



Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for Bina Solar Hybrid Subproject

February 2022

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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 which is administered by WB will assist the Solomon Island Government (SIG) through Solomon Power in developing and operating grid connected solar-diesel-battery hybrid power stations in the Solomon Islands. This technical assistance will harness government's commitment under the Solomon Islands National Energy Policy Framework 2013-2023 (NEPF) and SINDS.

The SIEAREEP is divided into three (3) components:

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

The Bina 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 power backup and other ancillary equipment, installing the solar arrays and controllers, and installing of security fencing. Construction of the distribution grid will involve excavating holes for placement of power poles alongside existing roads and tracks, erecting the poles, stringing the power wires, and establishing the electrical connections to existing buildings. The Solomon Islands Government and WB safeguards policies were triggered for the project. The project was subject to feasibility studies including Environment Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP). The ARAP will be updated at the detail design stage to determine and confirm the affected person, present a more realistic budget, institutional arrangements, monitoring and evaluation.

Scope and Objective of ARAP. This ARAP document involuntary resettlement based on concept designs for the Bina subproject site. It describes the subproject 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.

Subproject Location: The Bina Solar Hybrid is a subproject under component 1. The solar site is located on the Diocese of Auki registered Fixed Term Estate (FTE) land, Malaita Province. SP is working on a subdivision with the Diocese of Auki, Malaita Province and MLHS to lease some part of the land as fix term estate to Solomon Power. Permit for subdivision of the land was granted in May 2021 by the Malaita Planning and Development Board. See letter in annex 13.

Resettlement Impacts. No physical relocation or loss of income are expected from implementation of the subproject. The subproject requires about 2.8 ha of registered land for the subproject facilities (the solar panel array, battery pad, backup diesel generator power house, storage area, access road and transport turn-around). The subproject does not involve displacement of people. A screening exercise conducted for the subproject indicated that it would require the removal of crops, shrubs and trees. 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. Unnecessary removal of vegetation will be avoided. There will be land acquisition under the subproject for the solar site and MOU for the network. The solar site was registered as Fixed Term Estate (FTE) to the Catholic Dioceses of Auki. The Diocese of Auki granted consent to avail land for the solar hybrid subproject. See annex 12 for Diocese of Auki consent letter. 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.

Project Category. The subproject remains a category C subproject 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 subproject particularly on subproject scope, requirements of the SIG and WB as far as safeguards policies are concerned and likely impacts on the community. Refer to Annex 4 and 5 for the consultation minutes at Bina and Buma.

Grievances Redress Mechanism. A Grievances Redress Mechanism (GRM) was developed for the subproject in the ESMF because it is possible that people may have concerns with the overall subproject's environmental social performance including the implementation of the Construction Environment Social Management Plan (CESMP). Common complaints arising during construction are expected to be minor concerning dust, noise pollution and health and safety implications that should be promptly addressed and resolved. There was grievance at the alternative site at Bina by a landowner group which resulted in covert placed over the land. SP therefore, has resorted to another site at Buma, approximately 3.5km south of Bina, a registered land owned by the Catholic Diocese of Auki.

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

Resettlement Budget. The resettlement cost is estimated at SBD **\$666,341.70**. This covers consultations and negotiations, legal costs, land acquisition, 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) 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 Malaita islands.

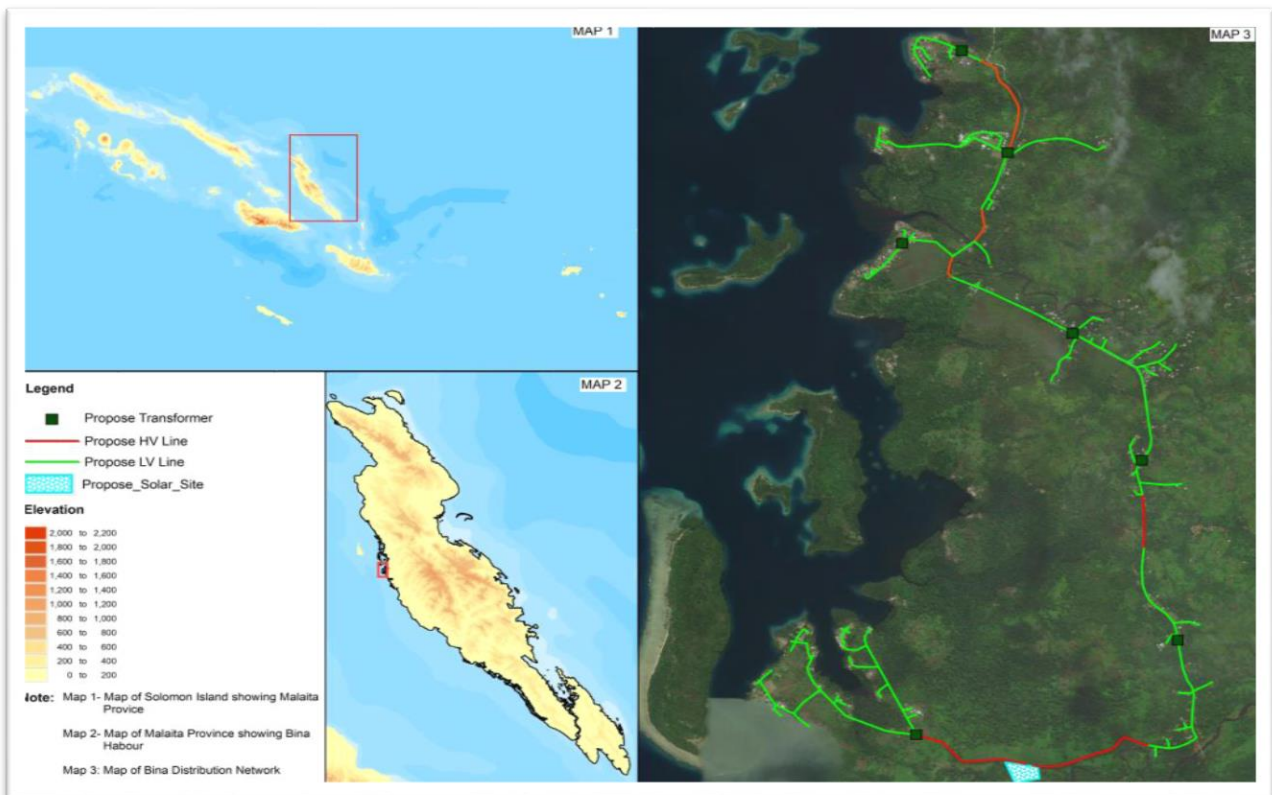


Figure 1: Bina Solar Subproject Site.

Bina is located in one of the most populous and largest provinces in Solomon Islands, Malaita Province. It is located within the West Kwaio region and at the southernmost tip of Bina Harbor. It is approximately

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

This ARAP describes procedures, entitlements, implementation arrangements on land acquisition and compensation for affected people and communities in Bina. 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.

The Project will enable affected people, who currently do not have electricity connections, to 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 and development partners is to support SIG commitments to the NEP goals and targets. The NEP major target is to ensure all communities in the Solomon Islands have accessed to electricity by 2050. The SIEAREEP project is aligned to efforts to improve energy access in rural communities through the use of solar energy.

Bina comprise of several business undertakings including canteens, agriculture, fishery, timber and farming to name a few. Bina that is approximately 3km north of Buma was earmarked by the Solomon Islands Government for development of an onshore fish processing plant and a pineapple processing plant. It will become one of the Solomon Islands Industrial estates. Solomon Power had initial discussion with the executing agencies of these two important projects, the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resource (MFMR) and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labor and Immigration (MCILI) regarding the SP Bina solar hybrid subproject. The SIG ministries commend that SP establishment is vital to the development of Bina Industrial estate.

The Bina Solar Hybrid is a subproject under Component 1 of the SIEAREEP. Construction activities for the Solar Hybrid system will be restricted to creating a driveway onto the site, removal of vegetation from the site, installing foundations for the solar arrays, erection of a secure building to house storage batteries, a diesel generator for power backup and other ancillary equipment, installing the solar arrays and controllers, and installing 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.

According to the tentative schedule, SP is planning to go out to the market on the second quarter of 2022 and construction work will commence in the 1st quarter of 2023. The construction and commissioning of the solar hybrid are expected to be completed by the first quarter of 2026. These dates could be affected due to the impact of 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 (sub-section 2.2). SINEP regulates all supply of energy resources in the Solomon Islands, thus the subproject will follow the procedures in the policy as it will provide efficient supply of electricity to the people.
- **Environment Act 1998 & Environment Regulations 2008** – In the Solomon Islands, the environment is governed by the Environmental Act & the Environment Regulations. These two encompass the process, procedures and the establishment of Ministry of Environment Conservation Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) to regulate them. In any development project proposal, the Environmental Act and Environmental Regulations are necessarily required to assess the potential environmental and social impacts likely to occur. The subproject will have some influence on the natural environment as the solar hybrid site requires clearing of land. Thus, the project will also be guided by the Environmental Act.
- **Labour Act 1978** – Labor relations in the Solomon Islands are guided by the Labor Act, to secure workers' rights from being overlooked by their employers. The subproject involves clearing of vegetation on the project site and along the proposed network, this requires considering the rights of the workers in terms of wages. Thus, the subproject will comply with the Labour Act, section 19 & 22.
- **Safety at Work Act 1996** – In the Solomon Islands, employees' health and safety is safeguarded by the Safety at Work Act 1996 (part I & II). Since the subproject involve clearing of site and engineering construction, hence, the safety and work act is mandatory. Thus, the subproject will ensure the Safety at Work Act is complied.
- **Lands and Title Act 1988 (amended 1996)** – In the Solomon Islands land tenure system is based on the Lands and Title Act 1988. It covers management of land, defines customary land, and sets out procedures for land acquisition. About 85% of the total land is under customary ownership. Customary land tenure supports the village-based subsistence farming. Land acquisition for the subproject will follow the processes described under relevant acquisition procedures within the Lands and Title Act.
- **Electricity Act 1969 (edited-1996)** – The supply of electricity in the Solomon Islands is guided by the Electricity Act. It covers the power to the authority, among others to enter and dig out and consult with relevant parties and provide notice prior work will be conducted (Part VI, section 34). Construction of the solar farm will follow the process in the Electricity Act and the Lands and Title Act.

2.2 World Bank Operation Policy OP 4.12 –

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

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

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

2.3 Legal Gap Analysis

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

Table 1: Gap Analysis

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

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

	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.	
There is no proper framework for monitoring and evaluation of resettlement outcomes.	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.	The RF and ARAP includes monitoring measures, including requirements of quarterly safeguard monitoring report.

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 crops, shrubs and trees. Affected persons will be compensated based on MAL gazette rates. During ARAP updating/finalization during the detailed design phase and once the solar site is acquired, SP will undertake a replacement cost study (RCS) to determine if the official rates will meet the threshold of current market value or replacement cost for affected non land 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 and when the solar site fully acquired. There will be land acquisition under the subproject for the solar site and MOU for the network. SP carried out land acquisition for the subproject in accordance with the Lands and Titles Act. The land for the proposed solar site does not involve displacement of people but the removal of crops, shrubs and trees. SP will compensate affected non-land asset owner based on the RCS and land asset based on the Lands and Title Act. The solar site was registered as Fixed Term Estate to the Catholic Dioceses of Auki and the Perpetual Estate Title to the Commissioner of Lands. Perpetual Estate lands are freehold lands. A registered PE holder owns the land for perpetuity. "A perpetual estate in land consists of the right to occupy, use and enjoy in perpetuity the land and its produce, subject to the payment of any rent and the performance of any obligations for the time being incident to the estate, and subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by or under this Act or any other written law".¹ SP is working on a subdivision with the Diocese of Auki, Malaita Province and MLHS to lease 2.8ha of the land as fix term estate to Solomon Power. The Diocese of Auki granted consent to avail land for the solar hybrid subproject. See annex 12 for Diocese of Auki consent letter. In addition to that, the Catholic Diocese of Auki Bishop submitted a letter to the commissioner of lands requesting subdivision of Lot 7 of LR 122. See letter in Annex 16. Permit for subdivision of the land was granted in May 2021 by the Malaita Planning and Development Board. See letter in annex 13.

Two potential solar sites were identified by the planning team. The two sites were described in detail in the Bina Planning report 2018 and 2020.

Table 2: Potential Sites

Site 1	Bina
Site 2	Buma

¹ Lands and Title Act (Cap 133). Revised Edition 1996.

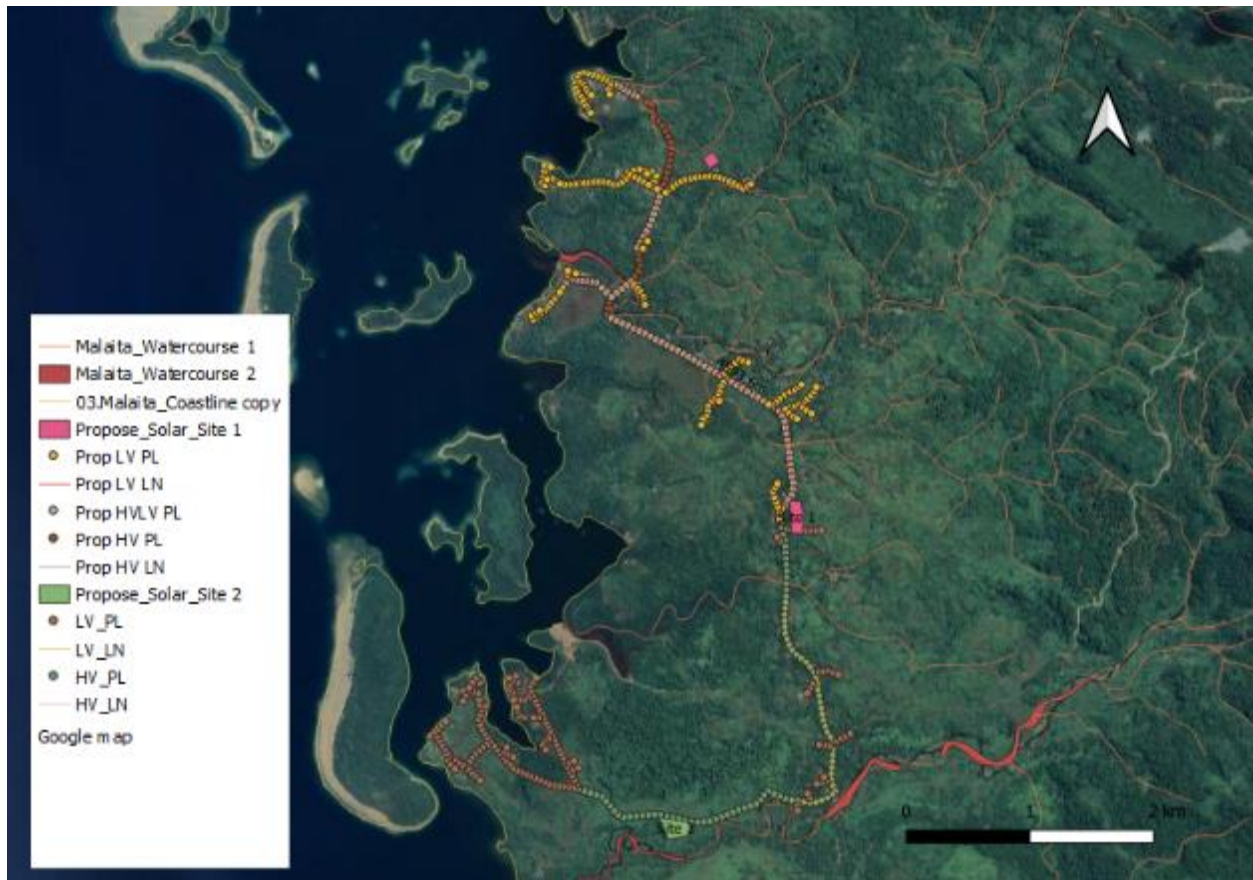


Figure 2: Potential Solar Sites identified by the planning team

Both sites are located on registered land in Malaita Province. Site 1 is located on Bonale Tribal land and Site 2 on Diocese of Auki, Buma. The sites are relatively flat and meet all technical requirements for the solar hybrid system. However, certain landowner groups have placed covert over the Bonale land so Solomon Power cannot proceed acquisition of site 1. SP has commenced the acquisition of site 2 since it is located on registered land and consent has been granted by the Catholic Diocese of Auki. Consultation conducted by Solomon Power with the Diocese of Auki and the surrounding communities at Buma and Bina reveal that people value the importance of the development.

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;
- Consent granted for subdivision;
- Further away from residential buildings; and
- Access to the road.

Majority of the people who owns the crops, fruit trees and commercial trees in the area are people from the nearby Buma and Bina communities. In compliance with the national legislation, SP in this subproject

will deal with the registered land owners 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 is particularly the case for crops or trees along the network corridors. Consultation will take place once detailed design is confirmed and measures to minimize impacts will be further documented.

