

# Resettlement Framework

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## Maldives: Enhancing Climate Resilience and Food Security Project

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## ABBREVIATIONS

|       |   |  |
|-------|---|--|
| ADB   | - | Asian Development Bank                             |
| AH    | - | Affected Household                                 |
| AP    | - | Affected Person                                    |
| CPS   | - | Country Partnership Strategy                       |
| CSS   | - | Census and Socioeconomic Survey                    |
| DDR   | - | Due Diligence Report                               |
| DMS   | - | Detailed Measurement Survey                        |
| DP    | - | Displaced Person                                   |
| EA    | - | Executing Agency                                   |
| GRC   | - | Grievance Redress Committee                        |
| GRM   | - | Grievance Redress Mechanism                        |
| IOL   | - | Inventory of Losses                                |
| LAR   | - | Land Acquisition and Resettlement                  |
| IP    | - | Indigenous People                                  |
| IPP   | - | Indigenous Peoples Plan                            |
| MLA   | - | Maldives Land Act                                  |
| MMS   | - | Maldives Meteorological Society                    |
| MCCEE | - | Ministry of Climate Change, Environment and Energy |
| MOF   | - | Ministry of Finance                                |
| MAAW  | - | Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Welfare         |
| MCI   | - | Ministry of Construction and Infrastructure        |
| MHLUP | - | Ministry of Housing, Land and Urban Development    |
| NDC   | - | Maldives' Nationally Determined Contribution       |
| PMU   | - | Project Management Unit                            |
| RP    | - | Resettlement Plan                                  |
| SIA   | - | Social Impact Assessment                           |
| SPS   | - | ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)            |
| TRTA  | - | Transaction Technical Assistance                   |
| WDC   | - | Women Development Committee                        |

## Weights and Measures

|                                    |   |                                      |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| ha                                 | - | hectares                             |
| m, m <sup>2</sup> , m <sup>3</sup> | - | 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.

**External Experts:** Experts not involved in day-to-day project implementation or supervision.

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

**Income Restoration:** Refers to re-building the capacity of the project affected households to re-establish income sources at least to restore their living standards to the pre-acquisition levels.

**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.

**Inventory of Losses (IOL):** Means the pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets. Also referred to as the detailed measurement survey (DMS).

**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:** Republic of Maldives: 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.

## NOTE

- (i) In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Resettlement Framework (RF) has been prepared for use in the implementation of the subproject components under the Enhancing Climate Resilience and Food Security Project in Maldives (the Project). In the process of supporting the social safeguard due diligence activities, this RF, a standalone document, has been prepared to guide resettlement planning activities of the Project. This is a primary document for the project which outlines the policy and procedures to be adopted for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, if any, compensation, and other resettlement assistance measures. In this process of supporting due diligence, ensuring compliance with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 for involuntary resettlement, adhering to Maldives' land and other safeguard rules and regulations, the Project will prepare social safeguard documents, including Resettlement Plan (RP) and Due Diligence Report (DDR) as determined by this RF.

The objective of the Project is to strengthen the climate resilience of inhabited islands and agri-food systems. Key features of the Project include enhancing the weather monitoring capacity to support informed climate decisions and safeguarding urban infrastructure, agricultural productivity and food security. The Project interventions are both physical (engineering measures and nature-based solutions) and institutional (broader climate change adaptation measures to address gaps in the institutional environment and build capacity within government and local communities).

The project is classified as category B. The physical works part of the Project will comprise the construction of several infrastructure schemes across Addu City, Haa Dhaalu atoll, and Malé. Initial investigation during the project preparation phase suggests that physical implementation of the subprojects will not involve any significant impacts due to land acquisition and resettlement (LAR). The investigations suggest that physical implementation of the subprojects is free of permanent LAR impacts such as land acquisition, physical displacement, economic displacement, impact on livelihood, community properties or any other impacts based feasibility studies, review of land registries, consultations and field visits to the proposed locations. Possible minor temporary impacts may arise during construction and will be mitigated through the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). When detailed designs of the civil works are available, including exact locations, the draft DDR's will be updated, if any impacts, an RP will be prepared, following the guidelines underlined in this RF.

All the affected households (AHs) identified in the project impacted areas at 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. Entitlements are related to resettlement principles, policies on compensation and other criteria. Entitlements are described in the Entitlement matrix which is a compilation of eligibility and entitlement for each type of identified loss category.

The Project will establish a simple and acceptable, transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism (GRM). The Project will undertake meaningful consultations for every subproject to ensure the full awareness and participation of community people and stakeholders, and to carry out an initial assessment of social and involuntary resettlement impact and identify the issues and the level of support of the community to the project.

Copies of the approved RF and any RP of the project will be made available in Maldives language (Dhivehi) at locations accessible to affected persons (APs). The draft and final RPs will be disclosed on ADB's and the government's websites and will be made available to affected persons (APs). A summary of each RP containing the entitlement matrix, including the list of APs will be translated into local language as a Public Information Booklet.

