

GRAON • SOLOMON ISLANDS EDITION

Protect Our *Land*

A free guide for Solomon Islands landowners
at home and abroad: before you lease or sign
timber rights, and how to keep your land

Customary (tribal) land • chiefs & local courts • timber rights •
fixed-term estates up to 75 years
with Solomon Islands contacts for help

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BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Halo

Our land holds our tribes, our names, our graves and our stories. It came to us from our ancestors, and it is meant to go to the generations who come after.

Most land in the Solomon Islands is customary land, and only Solomon Islanders can own it. But land and forests can still slip away: through a timber rights meeting few people knew about, a deal signed by people who don't truly speak for the tribe, or a lease no one fully explained.

This guide explains, in plain words, how land, leases and timber rights work, what to check before anyone signs, the red flags, and where to get help.

How to use this guide

- ◆ **Short on time?** Read “Someone offered us a lease” (page 7) and use the one-page **Lease Check** (page 30).
- ◆ **Logging company coming?** Go straight to the timber rights pages in Section 2.
- ◆ **Print it, share it, read it aloud** at your tribe or village meeting.

PIJIN	PIJIN	PIJIN
Halo	Tagio tumas	Kastom
hello	thank you very much	custom, tradition

Please note: General information, not legal advice. Talk to the Public Solicitor's Office or a lawyer before signing. Laws, fees and contacts change. Always check with the official office.

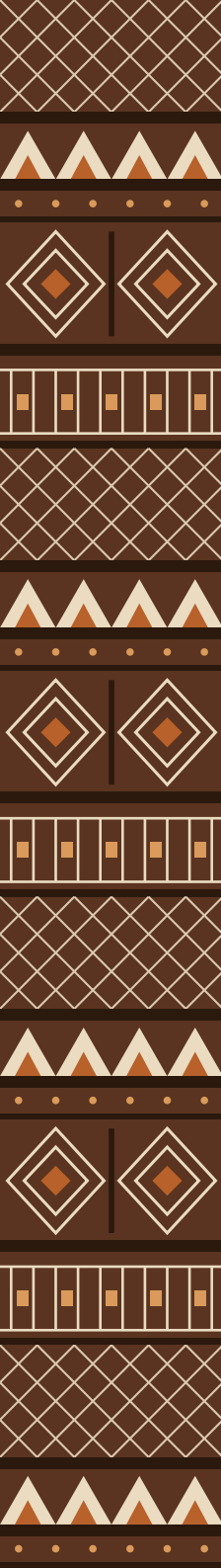
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1

Before you sign a long lease

A lease is a promise that lasts longer than most of us will. It is worth slowing down for.

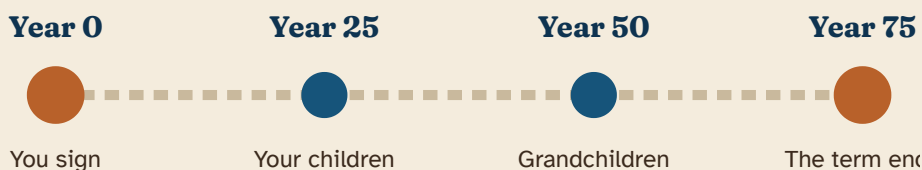
“We do not inherit the land from our ancestors; we hold it for our grandchildren.”

A saying shared across many cultures

WHY IT MATTERS

A 75-year estate is about three generations

In the Solomon Islands, a non-Solomon Islander can hold land for at most a **75-year** fixed-term estate. That is long enough that the people who get the land back may be your great-grandchildren. Most people at the meeting will never see it end.



Money today, land tomorrow

Some offers pay a large sum now. Ask what the land will be worth to your family in 25, 50 and 75 years, not only this year.

The land may come back changed

Buildings, cleared forest, fill, or pollution can stay after a lease ends. The lease should say who fixes what.

The investor can change

Unless the lease stops it, the lease can be sold or passed on to people you have never met.

