

Due Diligence Report Output 3

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Republic of Maldives: Enhancing Climate Resilience and Food Security Project

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Abbreviations

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AIA	-	Addu International Airport
AP	-	Affected Person
DDR	-	Due Diligence Report
DP	-	Displaced Person
EA	-	Executing Agency
EMP	-	Environmental Management Plan
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
GRF	-	Grievance Recording Form
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HAC	-	Hanimaadhoo Agricultural Centre
IA	-	Implementing Agency
ICEM	-	International Centre for Environmental Management
IP	-	Indigenous People
IR	-	Involuntary Resettlement
LAR	-	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
MAAW	-	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Welfare
MCCEE	-	Ministry of Climate Change, Environment and Energy
MHLUD	-	Ministry of Housing, Land and Urban Development
MLA	-	Maldives Land Act
MNDF	-	Maldives National Defense Force
MRC	-	Maldives Red Crescent
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
RF	-	Resettlement Framework
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
SP	-	Subproject
SPS	-	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)
WDC	-	Women Development Committee

Weights and Measures

ha	-	hectares
m, m ² , m ³	-	metre, square metre and cubic metres
km	-	kilometre

Glossary

Affected Person (AP): Any person, households (AHs), firms, or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement

Compensation: Payment made in cash to the project-affected persons/households for the assets to be acquired or affected for the project at replacement cost at current market value.

Cut-off Date: Means the date after which people will NOT be considered eligible for compensation, i.e., they are not included in the list of APs/DPs as defined by the census. Normally, the cut-off date is the date of the detailed measurement survey. However, this Date can be established from the date of conducting consultation and information sharing.

Displaced Person (DP): In the context of this document, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihoods) as a result of involuntary acquisition of land involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. This project is not expected to create any physical displacement.

Economic Displacement: Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Encroachers: The people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project. The term also refers to those extending attached private land into public land.

Entitlement: Means the range of measures, comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation due to business restoration that are due to affected people, depending on the type and degree of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.

Household: A household includes all persons living and eating together (sharing the same kitchen and cooking food together as a single-family unit).

Indigenous Peoples: Unless they are already recognized, the Indigenous Peoples are identified in particular geographic areas based on these four characteristics: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats for ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

Involuntary Land Acquisition: The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.

Meaningful Consultation: A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to APs; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

Physical Displacement: Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. This project is not expected to create any physical displacement.

Project: Enhancing Climate Resilience and Food Security Project.

Replacement Cost: The method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value, or its nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged.

Significant impact: Significant is defined as 200 or more people will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing; or (ii) or losing 10 per cent or more of their productive assets (income generation).

Vulnerable: People 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

This document presents the Due Diligence Report (DDR) for Output 3 of the proposed *Enhancing Climate Resilience and Food Security Project* (the Project) of the Republic of Maldives (the Government). This DDR confirms that the physical implementation of the subproject (SP) components under Output 3 are free of involuntary land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts such as land acquisition, physical displacement, economic displacement, impact on livelihood, community properties or any other impacts based on a review of land registries, consultations and field visits to the proposed locations. Any minor temporary disturbance will be mitigated through the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

The Project's Output 3, for which this DDR has been prepared, aims to capacitate farmers and other value chain stakeholders on innovative climate resilient agriculture. The SP components under Output 3 include:

- (i) SP 3.1: Construct a multipurpose facility at the Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Centre (HAC) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Welfare;
- (ii) SP 3.2: Capacity building program for HAC to support project island communities and urban farmers.

SP 3.1 includes physical works. A multipurpose facility will be constructed on the current site of the HAC. The capital works will upgrade and expand the existing HAC facility, while additional equipment and vehicles will be purchased to improve HAC's capacity to undertake adaptive research of soils, plants, pests, diseases, and water, and to package the results as trainings and recommendations for farmers. The HAC land belongs to the government and has been allocated to HAC. No impacts on private land, structures and livelihoods are anticipated.

Consequently, the interventions under Output 3 are classified as Category C for involuntary resettlement and Category C for indigenous peoples, as per the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (2009). This DDR confirms that the Project's Output 3 does not trigger ADB's SPS Safeguard Requirements related to involuntary resettlement or on Indigenous Peoples.

The Project will establish a simple, acceptable, transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism (GRM) tailored to the Project's needs. The GRM procedure will ensure that any compensation and resettlement programmes have been implemented accurately and fairly and will mediate conflict and avoid lengthy litigation that is inconvenient to affected persons (APs).

If any LAR becomes necessary at time of actual implementation of any of the SPs, the Project will be responsible to prepare a Resettlement Plan (RP) in line with the guidelines described in the Resettlement Framework (RF) of the Project, prepared in conformity with the ADB's safeguards requirements on involuntary resettlement, and adhering to Maldives laws and policies. The Project will make sure that all safeguard requirements are followed, and no one is disadvantaged in the process of development. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will strictly monitor the construction activities and report on any unexpected impact that may occur and will incorporate that information in Social Safeguard Monitoring Report.

I. Introduction

A. Project Background

1. Maldives' physical vulnerability and limited adaptive capacity combined with a reliance on climate-sensitive sectors such as tourism, fisheries and subsistence farming put the country at high risk to climate change and severe weather. The country is exposed to several natural hazards which may have devastating impacts such as loss of lives, injury and displacement, houses and infrastructure damage, disruption of livelihoods and services, environmental degradation, reduced economic productivity, particularly in tourism, and a potential increase in poverty and social vulnerability.

2. To overcome these challenges, the Government, with financial assistance from ADB, has prepared the *Enhancing Climate Resilience and Food Security Project* (the Project). The Project aims to support Maldives' climate change adaptation efforts, particularly in enhancing the weather observatory capacity to support informed climate decisions, safeguarding urban infrastructure from flooding and erosion, and improving agriculture and food security.

3. The Project has the following four outputs for building climate resilience:

- (i) **Output 1: Institutional capacity for weather monitoring, forecasting and early warning strengthened.** The project will enhance the capacity to plan, respond and adapt to climate change, through the (i) installation of a new radar system in Addu; (ii) repair of the existing radar system in Male; (iii) a pilot on agro-climate advisories; and (iv) training program for the Maldives Meteorological Services on weather and hazard forecasting and early warning. Capacity building and behavioral change activities will also be conducted to maximize the effectiveness of the enhance monitoring and early warning systems at both institutional and community levels.
- (ii) **Output 2: Infrastructure and nature-based solutions for flood and coastal protection and mangrove restoration developed.** Promoting integrated flood risk management in Kulhudhuffushi City in Haa Dhaalu atoll, this output will support (i) hydrological modelling and detailed design studies to identify and design critical investments for pluvial flood mitigation, coastal protection and mangrove restoration; (ii) offshore and nearshore structures for the protection of the eastern shoreline; and (iii) improved inland stormwater drainage and filtration systems and nature-based solutions such as bioswales.
- (iii) **Output 3: Resilience and supply capacity of islands urban farming and agribusiness system enhanced.** To capacitate farmers and other value chain stakeholders on innovative climate resilient agriculture, this output will (i) upgrade the Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Center to an advanced research and advisory hub on climate smart agriculture; and (ii) demonstrate water-efficient and resilient urban and climate smart agriculture.
- (iv) **Output 4: Matching grant scheme to support adaptation innovations developed.** To build resilience of farmers and small businesses, this output will provide start-up grants to individuals, farmer groups, women development committees (WDCs), NGOs, and small and medium enterprises, to support uptake of technologies and other measures for climate resilience.

4. The Republic of Maldives will be the borrower and the Ministry of Finance will be the EA. The MCCFE will be the lead IA, while the MAAW will also be an IA for OP3. Several other Government agencies will be involved in project implementation. For Output 1 the main partner will be the Maldives Meteorological Service, under MCCFE. For Output 2, the Kulhudhuffushi City Council will be engaged, while for Output 3, MAAW will be the lead. The SME Development Finance Corporation will be involved in OP4.

5. Output 1 will be implemented in Addu City atoll (Gan), Hulhulé island (Greater Malé/Kaafu), and at national level; Output 2 will be implemented in Haa Dhaalu atoll (Kulhudhuffushi City); Output 3 will be implemented in Haa Dhaalu atoll (Hanimaadhoo, Kulhudhuffushi, Nolvivaranfaru). Output 4 demonstrations will initially be implemented in Haa Dhaalu atoll (Hanimaadhoo, Kulhudhuffushi, Nolvivaranfaru) and Addu City atoll (Hulhudhoo, Meedhoo and Hithadhoo) with the potential to be scaled up to national level, while the grant mechanism will be implemented nation-wide.

6. The indicative start date of the investment project is December 2024 and the project will be implemented until June 2030, with the estimated closing date of the loan and grant set at 31 December 2030.

7. The Project is financed through a grant and loan of \$23.96 million, with a government contribution of an estimated \$2.02 million.

B. Output 3 Subproject Components

8. Geographic coverage of the Output 3 of the Project is Hanimaadhoo in Haa Dhaalu atoll. The SP components supported under Output 3 include:

- (i) SP 3.1: Construct a multipurpose facility at the HAC of MAAW;
- (ii) SP 3.2: Capacity building program for HAC to support project island communities and urban farmers.

9. SP 3.1 will focus on capital works and equipment for HAC. The capital works will upgrade and expand the existing HAC facility, while additional equipment and vehicles will be purchased to improve HAC's capacity to undertake adaptive research of soils, plants, pests, diseases, and water, and to package the results as trainings and recommendations for farmers.

10. SP 3.2 will focus on establishing a knowledge platform with the objective of working with stakeholders to identify site specific problems, generating solutions to problems using an adaptive research approach and for disseminating knowledge. It will aim to promote water-efficient and resilient city farming and urban agriculture and sustainable agribusiness through enhanced advisory and training programs for farmers, cooperatives, island women and youth, women development committees, non-government organizations (NGOs), and communities.

C. Scope of this Due Diligence Report

11. The scope of this DDR is limited to the implementation of SP 3.1, as this is the only SP that has a works component under Output 3. The main objective of the due diligence exercise is to confirm that the SP site is free of involuntary resettlement impact such as land acquisition, physical displacement, economic displacement, adverse impact on livelihood, community properties or any other impacts.

12. Due diligence activities have been carried out to screen the likely involuntary resettlement impacts for interventions under Output 3 as well as for the other three outputs of the Project. The findings from the impact screening suggest that implementation of the SP 3.1 will not involve any involuntary resettlement impact, and it does not trigger ADB's SPS (2009) Safeguard Requirements on involuntary resettlement or on Indigenous Peoples.

13. The DDR describes the findings of the involuntary resettlement impact screening exercise carried out on 9 and 14 May 2024, involving HAC, youth, and farmers on Hanimaadhoo. Photographs of the SP 3.1 location demonstrate that the implementation of physical works will take place on open/vacant land owned by the Government, having no LAR impact. Therefore, the SP 3.1 falls under Category C for involuntary resettlement and Category C for indigenous peoples as per ADB SPS (2009).

II. Social Safeguard Due Diligence

A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement – Output 3 Subproject 1

14. Physical works under Output 3 of the Project will be implemented as part of the SP 3.1: Construct a multipurpose facility at HAC.

15. Starting in 1994 as an agricultural nursery but expanded in 2000 to a proper research and training center, the HAC operates under the Training, Extension and Adaptive Research Section of the MAAW with the goal to play a central role in Maldives as an agriculture advisory center for knowledge generation and dissemination. It has also been the main residence of most of the agriculture training and extension personnel, particularly to farmers from the northern atolls who have direct access to the services of HAC. As the HAC has developed over the years, its infrastructure requires upgrading to ensure the centre continues to be responsive to the needs of the agricultural community.