## 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 to build 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 MMS on weather and hazard forecasting and early warning. Capacity building and behavioral change activities will also be conducted to maximize the effectiveness of the enhanced 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 upgrade the Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Center to an advanced research and advisory hub on 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 MCCEE will be the lead IA, while the MAAW will also be an IA for Output 3. Several other Government agencies will be involved in project implementation. For Output 1 the main partner will be the Maldives Meteorological Service (MMS), under MCCEE. For Output 2, KCC will be engaged, while for Output 3 MAAW will be the lead.

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, Nolhivaranfaru). Output 4 demonstrations will initially be implemented in Haa Dhaalu atoll (Hanimaadhoo, Kulhudhuffushi, Nolhivaranfaru) 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 grant and loan closing date on 31 December 2030.

7. The Project is financed through a grant of \$17.94 million, a concessional loan of \$4.0 million, and a government contribution of an estimated \$2.02 million.

## B. Project Area

8. 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, Nolhivaranfaru). Output 4 demonstrations will initially be implemented in Haa Dhaalu atoll (Hanimaadhoo, Kulhudhuffushi, Nolhivaranfaru) 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. Figure 1 to Figure 3 show the Project locations per atoll.

Figure 1: Project Locations in Addu City



Figure 2: Project Locations in Haa Dhaalu Atoll

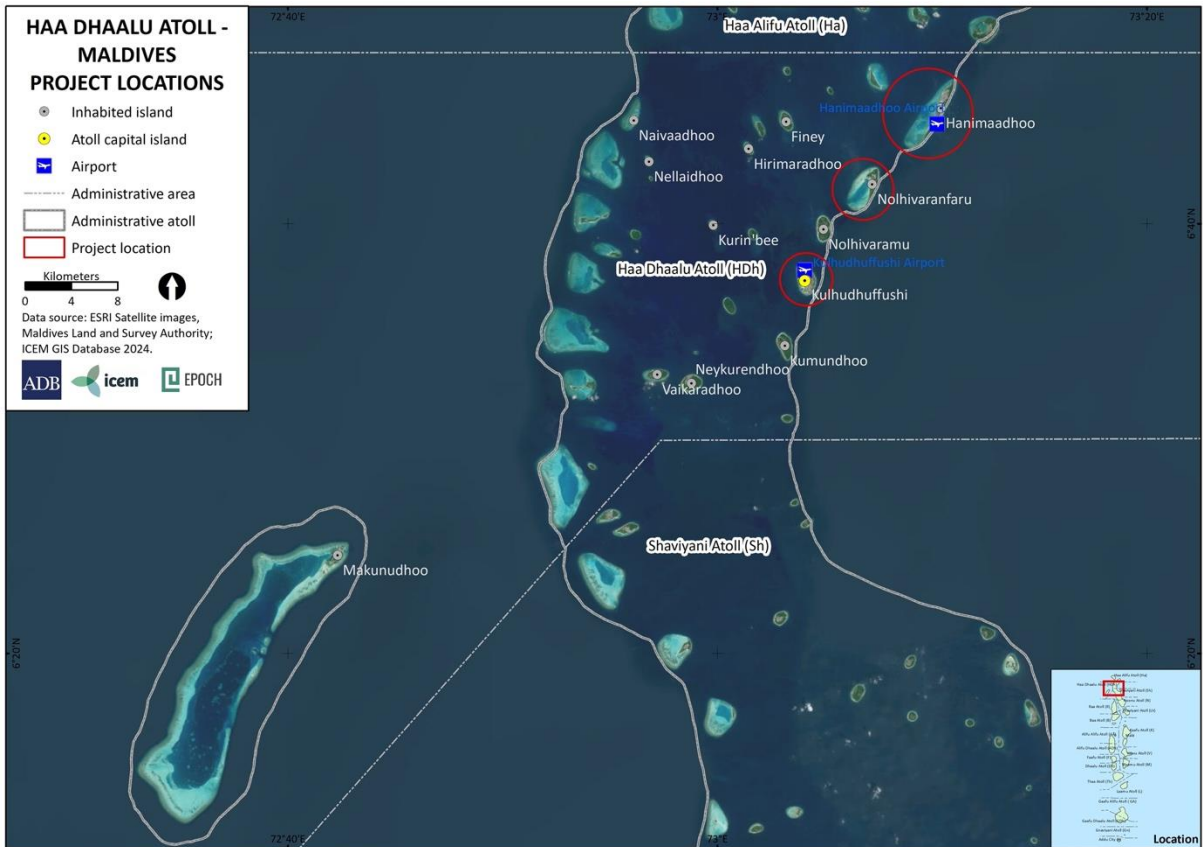
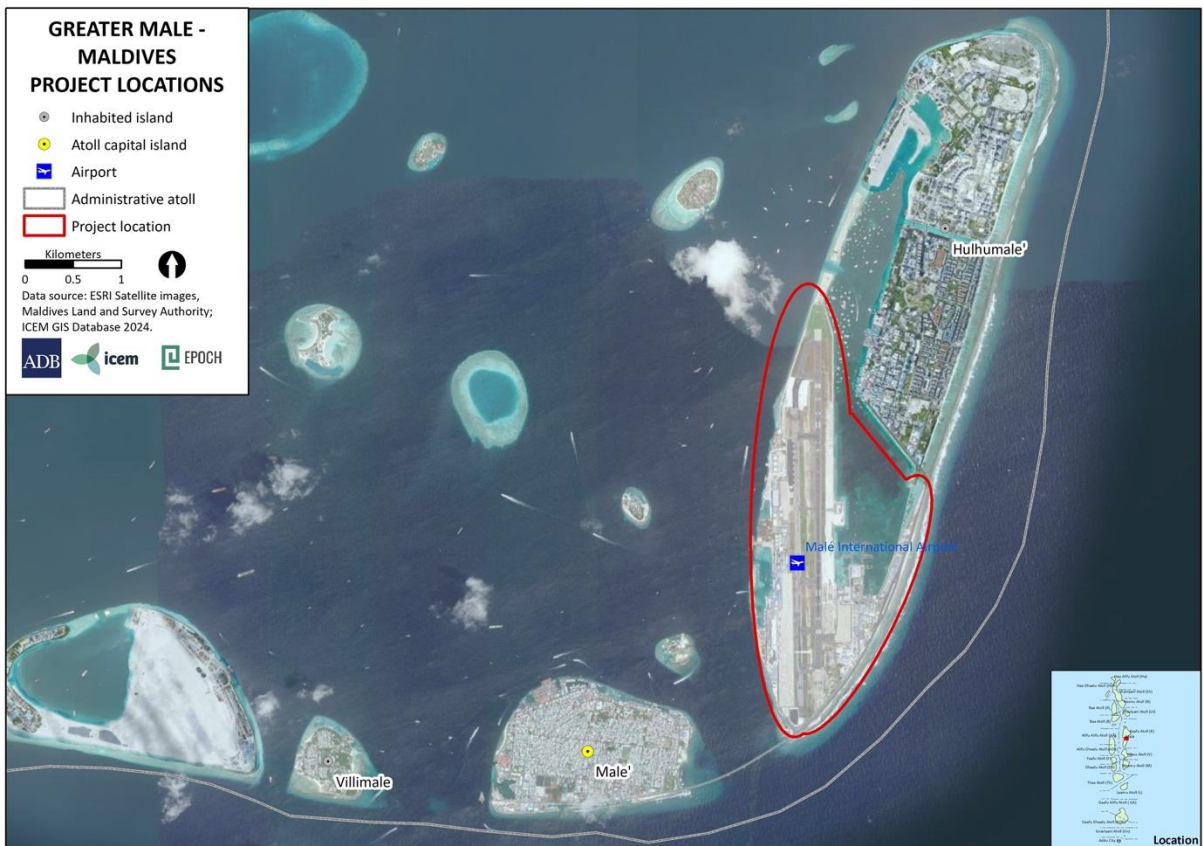


