



Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for Tingoa Solar Hybrid Subproject

November 2021

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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. 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 that 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 Tingoa 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 confirm the final list of 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 Baolo subproject site. It describes the project scope, impacts and entitlements, implementation, land requirements including inventory of assets 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.

Project Location: The Tingoa solar hybrid subproject is located in Rennell Island. Tingoa is the provincial capital of Rennell and Bellona Province. It is approximately an hour by plane from Honiara and a day by ship. The solar site is located on a Perpetual Estate (PE) land registered to the premier of Rennell and Bellona Province. SP has acquired 2.6ha of the land as fixed term estate.

Parcel Number	Registered Owner	Tenure
298-002-20	Premier Rennell and Bellona Province	Perpetual Estate
298-002-20	Solomon Power	Fixed Term Estate

Resettlement Impacts. No physical relocation or loss of income are expected from implementation of the subproject. The subproject requires about 2.6 ha of registered land for the project facilities (the solar panel array, battery pad, backup diesel generator power house, storage area, access road and transport turn-around). There was no land acquisition from customary landowners. SP deals with the PE registered owners regarding land acquisition. No long-term impacts are expected as the construction and operation will not restrict the people 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.

Project Category. The project remains a category C project following the survey and screening. The impacts on affected persons (APs) are minimal.

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 project particularly on project scope, requirements of the SIG and WB as far as safeguards policies are concerned and likely impacts on the community.

Grievances Redress Mechanism. A Grievances Redress Mechanism (GRM) was developed for the project 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 Rennell and Bellona Provincial Government will assist Solomon Power in its land acquisition activities.

Resettlement Budget. The resettlement cost is estimated at **SBD220, 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 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) project 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.

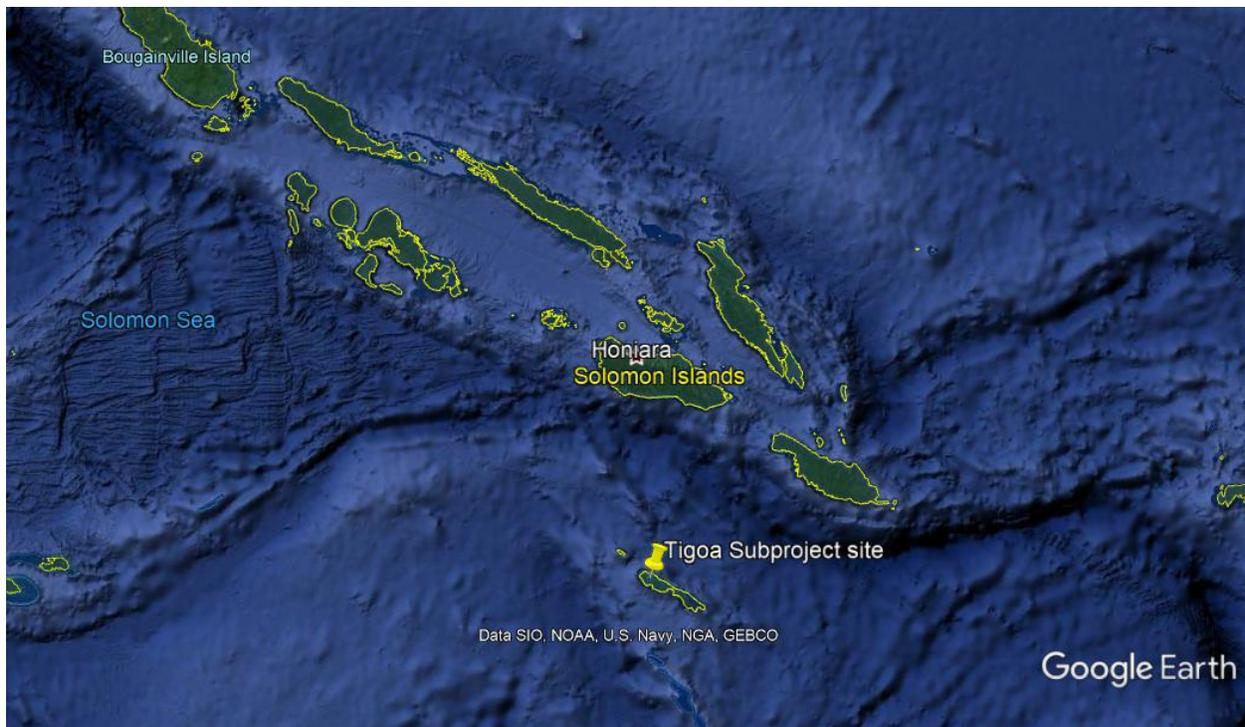


Figure 1: Tigoa Solar subproject site, google earth

The Tigoa solar hybrid subproject is located in Rennell Island. Tigoa is the provincial capital of Rennell and Bellona Province. It is approximately an hour by plane from Honiara and a day by ship. Rennell and Bellona are inhabited by Polynesians with a combine population of 4091, provisional count released on Jan 2020.

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

In 2019, 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 Tingoa. The Project will enable affected people, who 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 obligation of SP is to support SIG commitment to the Solomon Islands National Development Strategy (SINDS) goals and targets. Tingoa administers important services including law and order, health, education, retail and commercial services. In terms of electricity, Tingoa does not have a centralized generation system. Government agencies, institutions, religious organizations, and communities consulted confirmed that Tingoa is in need of consistent and reliable electricity. It is expected to promote a robust socio-economic environment and enhances government and private sector businesses and services on the island.

The Tingoa Solar Hybrid is a subproject under component 1. The Project will enable affected people, who 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. 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.

SP is planning to complete the detailed design stage of the proposed Tingoa solar hybrid subproject by second quarter of 2022 and construction work to commence in fourth quarter of 2022. This is entirely dependent on SIG to open borders. Currently, there is restriction on overseas flight due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

1.3 Objectives and Key principles of ARAP

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

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 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 bases 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. No restoration of livelihood for this project.

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.
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,	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

	<p>integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of 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>and restoration of civic infrastructure.</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 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 gazette rates. During ARAP updating/finalization during the detailed design phase, 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. SP has acquired 2.6ha of land including signing an MOU for the network. The solar site was registered as Perpetual Estate to the Provincial Premier Rennell and Bellona. Perpetual Estate lands are freehold lands. A registered PE holder owns the land for perpetuity.

SP has decided to pursue negotiation on registered land owned by the Premier. 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.

In compliance with the national legislation, SP in this project will deal with registered owners only for land matters, however SP will ensure affected people 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 and network route. 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 link. Consultation will take place once detailed design is confirmed and measures to minimize impacts will be further documented.

Figure 2: Subproject Site



4.0 CENSUS SURVEY AND ASSET INVENTORY

4.1. Local population

The subproject is located in Te Tau Gangoto ward that has a population of 569 people¹. The total population from the SP household survey was 344. However, this accounts for only 25% of the total household described in the SP planning report, 2019. According to the provisional count published for 2019 census, the “population change by percentage” for Rennell and Bellona was calculated at 34.5% between 2009 and 2019. This means the population of the host ward “Te Tau Gangoto” may have now reached over 766 people. And based on the SP survey, the population in Tingoa station and the surrounding communities is 1219 people.

During the preparation phase, two (2) affected person will be compensated for losses caused to their crops. Refer to table 2 below. These people stand to lose gardens comprising of bananas, slippery cabbage, corn, taro, potatoes, cassavas, taro, pana (*Dioscorea esculenta*) and pineapple to name a few. The inventory list shown in Table 2 is an initial list of owners and crops identified.