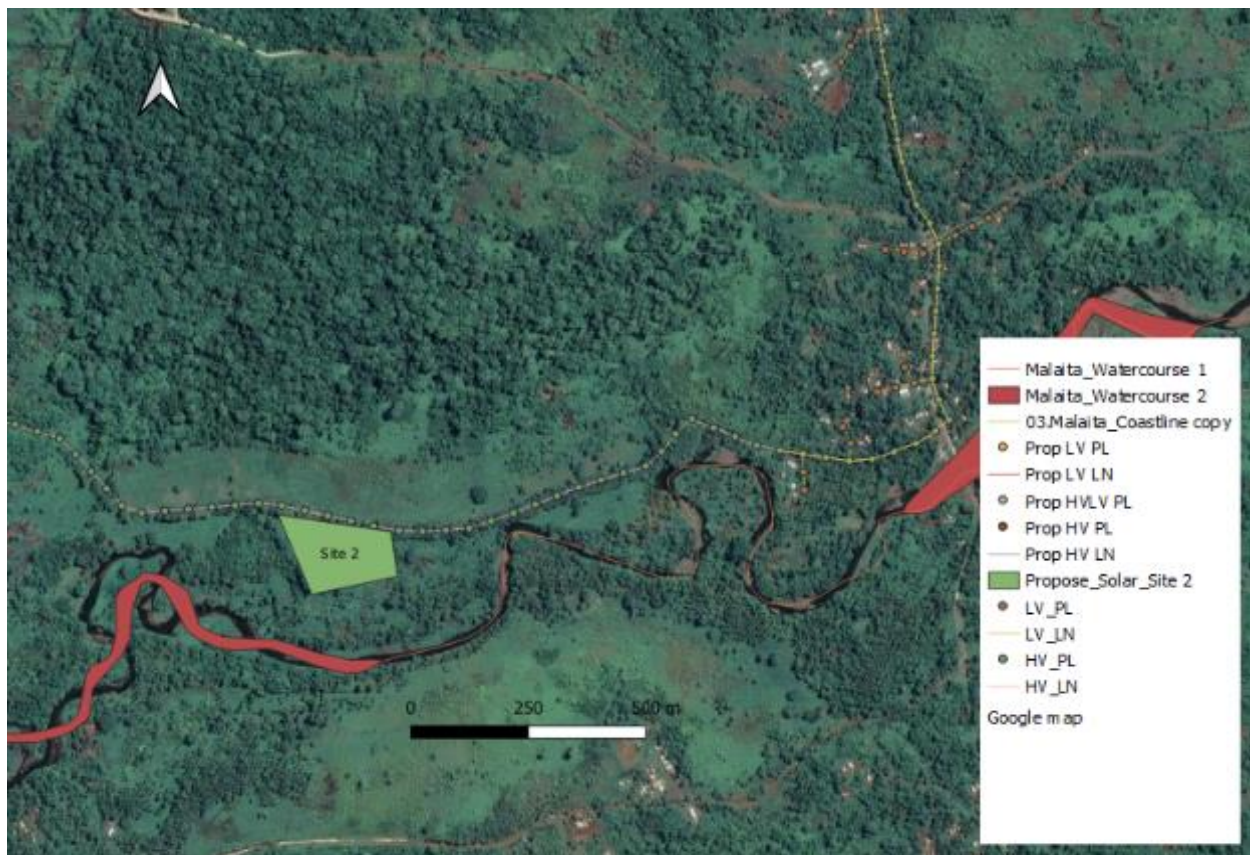


Figure 3: Subproject Site

The standard process to acquire the FTE land with the commissioner of lands specific to Bina Subproject is as outlined below:

1. Written approval from the FTE holder;
2. Written consent from holder of PE Title;
3. Receive approval for sub-division from Malaita Provincial Planning Board;
4. Launch application for subdivision;
5. Issue Request for Quotes (RFQ) for Cadastral survey and selection of License Surveyor;
6. Surveyor general to Issue Instruction to Survey (I to S);
7. Field Survey and Data Reduction;
8. Data submission and drafting;
9. Valuation for stamp duty and premium by Lands Department;

10. Mutation and Parcel allocation;
11. Registration of new parcel;
12. Signing of MOU and Transfer of FTE title to SP, Stamp duty payment;
13. SP acquire title.

4.0 Census Survey and Asset Inventory

4.1. Local Population

The subproject is located in Waegu Silana Sina ward that has a population of 5121 people². The subproject area comprise of 8 communities including 301 permanent households, 43 semi-permanent households and 212 leaf houses, a total of 556 households. SP conducted a socio-economic survey and completed analysis on 33 households randomly selected from the Bina communities. This accounts for only 6% of the total household in the revised SP planning report, 2021 that has now included Buma communities. A plan to conduct additional socio-economic surveys in Buma has been discussed by the SP. The outcome of the socio-economic analysis can be found in section 4.2.2 below. The total population from the SP socio-economic survey in 2019 was 209. This indicates the population in the subproject area could be over 3500 people by now.

Table 7: Household Survey Results Summary

Building Type	Total
Permanent house	301
Semi-Permanent house	43
Leaf house	212
School buildings	27
Mini Hospital buildings	2
Shops or Canteen buildings	24
Church buildings	19
Rest Houses buildings	3
TOTAL PROPOSED CUSTOMERS	631

Table 3: Potential customers, SP planning report 2021.

4.2 Affected People: Crop Owners

SP engaged the MAL and MOFR to conduct the inventory of non-land assets mainly crops, fruit trees and commercial tree species. According to the MOFR, 26 local farmers and the Diocese of Auki, a total of 27

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

people will have their commercial tree species affected. MAL indicated 34 people who are owners of crops and fruit trees. This brings the total number of affected people to 61.

During the preparation phase, 61 affected person will be compensated for losses caused to their crops, fruit trees and commercial tree species. Refer to table 4 and 5 below. These people stand to lose gardens comprising of bananas, sago palm, ngali nut, coconut, mango, betel-nut, teak trees to name a few. Table 4, 5 and 6 are initial list of owners identified based on the concept design.

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 subproject commence construction of the solar hybrid. The solar farm site and the adjacent areas were cleared by the Diocese of Auki for farming and cattle grazing. From consultations with the users of the crops, these losses will not affect their livelihoods as they value the importance of the solar hybrid development. 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 4: Affected people and locations- MAL assessment-Solar Site

No	Farmers	Communities or area covered
1	Buma Parish (parish Priest)	Buna Station (solar farm site)
2	Buma Parish (parish Priest)	Buma station to Bethany settlement
3	Jr Thomas Damutalau	Bethany resident
4	Parish priest (Buma)	Anthony Resident
5	Bruno Taelamo	Baolo
6	Alick lus old place	Baolo
7	Parish priest - Buma	Baolo to hoteni
8	Justin Tasi	Afeala'a
9	Parish priest – Buma	Front vida road
10	Fostina Wawali	Kwabu
11	Eddie Aulalo	Kwabu
12	Eremina Kioe	Kwabu
13	Moses Buato'o	Kwabu
14	Mathew O'okunu	Kwabu
15	Eddie Waioa	Kwabu
16	Max Luma'a	Sinamauri
17	David Dalomae	Sinafolo
18	Morris Ausia	Sinafolo
19	Frank Baegeni	Sinafolo
20	Haward Mafane	Sinafolo
21	Anther	Sinafolo
22	Solomon Solo	Sinafolo
23	John Kwai	Sinsfolo
24	Lino Sikilete	Sinafolo
25	Serado Sikilete	Sinafolo
26	Lawrence Sikilete	Sinafolo
27	Lawrence Kisa	Sinasu
28	Athanasio Omea	Sinasu
29	Peter Felemino	Sinasu
30	James Kwai	Sinasu

31	Sale Maenaia	Sinasu
32	Peter Daubo	Sinasu
33	Mathew Suana	Sinasu
34	Safe Foósi	Sinasu

Table 5: MOFR Assessment- Diocese of Auki

Farmers Names	Tree Species	Total std Volume/ Species
Catholic Mission	Tectona grandis	90.398
Catholic Mission	Terminalia	12.088
Catholic Mission	Gmealina arborea	118.459
Catholic Mission	Colphyllum	0.374
Catholic Mission	Cederella ordorata	8.127
Catholic Mission	Bruguiera gymnorhiza(mangrove)	13.106
Catholic Mission	Acacia manguim	2.97
Catholic Mission	Gmelina moluccana	10.299
	total std volume	255.821

Table 6: MOFR assessment-Local Growers

No	Farmers Names	Tree Species	Total std Volume/ Species/farmer
1	Silverio	Tecg	16.746
2	Peter Lako	Tecg	8.259
3	Fostina Wawari	Kepok tree	2.007
4	Ilario	Kepok tree	1.613
5	Moris Ausia	Tecg	0.677
6	Adrian Ri'inala	Tecg	5.412
7	Lawrence Tonelemae	Tecg	10.163
8	Lawrence Tonelemae	CL	10.164
9	John Lako	Tecg	4.062
10	John Lako	Gmea	3.81
11	Gregory Kikisa	Tecg	3.513
12	Charles Foólamó	Gmea	6.278
13	Solo Maesugea	Tecg	5.214
14	Solo Maesugea	PM	3.765
15	Charles Maenaia	Vasa	1.355
16	John Daubo	Tecg	2.396
17	Francis maekoto	Gmea	2.737
18	Save Foósi	Tecg	8.865
19	Save Foósi	PM	1.22
20	Save Foósi	Gmea	4.324
21	Matilda Belauni	PM	5.362
22	Matilda Belauni	Gmea	8.276
23	Matilda Belauni	Tecg	20.771

24	Matilda Belauni	CL	1.937
25	Atanasio Omea	CL	9.898
26	Atanasio Omea	Gmea	10.191

4.3 Affected People: Landowners

The solar site is located on registered land with legal description and estate particularly shown in the table below. The Auki Catholic Diocese granted consent for subdivision of the FTE for the Bina Solar Hybrid subproject. See Figure 3 for location of parcel (subproject site).

Table 7: Affected people and land assets

Parcel Number	Registered Owner
171-003-0007	Auki Catholic Diocese

Source: Cadastral Map

4.4. Social Baseline

4.4.1 Background

The communities within the proposed network are exclusively Solomon Islands Melanesians and are by origin people from West Kwaio, Malaita Province.

The beneficiaries to the subproject include communities within Buma and Bina area. These communities are located on the West coast of Malaita in Weagu Silana Sina ward 28 in Malaita province with a population of 5,121³ people. The initial subproject network will cover 8 main communities namely Buma, Sinafolo, Sinamauri, Sinasu, Bina, Bina Hill, To'ae and Kwailatutu. Majority of the locals here are customary landowners and do have access to social services such as; schools, health, transport, road, communication, and housing, etc., some of the residents still lack basic services including clean water, sanitation and reliable power.

4.4.2 Population and Household

4.4.2.1 Population

The subproject area comprise of 301 permanent households, 43 semi-permanent households and 212 leaf houses, a total of 556 households. SP conducted a socio-economic survey and completed analysis on 33 households randomly selected from the Bina communities. This accounts for only 6% of the total household in the revised SP planning report, 2021 that has now include Buma communities. The total population from the SP socio-economic survey in 2019 was 209. This indicates the population in the subproject area could be over 3500 people by now. The analysis below is based on the survey of 33 households in Bina.

4.4.2.2 Demographic Characteristics

³ Solomon Islands Government. (2020). *Solomon Islands National Statistics Office*. Retrieved from Census Website: <https://www.statistics.gov.sb/statistics/demographic-statistics/census>.

Figure 4 (age distribution) shows that the population is heavily weighted towards children above 10 years old to those below 40 years old. According to the survey, the males outnumbered the females, but is nearly equal for age range of 20 years old to 40 years old. See Figure 5.

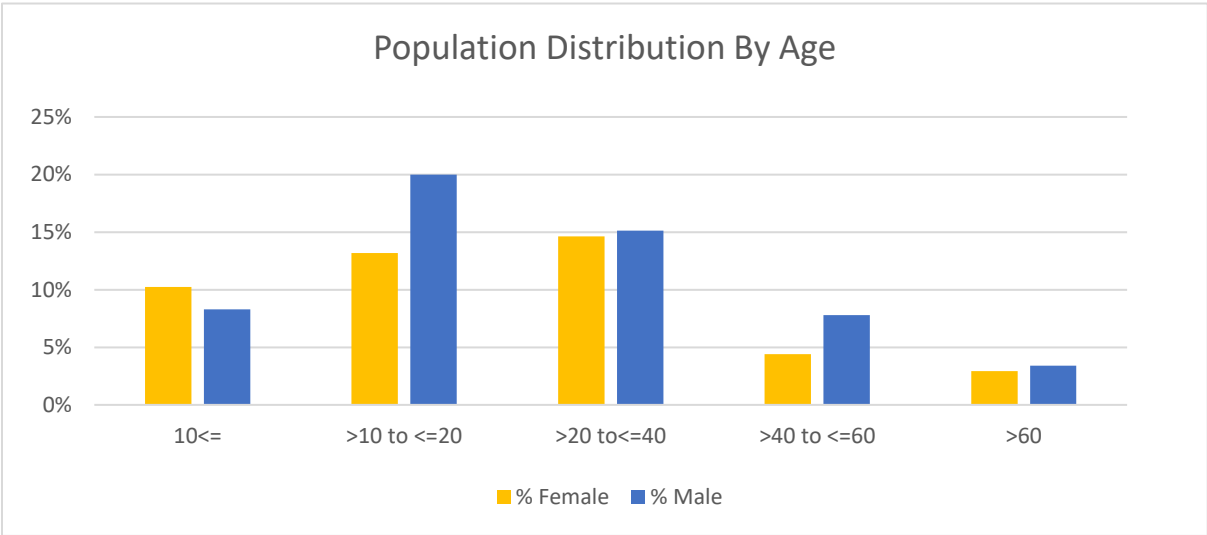
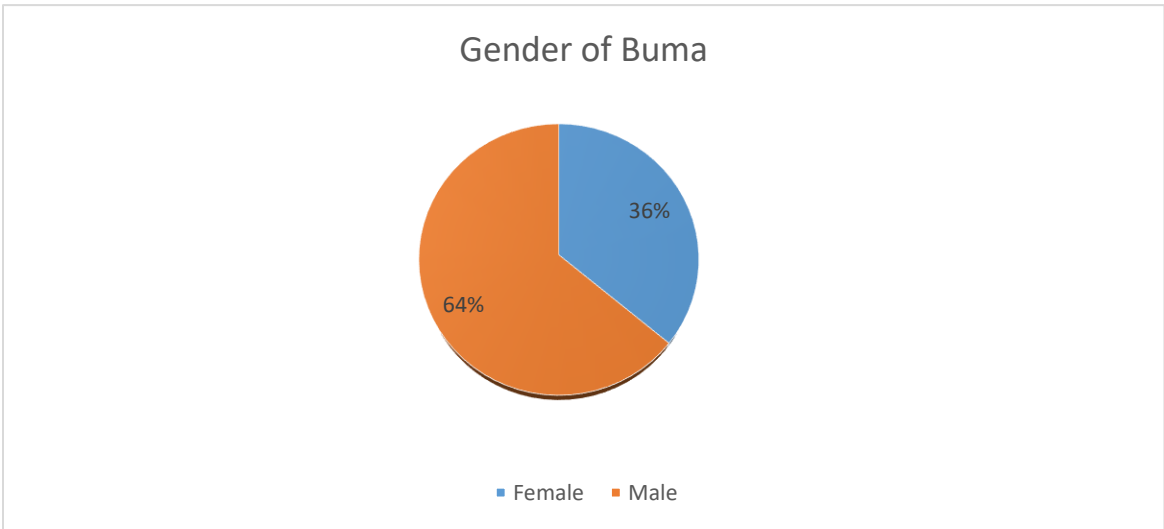


Figure 4: Age group

The graph below illustrates the gender distribution between the age groups. According the SP survey, 2019, there were more male than female.

Figure 5: Gender



4.4.3 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 cocoa, cassava, kumara, vegetables, betel nut to name a few with pineapple being the most marketable product. Small business operations in Bina according to the SP 2020 Survey are piggery, cake and food sales by market vendors, production of shell money, telecom top-up agents and transportation service. There are others that

obtained their finance on salary and wage basis, as carpenters, plumbers or casual employees. Public servants are mainly teachers and nurses.

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

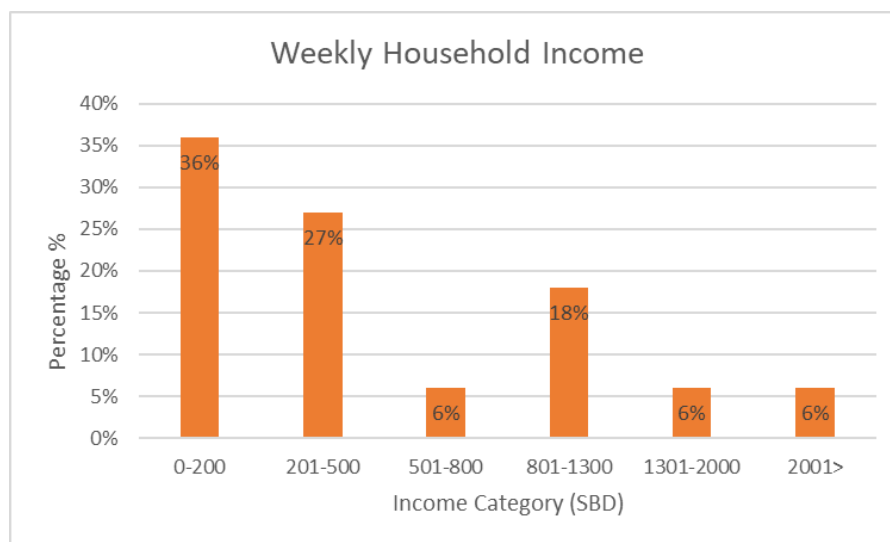


Figure 6: Household Income Per Week

The main source of cash income for local households is the sale of pineapples (28.6%), sale of vegetables and crops (15.9%), cocoa (9.5%), salary/wages (9.5%), piggery (12.7%) and others include the sale of cooked food, fish, shell money, transportation, top up services and remittances (23.8%).

4.4.4 Household and Standard of Living

4.4.4.1 Dwellings

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

4.4.4.2 Water

For drinking water, most households in the district have access to water supply that is connected or piped into the communities. Other people rely on different water sources specifically rain water tanks. Wells can be used for domestic household use.

Fifty-two percent have toilet outside the house, thirty-six percent use the bush or beach and six percent have toilet inside the house and use communal toilet.

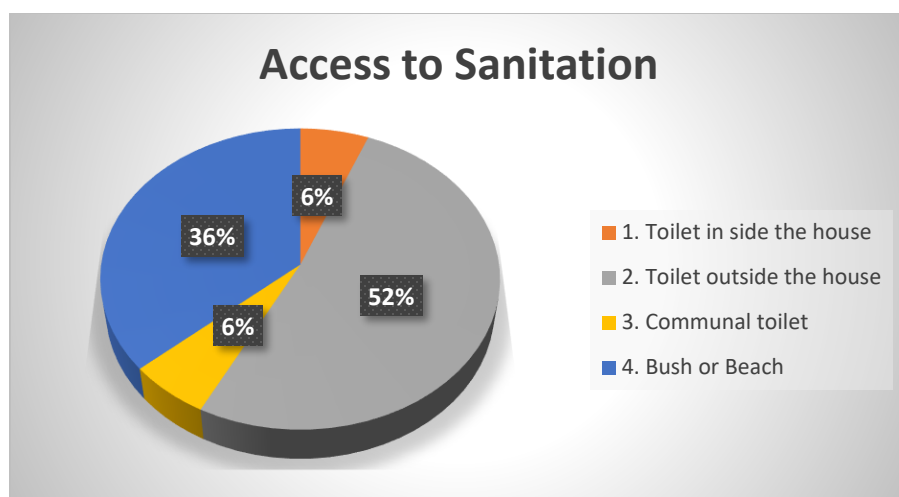


Figure 7: Sanitation

4.4.4.3 Energy usage

Majority of the households use solar as source of lighting. Dry cell battery lights are commonly used in the communities for domestic use or venturing beyond the house at night. Diesel and petrol generators are also used in the communities. Usage of generators are very costly for the villagers that it has to be managed wisely and only used on special occasions such as church gatherings, school graduations, meetings and other important gatherings in the community. All households rely on solid fuel fires (fire wood and coconut shell) for cooking and baking. Additionally, few households also use bottled gas along with firewood. The bottled gas is normally used for instant cooking or when there is insufficient firewood.