Figure 3: Project Locations in Greater Malé





9. Specifically, the indicative locations per subproject with physical works is described below. Output 4 locations are not confirmed yet.

**1. Output 1 Subproject 1: Addu Weather Radar System, Including Tower Building**

10. The Project will install a S band Doppler Weather Radar at the Addu airport in order to detect precipitating systems within a range of 400 km, to evaluate their severity and to predict their movements. The radar antenna, which is a 8 m diameter parabolic dish, will be set inside a radome on top of a concrete tower, whose height will depend on existing or potential future obstructions. Depending on the exact height and size of the tower (which will be decided during the design phase), the site for the radar tower will have to be at minimum 300m from the center point of the runway. Two specific sites are currently being considered by MMS: option 1 at the site of the planned observatory building which is the current preferred option, and option 2 nearby the observatory building but further away from the runway (Figure 4, Figure 5).

**Figure 4: Addu International Airport in Addu City – location of subproject 1.1**



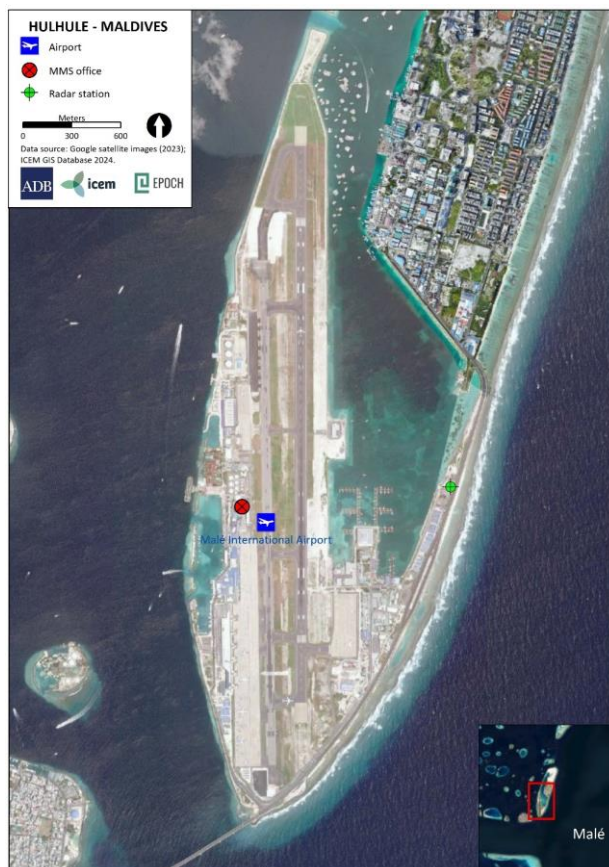
**Figure 5: Two sites under consideration for the radar location**



