



Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for Visale Solar Hybrid Subproject

December 2020

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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. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied compensation.
- m. Subproject: Visale.
- 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.

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 Solomon Islands, is embarking on solar hybrid projects to assist its current supply grid and 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 0.22MW and 2MW of solar (PV) generation to be connected to the existing grid on Guadalcanal.

This ARAP describes procedures, entitlements, implementation arrangements on land acquisition and compensation for affected people and communities in Visale. The ARAP is based on the World Bank (WB) Involuntary Resettlement Policy OP 4.12 and the ARAP guidance note designed for this project. 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 resubmitted to WB for approval.

Visale is located approximately 40km west of Honiara, the capital of Solomon Islands. It is one half hours' drive by land transport and an hour by sea transport. Visale is a Catholic station. The Catholic mission operates an area health center, primary and secondary schools, The Daughters of Mary Immaculate (DMI) and a training college. The proposed solar site is located on DMI registered land in Visale. The SP board issued approval for Visale to become a subproject under SIEAREEP in 2016 after it has met all technical requirements.

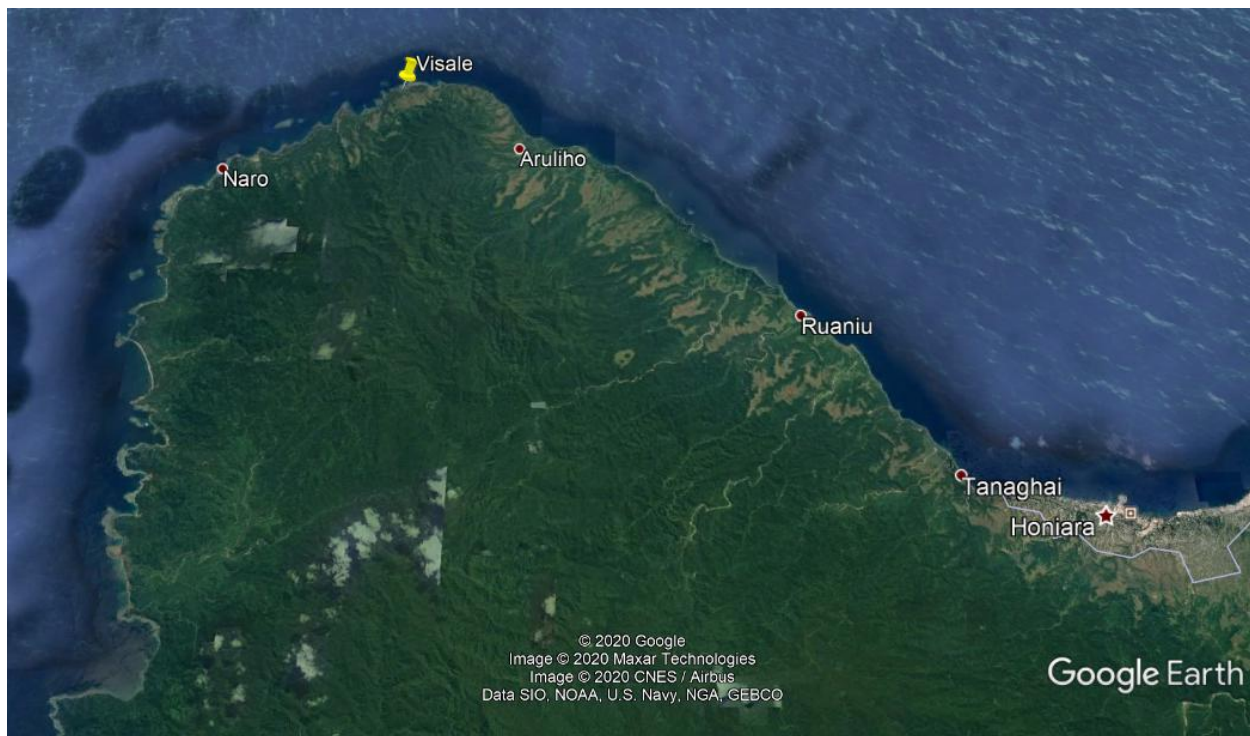


Figure 1: Visale subproject site, Google earth image

In 2019, SP conducted an environmental and social impact study for the site including consultation to reaffirm SP's commitment to the communities that the company with support from WB will install and operate a solar hybrid system in Visale.

1.2 Project description and Components

The SIEAREEP aims to provide consistent, reliable and clean energy supply for the people in rural areas so that they could also have access to power. This is in response to promote renewable energy, global commitment to reduction of carbon emission, reduce fossil fuel and energy usage which will likely decrease the high cost of fuel.

The Visale 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 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.

Access to the construction sites can be through land and sea. On land, SP can use the main high way seal road to Komibo. By sea, a ship can be used for transportation. SP through the contractor is responsible for construction of the Visale Solar Hybrid and in doing so complied with WB environmental and social safeguards policies and SIG laws. According to the tentative schedule, SP is planning to go out into the market in the second quarter of 2021 and construction work to commence in the fourth quarter of 2021.

The construction and commissioning of the solar hybrid is expected to be completed by the third quarter of 2022. There will be delays due to the COVID 19 epidemic.

1.3 Objectives and Key principles of ARAP

Increase access to solar grid-supplied electricity and increase renewable energy generation in Solomon Islands.

Key objective in the resettlement planning and implementation established by OP/BP 4.12

- Avoid or reduce involuntary resettlement where feasible.
- Helping affected people improving their previous standard of living.
- Encourage community participation in planning and implementing the ARAP.

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

- Explore all alternative subproject designs to avoid or reduce involuntary resettlement where feasible.
- This ARAP and subproject design should be conceived 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 Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) rates for loss of assets.
- Affected person whether 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 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 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.

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.	Crops/trees compensated at MAL rates.
Does not provide for lost income/livelihoods resulting from acquisition of land or assets.	Livelihoods to be restored to at least pre-project conditions.	SP will restore livelihoods and mitigate any lost income.
Does not require preparation of a plan or report setting out acquisition, compensation or other measures.	Requires plan prepared to elaborate APs' entitlements, livelihood restoration measures, implementation arrangements, and budget.	The assessment and planning will be based on level of significance of impacts.

3.0 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

The subproject does not involve the displacement of people. A screening exercise conducted for the subproject indicated that it would require the removal of trees and crops. Affected persons will be compensated based on MAL rates. SP has acquired the two hectares of land for the solar farm. The site is located on Daughters of Immaculate (DMI) registered Fixed Term Estate (FTE) land in Visale. The COL is the Perpetual Estate (PE) holder. PE lands are freehold lands. A registered PE holder owns the land for perpetuity.

Majority of the people who do farming in the area are locals from the nearby communities. These people are from Visale, West Guadalcanal and a few others from other provinces in the country.

In compliance with the national legislation, SP in this project will deal with the registered owner only for land matters, 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 normally applies to 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.