Families grow

A family of 20 today may be 200 later. Think about where your children will live, farm and be buried.

This is not about fear. A **fair** lease can be a blessing. The goal is to understand the deal fully, decide together, and get it in writing.

Eight things to check before you sign

1 Who gets the land back, and in what state?

The lease should say the land returns to your family, and in what condition: cleared of rubbish, chemicals and dangerous buildings.

2 Buildings and improvements at the end

Who owns houses, hotels, roads or crops when the lease ends? Do you have to pay for them? Can the investor remove them, or must they leave them?

3 Selling or subletting without you

Can the investor **assign** (sell) the lease or **sublease** it to someone else? Ask for a clause that needs your written consent first.

4 Rent reviews and inflation

Fixed rent loses value every year. Ask for rent reviews every few years, linked to market value or the cost of living.

5 Premium or yearly rent?

A **premium** is a one-off payment at the start. **Annual rent** keeps coming. Know how much of each, and who receives them.

6 The whole family agrees

Has the whole tribe or clan had a real say, including women, young people and members in Australia, NZ and PNG? Record it in writing.

7 Independent advice

Get advice from someone who works **only for your family**: the Public Solicitor's Office, or your own lawyer. Not the investor's lawyer.

8 Everything in writing, copies kept

Promises made out loud are not in the lease. Get the full lease in writing and signed, with a copy for the family. Keep copies in more than one safe place.

Someone offered us a lease: what now?

1 Don't sign on the spot

A fair offer will still be there next week. Say: “Thank you. Our family needs time to talk and get advice.”

2 Gather the family

Call a proper meeting of all owners or their representatives. Include elders, women, youth and family in Australia, NZ and PNG (by video call). Write down who came and what was agreed.

3 Get a copy to keep

Ask for the full draft lease, maps and plans, in writing. Ask for it to be explained in Pijin or your own language.

4 Check with the Public Solicitor's Office

Ask the Ministry of Lands and the PSO what steps are needed (Section 3).

5 Get your own legal help

The Public Solicitor's Office, or a lawyer who works only for your tribe.

6 Compare offers

Ask what similar land earns. Look at other options too: farming, a homestay, a shorter lease or a joint venture.

7 Negotiate

Every clause can be discussed: the term, rent reviews, jobs for family, return of the land. Ask for changes in writing.

8 Sign only when you are sure

Everyone who must sign has read it or had it explained. Keep a signed copy in your family land folder (page 26).

WATCH OUT

Red flags

If you see one of these, stop and get advice before you go any further.

Pressure to sign fast

“Sign today or the deal is gone.”

Real partners give you time to get advice.

Cash upfront to one person

Money or gifts given to one chief, one relative or one ‘representative’ before the family has agreed.

Papers only in English

With no explanation in Pijin or language for elders who need it. Everyone signing should understand every page.

No copy left with you

If they take the papers away after you sign, you have no proof of what you agreed. Always keep a copy.

Middlemen and ‘fixers’

Someone says they represent the family but is paid by the investor. Ask who pays them.

Promises not in the lease

“Of course we’ll hire your sons.” If a promise matters, it must be written into the lease.

If you feel pressured, you can simply say: “We will not sign anything until the whole family has met and a lawyer has checked it.” That is your right.

Questions to ask the investor

Write down the answers, the date, and who answered. A good partner will answer clearly.

- 1 Who exactly are you? Can we see your company registration?
- 2 What will you build or grow, and on how much of the land?
- 3 Why do you need this many years?
- 4 How much is the rent, how often is it paid, and when will it go up?
- 5 Is there a premium? Who receives it?
- 6 Who can you sell or sublease the lease to? Will you need our written consent?
- 7 What happens to the buildings when the lease ends?
- 8 How will you protect water, reefs, forest, graves and sacred places?
- 9 How many jobs and training places for our family, in writing?
- 10 What happens if you stop paying or leave?
- 11 Will you pay for our independent legal advice?
- 12 Can we see a lease you made with another family, and speak to them?

