and monitor a time-bound resettlement plan; and
- to provide procedure for internal and external monitoring of resettlement implementation.

Resettlement Impacts. No physical relocation or loss of income are expected from implementation of the subproject. The subproject requires about 3 ha of government owned land for the subproject facilities (the solar panel array, battery pad, backup diesel generator power house, storage area, access road and transport turn-around). There will be no land acquisition from customary landowners. No long-term impacts are expected as the construction and operation will not restrict the communities near the solar farm from accessing and using nearby resources. Impacts such as the loss of trees or crops currently being farmed on the area will be compensated based on MAL rates and replacement cost.

Consultation and Participation. Consultations were conducted to ensure wider participation among affected communities, affected person and relevant stakeholders. The objectives of the consultation were to create awareness to those likely to be affected by the subproject particularly on subproject scope, requirements of the SIG and WB as far as safeguards policies are concerned and likely impacts on the communities.

Grievances Redress Mechanism. A Grievances Redress Mechanism (GRM) was developed for the subproject because it is possible that people may have concerns with the ARAP implementation.

Institutional Set up. The Project Implementing Agency (IA) is Solomon Power while the Executing Agency (EA) is the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE). The Malaita provincial Government will assist Solomon Power in its land acquisition activities.

Resettlement Budget. The resettlement cost is estimated at SBD450, 000. This covers consultations and negotiations, legal costs, cost of non-land and land assets. This budget will be updated at the detail design stage.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Government of Solomon Islands (SIG), through Solomon Power (SP) as the agency responsible for generation and transmission of electricity in the Solomon Islands, is embarking on the development of solar hybrid projects to supplement its current supply grid. It has taken steps to expand the projects to semi-urban and rural areas. This activity falls under component 1 of the Solomon Islands Electricity Access and Renewal Energy Expansion Project (SIEAREEP).

SIEAREEP consist of three (3) components as outlined below:

- Component 1: Involve installation of new hybrid mini-grids in key locations within Solomon Islands.
- Component 2: Involve new electricity service connections and subsidies for household wiring for low-income households accessing electricity services connecting to the mini-grids to be built under Component 1, and others across Solomon Power's grid network.
- Component 3: Involve installation of between 0.5MW and 2.5MW of solar (PV) generation to be connected to the existing grid on Guadalcanal and/or Malaita islands.

This ARAP describes procedures, entitlements, implementation arrangements on land acquisition, access and compensation for affected people and communities in Dala. The ARAP is based on the World Bank (WB) Involuntary Resettlement Policy OP 4.12 and the ARAP guidance note designed for this project¹. The ARAP guidance note was developed according to WB safeguards policies and the Solomon Islands Land Titles Act procedures for land acquisition purposes. It will be collectively implemented by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey (MLHS) and SP. Updating the ARAP will be the responsibility of SP at the detailed design stage and it will be resubmitted to WB for approval.

Dala is located in Central Malaita, Malaita Province approximately 25km east of Auki, the Malaita provincial capital. Dala can be accessed by both land and sea transports. It is an hour by vehicle and thirty minutes by Outboard Motor Engine. There is an existing road access to the solar hybrid site near the Focim Market Area, Dala. .

Malaita consists of the main island of Malaita and offshore islands, Lord Howe, Kwai, Sikaiana, to name a few. According to the provisional count released on January 2020 taken from the 2019 census, the population of the Malaita is 173,347 people. The SP board issued approval for Dala proposed solar hybrid to become a subproject under SIEAREEP in 2016 after it has met all the technical, population and financial requirements.

¹ <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/294331530217033360/ESF-Guidance-Note-5-Land-Acquisition-Restrictions-on-Land-Use-and-Involuntary-Resettlement-English.pdf>

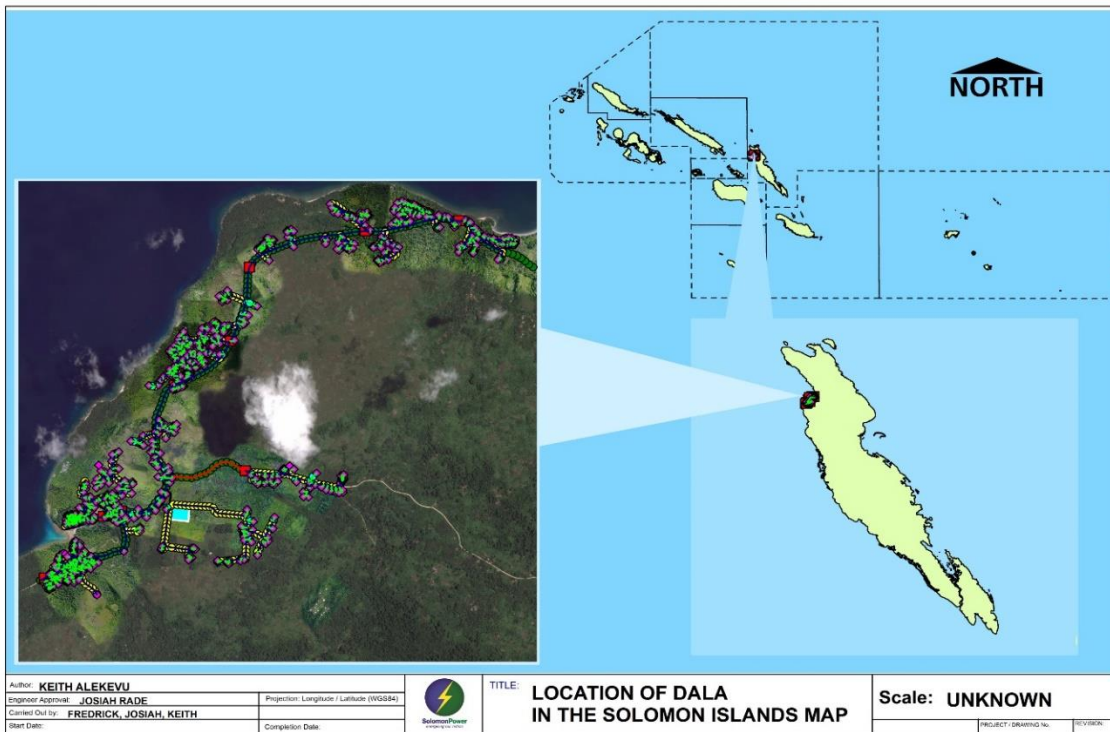


Figure 1: Dala subproject site

In 2020, SP conducted investigations of the site including social survey and consultation to reaffirm commitment with the communities that SP, with support from WB, will install and operate a solar hybrid system in Dala. The subproject will enable affected people, who are currently do not have electricity connections, will have the opportunity to connect to the electricity grid. The screening of the subproject site resulted in the formulation of the Environment Social Management Plan (ESMP) and this ARAP.

1.2 Project description and Components

The SIEAREEP aims to provide consistent, reliable and clean energy supply for the people in rural areas. This will promote the use of renewable energy, and contribute to a global commitment to reduce carbon emissions and the use of fossil fuels.

The Dala Solar Hybrid system is a subproject under Component 1 of the SIEAREEP. Construction activities for the Solar Hybrid system will be restricted to creating a driveway onto the site, removal of vegetation from the site, installing foundations for the solar arrays, erection of a secure building to house storage batteries, a diesel generator for power backup and other ancillary equipment, installing the solar arrays and controllers, and installing security fencing. Construction of the distribution grid will involve excavating holes for placement of power poles alongside existing roads and tracks, erecting the poles, stringing the power wires, and establishing the electrical connections to existing buildings.

According to the tentative schedule, SP is planning to go out to the market on the fourth quarter of 2021 and construction work will commence in the third quarter of 2022. The construction and commissioning

of the solar hybrid are expected to be completed by the third quarter of 2025. These dates could be impacted due to the COVID 19 pandemic.

1.3 Objectives and key principles of ARAP

The Project objective is to increase access to solar grid-supplied electricity and to promote the use of renewable energy with associated environmental benefits in the Solomon Islands.

Resettlement Objectives

The objectives of this ARAP (informed by OP/BP 4.12) are:

- Avoid where feasible or minimise involuntary resettlement.
- Help affected people to improve their standard of living.
- Encourage community participation in planning and implementing the ARAP.

Resettlement Principles

The key principles in the ARAP established is based on the WB OP 4.12;

- Explore all alternative subproject designs to avoid or minimise involuntary resettlement where feasible.
- This ARAP and subproject design should be implemented as sustainable development programs to help the affected people benefit from the subproject activities.
- Where monetary compensation is appropriate, all affected people are given compensation at the full replacement cost and gazette rates established by the law of the country.
- Affected persons regardless of the legal status of their land use are given compensation for non-land asset loss.

2.0 LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

The abbreviated resettlement action plan for this subproject was developed based on the Solomon Islands Law on land acquisition and the WB's Safeguard Policy (WB OP 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement).

2.1 The Solomon Islands legislation

- **Constitution of Solomon Islands** – SI Constitution provides additional safeguards for the compulsory acquisition of registered land. As the project will have minor impacts on the area and requires an area of registered land for acquisition, it will follow the process in the constitution (Chapter XI – Land, 111-Non-Customary Land).
- **Solomon Islands National Energy Policy, 2014** – SINEP provides a basis for proper coordination, planning, promotion, development and management, and efficient use of energy resources (subsection 2.2). SINEP regulates all supply of energy resources in the Solomon Islands, thus the subproject will follow the procedures in the policy as it will provide efficient supply of electricity to the people.
- **Environment Act 1998 & Environment Regulations 2008** – In the Solomon Islands, the environment is governed by the Environmental Act & the Environment Regulations. These two encompass the process, procedures and the establishment of Ministry of Environment Conservation Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) to regulate them. In any development project proposal, the Environmental Act and Environmental Regulations are necessarily required to assess the potential environmental and social impacts likely to occur. The subproject will have some influence on the natural environment as the solar hybrid site requires clearing of land. Thus, the project will also be guided by the Environmental Act.
- **Labour Act 1978** – Labor relations in the Solomon Islands are guided by the Labor Act, to secure workers' rights from being overlooked by their employers. The subproject involves clearing of vegetation on the project site and along the proposed network, this requires considering the rights of the workers in terms of wages. Thus, the subproject will comply with the Labour Act, section 19 & 22.
- **Safety at Work Act 1996** – In the Solomon Islands, employees' health and safety is safeguarded by the Safety at Work Act 1996 (part I & II). Since the subproject involve clearing of site and engineering construction, hence, the safety and work act is mandatory. Thus, the subproject will ensure the Safety at Work Act is complied.
- **Lands and Title Act 1988 (amended 1996)** – In the Solomon Islands land tenure system is based on the Lands and Title Act 1988. It covers management of land, defines customary land, and sets out procedures for land acquisition. About 85% of the total land is under customary ownership. Customary land tenure supports the village-based subsistence farming. Land acquisition for the subproject will follow the processes described under relevant acquisition procedures within the Lands and Title Act.
- **Electricity Act 1969 (edited-1996)** – The supply of electricity in the Solomon Islands is guided by the Electricity Act. It covers the power to the authority, among others to enter and dig out and consult with relevant parties and provide notice prior work will be conducted (Part VI, section 34). Construction of the solar farm will follow the process in the Electricity Act and the Lands and Title Act.

2.2 World Bank Operation Policy OP 4.12 –

The WB involuntary resettlement policy OP 4.12 has been triggered for the subproject. As a result, this ARAP was developed. OP 4.12 requires WB-supported subprojects to (i) avoid resettlement impacts wherever possible; (ii) minimize impacts by exploring subproject and design alternatives; (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected peoples (APs) in real terms relative to pre-subproject levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable people. It covers both physical displacement and economic displacement.

OP 4.12 states that an ARAP, rather than a more detailed Resettlement Plan, can be prepared where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor, or fewer than 200 people are displaced. OP 4.12 outlines that an ARAP is required to cover the following minimum elements:

- (a) a census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets;
- (b) description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided;
- (c) consultations with displaced people about acceptable alternatives;
- (d) institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress;
- (e) arrangements for monitoring and implementation; and
- (f) a timetable and budget.