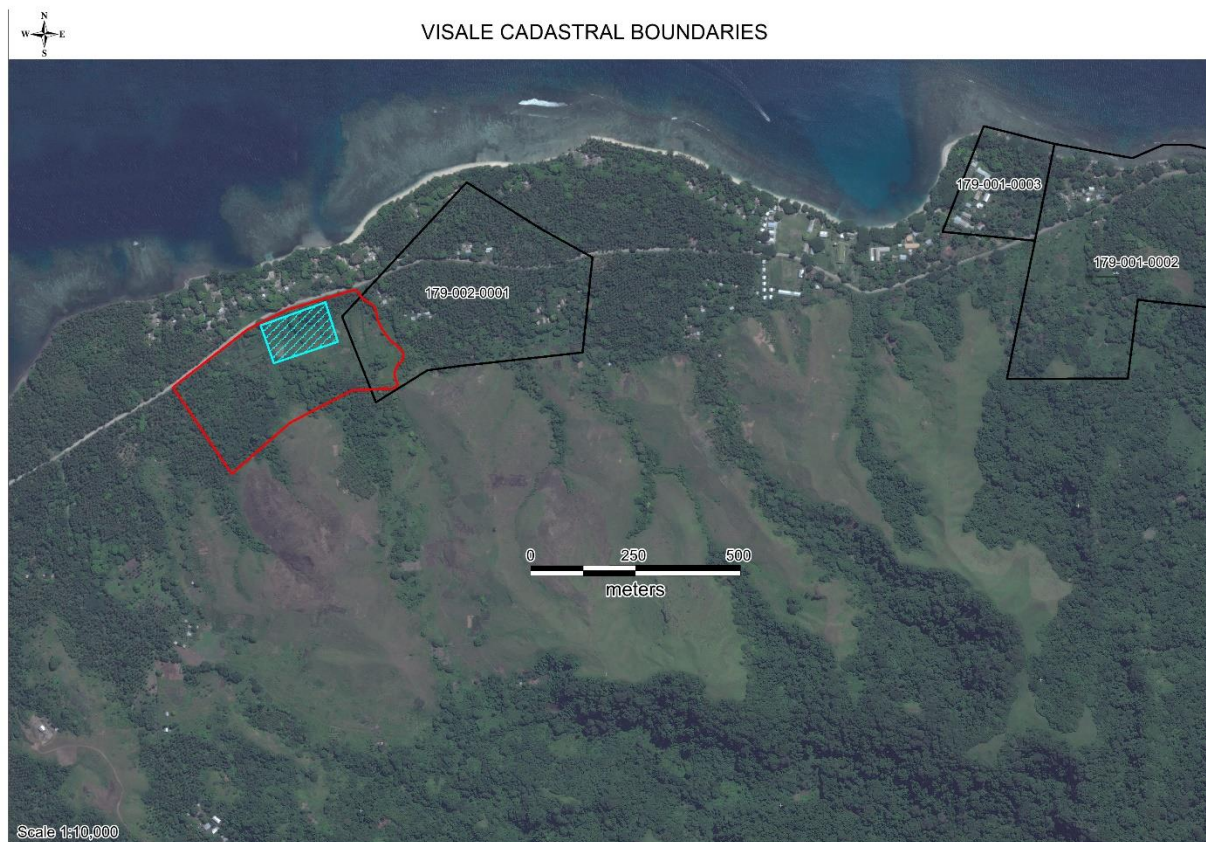


Figure 2: Selected subproject site-Visale solar hybrid (blue boundary).

4.0 CENSUS SURVEY AND ASSET INVENTORY

4.1. Enumeration of affected people

The subproject is located in Saghalu Ward that has a population of 6429 people¹. The proposed network as shown in Figure 3 will cover six main communities. The surveyed population of the nearby communities are shown in Table 2 below.

Figure 3: Villages along proposed network

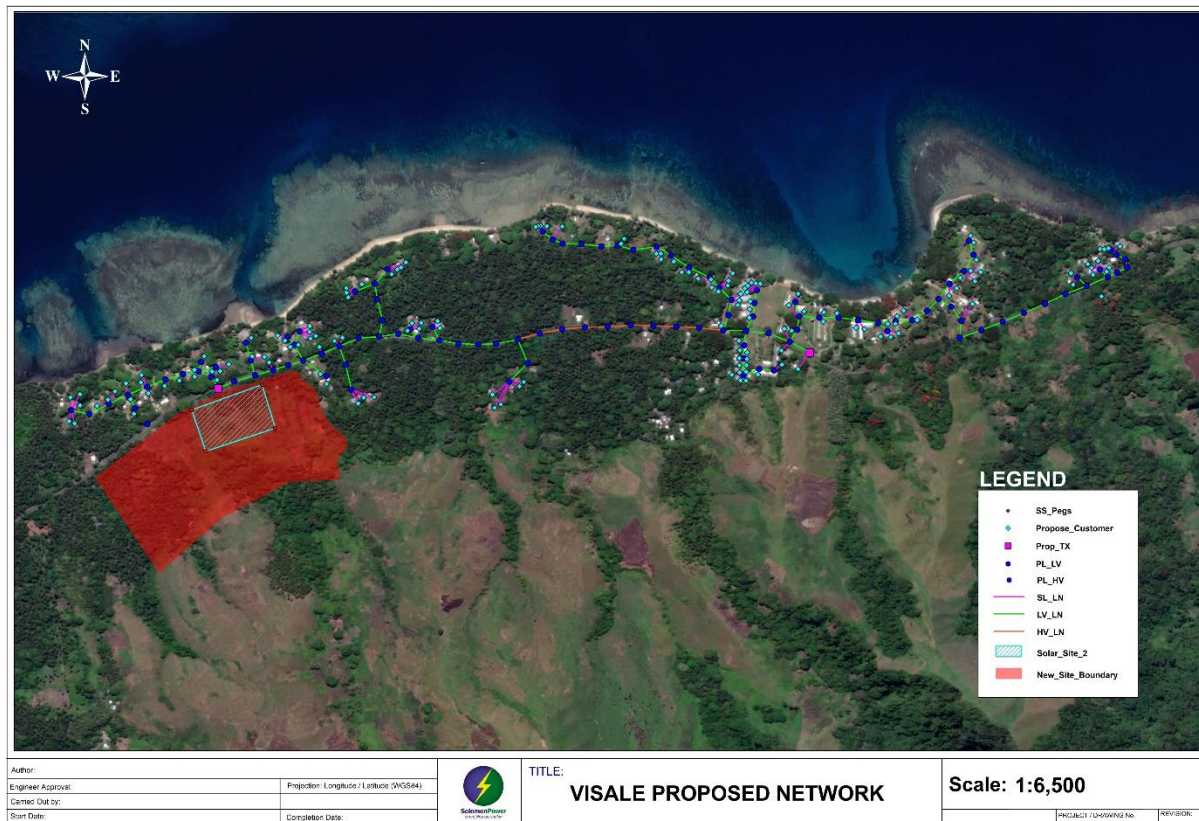


Table 2: Estimated Population, subproject neighborhood from Social survey

Village/Community	Population
Borumatana	21
Choghe	40
Gurumai	22
Komanga	8
Koruria	4
Kunua	4
Lengarau	17
Leosa	2

¹ Solomon Island Government, Ministry of Finance & Treasury, Census bulletin report 2010.

Misoro	5
Muale	15
Odiliana	3
Piudava	82
Raelonga	15
Regivotu	6
Savaulu	56
Takoleduna	21
Tarapa	43
Tina	47
Vagulu	18
Veuru	52
Total	481

During the preparation phase, DMI and nineteen informal settlers will be compensated for losses caused to their crops. Refer to table three below. According to the survey, people are going to lose coconut, cocoa and mango trees including gardens, comprising bananas, potatoes, cassavas, taro, pana (*Dioscorea esculenta*) and pineapple to name a few. The inventory shown in Table 3 is an initial list of owners and crops identified. It is likely that during the detail design, 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. No impacts are anticipated in the future since alternative access near the subproject site can still be used.