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 cleared by the provincial government. The site was further cleared by nearby communities for gardening. From consultations with the crop owners, these losses will not affect their livelihoods. 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 2: Affected people and crops

Affected People	Types of Assets	Village/Location
Mr. Sewin Saga	Root crops	Tingoa
	Ground Nut	
	Grains	
Mr. Sengeika	Root Crops	Tingoa
	Ratoons, Fruit, Vegetable and Canes	
	Vegetable Tubers	
	Spices	
	Vegetable (minor) leaf vegetables	
	Local leafy vegetables	
	Fruit vegetables	
	Cucurbits	
	Orchard, Citrus and other fruits	
	Ground Nuts	
	Drugs/Stimulants	

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

The solar site is located on registered land with legal description and estate particularly shown in the table below. The premier has tendered his consent for SP to acquire the land as voluntary easements. See figure 2 for location of parcel (subproject site).

Table 3: Affected people and land assets

Parcel Number	Registered Owner	Tenure
298-002-20	Premier Rennell and Bellona Province	Perpetual Estate
298-002-20	Solomon Power	Fixed Term Estate

Source: Land's Title

4.2 Social Baseline

4.2.1 Background

The communities within the proposed network are exclusively Solomon Islands Polynesia and are originated from the nearby communities in Tingoa, Rennell Island. The communities in Tingoa are using a few sites within the registered owners' land mainly for subsistence farming. This has become part of their daily livelihood though they have no legal rights of ownership or use over the land.

4.2.2 Population and Household

4.2.2.1 Population

According to the provisional count published for 2019 census, the "population change by percentage" for Renell and Bellona was calculated at 34.5% between 2009 and 2019%. Therefore, this means the population of the Te Tau Gangoto ward is likely to be 765 people.

4.2.2.2 Demographic characteristics

Figure 3 (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 and women are roughly the same, see figure 4.

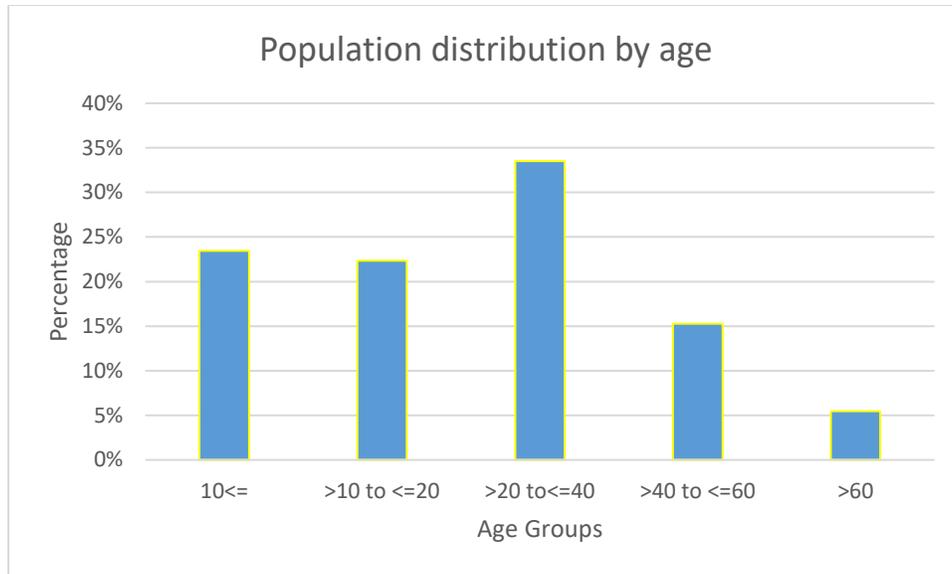


Figure 3: Age Groups

The current dependency ratio (Elderly (60 yrs. + and below 15 yrs.) is 21%. The graph below illustrates the gender distribution between the age groups. According to the SP survey, 2019, there were more male than female.

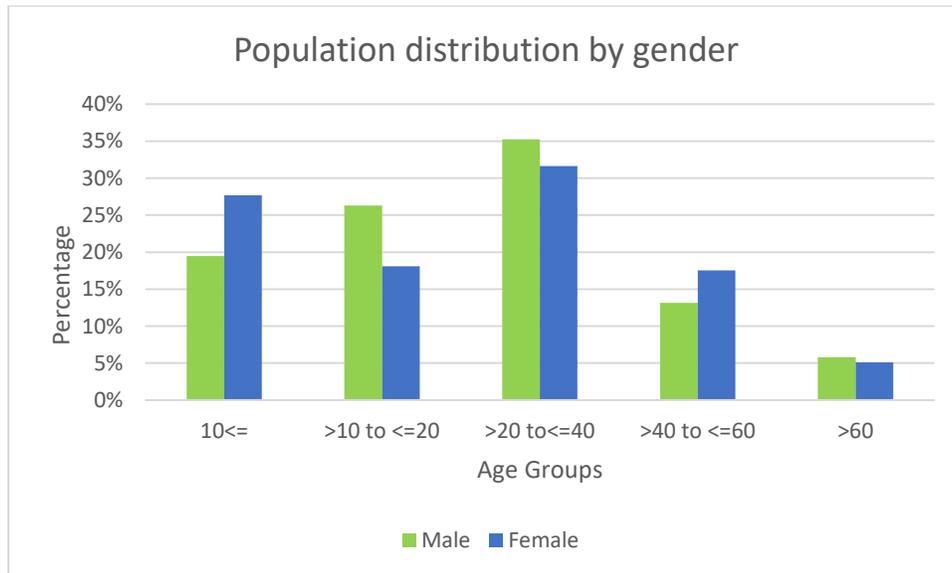


Figure 4: Gender

4.2.3 Livelihood and Economy

The main source of cash income for local households are from the sale of root crops, betel-nut & cigarettes, cake, cooked food (27%), salaries and wages (35%), remittance and royalties (15%), canteen and bottle shop (8%), and art & craft, poultry and furniture (8%), accommodation and transport service (7%). The main crops grown include cassava, potato, taro, yam, and fruits. Majority of the locals are farmers. Public servants are mainly staff working for the provincial government, teachers and nurses. The

household income per week showed in the graph below was from the SP social survey in 2019. Analysis of household income indicated 22% earn between SBD 0 – 500 dollars per week, 25% households SBD 501-1000 per week, 14% households SBD 1001-1500 per week, 13% households SBD 1501-2000 per week, 7% households SBD 2001-2500 per week, 7% households SBD 2501-3000 per week, and 12% households more than SBD 3000 per week.

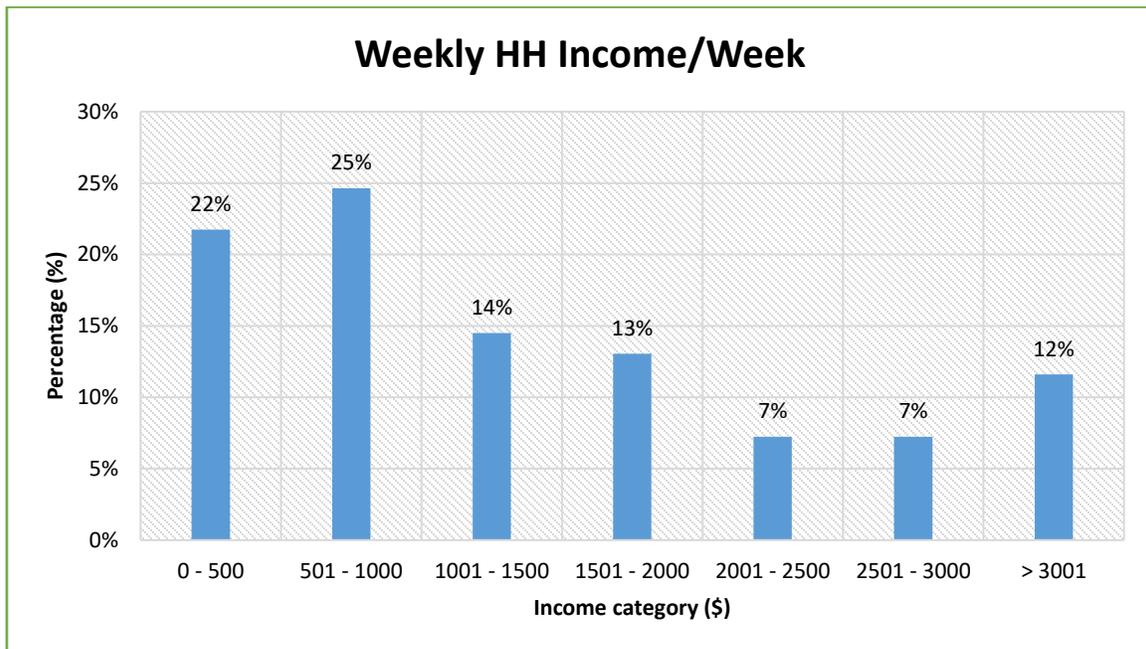


Figure 5: Household Income per week

Mining and logging in Rennell has had a lot of impact on the local economy. According to the SP survey, landowners were paid royalties for storage sites, campsites and port areas. The money was spent mainly on construction of permanent buildings, purchasing of vehicle and operating small businesses. The mining and logging sectors have also provided employment for local people in Rennell and Bellona.