Red flags in Solomon Islands

If you see one of these, slow down, talk to the whole tribe, and ask the Public Solicitor's Office.

A timber rights meeting few people knew about

The Timber Rights Meeting is the **only formal chance** for landowners to be consulted. Public notice must be given at least **one month** before it.

The wrong people “representing” the tribe

The meeting must decide who is lawfully allowed to represent the landowners. Ask: were they chosen by the tribe, by custom?

No written record of what was agreed

If there is no agreement at the meeting, the application must be rejected. Ask for a written copy of any agreement.

Missing the appeal deadline

If you disagree with the determination, you have only **one month** from the public notice to appeal to the Customary Land Appeal Court.

Chiefs caught up in a logging deal

Chiefs hear land disputes first. If chiefs or leaders have a stake in the logging, ask for independent advice.

“Sign over your land to the Commissioner”

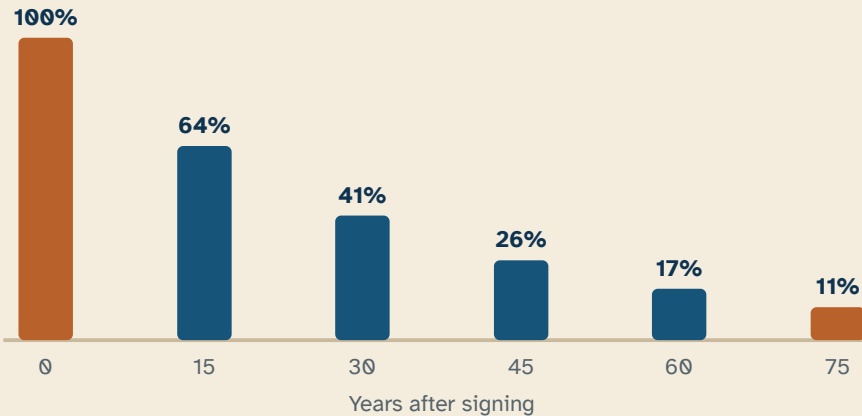
Customary land leaves custom by sale or lease to the Commissioner of Lands or a province. After that it becomes registered land. Ask what you lose before you agree.

Sources: Public Solicitor's Office (LALSU), “The Timber Rights Acquisition Process for Landowners”; REDD+ Solomon Islands (Ministry of Forestry and Research); Land & Forest Resource Law & Tenure; Procedures, Guidelines or Safeguards.

AN ILLUSTRATION, NOT A PREDICTION

How a fixed rent shrinks over 75 years

Imagine a lease where the rent is **fixed** and never goes up, while prices rise **3% a year**. The bars show what that same rent can buy, as a **percentage of what it buys today**.



74%

after 10 years

26%

after 45 years

11%

after 75 years: about one-ninth

What helps: rent reviews every 3 to 5 years, linked to the market value of the land or the cost of living; a share of income from the business; and a shorter term with an option to renew.

How we worked it out: 100% divided by 1.03 for each year. Real inflation goes up and down, and is sometimes higher than 3%. This simple example only shows the idea.

Glossary: lease words in plain English

Lease

A written agreement that lets someone use your land for a set time, in return for rent. The land stays yours.

Term

How long the lease lasts, for example 30 years.

Premium

A one-off sum paid at the start of a lease, separate from yearly rent.

Rent review

A set time when the rent is checked and changed, for example every 5 years.

Assignment

When the tenant sells or hands the whole lease to someone else.

Consent

Formal permission, best given in writing.

Lessor / Lessee

Lessor: the side giving the lease (the tribe, through its chosen representatives). Lessee: the side getting it (the tenant or investor).

Renewal / option to renew

A right to extend the lease when it ends. Check who has the choice, and on what rent.

Annual rent

Money paid every year for the use of the land.

Inflation

Prices rising over time, so the same money buys less each year.

Sublease

When the tenant rents out part or all of the land to another person.

Covenant / clause

A promise or rule written into the lease, such as “keep the land clean”.