Part of the subproject area cultivated by the DMI sisters was abandoned after DMI voluntarily lease the land to SP for the solar project. From consultations with the owners of the crops, these losses will not affect their livelihoods including income-generating activity or subsistence. Furthermore, there are no disadvantaged or vulnerable persons involved. Most of the affected people are middle age person between 20 to 50 years old, who are still active.

Table 3: Affected people and crops

Affected People	Types of Assets	Village/Location
DMI Sisters	Coconut and Cocoa tree	DMI Visale station
Catechist Sebastain	Banana (non-bearing)	Solar Site
Margeth Malasi	Banana, Cassava, Pineapple and Taro	Solar Site
Catherine Misili	Cassava	Solar Site
Patrick Newman	Banana, Mandarin, Mango	Tina village
Cathrine Cathy	Banana (both non-bearing and bearing)	Solar Site
Malani Stephen	Pana, Banana, Sugar cane, Potato, Kong-Kong taro, Pineapple, Bush cabbage and Egg plant	Solar Site
Jeffrey Colmen	Banana and Cassava	Solar Site
Benedita Kelesi	Mango, Cut-nut, Orange, Banana and Fruit leaf	Solar Site
Sebestine Kelesi	Mango and Banana	Solar Site
Gregory Kelesi	Mango (non-bearing)	Solar Site
Leotina	Mango and Banana	Solar Site

Petrina Hasi	Banana, Pineapple and Mandarin	Solar Site
Erimina Foile	Mango (bearing)	Solar Site
Aloesia Kamuki	Banana (non-bearing)	Solar Site
Catherin Miligaro	Banana (non-bearing)	Solar Site
Victorina Soboi	Mango (bearing)	Solar Site
Athnas Chilivi	Fruit leaf and Banana	Solar Site
John Wane	Banana and Fruit leaf	Solar Site
Lawrence Aumae	Mango (non-bearing)	Solar Site

The solar site is located on registered land with legal description shown in table 4 below. DMI has agreed to subdivide the existing parcel. See figure 2 for location of parcel (subproject site). See SP title in Annex 6.

Table 4: Affected people and land assets

Parcel Number	Registered Owner	Tenure
Lot 1 LR 375	Daughters of Mary Immaculate	Fixed Term Estate

Source: Evaluation Report

4.2 Social Baseline

4.2.1 Background

The communities within the proposed network are exclusively Solomon Islands Melanesian and are by origin, people from West Guadalcanal. The nearby communities are using the registered owner's land to cultivate crops for subsistence use.

4.2.2 Population and Household

4.2.2.1 Population

The subproject is located in Saghalu ward that has population of 6429 people². The estimated population from the social survey is in table 2.

4.2.2.2 Demographic characteristics

Figure four (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 number of men are the same as for women, see figure 5.

² SIG Census bulletin report, 2009

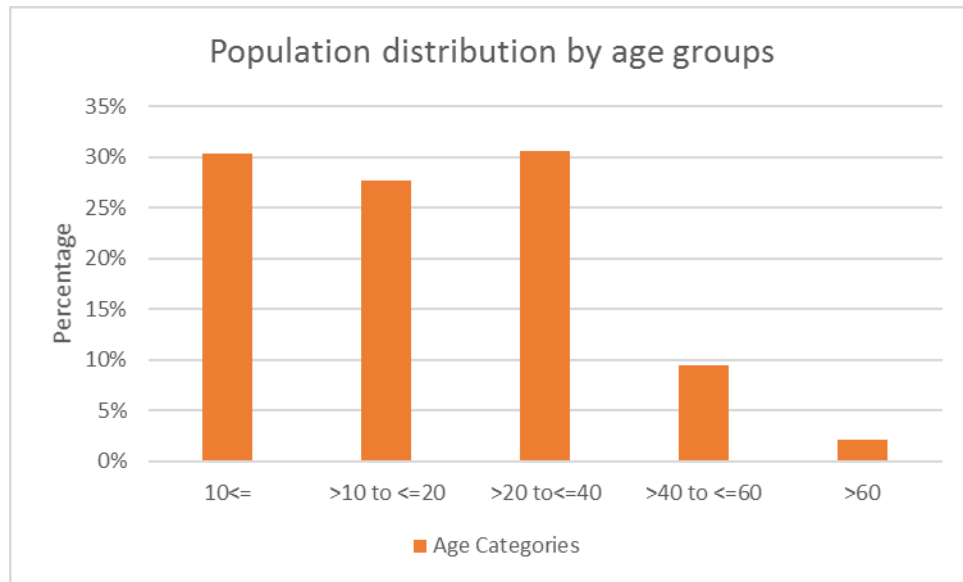


Figure 4: Age Groups

The current dependency ratio (Elderly (60 yrs. + and below 15 yrs.) is 81%.

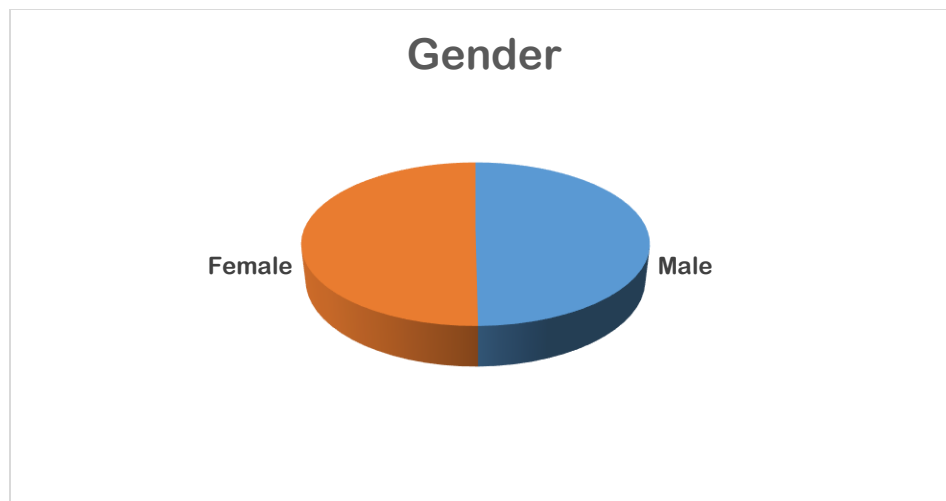


Figure 5: Gender

4.2.3 Livelihood and 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 include cassava, potato, taro, yam, bananas, pineapple and sugar cane planted to name a few.

Majority of the locals are farmers and fishermen. Public servants are mainly teachers and nurses.