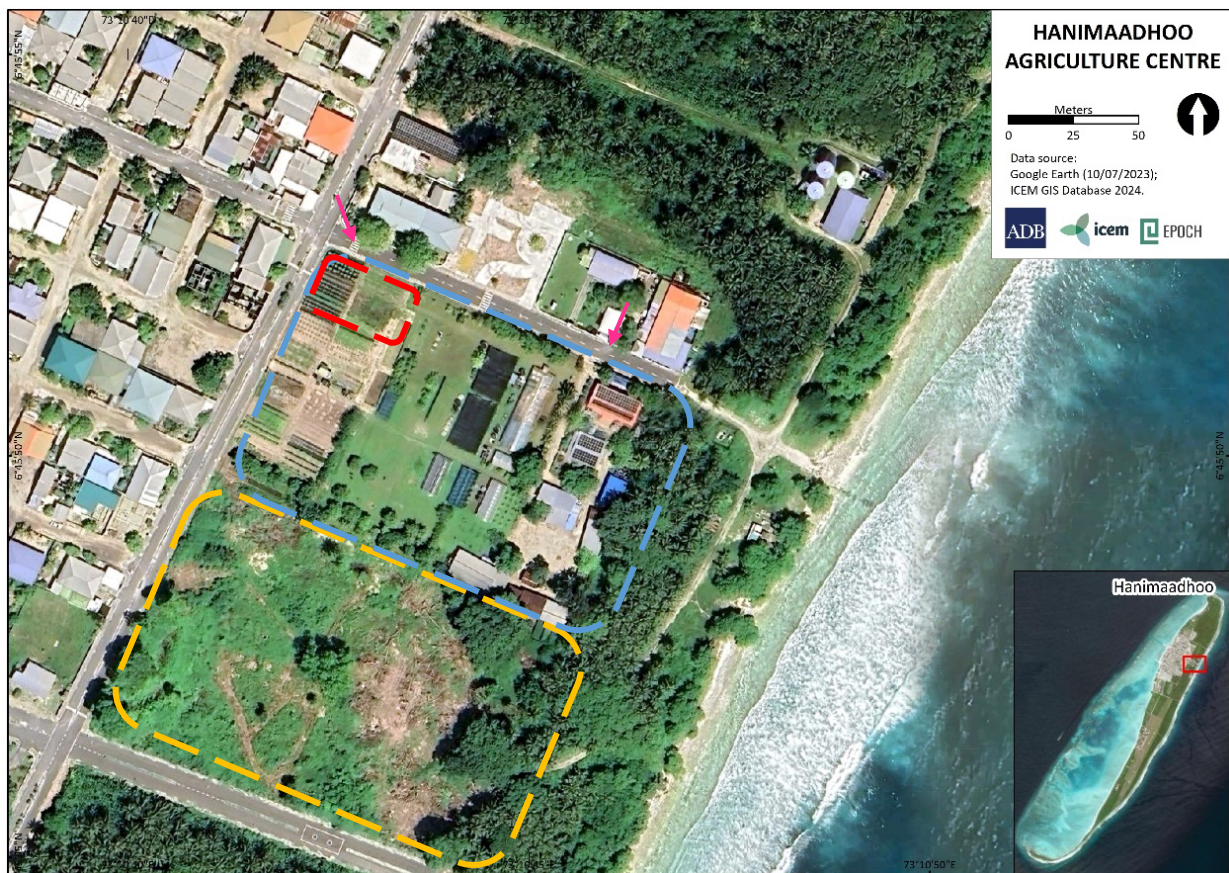
16. The HAC is located on the eastern side of Hanimaadhoo island in Haa Dhaalu Atoll, occupying a plot assigned by the local island council (Figure 1, blue box area). The center initially expanded northward in 2000 and subsequently westward in 2006.

17. The land acquired in 2006 is currently under dispute: as of 2024, this extended area has been leased by the island council to farmers for a period of five years (indicated by the yellow box in the Figure 1).¹ Consequently, any short or medium-term renovations of the HAC facilities will be confined to the original uncontested land, as confirmed by the MAAW in May 2024.² The project intervention will be implemented in the red box area in Figure 1, Figure 2, and Figure 3 and will not be near the contested site, nor will it reduce access to for farmers to access their plots.

¹ As communicated by HAC during a TRTA field mission in May 2024, meeting minutes in Annex 3.

² ADB fact-finding mission, meeting with the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Welfare, 23 May 2024.

Figure 1: Satellite image of the Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Centre



Source: ICEM-Epoch, 2024

Figure 2: Drone image of Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Centre



Figure 3: HAC Zoning Plan and targeted site (red dotted boundary)



18. HAC's primary land area serves multiple purposes, including administration, accommodation, greenhouses and experimental crop fields. All administrative and service operations are currently done from a small building in the center of the complex (Figure 4). Current staff accommodation consists of few buildings which are spread out. Classroom space is small and considered insufficient to conduct routine training programs. These structures will not be removed, but the new facility will upgrade the capacity.

Figure 4: HAC's reception and office building (top left), accommodation (top right), classroom (bottom left) and administrative building (bottom right)





Source: ICEM-Epoch, 2024

19. Infrastructure for fuel, dry storage and agrochemical storage has been set up in multiple locations. The arrangement of storage facilities has changed over the years, indicating the lack of safety and regulatory design features in the existing buildings that are necessary for such a setup. Dry storage or general storage need to be re-designed for better loading and unloading. Agrochemical storage need to be redesigned to meet the new pesticide storage regulations of the Ministry. A cold storage unit needs to be in-use if processing is to be carried out.

20. There are two nursery areas dedicated for vegetables and perennial crops. There are two greenhouses dedicated for protected agriculture research, horticulture and demonstration activities. Rainwater harvesting, and ground water is the main source of irrigation and drinking. Unused collection tanks are present. Water harvesting areas are mostly limited roofing of greenhouse and accommodation buildings. Drip irrigation systems are used but not through a central management system. Water tower and gravity assisted delivery is used for irrigation in vegetable production area, as well as solar pumps. Electricity is provided through the FENAKA corporation which supplies power to Hanimaadhoo island.

21. To enhance the HAC's capacity to support the country's agricultural development and food security needs, its current facilities require updating. The Project will design and construct a multi-purpose facility including a small training center, office and a small laboratory (see Annex 1 for the concept design).

22. The indicative dimensions of the facility and lab (to be verified during detail design) as well as the approximate total HAC area (corresponding to the blue box in Figure 1) are provided in Table 1. This implies that the new facilities and laboratory will be constructed on approximately 10% of current HAC land.

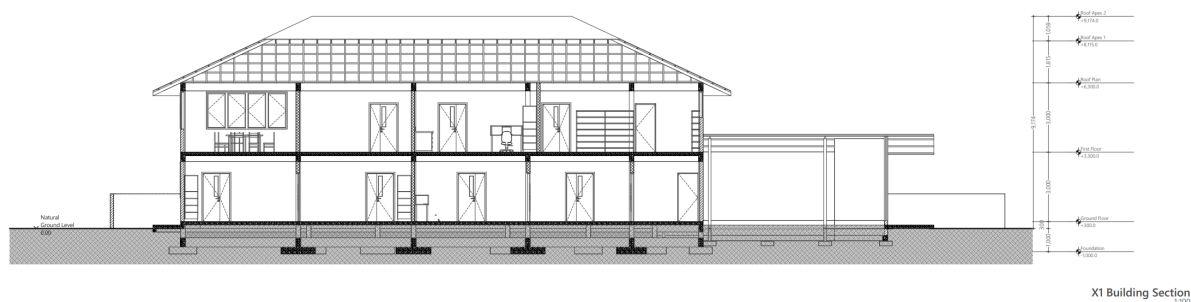
Table 1: Indicative dimensions for HAC multipurpose facility

Plot	Dimensions				Area	
	Length		Width		m ²	ft ²
	m	ft	m	ft		
A. Multi-purpose facility incl. office	35.85	117.60	25.96	85.17	930.66	10,017.61
B. Laboratory	12.00	39.37	25.96	85.17	311.52	3,353.17
Total (A + B)					1,242.18	13,370.78
Total HAC (within blue area in Figure 1)	140	459	91	299	12,470.00	137,132.20

23. The facility is anticipated to have two or three floors, which will be validated during

the detail design phase. The facility will have a lobby, parking space, office area and multi-purpose hall. On the upper floor the facility will provide accommodation space for staff and extension workers. The laboratory will be either be connected to or directly opposite the multi-purpose facility, and is anticipated have a soil lab and chemical storage on the ground floor, and a pathology lab and entomology lab.

Figure 5: Sample indicative section of the HAC multipurpose facility



Source: Epoch, 2023

24. The Project will also provide new equipment: i) soil lab equipment and regents; ii) entomology laboratory equipment; and iii) plant pathology laboratory equipment. Vehicles will be purchased to support HAC operations.

25. The works and equipment will improve the current office and storage facilities described above (Figure 4), and expand the HAC's capacity to provide training and extensions services, and test new climate resilient crop varieties. The physical works are relatively small in nature, and temporary disruption experienced at the HAC during construction will be mitigated through the EMP. Access to the HAC will remain open through its multiple entry options.

26. The site allocated for the facilities and laboratory is currently not actively used by HAC (Figure 6). Previously, HAC used the site to for crop testing, but at present it is not maintained. HAC indicative that the vegetation has been cleared (Annex 4a). The site is allocated to MAAW (under which HAC falls) by the Government, and free of encumbrance.

Figure 6: Satellite image (left) and photos of HAC site (centre and right)



Source: Google Earth and ICEM-Epoch, 2024

B. Outcome of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Screening for Output 3

27. Findings from the field visits and consultations on SP 3.1 confirm that works will not cause any permanent negative impact on private land, structures and livelihoods as all

physical works are proposed to be undertaken on free, uncontested land. The site does not have plots that are operated by farmers. Vegetation has been cleared (Annex 4a). Access to the HAC site will remain available, and temporary disturbance that may arise for HAC staff during construction will be mitigated through the EMP. Mitigation measures will include using alternative access, and minimizing construction during Government working hours (08:00-14:00).

28. The land registry provided in Annex 2 confirms that the government is the owner of the land, and has leased the land to MAAW (formerly the Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources) for the purposes of the HAC.

29. The due diligence exercise has been carried out using a designed checklist to screen any potential involuntary resettlement impact due to implementation of SP 3.1. The result of this due diligence exercise is provided in Table 2, and the full checklists in Annex 3.

Table 2: Outcome of the LAR Screening conducted for Output 3

Issues	Remarks
Will the Project include any physical construction work?	Yes, construction of building facilities.
Will it require permanent and/or temporary land acquisition?	No land acquisition is required. The government owns the land.
Will there be loss of structure?	No. The current structures can remain, as the new facility is located on vacant land. Should this change during the detail design phase, this DDR will require updating.
Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site?	No.
Will there be loss of housing?	No
Will there be loss of agricultural plots?	Households will not lose access to their leased farming plots, during the construction works, as this is at the other side of the HAC where access will not be restricted.
Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets (i.e. fences, pumps, etc.)?	Not foreseen except minor clearing of weeds (vegetation). Should this change during the detail design phase, this DDR will be require updating.
Will there be loss of business or enterprise?	No.
Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?	No.
Will people lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources?	HAC staff (6 technical staff) may experience disruption during the construction phase, which will be mitigated during the EMP. The upgraded facilities will benefit HAC staff.
Will any social or economic activities be affected by land use-related changes?	No social or economic activities be affected.
Are any of the affected persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?	No indigenous or ethnic minority groups living in the SP area.

30. The findings from the safeguard due diligence exercise confirms that physical implementation of the SP 3.1 under Output 3 of the Project:

- (i) Will not involve any major temporary or permanent private land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts. Minor negative impacts during the construction phase may be experienced by HAC staff, to be mitigated through the EMP.
- (ii) No household will be physically displaced from housing, i.e., no relocation issues involving residents or buildings in the identified locations of SP intervention.
- (iii) No major adverse impact on surrounding lands and other properties.
- (iv) No impact on any vulnerable or any indigenous or ethnic minority groups.

- (v) Total area required for the SP intervention is free and vacant land and is owned by the Government of Maldives.

C. Indigenous People

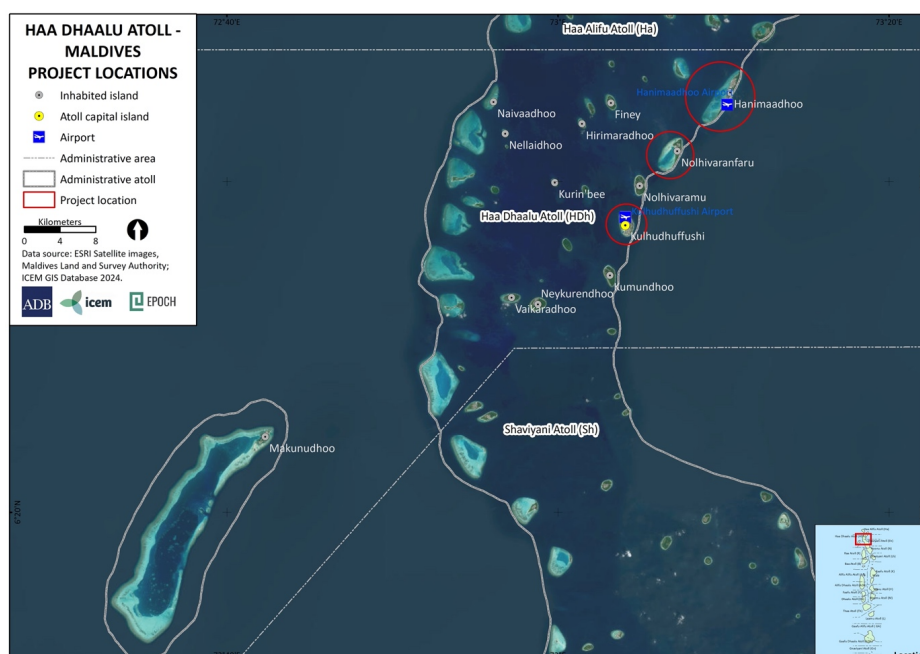
31. Hanimaadhoo's population share similar cultural, historical and religious lifestyles. None of the population belongs to a separate and distinct cultural group. They enjoy the same rights and opportunities as the rest of the citizens in the country. They use common public facilities (mosques, cemeteries and community facilities). The Constitution of the country provides for equal rights, benefits and opportunities to its citizens.

32. The implementation of SPs under the Output 3 has no potential to affect indigenous peoples directly or indirectly. Safeguards assessment, field visits and consultations could not identify the presence of any distinctive and separate indigenous peoples in SP areas of Hanimaadhoo, as defined in ADB's SPS (2009), and hence, the project is deemed to be classified as category C for indigenous people's impacts.