4.4.5 Social Organization

4.4.5.1 Tribal Affiliation

The subproject comprises of Kwaio language group/speakers. In Malaita, people are classified into different tribal groups. The tribe consists of multiple patrilineal clans (sub-tribes). Membership of a particular clan, associated with a ‘founding’ ancestor, bestows the rights and obligations of an owner of land within the clan’s estate. Membership comes from one’s father’s side, though people recognise cognatic relationships (i.e., from both sides). Technically, every person originated from Buma or Bina will have rights of ownership (primary rights) to land within that region through kinship, rights to use land (secondary rights) in several possible areas.

In the past, people lived in settlements in the mountains hinterland and cultivated the land to sustain their livelihood. However, in the colonial period, they were encouraged to relocate to the coast where they could have easy accessibility to government and church- provided education, health services, shops and vast opportunities. In Malaita, several communities in the hinterland especially in the Kwaio region are still practicing their cultural traditions and norms.

4.4.5.2 Leadership

The local social structure, political organization, beliefs, practices, and kinship system are Melanesian in form. Along with other tribes of Malaita, the local people have a patrilineal descent system, where land, the most important asset, is passed down through the ‘male line’. In Malaita, chiefly status is mostly

hereditary, though, as elsewhere in the Solomon Islands, civil leadership was based on the customary “big man” system – where an individual, supported by relatives, becomes a recognised leader through personal endeavor, initiative, persuasion, and the skillful management of social and economic capital.

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

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

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

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

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4.4.5.3 Religion

According to the sample population, the subproject site comprises of two groups of denominations, Anglican Church of Melanesia and South Seas Evangelical Church (SSEC). With regards to the 2018 survey report, there are 11 church buildings in the area. The assessment done illustrated that SSEC is the main denomination with minority of Anglicans in the area. However, there could other people within the Bina area that represents other denominations and churches.

4.4.5.4 Women, Youth and Gender

Women of Bina are part of church based groups. The Anglicans and SSEC have groups for women known as Mother’s Union and Women’s Ministry. The women’s groups play a vital role in the communities. Their roles are focused on the encouragement of women to participate in church activities and highlight women’s contributions to the church and also to offer general support to families in the community in any way possible. Their prime duty is “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”⁴, in addition promote self – reliance, rural economic empowerment and improve food security for women

⁴ <https://www.spc.int/sdp/70-inspiring-pacific-women/dr-alice-pollard>. Retrieved 19 March 2021. See also <https://iwda.org.au/case-study-west-areare-rokotanikeni-association-solomon-islands/>

and their families. Most youth groups are associated with local churches and majority promote religious activities.

4.4.6 Services

4.4.6.1 Health

People of Bina have access to medical services. People may walk several metres or go by truck to reach the nearest clinic. Those that are in need of further medical treatment or can afford medical fees may consult private doctors in Auki town at Auki Health Centre or Kilufi Hospital. For complicated medical cases patients may be referred to the National Referral Hospital in Honiara.

4.4.6.2 Education

Gwaidingale secondary school is the closest to Bina that many students attended and it is located on the border of West Kwaio and West Kwara’ae. This school serves people of both border regions and this resulted in very high demand of students’ placements at the school. Most students walk a distance of approximately one to two (1-2) kilometers every day. An updated school schedule was introduced to cater for the high demand of students at Gwaidingale secondary school. Morning classes are for students living far from the school and afternoon classes are for students living close to the school. There is also a kindergarten school and a rural training centre for girls and catechism.

4.4.6.3 Communication

There is steady connectivity of both Telecom and B-Mobile services at the subproject site with very fast internet connection compared to other areas in Malaita province.

4.4.6.4 Employment

Majority of the people in the subproject area are students. The economic activities are more centered on farming. Public servants are mainly teachers and nurses by profession. Formal employment in the public services and private sectors accounts for only 5% of the population surveyed by SP in 2020. Laborers are mainly carpenters, plumbers and other casual employees.

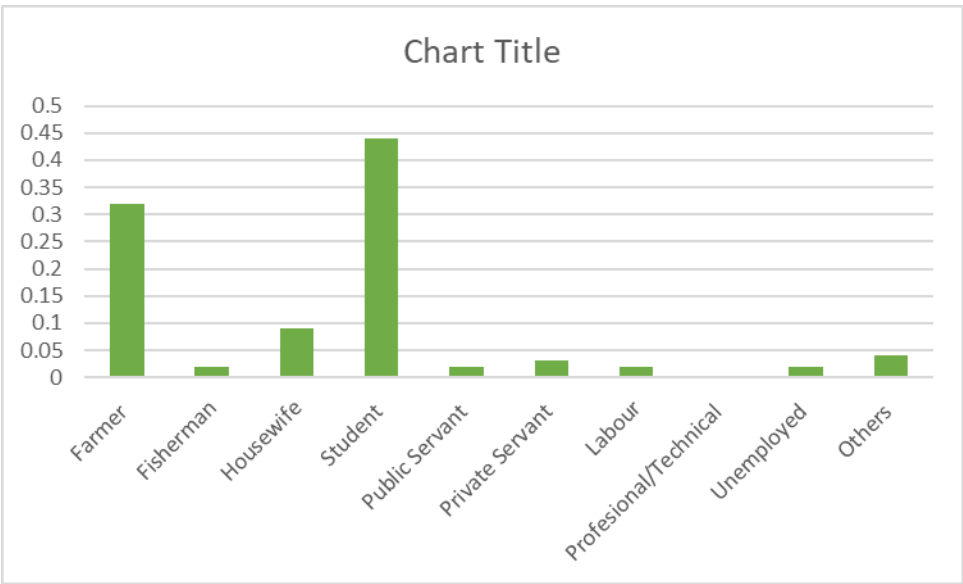


Figure 8: Occupation

4.4.6.5 Access to Transportation

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

4.4.6.6 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. People sell their goods at markets within Bina communities or in Auki market.

4.4.6.7 Indigenous Peoples

Most of the people in the subproject area are descendants of Malaita. 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.

4.5 Gender

The women and youth in the subproject area are either part of a church based group or women's association. Malaita practice a patrilineal system, where land inheritance is passed on through the men. Women are also vital socio-economic instrument in this area because their daily priority is their family's wellbeing. Women make a vital socio-economic contribution undertaking a range of roles to support their household. This income supports their household needs such as school fee, clothes and food to name a few. Apart from farming, women are also responsible for cooking, washing, collecting water, firewood and other domestic household responsibilities to ensure that the family's 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. Please refer to the ESMP for potential impacts and management measures.

4.6 Climate Change Impacts

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, fruit trees and commercial tree species.

Table 8: Non-Land Assets-MAL assessment for the proposed Solar Site

No	Farmers' name	Villages	Crop types	Stages	Qty	Unit cost	Total cost
1	Buma Parish (parish Priest)	Buna Station	Coconut	Bearing	15	\$150.00	\$2,250.00
				Non – bearing	18	\$75.00	\$1,350.00
			Taro	Mature	40	\$10-00	\$400.00
				Pre-mature	65	\$5-00	\$325-00
			Sego Palm	Mature	14	\$50-00	\$700-00
				Pre mature	16	\$25-00	\$400-00
			Ngali nuts	Bearing	14	\$100-00	\$1,400-00
				Non - Bearing	28	\$50-00	\$1,400-00
			Breadfruit	Bearing	16	\$50-00	\$800-00
				Non – bearing	31	\$25-00	\$775-00
			Yellow bamboo	Mature	45	\$10-00	\$450-00
				Pre mature	65	\$5-00	\$325-00
			Sand paper	Mature	15	\$15-00	\$225-00
				Pre – mature	25	\$7-50	\$187.50
Total							\$9,637.50

Table 9: Non Land Assets-MAL assessment for the line extension

Extension line							
2	Buma Parish (parish Priest)	Buma station to Bethany settlement	Coconut	Bearing	36	\$150-00	\$5,400-00
				Non – bearing	10	\$75-00	\$750-00
			Betel nuts	Bearing	6	\$30-00	\$180-00
				Non bearing	8	\$15-00	\$120-00
			Alite	Bearing	6	\$50-00	\$300-00
				Non – bearing	3	\$25-00	\$75-00
			Guava	Bearing	4	\$30-00	\$120-00
				Non – bearing	8	\$15-00	\$120-00
			Mango	Bearing	1	\$50-00	\$50-00
				Non – bearing	4	\$25-00	\$100-00
			Sego palm	Mature	3	\$50-00	\$150-00
				Pre – mature	11	\$25-00	\$275-00
Total							\$7,640-00
3	Jr Thomas Damutalau	Bethany resident	Coconut	Bearing	15	\$150-00	\$2,250-00
				Non – bearing	16	\$75-00	\$1,200-00
	Total						\$3450-00
4	Parish priest (Buma)	Anthony Resident	Coconut	Bearing	13	\$150-00	\$1,950-00

				Non – bearing	5	\$75-00	\$375-00
			Pawpaw	Bearing	5	\$20-00	\$100-00
				Non – bearing	6	\$10-00	\$60-00
			Sego palm	Mature	1	\$50-00	\$50-00
Total							\$2535-00
5	Bruno Taelamo	Baolo	Cut nuts	Bearing	6	\$50-00	\$300-00
				Non – bearing	5	\$25-00	\$125-00
			Palm	Mature	4	\$10-00	\$40-00
				Pre – mature	8	\$5-00	\$40-00
			Guava	Bearing	5	\$30-00	\$150-00
				Non – bearing	2	\$15-00	\$30-00
			Banana	Bearing	4	\$10-00	\$40-00
				Non – bearing	8	\$5-00	\$40-00
			Mango	Bearing	4	\$50-00	\$200-00
				Non – bearing	6	\$25-00	\$150-00
			Ngali nut	Bearing	5	\$100-00	\$500-00
				Non – bearing	8	\$50-00	\$400-00
			Five corner	Bearing	4	\$30-00	\$120-00
				Non – bearing	3	\$15-00	\$75-00
			Malayan apple	Bearing	6	\$50-00	\$300-00
				Non – bearing	4	\$25-00	\$100-00
			Orange	Bearing	3	\$50-00	\$150-00
				Non – bearing	4	\$25-00	\$100-00
Total							\$2,860-00
6	Alick Ius old place	Baolo	Coconut	Bearing	8	\$150-00	\$1,200-00
				Non – bearing	6	\$75-00	\$450-00
			Betel nuts	Bearing	13	\$30-00	\$390-00
				Non – bearing	12	\$15-00	\$180-00
			Rambu tan	Bearing	4	\$50-00	\$200-00
Total							\$2,420-00
7	Parish priest - Buma	Baolo to hoteni	Sego palm	Mature	12	\$50-00	\$600-00
				Pre – mature	13	\$25-00	\$250-00
			Coconut	Bearing	8	\$150-00	\$1,200-00
				Non – bearing	2	\$75-00	\$150-00
			Kakake	Mature	65	\$12-00	\$780-00
				Pre – mature	86	\$6-00	\$516-00
	Total						\$3,496-00
	Parish priest - Buma	Solar farm site to Afeala'a village	Sego palm	Mature	26	\$50-00	\$1,300-00
				Pre – mature	31	\$25-00	\$775-00
			Cocoa	Bearing	158	\$50-00	\$7,900-00
				Non – bearing	48	\$25-00	\$1,200-00
			Breadfruit	Bearing	16	\$50-00	\$800-00
				Non – bearing	31	\$25-00	\$775-00
			Betel nut	Bearing	16	\$30-00	\$480-00
				Non – bearing	13	\$15-00	\$195-00
			Yellow bamboo	mature	54	\$10-00	\$540-00

				Pre – mature	68	\$5-00	\$340-00
			Ngali nuts	Bearing	8	\$100-00	\$800-00
				Non – bearing	26	\$50-00	\$1,300-00
Total							\$16,405-00
8	Justin Tasi	Afeala’a	Bonio	Mature	36	\$3-00	\$108-00
				Pre – mature	48	\$1-50	\$72-00
			Ramtan	Bearing	6	\$50-00	\$300-00
				Non – bearing	8	\$25-00	\$200-00
			Betel nuts	Bearing	16	\$30-00	\$480-00
				Non – bearing	11	\$15-00	\$165-00
			Cut nut	Bearing	12	\$50-00	\$600-00
				Non – bearing	8	\$25-00	\$100-00
			Coconut	Bearing	6	\$150-00	\$900-00
				Non – bearing	5	\$75-00	\$375-00
			Breadfruit	Bearing	4	\$50-00	\$200-00
				Non – bearing	9	\$25-00	\$225-00
			Guava	Bearing	3	\$30-00	\$900-00
				Non – bearing	5	\$15-00	\$75-00
	Total						\$4700-00
9	Parish priest – Buma	Front vida road	Banana	Bearing	8	\$10-00	\$80-00
				Non bearing	12	\$5-00	\$60-00
			Coconut	Bearing	8	\$150-00	\$1,200-00
				Non bearing	6	\$75-00	\$450-00
			Cut nuts	Bearing	8	\$50-00	\$400-00
				Non – bearing	4	\$25-00	\$100-00
			Cocoa	Bearing	126	\$50-00	\$6,300-00
			Sego palm	Mature	8	\$50-00	\$400-00
				Pre – mature	13	\$25-00	\$325-00
			Betel nuts	Bearing	10	\$30-00	\$300-00
				Non bearing	6	\$15-00	\$90-00
			Pawpaw	Bearing	7	\$20-00	\$140-00
	Total						\$9,845-00
10	Fostina Wawali	Kwabu	Coconut	Bearing	4	\$150-00	\$600-00
	Total						\$600-00
11	Eddie Aulalo	Kwabu	Banana	Bearing	10	\$10-00	\$100-00
				Non – bearing	15	\$5-00	\$75-00
			Cut nuts	Bearing	4	\$50-00	\$200-00
			Betel nuts	Bearing	13	\$30-00	\$390-00
	Total						\$765-00
12	Eremina Kioe	Kwabu	Coconut	Bearing	3	\$150-00	\$450-00
13	Moses Buato’o	Kwabu	Coconut	Bearing	3	\$150-00	\$450-00
14	Mathew O’okunu	Kwabu	Coconut	Bearing	5	\$150-00	\$750-00
			Breadfruit	Bearing	2	\$50-00	\$100-00
			Alite	Bearing	1	\$50-00	\$50-00
			Kepok	Bearing	1	\$50-00	\$50-00
	Total						\$950-00

15	Eddie Waioa	Kwabu	Coconut	Bearing	3	\$150-00	\$450-00
			Betel nuts	Bearing	1	\$30-00	\$30-00
			Ngali nuts	Bearing	1	\$100-00	\$100-00
	Total						\$580-00
16	Max Luma'a	Sinamauri	Coconut	Bearing	6	\$150-00	\$900-00
17	David Dalomae	Sinafolo	Coconut	Bearing	3	\$150-00	\$450-00
18	Morris Ausia	Sinafolo	Coconut	Bearing	29	\$150-00	\$4350-00
			Apple	Bearing	1	\$50-00	\$50-00
	Total						\$4400-00
19	Frank Baegeni	Sinafolo	Mango	Bearing	1	\$50-00	\$50-00
20	Haward Mafane	Sinafolo	Kapok	Bearing	2	\$50-00	\$50-00
21	Anther	Sinafolo	Orange	Bearing	2	\$50-00	\$100-00
			Pomelo	Bearing	2	\$30-00	\$60-00
	Total						\$160-00
22	Solomon Solo	Sinafolo	Coconut	Bearing	13	\$150-00	\$1,950-00
23	John Kwai	Sinsfolo	Betel nuts	Bearing	7	\$30-00	\$210-00
24	Lino Sikilete	Sinafolo	Coconut	Bearing	8	\$150-00	\$1,200-00
25	Serado Sikilete	Sinafolo	Coconut	Bearing	7	\$150-00	\$1050-00
26	Lawrence Sikilete	Sinafolo	Coconut	Bearing	7	\$150-00	\$1050-00
27	Lawrence Kisa	Sinasu	Sego Palm	Mature	7	\$50-00	\$350-00
			Coconut	Bearing	2	\$150-00	\$300-00
			Ngali nut	Bearing	1	\$100-00	\$100-00
			Banana	Bearing	9	\$10-00	\$900-00
				Non – bearing	16	\$5-00	\$80-00
			Cut nuts	Bearing	6	\$50-00	\$300-00
				Non – bearing	11	\$25-00	\$275-00
			Yellow bamboo	Mature	28	\$10-00	\$280-00
	Total						2.585-00
28	Athanasio Omea	Sinasu	Coconut	Bearing	14	\$150-00	\$2,100-00
			Mango		1	\$50-00	\$50-00
			Bread fruit	Bearing	1	\$50-00	\$50-00
	Total						\$2200-00
29	Peter Felemino	Sinasu	Coconut	Bearing	2	\$150-00	\$300-00
30	James Kwai	Sinasu	Apple	Bearing	1	\$50-00	\$50-00
31	Sale Maenaia	Sinasu	Cut nut	Bearing	1	\$50-00	\$50-00
32	Peter Daubo	Sinasu	Coconut	Bearing	3	\$150-00	\$450-00
33	Mathew Suana	Sinasu	Mango	Bearing	1	\$50-00	\$50-00
34	Safe Foósi	Sinasu	Coconut	Bearing	6	\$150-00	\$900-00
				Non bearing	5	\$75-00	\$375-00
			Yellow bamboo	Mature	26	\$10-00	\$260-00
				Pre – mature	38	\$5-00	\$190-00
			Banana	Bearing	6	\$10-00	\$60-00
				Non bearing	12	\$5-00	\$60-00
	TOTAL						\$1845-00