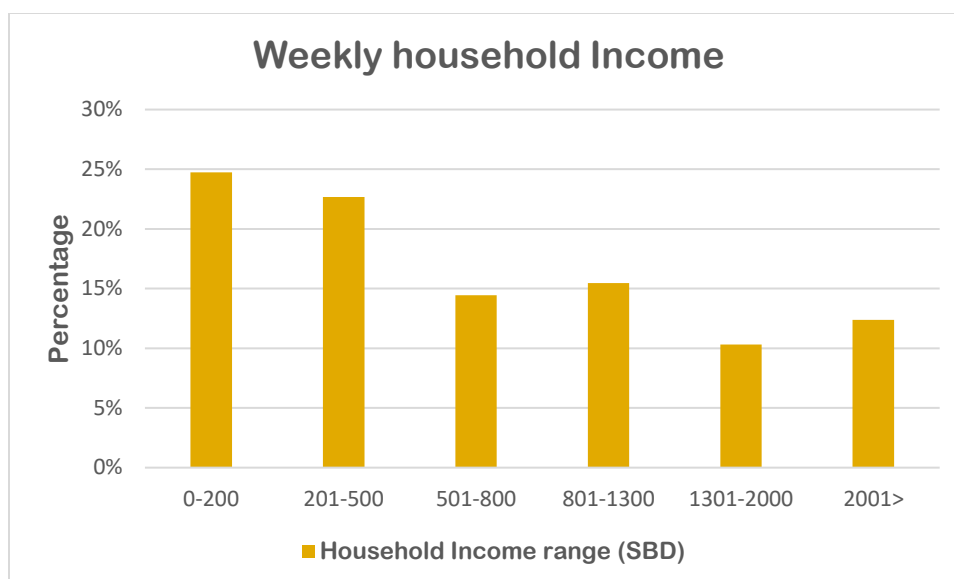


Figure 6: Household Income

The main source of cash income for local households is the sale of fish, sale of fruits, cake, crops, livestock and betel nut, wages and salaries, copra and cocoa, remittance, royalties, accommodation, transport services, shop/canteen, tailoring, rental, and bottle shop.

Table 5: Sources of Income

Source of Income	Percentage
Market/fruits/fish/cake/vegetables/betel-nut/livestock	72%
Copra and cocoa	6%
Others/accommodation/transport services/shop/canteen/transport/tailoring/rental/bottle shop	12%
Wages and salaries	9%
Remittance/royalties/allowances	1%

Melon and mango are increasingly the important sources of income for people in the area. Generally, a family can earn up to SBD 40,000 annually from the sale of melon and SBD 10,000 from mango fruits. According to the survey, people travel to Malaita and Western Provinces to sell mango during its season.

4.2.4 Household and Standard of Living

4.2.4.1 Dwellings

Sixty percent (60%) of the household surveyed are permanent houses (concrete piles, timber framing, timber walls, and iron roofs), five percent (5%) semi-permanent (timber walls and floors, with a thatched roof) and thirty-five percent (35%) traditional leaf houses with dirt floors, woven walls and thatched roofs.

4.2.4.2 Water

For drinking water, almost every household in the district relies on water supply. A stand pipe is shared between 2-3 houses/families.

Table 6: Water usage in the communities

Water sources	Percentage (%)
1. Piped connection (Solomon Islands Water Authority-SIWA)	8%
2. Piped connection & Shared neighborhood	66%
3. Piped connection, shared neighborhood & rain water tank	1%
4. Water supply	25%

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

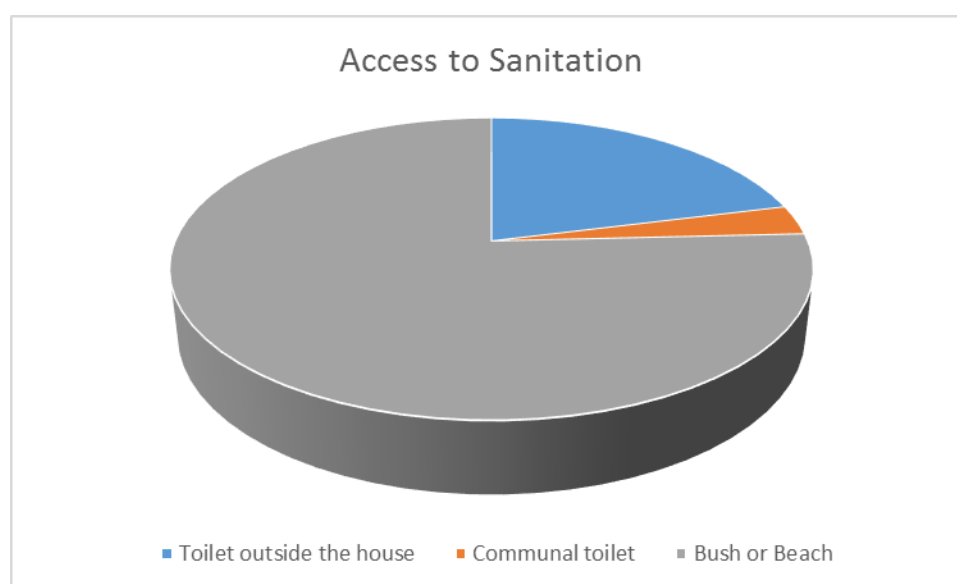


Figure 7: Sanitation

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 (94%) surveyed rely on solid fuel fires (wood, coconut shell, and charcoal), gas (5%) for cooking and baking and the remaining 1% use other sources of fuel. During the SP 2019 survey, no one reported that they use electricity for cooking.

4.2.5 Social Organization

4.2.5.1 Tribal Affiliation

Communities nearby are Guadalcanal people with tribal affiliations and customary land ownership. There are other cultural groups present at the Visale station, particularly from the schools and DMIs resident.

Previously the subproject site ownership belongs to tribal units in Visale but was acquired by the SIG as PE and later DMI as FTE to establish the Catholic station and schools.

4.2.5.2 Leadership

There is a sense of communal affiliation at the subproject neighborhood. Just like any Melanesian society, the area does have big men, chiefs and elders who were charismatic leaders or focal points able to use their personal abilities and enterprise to organize community activities. All tribal units have chiefs who are responsible for tribal issues and matters regarding land. Visale is a catholic station and a parish priest manages its affairs.

4.2.5.3 Religion

The entire subproject neighborhood is by majority Roman Catholics. There is a small establishment of an Anglican community in one of the major villages.

4.2.5.4 Women, Youth and Gender

The women in Visale and neighborhood villages are part of church based association. Roman Catholic do have sisters (nuns) and a few organized grouping based on village by village. The women's 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.

Women say they have equal right as men but they are not able to express the right in the affairs of daily life. Psychologically and culturally they feel they have to 'give in' to men or step back a little in deference to men because men have always been the leaders in the person of tribal chiefs. Traditionally men have always been the chiefs or tribal leaders. This is somewhat due to the attributes required to be a chief. In traditional societies a chief had to be strong and brave, good at hunting and fishing, expert in adjudicating disputes, firm in maintaining law and order, and quick defending his people from head hunters and foreign invaders and intruders. These traits were passed on from father to son; daughters were never involved in these masculine affairs of the tribe. They were required to assist the mother in domestic duties.

4.2.6 Services

4.2.6.1 Health

There is a clinic at Visale station. People travel to Visale clinic for medical attention. Emergency cases are referred to the Honiara Central Hospital. Health challenges for the local population tend to be malaria, respiratory conditions (pneumonia, colds & flu) and gastrointestinal infections.

6.2.6.2 Education

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-rokotaniken-i-association-solomon-islands/>

People in the area have access to basic education. Visale comprise of a Community High School (VCHS), Primary School (VPS) and a rural training center.

6.2.6.3 Communication

The subproject area does not have access to communication services. Recently, a telecom tower with 3G coverage was constructed. Visale will soon have Telecom coverage including opportunities for internet and data services.

6.2.6.4 Employment

Majority of the locals are farmers and public servants are mainly teachers and nurses. Formal employment in the public service and private sector accounts to 4% of the population.