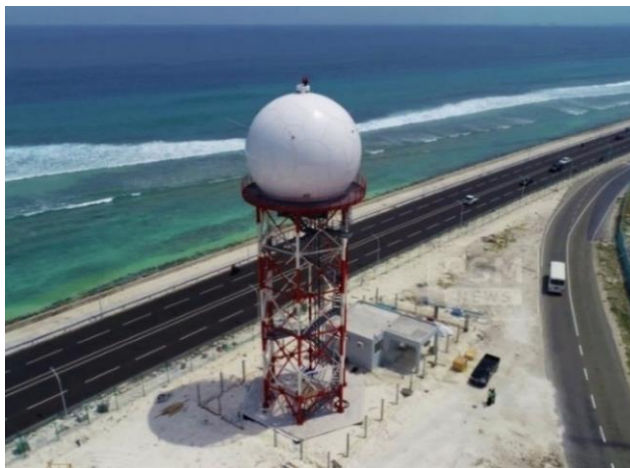
## 2. Output 1 Subproject 2: Malé Radar Refurbishment

11. The Malé Doppler Radar operates in S band and is installed on a metal tower at Velana airport (Figure 6, Figure 7), with control and display workstations located in the weather forecasting room of the MMS offices located next to the domestic airport. According to MMS' initial assessment performed in May 2024, a modernization is necessary to ensure its functioning during the next 15-20 years. All land on Hulhulé is owned by the Maldives Airports Company Limited, a state-owned company.

**Figure 6: Velana International Airport in Hulhule island – location of subproject 1.2**



**Figure 7: Current Doppler radar in Malé**



Source: PSM News, 2019

### **3. Output 1 Subproject 3: Pilot agro-climate advisories**

12. This pilot will be designed during Project implementation by an Agrometeorologist. During the pilot design phase, it will be determined whether equipment is required to upgrade the current weather monitoring network, specifically a selection of the 45 automated weather stations (AWS) operated by MMS. This equipment would consist of small-size agricultural monitoring instruments to be installed at the premises of existing MMS-managed AWS. Islands and specific locations will subsequently be selected in consultation with MMS and MAAW. The land on which the AWS are located belongs to the government and is not used as farming plots.

### **4. Output 2 Subproject 1: Inland drainage network improvements**

13. This subproject is located on Kulhudhuffushi City, along the current road network on the island, which can be divided in three phases:

- Phase 1: 6.68 km of roads have been asphalted as part of the road phase 1 project.
- Phase 2: 6.94 km of roads are being asphalted as part of the road phase 2 project (48% completed).
- Phase 3: 37.47 km of other roads are not asphalted.

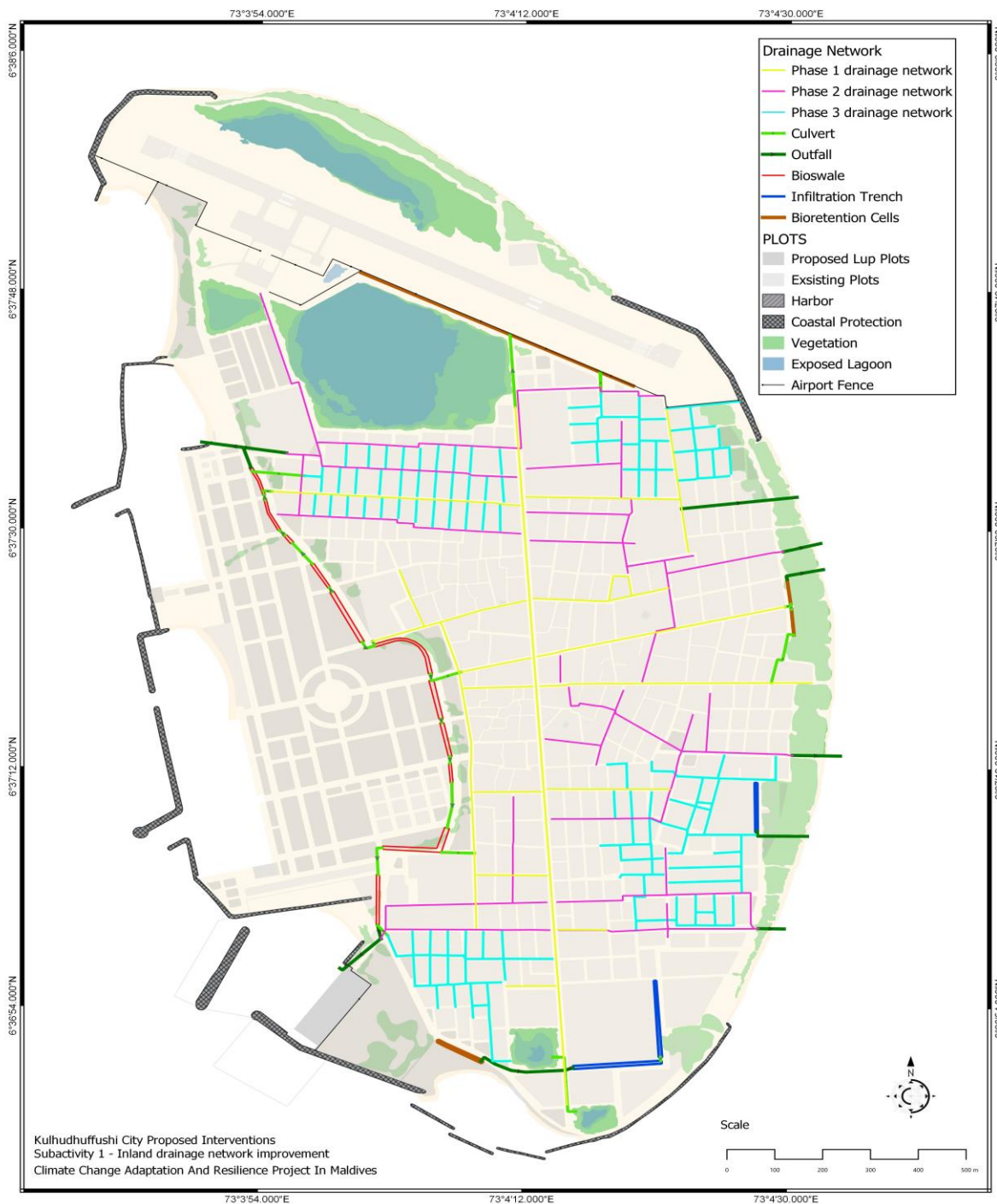
14. To reduce the impacts of pluvial flooding, SP 2.1 proposes an integrated set of measures for each phase of road development:

- Phase 1 roads: The current stormwater drainage system will be better connected.
- Phase 2 roads: The current and planned stormwater drainage system will be improved.
- Phase 3 roads: New drainage measures are proposed along existing non-asphalted roads.

15. Figure 8 shows the three phases of the road network and indicative locations of the proposed activities, which will be verified during the detail design phase. Annex 1 shows more detailed proposed locations per activity.



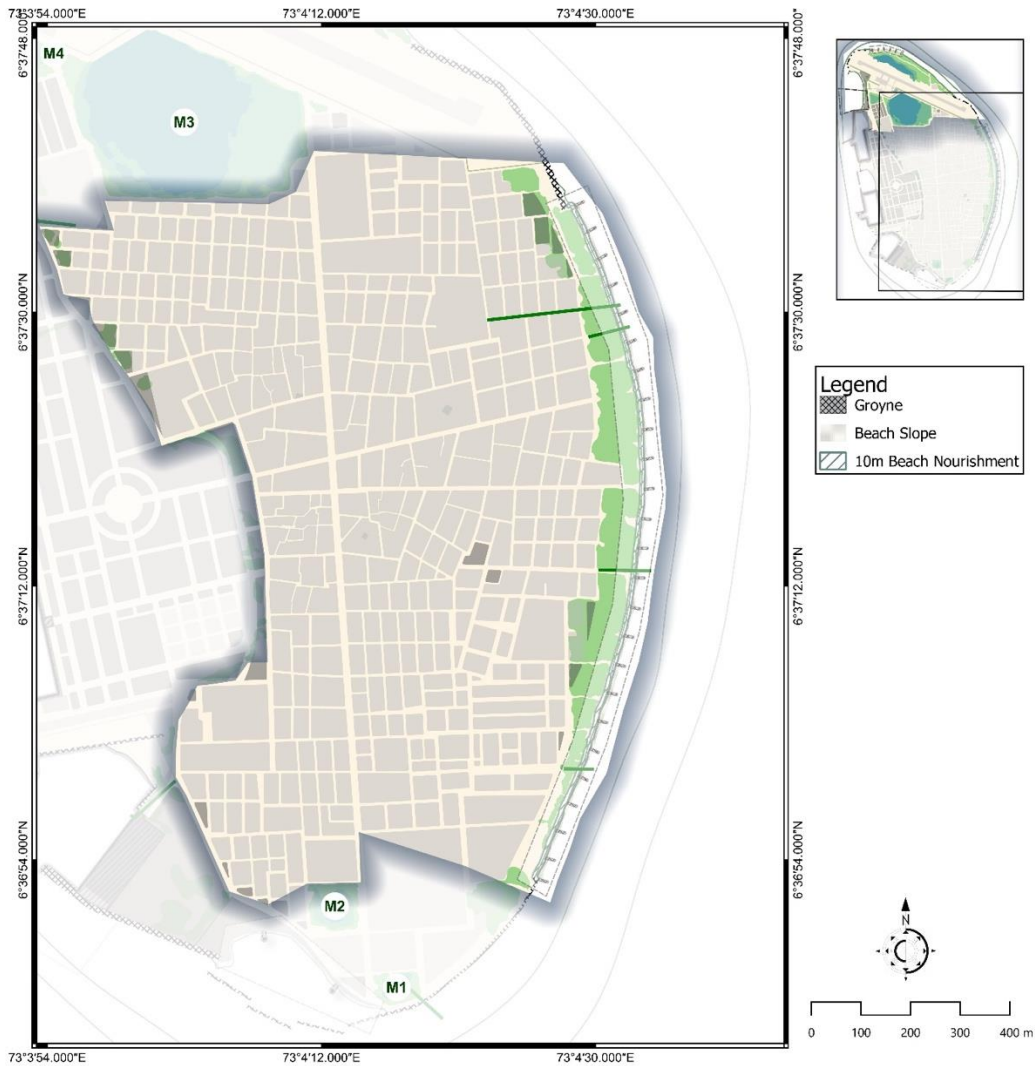
**Figure 8: Locations of project activities part of SP 2.1**