4.2.4 Household and Standard of Living

4.2.4.1 Dwellings

A large majority of the people in the wider area are residing in permanent and semi-permanent buildings. According to the SP planning survey in 2017, there are 223 permanents and 21 semi-permanent buildings. A substantial increase in housing is expected from local investments including from the province, private sector and the national government. Consultation with the province, business people, school deputy principal, and a few locals revealed the station is growing and more structures are expected soon. The total number of households indicated in the planning report are approximate number of customers likely to be connected to the grid in the future. None of these buildings will be affected by the subproject construction activities or were affected due to the land acquisition for the solar farm site.

4.2.4.2 Water

The communities here use rainwater, water caves and well. A water supply project is currently being pursued by the province and is financed by donors. It is a borehole system, and the design include the use of a solar battery system, pressure pump and storage tanks. A former provincial member indicated that the current design would not be able to power the system unless a more reliable energy source is available. Majority of the homes surveyed do not have proper sanitation. Very few owned flush toilets inside the house (9%). The majority have toilets built outside the house (55%). 11% of HH use communal, and the other 11% use the surrounding environment.

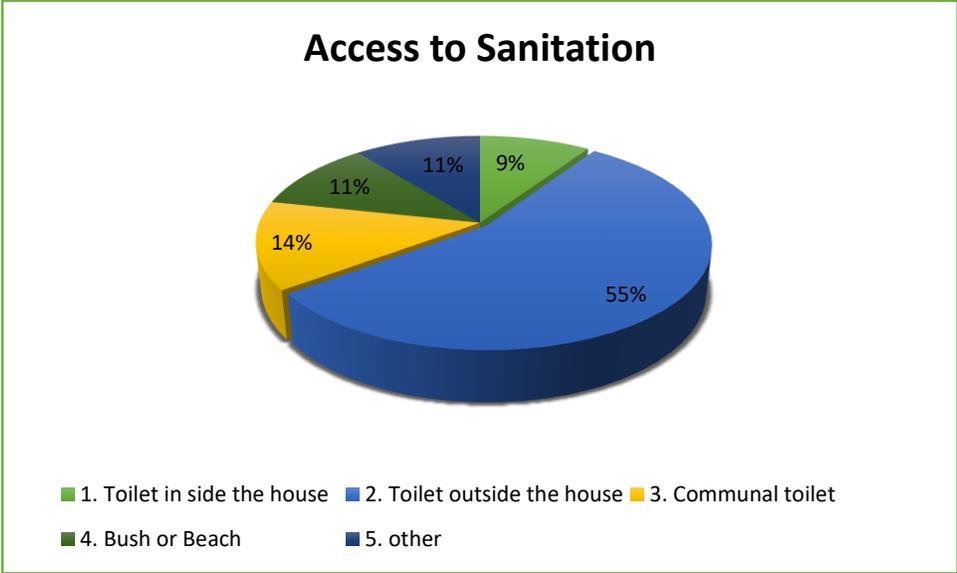


Figure 6: Access to Sanitation

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 maintenance of the generators are costly. Dry cell battery hand torches are common and are used for venturing beyond the house at night.

4.2.5 Social Organization

4.2.5.1 Land Tenure System

Land Tenure system on Rennell and Bellona islands is individual ownership. The custom is land is passed from father to son, the first born son. There instances where land is passed to grandson or daughter or nephew depending on the family circumstances when the father does not have a son. All land plots on both islands have been demarcated throughout history and passed on to specific individuals and families that continue to demarcate and pass them on. Existing legal proceedings over arrangements for industrial activities of logging and mining on customary land and the acquiring of land for government and investments is signed by members of the families decided by the traditional owner. Royalties and fees received are shared by the head of the family who is the first son who owns the land².

² <http://www.pacifictradeinvest.org.cn/media/2700/rennell-bellona-profile-draft.pdf>

Tingoa, the provincial capital of Rennell and Bellona is situated on registered PE land. The subproject site could have been under customary ownership prior to the acquisition and establishment of the provincial capital.

4.2.5.2 Leadership

Tingoa is a provincial substation administered by the Rennell Bellona Provincial Government. Adjacent customary land are under individual ownership system. The eldest son in the family typically has the authority to speak on behalf of the family on issues related to land. Solomon Power acquired a 2.6ha of land as Fixed Term Estate from the Premier of Rennell and Bellona Province who is the holder of the PE title on behalf of the Province.

4.2.5.3 Religion

The survey recorded three religious groups. The two main groups are the Seventh Day Adventist (SDA) church and South Seas Evangelical Church (SSEC). The Anglicans as the minority group. In Tingoa, Matahenua, western gate, Baegau, Sigiagabu, Potuhenua, Magae are SDA communities and Hatagua, Ngongona and Tongatapu are SSEC communities.

4.2.5.4 Women, Youth and Gender

The women and youth in Tingoa are either part of a church-based group or women's association. Women are a vital socio-economic instrument in this area because they do almost everything to support their household. The women in Rennell and Bellona are known for weaving kete-magu, basket weaved from local materials. Weaving is part of the culture and becoming a carrier for many women. Women are also subsistent farmers and involved in informal activities to raise income for the family. The income supports their household needs such as school fees, foods and clothes. In addition to that, women are also responsible for cooking, washing and collecting water and firewood, and ensuring the family needs are met on a daily basis. For the purpose of this ARAP, there are no significant impacts in terms of gender considerations. Possible impacts on the affected women are minimal or no impact at all.

4.2.6 Services

4.2.6.1 Health

People in the area have access to basic health care and education. People travel to Tingoa Clinic for medical attention. Emergency cases are being referred to the Honiara Central Hospital. Health challenges for the local population are malaria, respiratory conditions (pneumonia, colds & flu) and gastrointestinal infections. The buildings have access to water tanks. There are solar panels installed which provide electricity to the clinic. However, not enough energy to power all the clinic equipment.



Figure 7: Tingoa Health Center (Clinic).

6.2.6.2 Education

The closest schools are Tupuaki Primary and Tupuaki Provincial Secondary School (TPSS). TPSS is a boarding school with classes from new entrants to form five. According to the deputy principal, the TPSS comprise of over 200 students. Students normally walk or cycle to the school. School facilities include 10 classroom/admin buildings, 2 dormitories and 3 staff houses. The school is planning to build additional classrooms for forms 6 and 7, science labs, library, school hall and staff houses. The Primary school population is approximately 120 students. The primary school have one staff house and three school buildings (classrooms and admin office). Majority of the teachers reside in the villages nearby.

6.2.6.3 Communication

The subproject area has access to Telecom coverage and services.

6.2.6.4 Employment

Majority of the locals are farmers, and most women are housewives. Public servants are mainly staff of the provincial government, teachers and nurses. Labors are those who working for the mining and logging companies. See figure below.