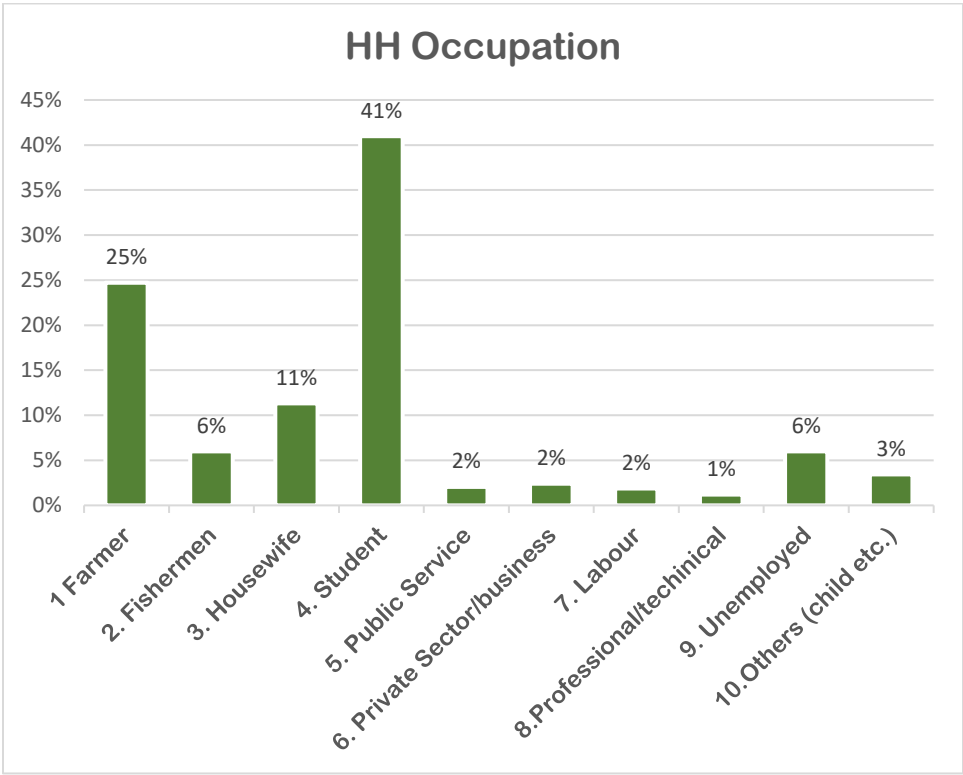


Figure 8: Occupation

4.2.6.5 Access to transportation

The main mode of transport for the people in the subproject area is by bus, 3 tone vehicles and private vehicles. Public vehicles provide return trips daily to and from Honiara carrying both cargo and passengers. A taxi can cost up to SBD300 from Honiara to Visale via the seal road. Apart from land transport, people within the community travel by Out Board Motor (OBM) engines and ferries to nearby islands such as Savo, Russell and communities in weather coast of Guadalcanal.

4.2.6.6 Access to markets

Most of the households in the subproject are engaged in market activities. A high proportion of trips associated with the outputs of livelihood and productive activities are made by truck for selling crops and vegetables.

4.2.7 Indigenous Peoples

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

4.3 Gender Impacts

Guadalcanal practice a matrilineal system, where land inheritance is passed on through the women. Women are a vital socio-economic instrument in this area because they do almost everything to support their household. The women have farms and they sell their farm produce to local markets and the Honiara market to earn income. This income supports their household needs such as school fees, food and clothes. Apart from gardening, women are also responsible for cooking, washing, collecting water and firewood, to ensure that family needs are met on daily basis.

For the purpose of this ARAP, there are no significant gender impacts. Potential impacts on women are minimal or no impact at all. Please refer to the ESMP for potential impacts and management measures.

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. 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)
DMI Sisters	Coconut (B)	30	150
	Cocoa (B)	40	50
Margeth Malasi	Banana (B)	38	15
	Banana (N)	50	10
	Cassava (newly grown)	50	1
	Pineapples (B)	4	5
	Taro-local variety	15	10
Catherine Misili	Cassava	33	10
Patrick Newman	Banana (B)	16	15
	Banana (N)	76	10
	Mandarin (N)	1	15
	Mango (N)	1	25
Cathrine Cathy	Banana (N)	25	10
	Banana (B)	1	15
Malani Stephen	Pana (N)	50	5
	Banana (N)	4	10
	Sugarcane (B)	12	5
	Potatoes (B)	40	10
	Kong-kong taro (N)	5	5
	Pineapples (N)	2	2.5
	Bush cabbage (B)	17	15
	Eggplant (B)	6	10
Catechist Sebastain	Banana (N)	44	10
Jeffrey Colmen	Banana (N)	15	10
	Banana (B)	10	15
	Cassava (NB)	50	5
Benedita Kelesi	Mango (B)	3	50
	Cut-nut (B)	1	50
	Orange (N)	1	15
	Banana (N)	24	10
	Banana (B)	1	15
	Fruit Leaf (korokua) (B)	6	30
Sebestine Kelesi	Mango (B)	1	50
	Banana (N)	1	10
Gregory Kelesi	Mango (N)	1	25
Leotina	Mango (B)	1	50
	Banana (N)	28	10

Petrina Hasi	Banana (N)	27	10
	Pineapples (B)	23	5
	Mandarin (N)	1	15
Erimina Foile	Mango (B)	1	50
Aloesia Kamuki	Banana (N)	32	10
Catherin Miligaro	Banana (N)	6	10
Victorina Soboi	Mango (B)	1	50
Athnas Chilivi	Fruit Leaf (B)	3	30
	Banana (N)	3	10
John Wane	Banana (N)	28	10
	Fruit leaf (B)	2	30
Lawrence Aumae	Mango (N)	1	50

**B-Bearing Crops*

**N-Non Bearing Crops*

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. The crop assessment was conducted by an officer from the Guadalcanal Province, Agriculture extension office.

5.2 Valuation of Land Assets

Solomon Power conducted a valuation of land asset assisted by a registered valuation expert, Guadalcanal Provincial Administration and MLHS, based on the concept drawings. Solomon Power has facilitated the identification of affected landowner, consultations and negotiations with affected people on the manner of land access agreement and compensation. The values in this report are based on site assessment. With the help of qualified experts and MLHS, SP has completed the survey of the site, and has ensured smooth implementation of the land acquisition.

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. The negotiations between SP and the registered land owner was facilitated by the MLHS who is responsible for all land transfers. Valuation work was carried out to determine the premium and annual rental value for the affected FTE.

Table 8: Easement Particulars

Parcel	Area	Lessor	Granted	Premium	Rental
LOT 1 LR 375	2ha	DMI		\$64,000	\$5,120

Source, Evaluation Report

6.0 COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE

SP has acquired the site based on particulars above at negotiated and agreed values with the registered landowner.

Table 9: Value of easement

Lessor	Premium (SBD)	Rental (SBD)
Daughters of Mary Immaculate	\$64,000	\$5,120
Total easement value		\$5,120

The crop inventory was completed and endorsed by an Agriculture Extension Officer (AEO) from the Guadalcanal Provincial Administration. Coconut, cocoa, mango and bananas trees identified within the site will be removed during the clearing and grabbing. APs will be compensated for any loss to crops or income source trees prior to mobilization of contractor. Table 10 below indicate the initial crop inventory for the project site (see Annex 5).

Initial discussion with communities' reveal, people from the area willingly surrender crops. 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. Payments to AP will be based on this ARAP and will be dispersed in a transparent manner.