## 5. Output 2 Subproject 2: Measures for the protection of the eastern shoreline

16. Located on Kulhudhuffushi City, subproject 2.2 proposes to further protect the 1,500 m long eastern shoreline from erosion and coastal flooding by nourishing the shoreline. To achieve a 7-m additional ridge crest while maintaining the current beach slope and to prevent the loss of sediment alongshore, approximately 25 groynes, each 20 m in length at a spacing of 60 m, are proposed (Figure 9). The land is owned by the council. No mangroves are present in the selected area, and no coir rope makers use the area for their livelihood activities. Fishermen do not operate on this side of the island.

**Figure 9: Locations of proposed interventions on the eastern shoreline under SP 2.2**



Source: ICEM-Epoch, 2024

17. The detailed design study as part of Output 2 will confirm the feasibility and appropriateness of these proposed measures.

**6. Output 3 Subproject 1: Construct a multipurpose facility at the Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Centre of MAAW**

18. 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.

19. The facilities will be constructed in the north-west corner of the HAC (red box in Figure 10). The indicative dimensions of the facility and lab (to be verified during detail design) suggest that the new facilities and laboratory will be constructed on approximately 10% of current HAC land (blue box in Figure 10).



**Figure 10: Satellite image of the Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Centre**



20. The site allocated for the facilities and laboratory is currently not actively used by HAC. The site is allocated to MAAW (under which HAC falls) by the Government, and free of encumbrance.

### **C. Preparation of Resettlement Framework**

21. As per the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009), the Project needs to prepare and finalize safeguard documents, including this Resettlement Framework (RF) and the DDR. This RF has been prepared to guide resettlement planning activities of the project. This is a primary document for the project which outlines the policy and procedures to be adopted by the Project to comply with ADB safeguard requirements on involuntary resettlement, adhering to the Government's land and other safeguard rules and regulations.

22. Since almost the entire population of Maldives belongs to the Maldivian ethnic group, in terms of Indigenous People, it is envisaged that there is no existence of indigenous people in the project area. However, if the physical implementation of subprojects encounters any impact on any indigenous people, the executing agency will be responsible for preparing Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs) as per the Policy on Indigenous People of ADB SPS.

### **D. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

The project physical works will include the construction of several infrastructure works in Addu City, Hulhulé, and Haa Dhaalu atoll. Initial investigation suggests that subproject works are not expected to trigger any physical displacement and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from involuntary acquisition of land, or involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated



parks and protected areas. Physical implementation of the subprojects will not involve any significant<sup>1</sup> impacts due to LAR. Initial investigations at the stage of project preparation phase suggest that physical implementation of the subprojects will not trigger any major LAR impact, but possible impacts may arise once detailed designs and specific site selections for some of civil works under the four outputs become available.

23. Possible temporary impacts that may arise during the construction phase and will be mitigated through the EMP, these include:

- **SP1.2:** When the upgrades to the tower will take place, temporary work disturbance may be experienced by MMS technicians working on the radar site. If upgrades need to be made to computer systems in the main MMS offices, office workers may experience temporary disruption. Impacts will be mitigated in the EMP, such as minimizing works during government offices hours (08:00–14:00) and by agreeing on timing of works with due notice and in coordination with MMS.
- **SP1.3:** This pilot will be designed during Project implementation by an Agrometeorologist. During the pilot design phase, it will be determined whether equipment is required to upgrade the current weather monitoring network, specifically a selection of the 45 automated weather stations (AWS) operated by MMS. This equipment would consist of small-size agricultural monitoring instruments to be installed at the premises of existing MMS-managed AWS. Islands and specific locations will subsequently be selected in consultation with MMS and MAAW. The land on which the AWS are located belongs to the government and is not used as farming plots. Temporary restriction of access of adjacent or nearby farm lots will be possible. Impacts will be assessed once exact locations will be determined.
- **SP2.:** The hydrological modelling and detailed design studies to identify and design critical investments for pluvial flood mitigation, coastal protection and mangrove restoration. When investments are identified and detailed designs available, impacts will be assessed.
- **SP2.1:** During the construction phase, there will be temporary disturbances to traffic associated with partial road closures. This will be mitigated through the EMP, including through public information notices and creating temporary bypasses. Construction of the bioswale will take place in a phased approach, so that access to docking area on the western side of the island will not be hampered during construction of the bioswale. Any excavation required will take place at the required distance from boundary walls of private structures, and existing utilities will be avoided.
- **SP2.2:** During the construction phase, there will be temporary disturbances to traffic associated with road closures. Minor vegetation clearance may be required to allow access of construction vehicles and equipment but will be avoided as much as possible.
- **SP3.1:** Access to the HAC site will remain available, but staff may experience temporary disturbance during construction which will be mitigated through the EMP. Mitigation measures will include using alternative access and minimizing construction during Government working hours (08:00-14:00).
- **SP4:** 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. When investments are identified and detailed designs available, impacts will be assessed.