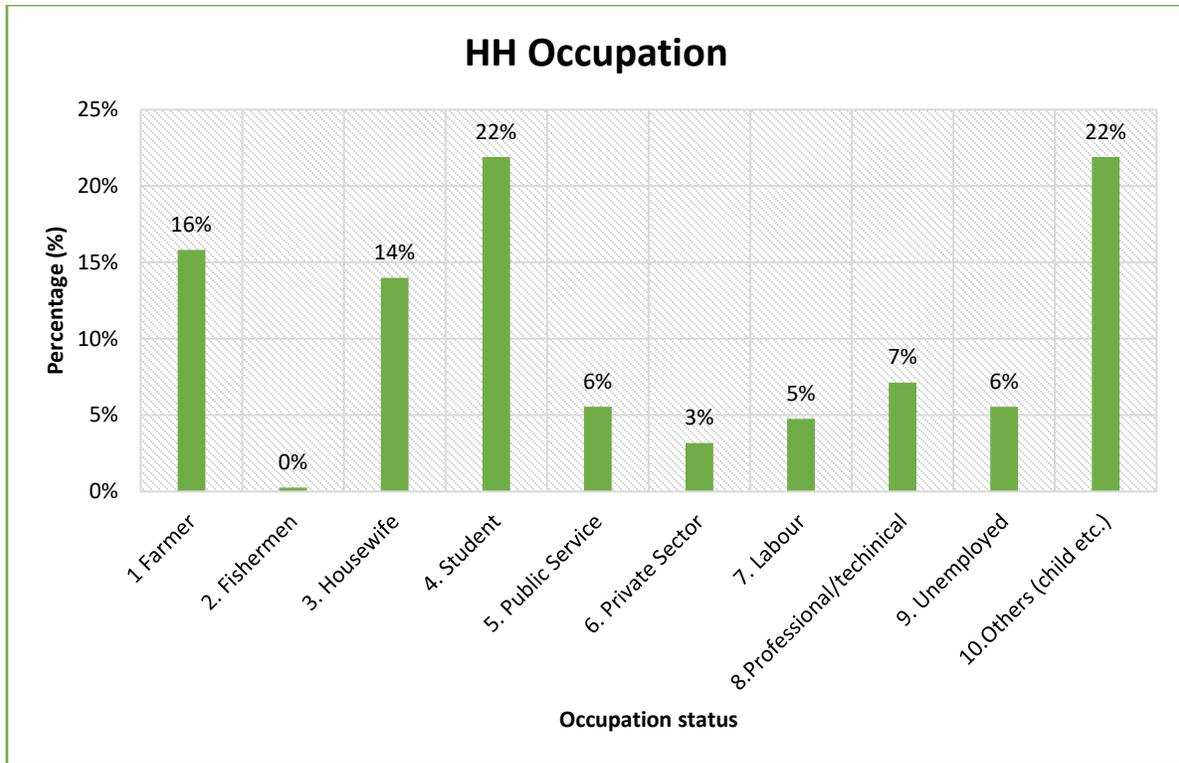


Figure 8: Occupation

4.2.6.5 Access to transportation

Access to Tingoa is by air, land and sea transport. Transport of people and goods to and from other communities are primarily by truck and bicycle. Transport to other islands is by ferry or aeroplane.

4.2.6.6 Access to markets

Tingoa and other coastal villages are very rich in marine, mineral and timber resources. Discussions with the locals reveal that access to regular transport and markets have been the challenge for the province for quite some time now.

4.2.6.7 Impacts of 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 Tingoa ESMP for climate condition at the subproject site.

According to BOM, eighteen cyclones have occurred within 200km from the subproject site from 1967 to 2018. Eight of the cyclones actually crossed the mainland of Rennell. It indicates, Rennell is one of the riskiest areas in the Solomon group. In fact, cyclones have been the most influential factor in the vegetation, fauna and lives of the people of Rennell. The island has experienced significant vegetation and forest destruction and faunal loss periodically. It is expected to increase as result of climate change.

Sea level is expected to continue to rise in the Solomon Islands (Table 4). By 2030, under a very high emissions scenario, this rise in sea level is projected to be in the range of 8–18 cm. The sea-level rise combined with natural year-to-year changes will increase the impact of storm surges and coastal flooding. Scientists have warned that larger rises than currently predicted could be possible as there is still much to learn, specifically how large ice sheets like that of Antarctica and Greenland contribute to sea level rise. Coastal erosion on the island could be related to the change in sea level. A significant rise in sea level could exacerbate loss of coral habitats, fish and marine resources important for the people’s livelihood.

The impacts of climate change are generating acute stresses within communities across the Pacific region. Globally, the ocean has absorbed more than 90% of the additional heat from human-caused global warming, leading to an increase in sea temperature.

Table 4: Projection of sea level for Solomon Islands. Values represent 90% of the range of the model results and relative to the period 1986-2005 (source: PACCSAPP, 2015).

	2030 (cm)	2050 (cm)	2070 (cm)	2090 (cm)
Very low emissions scenario	8–18	14–31	19–45	24–60
Low emissions scenario	7–17	14–31	21–48	29–67
Medium emissions scenario	7–17	14–30	21–47	30–69
Very high emissions scenario	8–18	16–35	28–58	40–89

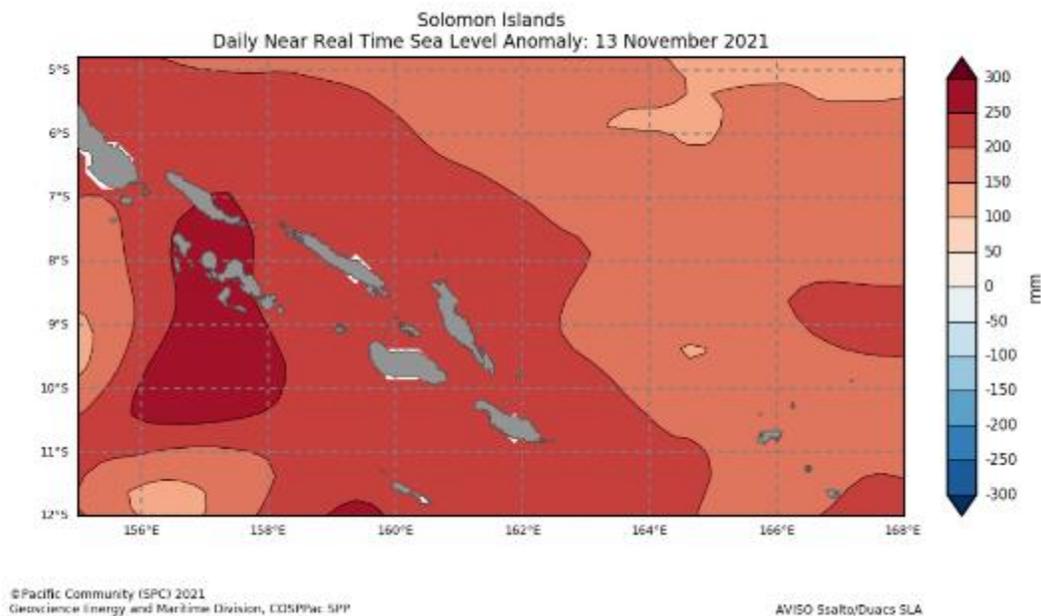


Figure 9: Sea Level Anomaly, Ocean Portal

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.

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.