Table 10: Crops and payment values

Owners	Crops	Number of Crops	MAL Rates (SBD)	Total based on MAL Value (SBD)
DMI Sisters	Coconut (B)	30	150	4500
	Cocoa (B)	40	50	2000
Margeth Malasi	Banana (B)	38	15	570
	Banana (N)	50	10	500
	Cassava	50	1	50
	Pineapples (B)	4	5	20
	Kong-kong taro	15	10	150
Catherine Misili	Cassava	33	10	330
Patrick Newman	Banana (B)	16	15	240
	Banana (N)	76	10	760
	Mandarin (N)	1	15	15
	Mango (N)	1	25	25
Cathrine Cathy	Banana (N)	25	10	250
	Banana (B)	1	15	15
Malani Stephen	Pana (N)	50	5	250
	Banana (N)	4	10	40
	Sugarcane (B)	12	5	60
	Potatoes (B)	40	10	400
	Kong-kong taro (N)	5	5	25
	Pineapples (N)	2	2.5	5
	Bush cabbage (B)	17	15	255

	Eggplant (B)	6	10	60
Catechist Sebastain	Banana (N)	44	10	440
Jeffrey Colmen	Banana (N)	15	10	150
	Banana (B)	10	15	150
	Cassava	50	5	250
Benedita Kelesi	Mango (B)	3	50	150
	Cut-nut (B)	1	50	50
	Orange (N)	1	15	15
	Banana (N)	24	10	240
	Banana (B)	1	15	15
	Fruit Leaf (korokua) (B)	6	30	180
Sebestine Kelesi	Mango (B)	1	50	50
	Banana (N)	1	10	10
Gregory Kelesi	Mango (N)	1	25	25
Leotina	Mango (B)	1	50	50
	Banana (N)	28	10	280
Petrina Hasi	Banana (N)	27	10	270
	Pineapples (B)	23	5	115
	Mandarin (N)	1	15	15
Erimina Foile	Mango (B)	1	50	50
Aloesia Kamuki	Banana (N)	32	10	320
Catherin Miligaro	Banana (N)	6	10	60
Victorina Soboi	Mango (B)	1	50	50
Athnas Chilivi	Fruit Leaf (B)	3	30	90
	Banana (N)	3	10	30
John Wane	Banana (N)	28	10	280
	Fruit leaf (B)	2	30	60
Lawrence Aumae	Mango (N)	1	50	50
Total				SBD13,965

**N-Non Bearing Crops or trees*

**B-Bearing crops or trees*

7.0 CONSULTATIONS

7.1 Stakeholder

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

7.2 Consultation

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.

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 verify 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, DMI, 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 project site had to be constructed on some gardens.

7.3 Disclosure of Resettlement Plan

In compliance with WB requirements, SP will publicly disclose both draft and final ARAP. The ARAP will be made available in English, in an accessible public location. The draft and final ARAP will also be disclosed on the WB website upon submission by SP.

7.4 Results of Consultations

The main issues raised during the village meetings can be distilled into common themes:

Table 11: Consultation issues and measures suggested

Issues raised	Measures Suggested During Consultation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Vegetation clearing for solar farm in particular will require felling of important crops or trees on the subproject site. Communities feel that SP and its contractor must compensate affected owners based on SIG MAL rates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SP will compensate crops and trees affected by the project based on SIG MAL rates.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Locals want network extended from where it currently terminates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There is provision to expand the network.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visale communities and elders feel that a review in the tariff will enhance economic activities in the area. A reasonable rate for rural communities is important and SP management according to elders should relook at it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity tariff remains the same for urban and rural. There are plans in place by the SP management to review the tariff.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reiterate the importance of electricity usage and its safety. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness on the use of electricity and standard safety requirements will be conducted prior to commissioning of the project. It is important public avoid tampering on electricity and SP assets when it is operational.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public safety during construction and operation- there are concerns over noise and access during construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor will submit to SP a traffic management plan ensuring safety signs and speed limits prior to any civil work. Sunday will be observed as a rest day unless something important requires action.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority of the questions are related to cost of connection to households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of wiring and connection covered under the OBA arrangements. SP will meet all connection cost to each household. Each household will pay minimal cost to SP when they submit their applications.

8.0 IMPLEMENTATION

8.1 Institutional Arrangement

8.1.1 Solomon Power

The 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 RP and land matters.

- Following detailed design and the cadastral survey, SP will update the ARAP according to the project's ESMF and 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 project 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.

8.1.2 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.

8.1.3 Guadalcanal 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.

8.2 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	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 one month.	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

9.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

9.1 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.

9.2 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. 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.

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 projects 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.

10.0 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
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.
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.
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 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.
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.

11.0 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 removal of 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.

12.0 REFERENCES

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

Solomon Island Government, Ministry of Finance & Treasury, Census bulletin report 2009.