2.3 Legal Gap Analysis

The gaps between OP 4.12 and Solomon Islands law requirements on land acquisition and resettlement have been identified and required gap-filling measures developed to meet the requirements of OP 4.12. The Gap Analysis is shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Gap Analysis

Solomon Islands Laws	World Bank Safe guide Policies	Gap-Filling Measures
Lands and Title Act 1988 – ignores informal settlers from receiving compensation if they do not have a valid license of occupation or land title. Does not provide for compensation for structures if they are illegal or encroaching.	Op 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement – states that, compensation is provided to any party that loses access to livelihood, including informal settlers.	Compensation will be applied to both formal and informal settlers. All APs including non-titled will be entitled to compensation for existing structures or assets within the subproject site and subproject network identified before the cut-off date.
Compensation for crops/trees based on MAL rates.	The use of market rates or replacement cost.	MAL rates will be used as baseline cost to calculate the full replacement cost.
Does not provide for lost income/livelihoods resulting from acquisition of land or assets.	Livelihoods to be restored to at least pre-project conditions.	Restore livelihoods and mitigate any lost income.
Does not require preparation of a plan or report setting out	Requires plan prepared to elaborate APs’ entitlements, livelihood restoration measures,	The assessment and planning will be based on level of significance of impacts.

acquisition, compensation or other measures.	implementation arrangements, and budget.	
SOL Laws have no provision of preparing RP or ARAP	Prepare a resettlement plan or abbreviated resettlement action plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	The Resettlement Framework (RF) for the SIEAREEP includes measures on preparation of RP for subprojects in case they involve land acquisition/resettlement impacts.
LTA sets out the process of notification, including that all landowners must be informed of the acquisition and entitlements.	Carry out meaningful consultations with APs, host communities, and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.	The RF includes measures on consultations with APs, including vulnerable groups, during preparation and implementation of ARAPs.
LTA provides for appeal against a declaration of public purpose for compulsory acquisition and amount of compensation.	Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.	No requirements for a project-specific grievance redress mechanism. The RF and ARAP includes measures on project-specific grievance redress mechanism.
LTA provides for the provision of alternative land in lieu of compensation for customary land compulsory acquired.	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of	SOL laws have no specific provisions on relocation, transitional support and civic infrastructure and services. The RF and ARAP includes measures on-site relocation of affected structures, transitional allowances and restoration of civic infrastructure.

	<p>project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.</p>	
<p>There is no proper framework for monitoring and evaluation of resettlement outcomes.</p>	<p>Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.</p>	<p>The RF and ARAP includes monitoring measures, including requirements of quarterly safeguard monitoring report.</p>

3.0 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

The subproject does not involve physical displacement of people. A screening exercise conducted for the subproject indicated that it would only require the removal of trees and crops. Affected persons will be compensated based on MAL rates. During ARAP updating/finalization during the detailed design phase and once the solar site is acquired, SP will undertake a replacement cost study (RCS) to determine if the official rates will meet the threshold of current market value or replacement cost for affected land and assets. If the official rates are insufficient, additional grants or payments will be clearly identified in the ARAP budget and cost estimate to be updated during the Detailed Design Phase. There will be land acquisition under the subproject for three (3) hectares of land. The subproject site is located in Malaita Province registered Fixed Term Estate (FTE) land near the Focim Market Area, Dala. SP has decided to pursue negotiation on registered land owned by the Malaita Provincial Government. In this case, other alternatives are not feasible to be considered as they will induce major expenses and exacerbate social and environmental issues. Unfortunately, it has been observed that no other realistic alternative, for the location, can be proposed that will provide the same economic, environmental, and social advantage. Summary justifying why the location was chosen:

- Registered land;
- Further away from residential buildings; and
- Access to the road.

Two trustees are joint owners of the Perpetual Estate (PE). Andrew Billy is the trustee for Laubakwa tribal group and Ronoldo Lobowane the trustee for Fioumea tribal group. PE lands are freehold lands and registered PE holder owns the land for perpetuity. Although, SP deals directly with the Malaita Provincial Government for land acquisition, SP also need consent from the PE holders. Majority of the people who do farming in the area are locals from the nearby Dala community. Dala community is normally known as the borderline between the Kwarae and Fataleka language speakers.

In compliance with the national legislation, SP in this subproject will deal with the registered owners only for land matters in accordance with the lands and title act, however SP will ensure affected persons are properly compensated for non-land assets affected by the subproject.

Efforts will be made to minimize the impacts associated with construction and operation of the solar hybrid. Impacts will be avoided where possible, which will be achieved by leaving crops or trees in place if their removal is not essential. This is particularly the case for crops or trees along the network corridors. Consultation will take place once detailed design is confirmed and measures to minimize impacts will be further documented.

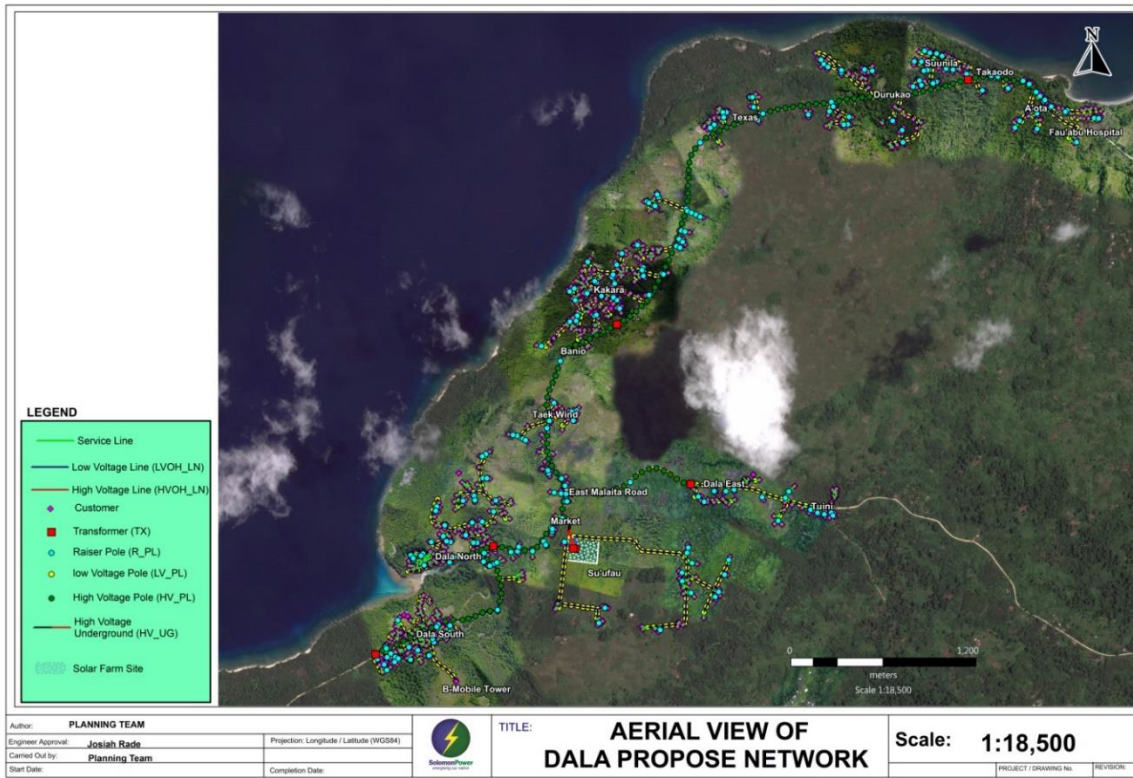


Figure 2: Subproject site-Dala.



Figure 3: The solar site and other features near the solar site



Figure 4: Fauabu Ward, the subproject wider area, Malaita Province.

4.0 CENSUS SURVEY AND ASSET INVENTORY

4.1 Local population

The subproject is located in Fauabu Ward that has a population of 8,830 people². Fauabu ward can be regarded as the wider area. The proposed network will cover nine main communities from inside the ward. The total population from the household survey was 861. However, this accounts for only 18% of the total household in the SP planning report, 2019.

Table 2: Survey Household

Villages	Number of Households
Dala North	30
Dala South	27
Kakara	49
Anomose	3
Aota	6
Kwaiara	1
Takaodo	30
Fuabo	4
Ofenge	5
Total	155

4.2 Affected people: crop owners

During the preparation phase two locals from the nearby Dala Village will be compensated for losses caused to their crops. Refer to table three (3) below. According to the survey, these two people are going to lose coconut, cocoa, bananas, betel nut, cut nut, pawpaw, mango, akwa and vasa to name a few. The inventory shown in Table 4 is an initial list of owners and crops identified. The inventory of crops and trees was conducted by the MAL extension office in Auki together with the crop owners. The initial inventory assess assets at the road access to the solar site and the solar site itself. It is likely that during the detail design of the subproject, there may be additional crops affected and this ARAP will be updated accordingly.

There are no major impacts being anticipated on the affected people as they stand to lose few crops, some of which will be harvested even before the solar farm is constructed. The solar farm site and the adjacent areas were used in the past as an agriculture research center however was abandoned for some time now. From consultations with the users of the crops especially for coconut in particular, these losses will not affect their livelihoods because the land is registered as FTE to the Malaita Province and the coconuts were planted by the MAL. Furthermore, there are no disadvantaged or vulnerable persons involved. The affected people are middle age person between 20 to 50 years old, who are still active. According to the trustees, they have enough other land to cultivate to earn income. They have indicated that, the positive impacts outweigh the negative impacts.

Table 3: Affected people and crops

² Solomon Island Government, Ministry of Finance & Treasury, Census bulletin report 2010.

Affected People	Types of Assets	Village/Location
Davidson Tomu	Banana, Coconut, Cocoa, Cut nut, Akwa, Mango, Betel Nut, Ngali nut, Sago Palm, Bread fruit trees, Korokoa, Visa and Pawpaw.	Road Access to Solar Site
Malaita Province/Andrew Billy(TBC)	Coconut, Akwa, Betel nut, Ngali nut and Cocoa	Solar Site

4.3 Affected people: landowners

The solar site is located on registered land with legal description shown in table 4 below. The trustees have agreed in principle for SP to acquire the land as fixed term estate (FTE) see annex five the consent letter. See figure 3 for location of parcel and solar farm site. SP is expecting consent from the Malaita provincial government soon for subdivision of the FTE registered to the province. SP requires the consents of the PE and FTE holders to pursue the land acquisition.

Table 4: Affected people and land assets

Parcel Number	Registered Owner	Tenure
151-008-0001	Andrew Billy & Rinaldo Lobowane (Land trustees)	Perpetual Estate
151-008-0001	Malaita Province	Fixed Term Estate

Source: Consent Letter from PE title Holders (Refer to Annex 5).

4.4 Social Baseline

4.4.1 Background

The communities within the proposed network are exclusively Solomon Islands Melanesian and are by origin, people from Kwarae, Tobaita and Fataleka. The nearby communities are using the PE and FTE registered owner’s lands to cultivate crops and generate income. The results of the social survey conducted by SP in 2020 are integrated in this baseline section.

4.4.2 Population and Household

4.4.2.1 Population

The recent 2019 census provisional count released in January 2020 indicated that there was a population change of 13.8% between 2009 and 2019. This means the population by now may have reached 10,000 people. The proposed network will cover nine main communities. The total population from the household survey was 861. However, this accounts for only 18% of the total household (155 out of 865 households) in the SP planning report, 2019.

4.4.2.2 Demographic characteristics

Figure three (5) (age distribution) shows that the population is heavily weighted towards children and young people – especially those that are less than 10 years and 20-40 years. According to the survey the male population is 53% and female 43%. See figure 6.