Table 10: Non-Land Assets-MOFR Assessment for the Diocese of Auki

Farmers Names	Tree Species	Total std Volume/ Species	Ave/Unit Price /M³(USD)	Total value(USD)/ SP	Total value(SBD)/ SP
Catholic Mission	Tectona grandis	90.398	\$40.00	\$3,615.92	\$29,638.68
Catholic Mission	Terminalia	12.088	\$40.00	\$483.52	\$3,963.27
Catholic Mission	Gmealina arborea	118.459	\$40.00	\$4,738.36	\$38,839.01
Catholic Mission	Colphyllum	0.374	\$40.00	\$14.96	\$122.62
Catholic Mission	Cederella odorata	8.127	\$40.00	\$325.08	\$2,664.59
Catholic Mission	Bruguiera gymnorrhiza(mangrove)	13.106	\$40.00	\$524.24	\$4,297.04
Catholic Mission	Acacia manguim	2.97	\$40.00	\$118.80	\$973.77
Catholic Mission	Gmelina moluccana	10.299	\$40.00	\$411.96	\$3,276.72
	total std volume	255.821	total value	\$10,232.84	\$83,775.70

Table 11: Non-Land Assets- MOFR assessment for out growers

No	Farmers Names	Tree Species	Total std Volume/ Species/farmer	Ave unit Price /M³(USD)	Total value(USD)/sp	Total value(SBD)/sp
1	Silverio	Tecg	16.746	\$40.00	\$669.84	\$5,490.49
2	Peter Lako	Tecg	8.259	\$40.00	\$330.36	\$2,707.86
3	Fostina Wawari	Kepok tree	2.007	\$40.00	\$80.28	\$658.03
4	Ilario	Kepok tree	1.613	\$40.00	\$64.52	\$528.85
5	Moris Ausia	Tecg	0.677	\$40.00	\$27.08	\$221.96
6	Adrian Ri'inala	Tecg	5.412	\$40.00	\$216.48	\$1,774.42
7	Lawrence Tonelemae	Tecg	10.163	\$40.00	\$406.52	\$3,332.13
8	Lawrence Tonelemae	CL	10.164	\$40.00	\$406.56	\$3,332.45
9	John Lako	Tecg	4.062	\$40.00	\$162.48	\$1,331.80
10	John Lako	Gmea	3.81	\$40.00	\$152.40	\$1,249.18
11	Gregory Kikisa	Tecg	3.513	\$40.00	\$140.52	\$1,151.80

12	Charles Foólamó	Gmea	6.278	\$40.00	\$251.12	\$2,058.36
13	Solo Maesugea	Tecg	5.214	\$40.00	\$208.56	\$1,709.50
14	Solo Maesugea	PM	3.765	\$40.00	\$150.60	\$1,234.42
15	Charles Maenaia	Vasa	1.355	\$40.00	\$54.20	\$444.26
16	John Daubo	Tecg	2.396	\$40.00	\$95.84	\$785.57
17	Francis maekoto	Gmea	2.737	\$40.00	\$109.48	\$897.37
18	Save Foósi	Tecg	8.865	\$40.00	\$354.60	\$2,906.55
19	Save Foósi	PM	1.22	\$40.00	\$48.80	\$400.00
20	Save Foósi	Gmea	4.324	\$40.00	\$172.96	\$1,417.70
21	Matilda Belauni	PM	5.362	\$40.00	\$212.96	\$1,745.57
22	Matilda Belauni	Gmea	8.276	\$40.00	\$331.04	\$2,713.44
23	Matilda Belauni	Tecg	20.771	\$40.00	\$830.84	\$6,810.16
24	Matilda Belauni	CL	1.937	\$40.00	\$77.48	\$635.08
25	Atanasio Omea	CL	9.898	\$40.00	\$395.92	\$3,245.24
26	Atanasio Omea	Gmea	10.191	\$40.00	\$407.64	\$3,341.31
				total value	\$3,702.04	\$52,123.50

The rates in Table 9, 10 and 11 are based on Solomon Islands Government Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (SIG MAL) rates and MOFR market rates. The crop, fruit tree and commercial tree assessments were conducted by officers from the Agriculture extension office and MOFR office in Auki, Malaita Province.

5.2 Valuation of Land Assets

SP conducted a valuation of land asset assisted by a registered valuation expert, Malaita Provincial Administration and MLHS, based on the concept drawings. SP had facilitated the identification of affected landowner, consultations and negotiations with affected people on the manner of memorandum of understanding. With the help of qualified experts and the MLHS, SP completed the topo survey of the site 2 and acquiring relevant approvals from the FTE holder and the Malaita Provincial Government.

The land affected by the subproject is registered as FTE. The cadastral boundaries are known as well as the boundary pegs, and the size of the land is accurately recorded and mapped. Valuation work to determine the premium and annual rental value for the proposed SP subdivision are expected in the 2nd quarter of 2022.

Table 12: Easement Particulars

Parcel Number	Registered Owner
171-003-0007	Auki Catholic Diocese

6.0 Compensation and Assistance

An Agriculture Extension Officer (AEO) and MOFR officer from the Malaita Provincial Government conducted the assessment. Root crops, vegetables, fruit trees and commercial tree species identified within the registered site and along line network will be removed during clearing. APs will be compensated for any loss to crops or income source trees prior to mobilization of the contractor. Table 13 is the total value of crops, fruit trees and commercial species based on the initial inventory of the subproject solar site and line network (see Annex 8, 9 and 10 for detail reports of inventories done by MAL and MOFR).

Initial discussion with communities' reveal, people from the area willingly surrender their crops, fruit trees and commercial tree species with applicable compensation, as they see the positive impacts of the subproject for the community. All affected persons who are entitled to compensation will sign a Deed of settlement.

Table 13: MAL summary of valuation

No	Farmers	Communities or area covered	Total Cost
1	Buma Parish (parish Priest)	Buna Station (solar farm site)	\$9,637- 50
2	Buma Parish (parish Priest)	Buma station to Bethany settlement	\$7,640-00
3	Jr Thomas Damutalau	Bethany resident	\$3450-00
4	Parish priest (Buma)	Anthony Resident	\$2535-00
5	Bruno Taelamo	Baolo	\$2,860-00
6	Alick lus old place	Baolo	\$2,420-00
7	Parish priest - Buma	Baolo to hoteni	\$16,405-00
8	Justin Tasi	Afeala'a	\$4700-00
9	Parish priest – Buma	Front vida road	\$9,845-00
10	Fostina Wawali	Kwabu	\$600-00
11	Eddie Aulalo	Kwabu	\$765-00
12	Eremina Kioe	Kwabu	\$450-00
13	Moses Buato'o	Kwabu	\$450-00
14	Mathew O'okunu	Kwabu	\$950-00
15	Eddie Waioa	Kwabu	\$580-00
16	Max Luma'a	Sinamauri	\$900-00
17	David Dalomae	Sinafolo	\$450-00
18	Morris Ausia	Sinafolo	\$4400-00
19	Frank Baegeni	Sinafolo	\$50-00
20	Haward Mafane	Sinafolo	\$50-00
21	Anther	Sinafolo	\$160-00
22	Solomon Solo	Sinafolo	\$1,950-00
23	John Kwai	Sinsfolo	\$210-00
24	Lino Sikilete	Sinafolo	\$1,200-00
25	Serado Sikilete	Sinafolo	\$1050-00
26	Lawrence Sikilete	Sinafolo	\$1050-00
27	Lawrence Kisa	Sinasu	\$2.585-00
28	Athanasio Omea	Sinasu	\$2200-00
29	Peter Felemino	Sinasu	\$300-00
30	James Kwai	Sinasu	\$50-00
31	Sale Maenaia	Sinasu	\$50-00
32	Peter Daubo	Sinasu	\$450-00

33	Mathew Suana	Sinasu	\$50-00
34	Safe Foósi	Sinasu	\$1845-00
	TOTAL		\$80,442-50

Table 14: MOFR Summary of Valuation

Affected Person	Total
Diocese of Auki	\$ 83,775.7
Affected farmers	\$ 52,123.5
Total	\$ 135,899.20

Table 15: Grand Total of Non-Land Assets.

Grand Total (SBD)	\$ 216,341.70
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SP acquired the site as easement based on particulars above at negotiated and agreed values with the registered land owner.

Table 16: Initial Payment. (To be inserted)

Parcel : 171-008-0001	(SBD)
Premium	
Rental	
Total	

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 Malaita 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 consultation meetings. Specific consultation and meetings were held with the affected persons regarding crop removals and compensation payments. See minutes of meeting in Annex 4 and 5. The selection and arrangement of venue were done in consultation with the elders of the communities and recommendation from the land trustees. 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 replacement cost and or 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 Malaita Provincial Government, the Diocese of Auki Bishop and surrounding communities of Bina and Buma.

7.3 Results of Consultations

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

Table 17: Consultation issues and measures suggested.

There were two consultations conducted by SP with the landowners and communities. Bina consultation took place in June 2020 and Buma consultation in November 2020. The summary of the consultations are provided in the tables below and in annex 4 and 5.

Table 18: Community consultation at Bina

Questions/Comments	Responses
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Vegetation clearing for distribution line in particular will require felling of important crops or trees along power line corridor. Communities feel that SP and its contractor must compensate affected owners. (Will there be compensation for crops, trees and assets?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SP will compensate crops and trees affected by the subproject based on SIG MAL rates and MOFR assessments.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cost of tariff and affordability to village people. (Will there be reduction on the electricity tariff from the use of the solar system?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This subproject will help reduce cost of fuel and reduce tariff. There is provision to review and reduce tariff but not at this stage.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reiterate the importance of electricity usage and its safety. (Will there be awareness on the use and safety of electricity?) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness on the use and safety of electricity will be conducted prior to commissioning of the subproject.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are disputes among the tribal groups over the Bonale Land. Will SP continue to pursue acquisition of the proposed solar site when there are disputes over the land? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP will not acquire land that is under some form of dispute. <p>(SP later found there was a covert over the Bonale Land)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of the questions are related to cost of connection to households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are two SP connections types (1. Normal and 2. OBA). Cost of wiring and connection will be covered under the Output based Aid (OBA) arrangements. SP will meet all connection and wiring cost to every household. Each household will pay a minimal cost to SP when they submit their applications. The current scope of OBA is in Guadalcanal and Malaita Provinces. The program might expand to WB solar hybrid sites. Leaf houses can be connected as long they meet SP regulatory standards. SP regulatory team will inspect all buildings to ensure they are safe prior to connection to the SP network.

Table 19: Community Consultation at Buma

Questions/Comments	SP Responses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Diocese of Auki Bishop expressed appreciation to SP's positive response following the consent that was given and acknowledge SP's presence in Buma on behalf of the church. The Bishop highlighted that the subproject is important because it promotes sustainable development and provide economic opportunities unlike logging which degrade the environment and cause social issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP acknowledge the Bishop and thank the Catholic Church for accepting SP request for availing church land for the solar farm. SP also, thank the landowners and surrounding communities who have provided support to the church in ensuring land is available for the subproject.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community representative express support for the subproject. It is important the communities and landowners provide the support needed by the church and SP during land acquisition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restriction on land use is a major obstacle to development in the Solomon Islands. Solomon Power will work with the church, communities and surrounding landowners to ensure the subproject is implemented successfully.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the required land size necessary for this subproject? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solomon Power requires a minimum size of 1 hectare of land.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reiterate the importance of electricity usage and its safety. (Will there be awareness on the use and safety of electricity?) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness on the use and safety of electricity will be conducted prior to commissioning of the subproject.



7.4 Planned Consultation

Planned consultation include the following:

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

8.0 Disclosure

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

9.0 Implementation

9.1 Institutional Arrangement

9.1.1 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, 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.

9.1.2 Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey

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

9.1.3 Malaita Province

The Province will provide

- Endorsement on crops and trees affected by the subproject.

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

9.2 Implementation Schedule

Table 20: Implementation schedule

	Activities	Schedule
1	Preparatory Activities	
1.1	Review of engineering design, layout of site, land acquisition	2021
1.2	Request to MLHS for designation of Land Acquisition Officer (LO) responsible for facilitating subproject land acquisition and compensation.	2021
1.3	Cadastral and topographical surveys with authorization from MLHS	2021
1.4	Valuation for proposed land. Establish premium and annual rental	2022
1.6	Execution of land acquisition. Payments completed and registered land titles transferred to Solomon Power	2022
1.7	Inventory of Non-Land Assets	2021
1.8	Compensation of Non-Land Assets	2022
2	Resettlement Plan Implementation	
2.1	Solomon Power submits updated RP indicating land acquired and compensation payments to WB	2022
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

9.3 Risk Assessment

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

Based on the concept design layout, sites of the proposed development were assessed. No structures will be affected; likewise only a few gardens or fruit orchards will be affected. Coconuts, cocoa, teak trees, secondary growth and minor plants will have to be cut down to clear the area for the facilities and network. Compensation will be paid to the affected crop/tree owner in the presence of a commissioner of oath who will act as a third party in the signing of the deed of settlements. See example of a deed of settlement in Annex 14.

The Subproject will require land of approximately 2.8 ha as shown in figure 3 above. The corridor required for the power distribution network will be the area 3m from the road carriage way along the gazette public road. The affected landowners and community elders have signed a Memorandum of Understanding to establish commitment with SP to ensure smooth implementation of the project and construction of the power distribution network. The signed MOU is attached in annex 6 and 7.

10.0 Grievance Redress Mechanism

10.1 Government Policy for Grievance Redress

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

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

10.2 During Construction and Operations

During the construction and to a lesser extent, operation of the subproject it is possible that people may have concerns with the subproject’s social performance. Given the nature of this subproject it is likely that more concerns may arise during the construction phase of the subproject than in later operations. In order to capture and address these concerns the grievance management procedure will allow affected persons to register their complaints and concerns by lodging them with the SP or the Contractor on site usually through the Project Manager. The affected person will be required to fill out a grievance form/entry and email it or submit it to the onsite contractor. The contractor’s GRM staff member is responsible for ensuring the forms or entries are filled out properly. A GRM Register, in which complaints are recorded, will be kept on site. Details of the complaint will be recorded by date, name, contact address and reason for the complaint. A duplicate copy of the entry will be given to the affected person for their record at the time of registering the complaint and a summary is to be attached to SP’s quarterly progress reports. See annex 15 for grievance form.

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.

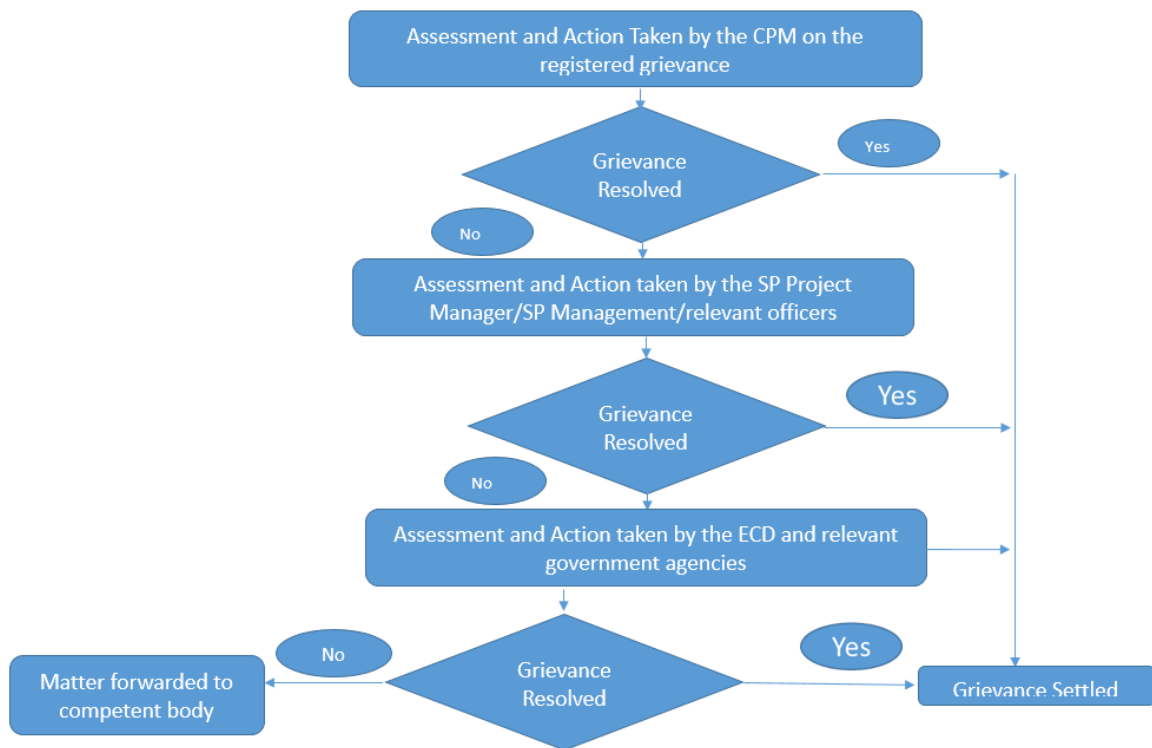


Figure 9: GRM process

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.

11.0 Monitoring Arrangements

Based on the ARAP, SP will monitor all activities and associated payment of compensation to APs. The scope of monitoring is outlined in Table 21.

Table 21: Monitoring Indicators

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

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

12.0 Budget and Financial Arrangements

All costs related to implementation and monitoring of this ARAP including but not limited to: i) consultations and negotiations ii) legal costs iii) Land Negotiation and Acquisition, iv) Assets/crops cost. A tentative budget is shown in Table 22. 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 22: 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	\$216,341.70
	Total	\$666,341.70

To this end, APs identified to be affected will receive compensation for damage to crops or trees based on the MAL and MOFR rates. Table 4, 5 and 6 shows the APs entitlements for the land easement and crops/ trees likely to be affected. If during actual construction any additional crops or assets requires removal, this list will be revised.

13.0 References

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14.0 Appendix

Annex 1: Photographs



Picture 1: Bina Bridge.



Picture 2: Bina Harbor.



Picture 3: Permanent resident in the vicinity of the subproject site.



Picture 4: Traditional resident in the vicinity of the subproject site.