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

APPENDIX

Annex 1: Photographs

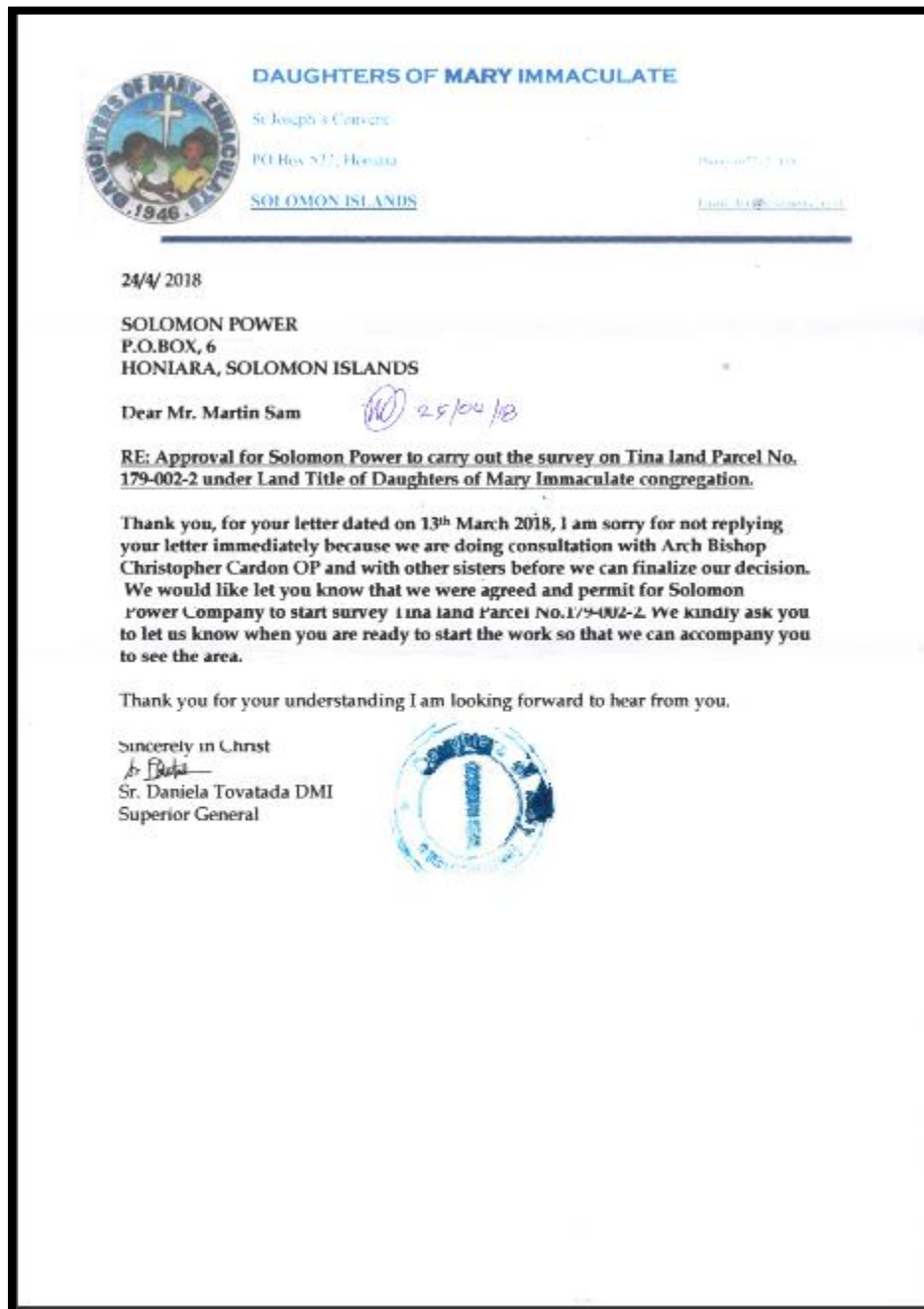


Subproject site (Picture 1: View from the main road. Picture 2: Western side of the area.)



Gardens on the Eastern end of the site.

Annex 2: Consent to Survey-DMI



VISALE CONSULTATION
28th THURSDAY 2019

NAME	VILLAGE	SIGN.
(1) Fr John T.	Visale station	
(2) Alistar Huka	visale primary sch	
(3) FRANCIS Afutaa	visale primary sch	
4. Willie Mata	Visale school	
5. Luke Tahisen	Vera Vao Lu	
6. BERNADETH-TAHISEN	Vera Vao Lu.	
7. SARISTON	GURUMAI	
8 Bernard. RAPASA	- VISALE STATION	
9 FRANCIS KUKUTI	-TINA	
10. KALISTA LAKO	- BERNUMBA	
11. Francis Tatea		Tina
12. Batista Kani		Legaranna
13. Almas Niaku		Gurumai
14. Michael Tahisen		Visale Sch.
15. Charles Mavisi		Tina
16. Solomon PAVAKONU		Tina
17. Sebastine Koribwaga		Tina
18. Bernard Bechana		Tavapi

Annex 4: List of Households Consulted

Name of respondent	Age	Gender	Household Head
Odila Mary	30	Female	Peter Michael
Simon Tuqa	45	Male	Simon Tiqa
Bella Sio	32	Male	Bella Sio
Mary/Judith	60	Female	Mary Mareta
Vencita Betty	20	Female	Benito Bugu
Julio Kipo	73	Male	Julio Kipo
Bongevati	46	Male	Bongevati
Patrick Newman	45	Male	Patrick Newman
Grace Lahemae	30	Female	Moses Koevani
Benard Bechana	34	Male	Benard Bechana
Charles Marisi	30	Male	Justine Bechana
Ben Kokoluvia	37	Male	Raphael Maria
Ben Kokoluvia		Male	
Kalisto Lekoe	41	Male	Kalisto Lekoe
Michael Rapasia	43	Male	Michael Rapasia
Mamella	42	Female	Felix Lambu
Gideon	37	Male	Gideon
Bernard Rapasia	62	Male	Bernard Rapasia
Labuluvusi Lusiana	39	Female	Apolonia Are
Sina Magareth	19	Female	Magareth Sina
John Vuti	30	Male	John Vuti
Joycelyn Mati	23	Female	Michael Misi
Paul Kopuria	59	Male	Paul Kopuria
David Mali	33	Male	David Mali
Hilda	31	Female	Edmond George
Dese Roselyn	60	Female	Sesema Vitale
Albert	20	Male	Albert
Michael	44	Male	Michael
Batista	29	Male	Batista
Jerry	24	Male	Jerry
Tolin Ann	70	Female	Bou Helen
Charles Ubuni	40	Male	Charles Ubuni
Elizabeth	40	Female	Elizabeth
Rose	13	Female	Mathew
Noela	30	Female	Noela
Tom Junior	35	Male	Tom Junior
Emily	30	Female	Emily
John Pisa	35	Male	John Pisa
Maria	32	Female	Eric
Erimina	22	Female	Lalo Moses
Roselyn	35	Female	Robert
Mary Rose	40	Female	Bendit
Paul	31	Male	Paul
Edmond	20s	Male	Edmond George

Henry	18	Male	Boso
Elizabeth	40s	Female	Henry
Mara John	20	Male	Mara John
Merina	32	Male	Merina
Matha	30	Female	Plasido
Tava John	40	Male	Tava John
Margaret	35	Female	William
Barry	30	Male	Abraham
Solo	29	Male	Solo
Saeryn	40	Female	Paul
Junior	14	Male	Walter
Florence	40	Female	Francis
Victor	50	Male	Victor
Ann	24	Female	Francis
Francis	36	Male	Francis
Helen	32	Female	Tave John
Clodial	45	Male	Clodial
Joseph	40s	Male	Joseph
Antony	40	Male	Antony
Susan	30s	Female	Vitale
Mareta	40	Female	Chilivi
Luisi	34	Male	Luisi
Maria	21	Female	John
Mary	18	Female	Julian
Maria	29	Female	Victor
Maele	23	Male	Maele
Willie	40	Male	Willie
Anna	70	Female	Joseph
Maria	48	Female	Sebastian
Carolyn	19	Female	Sebastian
John	35	Male	John
Beredita	48	Female	John
Seradina	56	Female	Seradina
Soboi	30	Female	Soboi
Paul	35	Male	Paul
Kohasi	30s	Female	John
William	30s	Male	William
Mareta	32	Female	John
Kapini	69	Male	Alosio
Kenedy	40	Male	Maria
Alice	30	Female	Thomas
Ismael	67	Male	Mary
Dalton	45	Male	Dalton
David	49	Male	David
Steven	50	Male	Steven
Jefrey	30	Male	Jefrey

Mary	40	Female	Mary
Benneth	34	Male	Densia
Basil	45	Male	Haret
Justin	46	Male	Joana
Sara	38	Male	Lilian
John	40	Male	Mary
Geogina	33	Female	Rockson

Annex 5: Non-land asset Inventory assessment

AGRICULTURE DIVISION



Guadalcanal Province
P.O. Box GC7
HONIARA: 26043

Date: 06/08/2020

**To: General Manager
Solomon Power
P.O. BOX 6
Honiara**

Dear Sir,

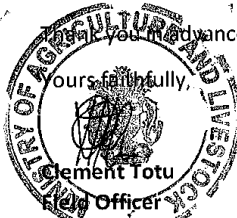
Re: Non land asset Inventory assessment Visale Solar Hybrid

Please find attached here are the non-land asset inventory assessment for Visale Solar Hybrid Project.

The valuation of this is based on the Government Crop Compensation for Agricultural crops. For any queries concerning this assessment, you can visit our office at Rita Eleven Building to raise any possible doubts.

Thank you in advance for your understanding concerning this assessment.