Glossary (continued)

Improvements

Things added to the land: houses, buildings, roads, fences, trees and crops.

Default / breach

When one side breaks a promise in the lease, such as not paying rent.

Customary land

Land held by families, clans or villages under custom, not bought and sold.

Registration

Registering a lease or estate under the Land and Titles Act so it is legally recognised.

Mortgage

Using a lease or land as security for a loan. If the loan is not repaid, the bank may take the lease.

Independent advice

Advice from someone who works only for you, with no link to the investor.

Reversion / surrender

When the land goes back to the owners at the end, or early by agreement.

Forfeiture / termination

Ending the lease early because of a serious breach, following the steps in the lease.

Freehold

Land owned outright that can be bought and sold.

Survey plan

An official map showing the exact borders and size of the land.

Joint venture

When owners and an investor run a business together and share the profits.

Witness

A person who watches you sign and signs too. Ideally, someone the family trusts.

Don't understand a word in your lease? Circle it and ask the Public Solicitor's Office or a lawyer to explain it. There is no shame in asking. The people who wrote it should be able to explain it simply.

Ask for a fairer lease

1 Shorter terms

Say 20 to 30 years with an option to renew on new terms, instead of the longest possible term at once.

2 Regular rent reviews

Every 3 to 5 years, linked to market value or the cost of living.

3 A share of the income

A small percentage of turnover or profit, as well as the base rent.

4 Jobs and training, in writing

Set numbers of jobs, apprenticeships or supply contracts for the family.

5 Consent for any transfer

No assignment or sublease without the owners' written consent.

6 Return the land well

A plan and a bond (money held back) to clean up and restore the land.

7 Protect sacred places

Graves, churches, springs, reefs and tapu sites stay out of the lease.

8 Joint ventures

Owners put in the land as their share of a business and receive a share of the profits and a say in decisions. Get expert advice.

Deciding together

Land decisions belong to the family, not to one person. Our customs of talking together (tribe meetings and kastom) are a strength here.

Who must agree?

In the Solomon Islands, customary land belongs to the tribe under kastom. For logging, the Timber Rights Meeting decides who may represent you. Make sure the tribe chooses them.

Include everyone

Women, young people, people with disabilities and family in Australia, NZ and PNG are owners too. Make sure they can speak and be heard.

Write it down

Keep minutes: the date, who was there, what was offered, what was decided, and who will act. Have them signed.

Share the benefits fairly

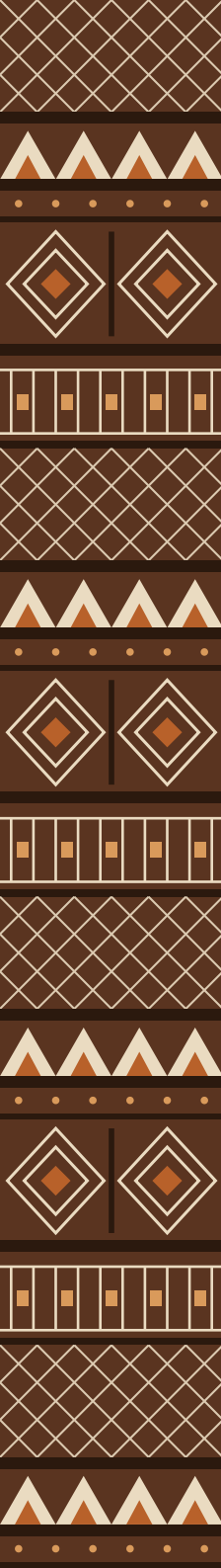
Agree how rent will be shared or used (school fees, a church, a family fund) before the money comes.

Use an interpreter

Ask for it to be explained in Pijin or your own language.

It's okay to say no

“No”, “not yet” or “only for a shorter time” are all respectful answers.



2

How land works in Solomon Islands

Customary (tribal) land, chiefs and courts, registered land and estates, recording your land, and timber rights.