Table 5: Non-Land Assets (Mr. Sherwin Sanga)

NAME OF OWNER: Mr. Sherwin Sanga			
Local Name	Description	QTY	U/COST
ROOT CROPS			
1. Potato (Ipomea batatas)	Near harvest	59 mounts	\$5/mount
2. Pana(D..... esculenta)	Near harvest	63 mounts	\$5/mount
GROUNDNUT			
3. Peanut (Arachis hypogea)	Near harvest	41 bunch	\$3.00/bottom
GRAINS			
4. Corn (Zeamays L)	Newly planted	89 bottoms	\$2.50/plant

Table 6: Non-Land Assets (Mr. Sengeika)

NAME OF GARDEN OWNER: Mr. Sengeika				
Local Name	Description	QTY	U/COST	TOTAL COST
ROOT CROPS				
Taro (Colocasia esculents)	Plants are at their harvest period	584 plants/bottoms	\$10.00/plant	\$5,840.00
"	Suckers are just planted	1252 suckers	\$1.00/plant	\$1,252.00
Fill andoi-Kwara'ae (Amorphallus campanulatu)	Bottoms are next to harvest	104 bottoms	\$5.00	\$520.00
"	Shoots are just planted	96 shoots	\$1.00/shoot	\$96.00
Kong kong taro (Xanthosema sagittifollum)	Clumps are at harvest	45 clumps	\$10.00/clump	\$450.00
"	Clumps are next to harvest	56 clumps	\$5.00/clump	\$280
"	Shoots are just planted	50 shoots	\$1.00/shoot	\$50.00
Yam (Dioscorea pentopylla)	Mounts are near to harvest	52 mounts	\$5.00/mount	\$260.00
Bush yam/wild yam (Dioscorea alata)	Mounts are near to harvest	8 mounts	\$5.00/mount	\$40.00
Pana (Dioscorea esculenta)	Mounts are near to harvest	43 mounts	\$5.00/mount	\$215.00
Cassava (Manihot esculenta)	Mounts are next to harvest	33 mounts	\$10.00/mount	\$33.00

"	Cuttings were just planted (8 mounts x 2 cuttings/mount)	16 cuttings	\$1.00/cutting	\$16.00
RATOON, FRUITS/VEGETABLES/CANES				
Banana (Musa sapientum)	Bearing trees	5 tress	\$15.00/bottom/bearing	\$75.00
"	Nonbearing planted trees	10 trees	\$15.00/bottom/bearing	\$150.00
"	Newly planted trees	35 trees	\$10/bottom/ newly planted	\$350.00
Sugar cane (Saccharum officinarum)	Plants are next to harvest	36 plants	\$5.00 per matures/ next to harvest	\$180.00
Ginger (Zingiber officinalls)	Bottom (clump)	13 bottoms	\$15.00/bottom clump	\$195.00
VEGETABLE TUBERS				
Garlic (Varieties) (Allium sativa)	Newly planted	28 plants	\$5.00/plant	\$140.00
SPICES				
Birds Eye Chillie(Capsicum minimum)	Birds eye rocket	8 bushes	\$10.00/bush	\$80.00
Hot pepper(Capsicum annum)	Hot Chilly	5 plants	\$5.00/plant	\$25.00
VEGETABLES (MINOR) - LEAFY VEGETABLES				
Ball Cabbage (Brassica (Variety capitata)	Leafy vegetable - Next to harvest	10 heads	\$5.00/head	\$50.00
LOCALLY LEAFY VEGETABLES				
Slipperry cabbage (Hibiscus manihot) Bonio cabbage (.....)	Common leafy vegetable it is now at its harvesting period.	326/plant	\$4.00/plant	\$1,304.00
	The younger leaves are edible and are next to harvest.	8 plants	\$15.00/plant	\$120.00
Sand paper tree (Ficus copiosa)	Young leaves of this tree (perennial) are edible as vegetable. Matured trees now reaching their harvesting period. Harvesting is done continuously.	43 trees	\$15.00/tree	\$645.00
FRUIT VEGETABLES				

Tomato - local variety(Lycopersium esculentem)	A well-known plant that produces fruits as vegetables	2 plants	\$5.00/plant	\$10.00
Eggplant (Solanum melongena L)	Fruits are harvested as vegetables during the harvesting period	10 plants	\$10.00/plant	\$100.00
Snake bean(Trichosanthes cucumerina)	A vining vegetable crop produce fruits that are harvested immatured and cooked. Matured plant and is at its harvesting period	18 plants	\$10.00/plant	\$180.00
CUCURBITS				
Pumpkin (Varieties) (Cucurbita moschata)	Young leaves/tops are as leafy vegetables	12 plants	\$20.00/plant	\$240.00
Watermelon (Citrullus lanatus)	A plant in the cucurbit family producing fruits for consumption.	5 plants	\$20.00/plant	\$100.00
ORCHARD/CITRUS AND OTHER FRUITS				
Pawpaw (Carica papaya)	Bearing trees	10 trees	\$20.00/tree	\$200.00
GROUNDNUTS				
Peanut (Arachis hypogea)	Bunches/near harvesting/market value	7 bunches	\$3.00/bunch	\$21.00
DRUGS/STIMULANTS				
Tobacco (Nicotian tabacum)	Leaves are used locally for smoking	32 plants	\$10.00/plant	\$320.00

The rates in Table 5 and 6 are based on Solomon Islands Government Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (SIG MAL) rates. It is a standard practice for all non-land assets to be compensated according to the MAL rates. An officer from the Agriculture Extension Office in Rennell was engaged by SP to conduct the assessment.

5.2 Valuation of Land Assets

Solomon Power conducted a preliminary valuation of land assets assisted by a registered valuation expert, Rennell and Bellona Provincial Government 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 extracted from the land title. With the help of qualified experts, relevant authorities particularly the MLHS, SP have surveyed the site, and ensure the smooth implementation of land acquisition.

The land affected by the subproject is a registered 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 were facilitated by the MLHS who is responsible for all land transfers. Valuation work was carried out to determine the premium and annual rental value of the surveyed site.

Table 7: Easement Particulars

Parcel	Area	Lessor	Granted	Premium	Rental
298-002-20	2.6ha	Premier Rennell and Bellona Province	18 th March 2020	\$33,280	\$2,662.40

Source, Land Title

6.0 COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE

An Agriculture Extension Officer (AEO) from the Rennell and Bellona Provincial Government conducted the assessment. Root crops, vegetables and fruit trees identified within the registered site will be removed during clearing. APs will be compensated for any loss to crops or commercial trees prior to mobilization of the contractor. Table 5 and 6 are the initial crop inventory for the subproject site (see Annex 4 for detail report of inventory).

Initial discussion with communities' reveal, people from the area willingly surrender crops as they see the benefits of having consistent and reliable energy source. 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 and disbursement to AP will be based on this ARAP. A stop notice was issued 1st of April 2021. See annex 5 for stop notice issued by Solomon Power.

Table 8: Crops and payment values (Sherwin S)

Garden No 1: Sherwin Sanga	
Root crops	\$610
Ground Nut	\$123
Grains	\$222.50
Total	\$955.50

Table 9: Crops and payment values (Sengeika)

Garden No 1: Mr. Sengeika	
Root crops	\$9052
Ratoon, fruits/vegetables/canes	\$950
Vegetable tubers	\$140
Spices	\$105
Vegetable (minor) leafy vegetables	\$50
Local leafy vegetables	\$2069
Fruit vegetables	\$290
Cucurbits	\$380
Orchard/citrus and other fruits	\$200
Ground Nuts	\$21
Drugs/stimulants	\$320
Total	\$13,577

Table 10: Grand Total of Non-Land Assets

Grand Total	\$14,532.50
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SP acquired the site as easement based on particulars above at negotiated and agreed values with the registered landowner.

Table 11: Initial Payment

Parcel (298-002-20)	\$
Premium	\$33,280
Rental	\$2,662.40
Total	\$35,942.00

7.0 CONSULTATIONS

7.1 Stakeholder

The stakeholder can be categorized as; i) primary stakeholders are the people, landowners, resource owners in the subproject area ii) government authorities including MLHS and Rennell and Bellona Provincial Government ii) other interested groups. Refer to Annex 3 and 4 for the individuals that were consulted and the list of households respectively.