Yours faithfully,



Clement Totu

Field Officer

Sahalu/Savulei

Guadalcanal Province


NON LAND ASSET INVENTORY ASSESSMENT

LOCATION: VISALE SOLAR HYBRID SITE

No.	Crop	Bearing/Non-Bearing	Quantity	Owner	Total	
1	Banana	Non-Bearing	44	Catechist Sebastain		\$440.00
	44 Non-bearing x \$10				\$440.00	
2	Banana	Bearing	38	Margeth Malasi		\$1,290.00
	38 Bearing x \$15				\$570.00	
	Banana	Non-bearing	50	Margeth Malasi		
	50 Non-bearing x \$10				\$500.00	
	Cassava	Non-bearing	50	Margeth Malasi		
	50 Non-bearing x \$1/newly planted				\$50.00	
	Pineapple	Bearing	4	Margeth Malasi		
	4 Bearing x \$5/local variety				\$20.00	
	Taro	Bearing	15	Margeth Malasi		
3	15 Bearing x \$10 local variety				\$150.00	\$330.00
	Cassava	Bearing	33	Cathrine Misili		
4	33 Bearing x \$10				\$330.00	\$1,040.00
	Banana	Bearing	16	Patrick Newman		
	16 Bearing x \$15				\$240.00	
	Banana	Non-bearing	76	Patrick Newman		
	76 Non-bearing x \$10				\$760.00	
	Mandarin	Non-bearing	1	Patrick Newman		
	1 Non-bearing x \$15				\$15.00	
5	Mango	Non-bearing	1	Patrick Newman		\$265.00
	1 Non-bearing x \$25				\$25.00	
	Banana	Non-bearing	25	Cathrine Cathy		
	25 Non-bearing x \$10				\$250.00	
6	Banana	Bearing	1	Cathrine Cathy		\$1,095.00
	1 Bearing x \$15				\$15.00	
	Pana	Non-bearing	50	Malani Stephen		
	50 Non-bearing x \$5				\$250.00	
	Banana	Non-bearing	4	Malani Stephen		
	4 Non-bearing x \$10				\$40.00	
	Sugarcane	Bearing	12	Malani Stephen		
	12 Bearing x \$5				\$60.00	
	Potatoes	Bearing	40	Malani Stephen		
	40 bearing x \$10				\$400.00	
	Kong Taro	Non-bearing	5	Malani Stephen		
	5 Non-bearing x \$5				\$25.00	
	Pineapple	Non-bearing	2	Malani Stephen		
	2 Non-bearing X \$2.50				\$5.00	
	Bush cab	Harvest(bearing)	17	Malani Stephen		
	17 harvest x \$15				\$255.00	
	Eggplant	Bearing	6	Malani Stephen		

	6 Bearing x \$10				\$60.00	
No.	Crop	Bearing/Non-Bearing	Quantity	Owner	Total	
7	Coconut	Bearing	30	Sisters (DMI)		\$6,500.00
	30 bearing x \$150				\$4,500.00	
	Cocoa	Bearing	40	Sisters (DMI)		
	40 bearing x \$50				\$2,000.00	
8	Banana	Non-bearing	15	Jeffrey Colmen		\$550.00
	15 Non-bearing x 10				\$150.00	
	Banana	Bearing	10	Jeffrey Colmen		
	10 Bearing x \$15				\$150.00	
	Cassava	Non-bearing	50	Jeffrey Colmen		
	50 Non-bearing x \$5				\$250.00	
9	Mango	Bearing	3	Benedita Kelesi		\$650.00
	3 Bearing x \$50				\$150.00	
	Cut Nut	Bearing	1	Benedita Kelesi		
	1 Bearing x \$50				\$50.00	
	Orange	Non-bearing	1	Benedita Kelesi		
	1 Non-bearing x \$15				\$15.00	
	Banana	Non-bearing	24	Benedita Kelesi		
	24 Non-bearing x \$10				\$240.00	
	Banana	Bearing	1	Benedita Kelesi		
	1 bearing x \$15				\$15.00	
	Fruit leaf	Bearing	6	Benedita Kelesi		\$60.00
	6 Bearing x \$30				\$180.00	
10	Mango	Bearing	1	Sebastine Kelesi		
	1 Bearing x \$50				\$50.00	
	Banana	Non-bearing	1	Sebastine Kelesi		\$25.00
	1 Non-bearing \$10				\$10.00	
11	Mango	Non-bearing	1	Gregory Kelesi		\$330.00
	1 Non-bearing x \$25				\$25.00	
12	Mango	Bearing	1	Leotina		
	1 Bearing x \$50				\$50.00	
	Banana	Non-bearing	28	Leotina		\$400.00
	28 Non-bearing x \$10				\$280.00	
13	Banana	Non-bearing	27	Petrina Hasi		
	27 Non-bearing x \$10				\$270.00	
	Pineapple	Bearing	23	Petrina Hasi		
	23 Bearing x \$5				\$115.00	
	Mandarin	Non-bearing	1			
	1 Non-bearing x \$15				\$15.00	

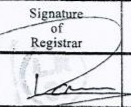
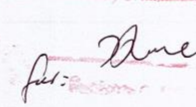
Annex 6: Land Title

 HONIARA LAND REGISTRY		LEASE REGISTER				PARCEL NUMBER <u>179-002-2</u>			
PART A - PROPERTY SECTION		PARCEL NUMBER <u>179-002-2</u>				EASEMENTS APPURTENANT ETC.			
Edition <u>1</u>	Lessor: <u>DAUGHTERS OF MARY IMMACULATE REGISTERED TRUSTEES (INCORPORATED)</u> Lessee: <u>SOLOMON ISLANDS ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY</u>								
Opened <u>10/6/20</u>	Term: <u>10 years</u> From: <u>1st April 2020</u> Rent: <u>\$5,120.00 a year</u>								
	Area (approx.): <u>2.00</u> ha. Survey/Field Plan No: <u>WK7477 & WK7577</u>								
	Date of Lease: <u>23rd April 2020</u>								
	Mutation Number: <u>-</u>								
	Superseded Parcels: <u>-</u>								
	Current Parcels: <u>-</u>								
Number of pages in this Register. <u>2</u>									
Entry No.	PART B - OWNERSHIP SECTION		Name, Description and Address of Owner and Restrictions affecting Right of Disposition		Application Number and Date of Presentation Number Y M D		Observations (Nature of Instrument, Consideration etc.)	Signature of Registrar	
1.			RESTRICTION: No transfer, charge, sublease or subdivision is to be registered without written consent of the lessor (L.T.O. SECTION 137 (i)).		267/20	2020	4	23	Lease & s.150 of the L. & T. Act. (Copy 133)
2.			<u>SOLOMON ISLANDS ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY, P.O. Box 6, Honiara.</u>						Lease Premium: \$64,000.00
<p><i>to best True Copy</i></p> <p><i>Lease Register 179-002-2</i></p> <p><i>1520 hour the 10th day of June 2020</i></p> <p><i>for: [Signature]</i></p>									
<p>LANDS 69</p> <p>ANY ENTRIES STRUCK THROUGH IN RED ARE NO LONGER SUBSISTING</p>									

PART C - INCUMBRANCES SECTION

LEASE REGISTER

PARCEL NUMBER 179-002-2

Entry No.	Nature of Incumbrance	Application Number and Date of Presentation				FURTHER PARTICULARS	Signature of Registrar	Surrenders, Cancellations etc.
		Number	Y	M	D			
1.	Obligations incident to lease	267/20	2020	4	23	The agreements, covenants, obligations, liabilities etc. contained or implied in the lease.		
						<p>1500 hour the 10th day of June 2020.</p> <p>Lease register 179-002-2</p> <p>1500 hour the 10th day of June 2020.</p> <p>Signature: </p>		

ANY ENTRIES STRUCK THROUGH IN RED ARE NO LONGER SUBSISTING