III. Socioeconomic Profile of Subprojects Area

33. Hanimaadhoo is an inhabited island located 289 km north of Malé in Haa Dhaalu atoll (Figure 7), comprised of a total land area of 298.29 ha.

Figure 7: Haa Dhaalu Atoll



34. The island a length of 6.7 km and width of 0.8 km at its widest parts, with an average width of 0.5 km (Figure 8). The majority of the land is used for the airport in the south of the island. The western part of the island has residential areas, whereas agricultural land is in the center, with a few plots allocated on the eastern side. The shoreline remains largely natural except the harbor development on the southern and western side.

35. The island has a population of 2,352 people (1,181 male, 1,171 female).³ Unemployment rates are significantly lower than the atolls average and Malé average, and the labor force participation on the island rate is also above average (Table 3).

Table 3: Employment rates for Hanimaadhoo, all atolls and Malé 2022

Item	Hanimaadhoo			Atolls average			Malé		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
Unemployment rate	0.9	0.7	1.3	4.7	4.1	6.0	5.6	5.0	6.5
NEET rate (15-24 years)	22.0	17.9	24.9	22.7	18.0	28.3	16.0	16.2	15.8
Inactivity rate	29.6	13.4	52.3	37.3	21.7	54.1	34.0	19.0	48.5
Labor force participation rate	70.4	86.8	47.7	62.7	78.3	45.9	66.0	81.0	51.5

F = female, M = male, NEET = neither in employment nor in education

Source: Maldives Bureau of Statistics. 2023. *Island & Atoll Level Indicator Sheets: Employment: Atoll Level Indicator Sheet*. Malé.

³ Maldives Bureau of Statistics. 2023. *Statistical Pocketbook 2023*. Table 3.3: Registered Population, 2022. Malé.

Figure 8: Hanimaadhoo island in Haa Dhaalu atoll



36. The Hanimaadhoo land use plan was approved in 2022, and shows additional public housing is planned for the east side as well as on the north edge of the current residential area. A green buffer area forms the northeastern side of the island, with a section in the northeast for a city hotel, reducing the overall current vegetated cover. A nature park is planned to be designated at the northernmost tip of the island. Additional areas for commercial purposes (wholesale shops, retail and cafes) have been allocated in front of the harbor area. A significant plot of land in the centre of the island adjacent to the airport is designated for the Maldives National Defence Force. Land is also reserved for airport expansion.

IV. Legal and Policy Framework and Entitlements

37. The Maldives laws and regulations on land acquisition and ADB's SPS 2009 will form the basic principles for the project, particularly the following elements:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement will be avoided or minimized as much as possible by adopting alternative engineering solutions.
- (ii) Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, displaced persons will be assisted to reestablish themselves and to improve upon their pre-project living standards.
- (iii) Gender equality and equity will be ensured and adhered to.
- (iv) In case of displacement, the displaced persons shall be fully involved in the selection of relocation sites, livelihood compensation and development of alternative livelihood options during project preparation. The RP shall also be prepared in full consultation with displaced persons, including disclosure of RP and project related information.
- (v) Replacement land of equal quality shall be an option for compensation in the case of loss of land. In case of non-availability of replacement land, cash-for-land compensation will be paid to the displaced persons at full replacement cost.⁴
- (vi) Compensation for loss of land, structures, trees, other assets and for loss of livelihood and income will be based on full replacement cost, include transaction costs, and will be paid before physical displacement.
- (vii) All compensation/assistance payments and related activities will be completed prior to the commencement of civil works.
- (viii) The RP will be prepared and implemented with complete participation of local authorities.
- (ix) In the event of necessary relocation, displaced persons shall be assisted to integrate into host communities with all infrastructural facilities extended to the host communities as well as the displaced people.
- (x) Loss of common property resources will be replaced/compensated and additional community/public services will be provided to displaced persons, according to agreement between the project and displaced persons.
- (xi) Resettlement will be planned as a development activity for displaced persons.
- (xii) All displaced persons are entitled to receive compensation/assistance irrespective of title over land/property.
- (xiii) People moving in the project area after the census cut-off date will not be entitled to any compensation/assistance. In the case of land acquisition, the date of notification for acquisition will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers the date of census survey or a similar designated date declared by the executing agency will be considered as cut-off date.
- (xiv) Vulnerable groups (households below the recognized poverty line; disabled, elderly persons or women headed households, Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes) will be identified and assisted to improve their pre-project status or their living standards to better than pre-project levels and must at minimum exceed the national poverty line.

⁴ Replacement cost means the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at fair market value, or its nearest equivalent, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, and titling costs. Where there are no market conditions, replacement cost is equivalent to delivered cost of all building materials, labour cost for construction, and any transaction or relocation costs.

A. Legal and Policy Framework

38. This section summarizes the legal framework for social safeguards related to involuntary resettlement in Maldives. Preparation of an RP will require that the national legal and policy framework of Maldives is reviewed and that this summary is further refined and updated as part of RP preparation.

1. Constitutional Guarantees

39. The Constitution of the Republic of Maldives is the supreme law of the land. The first written Constitution of Maldives was adopted on 22 December 1932. There have been seven Constitutions, created in the years 1932, 1942, 1953, 1954, 1968, 1997 and 2008. The current Constitution came into force on 7th October 2008.

40. Article 268 of the Constitution provides as follows:

- (i) All laws of Maldives must be enacted in accordance with this Constitution. Any law or part of any law inconsistent with this Constitution is, to the extent of its inconsistency, void and of no force and effect. The obligations imposed by this Constitution must be fulfilled. Any conduct contrary to this Constitution shall be invalid.
- (ii) The Constitution of Maldives guarantees fundamental rights and freedom to all persons in the Chapter II of the Constitution.

41. Furthermore, the Constitution of Maldives provides for powers, obligations and duties of the Parliament, the President and the Judiciary. It also provides functions and mandates of the Constitutional Bodies, those facilities to run the State smoothly and uphold the Constitution.

2. Local Councils

42. Under 230 (a) of the Constitution, the administrative division of Maldives shall be decentralised. Schedule II of the Constitution provides for list of the administrative division (known as "Atolls") in Maldives. By virtue of Article 230(b) of the Constitution, the President has the power to create Constituencies, posts, Island Councils, Atoll Councils and City Councils. The Decentralization Act (Law N0.7/2010) provides for three types of local authorities in the Maldives namely: (a) Atoll's Councils (section 6), (b) Island's Council (section 21) and (c) City's Council (section 39).

3. Maldivian Land Act

43. The 2008 Constitution vests all lands under the ownership of the state and bans foreign ownership of land. The government continues to review land-related legislation to bring it into line with the constitution and current development policy. Meanwhile, matters relating to land are governed by the provisions of the Maldivian Land Act (MLA) and Regulations of 2002, as subsequently amended.

44. The MLA Section 4 lists several purposes and uses of lands in the country. They are:

- (i) For the construction of households and buildings for residential purposes.
- (ii) For commercial use.
- (iii) For social use.
- (iv) For environmental protection.
- (v) For government use.

45. As per the MLA, land that belongs to an island council or city council can be used for government purpose, and such lands can be transferred to the relevant Ministry with the permission of Ministry of Housing, Land and Urban Development (MHLUD) and the respective

island council or city council.

46. Under the MLA, all Maldivian citizens who do not have a place of residence are entitled to a parcel of land for residential purposes, referred to as a "state dwelling". Such parcels are issued by the respective Atoll office and must not exceed 4,000 ft² (372 m²). The parcel is forfeit if not developed ("settled") within five years. State dwellings are heritable and divisible, down to no smaller than 600 ft² (56 m²).

47. State dwellings can be privatized by purchase from the government. Conversion to non- residential purposes is possible subject to compliance with land use policy and a permit. Sales of private land incur a 15% tax.

48. Buildings, trees and other assets on land belong to the owner of the land or official user of the land, unless third-party ownership can be proven under Shari'ah.

49. Land for agriculture is allocated to residents by island administrations on an annual renewable basis. The land remains government property. No rent is paid, but the plots are generally small and the system provides little security or incentive to invest in and improve the land. When land is required for public projects, it is understood that the legal owner or registered user is compensated on a land-for-land basis, with fixed assets being paid for at fair market price.

50. According to a 2011 President's Office Press Release (Ref. No. 2011-374), the Cabinet established the Maldives Land and Survey Authority to conduct surveys and collect and update information on the most beneficial uses of lands, lagoons and reefs of Maldives and to formulate and implement cadastral survey standards.

4. Land Use Planning and Management and Traditional Rights to Land

51. Land-use planning of inhabited islands is guided by the MHLUD. Land allocations and registrations are finalized by the Maldives Land and Survey Authority under the MHLUD with consultations and necessary approvals from both the MHLUD and sometimes also from other line ministries. There are no traditional governance structures in Maldives for coastal land and resource use. Local island and atoll offices play a major role, however, in the planning stages of land allocation and management on their respective islands. Locally formed and selected Island Development Committees and Atoll Development Committees play a critical advisory role in land management on inhabited islands.

52. A large proportion of uninhabited islands are managed under a traditional system called *Varuvaa*. Under the *Varuvaa* system land is leased out to individuals for minor economic activities, such as harvesting of coconuts and other natural products. Lessees undertake annual crop cultivation on islands where cleared agricultural land is available. On inhabited islands, land tenure systems are complex. Homestead plots are given free of charge. Plot sizes depend on the availability of land, with an average size being about 50 by 100 feet. Trees grown on homestead plots belong to the owner and the homestead allotment is inheritable. *Goi* land refers to a particular area of the inhabited island with special vegetative characteristics. Coconut palms and many tree species grown on *Goi* land belong to the government. *Goi* land is rented to the highest bidder. The lessee rents smaller plots for farming. In general, the lessee gets 12.5% of the income generated by farmers. *Faalabba* is a land area generally located close to residential areas. Islanders grow coconut palms and tree species with the permission of the Island Office. Half of the trees grown belong to the person who planted them and the other half is the property of the state. Most islands have communal land for the cultivation of annual crops. No rent is charged for cultivation on this land and no standard regulation exists for its use. On some islands, plots change hands every year; on other islands farmers can hold the plots as long as they continue cultivation.

B. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)

53. The ADB SPS (2009) requires ADB-assisted projects to:
 - (i) Avoid involuntary resettlement, where possible;
 - (ii) Where avoidance is not possible, minimize by exploring project and design alternatives;
 - (iii) Enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all apts in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and
 - (iv) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

54. ADB's SPS 2009 covers both physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) because of:
 - (i) Involuntary acquisition of land; or
 - (ii) Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers displaced persons whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

55. The key principles of the ADB safeguard policy on resettlement are as follows:
 - (i) Screen early the project's resettlement impacts and risks.
 - (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with and participation of displaced persons (DPs)⁵, inform all DPs of their entitlements and resettlement options.
 - (iii) Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups. Establish a grievance redress mechanism.
 - (iv) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all DPs through i) land-based resettlement or cash compensation at replacement cost, as relevant, ii) prompt replacement of assets, iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost, and iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
 - (v) Provide DPs with needed assistance, including: i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation and, better housing; ii) transitional support and development assistance; and iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
 - (vi) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups to at least national minimum standards.
 - (vii) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement.
 - (viii) Ensure that DPs without titles are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
 - (ix) Prepare a RP elaborating on DPs' entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy and so on.
 - (x) Disclose an RP in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to DPs and other stakeholders.
 - (xi) Conceive and execute resettlement as part of a development project or program.
 - (xii) Provide compensation and other entitlements before physical or economic displacement.
 - (xiii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of DPs.

⁵ AP is increasingly being replaced by the term "Displaced Persons (DPs)" following ADB SPS (2009) – but it is still in common use in the field. The terms of APs and DPs are used interchangeably in this document.

C. Comparison between Maldivian Land Act and SPS (2009) of ADB

56. The MLA is the primary legal framework for all land acquisition, compensation determination and relocation of APs in Maldives. The Act, however, has a limited scope in terms of resettlement and rehabilitation of APs. The practical application of the MLA does not meet the principles of the ADB SPS (2009). For example, the legislation does not cover the provision to formulate an RP to address adverse involuntary resettlement impacts, has no clause for special assistance to vulnerable household and has no provisions for income and livelihood support and restoration. Further details on the differences between the government laws, regulations and guidelines and the safeguard policies of ADB is available in the RF of the Project. Project policy on social safeguards will be based on land acquisition law in Maldives and the ADB policy on Involuntary Resettlement as embedded in the SPS (2009). In the event there is a discrepancy between the laws and regulations of the Government of Maldives and ADB safeguards policies, the ADB safeguards policies will prevail.

D. Eligibility of Entitlements

57. All the APs identified in the Project impacted areas at the time of the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation and/or assistance for their affected assets. Those who encroach into the project area and build any new structure after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance.

58. The Project does not anticipate involuntary resettlement and land acquisition. In the event that involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, APs are entitled to compensation and other benefits as per policy delineated in the RF of the Project that complies with laws and regulations of Maldives and of ADB's SPS (2009).