Table 12: List of People and organization consulted

Organization	Date	Purpose
Premier of Rennell and Bellona Province	2018	Consultation with the Premier on a possible registered site for the solar farm. Consent from the premier for subdivision and the solar hybrid development.
Ministry of Land Housing and Survey (MLHS)-Land surveyor, registrar of title and commissioner of lands.	2019 and 2020	Land acquisition and registration.
Public Consultation	June 2019	Inform people about the project, the benefits and the health and safety impacts of electricity.
Household Survey (69 household in Tingoa and communities around the station were consulted)-see annex 3	June 2019	Inform household of the project and its benefits and at the same time acquire social baseline data.
Hospital Nurse- Tingoa Mini Hospital	June 2019	Enquire about the use of electricity by the mini hospital.
MAL Officer-Tingoa	February 2021	Request officer to conduct inventory of crops and fruit trees.
Environment Conservation Division-Edward D	2019 and 2020	Request for revenue advise forms. Follow-up calls about the status of development consent.
Affected Crop Owners	February 2021	SP has now acquired the area where the gardens are located. It is important to harvest all crops prior to any development at the site. SP will compensate affected owners. A stop notice would be issued to inform the public about the project and the area acquired by Solomon Power.

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 or building 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 and notification. The notification process will be guided by the procedures for acquisition of land as outlined in the Lands and Titles Act (LTA). In advance of notification, Solomon Power and the Provincial Government has 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 the Rennell and Bellona Provincial Government.

7.3 Disclosure of Resettlement Plan

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

7.4 Results of Consultations

The main issues raised and measures suggested during the public consultation are provide in the table below:

Table 13: Consultation issues and measures suggested

Consultation and Awareness Meeting for the Tingoa Solar Hybrid Project	
Date: 2 nd June 2019	
Time: 9am-12pm	
Presenters and Topic: 1. Frenold Walter-Safety 2. Winston-Project Overview -Environment and Social Impacts and Mitigation	
<p>Issues raised</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communities feel that SP and its contractor must compensate affected owners based on SIG rates for removal of vegetation due to construction of the distribution lines. 2. Tingoa communities and elders feel that a review in the tariff will enhance economic activities in the area. The current rate is very high. 3. Reiterate the importance of electricity usage and its safety. 4. Public safety during construction and operation. Will there be noise or disruption to access. 5. Wiring and connection cost. 	<p>Measures suggested</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SP will compensate crops and trees affected by the subproject based on SIG MAL rates. Electricity tariff remains the same for urban and rural. 2. There is the provision to review tariff however not at this stage. 3. Awareness on the use of electricity, including standard safety requirements, will be conducted prior to commissioning of the subproject. Solomon Power will also conduct awareness in schools and surrounding communities in Tingoa. 4. The contractor will submit a traffic management plan, ensuring safety signs and speed limits. Sunday/Saturday will be observed as a rest day unless something important requires action. Contractor to disclose appropriate information regarding road closure and anything that

	<p>may impact on small businesses/ access to households. This is likely to occur during the construction of distribution lines but is considered to be minimal.</p> <p>5. Cost of wiring and connection will be covered under the OBA arrangements. SP will meet all wiring and connection cost to each household. Each household will pay a minimal cost to SP when they submit their applications. Majority of the buildings in Tingoa are permanent structures, therefore will require the normal SP connection procedure.</p>
<p>Comments</p> <p>A member of the provincial government indicated that consistency and reliable electricity is important to operation of the provincial headquarter. It promotes socio-economic activities, social services and employment. The Tingoa Mini Hospital currently use a solar energy system but the Tingoa Nurse said that it does not supply enough power for the hospital equipment.</p> <p>A water supply project is currently being pursued by the province and is financed by donors. It is a borehole system, and its design will include the use of a solar battery system, pressure pumps and storage tanks. A former provincial member indicated that the current design would not be able to drive the system unless a more reliable energy source is available.</p>	
<p>Attendance</p>	

TIGOA CONSULTATION
June 2nd Sunday 2019.

Name	Organisation/Village	Sign.
1. Stewart Bairibe	Hatagua	
2. Lewis Hopa	Met-service	
3. Joseph Santaha	Taungaita	
4. MYRA TUHUNUA	Hatagua TIGOA	
5. Freelyn Tesua	Tigoa	
6. BARKLY PAIA	Konkona	
7. Maungetaki Pongu	Tigoa	
8. Walter Robert	Gongona	
9. Rex Tero	TIGOA	
10. Edric Tolan	Gongona	
11. Stewart wau	HATAGUA	
12. Noah. Palika	HATA GUA	
13. Hon. John Tano	Tigoa	
14. Sandets Tenoaehu	Hatagua	
15. Onyx Tero	Tigoa	
16. Aaven Nasui	Tigoa	
17. Javedy T	Tigoa	
18. GRAY - N	HATAGUA	
19. Christina Nasui	Tigoa	
20. Tojarua	Tigoa	

8.0 IMPLEMENTATION

8.1 Institutional Arrangement

8.1.1 Solomon Power

SP will be responsible for the implementation of this ARAP. Consultations and negotiations regarding land issues and loss of crops will be 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 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 Rennell and Bellona 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 14: Implementation schedule

	Activities	Schedule
1	Preparatory Activities	
1.1	Review of engineering design, layout of site, land acquisition	2019
1.2	Request to MLHS for designation of Land Acquisition Officer (LO) responsible for facilitating subproject land acquisition and compensation.	2020
1.3	Cadastral and topographical surveys with authorization from MLHS	2020
1.4	Valuation for proposed land. Establish premium and annual rental	2020
1.6	Execution of land acquisition. Payments completed and registered land titles transferred to Solomon Power	2020
1.7	Inventory of Non-Land Assets	2021
1.8	Stop notice	2021
1.9	Compensation of Non-Land Assets	2021
2	Resettlement Plan Implementation	
2.1	Solomon Power submits updated RP indicating land acquired and compensation payments to WB	2021
2.2	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. 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.

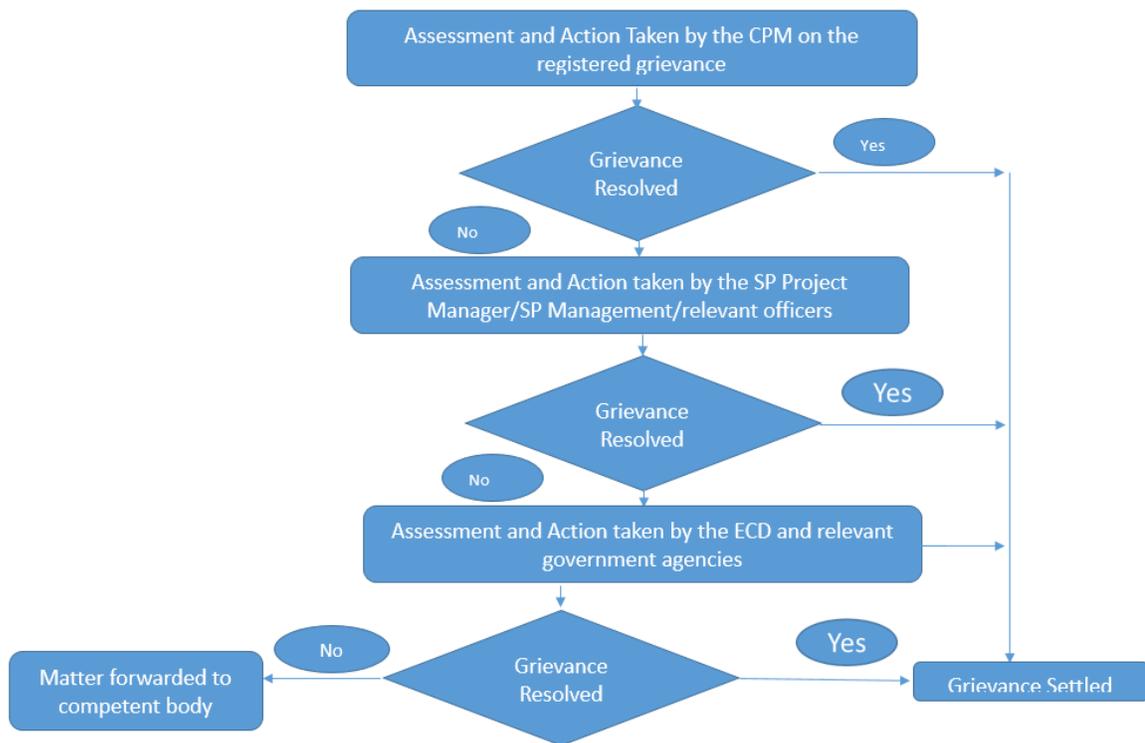


Figure 10: GRM process

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 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.