Every fact here comes from an official or legal source, listed on the page and at the back. Where we could not verify something, we say so or leave it out.

Customary (tribal) land

Graon

86%

customary land (official est.)

75 yrs

max for non-Solomon Islanders

No

freehold title

About **86%** of land in the Solomon Islands is held under **customary tenure** (you will also see 87% or “about 85–90%” quoted). The rest is alienated (registered) land.

- ◆ Customary land is held **communally, by a tribe**, clan or line of descendants. Often several groups hold layered rights to the same land and forest.
- ◆ The Land and Titles Act says customary land is used and passed on **according to current custom** (s 239).
- ◆ **Only a Solomon Islander** can own customary land or interests in it (s 241). A deal that tries to transfer it outside custom can be declared void by the courts (ss 240, 241).
- ◆ Customary land can leave custom only by **compulsory acquisition** for a public purpose, or by **sale or lease to the Commissioner of Lands or a Provincial Assembly**.

Sources: REDD+ Solomon Islands (Ministry of Forestry and Research), Land & Forest Resource Law & Tenure, citing the Land and Titles Act [Cap 133] ss 239–241 and Corrin (2012).

Registered land & estates

There is **no freehold title** in the Solomon Islands. Registered land can only be held as:

- ◆ a **perpetual estate**, which is restricted to **Solomon Islanders**;
- ◆ a **fixed-term estate**, of no more than **75 years**; or
- ◆ a **lease**.

Under the Land and Titles Act, a perpetual estate held by or for someone who is not a Solomon Islander **converts to a 75-year fixed-term estate**, and older long interests held by non-Solomon Islanders were cut back to 75 years from 31 December 1977.

What it means for families: once customary land is registered and leased out, getting it back can take a lifetime. Treat it as seriously as a sale.

Sources: Land and Titles Act [Cap 133] (FAOLEX sol50852); REDD+ Solomon Islands, Land Tenure (Land and Titles Act ss 112, 113, Part XI).

Chiefs, local courts & appeals

Kastom

- ◆ Most land disputes are dealt with in the village, by **chiefs**, leaders or sometimes the church.
- ◆ By law, a customary land dispute must **first go to the local chiefs**, who decide by kastom. If it is not settled by traditional means, it can go to the **Local Court** (Local Courts Act, s 12(1)).
- ◆ Appeals from Local Courts on land go to the **Customary Land Appeal Court (CLAC)**. A further appeal to the High Court is possible on law, but not on custom.
- ◆ Under the timber law, who owns timber rights and who represents the landowners are decided by the CLAC, not the Local Court.

Be patient, and keep records: the official REDD+ site reports a backlog of hundreds of land cases and says Local Courts and CLACs have at times barely functioned.

New laws: in 2025 the government announced a **Land Dispute Resolution Bill** and a Customary Land Governance Bill. We could **not confirm** that a “Tribal Land Dispute Resolution Act 2023” is in force. Ask the PSO for the latest.

Sources: REDD+ Solomon Islands, Procedures, Guidelines or Safeguards (Local Courts Act [Cap 19] s 12(1); Land and Titles Act s 254); The Island Sun, “Five bills to transform land sector”.

Recording customary land

Records

The **Customary Land Records Act** lets a tribe or landholding group **record** its rights and boundaries, without giving up customary ownership.

- ◆ Groups apply through the **Provincial Land Record Office**. Officers give public notice, walk the boundaries with the groups, and bring in surveyors.
- ◆ The record lists the landholding group, its **primary and secondary rights**, its **representatives** and the agreed boundaries, with genealogies and history.
- ◆ The Ministry of Lands plans a **Central Land Record Office** to run the Act nationally.
- ◆ A recorded group can later apply to have its rights registered under the Land and Titles Act, but recording is **not the same as registering**.

Start now: write down your genealogy, boundaries, tambu sites and gardens, even before you apply.

Sources: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey, Land Reform (lands.gov.sb); Public Solicitor's Office, Customary Land Recording Process (psa.gov.sb).