V. Consultation and Disclosure

A. Consultation

59. Information sharing on the Project's Output 3 SPs has been carried out by conducting several rounds of discussion and consultation meetings with the key stakeholders in Hanimaadhoo on 9 and 14 May 2024, involving the officials of Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Centre, farmers, home gardeners and youth. In this process, it was confirmed that the SP interventions will not trigger ADB's SPS safeguard requirements on involuntary resettlement or on Indigenous Peoples. Some pictures of the consultation meetings are provided Figure 9.

Figure 9: Photos of Consultation Meetings



60. The safeguard due diligence exercise confirms that physical implementation of the SP 3.1 under OP3 will not involve any private LAR impact, will not involve any negative impact on livelihoods, and the target sites are free and government owned vacant land. During the course of conducting the consultation meetings the consultant team held a presentation on proposed activities covered under OP3, as well as the other SP interventions under OP1, OP2 and OP4. Due diligence activity of screening involuntary resettlement impact under the OP2 SPs intervention was confirmed using the Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist (Annex 3).

61. A summary of the consultation meetings is provided in Table 4, while the minutes of the consultation meetings together with the lists of participants are provided in Annex 4.

Table 4: Summary of Consultation Meetings

Meeting Date & Venue	Participants	No. of Participants	Main Topics of Discussion
9 May 2024 in Hanimaadhoo Island Council meeting room	Key officials of Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Centre, Consultants	8	Vision for HAC, current capacity and facilities, proposed activities, area limitations, capacity building, international partnerships, available technologies, farmer field schools, market connectivity, safeguards
14 May 2024 in Hanimaadhoo Island Council meeting room	Farmers and home-gardeners, Consultants	6	Interaction between farmers and HAC, farming plots, crops grown, grant scheme, pests and diseases, agroforecasting.
14 May 2024 in Hanimaadhoo Island Council meeting room	Youth, Consultants	4	Youth clubs and opportunities, farming, urban agriculture.

B. Disclosure

62. This DDR will be made available for reference in the MCCEE and MAAW in Malé and at the HAC as well as in the site offices of the Project. Features of this DDR have already been disclosed to the key stakeholders through consultation meetings. After review and approval of the appropriate authority of the MCCEE, MAAW and ADB, the final DDR will be disclosed on the websites of MCCEE, MAAW and ADB. No civil works contract for the Output 3 will be awarded or construction will start before the approval of the final DDR of the Output 3 by ADB. The IAs are responsible for handing over the project land/site to the contractor free of any encumbrance.

VI. Grievance Redress Mechanism

A. General Principle

63. As soon as the Project commences, the PMU will establish a project specific simple and acceptable, transparent and effective GRM, stipulating the required level and number of GRCs. The GRM will provide time-bound and transparent mechanism to effectively manage and resolve any social or environmental concerns that may arise during the pre-construction, construction and operation of the Project, such as regarding negotiated/voluntary land donation or involuntary land acquisition, relocation, income restoration, environmental management and other related issues.

64. It is the responsibility of the PMU to provide information on the GRM to project affected communities, i.e. all locations where the project is undertaken. This information should be provided within three months of the project commencement. Multiple means should be utilized to provide this information, including community meetings, public notices, mainstream media and social media.

65. The GRM will ensure that AP's concerns and complaints are promptly addressed, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all segments of the AP at no costs and without retribution. It will be accessible to members of the community but also workers upon approval of the Project by ADB. The mechanism is not impeding access to the Maldivian judicial or administrative remedies.

66. PMU, Island/City Councils and contractors will inform the AP about the GRM on approval of the project. Through public consultations and distribution of the public information booklet, APs will be informed that they have a right to file complaints to the GRC. For issues pertaining to sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment the grievance form and board should give direction on the appropriate contact numbers of Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services to contact regarding such cases. Confidentiality of the aggrieved party should be maintained in such cases.

67. The GRC will be free to act independently and ensure equitable treatment of women and men in all decision making. The GRM will take effect immediately after loan/grant effectiveness or award of contract, whichever is earlier. The GRC will mediate conflict and avoid lengthy litigation that is inconvenient to APs.

68. A GRC does not possess any legal mandate or authority to resolve any issue, rather acts as an advisory body or facilitator to try to resolve issues between the affected household/person and the IAs. Any complaints of ownership or other suits, to be resolved by Maldivian legislation, will not be resolved in GRC. The AP always has final recourse through Maldives legal channels. However, every effort will be made to avoid this by applying traditional conflict resolution procedures in negotiating resolutions to complaints.

69. Should the AP want to pursue legal recourse, the Project will ensure that the support is given to the AP to prepare a case. The PMU will provide the contact details of the Attorney General's office, and will assist aggrieved persons(s) in accessing the Attorney General's office. No fees will be charged on the AP for such assistance. Similarly, no financial payments will be required for APs to have their grievances addressed.

B. Mechanism

70. A three-tier mechanism is proposed for grievance redress of environmental and social matters in regards to the installation and operation of various project components using

existing island council administrative structures for APs, organizations, community groups, and workers, any of which can be complainants. Should the grievance not be resolved and/or the AP is not satisfied with the outcome, the complaint will be referred to the next tier. The mechanism is visualised in Figure 10, and detailed in Table 5. The grievance recording form is provided in Annex 5.

Figure 10: Flow chart of Grievance Redress Mechanism

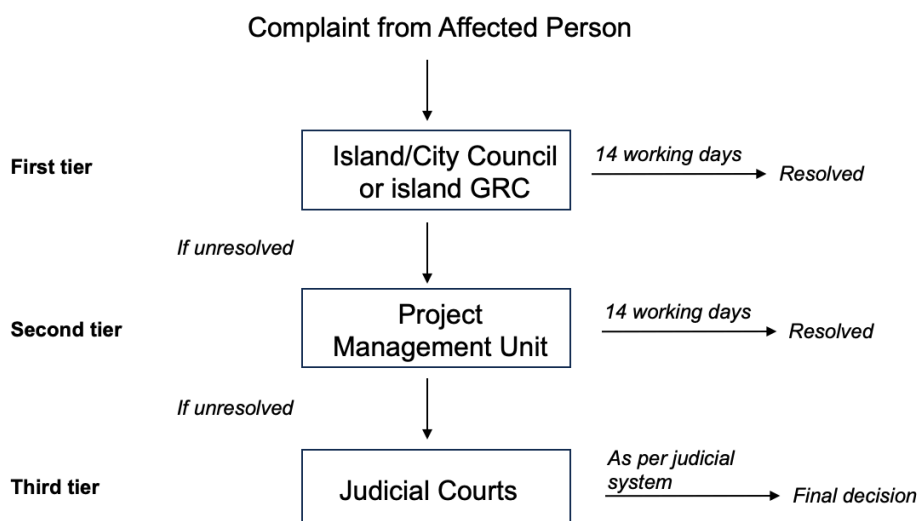


Table 5: Grievance Redress Mechanism

Focal Person for Contact	Contacts, Communication and Other Facilitation by Project	Timeframe to address grievance
First Tier: Island/City Council and Contractor / Island-level GRC		
Designated contact persons should be established within the Council with a designated contact number.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the island/city council office, contractor office and the project site there will be an Information Board providing details of the GRM listing the names, sex and contact telephones/emails. Grievances will be registered informally by contacting the designated island/city council or GRC member. If the grievance cannot be resolved informally, a formal complaint can be registered through phone/email or by submitting the complaint form. The form must be available online (digital form) on the websites of all implementation partners and physical forms should be available from the contractor's office, at the council offices and at PMU, including drop boxes to submit physical forms. A hotline will be established to receive grievances via phone call and mobile message. For those who cannot properly write, a staff will assist in filling the complaint form and get it signed by the aggrieved party. The council or island GRC will screen the grievance to determine if the issues and concerns raised in the complaint falls within the mandate of the project. If it is related to the project, the council will inform the aggrieved party in writing (copied to PMU) how the case will be processed as per this GRM. This should occur within 03 working days of receiving the complaint. If the aggrieved party is unable to read (for whatever reason) the issued letter will be read to the person in presence of a witness and the witness should declare their witness to this event. 	14 working days

Focal Person for Contact	Contacts, Communication and Other Facilitation by Project	Timeframe to address grievance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternatively, if it is not related to the project, the council or island GRC will inform the aggrieved party that it is not related to the project in writing (copied to PMU) and will inform how the case will be handled. This communication will occur within 03 working days of receiving the complaint. If the aggrieved party is unable to read (for whatever reason), the issued letter will be read to the person in presence of a witness and the witness should declare their witness to this event. Where the grievance is related to the project, the council or island GRC will come up with a solution either by (i) discussing within the council; (ii) joint problem solving with the aggrieved parties, PMU and the contractor or; (iii) a combination of both options. The council or island GRC will communicate the final decision in writing, in terms of how the grievance was handled to the aggrieved party within 14 working days of receiving the complaint. If the aggrieved party is unable to read (for whatever reason) the issued decision will be read to the person in presence of a witness and the witness should declare their witness to this event. The aggrieved party must acknowledge the receipt of decision and submit their agreement or disagreement with the decision within 10 days. If no acknowledgement is submitted from the aggrieved party, then the decision will be considered as accepted. If the grievance is not resolved to the satisfaction of the aggrieved party within 14 working days of submission of the grievance to tier 1 then the aggrieved party may notify the MCCEE, in writing, of the intention to move to tier 2. The council or GRC will maintain records of all complaints received. 	
Second Tier: Ministry of Climate Change Environment and Energy (Project Management Unit)		
The social and environmental safeguards specialist of the PMU or the designated contacts for the PMU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the aggrieved party is not satisfied with the outcome of the decision by the council or GRC or where the aggrieved party is of the view that the council or GRC is not capable of justly solve the issue or where the grievance is not resolved within 14 working days the grievance can be upgraded to tier 2. The Island Council or GRC will forward the grievance to the MCCEE. MCCEE will forward the grievance to the PMU. A formal receipt of the complaint will be provided to the aggrieved party. The PMU will come up with a solution either by (i) discussing in the project steering/technical committee; (ii) joint problem solving with the aggrieved parties, the council and the contractor (iii) undertaking site visits and holding onsite discussions or; (iii) a combination of all these options. The PMU will be responsible to ensure that there is no cost imposed on the aggrieved person, due to the GRM at the third tier. MCCEE will communicate the final decision in writing, in terms how the grievance was handled to the aggrieved party within 14 working days of receiving the complaint. If the aggrieved party is unable to read (for whatever reason) the issued letter should be read to the person in presence of a witness and the witness should declare their witness to this event. The aggrieved party must acknowledge the receipt of decision and submit their agreement or disagreement with the decision within 10 days. 	14 working days

Focal Person for Contact	Contacts, Communication and Other Facilitation by Project	Timeframe to address grievance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If no acknowledgement is submitted from the aggrieved party then the decision will be considered as accepted. 	
Third Tier: Judiciary Power / Court system		
The social and environmental safeguards specialist of the PMU provides assistance in accessing the judicial power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legal system is accessible to all aggrieved persons. Assistance from the PMU is available to all aggrieved persons as per this GRM. In cases where aggrieved persons have no means to access the legal system, the Attorney General's office will provide legal support to the vulnerable person(s). The PMU must provide the contact details of the Attorney General's office. The verdict of the Courts will be final. 	As per established Judicial Procedure

C. Key Parties

71. At the first tier, a GRC is proposed to be set up in Kulhudhuffushi City due to the extent and duration of the proposed Project activities on this island. On the other Project islands, where the measures are smaller in nature and of shorter duration, the island council and contractor will jointly form the first tier, and will solicit views of other stakeholders (WDC, farmers, fishermen, youth, NGOs, etc.) as appropriate and needed.

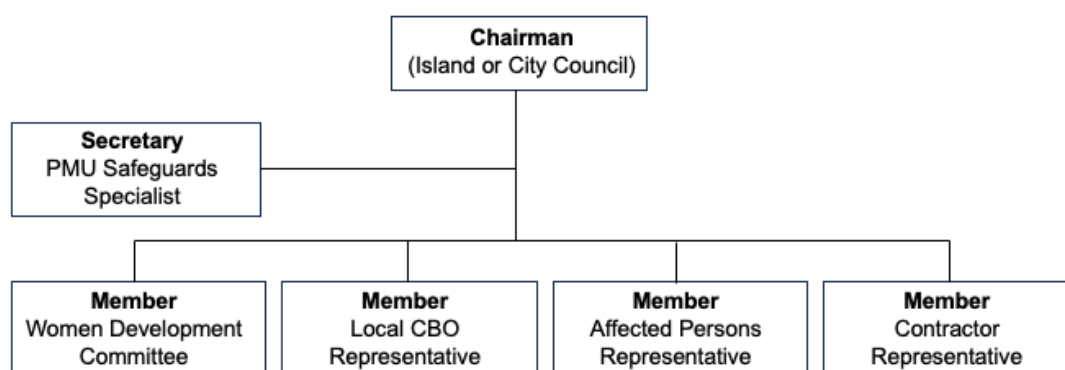
72. Specifically for the measures under SP1.1 at Addu International Airport (Gan) and SP1.2 on Velana Airport (Hulhulé), due to the nature of these islands being industrial managed by the airports authority rather than inhabited and managed by a council, a GRC will not be formed. The relevant airports authority (Addu International Airport and Maldives Airports Company Limited, respectively), MMS and a representative from the construction contractor will jointly form the first tier, and the three-tier system remains in place. Any aggrieved party can lodge grievances, despite not residing on the islands.