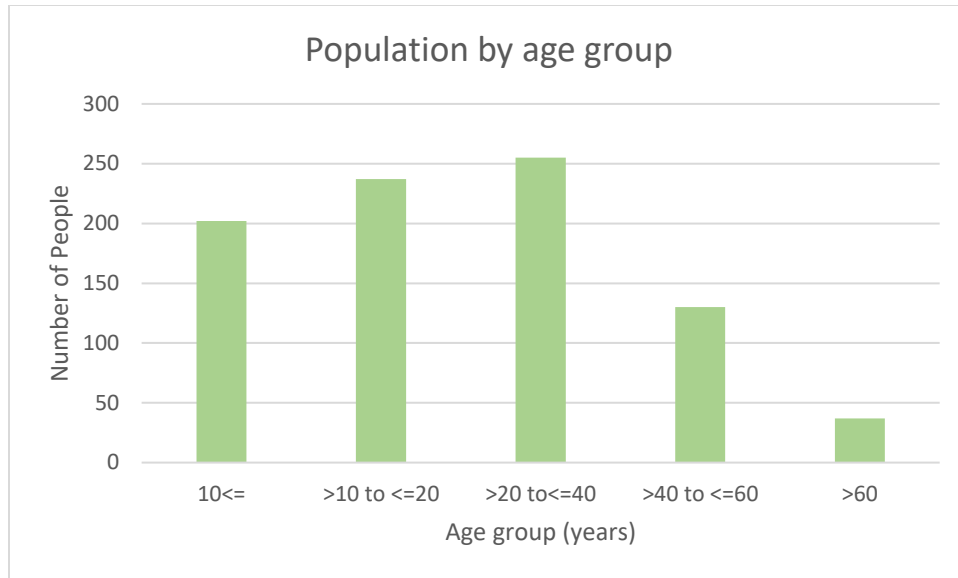


Figure 5: Age Groups, SP social survey team, 2020.

The current dependency ratio (Elderly (60 yrs. + and below 15 yrs.) is 68.82%.

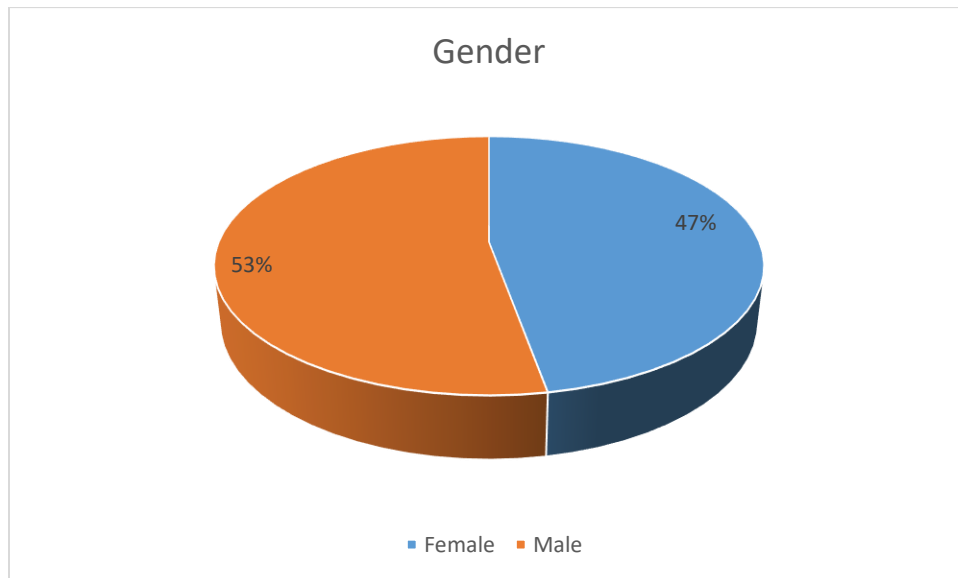


Figure 6: Gender, SP social survey team, 2020.

4.4.3 Livelihood and Economy

4.4.3.1 Economy

The economy at the subproject site is both cash and subsistence. Almost all households are engaged in small-scale agricultural production and artisanal fishing. The main crops cultivated by farmers include cassava, potato, taro, yam, bananas, pineapple and sugar cane to name a few. According to the survey, majority of the locals are farmers and fishermen. Public servants are mainly teachers and nurses.

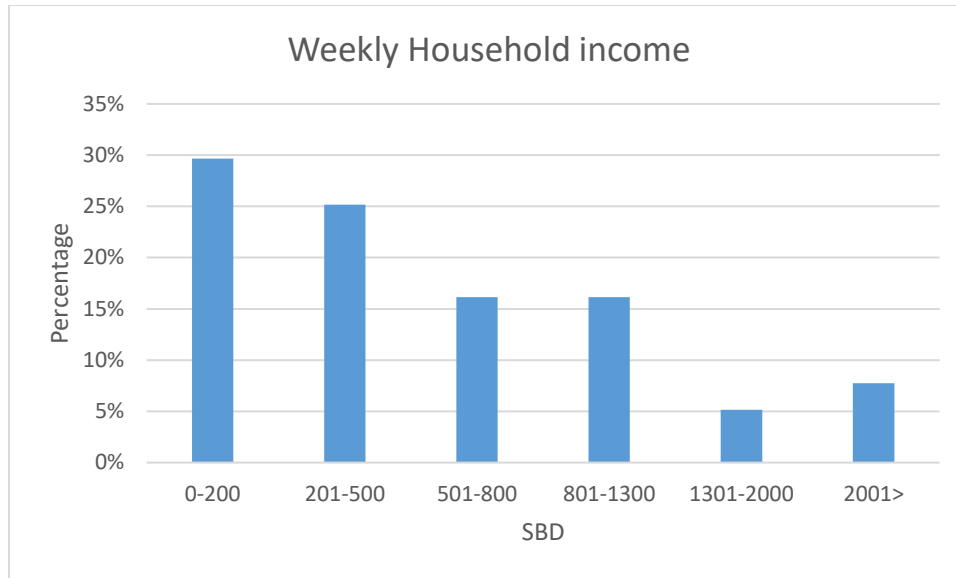


Figure 7: Household Income, SP social survey team, 2020.

The main source of cash income for local households is the sale of market of vegetables, cooked food and fruits; fishing, wages and salaries, transport services, shop/canteen, poultry, piggery, fuel depot, royalties and timber.

Table 5: Sources of Income, SP social survey team, 2020.

SOURCES	PERCENTAGE
MARKET	24.7%
FISHING	13.7%
SALARY/WAGES	12.7%
CANTEEN	10.3%
POULTRY/PIGGERY	4.5%
FUEL DEPO	0.3%
ROYALTY	4.1%
HUNTING, MILLING, TRANSPORTATION, CUBIC	27.1%

The central location for selling cooked food, fruits, vegetables and betel nut is approximately 100m north from the proposed solar farm site and is known as the Focim Market. The market is adjacent to the road junction where the East Malaita Road meets the North Malaita Road. Focim Market is very common for its cheap betel nuts and fruits. Vehicles travel to Malaita north or east roads usually stop by at the market to purchase goods. The Focim market will not be affected by the subproject activities.



Figure 8: Focim Market

4.4.3.2 Health

There is a hospital at Fauabu Catholic station and Area Health Centre at Dala. People travel to Fauabu Hospital and Dala clinic for medical attention. Complicated cases are being referred to the Kilufi Hospital, Malaita or Honiara Central Hospital in Guadalcanal. Health challenges for the local population tend to be non-communicable diseases, malaria, respiratory conditions (pneumonia, colds & flu) and gastrointestinal infections.

4.4.3.3 Education

People in the area have access to basic education. Dala to Fauabu comprise of two Community High Schools, Kakara and Dala Community High Schools. A kilometer to the North of Fauabu is the Kware Community High School. Children from Takaodo and Fauabu communities normally enrolled their children at Kware Community High School because it is much closer.

4.4.3.4 Communication

The subproject area has access to B-Mobile and Telecom communication services.

4.4.3.5 Employment

Majority of the people in the subproject area are farmers and students. Public servants are mainly teachers and nurses. Formal employment in the public service and private sector accounts for only 4% of the population surveyed by SP in 2020.

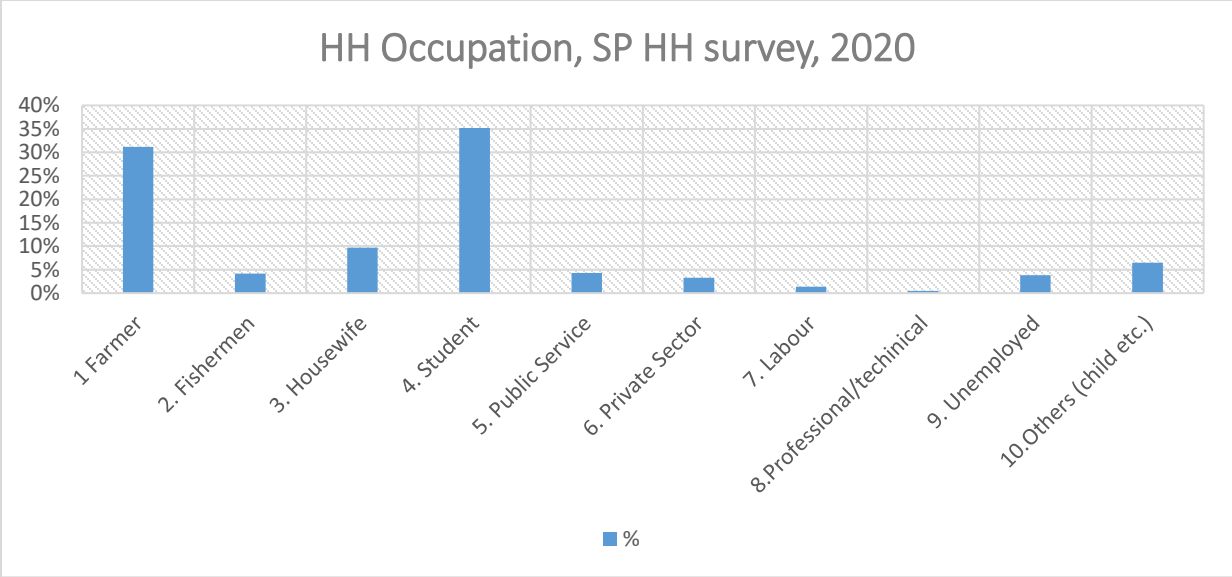


Figure 9: Occupation, SP social survey team, 2020.

4.4.3.6 Access to transportation

The main mode of transport for the people in the subproject area are by public 3 tone vehicles, taxi and private vehicles. Public vehicles provide return trips daily to and from Auki carrying both cargo and passengers. A taxi can cost up to SBD400-SBD800 from Auki to Fauabu via the Malaita North Road. Apart from land transport, people from the subproject area travel by out-board motor (obm) engines.

4.4.3.7 Access to markets

Most of the households in the subproject are engaged in market activities. A high proportion of trips associated with the outcomes of livelihood and productive activities are made by truck for selling crops and vegetables. People sell goods at the Focim Market, Auki Market and along road sides.

4.4.3.8 Gender

The women and youth in the subproject area are either part of a church based group or women’s association. Malaita practice a patrilineal system, where land inheritance is passed on through the men. Women make a vital socio-economic contribution undertaking a range of roles to support their household. The women grow crops and they sell their farm produce to local markets and the Auki market to earn income. This income supports their household needs such as school fees, foods and clothes. Apart from gardening, women are also responsible for cooking, washing and collecting water and firewood, and to ensure that family needs are met on daily basis.

4.4.3.9 Climate Change

The Solomon Islands Government, through the MECDM, launched the Climate Change Policy, highlighting steps the government would take in aiding the country and its people to exist and adapt to present imminent climate change and its impact. The Policy aims to integrate climate considerations within the framework of national policies and to guide the government and its partners to ensure the people, natural

environment and economy of the country are resilient and able to adapt to the predicted impacts of climate change. Refer to Dala ESMP for climate condition at the subproject site.

The subproject will not create any impacts on rainfall, unexpected groundwater depletion, or carbon emissions, which in turn could affect the risk of, or induce, climate change. Climate change measures were integrated in the concept design of the solar farm and line networks. Climate change adaptation (CCA) measures include the following:

- Regular maintenance and inspection;
- Bunding of fuel storage and generator;
- Climate proofing, good design to ensure flooding effects and erosion not locally increased;
- Design modified to accommodate extreme weather events and increased rainfall and run-off, Surface compacted; and
- Sufficient drainages at the solar farm site.

4.2.4 Household and Standard of Living

4.2.4.1 Dwellings

Dala comprised of permanent houses (concrete piles, timber framing, timber walls, and iron roofs), semi-permanent (timber walls and floors, with a thatched roof) and traditional leaf houses with dirt floors, woven walls and thatched roofs.



Figure 10: Traditional Leaf House



Figure 11: Permanent buildings

4.2.4.2 Water

For drinking water, almost every household in the district relies on a piped water supply.