Picture 5: Typical vegetation of site (Site 1)



Picture 6: Graze land on the southern side of site(Site 2)

Annex 2: Land Title (to be inserted)

Annex 3: List of Household Consulted

Name of respondent	Age	Gender	Household Head
Julian Usi	36	Male	Julian Usi
Albert Fifina		Male	Albert Fifina
Janet Maekiki	36	Female	Jeffery Maekiki
Chris Kuki	33	Male	Chris Kuki
David Gosia	60	Male	David Gosia
Frank Sau	50+	Male	Frank Sau
Stanley Justus	42	Male	Stanely Justus
Apolos Age	78	Male	Apolos Age
Eddie Guni	42	Male	Eddie Guni
Samson	70	Male	Samson
Barnabas Misi	41	Male	Barnabas Misi
John	18	Male	James Fiuka
Francis	60+	Male	Francis
Michael	40	Male	Michael
Alex Baura	36	Male	Alex Baura
Davidson	27	Male	Davidson
Esther Vaeleti	37	Female	Brian Vaeleti
John	22	Male	Philip
Philip Gwalu	65	Male	Philip Gwalu
Florence Geniheta	45	Female	Chris Kwalai
Cyntika Diana	25	Female	Julian
James Eri	40	Male	James Eri
Frangrance Geniheta	46	Female	Peter Geniheta
Tom wai	30s	Male	Tom Wai
John Kate	30s	Male	Gideon Sofu
David Lekaigani	38	Male	David Lekaigani
Reginald Maesugea	42	Male	Reginald Maesugea
Brian Vaeleti	40	Male	Brian Vaeleti
David Hariasi	52	Male	David Hariasi
Jimmy Wane	26	Male	Timothy
Bruno Taelamo	50	Male	Bruno Taelamo
Joses Soli	30	Male	Joses Soli
Esther Maeária	40	Female	Jackson Maeária

Annex 4: Minutes of meeting Buma

Buma Visit 2020

Minutes of Meeting

Subject: SP Meeting with Diocesan Bishop (Peter Houhou), Buma parish priests, Surrounding community leaders

Date: 24th November 2020

Location: Buma Station

Attendees: (Please refer to attendees list attached)

No	Meeting Updates
	Meeting starts at 1:30pm
1	<p><u>Words of Welcome</u></p> <p>Chair, (Father Desmond Firibo) welcome everyone to the meeting</p>
2	<p><u>Notes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Auki Catholic diocesan bishop - has expressed appreciation to SP's positive response following the consent that was given & acknowledge SP's presence in Buma on behalf of the church.</p> <p>He informed everyone that SP's visit to Buma is the result of the consultation that was done with different respectful leaders of the Diocese, Buma Priests, Parish Pastoral Council including Sister of the church and surrounding Communities</p> <p>Bishop also highlighted the importance of this solar development. He said that this is a genuine one, since it is for the common good of our people, unlike other development such as logging etc.</p> <p>Simon Notoro (SP) – SP's introduction</p> <p>Simon (SP) thanked the Bishop for initially accepted SP's request for any available land & also for allowing SP to carryout assessment on Buma land for the solar project</p> <p>Simon has highlighted SP's national goal to be 100% renewable by 2050 therefore, called on to everyone to support such development. He stressed during the meeting that, it is easier to work/deal with lands that are owned by church compared to customary lands. He then further explained the land acquisition process & stated the difference between Lease and outright purchase agreement</p> <p>He made clear to attendees SP's interest when it comes to Land Agreement. He said that SP only interested in Lease Agreement rather than Outright Purchase Agreement.</p> <p>In addition, Simon called on to everyone that once this solar system has set up, it is your responsibility to look after knowing that SP is responsible for the daily operation and maintenance of the asset</p> <p>Josiah Rade (SP) – (In response to a question raised during the meeting) Explained the basic components of the solar plant system & he further explains the distance a High voltage and low voltage line will cover</p> <p>Buma church rep – Add on the benefits of such program. He called on to everyone from their side that this upcoming development is vital and must not be objected. He commented that this will bring new mind sets in the rural communities by way of improving lifestyle and encourage villages based businesses such as fisheries, wood works, agriculture etc. which will in turn contribute to the cash economy and even will surely bring back a lot of their young unemployed youths in Honiara town Therefore, he appealed to everyone to support this undertaking</p> <p>Community rep 1 – Strongly stressed to the meeting that this land at Buma belongs to the church therefore, Bishop has the overall right & since the decision has been made for SP to identify suitable land to set up a solar farm, we should be all happy and together support this because the church is willingly offers its land for this undertaking.</p>

	<p>He further made comments and gave example for tribal owned lands. He said, dealing with several land owners is quiet challenging the likes of Bina proposed solar project ie. The dispute of few will affect the good of our communities. Therefore, this upcoming project should not be disputed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community rep 2 – Raise concern on land and he asked the bishop to comment or confirm on how to deal with land matter should there be any in the future <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bishop has assured to the people during this meeting that, whatever happens that might disturb this development will be dealt with and sorted out among ourselves land owners without affecting the progress of this development. He humbly called on to every leaders including chief, elders, surrounding communities and members to support this upcoming development • Buma response was positive and SP was advised to carry on with the site assessment • Closing Prayer <p>Questions & Answers:</p> <p>1: Bishop: What is the required land size necessary for this project</p> <p>Respond: Josiah (SP) – A minimum size of 1 hectare should qualifies a land</p> <p>2: Attendee: How far will the high voltage line runs? How far the Low voltage will go?</p> <p>Respond: Josiah (SP) – HV can covers up to 10 kilometres, radii - LV can run 2km, radii</p> <p>3: Attendee: Will it possible for the proposed HV line to reach as far as Bina?</p> <p>Respond: Josiah (SP) – The distance from Buma to Bina is approximately 8km thus, it is possible</p> <p>4: What components this solar farm will has?</p> <p>Respond: Josiah (SP) – The proposed farm will consist of the following solar Panels, Batteries, invertors, including generator and station transformers</p> <p>5: Who will responsible for this solar farm once operational?</p>
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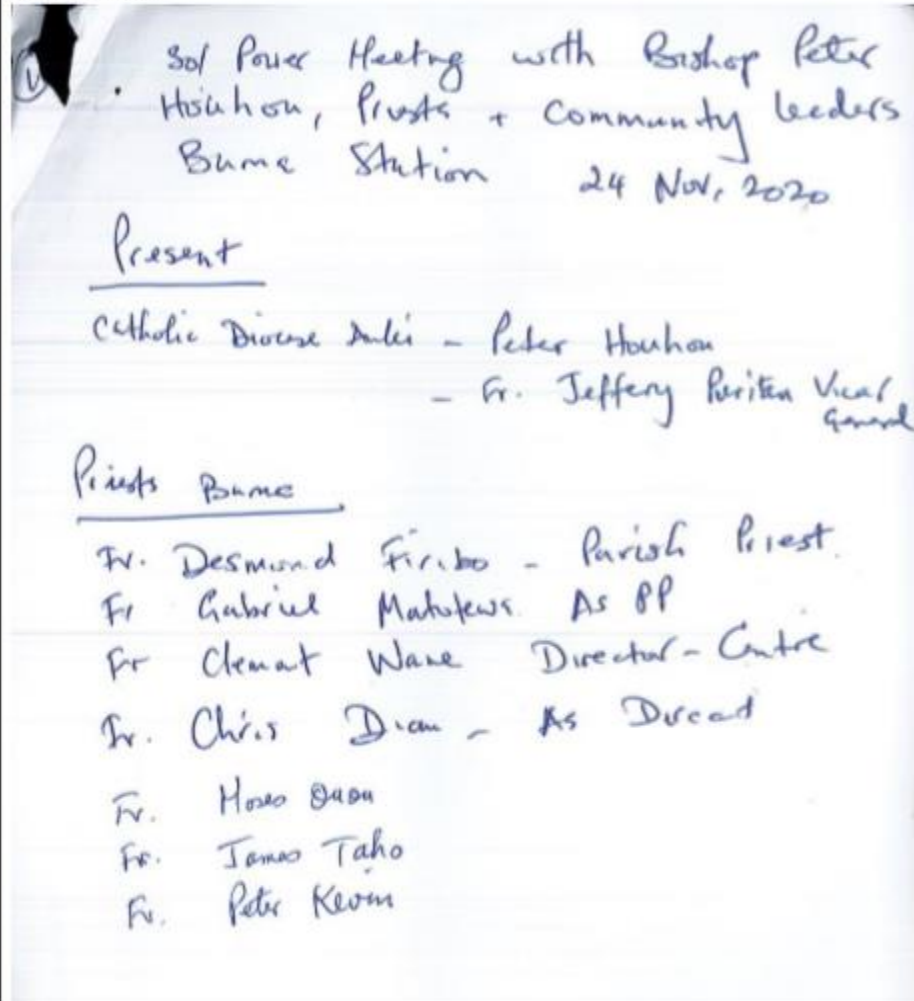
Update on SP Site assessment at Buma

The following task were carried out

- Solar site assessment on two proposed sites
- Landing site assessment
- Route assessment
- Buma household survey

ATTACHMENT

List of all attendees



Names:

Sign

1. Cynthia Agofi
2. William Kwar'ani
3. Justine Agofi
4. Chrisanto Kobe
5. Aubin Siru
6. Sisto Faaramoa
7. Jefferey Faaramoa
8. Jonah Maetoben
9. Andrew Sudri
10. Bernadil Siru
11. Sekudo Siteageni
12. Raymond Agwa
13. Joachim
14. Anthony iusi
15. Agnes Soofi
16. Augustine wagi
17. Altine Damutakau
18. Patricia wate
19. Bruno Taelamo
20. Bernard siru
21. Thomas Damutakau
22. Steven Dimeu
23. Clagment Iro
24. Moses Niufu'oa
25. Patric Eneke
26. Joella Agofi
27. Francis Ameka
28. Trasisio Taelamo
29. Yazmyn Agofi
30. Anthony Kisuri
31. Sabnam
32. Francis

Solomon Power

- ① Josiah Rade - Planning Engineer
- ② Abraham Wale - GIS officer.
- ③ Winston Lupo - Environment officer.
- ④ Simon Nantoro - Land's officer

Sign

date

Signature

Signature

Signature



Bina Solar Hybrid Subproject

**Bina Solar Hybrid Subproject
Consultation Report
June 2020**



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1.0 Background

1.1 Introduction

The Solomon Power as the agency responsible for generation, transmission and distribution of electricity is a key figure in the realization of this strategic area of development. Currently, Solomon Power (SP) is 98 percent dependent on diesel generation and most probably the highest retail electricity tariff in the region. By 2050, SP want to achieve the goal set aside by SIG to energize the nation through access of electricity in the nine (9) provinces. To achieve the goal SP is embarking on exploring opportunity in renewable energy source (Solar hybrid). World bank, Asia Development Bank and New Zealand to name few have committed funds through grants and loans to SP for installation of on-grid and off-grid Solar Systems.

The objective of this project is to introduce power generation that have the potential to reduce reliance on diesel generations. Diesel generation is an expensive expenditure resulted in high tariffs.

Bina solar hybrid subproject is funded by World Bank to support the people that live in and around Bina area, especially the Kwaio region. The funding includes the installation of solar hybrid system in Bina area.

SP is required to produce an Environment Social Management Plan for this subproject. Solar farm hybrid projects are prescribed development under the Solomon Islands Environment Act 1998. Therefore developers are required to prepare a ESMP or PER's for the subproject. ESMP/PER are undertaken for activities that are likely to have impact on the environment and are subjected to decision of the national authority, the Environment Conservation Division (ECD) under the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM). The ESMP/ PER will be approved by the Director ECD who will then issue a development consent for the project.

1.2 Objectives

The purpose of Bina consultation was to carry out:

- Environmental and social survey (this include the villages along the grid network). Social survey include the household composition, economic information, household expenditure and attitude toward the solar project.
- Meeting session with communities regarding Safety, Lands, Environment, and Planning. A representative of each area did presentations.

2.0 Consultation

One consultation with community was done in Bina village with all the nearby villages gathered in Bina and the landowners signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).



Bina Solar Hybrid Subproject

2.1 Schedule

Table 1: Schedule Outline

Date	Time	Community	Activity
Thursday 18 th June 2020	Afternoon 2pm-5:00pm	Bina Community	Community consultation, social survey and site visit.

2.2 Solomon Power Personnel

Table 2: List of SP personnel

Date	Personnel Participants	Communities
18 th June 2020	Winston L, Simon N, Gaby G, Fredrick W, Angellyn K and Javelyn G	Bina Community

2.3 Questions and Answers

Questions/Comments	Responses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation clearing for distribution line in particular will require felling of important crops or trees along power line corridor. Communities feel that SP and its contractor must compensate affected owners. (Will there be compensation for crops, trees and assets?) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP will compensate crops and trees affected by the project based on SIG MAL rates and MOFR assessments.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of tariff and affordability to village people. (Will there be reduction on the electricity tariff from the use of the solar system?) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project will help reduce cost of fuel. There is a plan to review and reduce tariff in the future.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reiterate the importance of electricity usage and its safety. (Will there be awareness on the use and safety of electricity?) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness on the use and safety of electricity will be conducted prior to commissioning of the subproject.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are disputes among the tribal groups over the Bonale Land. Will SP continue to pursue acquisition of the proposed solar site when there are disputes over the land? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP will not acquire land that is under some form of dispute. <p>(SP later found there was a covert over the Bonale Land)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of the questions are related to cost of connection to households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are two SP connections types (1. Normal and 2. OBA). Cost of wiring and connection will be covered under the Output based Aid (OBA) arrangements. SP will meet all connection and wiring cost to every household. Each household will pay a minimal cost to SP when they submit their applications.



Bina Solar Hybrid Subproject

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leaf houses can be connected as long they meet SP regulatory standards. SP regulatory team will inspect all buildings to ensure they are safe prior to connection to the SP network.
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Bina Solar Hybrid Subproject

Appendix

Appendix 1: Consultation Photo

Bina Community



Figure 1: Consultation in Bina Community



Bina Solar Hybrid Subproject

Appendix 2: Participation List

Bina Attendance List

Primer consultation
18/06/20

Name	Contact	Sign
Rufus Stanley	7162150	[Signature]
Jack Maesugua	7290140	[Signature]
Damon Mac		[Signature]
JAMES ERIBO	7390051	[Signature]
APOLLOS AGE		[Signature]
DAVID GERA	8596869	[Signature]
Kristos Linnane		[Signature]
Chris Kiki		[Signature]
Charles Mute		
Albert Fijane	[Signature]	
Godfrey Fiebo		
Aditaba	7811738	[Signature]
Bambas nisi		
Jari Hilly	8555961	[Signature]
Stanley		[Signature]
JOHN WANE		[Signature]
HENSLY WAI		
P. SALL		[Signature]
Jeoniel Ono		[Signature]
Samson Sotalea		[Signature]
Michael. Macfiasia		[Signature]



Bina Solar Hybrid Subproject

<u>Names:-</u>	<u>CONTACT</u>	<u>Sign:-</u>
J. Obeg	7331501	
Billy Peter	7935468	
OLIVER Sae	7206161	
Moses F.	7719.2530	
Baura E.	7241755	
Heneth B.	—	
Eddie Goni	—	
MORGAN	—	
John Kate	8546604	
JANET Mackiki	7608817	
FRANCES Utu		X
David Iekaigani		
Alexander Olona	X	
Regent Sukuru		
Toni - Wari		
Tulinal Sukusuma	7832694	
Bruno Faelus		
STEVEN SUGF	7306908	



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

SP-MOU-17: Easement for Power Line Construction

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING is made on the^{22nd}..... Day of the month ofJune....., Year Two Thousand and Twenty (2020)

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

AND: The Land Owning Groups of Bina community, and Zone representatives of, Bonale, Dau, Talifu, Bina, Bina Hill, Toae and Kwailatutu, West Kwaio region, Malaita Province, (hereinafter referred to and “the Landowners”) on the other part

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

WHEREAS:

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



1.0 Solomon Power AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

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

¹ Cultural vegetation is planted and/or maintained by humans



2.0 LANDOWNERS AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

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

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

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

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

Two thousand and twenty (2020).

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

Name:  MARTIN SAM

Position: CEO (AG)

Signature: 

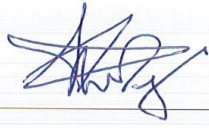
Date: 22/06/20



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

Name of Person(s)	Position Relevant to the project	Signature	Date
SETHERS FRANK ARIANTAL	Chief.		18/6/20
BRUNO TAE LAMO	ELDER VICE CHAIRMAN of Bonele		18/6/20
DICKSON Mae	Trustee		18/6/20.
JULIAN SULUSIMME	Chief		18/6/2020
DAVID MOSIA	Elder		18/6/2020
JACK MAESUNGE	Chief		18/6/2020
JOHN WANE			18/6/2020
TOM. WAI			18/6/2020
HENSLY WAI			18/6/2020



Justus Stanley	Trustee		18/06/20



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

SP-MOU-17: Easement for Power Line Construction

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING is made on the 26th Day of the month of August, Year Two Thousand and Twenty-One (2021)

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

AND: The Land Owning Groups of Dau, Talifu, Bonale, Sina Suu, Sina Mauri, Sina Folo lands and Buma Catholic Station in West Kwaio, Malaita Province (hereinafter referred to and "the Landowners") on the other part

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

WHEREAS:

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



1.0 Solomon Power AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

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

¹ Cultural vegetation is planted and or maintained by humans



2.0 LANDOWNERS AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

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

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

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

affixed on this day of the month of Year

Two thousand and Twenty-One (2021).