73. The GRC at Kulhudhuffushi City is proposed to be composed of a 6-member body, formed at the project area to facilitate the timely resolution of APs' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the project's environmental and social performance.

74. The PMU safeguards team will organize the required training program to brief the GRC members about their responsibilities and the operation of the GRC. The proposed composition of a GRC membership is presented in Table 6 and Figure 11.

Table 6: Composition of Island Grievance Redress Committee

Member	Number	Position
Chairperson	1	Representative from Island/City Council
Member	1	Concerned Women Development Committee
Member	1	Representative from local CBO/NGO
Member	1	Representative from the Construction Contractor
Member	1	Representative of Affected Persons
Secretary	1	Project Safeguards Specialist

Figure 11: Composition of Island Grievance Redress Committee

75. If the aggrieved person is a female, then the GRC must include at least one female member (ideally a representative from the local WDC) to participate in the hearings. In case of the absence of any of the members during the decision-making process, an appropriate candidate will be nominated by the original representative.

76. At the second tier, the MCCEE PMU will be based in Malé and have two designated staff members (the Social Safeguards Specialist and Environmental Safeguards Specialist) to address all potential complaints from the public, workers and other APs for the pre-construction, construction and operation of the Project. They will liaise regularly with the island councils, contractors and site supervisors regarding any grievances received. They will also liaise with national agencies and line departments as required.

77. At the third tier, the AP can access the judicial power through Attorney General's office. The PMU will provide the contact details of the Attorney General's office, and will assist aggrieved persons(s) in accessing the Attorney General's office.

78. The AP at any time can access the national judicial system irrespective of the result of project-level grievance redress mechanism.

79. For issues pertaining to gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment all grievances need to be forwarded to the hotline number of Ministry of Social and Family Development (1421). Confidentiality of those who submit such grievances should be ensured. This information should be provided in the grievance information boards.

80. For the workforce at the PMU and other contractors the employment contracts should define the grievance redress mechanism to follow. The Human Resource Committee or department of the organization can look into general grievances and the SEA/SH committee of the Ministry for those pertaining to such cases.

81. The AP have the right to submit their complaint at any time directly to the respective Project Officer at ADB headquarters, writing in any of the official languages of ADB's Developing Member Countries. The PMU Social Safeguard Specialist will support the AP in providing the following contact information of ADB:

Mr. Takeshi Ueda
Officer-in-Charge
Telephone No.: +63 2 8632 6973
E-mail address: taueda@adb.org
Asian Development Bank
Emerging Areas Team, Food, Nature, and Rural Development Sector Office (SG-AFNR).

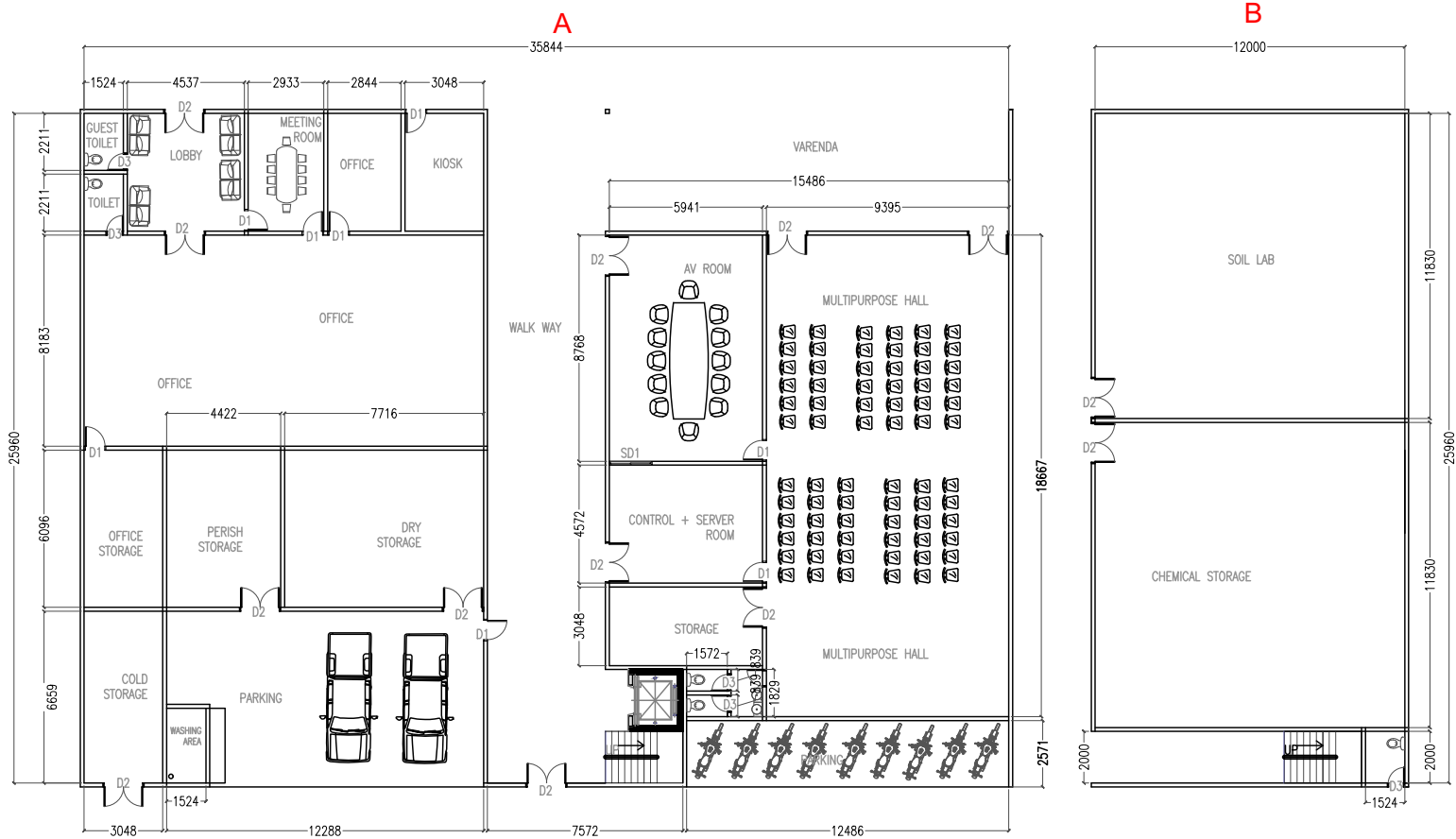
VII. Conclusion and Next Steps

64. **Conclusion.** The implementation of physical SP 3.1 will not involve any permanent involuntary resettlement impact. No impact on private land, structures and livelihood is anticipated. Minor temporary disruption that may arise during the construction phase will be mitigated in the EMP. The site identified for implementation S3.1 is owned by the government and will not trigger any land acquisition, permanent or temporary, direct or indirect. The intervention of OP3 SPs thus falls under Category C for involuntary resettlement and Category C for indigenous peoples as per ADB SPS (2009).

65. **Next steps.** During implementation of the construction works, if any land acquisition or involuntary resettlement becomes necessary for any of the SPs, the project will be responsible to prepare a RP in line with the guidelines underlined in the RF of the Project which has been prepared in conformity with ADB's safeguards requirements on involuntary resettlement, adhering to Maldives laws and policies. The Project will make sure that all safeguard requirements are followed, and no one is disadvantaged in the process of development. During the time of conducting community level consultation, the project in parallel with carry out information sharing campaign to make local people aware of the plan and actual time of commencing the physical works for SPs implementation, and hence no one moves into or encroaches upon the area of SP intervention. The PMU Social Safeguard Specialist and the Construction Supervision Consultant will strictly monitor the construction activities and report on any unexpected impact that may occur and will incorporate that information in Social Safeguard Monitoring Report.

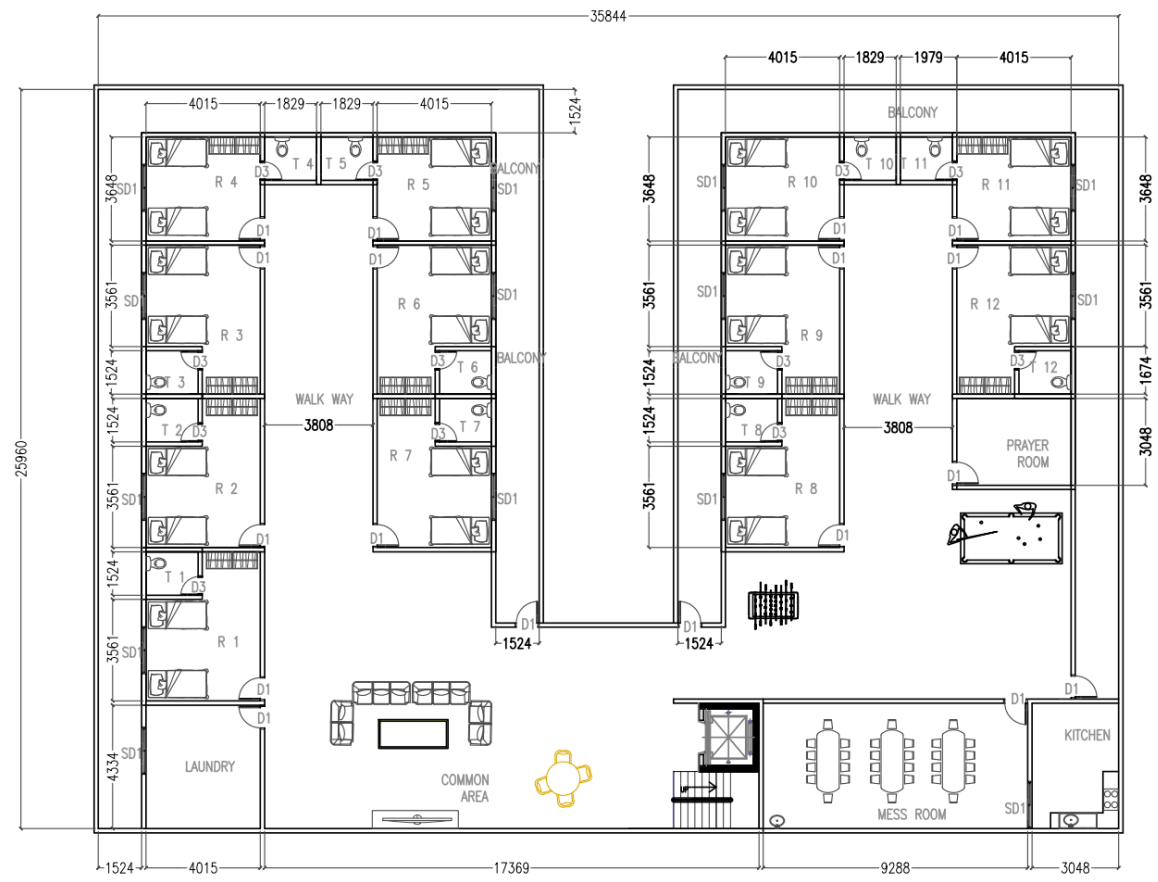
Annex 1: Concept design for new HAC Building

Plot	Dimensions (indicative, to be updated during detail design)				Area	
	Length		Width		m ²	ft ²
	m	ft	m	ft		
A. Multi-purpose facility incl. office	35.85	117.60	25.96	85.17	930.66	10,017.61
B. Laboratory	12.00	39.37	25.96	85.17	311.52	3353.17