24. The Project falls under Category B for involuntary resettlement and Category C for indigenous peoples as per ADB SPS, 2009.

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<sup>1</sup> 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).

25. The draft DDRs will be updated when final detailed designs and exact locations of subprojects are available. If any land acquisition or involuntary resettlement becomes necessary for any of the subprojects' implementation works, the Project will prepare a RP for the subproject. The RP will clearly state specific measures that will be undertaken by the project authority to assess, avoid and mitigate resettlement impacts. Project RPs will clearly indicate the number of persons and households affected by the project. The project authority will be responsible for preparing RPs for the project following the guidelines underlined in this resettlement framework and for submitting RP to ADB for review and approval prior to contract awards.



## E. Subproject Screening and Categorization

26. Subprojects under the Project have been identified through a process of multi-criteria analysis and stakeholder discussion during the project preparation phase. An initial longlist of 47 potential measures was developed based on a baseline assessment, literature, best practices and policy review<sup>2</sup> and consultations during the project preparation phase. The longlist was presented to government stakeholders during a Prioritization Workshop in January 2024,<sup>3</sup> where participants were tasked to assign scores to the longlist of potential subprojects, based on the following eligibility criteria agreed with ADB and MCCEE:

- (i) *Reduces exposure or vulnerability to hazards and climate change:* Subprojects should significantly reduce exposure or vulnerability to the priority hazards and climate change and increase adaptive capacity and resilience of the population, infrastructure, and the economy.
- (ii) *Delivering co-benefits:* Benefits in terms of i. env. protection or sustainability including for women and people of disadvantaged groups<sup>4</sup>; ii. increased income and other economic benefits including for women and people of disadvantaged groups; iii. improved health and nutrition including for women and people of disadvantaged groups and iv. changing discriminatory policies and practices<sup>5</sup> affecting women and people of disadvantaged groups.
- (iii) *Advances national and local priorities:* Subprojects will be aligned with national and subnational policy and strategy priorities.
- (iv) *Innovative, valued added and potential for upscaling:* Subprojects should avoid duplication and be complementary to planned and ongoing Government and non-Government initiatives. Innovation and added value should be clearly demonstrated. Subprojects should be replicable and scalable to other areas or regions in the country that have similar conditions or needs.
- (v) *Minimal impact on the environment:* Subprojects likely to cause significant negative environmental impacts (projects classified as category A under ADB's SPS 2009) shall be excluded.
- (vi) *Minimal impact on LAR:* Subprojects likely to cause significant negative land acquisition and/or resettlement impacts (projects classified as category A under ADB's SPS 2009) shall be excluded.
- (vii) *Lifecycle cost:* Subprojects should be least-cost solutions based on lifecycle cost.

27. The following stakeholders were involved in the prioritization exercise: President's Office (Special Envoy for Climate Change), MCCEE (Climate Change Department, Water and Sanitation Department), MAAW, Ministry of Construction and Infrastructure, MMS (Hulhulé Met Office, Gan Met Office), NDMA, and Kulhudhuffushi City Council.

28. The result of the prioritization was a shortlist of 22 eligible subprojects: under Output 1, 9 measures were shortlisted for further feasibility analysis and under Output 2, 13 measures. Three additional measures were proposed by the participants for Output 1. The list was then further refined by the consultant team in consultation with the IA and other stakeholders. Based on this list, feasibility studies were prepared for the Output 1 and Output 3 subprojects. Design options and alternatives were compared to minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.

<sup>2</sup> Asian Development Bank. 2024. *Preparation of the Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Project in Maldives. Detailed Sector Assessment*. Consultant's Report. Manila.

<sup>3</sup> The Prioritization Workshop only focused on prioritizing measures under Output 1 and 2, as the technical analysis and development of measures for Output 3 was undertaken by separate consulting firms, who conducted the prioritization separately.

<sup>4</sup> Disadvantaged groups include disadvantaged youth, people with disabilities, older citizens, income poor people and people in remote geographical locations

<sup>5</sup> Discriminatory practices could include mobility constraints for women, gender biased work-division; wage disparities, limited access to services and opportunities and limited decision-making authority of women and people of disadvantaged groups

29. On 21 May 2024, a final shortlisting workshop was organized by ADB and attended by MCCEE, MAAW, MMS and technical experts to discuss the priority measures for all Project outputs. The shortlisting process considered the government's priority for adaptation investments, the scale and nature of development impacts, budget, safeguards category and requirements, and implementation feasibility and readiness.

30. Following the subproject selection, the subprojects were screened to determine the potential involuntary resettlement impacts or risks, identifying the level of assessment and institutional resources required to address identified safeguard issues and determining the information disclosure and consultation requirements. In consultation with ADB, categories for each subproject were assigned, based on the screening, consultations and site visits. This confirmed that the Project falls under Category B for involuntary resettlement and Category C for indigenous peoples as per ADB SPS (2009).

31. Once detailed designs are available for the subprojects specifying the exact locations and technical details of the works, draft DDRs will be updated, if any impacts identified RP will be prepared. For investments that will be identified post project approval, assessments will be conducted, and due diligence reviews reports prepared. In case of impacts RP will be prepared.