Mode of accessing water	Percentage of the total HH surveyed by SP
1. Piped Connection	95.5%
2. Shared with neighborhood	0.0%
3. Rain water tank	2.6%
4. buy from vendors	0.0%
5. Well	0.0%
6. Others	1.9%

Table 6: Water usage in the communities, SP social survey team, 2020.

Three percent (3%) of the households use a toilet inside the house, twenty-one percent (21%) an outside toilet, and the majority seventy-six percent (76%) use the bush or beach.

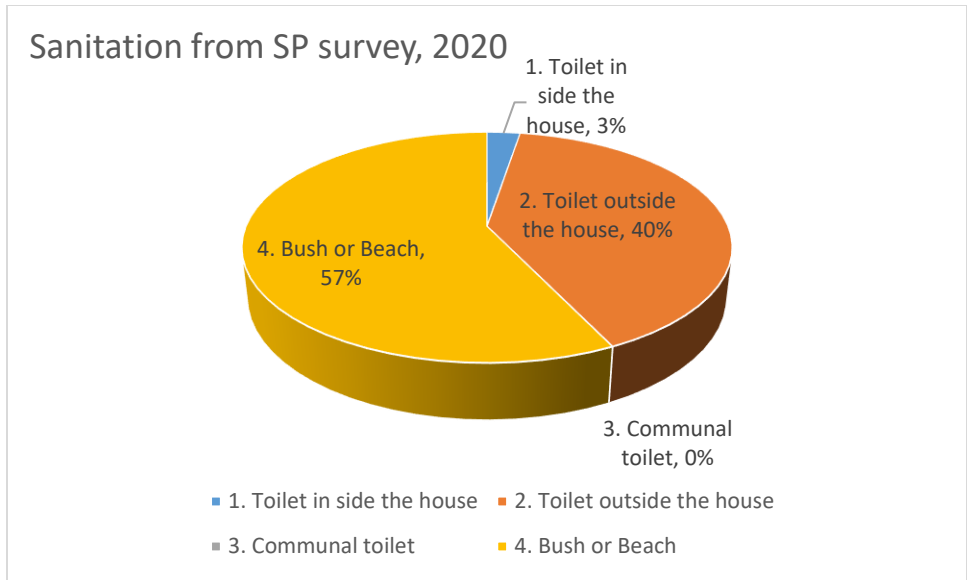


Figure 12: Sanitation, SP social survey team, 2020.

4.2.4.3 Energy usage

Majority of household use solar lighting with few using diesel or petrol generators. Clinics, schools and shops do have diesel or petrol generators, however can only be used only on special occasions. Dry cell battery hand torches are common and are used for venturing beyond the house at night. The majority of households (99%) surveyed rely on solid fuel fires (wood, coconut shell, and charcoal) and gas (1%) for cooking and baking. During the SP 2020 survey, no one reported that they use electricity for cooking.

4.2.5 Social Organization

4.2.5.1 Tribal Affiliation

The subproject area comprises of Kwaerae, Tobaita and Fataleka language groups/speakers– three of the major language groups on Malaita. In Malaita, people belong to a tribal group. The tribe consists of multiple named patrilineal clans (sub-tribes). Membership of a particular clan, associated with a ‘founding’ ancestor, bestows the rights and obligations of an owner of land within the clan’s estate. Membership comes from one’s father’s side, though people recognise cognatic relationships (i.e., from both sides). Technically, every Kwaerae, Tobaita and Fataleka person will have rights of ownership (primary rights) to land somewhere in Central Malaita, and through kinship, rights to use land (secondary rights) in several possible areas.

In the past, people lived in hamlets in the mountainous hinterland and on the land they cultivated. However, in the colonial period, they were encouraged to relocate to the coast where they could more easily access government and church- provided education, health services, shops etc. In Malaita, several communities in the hinterland, for example in Kwaio are still practicing their cultural traditions and norms.

4.2.5.2 Leadership

The local social structure, political organization, beliefs, practices, and kinship system are Melanesian in form. Along with other tribes of Malaita, the local people have a patrilineal descent system, where land,

the most important asset, is passed down through the ‘male line’. In Malaita, chiefly status is mostly hereditary, though, as elsewhere in the Solomon Islands, civil leadership was based on the customary “big man” system – where an individual, supported by relatives, becomes a recognised leader through personal endeavor, initiative, persuasion, and the skillful management of social and economic capital.

There is a sense of communal affiliation at the subproject area. Just like any Melanesian society, the area does have big men, chiefs and elders who were charismatic leaders or focal points who are able to use their personal abilities and enterprise to organize community activities and resolve grievances. All tribal units have chiefs. They are responsible for discussing and resolving tribal issues including matters regarding land and marriage. The governance system for hearing and resolving grievances is through the tribal chief and church elder. Grievances can be expressed verbally to the chief and church elder for discussion and deliberation.

According to the “Solomon Islands community governance and grievance management project briefing note”, the disputes that rural Solomon Islanders encountered as concerns can be grouped into three categories:

- Social order disputes – family disputes, domestic violence, and drug and alcohol-fueled,
- Transactions involving land and natural resources- land disputes
- Competition for the benefits of public spending- competition for jobs, assets, services and other benefits arising from donor aid and constituency development spending.

In Malaita, communities and tribal groups have their own pathways of handling social issues to ensure communities live in peace and harmony. This is done through the tribal chief and church elder.

4.2.5.3 Religion

The entire subproject area by majority are Roman Catholics, Anglicans and South Seas Evangelical Church (SSEC). There is a small establishment of a Seventh Day Adventist Community in one of the village and other small church groups.

Church groups between Dala and Fauabu Communities, Malaita

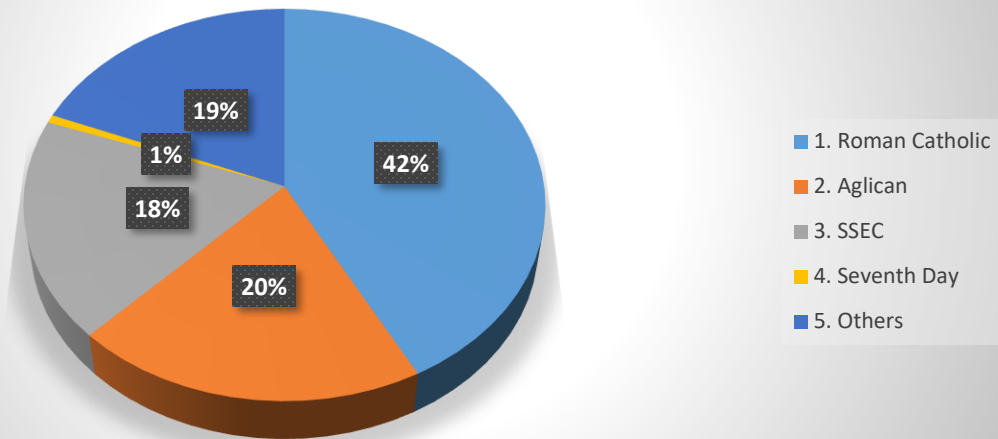


Figure 13: Religious groups by population, SP social survey team, 2020.

4.2.5.4 Women, Youth and Gender

The women in Dala to Fauabu villages are part of a church based group. Roman Catholic do have the catholic sisters (nuns) and a few organized grouping based on village by village. Anglicans and SSECs have women groups called the Mothers Union and Women’s Ministry. The women groups focus on religious commitment but also on “empowering and equipping women with the skills and knowledge to make better decisions on issues that affect their lives and those of their families and communities”³, and promotes self-reliance and rural economic empowerment. They also organize cooperative activities to improve food security for women and their families. Most youth groups are associated with local churches and majority promote religious activities.

4.2.5.5 Indigenous Peoples

Most of the people in the subproject area are descendants of Malaita. Like most of the Solomon Islands, the island comprise of the indigenous people of the land, except for a few provinces like Western and Choiseul where there are settlers from Kiribati. Thus, there are no issues in respect of indigenous people being marginalized as a result of the subproject activities.

³ <https://www.spc.int/sdp/70-inspiring-pacific-women/dr-alice-pollard>. Retrieved 28 August 2018. See also <https://iwda.org.au/case-study-west-areare-rokotanikeni-association-solomon-islands/>

5.0 VALUATION OF ASSETS

5.1. Valuation of Non-Land Assets

According to the survey, there will be compensation of non-land assets including crops and fruit trees. The assessment was conducted by an officer from the Malaita Province, Agriculture extension office in Auki. A survey will be carried out to update the ARAP when the detailed designs of the network is available.

Table 7: Non-Land Assets

Owners	Crops	Number of Crops	MAL Rates (SBD)
Davidson Tomu	Banana tree	35	35
	Coconut trees	25	25
	Cocoa	65	50
	Cut Nut	7	100
	Akwa	1	1000
	Mango	1	100
	Betel Nut	13	50
	Ngali Nut	3	100
	Sago Palm	3	100
	Bread Fruit trees	3	100
	Korokua (new Guinea Leaf)	10	10
	Visa	1	1500
	Pawpaw	4	30
Malaita Provincial Government/Andrew Billy (TBC)	Coconut trees	200	150
	Akwa	1	1000
	Betel Nut Trees	9	50
	Ngali Nut	2	100
	Cocoa	12	50

The rates in Table 7 are based on Solomon Islands Government Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (SIG MAL) rates. It is SIG standard practice for all the non-land assets to be compensated according to the MAL rates.



Figure 14: Coconut Plantation

5.2 Valuation of Land Assets

Solomon Power conducted a valuation of land asset assisted by a registered valuation expert, Malaita Provincial Administration and MLHS, based on the concept drawings. Solomon Power has facilitated the identification of the affected landowners, consultations and negotiations with affected people on the manner of memorandum of understanding and compensation. With the help of qualified experts and the MLHS, SP has completed the survey of the site, and has ensured smooth implementation of the land acquisition. Solomon Power is expecting the development consent from the Malaita Provincial Government in soon.

The land affected by the subproject is registered as FTE. The cadastral boundaries are known as well as the boundary pegs, and the size of the land is accurately recorded and mapped. Valuation work will be undertaken when the consent from the Malaita Provincial Government is available. Refer to Table 8 for details of the PE.

6.0 COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE

6.1 Compensation

The premium and rental values for the land will be available when the valuation is completed in November 2021.

Table 8: Easement Particulars

Parcel	Area	Lessors	Granted	Premium	Annual Rental
TBC	3 ha	Maliata Province Premier	TBC	TBC	TBC

The crop inventory was conducted and endorsed by an Agriculture Extension Officer (AEO) from the Malaita Provincial Administration. Coconut, cocoa, mango and bananas trees identified within the proposed solar site and road access will be removed during the clearing and grabbing. APs will be compensated for any loss to crops or trees prior to mobilization of the contractor. Table 9 below indicate the initial crop inventory for the subproject site (see Annex 4, MAL assessment report).

Discussion with the communities' reveal, people from the area willingly surrender their crops and trees, with applicable compensation, as they see the positive impacts of the subproject to the community. AP will be compensated on what has been lost based on MAL rates. All affected persons who are entitled to compensation will sign a Deed of Settlement.

Table 9: Crops and payment values

Owners	Crops	Number of Crops	MAL Rates (SBD)	Sub Total
Davidson Tomu	Banana tree	35.00	\$ 15.00	\$525.00
	Coconut trees	25.00	\$ 150.00	\$3,750.00
	Cocoa	65.00	\$50.00	\$3,250.00
	Cut Nut	7.00	\$100.00	\$700.00
	Akwa	1.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
	Mango	1.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00
	Betel Nut	13.00	\$ 50.00	\$650.00
	Ngali Nut	3.00	\$100.00	\$ 300.00
	Sago Palm	3.00	\$100.00	\$ 300.00
	Bread Fruit trees	3.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 300.00
	Korokua (new Guinea Leaf)	10.00	\$10.00	\$100.00
	Visa	1.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
	Pawpaw	4.00	\$30.00	\$120.00
Malaita Province/Andrew Billy (TBC)	Coconut trees	200.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 30,000.00
	Akwa	1.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
	Betel Nut Trees	9.00	\$50.00	\$ 450.00
	Ngali Nut	2.00	\$ 100.00	\$200.00
	Cocoa	12.00	\$ 50.00	\$600.00

			Total	\$ 44,845.00
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6.2 Systems for Making Payments

Details of the land acquisition including premium and annual rental was based on the land valuation conducted by MLHS. SP issues bank cheque for all financial transaction involving land acquisition to the relevant authorities' bank account.