Timber rights: the steps

Timba

1. **Form 1:** the applicant asks the Commissioner of Forest Resources for consent to negotiate.
2. **Public notice:** the provincial government sets a Timber Rights Meeting and gives notice **at least one month** before.
3. **Timber Rights Meeting:** landowners, the province, the applicant and a forestry officer. It decides whether you want to negotiate at all, **who can represent you**, the rights, and your **share of profits**.
4. **Form 2:** the province's determination, naming your representatives, with a map of the area to be logged.
5. **Appeal:** within **one month** of the public notice, to the Customary Land Appeal Court.
6. **Form 4:** the Standard Logging Agreement, signed by the landowners named in Form 2.
7. **Form 3:** approval, only if everyone named in Form 2 has signed.

If no agreement is reached at the meeting, the application must be rejected. Saying no is your right.

Sources: Public Solicitor's Office (LALSU), "The Timber Rights Acquisition Process for Landowners"; Forest Resources and Timber Utilisation Act [Cap 40] and (Prescribed Forms) Regulations.

Before you agree to logging

Forest

It's your forest

Trees on customary land belong to the customary landowners.

Licence & environment

Logging is illegal without a **logging licence** from the Commissioner, and without an **environmental impact assessment** and development consent.

Who are you dealing with?

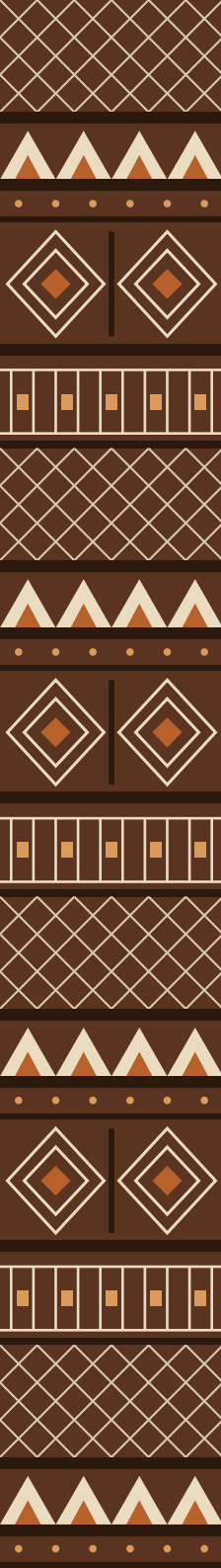
The licensee is often local, but the company doing the logging is usually **foreign-owned**, working under a separate agreement.

Get it in writing

Ask for copies of the meeting agreement, Form 2 and the map, Form 4, and the profit-sharing terms.

Mangroves: felling mangroves for commercial use without a licence has been banned since 1990.

Sources: PSO (LALSU) timber rights factsheet; REDD+ Solomon Islands, Land & Forest Resource Law & Tenure.

A decorative vertical border on the left side of the page, featuring a series of repeating geometric patterns in white and orange on a dark brown background. The patterns include diamonds, triangles, and squares.

3

Where to go for help

The most important part of this guide: “I need help with X, so go to Y.”

Contacts were checked on each organisation’s own website in October 2026. Where we could not confirm a detail, it is marked **unconfirmed**. If a number doesn’t work, ask at the office or try again later.

Solomon Islands

I NEED HELP WITH

**Free legal help:
land, timber
rights, appeals**

Public Solicitor's Office (PSO), incl. Landowners' Advocacy & Legal Support Unit

Honiara: Placemakers' Building, opposite Central Market, PO Box 553 • (677) 28405 / 28406 / 22348 / 28404 • Gizo (677) 60682 • Auki (677) 40008 / 40006 • Kirakira (677) 50153 • Lata (677) 53004 • Munda (677) 62104 • ps0.gov.sb

I NEED HELP WITH

**Land
registration,
leases, surveys
& land records**

Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey

Hibiscus Avenue, PO Box G38, Honiara • (677) 21511 (Land Center) • 21512 (Executive) • 21514 • provincial offices in Auki, Gizo and Noro • lands.gov.sb

I NEED HELP WITH

**Logging
licences &
timber rights**

Ministry of Forestry and Research

Main website **not working right now (Oct 2026)**.
Contacts **unconfirmed**: +677 24215 •
support@mofr.gov.sb • PO Box G24, Honiara. Its
REDD+ site works: reddplussolomonislands.gov.sb

Before you call: have the land or tribe name, any Form 1 or meeting notice, Form 2, and any agreement ready.