In Renbel, the role of chiefly authority is much reduced³, with households typically more likely to turn to the church, police or elders than chiefs as they attempt to resolve disputes.

³ <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/192311540908725917/pdf/131509-WP-P147005-PatternsofDisputeandPathway.pdf>

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 15.

Table 15: 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.

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) Easement Negotiation and Acquisition, iv) Assets/crops cost. A tentative budget is shown in Table 16. 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 16: Tentative Budget for implementation of ARAP

S.N	Item	Amount (SBD)
1	Consultation and negotiation	\$100,000
2	Land Valuation	\$70,000
3	Land Acquisition (Premium and rental for one year)	\$36,000
4	Compensation of Non Land Assets	\$14,000
	Total	\$220,000

To this end, APs identified to be affected will receive compensation for damage to crops or trees based on the MAL rates. Table 5, 6 and 7 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

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.

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

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APPENDIX

Annex 1: Photographs



Subproject site (Picture 1: MAL extension officer assessing crops.)



Subproject site (Picture 2)

Annex 2: Land Title

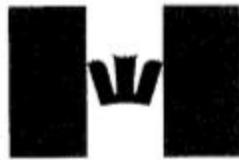
HONIARA LAND REGISTRY		LEASE REGISTER				PARCEL NUMBER <u>298-002-20</u>		
PART A - PROPERTY SECTION		PARCEL NUMBER <u>298-002-20</u>				EASEMENTS APPURTENANT ETC.		
Edition <u>1</u>	Lessor: <u>PREMIER, RENNEL AND BELLONA PROVINCE</u> Lessee: <u>SOLOMON ISLANDS ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY</u>							
Term: <u>75 years</u> From: <u>1st April 2020</u> Rent: <u>\$2,662.40 a year</u>								
Area (approx.): <u>2.60</u> ha. Survey/Filed Plan No: <u>XH1522, XH1523, XH1622</u>								
Date of Lease: <u>18th March 2020</u>								
Mutation Number: <u>-</u>								
Superseded Parcels: <u>-</u>								
Current Parcels: <u>-</u>								
Number of pages in this Register: <u>2</u>								
Opened <u>10/6/20</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)).		268/20	2020	4	23	Lease & s.150 of the L. & T. Act. (Cap.133).	
2.	SOLOMON ISLANDS ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY, P.O. Box 6, Honiara.					Lease Premium: \$33,280.00		
<p style="text-align: center;">u to the... 1 Lease Lease water 298-002-20 1500 hour the 10th day of June 2020 for: [Signature]</p>								
LANDS 69		ANY ENTRIES STRUCK THROUGH IN RED ARE NO LONGER SUBSISTING						

Annex 3: List of Households Consulted

Village	Name (Household head)	Age	Male=M, Female= F
Tongatapu	Holland Magumamauu	21	M
Tongatapu	Christin	30+	M
Tongatapu	Rex Pongi	40+	M
Tongatapu	Corina Sewika	27	F
Tongatapu	Junior Abel	18	M
Tongatapu	Susan Natagu	35	F
Ngongona	Cyrene Agikimua	40+	F
Ngongona	Joyce Masagoa	35	F
Ngongona	Eric Pane	40+	M
Ngongona	Backlay	40+	M
Ngongona	Elijah Kae	27	M

Hatagua	Jina G	42	F
Hatagua	Saunders Tenoaeha	63	M
Hatagua	Moses Sengaguika	60+	M
Hatagua	Luisaga	70	F
Hatagua	Noah Palika	39	M
Hatagua	Japhet Poaika	51	M
Hatagua	Gravin Taugenga	40	M
Hatagua	Andrew Tuhaika	58	M
Hatagua	Pattson Hukatai	26	M
Hatagua	Rex Teno	29	M
Hatagua	Steward Baiabe	38	M
Hatagua	Neverlyn Osomae	42	F
Hatagua	Elly Tema	31	F
Hatagua	Steward Mauvi	65	M
Hatagua	Joy Teika	53	F
Hatagua	Consider Baike	55	F
Hatagua	Betsy Tangagiki	56	F
Hatagua	Graham Nasiu	53	M
Ngongona	Brenda Mauika	38	F
Ngongona	Moses Temoa	27	M
Ngongona	Leonard kakovai	64	M
Ngongona	Elton kaituu	40	M
Ngongona	Pattson Guiaika	30	M
Ngongona	LuanneTauni	29	F
Ngongona	Faa Tekahoki	20	M
Ngongona	Martha Baigogo	42	F
Ngongona	Allan Taupongi	69	M
Tingoa	Losson Ta'akihenua	61	M
Tingoa	Jabilini Tesimo	61	M
Tingoa	Alwin Taupongi	21	M
Tingoa	Marley Tepese	52	M
Tingoa	Jenina Namaika	45	F
Tingoa	James Moateika	54	M
Tingoa	Janathan Puia	40	M
Tingoa	Mulvery Niuata	69	F
Tingoa	Leilane Tesua	19	F
Tingoa	Angella Nasiu	46	F
Tingoa	Whitley Temoa	36	M
Baigau	Lynet	25	2
Matahenua	Apollos Baiabe	57	M
Matahenua	Ashley Tepuke	35	M
Matahenua	Anita Saonuku	30	F
Matahenua	Christina	35	F

Matahenua	Dorothy	40+	F
Matahenua	Jordan Tauea	40	M
Matahenua	Josaha Tatau	73	M
Baigau	Willy Tawika	40+	M
Baigau	Goerge Taupongi	60	M
Baigau	Rodney Nasiu	34	M
Tingoa	Cecilia Teika	39	F
Potuhenua	Ruth Sengeika	31	F
Magae	Johny Maui	40	M
Magae	Netta Tehageoko	48	F
Magae	Jim Tagosia	58	M
Magae	Lydia Pollyn	64	F
Tingoa	Deborah Tesua	22	F
Tingoa	Darley Sobolo	40	M
Tingoa	Aron Nasiu	51	M



RENNELL BELLONA
PROVINCE

Agriculture Extension Division
Tupuaki/Tigoa Station
West Rennell
Rennell Bellona Province

Mobile Phone: (677) 7217730

Email Address: Florence.Kwai@sig.gov.sb

Date: 17th February, 2021

To: Mr. Winston
Solomon Power
P. O .Box 6
Honiara.

Dear Sir,

RE: FOOD CROP COMPENSATION CLAIM

The above underlined caption herein refers:

The responsible authorities of Solomon Power have made a request to the MAL provincial agriculture extension division, to assist in conducting a food crop assessment on the gardens that are located within the site proposed for the construction of solar farm near Tigoa station, Rennell Island. Thus on the 9th/02/2021, I have conducted an assessment and two (2) food gardens were identified and are thoroughly assessed. A number of different types of food crops were recorded and calculated based on the approved government rates for crop compensation

Find attached is the list of food crops recommended for the claim.

Please facilitate the payments (\$955.50 & \$13,577.00) to the garden owners (**Mr. Sherwin Sanga & Mr. Sengeika**) respectively and thank you for your assistance towards this important matter.