Affected non land asset owners will be compensated based on losses of crops/trees and similar assets. An inventory of losses based on the guidelines of the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Forestry where census of owners was undertaken and crops, trees, or any structures within the affected parcel of land was determined. Their corresponding value was finalized based on the Government schedule. The number, type and ages of crops and trees was determined while any structures affected will be measured and the type of materials determined. At this stage, no structures are affected. Results of inventory was undertaken by designated staff of relevant ministries and SP, in the presence of the APs. Result will be concurred by concerned AP. Compensation for affected assets is to be paid directly to concerned owners of the crops, trees or any structures, and care will be taken to ensure that women's rights are respected and they receive their benefits directly. The following procedure will be carried out for affected non land asset owners:

1. Request MAL extension officer and a Forestry Officer to assess the LV/HV corridor;
2. General consultation with affected communities and affected asset owners;
3. MAL and MFR officers provide inventory reports to SP;
4. SP review MAL and MFR reports;
5. Once SP satisfied with the reports, deed of settlements are prepared. (SP will request for two declarations, one from the owner and one from a chief or pastor once the cost is above 20K for just one person);
6. Deed sent to SP lawyer for vetting;
7. Once SP Lawyer is satisfied with the deeds;
8. Project manager proceed into raising the payments (Bank cheque for those who have bank accounts and cash cheque for those who do not have bank accounts); and
9. Signing of deed, payments and receipts. Witness in the deed signings will be a commissioner of ought who is the third party.

6.3 Assistance with Compensation

Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of subproject benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

In Dala, SP provides assistance by engaging MAL and MOFR to access crops and trees, payments to be made in time and venue conducive to affected person, engagement of third party, recommend best

practices to spend their compensation money and provide information on relevant agencies the affected person can seek further assistance..

6.4 Other Support

SP will provide subsidy for connection to the SP network through the Out Based Aid (OBA) program of the World Bank. The OBA program provide assistance to low income households to connect the SP network with minimal cost. Having access to electricity only results in improvements to householders' quality of life and livelihoods when they have the means to benefit from it – i.e., they have safe electrical wiring, light bulbs, and electrical appliances and machines. At present use of the larger electrical appliances is confined to the very few who have generators and/or substantial solar panel systems. Applicable and relevant subproject benefit sharing schemes will be made available in the final ARAP.

7.0 CONSULTATIONS

7.1 Stakeholder Analysis

The relevant stakeholders can be categorized as; i) primary stakeholders are the people, landowners, resource owners in the subproject area ii) government authorities including MLHS and Malaita provincial Administration ii) other interested groups. Refer to Annex 3 and 4 for the communities consulted and the list of households surveyed.

7.2 Consultation Undertaken

Information regarding the subproject objectives, processes and timeframes has been disclosed to communities during initial consultation meetings. Specific consultation and meetings were held with the affected persons regarding crop removals and compensation payments for these losses. The affected people were informed during initial discussions and will again at detailed design stage of their rights to be compensated for any losses to their properties at full MAL rate. There will be ongoing consultation and meetings throughout the implementation of the subproject.

Table 10: SP Consultations to date.

Consultations with the	Purpose	Date
Malaita Provincial Government	Consent for development and FTE subdivision for the solar farm.	Tuesday 14 th March 2021
MLHS	To ensure smooth implementation of the land acquisition and registration of land for the solar farm.	Ongoing. Further updates will be provided in the ARAP updated
Land Trustees	Consent for subdivision of PE lands.	24 th February 2020 and ongoing till the title is acquired.
Community	Communities understand the subproject, environment and social impacts and the purpose and scope of the memorandum of understanding.	Saturday 13 th to 15 th of March 2020.
MAL	Crop inventory	1 September 2020
SP Planning Engineers	Concept design, GIS data, proposed network corridor and planning report.	March 2020.

Whilst preliminary discussions have been initiated with the land users and affected persons, about the subproject, negotiation processes for land acquisition has already been finalized. Future consultations will focus on a detailed census of AP. Solomon Power and the Provincial Government have formally verified land users and their ownership of trees, crops, and other assets, as a basis for claiming compensation. It should be noted that initial consultations have been largely with nearby communities, service providers in health and education, and some land users. All women land users supported the subproject and said

that there was sufficient gardening land elsewhere, if the subproject site had to be constructed on some gardens or plantation.

Results of Consultations

The main issues raised during the village meetings can be distilled into the common themes below. There were four community consultations. Other communities nearby were notified to attend consultations at the selected communities. The selection and arrangement of venue were done in consultation with the elders of the communities and recommendation from the land trustees. The table below provide the summary of the community consultations conducted by the SP safeguard’s team and the SP planning team.

Table 11: Consultation issues and measures suggested

Communities	Questions	Responses
Dala North Community	Public Safety. Is it safe for the public?	Safety signs will be placed on site during construction. The SP OHS team will provide safety trainings prior to construction on the use of electricity, management of electricity, what to do during incidents and who should we call during incidents. It is important to respect SP assets.
	Is it possible to connect electricity to a leaf houses?	Yes, it is possible on the condition that it meets the specification standards and does not leak or be able to withstand extreme weather events.
	Is the power free or some charges imposed for landowners?	Tariff is the same for both urban and rural areas. SP is a state owned enterprise (SOE) and it operates under the electricity act. SP must make income in order to sustain its operation and expand the network to other rural communities in the country.
	Does our land or trees compensated if SP uses that piece of land for its poles or cut a tree down during clearance?	SP does not acquire the location of poles and network corridors. SP sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with communities and landowners for easement of the network. Crop compensated will be based on MAL rates.
	Can SP install streetlights?	The scope of the subproject does not include streetlights at this stage.
	Nearest cash power office.	Auki is the nearest cash power office. There will be a SP office in Dala station to provide the cash power service.
Dala South Community	What tools should I use to get someone out if he/she is subjected to electric shock?	It is important to maintain distance from the scene and call the nearest SP office for assistance. Use nonmetal object only when

		it is safe and is it appropriate for the situation.
	How do SP deal with development on customary lands?	SP acquire sites for SP development according to the Solomon Islands Lands and Tittle Act. SP network will pass through customary lands.
Takaodo Community	Are there provisions to lower the tariff (rate) for rural communities?	Tariff is the same for both urban and rural areas. SP is a state owned enterprise (SOE) and it operates under the electricity act. SP must make income in order to sustain its operation and expand the network to other rural communities in the country.
Kakara Community	If SP Solar hybrid is operational, can we still use our mini-solar panels for light?	Yes. The power will be available but you can still use the mini-panels.
	Is it safe for our children and community?	SP will ensure the solar hybrid and network met the safety standards. The SP OHS team will provide safety trainings prior to construction on the use of electricity, management of electricity, what to do during incidents and who should we call during incidents. It is important to respect SP assets.

7.3 Planned Consultation

Planned consultation include the following:

- Community engagement will be undertaken by the Land Officer acting as a single point of contact – cross reference to implementation section;
- Declaration of a cut-off date, including posting a sign at the site and public notices;
- Awareness about the grievance mechanism;
- Engagement of communities through the proposed gender action plan;
- Engagement with affected people during implementation to minimize impacts such as damage to crops.

8.0 DISCLOSURE OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN

In compliance with WB requirements, SP will publicly disclose both draft and final ARAP including summary versions. The ARAP will be made available in English, in an accessible public location at the subproject site. A copy will be given to the community chief and church elder in four of the main communities. The chief and church elder are responsible for sharing the information with their communities. A copy of the ARAP will be uploaded on SP website.

9.0 IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 Institutional Arrangement

9.1.1 Solomon Power

SP will be responsible for the implementation of this ARAP. Consultations and negotiations regarding land acquisition and loss of crops was executed in accordance with the guidelines and procedures outlined in this ARAP. SP recently recruited a lands officer (LO) who will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of this ARAP and land matters.

- Following detailed design and the cadastral survey, update the ARAP according to the safeguard policies of WB and the government.
- In coordination with MLHS, provincial executives and other stakeholders, undertake land survey, valuation, negotiation and other activities not yet completed, to update and implement the ARAP.
- Undertake adequate consultations with and dissemination of relevant information to APs, including public disclosure of draft and final safeguard plans.
- Ensure that the design engineers take into account safeguard issues and try to avoid or minimize social impacts through appropriate design. The social safeguard team will brief technical design team in this regard.
- Address any subproject-related grievances of APs and facilitate in resolving disputes on landownership.
- Undertake public consultation to inform APs of the subproject scope and schedule of the subproject activities, including land acquisition and compensation activities.
- Following the award of the civil works contract, the safeguard team will arrange a briefing to the contractors to raise their awareness on safeguard requirements.
- Coordinate with relevant authorities including the MLHS/COL to ensure that land acquisition and compensation activities are completed prior to start of the construction activities.
- Undertake regular monitoring and reporting on implementation progress on safeguards activities.
- Liaise with relevant government, donor agencies and private sector groups to provide the community access to social services and income generation activities to improve the living standards of APs.

9.1.2 Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey

Ministry of Land, Housing and Survey (MLHS) and its relevant divisions, including the COL, will provide necessary support to Solomon Power in carrying out land acquisition activities. As the subproject requires acquisition of land, the MLHS/COL will appoint a Land Acquisition Officer (LO) to undertake land acquisition activities.

9.1.3 Malaita Province

The Province will provide

- Endorsement on crops and trees affected by the subproject.

- The Province through the agriculture extension officer will provide support to SP during the detail crop inventory and consultation with affected communities/person.

9.2 Implementation Schedule

Table 12: Implementation schedule

	Activities	Schedule
1	Preparatory Activities	
1.1	Review of engineering design, layout of site, and updating of land requirements. Initial community engagement to be followed up with regular engagement.	Month 1
1.2	Request to MLHS for designation of Land Acquisition Officer (LO) responsible for facilitating subproject land acquisition and compensation.	Month 1
1.3	Cadastral and topographical surveys - with authorization from MLHS	Month 2
1.4	Valuation for easement and improvements. Establish premium and annual rental	Month 2
1.5	Execution of land acquisition. Payments completed and registered land titles transferred to Solomon Power	Month 4
1.6	Meeting with affected owner as prescribed in the LTA on lease agreement on land use/acquisition. Disclosure of subproject details, land requirements, timeline and GRM.	Month 3
1.7	Census of land users and affected people and Update Inventory of Loss (IOL) for all trees, crops, and structures on the land.	Month 3-4
1.8	Establish mechanism for compensation payment to land user.	Month 4
1.9	Solomon Power updates the ARAP including agreements on compensation rates with land users, and discloses updated ARAP to APs and other stakeholders.	Month 5
1.10	SP submits the updated ARAP to WB for approval.	Month 5
1.11	A notice to harvest crops will be sent to all land users, with a deadline of at least one month. Declaration of a cut-off date.	Month 4
2	Resettlement Plan Implementation	
2.1	Compensation implemented prior to clearance or civil works activities.	Month 5
2.2	Solomon Power submits the land acquisition completion report and compensation completion report to WB.	Month 6
2.3	Payment of adjusted compensation, as required, for unforeseen damages and losses.	During construction
2.4	Ongoing Implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism.	Ongoing
3	Monitoring	
3.1	Conduct regular monitoring and Solomon Power shall submit quarterly safeguard's monitoring reports to the WB.	Ongoing

Could include a very brief risk assessment section – what are key risks and how will they be addressed, e.g. is there risk of leaders capturing benefits and compensation.....

9.3 Risk Assessment

There are no known vulnerable groups i.e. female-headed households, marginalized IPs or infirm who would be at risk of further vulnerability due to the subproject. Furthermore the area of land to be acquired by the subproject is small and will be acquired through consultation with the state land owner (Malaita Province Premier) who will issue consent to SP.

Based on the concept design layout, sites of the proposed development were assessed. No structures will be affected; likewise only a few gardens or fruit orchards will be affected. Coconuts, cocoa, secondary growth and minor plants will have to be cut down to clear the area for the facilities. Compensation will be paid to the affected crop/tree owner in the presence of a commissioner of oath who will act as a third party in the signing of the deed of settlements. See example of a deed of settlement in Annex 9.