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

Name: MARTIN SAM

Position: CHIEF ENGINEER

Signature: 

Date: 18/01/2022



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

Name of Person(s)	Position Relevant to the project	Signature	Date
Sixtus Faiarava	Vice Chairman		26/08/21
Willis Agofi	Women Leader		26/08/21
Ronald Suda	Youth leader		11
Scholastica Faneau	Women leader	X	11
Jimmy Dally	Chief		11
John Mausafi	Chief	X	11
Melvin Aigeni	Youth leader		26/08/21
Jacklyn Fnuer	Youth leader		26/08/21
Indith Anisi	Woman cor		26/08/21
Simon Tro	Farmer		26/08/21



Frank Baegoni	Chief		26/08/21
Andrew Marna	Chief	X	//
Fiona Oloka	Vice youth leader		//
MICHAEL STANLEY	YOUTH LEADER		H
Adrian Rimal	CHIEF		//
Kedesh Taka	women Group		//
Joana-P. Dikeh	Women Group		//
Ben Oloisap	Teacher		//
Alfred Funuka	Farmer		//
JEFFERY MANATA	Farmer		//
JULIANI K.	Farmer		//



Annex 8: MOFR assessment report for Buma local growers

OUTGROWERS	TREE SPECIES	DBH(cm)	LENGTH (m)	NDBH(cm)	STD VOLUME(m ³)
Silverio	Tectona grandis(Tecg)	39	10	29	0.661
Silverio	Tecg	42	14	28	0.862
Silverio	Tecg	35	12	23	0.499
Silverio	Tecg	41	15	26	0.796
Silverio	Tecg	39	10	29	0.661
Silverio	Tecg	38	9	29	0.594
Silverio	Tecg	30	9	21	0.312
Silverio	Tecg	35	11	24	0.498
Silverio	Tecg	32	10	22	0.38
Silverio	Tecg	33	11	22	0.418
Silverio	Tecg	40	14	26	0.743
Silverio	Tecg	35	12	23	0.499
Silverio	Tecg	38	13	25	0.638
Silverio	Tecg	32	9	23	0.374
Silverio	Tecg	39	8	31	0.604
Silverio	Tecg	35	10	25	0.491
Silverio	Tecg	39	12	27	0.688
Silverio	Tecg	40	15	25	0.736
Silverio	Tecg	38	10	28	0.616
Silverio	Tecg	40	12	28	0.739
Silverio	Tecg	30	8	22	0.304
Silverio	Tecg	35	11	24	0.498
Silverio	Tecg	34	12	22	0.456
Silverio	Tecg	32	9	23	0.374
Silverio	Tecg	39	12	27	0.687
Silverio	Tecg	34	10	24	0.452
Silverio	Tecg	38	11	27	0.63
Silverio	Tecg	40	14	26	0.743
Silverio	Tecg	41	12	29	0.799
Peter Lako	Tecg	30	8	22	0.304
Peter Lako	Tecg	25	9	16	0.181
Peter Lako	Tecg	28	9	19	0.255
Peter Lako	Tecg	30	10	20	0.314
Peter Lako	Tecg	32	8	24	0.362
Peter Lako	Tecg	35	13	22	0.494
Peter Lako	Tecg	29	10	19	0.284
Peter Lako	Tecg	32	12	20	0.377
Peter Lako	Tecg	36	11	25	0.54
Peter Lako	Tecg	34	13	21	0.45
Peter Lako	Tecg	32	10	22	0.38
Peter Lako	Tecg	35	14	21	0.485
Peter Lako	Tecg	34	10	24	0.452
Peter Lako	Tecg	30	12	18	0.305
Peter Lako	Tecg	35	14	21	0.485
Peter Lako	Tecg	32	13	19	0.369
Peter Lako	Tecg	34	10	24	0.452
Peter Lako	Tecg	36	9	27	0.515
Peter Lako	Tecg	38	9	29	0.594
Peter Lako	Tecg	39	10	29	0.661
Fostina Wawari	Kepok tree	44	13	31	0.981
Fostina Wawari	Kepok tree	45	12	33	1.026
Ilario	Kepok tree	43	12	31	0.906
Ilario	Kepok tree	40	10	30	0.707
Maris Ausia	Tecg	39	11	28	0.677
Adrian Rinalia	Tecg	35	9	26	0.478
Adrian Rinalia	Tecg	38	11	27	0.63
Adrian Rinalia	Tecg	40	12	28	0.739
Adrian Rinalia	Tecg	39	10	29	0.661
Adrian Rinalia	Tecg	36	10	26	0.531
Adrian Rinalia	Tecg	34	11	23	0.457
Adrian Rinalia	Tecg	39	9	30	0.636
Adrian Rinalia	Tecg	40	10	30	0.707
Adrian Rinalia	Tecg	37	10	27	0.579
Lawrence Tondemae	Tecg	30	12	18	0.305
Lawrence Tondemae	Tecg	34	10	24	0.452
Lawrence Tondemae	Tecg	38	11	27	0.63
Lawrence Tondemae	Tecg	36	9	27	0.515
Lawrence Tondemae	Tecg	35	10	25	0.491
Lawrence Tondemae	Tecg	40	12	28	0.739
Lawrence Tondemae	Tecg	41	10	31	0.755
Lawrence Tondemae	Tecg	38	14	24	0.633
Lawrence Tondemae	Tecg	39	10	29	0.661
Lawrence Tondemae	Tecg	35	12	23	0.5
Lawrence Tondemae	Tecg	34	11	23	0.457
Lawrence Tondemae	Tecg	39	12	27	0.687
Lawrence Tondemae	Tecg	40	14	26	0.743
Lawrence Tondemae	Tecg	39	12	27	0.687
Lawrence Tondemae	Tecg	36	10	26	0.531
Lawrence Tondemae	Tecg	35	11	24	0.498

Lawrence Tonlelemae	Teeg	42	33	29	0.879
Lawrence Tonlelemae	CL	45	33	32	1.046
Lawrence Tonlelemae	CL	35	10	25	0.491
Lawrence Tonlelemae	CL	30	10	20	0.314
Lawrence Tonlelemae	CL	32	11	21	0.381
Lawrence Tonlelemae	CL	33	9	24	0.407
Lawrence Tonlelemae	CL	30	10	20	0.314
Lawrence Tonlelemae	CL	40	10	30	0.707
Lawrence Tonlelemae	CL	43	12	29	0.799
Lawrence Tonlelemae	CL	44	14	30	0.99
Lawrence Tonlelemae	CL	33	11	22	0.418
Lawrence Tonlelemae	CL	38	10	28	0.616
Lawrence Tonlelemae	CL	36	12	24	0.543
Lawrence Tonlelemae	CL	35	10	25	0.491
Lawrence Tonlelemae	CL	35	12	23	0.499
Lawrence Tonlelemae	CL	31	10	21	0.346
Lawrence Tonlelemae	CL	35	10	25	0.491
Lawrence Tonlelemae	CL	39	12	27	0.687
Lawrence Tonlelemae	CL	38	11	27	0.63
John Lako	Teeg	30	10	20	0.314
John Lako	Teeg	35	12	23	0.5
John Lako	Teeg	36	13	23	0.54
John Lako	Teeg	33	10	23	0.415
John Lako	Teeg	31	11	20	0.346
John Lako	Teeg	30	9	21	0.312
John Lako	Teeg	35	12	23	0.499
John Lako	Teeg	38	13	25	0.638
John Lako	Teeg	35	11	24	0.498
John Lako	Gmea	38	14	24	0.633
John Lako	Gmea	36	12	24	0.543
John Lako	Gmea	40	15	25	0.736
John Lako	Gmea	39	10	29	0.661
John Lako	Gmea	35	11	24	0.498
John Lako	Gmea	40	12	28	0.739
Gregory Kikisa	Teeg	34	12	22	0.456
Gregory Kikisa	Teeg	35	11	24	0.498
Gregory Kikisa	Teeg	30	9	21	0.312
Gregory Kikisa	Teeg	33	11	22	0.418
Gregory Kikisa	Teeg	30	10	20	0.314
Gregory Kikisa	Teeg	31	11	20	0.346
Gregory Kikisa	Teeg	32	12	20	0.377
Gregory Kikisa	Teeg	33	11	22	0.418
Gregory Kikisa	Teeg	32	9	23	0.374
Charles Fodlamo	Gmea	42	12	30	0.848
Charles Fodlamo	Gmea	40	11	29	0.727
Charles Fodlamo	Gmea	39	10	29	0.661
Charles Fodlamo	Gmea	40	12	28	0.739
Charles Fodlamo	Gmea	35	13	22	0.494
Charles Fodlamo	Gmea	38	10	28	0.615
Charles Fodlamo	Gmea	36	9	27	0.515
Charles Fodlamo	Gmea	34	10	24	0.452
Charles Fodlamo	Gmea	39	12	27	0.687
Charles Fodlamo	Gmea	36	13	23	0.54
Solo Moesugea	Teeg	30	10	20	0.314
Solo Moesugea	Teeg	39	11	28	0.677
Solo Moesugea	Teeg	40	14	26	0.743
Solo Moesugea	Teeg	35	12	23	0.5
Solo Moesugea	Teeg	31	10	21	0.346
Solo Moesugea	Teeg	32	9	23	0.374
Solo Moesugea	Teeg	39	8	31	0.604
Solo Moesugea	Teeg	41	10	31	0.755
Solo Moesugea	Teeg	35	12	23	0.5
Solo Moesugea	Teeg	34	7	27	0.401
Solo Moesugea	Pometia pinnata	37	11	26	0.584
Solo Moesugea	Pometia pinnata	39	13	26	0.69
Solo Moesugea	Pometia pinnata	36	7	29	0.462
Solo Moesugea	Pometia pinnata	39	10	29	0.661
Solo Moesugea	Pometia pinnata	32	8	24	0.362
Solo Moesugea	Pometia pinnata	35	9	26	0.478
Solo Moesugea	Pometia pinnata	38	7	31	0.528
Charles Maensia	Vitex cofasun(vasa)	40	12	28	0.739
Charles Maensia	vasa	38	10	28	0.616
John Daubo	Teeg	36	11	25	0.54
John Daubo	Teeg	38	10	28	0.616
John Daubo	Teeg	35	9	26	0.478
John Daubo	Teeg	32	8	24	0.362
John Daubo	Teeg	34	7	27	0.4
Francis maekoto	Gmea	39	10	29	0.661
Francis maekoto	Gmea	40	13	27	0.744
Francis maekoto	Gmea	36	12	24	0.543

Francis maekoto	Gmea	33	10	23	0.435
Francis maekoto	Gmea	32	9	23	0.374
Save Foosi	Tectona grandis(Tecg)	38	11	27	0.63
Save Foosi	Tecg	35	12	23	0.499
Save Foosi	Tecg	36	10	26	0.531
Save Foosi	Tecg	39	9	30	0.636
Save Foosi	Tecg	42	14	28	0.862
Save Foosi	Tecg	41	10	31	0.755
Save Foosi	Tecg	38	8	30	0.566
Save Foosi	Tecg	40	10	30	0.707
Save Foosi	Tecg	39	12	27	0.687
Save Foosi	Tecg	35	14	21	0.485
Save Foosi	Tecg	38	7	31	0.528
Save Foosi	Tecg	36	9	27	0.515
Save Foosi	Tecg	32	11	21	0.381
Save Foosi	Tecg	35	14	24	0.633
Save Foosi	Tecg	34	13	21	0.45
Save Foosi	Pometia pinnata	38	10	28	0.616
Save Foosi	Pometia pinnata	39	8	31	0.604
Save Foosi	Gmea	46	13	33	0.684
Save Foosi	Gmea	40	10	30	0.707
Save Foosi	Gmea	43	11	32	0.885
Save Foosi	Gmea	40	12	28	0.739
Save Foosi	Gmea	39	9	30	0.636
Save Foosi	Gmea	42	7	35	0.673
Mukiddu Balauri	Pometia pinnata	38	10	28	0.616
Mukiddu Balauri	Pometia pinnata	38	11	27	0.63
Mukiddu Balauri	Pometia pinnata	40	13	27	0.744
Mukiddu Balauri	Pometia pinnata	42	10	32	0.804
Mukiddu Balauri	Pometia pinnata	41	12	29	0.793
Mukiddu Balauri	Pometia pinnata	39	9	30	0.636
Mukiddu Balauri	Pometia pinnata	39	12	27	0.687
Mukiddu Balauri	Pometia pinnata	34	10	24	0.452
Mukiddu Balauri	Gmea	40	13	27	0.744
Mukiddu Balauri	Gmea	41	12	29	0.793
Mukiddu Balauri	Gmea	45	14	33	1.197
Mukiddu Balauri	Gmea	39	10	29	0.66
Mukiddu Balauri	Gmea	38	12	26	0.637
Mukiddu Balauri	Gmea	30	11	19	0.312
Mukiddu Balauri	Gmea	40	13	27	0.744
Mukiddu Balauri	Gmea	45	15	30	1.06
Mukiddu Balauri	Gmea	44	10	34	0.908
Mukiddu Balauri	Gmea	48	12	36	1.221
Mukiddu Balauri	Tectona grandis(Tecg)	39	10	29	0.66
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	40	9	31	0.679
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	35	12	23	0.499
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	34	11	23	0.457
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	38	10	28	0.616
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	37	9	28	0.554
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	40	12	28	0.739
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	43	14	29	0.925
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	48	10	38	1.134
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	45	15	30	1.06
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	39	14	29	0.66
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	38	8	30	0.556
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	36	10	26	0.531
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	40	12	28	0.739
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	45	15	30	1.06
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	41	13	28	0.8
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	39	11	28	0.677
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	36	10	26	0.531
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	38	14	24	0.633
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	40	13	37	1.398
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	43	9	34	0.817
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	42	10	32	0.804
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	39	12	27	0.687
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	38	8	30	0.566
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	35	9	26	0.478
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	31	11	20	0.346
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	36	12	24	0.543
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	37	12	25	0.589
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	33	9	24	0.407
Mukiddu Balauri	Tecg	38	10	28	0.616
Mukiddu Balauri	CL	40	13	27	0.744
Mukiddu Balauri	CL	35	12	23	0.499
Mukiddu Balauri	CL	32	10	22	0.38
Mukiddu Balauri	CL	30	10	20	0.314
Atanasio Gmea	CL	31	13	18	0.331
Atanasio Gmea	CL	32	10	22	0.38
Atanasio Gmea	CL	30	9	21	0.312

Atanasio Ormea	CL	32	12	20	0.377
Atanasio Ormea	CL	34	11	23	0.457
Atanasio Ormea	CL	32	8	24	0.362
Atanasio Ormea	CL	30	9	21	0.312
Atanasio Ormea	CL	39	12	27	0.687
Atanasio Ormea	CL	34	10	24	0.452
Atanasio Ormea	CL	35	9	26	0.478
Atanasio Ormea	CL	31	12	19	0.34
Atanasio Ormea	CL	35	10	25	0.491
Atanasio Ormea	CL	30	13	17	0.295
Atanasio Ormea	CL	32	8	24	0.362
Atanasio Ormea	CL	36	10	26	0.531
Atanasio Ormea	CL	38	11	27	0.63
Atanasio Ormea	CL	40	14	26	0.743
Atanasio Ormea	CL	39	10	29	0.66
Atanasio Ormea	CL	38	7	31	0.528
Atanasio Ormea	CL	37	9	28	0.554
Atanasio Ormea	CL	38	10	28	0.616
Atanasio Ormea	Gmelina arborea[Ormea]	45	13	32	1.046
Atanasio Ormea	Ormea	42	12	30	0.848
Atanasio Ormea	Ormea	46	14	32	1.136
Atanasio Ormea	Ormea	42	12	30	0.848
Atanasio Ormea	Ormea	40	10	30	0.707
Atanasio Ormea	Ormea	38	8	30	0.546
Atanasio Ormea	Ormea	39	7	32	0.563
Atanasio Ormea	Ormea	41	12	29	0.793
Atanasio Ormea	Ormea	41	13	28	0.8
Atanasio Ormea	Ormea	43	10	33	0.855
Atanasio Ormea	Ormea	39	9	30	0.636
Atanasio Ormea	Ormea	37	6	31	0.453
Atanasio Ormea	Ormea	35	11	24	0.498
Atanasio Ormea	Ormea	34	10	24	0.452

Farmers Names	Tree Species	Total std Volume/ Species/farmer	Ave unit Price /M³(USD)	Total value(USD)/sp	Total value(SRD)/sp
Silverio	Tecg	16.746	\$40.00	\$669.84	\$5,480.49
Peter Lako	Tecg	8.259	\$40.00	\$330.36	\$2,707.86
Fostina Wawari	Kepok tree	2.007	\$40.00	\$80.28	\$658.03
Ilario	Kepok tree	1.613	\$40.00	\$64.52	\$528.85
Moris Ausio	Tecg	0.677	\$40.00	\$27.08	\$221.96
Adrian R'inala	Tecg	5.412	\$40.00	\$216.48	\$1,774.42
Lawrence Torenemae	Tecg	10.163	\$40.00	\$406.52	\$3,332.13
Lawrence Torenemae	CL	10.164	\$40.00	\$406.56	\$3,332.45
John Lako	Tecg	4.062	\$40.00	\$162.48	\$1,331.80
John Lako	Gmea	3.81	\$40.00	\$152.40	\$1,249.18
Gregory Kikisa	Tecg	3.513	\$40.00	\$140.52	\$1,151.80
Charles Fodlamo	Gmea	6.278	\$40.00	\$251.12	\$2,058.36
Solo Maesugoa	Tecg	5.214	\$40.00	\$208.56	\$1,709.50
Solo Maesugoa	PM	3.765	\$40.00	\$150.60	\$1,234.42
Charles Maensia	Vasa	1.355	\$40.00	\$54.20	\$444.26
John Daubo	Tecg	2.396	\$40.00	\$95.84	\$785.57
Francis maekoto	Gmea	2.737	\$40.00	\$109.48	\$897.37
Save Fodui	Tecg	8.865	\$40.00	\$354.60	\$2,906.55
Save Fodui	PM	1.22	\$40.00	\$48.80	\$400.00
Save Fodui	Gmea	4.324	\$40.00	\$172.96	\$1,417.70
Matildo Belauri	PM	5.362	\$40.00	\$214.56	\$1,745.57
Matildo Belauri	Gmea	8.276	\$40.00	\$331.04	\$2,713.44
Matildo Belauri	Tecg	20.771	\$40.00	\$830.84	\$6,810.16
Matildo Belauri	CL	1.937	\$40.00	\$77.48	\$635.08
Atanasio Gmea	CL	9.898	\$40.00	\$395.92	\$3,245.24
Atanasio Gmea	Gmea	10.191	\$40.00	\$407.64	\$3,341.31
		total value		\$3,702.04	\$52,123.50
summary of total std volume of each species(M³)					
1 Tecg			86.079		
2 Gmea			35.616		
3 CL			21.989		
4 PM			10.347		
5 Vasa			1.355		
6 Kepok tree			3.62		
Total Std volume			159.015		