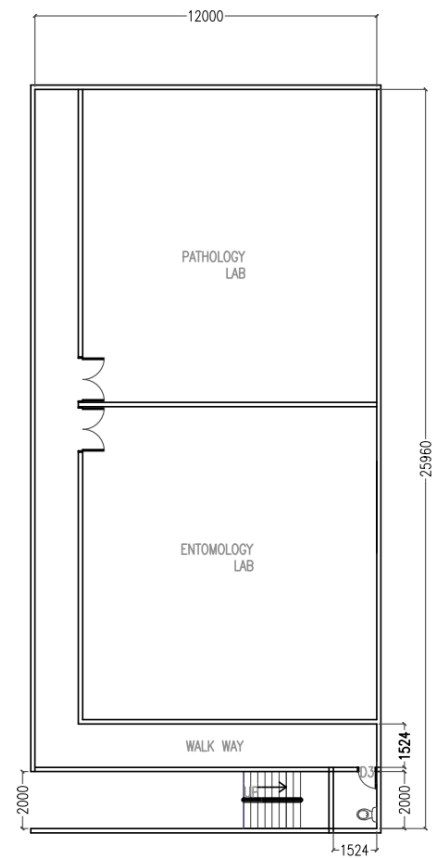


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

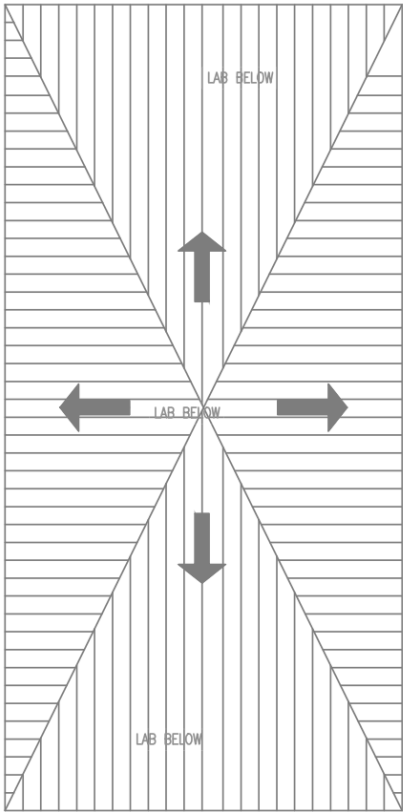
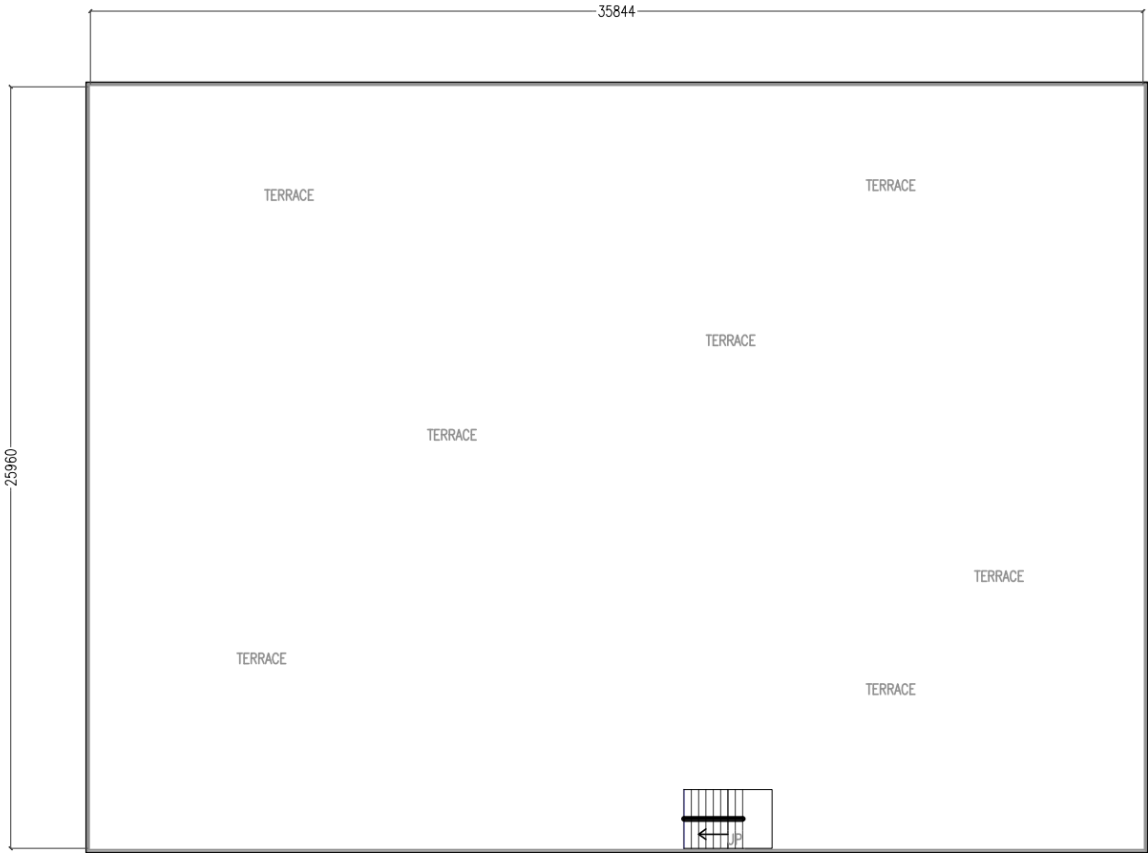
LABORATORY GROUND FLOOR PLAN



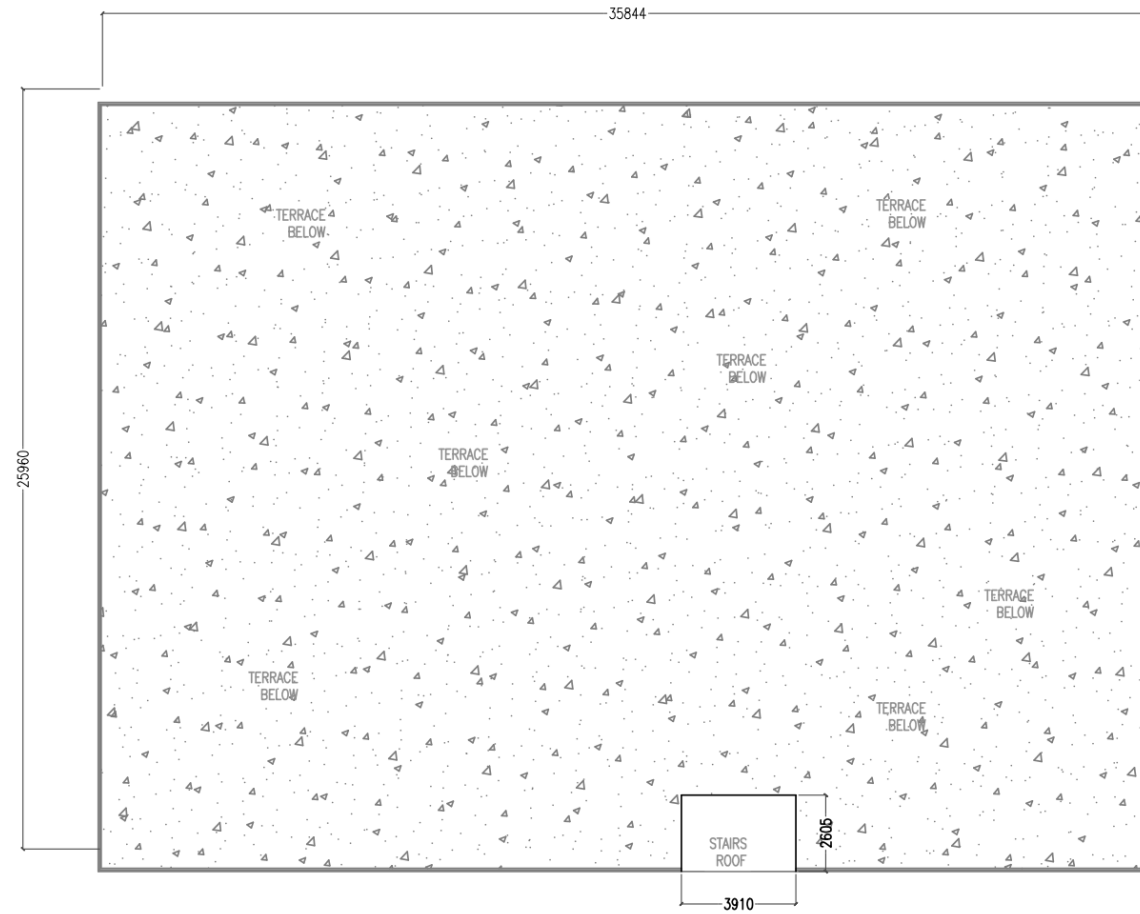
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



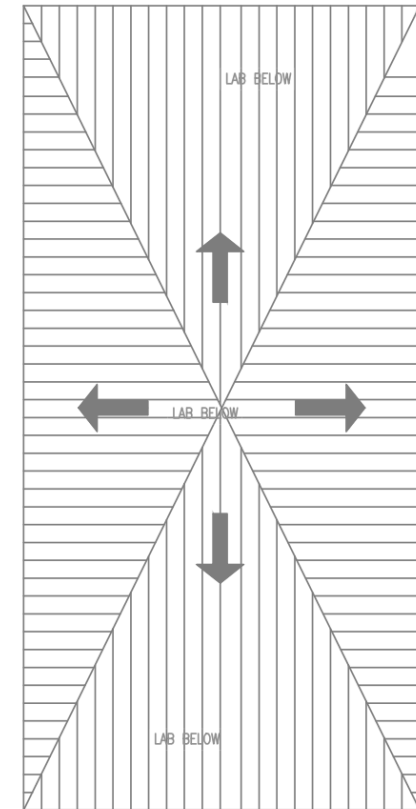
LABORATORY FIRST FLOOR PLAN



ROOF PLAN



STAIRS ROOF PLAN



1 ft = 304.8 mm, D1 = single door, D2 = double door, D3 = toilet door, SD = sliding door
 Source: Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Centre

Annex 2: HAC Land Registry

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

Further Statement

This registry is given to the Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture to increase area to the land given to the Ministry of 01 October 1999 (Registry number: 99/B-3/127). The size of the previous land given is 105,000 square feet. The new increment will be to the west of the existing land towards the airport road. This registry is given per the request made by the Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources and the size of the increment will be 38,750 square feet.

The land is allocated west of the Hanimaadhoo runway road and south of Amenee Road and west of the existing agriculture centre. The dimensions of the land are: 120 feet north, 130 feet south, and 310 feet west.

15 Jumaadhal
Akhira 1422

03 September 2001

Signature
Ahmed Saleem
Director
Ministry of Atolls Administration



Land Registry for Government Agencies

Order Number: 441

Letter No Requesting for Land: 30_E1/84/2001/16 (2001)

Landuse Purpose: Increase land for Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Centre
Atoll and Island: Haa Dhaal, Hanimaadhoo

Land Area: 38,750 square feet

Land Rent:

Land Given to: Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources:

Date of Land Registry: 03 September 2001



ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގެ ޖުމްހޫރިއްޔާ

މިނިސްޓްރީ އޮފް ފިޝަރީޔާއި ޕްލާންޓޭޝަން ޕްރޮމޯޝަން

އަންގަވާލު: 441

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ލެންޑް ސަރަޙައްދު: 38,750

މިނިސްޓްރީ:

ލެންޑް ދިނުމަށް: ފިޝަރީޔާއި ޕްލާންޓޭޝަން ޕްރޮމޯޝަން މިނިސްޓްރީ

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Further Statement

This land is given for the purpose of expansion of the existing works undertaken in Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Centre and to increase Hanimaadhoo women participation in agriculture activities. The expansion is to occur south of the existing land towards Boduthakurufaanu Road. The request was made through the letter number: 30_E/1/84/2004/34 (20.5.2004) by Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources.

The decision was made based on the consultation of Atoll Office, Hanimaadhoo Island Office and Hanimaadhoo Women's Development Committee. The total area of land given following the increment (including the old land) is 315,637 square feet.

The land is allocated from the corner where Boduthakurufaanu Road meets Runway Road. The dimensions of the land are 469 feet North, 469 feet South, 637 feet East and 637 feet South. Total area is 315,637 square feet. (The dimensions of area increased from previous land are 469 feet South, 469 feet North, 358 feet East and 358 feet West. The total area of increment is 167,902 square feet).

Once this registry is made this Ministry register number 99.b-3/127 (01 October 1999) and register number 24/B-3/2001 (03 September 2001) is considered null and avoid.

The Haa Dhaal Atoll Office has informed this Ministry through letter number B-EFM/77/2005/1815 (12 September 2005) that all compensations have been given for the said increased land.

If the Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources are to do any other activity within the agriculture facility they can only do so by getting written approval from this Ministry.

25 Rabeulahval 1427
23 April 2006

Signature

Mohamed Waheed
Deputy Director

Land Registry for Government Agencies
Order Number: 84-E/87
Letter Number requesting for Land: 30_E/1/84/2004/34 (20.5.2004)
Landuse Purpose: Expansion of Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Centre
Atoll and Island: Haa Dhaal, Hanimaadhoo
Land Area: 315,637 square feet
Land Rent:
Land Given to: Ministry of Fisheries,
Agriculture and Marine Resources
Date of Land Registry: 23 April 2006



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ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގެ ޖުމްހޫރިއްޔާ