The Subproject will require land of approximately 3 ha as shown in Table 8 above. The corridor required for the power distribution network will be the area 3m from the road carriage way along the gazette public road. Almost all declared public roads in the Solomon Islands are yet to be formally surveyed and acquired. The affected landowners and community elders have signed a Memorandum of Understanding to establish commitment with SP to ensure smooth implementation of the subproject and construction of the power distribution network. The signed MOU is attached in annex 3.

10.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

10.1 Government Policy for Grievance Redress

Any disputes arising over alienated land, usually in relation to compensation as ownership is clear, are referred to the Magistrates Court and follow the procedure set out in the Lands and Titles Act and Civil Code. Disputes over the award of compensation for resumed title, or where an FTE holder seeks to get compensation for “unimproved” land, are settled in the High Court.

For disputes over customary land, there is a two-step process: (i) the civil procedure through the Magistrates Court, and (ii) the customary procedure. The hearing in the Magistrates Court will determine whether the case can be dealt with through civil proceedings or whether the case is better handled through the customary process. If the case cannot be resolved after the Local Court hearing, it is presented as a case before the Customary Land Appeal Court (CLAC), which usually settles the case.

10.2 During Construction and Operations

During the construction and to a lesser extent, operation of the subproject it is possible that people may have concerns with the subproject’s social performance. Given the nature of this subproject it is likely that more concerns may arise during the construction phase of the subproject than in later operations. In order to capture and address these concerns the grievance management procedure will allow affected persons to register their complaints and concerns by lodging them with the SP or the Contractor on site usually through the Project Manager. The affected person will be required to fill out a grievance form/entry and email it or submit it to the onsite contractor. The contractor’s GRM staff member is responsible for ensuring the forms or entries are filled out properly. A GRM Register, in which complaints are recorded, will be kept on site. Details of the complaint will be recorded by date, name, contact address and reason for the complaint. A duplicate copy of the entry will be given to the affected person for their record at the time of registering the complaint and a summary is to be attached to SP’s quarterly progress reports.

The grievance will be assessed by SP to confirm that it is related to the subproject. If it is urgent or can be immediately resolved, action will be taken and this will be recorded in the GRM Register, and the complainant informed of the outcome. The aim will be for complaints to be acted on within one week. Where this cannot occur, the complainant will be advised within one week of making the complaint, what action is to be taken. If a complainant approaches the Contractor directly, the Contractor will receive the information and must forward it to SP. The Contractor will take any immediate action necessary to resolve the issue if practical and appropriate. Where there is urgency in terms of safety, damage to property or environment, then the complaint will be acted on urgently.

Complaints received from the AP are discussed directly with the SP Project Manager/Lands officer. For straightforward complaints, the PM and Land’s Officer can make an on-the-spot determination to resolve the issue. For complicated complaints, the PM will forward the complaint to the SP Management. The Management has two days to resolve the complaint and make a decision to the AP. If the AP can discuss the grievance directly with the SP Management. If the AP complaint is dismissed, the AP will be informed of their rights to take it to the next level. A copy of the decision is to be sent to the ECD, MLHS and MED.

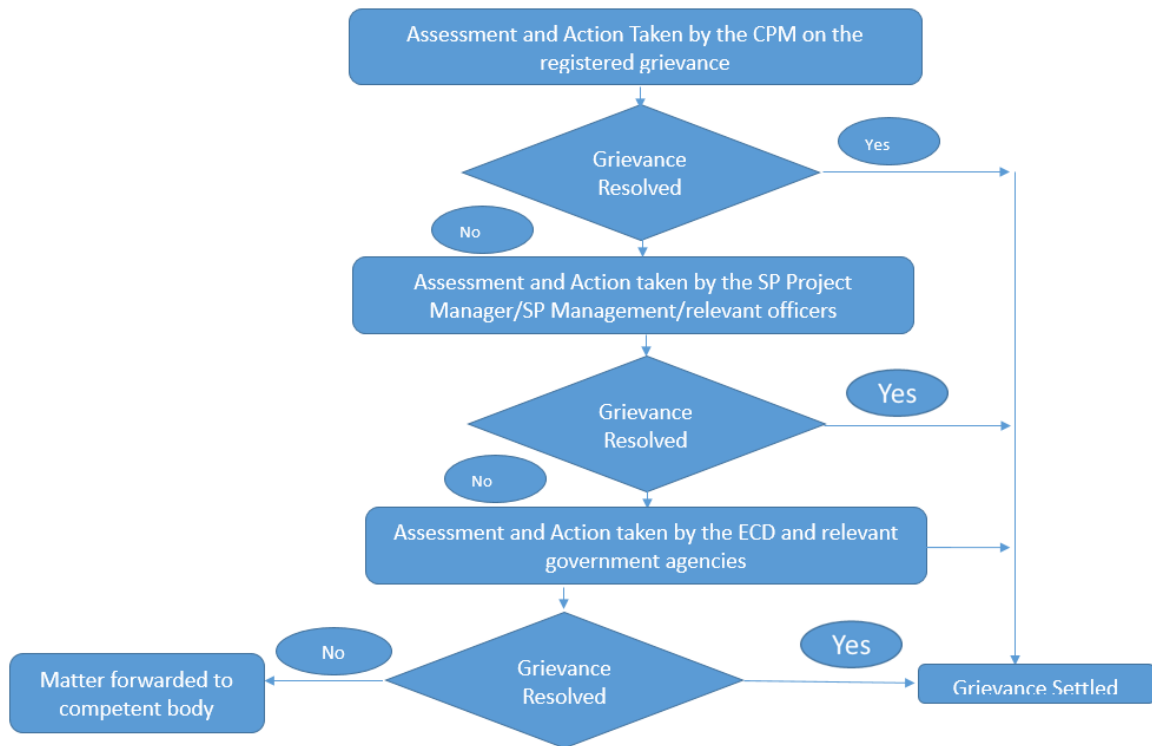


Figure 15: GRM process

A brief summary of complaints will be given in regular reports and any outstanding grievances identified. The SP Lands Officer will review the GRM Register for complaints and confirm that they are resolved satisfactorily. Any outstanding complaints will be investigated. SP and the Contractor will work together proactively to ensure grievances are satisfactorily resolved. It will be the responsibility of SP's Lands Officer to ensure that the GRM is working as intended, and that the Contractor is responding to community concerns.

Where complaints cannot be resolved by the GRM process, or, where a person is not satisfied with the outcome, the complainant will be able to take their complaint through the normal SI legal processes.

The GRM will be publicized, with awareness provided by SP and Contractor staff. No fees or charges will be made in relation to lodging complaints or otherwise accessing the GRM.

Typical grievances that may occur in subprojects of this nature include (but are not limited to) damage to, or use of, public or private property, and communal resources; safety risks or incidents; noise, dust, fumes, or water pollution; litter, rubbish dumping, unauthorized tree cutting or vegetation removal; or collecting fruit and nuts; anti-social or criminal behavior; and harassment or abuse.

11.0 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

Based on the ARAP, SP will monitor all activities and associated payment of compensation to APs. The scope of monitoring is outlined in Table 13.

Table 13: Monitoring Indicators

Aspect	Indicators and outputs	How this will be measured
ARAP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General and overall compliance of resettlement activities with the ARAP, including payment of compensation: i) full payment to be made to all affected persons before commencement of works; ii) adequacy of payment to replace affected assets; and • The level of satisfaction of APs with various aspects of the ARAP process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payments made on time. • Receipts of payments. • ARAP disclosed at SP website.
Consultation, participation, disclosure and grievance redress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public information dissemination and consultation procedures conform to the process established in the ARAP; • The participatory process and various mechanism as well as measure taken, both in terms of the quality and meaningfulness of this process, and the extent that primary stakeholders actively participate in the process; • The disclosure of the ARAPs, whether APs know their entitlements and whether they have received all of their entitlements' and • Monitor the effectiveness of the grievance mechanism, types of grievances, if and how resolved and satisfaction of APs with the process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All grievances are handled without requiring the legal system etc. • GRM register • Community and stakeholder consultations and reports.
Gender Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The institutional and staffing mechanisms; • Collection of and disaggregation of gender sensitive data; • Women's representation and participation in the detailed planning and implementation process; • Gender inclusivity such as technical training to both men and women; • Delivery of replacement leases or land titles in the names of both husband and wife; • Whether compensation has been delivered to both husband and wife, together and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear indication of Noncompliance and compliance to Gender Action Plan targets. • Trainings completed. • Records indicating disaggregation by gender. • Receipt of compensation payment include both husband and wife.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effectiveness of livelihoods programs for restoring and developing women's income and living standards. 	
Vulnerable groups issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of the appropriateness and effectiveness of various entitlements, programs and activities and methods of delivery for various vulnerable households and groups, and the need for adjustment or additional measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equal opportunity in terms of employment. Every households in the communities will have the opportunity to access SP network.
Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How information is distributed and to whom, in order to make sure that all APs have the proper information and access to knowledge; Functioning of decision-making bodies and how this information is properly recorded and made available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AP satisfied with the information provided through the trustees and by relevant government ministries. Disseminate MAL and MOFR reports to the AP.

12.0 BUDGET AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

All costs related to implementation and monitoring of this ARAP including but not limited to: i) consultations and negotiations ii) legal costs iii) Land Negotiation and Acquisition, iv) Assets/crops cost. A tentative budget is shown in Table 14. These provisional costs can only be determined during actual implementation. Where there will be additional cost required, this budget will be reviewed and revised accordingly.

Table 14: Tentative Budget for implementation of ARAP

S.N	Item	Amount (SBD)
1	Consultation and Negotiation	\$50,000.00
2	Legal Cost	\$300,000.00
3	Land Negotiation and Acquisition	\$100,000.00
4	Asset/Crop	\$100,000.00
	Total	\$450,000.00

To this end, APs identified to be affected will receive compensation for damage to crops or trees based on the MAL rates. Table 7, 8 and 9 shows the APs entitlements for the land easement and crops/ trees likely to be affected. If during actual construction any additional crops or assets requires removal, this list will be revised.

13.0 REFERENCES

Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening, Briefing Note 1: Patterns of Dispute and Pathways of Resort in Rural Solomon Islands: Evidence, Implications and Early Results. Retrieved on 29th June 2021 at URL:

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SIG (2011), Solomon Islands National Statistics Bulletin 06/2011, Report on 2009 Population and Housing Census, Basic Tables and Census Description, Honiara: Solomon Islands.

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SPC (2018), Dr Alice Pollard, 70 Inspiring Pacific Women Article. Retrieved from URL on 28 August 2018: <https://www.spc.int/sdp/70-inspiring-pacific-women/dr-alice-pollard>

APPENDIX

Annex 1: Photographs



Coconut Trees at the Solar Farm Site

Annex 2: Consultation Report



Dala Solar Hybrid Subproject Consultation and Awareness Report June 2020

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1.0 Background

1.1 Introduction

The Dala Solar Hybrid is a subproject under component 1 of the SIEAREEP. Dala is located in Central Malaita, Malaita Province. It is approximately one hour by truck from Auki, the provincial capital. Construction activities for the solar hybrid will be restricted to creating a driveway onto the site, removal of vegetation from the site, installing foundations for the solar arrays, erection of a secure building to house storage batteries, a diesel generator for generation backup and other ancillary equipment, installing the solar arrays and controllers, and installing of security fencing. Construction of the distribution grid will involve excavating holes for placement of power poles alongside existing roads and tracks, erecting the poles, stringing the power wires, and establishing the electrical connections to existing buildings. Based on the high-level concept design, the system will be comprised of battery storage of 263kWh and a 53kW backup diesel generator.

The consultation and social survey team comprise of seven SP officers: Simon N (Lands Officer), Winston Lapo (Safeguards specialist), Angeline Pandinao (Environment Officer), Javelyn Gani (Gender officer), Josiah Rade (Planning Engineer) and Gaby Galo (Safety Officer). The agenda of the meetings including the following:

- 1) Subproject Background and Scope of Work;
- 2) Land Easement and Memorandum of Understanding for the network;
- 3) Environment and Social Impacts and Mitigations;
- 4) Occupational Health and Safety; and
- 5) Purpose of the social survey.