Solomon Islands

I NEED HELP WITH

Unfair treatment by a government office

Office of the Ombudsman

Website works (online complaint form) · ombudsman.gov.sb · Phone and address **unconfirmed** (not on its site): +677 21855 · Isaac Coloni House, Hibiscus Ave, PO Box 535, Honiara

I NEED HELP WITH

Corruption in land or logging deals

Transparency Solomon Islands

Room 226, Hyundai Mall, Mendana Ave, PO Box 1665, Honiara · (677) 20391 / 28319 · tsi@solomon.com.sb · tsi.org.sb

I NEED HELP WITH

Community awareness & development

Solomon Islands Development Trust (SIDT)

Website not working right now (Oct 2026); contacts unconfirmed. Listed elsewhere as PO Box 147, Honiara · admin@sidt.org.sb

I NEED HELP WITH

Find a private lawyer

Solomon Islands Bar Association

No working website found; contacts unconfirmed. Ask the PSO for a referral.

Your family land folder

If the papers are lost, the family can lose its proof. Keep one folder for each piece of land.

1 The lease

Every page, signed, plus any changes (variations) and renewals.

2 Title or land record

Registration certificate, land register extract or land record, parcel and Form 2 numbers.

3 Survey map

The official plan showing borders and size.

4 Rent receipts

Every payment: date, amount and who received it.

5 Family / clan agreements

Meeting minutes, consent forms and agreements on sharing rent.

6 Official letters

All letters and emails to and from the Ministry of Lands, the province, the Commissioner of Forests or the investor.

7 Owner IDs & family tree

A list of owners and heirs, with ID copies and contact details.

8 Photos of the land

Dated photos of boundaries, buildings and the land's condition at the start.

Prove your family's connection *Laen*

Land and timber cases come down to proof: which tribe holds the land, and how you connect to it.

1 • Genealogy

Write down the tribe's line, with names, dates and who held which land. Recording officers ask for it.

2 • Boundaries

Note the boundary marks, rivers, ridges and tambu sites, and which neighbours agree.

3 • Meeting papers

Keep every notice, Form 1, Form 2 and map, and any chiefs' or court decision.

4 • Agreements

Keep every lease, logging agreement and record of payments.

Write it down now, while elders can still tell the story: names, lines, boundaries, graves and the history of each piece of land.

Sources: PSO, Customary Land Recording Process; Ministry of Lands, Land Reform.

Scan it, store it, share it

1 • Scan with your phone

Use a free scanning app, the “Scan documents” option in iPhone Notes, or the scan button in the Google Drive app. Scan every page, flat and in good light.

2 • Store it privately

Keep a private shared folder in Google Drive or iCloud. Share it only with trusted family, never publicly.

3 • Name files clearly

Year-month-day, then land, then document: **2026-10-14_Tribe-Land_Form2.pdf**

4 • Two or more keepers

Give access to at least two trusted people, one at home and one overseas, so the papers survive any one loss.

Originals: keep them dry in a sealed waterproof bag, in a cyclone-safe and flood-safe place, off the floor. Make copies before lending papers to anyone.

Key dates tracker

Date	Land / lease	What happens
Start date		
Rent review 1		
Rent review 2		
Renewal deadline		
End date		

FILL IN & KEEP

Our Land Record

Name of land / plot

Province, village, area

Tribe / clan / line

Land record / parcel no.