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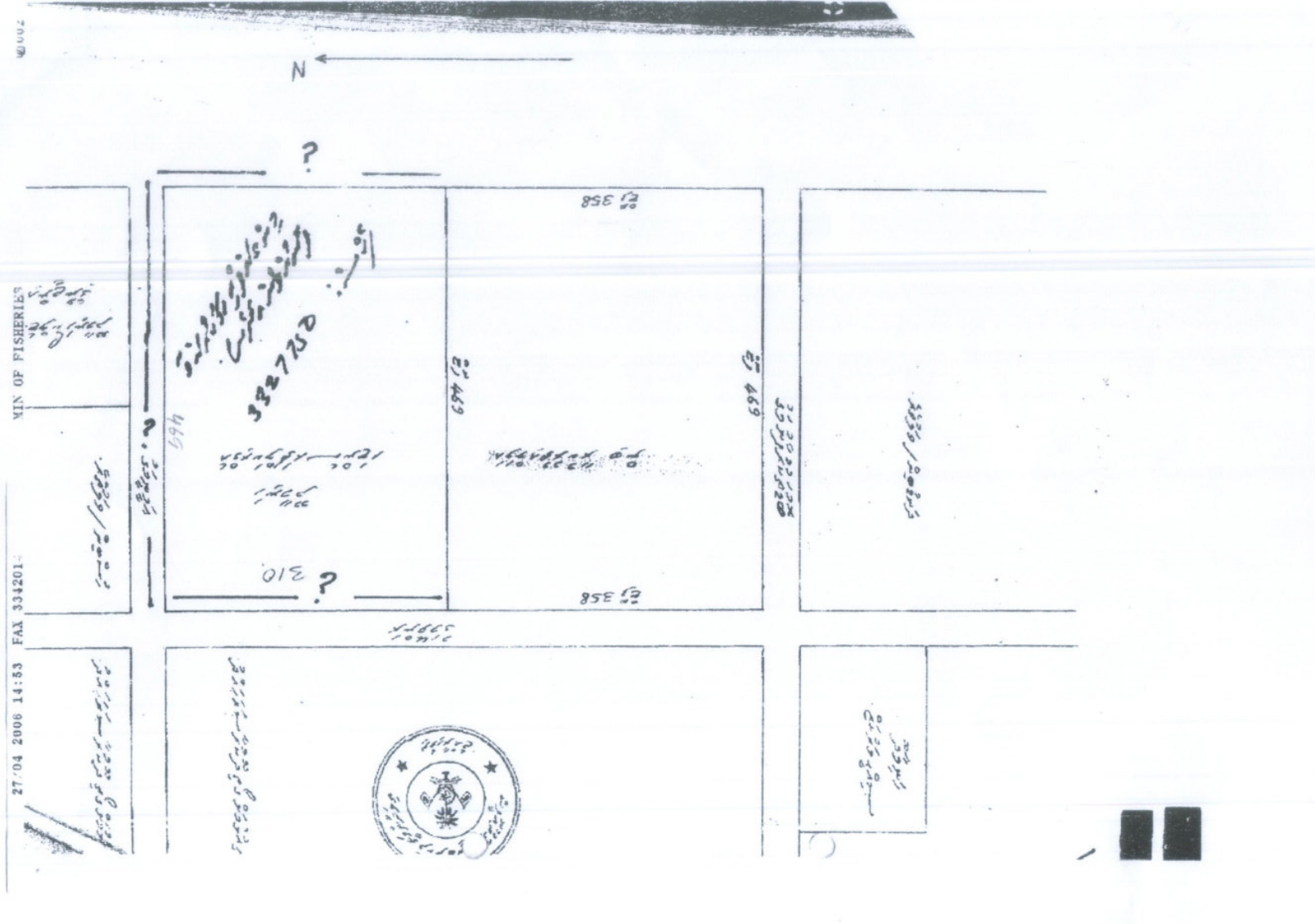
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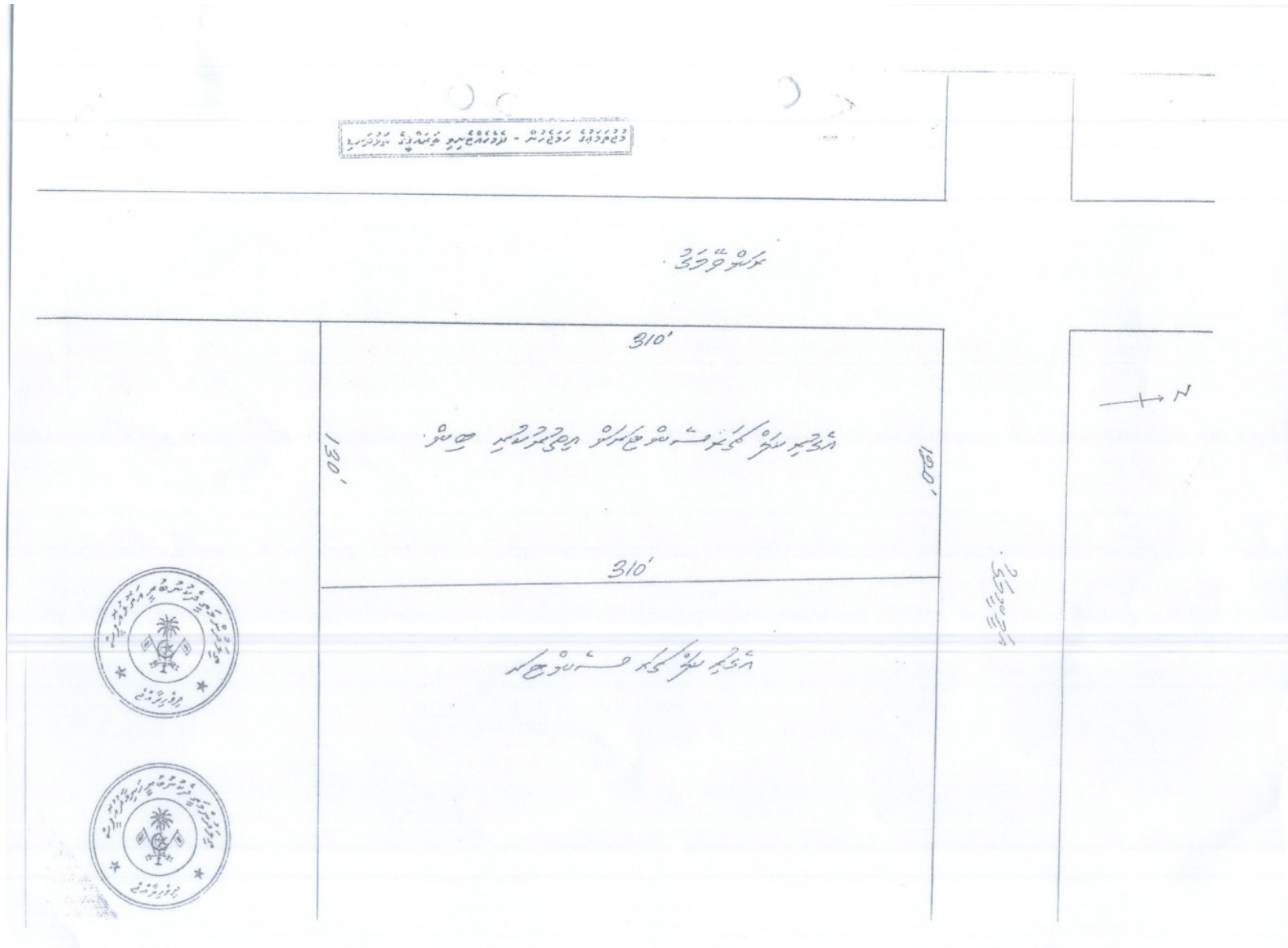
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25 ރަބީޢުލްއަވްވަލް 1427

23 ޕްރިލް 2006





Annex 3: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist

Annex 3a: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist/Subproject 3.1

Name of Project/Subproject Component: *Enhancing Climate Resilience and Food Security Project / Construct a multipurpose facility and Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Centre (SP 3.1)*

Location: (Atoll, Island/City, Community): Haa Dhaalu Atoll, Hanimaadhoo

1. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact

Involuntary Resettlement Issues	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
1) Will the project include any physical construction work?	X			
2) Will it require permanent and/or temporary land acquisition?		X		Land is Government owned and allocated to MAAW for HAC.
3) Will there be any physical displacement or relocation of this affected household due to the project improvement process?		X		
4) Will there be loss of income and livelihoods?		X		As the construction will not restrict access to all entries, households will still be to access their leased farming plots next to the HAC during the construction works.
5) Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site?		X		
6) Will there be any loss of business or enterprises?		X		As the construction will not restrict access to all entries, households will still be to access their leased farming plots, during the construction works.
7) Will there be any loss of housing land/plots?		X		
8) Will there be any loss of structure (building, boundary wall etc.)?		X		There is no structure in the area identified for the multipurpose facility and laboratory.
9) Will there be any loss of agricultural land/plots?		X		Access to the farming plots on the other side of HAC will not be impacted.
10) Will there be any loss of crops, trees, fixed assets such as fences, pumps etc?		X		The current site is vacant. It was previously used by HAC for crop testing, but is currently not in active use.
11) Will people lose access to facilities, services or natural resources due to the project?		X		HAC staff may experience some temporary disruption to work during the construction phase, which will be mitigated in the EMP.
12) Will there be any loss of fixed asset having an impact of 10% of more income of this affected household?		X		
13) Is the affected person from physically handicapped, indigenous or ethnic minority group?				Not applicable.

2. Involuntary Resettlement Impact

After reviewing the above answers, IA/safeguards team confirms that the proposed study:

- [] Has involuntary resettlement (IR) impact, a resettlement plan (RP) is required.
- [X] Has No IR impact, no RP is required. A due diligence report (DDR) for the subproject has to be prepared.

Prepared by (name): Garth Atkinson

Position: Agriculture Specialist, ICEM-Epoch

Signature:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Garth Atkinson', with a horizontal line extending from the end of the signature.

Date: 14 May 2024

Annex 3b: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist/ Subproject 3.2

Name of Project/Subproject Component: *Enhancing Climate Resilience and Food Security Project / Capacity building program for HAC to support project island communities and urban farmers (SP 3.2)*

Location: (Atoll, Island/City, Community): Haa Dhaalu Atoll, Kulhudhuffushi City

1. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact

Involuntary Resettlement Issues	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
1) Will the project include any physical construction work?		X		
2) Will it require permanent and/or temporary land acquisition?		X		
3) Will there be any physical displacement or relocation of this affected household due to the project improvement process?		X		
4) Will there be loss of income and livelihoods?		X		
5) Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site or within the corridor of impact (COI)/right of way (ROW)?		X		
6) Will there be any loss of business or enterprises?		X		
7) Will there be any loss of housing land/plots?		X		
8) Will there be any loss of structure (building, boundary wall etc.)?		X		
9) Will there be any loss of agricultural land/plots?		X		
10) Will there be any loss of crops, trees, fixed assets such as fences, pumps etc?		X		
11) Will people lose access to facilities, services or natural resources due to the project?		X		
12) Will there be any loss of fixed asset having an impact of 10% of more income of this affected household?		X		
13) Is the affected person from physically handicapped, indigenous or ethnic minority group?				Not applicable

2. Involuntary Resettlement Impact

After reviewing the above answers, IA/safeguards team confirms that the proposed study:

- [] Has involuntary resettlement (IR) impact, a resettlement plan (RP) is required.
 [X] Has No IR impact, no RP is required. A due diligence report (DDR) for the subproject has to be prepared.

Prepared by (name): Garth Atkinson
Position: Agriculture Specialist, ICEM-Epoch
Signature:



Date: 14 May 2024

Annex 3c: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist/ Subproject 4.1

Name of Project/Subproject Component: *Enhancing Climate Resilience and Food Security Project* / Matching grant scheme to support adaptation innovations (**SP 4.1**)

Location: (Atoll, Island/City il, Community): Haa Dhaalu Atoll, Kulhudhuffushi City, Nolvivaranfaru Island – and Addu Atoll, Hithadhoo Island, Hulhudhoo Island, Meedhoo Island

1. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact

Involuntary Resettlement Issues	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
1) Will the project include any physical construction work?			X	The subproject activities will be identified at a later stage. DDR will be conducted.
2) Will it require permanent and/or temporary land acquisition?			X	
3) Will there be any physical displacement or relocation of this affected household due to the project improvement process?			X	
4) Will there be loss of income and livelihoods?		X		Grant will support income-generating activities.
5) Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site?			X	The subproject activities will be identified at a later stage. DDR will be conducted.
6) Will there be any loss of business or enterprises?		X		Grant will be accompanied by business development capacity building
7) Will there be any loss of housing land/plots?			X	The subproject activities will be identified at a later stage. DDR will be conducted.
8) Will there be any loss of structure (building, boundary wall etc.)?			X	
9) Will there be any loss of agricultural land/plots?			X	
10) Will there be any loss of crops, trees, fixed assets such as fences, pumps etc?			X	
11) Will people lose access to facilities, services or natural resources due to the project?			X	
12) Will there be any loss of fixed asset having an impact of 10% of more income of this affected household?			X	
13) Is the affected person from physically handicapped, indigenous or ethnic minority group?			X	

2. Involuntary Resettlement Impact

After reviewing the above answers, IA/safeguards team confirms that the proposed study:

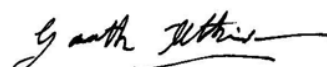
- [] Has involuntary resettlement (IR) impact, a resettlement plan (RP) is required.
 [X] Has No IR impact, no RP is required. A due diligence report (DDR) for the subproject has to be prepared.