2.0 Consultations

The consultations were conducted in four main communities between Dala and Fauabu.

2.1 Schedule

Table 1: Schedule of Activities

Date	Community	Activity
Saturday 13 th June 2020	Dala North	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consultation meetings,• MOU Signing.
Saturday 13 th June 2020	Dala South	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consultation meetings,• MOU Signing.
Sunday 14 th June 2020	-Dala North -	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Household Survey
Sunday 14 th June 2020	Dala South	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Household Survey
Sunday 14 th June 2020	Kakara	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community Consultations,• MOU Signing.
Sunday 14 th June 2020	Takaodo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community Consultations,• MOU Signing.
Monday 15 th June 2020	Takaodo &	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Household Survey
Monday 15 th June 2020	Kakara,	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Household Survey

2.2 Questions and Answers

Table 2: Questions raised and responses

Communities	Questions	Responses
Dala North Community	Public Safety. Is it safe for the public?	Safety signs will be placed on site during construction. The SP OHS team will provide safety trainings prior to construction on the use of electricity, management of electricity, what to do during incidents and who should we call during incidents. It is important to respect SP assets.
	Is it possible to connect electricity to a leaf houses?	Yes, it is possible on the condition that it meets the specification standards and does not leak or be able to withstand extreme weather events.
	Is the power free or some charges imposed for landowners?	Tariff is the same for both urban and rural areas. SP is a state owned enterprise (SOE) and it operates under the electricity act. SP must make income in order to sustain its operation and expand the network to other rural communities in the country.
	Does our land or trees compensated if SP uses that piece of land for its poles or cut a tree down during clearance?	SP does not acquire the location of poles and network corridors. SP will sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for easement of the network. Crop compensated will be based on MAL rates.
	Can SP install streetlights?	The scope of the subproject does not include streetlights at this stage.
	Nearest cash power office.	Auki is the nearest cash power office. There will be a SP office in Dala station to provide the cash power service.
Dala South Community	What tools should I use to get someone out if he/she is subjected to electric shock?	It is important to maintain distance from the scene and call the nearest SP office for assistance. Use nonmetal object only when it is safe and is it appropriate for the situation.
	How do SP deal with development on customary lands?	SP acquire sites for SP development according to the Solomon Islands Lands and Tittle Act. SP network will pass through customary lands.
Takaodo Community	Are there provisions to lower the tariff (rate) for rural communities?	Tariff is the same for both urban and rural areas. SP is a state owned enterprise (SOE) and it operates under the electricity act. SP must make income in order to sustain its operation and expand the network to other rural communities in the country.
Kakara Community	If SP Solar hybrid is operational, can we still use our mini-solar panels for light?	Yes. The power will be available but you can still use the mini-panels.

	Is it safe for our children and community?	SP will ensure the solar hybrid and network met the safety standards. The SP OHS team will provide safety trainings prior to construction on the use of electricity, management of electricity, what to do during incidents and who should we call during incidents. It is important to respect SP assets.
--	--	--

Appendix

Appendix 1: Consultation Photos

Dala North Community



Dala South Community



Kakara Community



Appendix 2: Participation List

Dala North Attendance List

Dala Consultation List
13/06/2020

<u>Name</u>	<u>Contacts</u>	<u>Sign</u>
i. Allen Tomu	7942135	
Nendrick Arema		
John Mark Ramo		
Andrew Ramo		
Philip Korde		
Ized Arema		
Sansom Futele		
Michael S-lai		
Wilson Salang		
Manasseh Kodere		
Thomas Tzisu		
Ahet Subia		
Simon Orobulo		
Huzant Sibirbo		
Jack Kira		
Baddley Tabuni		
Edwin Tasini		
Edwin Orobulo		
Mammi Wale		
Wilson Ngao		
Ray Dolaian		
John Mark Sorian		
iv. Eburn Ato		
Stephen Orobulo		
Michael Salang		
Wilson Salang		
Philip Meenog		
Peter Meenog		
Babra Orobulo		

Wilson Kae
Fr. Emmanuel Ling
Dorah Palawa
Isaiah Palme
Andrew Belo
Siung Aremao
Banda Malawa
Matthias Busale
Mary Anna
Palson Apuga
Joshua Margali
George Dere
Gorden fafale
Emily Kawa
Rose Jude
Fredrick Tuabulia
John Tuabulia
Diceson Malefo
Palson Apuga
Andrew Sale
Fr. Gabriel fari
Fr. Allan Lionaure

Hellen Norman
Thomas felaau
Muhabiah Kookere
Justin Nwadike
Paul Sunga
Charles Norman
Robert fafale
Selina Mafu
Joe Kubolo
Harbert Keteau
Cielker Belo
Andrew fari

Dala South Attendance List

Dala ^{South} Consultation List
13/06/2020

<u>Name</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Sign</u>
PAUL KELEMA	8673604	
REGINAL NIOLANI	7406157	
ERIC LUDAI	7418931	
CHRIS - RIANGI	7946051	
Angella Gwao	7547479	
Anna Lausao	—	
Magarellh. waronitepe	—	A.L
Florence Lioa	—	M.W
Ivory Itea	—	F.L
James Keléma	—	I.I
Stephane fafale	—	Skeléma
Leticia Alufurai	7849207	
Michaela Sio	—	
JEMMA fafale	7228578	
Mary Rfih	8489095	
Crine: Koinasango	8526690	
Maya Gwan	—	
John Riangi	—	
DOROVAS SILAIA	—	
Hendry. LUIRANO	—	
Francois Tamai	—	
HENR LUIRANO	—	
Joseph Kafa	—	
BOSLUKE MALAKAI	—	
		Bosluke

Name	Phone	Sign
DOMINIC TARAI	7183013	
Casper Faasala		
Evaristo Ewaulibora	8537063	
Patrick - Pifau	8501046	
THOMAS AUMAOMA	8678101	
GRAHAM FAFALE	8555373	
Episcopus K. S. ...		
MARY J. SAN	7792214	
Philothea San		
Angilena guguta		
Mary Guguta		
Alfred Kateau		
KOA		
JOACHIM RIANGI		
Daniel		
David	8416663	
SAME		
Patrick Tarai	8517238	
Mauricia Hellen	7408026	
Beyard Oli		
Chris Fanabulao		
Chris Riangi	7520676	
Junior Moses	8429086	
MICHAEL OFOTIAU		

Takaodo Attendance List

No.
Date 14/06/2020

Takaodo Community Consultations

Name	Contact	Sign
1. Sully Komoni	7892566	[Signature]
2. Sebastião Numbani		
3. Leonard Fuzo		
4. Daniel Dima		
5. Rolland Romo		
6. Patrick Salvi		
7. Severino Talla		
8. Francis Koro		
9. Augustine Tazga		
10. Alloysius Fuzo		
11. Emilius Ndieta		
12. Casper Tach		
13. Rex Romo		
14. Casper Tamaa		
15. Emmanuel Aliale		
16. Simon Aca		
17. John Egela		
18. Michael Fofale		
19. Leonard Trelang		

	Name	Contact	Date	Sign
20	Eddie Hamulewai			
21	Timothy Kawawini			
22	Poohala Iana			
23	Kelland Heulu.			
24	Tarione Siale			
25	Magret Kauo			
26	Lawrence Ima			
27	Jay John			
28	Tech Dama			
29	Leonid Iro			
30	Vincent Refalea			
31	Saigo Bebrui			
32	Ismael Kuraierai			
33	Brenda Amami			
34	Imo Abacfa			
35	Babrah Ima			
36	Sisti Kereian			
37	Prudence Au			
38	Norah Onge			
39	Patricia Talifiler			
40	Michael Fulu			



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

SP-MOU-17: Easement for Power Line Construction

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING is made on the^{12nd}..... Day of the month of
.....*June*..... Year Two Thousand and Twenty (2020)

BETWEEN the Solomon Islands Electricity Authority (SIEA) trading as **Solomon Power** (hereinafter referred to as "SP") as one part;

AND: The Land Owning Groups of Dala community (North & South Dala) and Zone representatives of, Taek Wind, Tofafo, Kakara, Texas, Durukao, Takaodo, A'ato, Fau'abu, Tiini, Anomose, Falake, Tafirodo, Apollo, Ruaniu and Gelo, West Kwara'ae, Malaita Province, (hereinafter referred to and "the Landowners") on the other part

The landowners are here representing the approval of clauses of this MOU in relation to the entire distribution line coverage and route as shown in the attached map.

WHEREAS:

- A. Solomon Power is desirous of constructing its network which includes:
- Building of High Voltage (HV) power lines and poles
 - Building of Low Voltage (LV) power lines and poles
 - Installing of Distribution Transformer and/or Ring Main Units
- B. Solomon Power has the right to construct power poles, transformer, and other related infrastructure along the public and feeder roads within the concerned area. As part of its community consultation process, it had been engaging in a series of meetings with respective community leaders to obtain the approval and support for the project.
- C. The Chiefs, Community leaders/Elders and Landowners along the access road, which the line will run, have an overwhelming support for the project to proceed.
- D. The Chiefs, Community Leaders/Elders and Landowners are desirous of having power to their communities and pledged to support the project.
- E. The parties to this MOU are desirous of making their commitments to the construction of the power lines in Dala community under this MOU.



1.0 Solomon Power AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

- 1.1 To commence construction of the lines in and around Dala community as soon as this MOU is signed by relevant parties.
- 1.2 To provide all the materials and technical staff for the purpose of constructing the power lines.
- 1.3 To ensure that safety of the community and the general public is maintained by placing appropriate sign boards and demarcations where constructions will be carried out throughout the duration of the project.
- 1.4 To ensure the built infrastructure is maintained such that vegetation is properly controlled and faulty lines, poles and transformer is repaired and addressed to Solomon Power Standards.
- 1.5 To carry out assessments and costing of either HV or LV extensions from the main line to connect individual homes/village/commercial undertakings on request. The cost of such extension will be subject for discussions between the interested parties and Solomon Power.
- 1.6 To compensate for any *cultural vegetation*¹ along the route of the easement required for construction purposes. The rate(s) will be according to standard agriculture rates as stipulated in "The Forest Resources and Timber Regulations".

¹Cultural vegetation is planted and/or maintained by humans



2.0 LANDOWNERS AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

- 2.1 To pledge their support for the project to proceed by allowing Solomon Power to construct equipment as stated in Part A) along existing and new easements.
- 2.2 To inform members of their respective communities to support the project in order for its implementation to progress smoothly without interference.
- 2.3 To meet the cost (or to seek other assistances) of the service lines to individual homes/villages/community buildings/commercial buildings etc. where necessary.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the PARTIES hereto have agreed on the afore-stated terms

and SIGN this **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING** with their **SEALS**

affixed on this^{22nd}..... day of the month ofJune..... Year

Two thousand and twenty (2020).

Signatory forming the agreement as per this MOU on behalf of Solomon Power:

Name: MURIEL SAM

Position: CEO (AS)

Signature: 

Date: 22/06/20



Signatories forming the agreement as per this MOU on behalf of the Land Owners:

Name of Person(s)	Position Relevant to the project	Signature	Date
Saray Ramoni	COMPANY LEADER		14/6/20
SELESPINO NUNUKENA	COMPANY LEADER		14/6/20
DANKE DANCA	CARETAKER		14/6/20
ROLAND RAIMO	SUNDAY SCHOOL LEADER		14/6/20
Daniel Buaragi	(Chief) Paramount		14/6/20
SAMUSI NIWAHA	C / Chief		14/6/20
Rev Josiah E. Lomani	A.O.C CHURCH Pastor		14/6/20
Pg. James Iven	Pastor S.C.E.C		14/6/20
CASLEY RATU	Chief		15/6/20



Dala North.