Annex 9: MOFR assessment report for Diocese of Auki-Buma

OUTGROWERS	TREE SPECIES	DBH(cm)	LENGTH (m)	NDBH(cm)	STD VOLUME(m³)
Catholic Mission	Toak (Tocg)	41	10	31	0.755
Catholic Mission	Tocg	40	11	29	0.727
Catholic Mission	Tocg	45	15	30	1.06
Catholic Mission	Tocg	44	10	34	0.908
Catholic Mission	Tocg	50	16	34	1.453
Catholic Mission	Tocg	39	10	29	0.66
Catholic Mission	Tocg	40	12	28	0.739
Catholic Mission	Tocg	51	13	38	1.474
Catholic Mission	Tocg	43	11	32	0.885
Catholic Mission	Tocg	44	10	34	0.908
Catholic Mission	Tocg	40	10	30	0.707
Catholic Mission	Tocg	42	11	31	0.83
Catholic Mission	Tocg	45	15	30	1.06
Catholic Mission	Tocg	46	15	31	1.132
Catholic Mission	Tocg	41	12	29	0.793
Catholic Mission	Tocg	43	13	30	0.919
Catholic Mission	Tocg	45	10	35	0.962
Catholic Mission	Tocg	41	15	26	0.796
Catholic Mission	Tocg	46	16	30	1.131
Catholic Mission	Tocg	48	15	33	1.283
Catholic Mission	Tocg	47	15	32	1.206
Catholic Mission	Terminalia brasiliensis(TB)	70	15	50	2.945
Catholic Mission	Gmelina arborea(Gmea)	53	15	38	1.701
Catholic Mission	Gmea	50	12	38	1.361
Catholic Mission	Gmea	49	10	39	1.195
Catholic Mission	Gmea	45	11	34	0.999
Catholic Mission	Gmea	50	16	34	1.453
Catholic Mission	Gmea	51	14	37	1.505
Catholic Mission	Gmea	53	16	37	1.72
Catholic Mission	Gmea	45	10	35	0.962
Catholic Mission	Gmea	44	11	33	0.941
Catholic Mission	Gmea	41	10	31	0.794
Catholic Mission	Gmea	41	13	28	0.8
Catholic Mission	Gmea	50	16	34	1.453
Catholic Mission	Gmea	49	12	37	1.29
Catholic Mission	Gmea	46	13	33	1.111
Catholic Mission	Gmea	48	14	34	1.271
Catholic Mission	Gmea	41	10	31	0.755
Catholic Mission	Gmea	43	14	29	0.925
Catholic Mission	Gmea	44	12	32	0.985
Catholic Mission	Gmea	43	12	31	0.906
Catholic Mission	Gmea	42	10	32	0.804
Catholic Mission	Gmea	50	16	34	1.453
Catholic Mission	Gmea	51	15	36	1.527
Catholic Mission	Gmea	45	14	31	1.057
Catholic Mission	Gmea	41	12	29	0.793
Catholic Mission	Gmea	52	16	36	1.629
Catholic Mission	Gmea	51	14	37	1.505
Catholic Mission	Gmea	45	14	31	1.057
Catholic Mission	Gmea	43	12	31	0.906
Catholic Mission	Gmea	41	11	30	0.777
Catholic Mission	Calophyllum(CL)	32	9	23	0.374
Catholic Mission	Gmelina moluccana(Gm)	40	12	28	0.739
Catholic Mission	Gm	45	14	31	0.102
Catholic Mission	Gm	43	10	33	0.855
Catholic Mission	Gm	50	14	36	1.425
Catholic Mission	Gm	42	12	30	0.848
Catholic Mission	Gm	40	10	30	0.707
Catholic Mission	Gm	41	10	31	0.755
Catholic Mission	Gm	48	14	34	1.271
Catholic Mission	Gm	46	13	33	1.132
Catholic Mission	Gm	49	12	37	1.29
Catholic Mission	Gm	49	10	39	1.195
Catholic Mission	Cedreella odorata(Cedo)	32	10	22	0.38
Catholic Mission	Cedo	30	9	21	0.312
Catholic Mission	Cedo	34	11	23	0.415
Catholic Mission	Cedo	35	11	24	0.498
Catholic Mission	Cedo	33	10	23	0.415
Catholic Mission	Cedo	34	10	24	0.452
Catholic Mission	Gmea	40	12	28	0.739
Catholic Mission	Gmea	45	15	30	1.06
Catholic Mission	Gmea	43	10	33	0.855
Catholic Mission	Gmea	50	10	40	1.257
Catholic Mission	Gmea	52	12	40	1.508
Catholic Mission	Gmea	48	10	38	1.134
Catholic Mission	Gmea	47	14	33	1.197
Catholic Mission	Gmea	40	11	29	0.727
Catholic Mission	Gmea	50	15	35	1.443
Catholic Mission	Gmea	51	14	37	1.505

Catholic Mission	Gmea	54	13	41	1.736
Catholic Mission	Gmea	50	12	38	1.361
Catholic Mission	Gmea	55	14	41	1.848
Catholic Mission	Gmea	56	16	40	2.031
Catholic Mission	Gmea	49	10	39	1.195
Catholic Mission	Gmea	58	15	43	2.178
Catholic Mission	Gmea	60	15	45	2.386
Catholic Mission	Gmea	59	16	43	2.324
Catholic Mission	Gmea	42	10	32	0.804
Catholic Mission	Gmea	53	12	41	1.584
Catholic Mission	Gmea	49	11	38	1.248
Catholic Mission	Gmea	50	15	35	1.443
Catholic Mission	Gmea	54	14	40	1.759
Catholic Mission	Gmea	55	13	42	1.801
Catholic Mission	Gmea	50	11	39	1.334
Catholic Mission	Gmea	51	14	37	1.505
Catholic Mission	Gmea	60	16	44	2.433
Catholic Mission	Gmea	54	14	40	1.759
Catholic Mission	Gmea	59	15	44	2.281
Catholic Mission	Gmea	48	12	36	1.221
Catholic Mission	Gmea	45	12	33	1.026
Catholic Mission	Gmea	50	13	37	1.398
Catholic Mission	Gmea	45	12	33	1.026
Catholic Mission	Gmea	45	11	34	0.999
Catholic Mission	Gmea	49	10	39	1.195
Catholic Mission	Gmea	50	12	38	1.361
Catholic Mission	Gmea	52	11	41	1.452
Catholic Mission	Gmea	53	14	39	1.672
Catholic Mission	Gmea	56	14	42	1.34
Catholic Mission	Gmea	60	13	47	2.255
Catholic Mission	Gmea	59	10	49	1.886
Catholic Mission	Gmea	45	11	34	0.999
Catholic Mission	Gmea	41	10	31	0.755
Catholic Mission	Gmea	40	11	29	0.727
Catholic Mission	Gmea	50	12	38	1.361
Catholic Mission	Gmea	49	13	36	1.323
Catholic Mission	Gmea	52	13	39	1.553
Catholic Mission	Gmea	54	14	40	1.759
Catholic Mission	Gmea	50	10	40	1.257
Catholic Mission	Gmea	61	16	45	2.545
Catholic Mission	Gmea	59	14	45	2.227
Catholic Mission	Gmea	58	13	45	2.068
Catholic Mission	Gmea	52	11	41	1.452
Catholic Mission	Gmea	49	10	39	1.195
Catholic Mission	Gmea	50	10	40	1.257
Catholic Mission	Gmea	52	12	40	1.508
Catholic Mission	Gmea	53	10	43	1.452
Catholic Mission	Yestona grandis(Teeg)	35	9	26	0.478
Catholic Mission	Teeg	39	7	32	0.563
Catholic Mission	Teeg	41	10	31	0.755
Catholic Mission	Teeg	32	6	26	0.339
Catholic Mission	Teeg	45	12	33	1.026
Catholic Mission	Teeg	42	10	32	0.804
Catholic Mission	Teeg	39	7	32	0.563
Catholic Mission	Teeg	40	9	31	0.679
Catholic Mission	Teeg	42	9	33	0.77
Catholic Mission	Teeg	39	7	32	0.563
Catholic Mission	Teeg	40	11	29	0.727
Catholic Mission	Teeg	43	10	33	0.855
Catholic Mission	Teeg	45	11	34	0.999
Catholic Mission	Teeg	41	9	32	0.724
Catholic Mission	Teeg	43	8	35	0.77
Catholic Mission	Teeg	40	9	31	0.679
Catholic Mission	Teeg	42	8.5	33.4	0.749
Catholic Mission	Teeg	45	10	35	0.962
Catholic Mission	Teeg	51	11	40	1.382
Catholic Mission	Teeg	50	10.3	39.7	1.275
Catholic Mission	Teeg	46	11	35	1.058
Catholic Mission	Teeg	44	9.2	34.8	0.875
Catholic Mission	Teeg	41	10	31	0.755
Catholic Mission	Teeg	40	12	28	0.749
Catholic Mission	Teeg	41	9.4	31.6	0.737
Catholic Mission	Teeg	51	12	39	1.433
Catholic Mission	Teeg	52	13	39	1.553
Catholic Mission	Teeg	40	10	30	0.707
Catholic Mission	Teeg	41	9	32	0.724
Catholic Mission	Teeg	41	11	30	0.777
Catholic Mission	Teeg	45	12	33	1.026
Catholic Mission	Teeg	45	13	32	1.046
Catholic Mission	Teeg	42	10	32	0.804

Catholic Mission	Teog	41	9	32	0.724
Catholic Mission	Teog	42	12	30	0.848
Catholic Mission	Teog	39	9	30	0.636
Catholic Mission	Teog	43	12.2	30.8	0.909
Catholic Mission	Teog	48	11	37	1.183
Catholic Mission	Teog	55	10.5	44.5	1.633
Catholic Mission	Teog	52	11	41	1.452
Catholic Mission	Teog	49	9.2	39.8	1.145
Catholic Mission	Teog	60	13	47	2.255
Catholic Mission	Teog	59	11	48	1.99
Catholic Mission	Teog	50	10.9	39.1	1.308
Catholic Mission	Teog	51	12	39	1.434
Catholic Mission	Teog	49	10	39	1.195
Catholic Mission	Teog	54	9	45	1.431
Catholic Mission	Teog	56	8.9	47.1	1.551
Catholic Mission	Teog	50	11	39	1.334
Catholic Mission	Teog	51	10	41	1.32
Catholic Mission	Teog	50	12	38	1.361
Catholic Mission	Teog	53	13	40	1.634
Catholic Mission	Teog	51	13	38	1.474
Catholic Mission	Teog	52	12	40	1.508
Catholic Mission	Teog	54	10	44	1.521
Catholic Mission	Teog	54	12	42	1.663
Catholic Mission	Teog	52	10	42	1.385
Catholic Mission	Teog	41	11	30	0.778
Catholic Mission	Teog	42	14	28	0.862
Catholic Mission	Teog	49	10	39	1.195
Catholic Mission	Teog	50	14	36	1.425
Catholic Mission	Teog	45	10	35	0.962
Catholic Mission	Teog	49	8	41	1.056
Catholic Mission	Teog	50	11.5	38.5	1.339
Catholic Mission	Teog	55	10.5	44.5	1.633
Catholic Mission	Cedreilla odorata(Cedo)	43	10	33	0.855
Catholic Mission	Cedo	40	9	31	0.679
Catholic Mission	Cedo	45	11	34	0.999
Catholic Mission	Cedo	39	10.2	28.8	0.664
Catholic Mission	Cedo	41	8.9	32.1	0.72
Catholic Mission	Cedo	44	10	34	0.908
Catholic Mission	Cedo	42	11	31	0.83
Catholic Mission	Bruguiera gymnorhiza(mangrove)	34	9	25	0.442
Catholic Mission	Mangrove	35	10	25	0.491
Catholic Mission	Mangrove	38	9	29	0.594
Catholic Mission	Mangrove	32	8	24	0.362
Catholic Mission	Mangrove	40	10	30	0.707
Catholic Mission	Mangrove	41	11	30	0.778
Catholic Mission	Mangrove	35	11	24	0.498
Catholic Mission	Mangrove	30	10	20	0.334
Catholic Mission	Mangrove	32	7	25	0.344
Catholic Mission	Mangrove	40	8	32	0.643
Catholic Mission	Mangrove	43	6	37	0.645
Catholic Mission	Mangrove	35	11	24	0.498
Catholic Mission	Mangrove	32	9	23	0.374
Catholic Mission	Mangrove	40	10	30	0.707
Catholic Mission	Mangrove	37	10.2	26.8	0.575
Catholic Mission	Mangrove	32	6	26	0.339
Catholic Mission	Mangrove	36	8	28	0.493
Catholic Mission	Mangrove	40	9	31	0.679
Catholic Mission	Mangrove	43	9	34	0.817
Catholic Mission	Mangrove	45	10	35	0.962
Catholic Mission	Mangrove	39	7	32	0.563
Catholic Mission	Mangrove	38	9	29	0.594
Catholic Mission	Mangrove	40	10	30	0.707
Catholic Mission	Acacia Mangium(Acacia)	32	9	23	0.374
Catholic Mission	Acacia	29	8	21	0.277
Catholic Mission	Acacia	31	9	22	0.342
Catholic Mission	Acacia	32	10	22	0.38
Catholic Mission	Acacia	31	11	20	0.342
Catholic Mission	Acacia	29	8	21	0.277
Catholic Mission	Acacia	30	10	20	0.334
Catholic Mission	Acacia	31	11	20	0.346
Catholic Mission	Acacia	30	10	20	0.334
Catholic Mission	Terminalia brasi(TB)	35	12	23	0.499
Catholic Mission	TB	33	10	23	0.435
Catholic Mission	TB	34	13	21	0.45
Catholic Mission	TB	30	11	19	0.332
Catholic Mission	TB	36	8	28	0.493
Catholic Mission	TB	38	10	28	0.636
Catholic Mission	TB	37	12	25	0.589
Catholic Mission	TB	30	10	20	0.334
Catholic Mission	TB	35	11	24	0.498

Catholic Mission	TB	32	7	25	0.344
Catholic Mission	TB	30	8	22	0.304
Catholic Mission	TB	34	11	23	0.457
Catholic Mission	TB	33	10	23	0.435
Catholic Mission	TB	35	11	24	0.498
Catholic Mission	TB	36	14	22	0.532
Catholic Mission	TB	32	10	22	0.38
Catholic Mission	TB	30	10	20	0.334
Catholic Mission	TB	35	13	22	0.494
Catholic Mission	TB	36	10	26	0.533
Catholic Mission	TB	38	12	27	0.688

Farmers Names	Tree Species	Total std Volume/ Species	Ave/Unit Price /M³(USD)	Total value(USD)/SP	Total value(SBD)/SP
Catholic Mission	Tectona grandis	90.398	\$40.00	\$3,615.92	\$29,688.68
Catholic Mission	Terminalia	12.088	\$40.00	\$483.52	\$3,963.27
Catholic Mission	Gmelina arborea	118.459	\$40.00	\$4,738.36	\$38,839.01
Catholic Mission	Colophyllum	0.374	\$40.00	\$14.96	\$122.62
Catholic Mission	Cedrella odorata	8.127	\$40.00	\$325.08	\$2,664.59
Catholic Mission	Bruguiera gymnorhiza	13.106	\$40.00	\$524.24	\$4,297.04
Catholic Mission	Acacia mangium	2.97	\$40.00	\$118.80	\$973.77
Catholic Mission	Gmelina moluccana	10.299	\$40.00	\$411.96	\$3,326.72
	total std volume	255.821	total value	\$10,292.84	\$83,775.30

Annex 10: MAL assessment report



**Ministry of Agriculture & livestock
Department of Extension
Auki
Malaita province**

Date: 30th August 2020.

To: Solomon Power Manager
Solomon Power
Auki
Malaita province

A crops assessment was carried out on the date of 25th to 27th August 2021 revealed that the following food gardens, some coconut trees and fruit trees will damage by your company Solomon power during your operation in the Solar farm site and extension line from solar farm site to Buma station and the extension line from solar farm site to Kwabu, Sinamauri clinic, Sinafolo community and Sinasu community. So I recommend you to facilitating the payments for the crops and fruit trees in the solar farm site and alone the extension line area to the concern farmers.

This are the detail of the crops assessment report.

Solar farm site

No	Farmers' name	Villages	Crop types	Stages	Qty	Unit cost	Total cost
1	Buma Parish (parish Priest)	Buna Station	Coconut	Bearing	15	\$150.00	\$2,250.00
				Non – bearing	18	\$75.00	\$1,350.00
			Taro	Mature	40	\$10.00	\$400.00
				Pre-mature	65	\$5.00	\$325.00
			Sego Palm	Mature	14	\$50.00	\$700.00
				Pre mature	16	\$25.00	\$400.00
			Ngali nuts	Bearing	14	\$100.00	\$1,400.00
				Non - Bearing	28	\$50.00	\$1,400.00
			Breadfruit	Bearing	16	\$50.00	\$800.00
				Non – bearing	31	\$25.00	\$775.00
			Yellow bamboo	Mature	45	\$10.00	\$450.00
				Pre mature	65	\$5.00	\$325.00
			Sand paper	Mature	15	\$15.00	\$225.00
				Pre – mature	25	\$7.50	\$187.50
Total							\$9,637.50
Extension line							
2	Buma Parish (parish Priest)	Buma station to Bethany settlement	Coconut	Bearing	36	\$150.00	\$5,400.00
				Non – bearing	10	\$75.00	\$750.00
			Betel nuts	Bearing	6	\$30.00	\$180.00
				Non bearing	8	\$15.00	\$120.00
			Alite	Bearing	6	\$50.00	\$300.00
				Non – bearing	3	\$25.00	\$75.00
			Guava	Bearing	4	\$30.00	\$120.00
				Non – bearing	8	\$15.00	\$120.00

			Mango	Bearing	1	\$50-00	\$50-00
				Non – bearing	4	\$25-00	\$100-00
			Sego palm	Mature	3	\$50-00	\$150-00
				Pre – mature	11	\$25-00	\$275-00
Total							\$7,640-00
3	Jr Thomas Damutalau	Bethany resident	Coconut	Bearing	15	\$150-00	\$2,250-00
				Non – bearing	16	\$75-00	\$1,200-00
	Total						\$3450-00
4	Parish priest (Buma)	Anthony Resident	Coconut	Bearing	13	\$150-00	\$1,950-00
				Non – bearing	5	\$75-00	\$375-00
			Pawpaw	Bearing	5	\$20-00	\$100-00
				Non – bearing	6	\$10-00	\$60-00
			Sego palm	Mature	1	\$50-00	\$50-00
Total							\$2535-00
5	Bruno Taelamo	Baolo	Cut nuts	Bearing	6	\$50-00	\$300-00
				Non – bearing	5	\$25-00	\$125-00
			Palm	Mature	4	\$10-00	\$40-00
				Pre – mature	8	\$5-00	\$40-00
			Guava	Bearing	5	\$30-00	\$150-00
				Non – bearing	2	\$15-00	\$30-00
			Banana	Bearing	4	\$10-00	\$40-00
				Non – bearing	8	\$5-00	\$40-00
			Mango	Bearing	4	\$50-00	\$200-00
				Non – bearing	6	\$25-00	\$150-00
			Ngali nut	Bearing	5	\$100-00	\$500-00
				Non – bearing	8	\$50-00	\$400-00
			Five corner	Bearing	4	\$30-00	\$120-00
				Non – bearing	3	\$15-00	\$75-00
			Malayan apple	Bearing	6	\$50-00	\$300-00
				Non – bearing	4	\$25-00	\$100-00
			Orange	Bearing	3	\$50-00	\$150-00
				Non – bearing	4	\$25-00	\$100-00
Total							\$2,860-00
6	Alick Ius old place	Baolo	Coconut	Bearing	8	\$150-00	\$1,200-00
				Non – bearing	6	\$75-00	\$450-00
			Betel nuts	Bearing	13	\$30-00	\$390-00
				Non – bearing	12	\$15-00	\$180-00
			Rambu tan	Bearing	4	\$50-00	\$200-00
Total							\$2,420-00
7	Parish priest - Buma	Baolo to hoteni	Sego palm	Mature	12	\$50-00	\$600-00
				Pre – mature	13	\$25-00	\$250-00
			Coconut	Bearing	8	\$150-00	\$1,200-00
				Non – bearing	2	\$75-00	\$150-00
			Kakake	Mature	65	\$12-00	\$780-00
				Pre – mature	86	\$6-00	\$516-00
	Total						\$3,496-00
	Parish priest - Buma	Solar farm site to Afeala'a village	Sego palm	Mature	26	\$50-00	\$1,300-00
				Pre – mature	31	\$25-00	\$775-00
			Cocoa	Bearing	158	\$50-00	\$7,900-00
				Non – bearing	48	\$25-00	\$1,200-00
			Breadfruit	Bearing	16	\$50-00	\$800-00
				Non – bearing	31	\$25-00	\$775-00
			Betel nut	Bearing	16	\$30-00	\$480-00