Prepared by (name): Garth Atkinson

Position: Agriculture Specialist, ICEM-Epoch

Signature:

Date: 14 May 2024



Annex 4: Minutes of Consultation Meetings

Annex 4a: Meeting with Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Centre

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING Meeting with Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Centre

Date: Thursday 9 May 2024

Meeting Start Time: 10h00

Meeting Finish Time: 11h30

Venue: Hanimaadhoo Island Council Meeting Room

Participants:

No.	Name	Position and Organization	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
1	Abdul Latheef (M)	Agriculture Officer, Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Centre	abdul.latheef@agriculture.gov.mv	7905771	See Figure 1 for the signed list of participants
2	Ali Waheed (M)	Assistant Director, Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Centre	ali.waheed@agriculture.gov.mv	9995520	
3	Aboobakuru Mohamed (M)	Agriculture Officer, Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Centre	aboobakuru.mohamed@agriculture.gov.mv	7784963	
4	Dr. Ms Nijamuddin (F)	Consultant, Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Centre	msnija66@yahoo.com	7586692	
5	James Ramsay (M)	Environmental Safeguards Specialist, ICEM-Epoch	jramsay@horizon.bc.ca	+447504815 937	
6	Dhumya Ahmed (F)	Communications Specialist, ICEM-Epoch	dhumya.ahmed@Epoch.associates	9112812	
7	Miguel Coulier (M)	Team Leader/Climate Change Specialist, ICEM-Epoch	miguel.coulier@icem.com.au	+848674765 83	
8	Garth Atkinson (M) [virtual]	Agriculture Specialist, ICEM-Epoch	gwsatkinson@gmail.com	+64 21 365 055	

Name & Position of the person presided over the meeting:
Miguel Coulier, Team Leader/Climate Change Specialist

Record of Discussion

The main points discussed were:

Area limitations

- Dr Ms Nijamuddin: HAC land area is limited, if we could couple with possible potential farming islands it would be good. Such as coupling other island areas as substations.
- Latheef: Back in 2009 or 2010 in Gan there was a substation which no longer exists.
- Garth: Agree, we have not yet considered substations, but it is an important point. It may lay outside our funding capability but it could be earmarked for the future.
- Miguel: Is there a strategy or vision for the substations?
- HAC: As interim, there could be specific research fields in certain islands, with major facility still in HAC, but in order to conduct research there need to be islands targeted for research.

- HAC is also not operating on an individual capacity but as a unit or section of the Ministry. In the long run, HAC has the vision to become an independent institute.
- Whatever is proposed under the project should be aligned with the Strategic Development Plan, supported under the IFAD project.

Capacity building

- Capacity building should be for existing staff and as well to bring new staff. Currently HAC has limited staff, only 6 technical staff for all the islands.
- Miguel: Usually ADB projects don't do long term recruitment, only short term to support the project activities.
- HAC: Usually for project staff, the Ministry tends to continue recruiting them after projects, especially if they are trained and there are investment in their capacity.

International partnerships

- HAC: Currently HAC is a section under the MoAAW, not standalone institute. It might be challenging for HAC to directly engage in international partnerships on research.
- Garth: In the HAC strategy, is it proposed to become its own institute?
- HAC: Yes, in the future.
- HAC: There are significant issues in terms of fertilizer. There is a high dependency on Male. It would be good to have a northern hub.
- Garth: I agree with that, the RI team were hitting in that direction as well.

Technologies

- Dr Ms Nijamuddin: We need input supply and redistribution hub for supplies. Solar drying technologies implementation that can be value addition of the products.
- Garth: Farm to Cup proposal also illustrates value added components.
- HAC: Appreciate the focus on water saving technologies, there is need for solar water pumps, micro irrigation. Some areas that can be looked into water measurement, quality of freshwater lens and different methods of rainwater harvesting.
- Garth: Tewaii have suggested a water lab at HAC. Groundwater measuring devices on island.
- Aboobakuru: Regarding vehicles, currently HAC has no vehicles.
- Latheef: For urban agriculture islands with a reasonable population should be targeted.

Farmer field schools

- On the FFS it has been tried before in Maldives, very effective, but very costly due to locations/distances. Maybe initial approach would be to establish the FFS at HAC to cover the 3 nearby atolls. Expansion to the whole country would be expensive. In other countries, FFS usually work with farmers coming together at one location, but in Maldives it is better for the technical person to visit the farmers. Many do farming part-time.
- HAC: Connectivity - central region farming is more profitable. Farmers get less income in north and south due to geography. Kulhudhuffushi City has the Saturday market, major target for farmers, but has limitations in terms of customers. Need to discuss potential solutions in terms of connectivity and transport.
- HAC: We don't have a reliable ferry system in the south but we have a reliable ferry system in the Northern three atolls. The pilot project here can be effective.
- Waheed: It would be good to have technical person travel rather than inviting farmers since most farmers do this work as a part time work.

Market connectivity

- HAC: Kulhudhuffushi Saturday market could be bigger since this is the main hub of this atoll. Connect farmers in the North to the central market.
- There is resilient islands project, providing two boats. AgroNAT is involved.

Safeguards




- James: We need to get an idea of the impact of the proposals, and put it into a category to understand what level of assessment and documentation is required. On site we can have a good look at the situation, the resources and conditions. It would be good to take a walk around the facilities. If we are upgrading the facilities, will that involve any vegetation clearing?
- HAC: It is already low, so no. The vegetation has been cleared already.
- James: What is your water supply?
- HAC: Groundwater.
- James: Will it be sufficient if the facility is larger?
- HAC: It is considered sufficient. There is pipeline connection as a backup.
- James: Could we use water saving technologies?
- HAC: Yes, there is potential to apply micro irrigation to increase efficiency.
- James: What is your energy supply?
- HAC: Diesel is used for energy, solar pumps for watering the fields. Electric pumps are only used as a backup.
- James: What happens with solid waste?
- HAC: HAC tried composting but unable to make compost out of old organic waste. Partly due to staff shortage. Most crop residues go into composting. The island has no proper mechanism for managing inorganic waste. All landfill, without separation.
- HAC: It is difficult to deal with expired chemicals. So far only being stored. There was a UNDP project supporting facility to deal with hazardous waste (pilot project) Now all hazardous waste need to be transported to Male, with support from the defense forces. IPM part of the HAC trainings, but farmers do not follow it, and there is a dependency on chemicals. HAC plans to experiment with this. Protective gear is not used by farmers when using chemicals. HAC conducts training on applying chemicals in a safe way. A lot of foreign laborers are involved in farming, and they are not well targeted in trainings, or trainings are not effective for this group.
- HAC: New staff resides in HAC. But due to limitations now new staff has to find their own accommodation.
- James: Any concern with bringing in new varieties?
- HAC: Most of the native cultivars already disappeared. Most farmers are growing hybrids from Thailand and Vietnam which require a lot of fertilizer. HAC had a suggestion for a genetic resource center. Not discussed in the MAAW properly. Issue has to be addressed. Priority should be improved varieties rather than hybrid ones.
- HAC: HAC is unique. There used to be a centre on Laamu atoll (Mandu island) but that was moved to another island.
- James: Is there any relationship with teaching universities?
- HAC: There is a lot of potential for HAC as a research centre, where students could conduct research. But HAC will need rooms and accommodation. Maldives does not have an agriculture faculty. Rooms could be on the second floor, while the first floor could have classrooms. Something simple is fine, HAC needs to attract students so they can reside here for 4-6 months, do research, publish etc.
- James: Is livestock a feature?
- HAC: Poultry has potential. HAC used to demonstrate poultry, which stopped during Covid. Discussions are ongoing to restart it. There are no poultry farms on Hanimaadhoo. There are goats in Maafai.
- James: How about on the veterinary side?

- HAC: In the past there was a foreign vet, now there is a Maldivian in MAAW.
- HAC: There is a plant protection section in Male. There should be a plant health inspector in HAC. Especially since HAN airport becomes international, then plant and animal quarantine issues become more relevant. Phyto-sanitary inspectors.
- HAC: There is no asbestos in the current structures. Some institutions use radio-active material detectors as part of the safeguards assessment.
- James: Are there any measurements on this island regarding heavy metals?
- HAC: No.
- Miguel: Does the climate observatory do air pollution measurements?
- HAC: No measurements in HAN on air pollution by HAC. Climate Observatory does take measurements but they don't share the data.
- HAC: HAC is not involved in any social or economics research, more focused on the technical side. There is a Planning Section in MAAW doing community/farming surveys.

Signature of the Chair:
9 May 2024



Figure 1: List of participants in the Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Centre meeting



TA 4977 REG- Preparation of the Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Project in Maldives

Title of event/meeting:
Time/ Date: 09/05/2024 2024
Meeting venue, Address: Hanimaadhoo Council Meeting room

PARTICIPANT LIST





No.	Name	Title	Organization	Gender	Phone	Email address	Signature	"I am happy to appear in ICEM's environment and conservation communications and training materials." (Yes or No)
1	Abdul Latheef	Agriculture Officer	Ministry of Agriculture	M	9905971	abdul.latheef@agriculture.gov.mv		Yes
2	Dr. M. S. Nijamudeen	Consultant HAC	"	M	7586672	msnija66@yahoo.com		Yes
3	Ali Waheed	Asst. Director	HAC	M	9995520	ali.waheed@agriculture.gov.mv		Yes
4	Aboobakur	Agriculture officer	HAC	M	7734963	abooabakur@agriculture.gov.mv		Yes
5								
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7								
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Figure 2: Photo of meeting with Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Centre



Annex 4b: Meeting with farmers and home gardeners in Hanimaadhoo

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING

Meeting with farmers and home gardeners in Hanimaadhoo



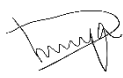
Date: Tuesday 14 May 2024

Meeting Start Time: 10h00

Meeting Finish Time: 11h00

Venue: Hanimaadhoo Island Council Meeting Room

Participants:

No.	Name	Position and Organization	E-mail	Telephone	Signature
1	Ali Ibrahim (M)	Farmer	alina497710889@gmail.com	7710889	See Figure 1 for the signed list of participants
2	Aboobakuru (M)	Farmer	aboobakuruabdulwahid@gmail.com	7794406	
3	Khadeeja (F)	Farmer	n/a	7891147	
7	Monzurul Hoq (M)	Social Safeguards Specialist, ICEM-Epoch	mhoq@ymail.com	+8801712-783966	
8	James Ramsay (M)	Environmental Safeguards Specialist, ICEM-Epoch	jramsay@horizon.bc.ca	+447504815937	
9	Dhumya Ahmed (F)	Communications Specialist, ICEM-Epoch	dhumya.ahmed@Epoch.associates	9112812	

Name & Position of the person presided over the meeting:

Dhumya Ahmed, Communications Specialist

Record of Discussion

The main points discussed were:

Interaction with HAC

- HAC relationship with farmers is not there so much, not so much work is involved around the farmers.
- Aboobakuru: We have received farming plots next to HAC area from the council. The plot draw was done in two rounds. We got our plots only in this year.
 - The agreement with the council is for five years, one year free of lease and for the rest of the 4 years MVR200 monthly.
 - Each plot is 100ft by 160 ft, a total of 20-30 plots have been allocated from HAC area.
 - They mostly grow crops like bananas, chillis and cucumber.
 - Mainly use groundwater and rainwater.
 - Use chemical fertilizers for farming, mix it with unigrow.
- The crops are mainly used for household uses and then being sold to shop owners within the island.
- The farmers don't have approval to grow trees on their plots.

Grant scheme

- If there are grants, they would most likely to explore that option to expand their crop variety and use of different methods for farming such as hydroponics farming.

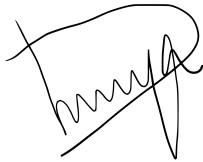
Pests and diseases

- Currently, many farmers worry about infestation of palms, whiteflies and scooty mold (koodi) and hispid beetle (ruku madi).

Agro-forecasting


- They would want to try the monsoon prediction software, if there is one, since the weather is vital for their crop harvest.

Signature of the Chair:

A handwritten signature in black ink, featuring a series of loops and a wavy line, positioned above the date.

14 May 2024

Figure 1: List of participants in farmers and home gardeners meeting



16-4577 REG: Preparation of the Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Project in Maldives

Title of event/meeting: Farmers/home gardeners safeguard consultations
 (10:00 am)
Time/Date: 14/05/2024
Meeting venue, Address: Hanimaadhoo Council office,
PARTICIPANT LIST farmers/home gardeners




No.	Name	Title	Organization	Gender	Phone	Email address	Signature	"I am happy to appear in ICEM's environment and conservation communications and training materials." (Yes or No)
1	Ali Ibrahim	Agri farmer	-	M	7710889	alimay7710889@gmail.com		Yes
2	Abdulkuru	farmer	-	M	7794406	abdukuru@abdukuru.com		Yes
3	Khadheja	farm plot owner	-	f	7891147	-		Yes
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

Figure 2: Photo of farmers and home gardeners meeting



Annex 5: Grievance Recording Form*(to be made available in Dhivehi)*

The Enhancing Climate Resilience and Food Security Project welcomes suggestions, complaints, queries and comments regarding the project. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch for clarification and feedback.

Should you opt to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing 'CONFIDENTIAL' above your name.

No.	GRIEVANCE RECORDING FORM		
1	Date of Grievance Reporting		
2	Location of Grievance Reporting		
CONTACT INFORMATION AND GRIEVANCE			
3	Name		
4	Gender	Male	Female
5	Age		
6	Home address		
7	Atoll, Island, Community		
8	Phone		
9	Email		
10	Complaint, comment or question – please provide details (who, what, where, how)		
11	How do you want to be reached for updates?		
12	Signature		
FOR OFFICIAL USE			
11	Registered by: (Name, position, phone number of the official registering the grievance)		
12	Mode in which grievance is received:	<input type="radio"/> Note/Letter <input type="radio"/> E-mail <input type="radio"/> Verbal/telephone	
14	Signature and date of the official recording grievance:		
15	Has AP/Complainant been handed over a copy of the grievance form?	Yes	No
16	Reviewed by: (Name, position, phone number of the official reviewing the grievance)		
17	Action taken:		
18	Whether action taken disclosed:	Yes	No
19	Means of disclosure:		

Grievances Record and Action Taken

Record Number	Date	Name and Contact Number of Complainant	Type of Complaint	Place	Status of Redress	Remarks