Size (hectares / acres)

Survey plan number

The lease

Lessee (tenant) name

Their contact

Start date

End date

Rent amount & how often

Rent review dates

Premium paid? To whom?

Who receives the rent

Our people

Folder keeper 1 (home)

Folder keeper 2 (overseas)

PSO / Ministry of Lands contact

Lawyer / legal aid contact

Where the originals are kept

Notes

Lease Check

Tick every box **before** anyone signs. If you can't tick one, stop and ask for help (Section 3).

- ☐ We have **not** been rushed. We took time to think and talk.
- ☐ The **whole family** (all owners or their representatives) has met and agreed, and it is written down.
- ☐ We have a **full written copy** of the lease, in a language we understand.
- ☐ We checked with **the Public Solicitor's Office**.
- ☐ We got **independent legal advice** (not the investor's lawyer).
- ☐ We know **how long** the lease is, and when it ends or can be renewed.
- ☐ The rent has **reviews** at least every 3 to 5 years.
- ☐ We know about any **premium**, and who receives the money.
- ☐ The tenant **cannot sell or sublease** without our written consent.
- ☐ It says what happens to **buildings** and the **land's condition** at the end.
- ☐ **Sacred places**, graves and water are protected.
- ☐ Promises (jobs, roads, school fees) are **written in the lease**.
- ☐ We will **keep copies** in our land folder, held by two or more people.

General information, not legal advice. Talk to the Public Solicitor's Office or a lawyer before signing.

A note for the diaspora

Whether you are in Auckland, Brisbane, Brisbane, Port Moresby or Auckland, you can protect home land from far away.

You are an owner too

Living overseas does not end your place in your tribe under kastom. But stay in touch, so you hear about timber rights meetings in time. Stay in touch and stay informed.

Join by video

Ask for family meetings by video call, so you can hear and speak. Ask for minutes.

Help read the papers

If you read English well, help elders understand, in Pijin or language. But leave the decisions to the family.

Fund advice, not pressure

Offer to pay for independent legal advice or a valuation, rather than pushing for one choice.

Be a buyer

Buy family products, and help with online sales, shipping and marketing abroad.

Be a keeper

Hold a copy of the land folder safely overseas.

THANK YOU

Tagio tumas

Our land is not only something we own. It is who we are. Take your time, talk together, ask questions, and choose what is best for the generations still to come.

This guide is free. Please **print it, share it, and read it aloud** at your family, church and village meetings.



Free planning tools
pasifikaplanning.com



Follow
[@projectspossible](https://twitter.com/projectspossible)

Blake Soifua · Projects Possible

General information, not legal advice. Talk to the Public Solicitor's Office or a lawyer before signing. Information was checked in October 2026, but laws and contacts change. Please confirm with the official office.

Sources & notes

Land

REDD+ Solomon Islands (Ministry of Forestry and Research): Land & Forest Resource Law & Tenure; Procedures, Guidelines or Safeguards (checked Oct 2026); Land and Titles Act [Cap 133] (FAOLEX sol50852).

Timber

Public Solicitor's Office (LALSU), The Timber Rights Acquisition Process for Landowners (REDD+ site); Forest Resources and Timber Utilisation Act [Cap 40] and Prescribed Forms Regulations (pso.gov.sb).

Records & reform

Ministry of Lands, Land Reform (lands.gov.sb); PSO, Customary Land Recording Process; The Island Sun, "Five bills to transform land sector" (2025).

Language

Ministry for Pacific Peoples (NZ), Solomon Islands Pijin language cards (2024). Also spelled "Tanggio tumas".

Help contacts

pso.gov.sb/our-offices; lands.gov.sb/contacts; ombudsman.gov.sb; tsi.org.sb (checked Oct 2026). mofr.gov.sb and sidt.org.sb were not loading.

Websites and contact details were checked in October 2026. Some sites were not loading in Oct 2026; those contacts are marked unconfirmed. The rent example is an illustration only. Points we could not verify from an official source are marked or left out. Free to share; please don't sell it.