				Non – bearing	13	\$15-00	\$195-00
			Yellow bamboo	mature	54	\$10-00	\$540-00
				Pre – mature	68	\$5-00	\$340-00
			Ngali nuts	Bearing	8	\$100-00	\$800-00
				Non – bearing	26	\$50-00	\$1,300-00
	Total						\$16,405-00
8	Justin Tasi	Afeala'a	Bonio	Mature	36	\$3-00	\$108-00
				Pre – mature	48	\$1-50	\$72-00
			Ramtan	Bearing	6	\$50-00	\$300-00
				Non – bearing	8	\$25-00	\$200-00
			Betel nuts	Bearing	16	\$30-00	\$480-00
				Non – bearing	11	\$15-00	\$165-00
			Cut nut	Bearing	12	\$50-00	\$600-00
				Non – bearing	8	\$25-00	\$100-00
			Coconut	Bearing	6	\$150-00	\$900-00
				Non – bearing	5	\$75-00	\$375-00
			Breadfruit	Bearing	4	\$50-00	\$200-00
				Non – bearing	9	\$25-00	\$225-00
			Guava	Bearing	3	\$30-00	\$900-00
				Non – bearing	5	\$15-00	\$75-00
	Total						\$4700-00
9	Parish priest – Buma	Front vida road	Banana	Bearing	8	\$10-00	\$80-00
				Non bearing	12	\$5-00	\$60-00
			Coconut	Bearing	8	\$150-00	\$1,200-00
				Non bearing	6	\$75-00	\$450-00
			Cut nuts	Bearing	8	\$50-00	\$400-00
				Non – bearing	4	\$25-00	\$100-00
			Cocoa	Bearing	126	\$50-00	\$6,300-00
			Sego palm	Mature	8	\$50-00	\$400-00
				Pre – mature	13	\$25-00	\$325-00
			Betel nuts	Bearing	10	\$30-00	\$300-00
				Non bearing	6	\$15-00	\$90-00
			Pawpaw	Bearing	7	\$20-00	\$140-00
	Total						\$9,845-00
10	Fostina Waivali	Kwabu	Coconut	Bearing	4	\$150-00	\$600-00
	Total						\$600-00
11	Eddie Aulalo	Kwabu	Banana	Bearing	10	\$10-00	\$100-00
				Non – bearing	15	\$5-00	\$75-00
			Cut nuts	Bearing	4	\$50-00	\$200-00
			Betel nuts	Bearing	13	\$30-00	\$390-00
	Total						\$765-00
12	Eremina Kioe	Kwabu	Coconut	Bearing	3	\$150-00	\$450-00
13	Moses Buato'o	Kwabu	Coconut	Bearing	3	\$150-00	\$450-00
14	Mathew O'okunu	Kwabu	Coconut	Bearing	5	\$150-00	\$750-00
			Breadfruit	Bearing	2	\$50-00	\$100-00
			Alite	Bearing	1	\$50-00	\$50-00
			Kepok	Bearing	1	\$50-00	\$50-00
	Total						\$950-00
15	Eddie Waioa	Kwabu	Coconut	Bearing	3	\$150-00	\$450-00
			Betel nuts	Bearing	1	\$30-00	\$30-00
			Ngali nuts	Bearing	1	\$100-00	\$100-00
	Total						\$580-00
16	Max Luma'a	Sinamauri	Coconut	Bearing	6	\$150-00	\$900-00

17	David Dalomae	Sinafolo	Coconut	Bearing	3	\$150-00	\$450-00
18	Morris Ausia	Sinafolo	Coconut	Bearing	29	\$150-00	\$4350-00
			Apple	Bearing	1	\$50-00	\$50-00
	Total						\$4400-00
19	Frank Baegeni	Sinafolo	Mango	Bearing	1	\$50-00	\$50-00
20	Haward Mafane	Sinafolo	Kapok	Bearing	2	\$50-00	\$50-00
21	Anther	Sinafolo	Orange	Bearing	2	\$50-00	\$100-00
			Pomelo	Bearing	2	\$30-00	\$60-00
	Total						\$160-00
22	Solomon Solo	Sinafolo	Coconut	Bearing	13	\$150-00	\$1,950-00
23	John Kwai	Sinafolo	Betel nuts	Bearing	7	\$30-00	\$210-00
24	Lino Sikilete	Sinafolo	Coconut	Bearing	8	\$150-00	\$1,200-00
25	Serado Sikilete	Sinafolo	Coconut	Bearing	7	\$150-00	\$1050-00
26	Lawrence Sikilete	Sinafolo	Coconut	Bearing	7	\$150-00	\$1050-00
27	Lawrence Kisa	Sinasu	Sego Palm	Mature	7	\$50-00	\$350-00
			Coconut	Bearing	2	\$150-00	\$300-00
			Ngali nut	Bearing	1	\$100-00	\$100-00
			Banana	Bearing	9	\$10-00	\$900-00
				Non – bearing	16	\$5-00	\$80-00
			Cut nuts	Bearing	6	\$50-00	\$300-00
				Non – bearing	11	\$25-00	\$275-00
			Yellow bamboo	Mature	28	\$10-00	\$280-00
	Total						2,585-00
28	Athanasio Omea	Sinasu	Coconut	Bearing	14	\$150-00	\$2,100-00
			Mango		1	\$50-00	\$50-00
			Bread fruit	Bearing	1	\$50-00	\$50-00
	Total						\$2200-00
29	Peter Felemimo	Sinasu	Coconut	Bearing	2	\$150-00	\$300-00
30	James Kwai	Sinasu	Apple	Bearing	1	\$50-00	\$50-00
31	Sale Maenaia	Sinasu	Cut nut	Bearing	1	\$50-00	\$50-00
32	Peter Daubo	Sinasu	Coconut	Bearing	3	\$150-00	\$450-00
33	Mathew Suana	Sinasu	Mango	Bearing	1	\$50-00	\$50-00
34	Safe Foosi	Sinasu	Coconut	Bearing	6	\$150-00	\$900-00
				Non bearing	5	\$75-00	\$375-00
			Yellow bamboo	Mature	26	\$10-00	\$260-00
				Pre – mature	38	\$5-00	\$190-00
			Banana	Bearing	6	\$10-00	\$60-00
				Non bearing	12	\$5-00	\$60-00
	TOTAL						\$1845-00

Detail Summary

No	Farmers	Communities or area covered	Total Cost
1	Buma Parish (parish Priest)	Buna Station (solar farm site)	\$9,637- 50
2	Buma Parish (parish Priest)	Buma station to Bethany settlement	\$7,640-00
3	Jr Thomas Damutalau	Bethany resident	\$3450-00
4	Parish priest (Buma)	Anthony Resident	\$2535-00
5	Bruno Taelamo	Baolo	\$2,860-00
6	Alick Ius old place	Baolo	\$2,420-00
7	Parish priest - Buma	Baolo to hoteni	\$16,405-00
8	Justin Tasi	Afeala'a	\$4700-00
9	Parish priest – Buma	Front vida road	\$9,845-00
10	Fostina Wawali	Kwabu	\$600-00
11	Eddie Aulalo	Kwabu	\$765-00
12	Eremina Kioe	Kwabu	\$450-00
13	Moses Buato'o	Kwabu	\$450-00
14	Mathew O'okunu	Kwabu	\$950-00
15	Eddie Waioa	Kwabu	\$580-00
16	Max Luma'a	Sinamauri	\$900-00
17	David Dalomae	Sinafolo	\$450-00
18	Morris Ausia	Sinafolo	\$4400-00
19	Frank Baegeni	Sinafolo	\$50-00
20	Haward Mafane	Sinafolo	\$50-00
21	Anther	Sinafolo	\$160-00
22	Solomon Solo	Sinafolo	\$1,950-00
23	John Kwai	Sinafolo	\$210-00
24	Lino Sikilete	Sinafolo	\$1,200-00
25	Serado Sikilete	Sinafolo	\$1050-00
26	Lawrence Sikilete	Sinafolo	\$1050-00
27	Lawrence Kisa	Sinasu	\$2,585-00
28	Athanasio Omea	Sinasu	\$2200-00
29	Peter Pelemimo	Sinasu	\$300-00
30	James Kwai	Sinasu	\$50-00
31	Sale Maenaia	Sinasu	\$50-00
32	Peter Daubo	Sinasu	\$450-00
33	Mathew Suana	Sinasu	\$50-00
34	Safe Foosi	Sinasu	\$1845-00
	TOTAL		\$80,442-50

The rate used in this report was delivered from the government crop compensation rate currently in use.

For any queries, please do not hesitate to contact us on phone 40241 / 7372360 Auki Agriculture.

Thank you for understanding.

Patrick Maesuba
 Senior Field Officer (SFO)
 Ministry of Agriculture, Auki Malaita Province

Cc: Provincial Police Commander (PPC) - Auki

Annex 11: Clarification on MOFR report and valuation



**Solomon Islands
Government**

Ministry of Forestry &
Research



P.O Box G24,
Honiara,
Solomon Islands.



Fax:
(677) 24660

Phone:
(677) 24215 / 22263 / 22250



mofr.gov.sb

Solomon Is.

TO: Winston Lapo
Solomon Power
Honiara

Date: 5/10/2021

Dear Sir,

SUBJECT: BUMA FORESTRY INVENTORY REPORT 2021.

Please find attached is the forestry inventory report based on the raw data's collected during the field work.

Note that the plantations and the family woodlots are not of quality forest stand, therefore, our office will not use the determined value schedule that logging companies have used.

Hence, we only calculate the value based on the average determined value schedule for such poor forest stands.

The forestry tree species that are identified are as such:

Tectona grandis (Tecg), Gmelina arborea (Gmea), Terminalia brassii (Tb), Calophyllum (Cl), Cederella odorata (Cedo), Bruguiera gymnorrhiza (mangrove tree), Acacia manguim (Acacia), Gmelina mollucana (Gm), Pometia pinnata (Pm/Akwa), Vitex cofassu (vasa), and the Kepok tree.

The total value for the forestry standing volume is

\$135,899.20, where the Catholic Mission subtotal is **\$83,775.70**,

while the farmers their subtotal is **\$52,123.50**.

Hope this report serves the purpose of your organisations intention.

Should you need any more information, Please don't hesitate to call or email me.

Thank you very much for working together.

Yours Faithfully

A handwritten signature in blue ink.

Angella Gwao
Ranger Officer
Auki FD
Malaita Province

Annex 12: Consent from the Diocese of Auki (Holder of the FTE title)



OFFICE OF THE BISHOP
CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF AUKI
PO BOX A-13, AUKI, MALAITA PROVINCE
SOLOMON ISLANDS
PHONE: 67740130 – EMAIL: houhoupeter4@gmail.com

29th October 2020

Solomon Islands Electricity Authority
Trading as SOLOMON POWER
PO Box 6, HONIARA, SOLOMON ISLANDS

Attention: Chief Executive Officer

RE: REPLY TO YOUR LETTER OF INTEREST TO ACQUIRE A LAND FROM BUMA, FOR SOLAR HYBRID GENERATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

Thank you very much indeed for your email dated 28th/10/2020, a follow up on phone conversation on the 19th/10/2020 regarding the interest of SOLOMON POWER to acquire from Buma Land, a Sub-division for Solar Hybrid Generation System Development Project.

I would say that this project is a genuine one, since it is for the common good of our people. As the Chief Shepherd of the Diocese, focusing on the Spiritual Well-being of people, on the other hand, SOLOMON POWER is focusing on the physical well-being of the same people. When we put these two together, this is a great Holistic Development for our People.

During the consultation with different respectful Leaders of the Diocese, Buma Parish Priests, Parish Pastoral Council, Sisters, and the surrounding Communities, they all agreed and are for the idea of having the Project.

Therefore, as the Bishop of the Diocese, I made a "Formal Consent" with Solomon Power, to proceed with necessary steps as to start the process in laying a profile for this very important Project.

Upon receiving this Letter of Invitation, your Office can decide to when, and at what time, you are coming across to Auki, so that we can talk and then go to Buma to see the place and to identify the ACTUAL place where the Solar Hybrid Generation System Development Project was to be STATIONED.

To keep it short and sweet, if you have any questions or clarifications, do not hesitate to contact these Mobile Numbers:

7716256: Vicar General: Fr. Jeffrey Puritau
7802516: Diocese Lands Commission: Fr. John Adai
7890256: Parish Priest: Fr. Desmond Firi
7874299: Bishop Peter Houhou

Thank you for your understanding and co-operation. Looking forward for more future correspondence.

Yours in Christ,

Bishop Peter Houhou

Cc. Fr. Jeffry Puritau: Vicar General.
Cc. Fr. John Adai: Diocese Lands Commission
Cc. Fr. Desmond Firibo: Parish Priest Buma



"I came not to be served but to serve"

Annex 13: Permit for subdivision of parcel 171-003-7



MALAITA PROVINCE



MALAITA PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
P.O. BOX 63
AUKI
MALAITA PROVINCE
SOLOMON ISLANDS
TEL: (677) 40071/72

Your Ref:

Our Ref: BRD/2/92

Date: 15/06/2021

Branch Manager
SIEA
Auki
Malaita Province

Dear Sir,

Subject: DEVELOPMENT PERMIT TO SUBDIVIDE PARCEL 171-003-7 (PROPOSED BUMA SOLR POWER)

Thank you for your payment of \$500.00 being fee paid for the above.

The Board met on 21/05/2021 and approved the permit for the subdivision of Parcel 171-003-3.

We regret for this later reply.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. Joshua Keniore
Board Chairman (Vice)

Malaita Planning and Development Board
MALAITA PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

"Iu mi tugetabildim Malaita"

DEED

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

AND: ... ("Crop Owner")

RECITALS

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

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Definitions and interpretation

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

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

Agreement

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

Bar to action

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

Further assurance

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

Costs

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

Deed binds successors and assigns

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

Execution date

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

Entire agreement

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

Governing law and jurisdiction

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

Counterparts

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

EXECUTED AS A DEED**SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED TO**

Name: _____)
On the ____ day of _____, 2021) Signature

SOLOMON ISLANDS ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

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

WITNESS

Signed in the presence of

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

Annex 15: Grievance registration form

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM FORM

(A) Aggrieved Person's Details

1. Name..... Date

2. Gender
- | | |
|--|--------|
| | Male |
| | Female |
| | |

- ### 3. Contact address

--

(B) Incident Details

- ## 1. Place of Incident

--

2. Reason for complaint

[illegible]

(C) Details of person raising grievance

- | 1. Name | No. of person raising grievance..... |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
|---------|--------------------------------------|

--

2. Address

--

(D) Witness and signed on this day [] by

.....

.....

Officer on-site

.....

(F) Decision [date: _____] by

--

Annex 16: Consent to COL by the Diocese of Auki Bishop for subdivision



OFFICE OF THE BISHOP
CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF AUKI
PO BOX A-13, AUKI, MALAITA PROVINCE
SOLOMON ISLANDS
PHONE: (677)40130 – EMAIL: houhoupeter4@gmail.com

10th February 2021

COMMISSIONER OF LANDS OFFICE
HONIARA,
SOLOMON ISLANDS

LETTER OF REQUEST FOR A SUB-DIVISION FROM BUMA LAND FOR SOLAR HYBRID GENERATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

Dear Commissioner,

Greetings of Grace and Peace from Catholic Diocese of Auki.

As Bishop of the Diocese, I am writing this Letter of Request, in Respect and Honour to your Highest Office of the Land in our beloved Nation Solomon Islands.

SOLOMON POWER is looking for an Area around Bina and Buma, West Kwalo, Malaita Province, to station a Solar Hybrid Generation System Development Project. They had consultations and meetings with Tribal Land owning group at Bina but it was disputed.

Since there a lot of Dispute in dealing with Customary Land, Solomon Power has an interest in working in partnership with the Catholic Diocese of Auki to acquire a sub-division of Buma Land for the above project.

As for the information of your Highest Office, so far, consultation has been made with different Groups and Leaders. Letter has been circulated to different groups and leaders within Buma Area regarding the idea of sub-division for the above proposed project. We also had a Meeting with Officers Representing Solomon Power at Buma Catholic Mission Station on the last week of the Month of November 2020.

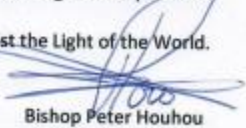
After all these consultations and meeting, the Last and important Office to consult is your Highest OFFICE, since the PE Title of Buma Land is under the governance of your Office.

Therefore, I on behalf of my People of Buma and the surrounding Communities who will be the beneficiary of the project, I am submitting this LETTER OF REQUEST TO YOUR OFFICE FOR A SUB-DIVISION OF BUMA LAND: LOT 7 OF LR 112 : (See Attached Buma proposed Solar Site).

We are waiting and looking forward for your reply.

Thank you for your understanding and cooperation.

Yours in Christ the Light of the World.


Bishop Peter Houhou
Auki Diocese



Cc. Solomon Power
Cc. Parish Priest Buma: Fr. Desmond Firibo

"I came not to be served but to serve"