Andrew Bully	Land Trustee		13/6/20
Allan Tomu	Community Representative		13/6/20
Hendrick Aremas	Head Teacher Dala.		13/06/20
Chanel Ruba	Chief.		13/06/2020
Fr Emmanuel Suis	Priest.		13/06/2020.
Fr. Edward Ato	Prest.		13/06/20.
Simon Orobulu	Teacher		13/06/20
Mamadi Blakee.	Youth.		13/6/20
Mathias Basole	Mission Secretary		13/6/20
Fr Allen Lianamri	Land Trustee Parish Priest.		13/6/2020
Henry Oaeky	Youth Leader.		13/6/20



Anthony Keem	Chief	Age	13/6/20
--------------	-------	-----	---------

ERIC LUBAI	TEACHER	Eudai	13/06/20
Paul Keema	farmer	Shylyh	13/06/20
Chris Ruzi	chief	Ruzi	13/06/20
ALLEN TONY	TEACHER	Shylyh	" " "
Fred Koko	Farmer	Koko	" "
HOWARD JOHN FLIAY	FARMER	John	✓
REGINAL NIALI	FARMER	Reginal	✓
MARY TAFI	H/Teacher	Mary	✓
JAMES TARAI	FARMER	James	✓



Angella Guao	Forestry Ranger Officer		13/6/20
Anna Dawson	Farmer	AIL	13/6/20
Ranny Aloia	Teacher		13-6-20
PETER SUDA	Student		13-6-20
Mary Gwen	Students		✓
Corrine: Poinasango	student.		13/06/20.
Fred Das i	Catachist	✓	13/06/20.
Diekanson Ramosilia	Chief		13/06/20.
Andrew Sale.	Chief		13/06/20.
Fr. Gabriel fari	Priest		13/06/20.
Casper Mae.	Student		13/06/20.



Mikal - F. Maemi.	Church Minister		15/06/20
Bensamin Puarafi	Pastor		15/06/20
Micaku Toromoa	Pastor		15/6/20
C. Selepia	Deed		15/6/20
Jimmy - TARAEMU	ELDER.		15/6/20
GILSON MAEMI	PASTOR		15/06/20
Richard Kulu	ELDER		15/06/2020
FRED SAENILE	PASTOR		15/06/20
Josiah Kaemi	ELDER		15/06/20
Kenny Colin	ELDER	X	15/06/2020

Annex 4: Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Non-Land Asset inventory report



Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock
Post Office Box Auki,
Malaita Province Solomon Island.
Telephone/Fax: (677) 40241

Solomon Islands Government

Date: 06/08/2020.

To: Solar Hybrid Farm Manager
Honiara

RE: VALUATION OF CROPS ASSESSED – DALA FARM:

Attached tabulation is detail costs for the crops as per Mr. Davidson Tomu's assessment on 5th September 2020 as you have requested.

The quotation is based on the current MAL/ Forestry commercial compensation rates used for both edible and other economical crops and trees.

Thank you

A blue circular official stamp of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Solomon Islands. The text inside the stamp reads: "ERINIE NARA", "Field Officer (EXTN)", and "For: CEO (MALAITA)".

Erinie Nara
Field Officer (EXTN)
For: CEO (MALAITA).

SOLAR HYRID FARM CROP ASSESSEMENT 2020

Date: 5th September 2020

1. Access road properties: Table 1 Davidson Tomu

2. Solar Farm Area: Table 2 Andrew Billy

Names	Crop Types	Quantity	Rate	Total	Remarks
Davidson Tomu	Banana trees	35	15.00	525.00	Mature & bearing trees
	Coconut tree	25	150.00	3,750.00	
	Cocoa trees	65	50.00	3,250.00	
	Cut Nut	7	100.00	700.00	
	Akwa	1	1000.00	1000.00	
	Mango	1	100.00	100.00	
	Betel nuts	13	50	650.00	
	Ngali nut	3	100	300.00	
	Sago Palm	3	100	300.00	
	Bread Fruit trees	3	100	300.00	
	Korokoa (new guinea leaf	10	10	100.00	
	Visa tree	1	1500	1500.00	
	Pawpaw	4	30	120.00	
Sub Total				\$12,595.00	
Andrew Billy	Coconut palm trees	200	150.00	\$30,000.00	Mature & ready for harvesting
	Akwa Trees	1	1000.00	1000.00	
	Betel nut trees	9	50.00	450.00	
	Ngali nut trees	2	100.00	200.00	
	Cocoa trees	12	50.00	600.00	
Sub Total				\$32,250.00	

SUMMARY

Name	Amount (\$)
Davidson Tomu	\$12,595.00\$
Andrew Billy	\$32,250.00.00
Total Cost	\$44,845.00

Annex 5: Consent Letter from Dala Site's Perpetual Estate Title Holders Representatives

LAUBAKWA – FIUOMEA Tribal Group
Dala Farm
West Kwara'ae
Malaita Province

Date: 30/04/2019

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir,

RE: CONSENT TO USE DALA FARM-PARCEL 171-008-1/LR 508 TO CONSTRUCT A SOLAR HYBRID STATION

This consent letter was submitted to your highest office following a formal agreement that has been endorsed by Laubakwa – Fiuomea Tribal Group members for the use of Suufau plot land in Dala to build the Solar Hybrid Station.

This agreement was reached in consultation with all members of the tribal group and witnessed by the following neighbouring community representatives,

1. Dala North 2. Dala South 3. Kakara 4. Takaodo 5. Tiuni
6. Aikalo 7. Anomose 8. Apolo 9. Falake 10. Kwaisulinu
11. Fote 12. Ariniu

We, the undersigned hereby assure your office that all members on our behalf including members, chiefs and elders of the surrounding larger communities are very supportive and keen to see all formalities and requirements in acquiring the said land to be successfully executed for this undertaking.

Thank you very much for your understanding and looking forward to working with you in the near future.

Yours Faithfully,

Signed: 

Andrew Billy (Son) – For Laubakwa Tribal Group

Signed: 

Rinaldo Lobowane (Son) – For Fiuomea Tribal Group

Registered Joint Owners

Annex 7: Summary of meeting with the Trustees

Meeting with Dala Solar Farm Land Trustees	
Date	Monday, February 24, 2020
Time	11 am - 12 mid-day
Venue	Mezzanine Room
Attendees	Andrew Sukaa (AS), Simon Naotoro (SN), Mr. Andrew Billy and Mr. Rinaldo Lobowane

Summary of Discussions	
No	Decisions/Actions
1	Andrew and Lobowane indicated that they agreed in principle with SP's proposal to acquire land
2	Andrew and Lobowane indicated that they agreed with the proposed area as shaded in red on map
3	Solomon Power shall erect fence along both sides of the road to avoid public entry which the land
4	The owners agreed for Solomon Power to acquire a 12m strip of land along the cadastral boundary of the Solar Farm Site. The drawings is yet to be developed.
5	Owners have agreed to provide a written and signed consent as approval which shall be included



Annex 8: Summary of meeting with the Malaita Provincial Government

Meeting with MPG concerning Dala Solar Hybrid Subproject	
Date	Tuesday, March 16, 2021
Time	10 am - 12 mid-day
Venue	Green House Provincial Chambers, Auki
Attendees	Jeremy Maneipuri, Bennie Smith, Andrew Sukaa , Simon Naotoro , Members of Malaita Provincial

Summary of Discussions	
No	Decisions/Actions
1	Executive members indicated that they agreed in principle with SP's proposal to acquire land at
2	Executive agreed with the proposed site
3	Malaita Planning Board agreed to provide a written and signed consent for the subdivision and th



DEED

BETWEEN: SOLOMON ISLANDS ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY (TRADING AS SOLOMON POWER) ("Solomon Power")

AND: ... ("Crop Owner")

RECITALS

- A.** Solomon Power is a body corporate established under the Electricity Act and which is responsible for the generation, distribution, supply, and sale of electricity in Solomon Islands.
- B.** Solomon Power is constructing High and Low Voltage line (11/415kV) from the solar farm located at ~~Dala, Takado~~, over a distance of 7 km and 3m from the road carriageway, and (240V) service line to households.
- C.** Construction of the poles and lines will include the removal of crops and trees on the Land and accordingly, Solomon Power agrees to pay compensation ("Compensation") to the affected users or owners of all such crops and trees ("Crop Owner") without admission of any liability arising from such utilization of the Land or the removal of the crops and trees.
- D.** The Crop Owner accepts the Compensation and agrees to the right of Solomon Power to utilize the Land for construction of the HV, LV and service line and remove all crops and trees growing on the corridor on the terms and conditions of this Deed including, without limitation, all issues in respect of any Claim whatsoever and howsoever arising whether directly or indirectly from construction of the HV line including the removal of all crops and trees on the Land.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Definitions and interpretation

- 1. The following general interpretive provisions apply to this Deed:
 - a. If a court, arbitrator, tribunal or other competent authority determines that any provision of this Deed is unenforceable, illegal or void then it will be severed and the other provisions of this Deed remain operative.
- 2. In the construction and interpretation of this Deed, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - a. The Recitals contained in this Deed shall form part of the terms of this Deed;

- b. The singular shall include the plural and vice versa;
- c. A reference to an individual or person includes a reference to a corporation, partnership, joint venture, association, authority, trust, state or government and vice versa;
- d. A reference to any gender includes all genders;
- e. A reference to any Party of this Deed includes that Party's executors, administrators, substitutes, successors, and permitted assigns or any other person claiming by or through them;
- f. When an expression is defined anywhere in this Deed, it has the same meaning throughout;
- g. Headings are for reference only and do not affect the interpretation of this Deed;
- h. "Annexure" refers to the annexures to this Deed further describing the manner in which the amount of Compensation was calculated;
- i. "Claim" means any cause of action, claim, proceeding, suit, demand, cost, expense, liability, loss or damages made against the person concerned, however it arises and whether it is present or future, fixed or unascertained, actual or contingent;
- j. "Compensation" means the compensation in the amount of ~~SBD~~ described in Recital C and further substantiated in the Annexure, and which amount is calculated according to the crops and trees on the Land (for which the rates for compensation are in accordance to standard agricultural rates provided by the Solomon Islands Government's Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock) which Solomon Power has agreed shall be payable to Crop Owner and which Crop Owner accepts as compensation for all crops and trees on the Land;
- k. "Land" means the land described in Recital B;
- l. "Party" and its derivatives means a party to this Deed;
- m. "Solomon Power" means the Solomon Islands Electricity Authority (trading as Solomon Power) established under the Electricity Act, and includes its officers, employees, members, agents, servants, advisors or administrators;

Agreement

3. In consideration of Compensation in the amount of **SBD** paid by Solomon Power to Crop Owner, the receipt of which Crop Owner acknowledges, Crop Owner:
 - a. ~~agrees~~ to Solomon Power to utilize the Land and to remove all the crops and trees on the Land.
 - b. ~~forever~~ releases, exonerates and discharges Solomon Power from and against, without limitation, all Claims whatsoever and howsoever arising whether directly or indirectly from Solomon Power's utilization of the Land including the removal of all crops and trees on the Land.
 - c. discharges and indemnifies and shall at all times hereafter keep indemnified Solomon Power from all or any Claims whatsoever and howsoever arising whether directly or indirectly related or incidental to Solomon Power's utilization of the Land including the removal of all crops and trees on the Land.

Bar to action

4. This Deed may be pleaded in bar to any future proceedings between any of the Parties, other than proceedings for the enforcement of the terms of this Deed.

Further assurance

5. The Parties shall take all steps and perform such actions as may be reasonably necessary to give effect to the terms of this Deed.

Costs

6. Each Party shall bear their own costs of and incidental to the preparation and execution of this Deed.

Deed binds successors and assigns

7. This Deed binds each of the Parties and the successors and permitted assigns.

Execution date

8. This Deed shall come into effect on the date the Parties execute this Deed and if executed by the Parties on different dates, the Deed shall come into effect on the date on which the last of the Parties execute this Deed.

Entire agreement

9. This Deed represents the entire agreement entered into between the Parties.

Governing law and jurisdiction

10. This Deed shall be governed by the laws of Solomon Islands and the Parties agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the High Court of Solomon Islands in respect of any question of interpretation or other dispute arising in connection with this Deed.

Counterparts

11. This Deed may be executed in counterparts each of which shall be an original, but together shall constitute one and the same document.

EXECUTED AS A DEED

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED TO)
Name: _____) _____
On the ____ day of _____, 2021) Signature

SOLOMON ISLANDS ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY)
By its duly authorized officer)
Name: _____)
Position: _____) _____
On the ____ day of _____, 2021) Signature

WITNESS

Signed in the presence of

Commissioner of oath: _____
Commissioner of oath Signature: _____
On the ____ day of _____, 2021