Yours faithfully,

Florence Kwai
Field Assistant Officer
Rennell Bellona Province

Cc: Provincial Police Commander – Rennell Bellona Province
Cc: Mr. Sengeika – Mangae'e Village (Garden Owner)
Cc: Mr. Sherwin Sanga – Tigoa Station (Garden Owner)

ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED FOR TWO SEPARATE FOOD CROP GARDENS

GARDEN NO. 1

NAME OF OWNER: Mr. Sherwin Sanga				
Local Name	Description	QTY	U/ COST	TOTAL COST
ROOT CROPS				
1. Potato (<i>Ipomea batatas</i>)	Near harvest	59 mounts	\$5/per mount	\$295.00
2. Pana (<i>Dioscorea esculenta</i>)	Near harvest	63 mounts	\$5/mount	\$315.00
Sub-total				\$610.00
GROUNDNUT				
3. Peanut (<i>Arachis hypogea</i>)	Near harvest	41 bunch	\$3.00/bottom	\$123.00
Sub-total				\$123.00
GRAINS				
4. Corn (<i>Zea mays L</i>)	Newly planted	89 bottoms	\$2.50	\$222.50
Sub-total				\$222.50

GARDEN NO. 2

NAME OF GARDEN OWNER: Mr. Sengeika				
Local Name	Description	QTY	U/COST	TOTAL COST
ROOT CROPS				
Taro (<i>Colocasia esculents</i>)	Plants are at their harvest period	584 plants/bottoms	\$10.00/plant	\$5840.00
"	Suckers are just planted	1252 suckers	\$1.00/plant	\$1252.00
Fill andoi - Kwara'ac (<i>Amorphallus campanulatu</i>)	Bottoms are next to harvest	104 bottoms	\$5.00	\$520.00
"	Shoots are just planted	96 shoots	\$1.00/shoot	\$96.00
kong kong taro (<i>Xanthosema sagittifollum</i>)	Clumps are at harvest	45 clumps	\$10.00/clump	\$450.00
"	Clumps are next to harvest	56 clumps	\$5.00/clump	\$280.00
"	Shoots are just planted	50 shoots	\$1.00/shoot	\$50.00
Yam (<i>Dioscorea pentopylla</i>)	Mounds are near to harvest	52 mounds	\$5.00/mounds	\$260
Bush yam/Wild yam (<i>Dioscorea alata</i>)	Mounds are near to harvest	8 mounds	\$5.00/mount	\$40.00
Pana (<i>Dioscorea esculenta</i>)	Mounds are near to harvest	43 mounds	\$5.00/mount	\$215.00

Cassava (<i>Manihot esculenta</i>)	Mounts are next to harvest	33 mounts	\$10.00/mount	\$33.00
"	Cuttings were just planted. (8 mounts x 2 cuttings/mount	16 cuttings	\$1.00	\$16.00
Sub-total				\$9052.00
RATOON, FRUITS/VEGETABLES/CANES				
Banana (<i>Musa sapientum</i>)	Bearing trees	5 trees	\$15.00/ bottom/bearing	\$75.00
"	Nonbearing trees	10 trees	\$15.00/ bottom/non bearing	\$150.00
"	Newly planted trees	35 trees	\$10.00/bottom/newly planted	\$350.00
Sugar cane (<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>)	Plants are next to harvest	36 plants	\$5.00 per matures/next to harvest	\$180.00
Ginger (<i>Zingiber officinalls</i>)	Bottom (clump)	13 bottoms	\$15.00/bottom (clump)	\$195.00
Sub-total				\$950.00
VEGETABLE TUBERS				
Garlic (Varieties) (<i>Allium sativa</i>)	Newly planted	28 plants	\$5.00/plant	\$140.00
Sub-total				\$140.00
SPICES				
Birds Eye chilie (<i>Capsicum minimum</i>)	Birds eye rocket	8 bushes	\$10.00/bush	\$80.00
Hot pepper (<i>Capsicum annum</i>)	Hot Chilly	5 plants	\$5.00/plant	\$25.00

Sub-total				\$105.00
VEGETABLES (MINOR) – LEAF VEGETABLES				
Ball Cabbage (<i>Brassica</i> (Variety) <i>capitata</i>)	Leafy vegetable – Next to harvest	10 heads	\$5.00/head	\$50.00
Sub-total				\$50.00
LOCAL LEAFY VEGETABLES				
Slippery Cabbage (<i>Hibiscus</i> <i>manihot</i>)	Common leafy vegetable – It is now at its harvesting period.	326/plant	\$4.00/plant	\$1304.00
Bonio Cabbage (.....)	The younger leaves are edible and are next to harvest.	8 plants	\$15.00/plant	\$120.00
Sand paper tree (<i>Ficus copiosa</i>)	Young leaves of this tree (perennial) are edible as vegetable – Matured trees now reaching their harvesting period. Harvesting is done continuously.	43 trees	\$15.00/tree	\$645.00
Sub-total				\$2069.00
FRUIT VEGETABLES				
Tomato- local variety (<i>Lycopersium</i> <i>esculentum</i>)	A well-known plant that produces fruits as vegetables	2 plants	\$5.00/plant	\$10.00
Eggplant (<i>Solanum</i> <i>melongena L</i>)	Fruits are harvested as vegetables during the harvesting period	10 plants	\$10.00/plant	\$100.00
Snake bean	<i>A vining vegetable</i> <i>crop produce fruits</i>	18 plants	\$10.00/ plant	\$180.00

<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	that are harvested immatured and cooked. Matured plant and is at its harvesting period			
Sub-total				\$290.00
CUCURBITS				
Pumpkin (Varieties) (<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>)	Young leafs/ tops are as leafy vegetables.	12 plants	\$20.00/plant	\$240.00
Watermelon (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>)	A plant in the cucurbit family producing fruits for consumption	5 plants	\$20.00/plant	\$100.00
Sub-total				\$340.00
ORCHARD/CITRUS AND OTHER FRUITS				
Pawpaw (<i>Carica papaya</i>)	Bearing trees	10 trees	\$20.00/tree	\$200.00
Sub-total				\$200.00
GROUNDNUTS				
Peanut (<i>Arachis hypogea</i>)	Bunches/near harvesting/market value	7 bunches	\$3.00/bunch	\$21.00
Sub-total				\$21.00
DRUGS/STIMULANTS				
Tobacco (<i>Nicotian tabacum</i>)	Leaves are used locally for smoking.	32 plants	\$10.00/plant	\$320.00
Sub-total				\$320.00

SUMMARY

GARDEN NO. 1- (Mr. Sherwin Sanga)

1. Root Crops - \$610.00
2. Groundnut - \$123.00
3. Grains -\$222.50

Sub-total = \$955.50

GARDEN NO. 2- (Mr. Sengeika)

1. Root crops -\$9052.00
2. Ratoon, fruits/vegetables/canes - \$950.00
3. Vegetable tubers - \$140.00
4. Spices - \$105.00
5. Vegetables (minor) – leaf vegetables - \$50.00
6. Local leafy vegetables - \$2069.00
7. Fruit vegetables- \$290.00
8. Cucurbits- \$380.00
9. Orchard/citrus and other fruits- \$200.00
10. Groundnuts- \$21.00
11. Drugs/stimulants- \$320.00

Sub-total = \$13,577.00

GRAND TOTAL = \$14,532.50



NOTICE

1st April 2021

This notice serves to inform the **PUBLIC**, especially to those farming on parcel 298-002-20, that Solomon Power will soon commence construction of the Tigoa Solar Hybrid.

It is advised that you **STOP ALL** Farming activities and **HARVEST** all crops or fruit trees grown on parcel 298-002-20. The map below defines the area acquired by Solomon Power.

Do contact **Graham Kidoe**, Deputy Manager Projects (Ag), for queries and clarifications.

**Solomon Islands Electricity Access and Renewal
Energy Expansion Project.**

**Solomon Power, Honiara, 30309,
GrahamK@solomonpower.com.sb.**