## II. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

32. The Maldives laws and regulations on land acquisition and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (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.<sup>6</sup>
- (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<sup>5</sup> 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 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.

33. This RF shall apply to all components of the project to ensure that persons affected by land acquisition and/or involuntary resettlement are identified as being eligible for appropriate

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<sup>6</sup> 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.

compensation and rehabilitation assistance.

## **A. Legal and Policy Framework**

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

### **1. Constitutional Guarantees**

35. 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.

36. Article 268 of the Constitution provides as follows:

- (i) All laws of the 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.

37. 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**

38. Under 230 (a) of the Constitution, the administrative division of the Maldives shall be administrated decentrally. Schedule II of the Constitution provides for list of the administrative division (known as "Atolls") in the 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 [Acquisition] Act**

39. 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.

40. 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.

41. 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, Department of Surveys, and the respective island council or city council.

42. Under the Act, 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 ft<sup>2</sup> (372 m<sup>2</sup>). The parcel is forfeit if not developed ("settled") within five years. State dwellings are heritable and divisible, down to no smaller than 600 ft<sup>2</sup> (56 m<sup>2</sup>).

43. 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.

44. 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.

45. 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.

46. According to a recent 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 the Maldives and to formulate and implement cadastral survey standards.

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

47. Land-use planning of inhabited islands is guided by the Ministry of Housing, Land and Urban Development (MHLUD). Land allocations and registrations are finalized by the Maldives Land and Survey Authority (MLSA) under the MHLUD with consultations and necessary approvals from both the MoHLUD and sometimes also from other line ministries. There are no traditional governance structures in the 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.

48. 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 percent 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 (SPS) 2009**

49. 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 APs in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and
- (iv) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

50. 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) 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. It covers displaced persons whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

51. 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)<sup>7</sup>; inform all DPs of their entitlements and resettlement options.
- (iii) Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups. Establish a GRM.
- (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 a 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.

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<sup>7</sup> It is increasingly being replaced by the term "Displaced Persons (DPs)" following ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 – but is still in common use in the field. The terms of APs and DPs are used interchangeably in this document.

- (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.

### **C. Comparison between Maldivian Land Act and SPS 2009 of ADB**

52. The Land Law Act 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 resettlement and rehabilitation of APs. The practical application of Maldives Land Act does not meet the principles of the ADB involuntary resettlement safeguard policy (SPS 2009). For example, the legislation does not cover the provision to formulate a RP to address adverse involuntary resettlement impacts and has no clause for special assistance to vulnerable household and has no provisions for income and livelihood support and restoration. Considering the differences between the government laws, regulations and guidelines and the safeguard policies of ADB, a comparison between Maldives Land Law Act and SPS 2009 of ADB is given in Table 1. 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 Safeguards Policy Statement (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.

Table 1: Comparison between Maldives Land Act and ADB SPS 2009

| International Best Practice  | Maldives Land Act Provisions   | ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) requirements  | Gaps between Maldives Laws, and ADB Safeguard Policy requirements  | Gap filling measures for Harmonization  |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| Avoidance or minimization of involuntary resettlement impacts of projects  | No clause in the Act.  | Explore viable alternative project designs to avoid and/or minimize involuntary Resettlement impacts.   | Local laws are silent on this key international best practice  | Multiple technical options must be examined to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and physical, or economic displacement and to choose a better project option while balancing environmental social and financial costs and benefits. This practice applies to the project. |
| Social Impact Assessment (SIA) to identify the impacts, risks and views of potential project-APs and communities | The Act has no provision to conduct a SIA in the proposed project areas  | The borrower/ client will conduct socioeconomic surveys and a census, with appropriate socioeconomic baseline data to identify all persons who will be displaced by the project and to assess the project's socioeconomic impacts on them. As part of the SIA, the borrower will identify individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. | No legal requirement to undertake SIA in the Maldives Land Act.  | SIA will be conducted as early as possible during project processing and will specifically consider any impacts upon particularly poor and vulnerable APs and their needs.  |
| Census survey to identify all APs  | Island Council and City Council Officer (Chairman or Mayor) and PMU (Project Management Unit) shall be responsible to identify, survey and notify the concerned parties and other works related to acquisition | Census survey to cover all APs, and it will be updated, based on the final detailed design data of the project.   | No census is required under Maldives laws. APs are identified using land records (which may not be updated). | Undertake a census survey of all APs and update the same based on changes, if any, found in the project final design or components. The Census survey will be based on land ownership (as on date of census) and accordingly all land records will be updated.                      |
| Categorization of the project according to the significance of   | No legal requirement in the Act to categorize projects according to the significance of  | Categories A, B, and C are awarded to projects based on the level of the significance of potential involuntary resettlement impacts of a project.   | Under the law, No categorization is done of project Impacts including  | Categorize impacts by "significance" and define the volume of involuntary resettlement impacts – both direct and indirect – with  |

| International Best Practice   | Maldives Land Act Provisions  | ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) requirements  | Gaps between Maldives Laws, and ADB Safeguard Policy requirements  | Gap filling measures for Harmonization   |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| involuntary resettlement impacts  | involuntary resettlement impacts.   |   | Involuntary resettlement impacts   | particular attention to impacts on economic conditions and livelihoods of APs.   |
| Preparation of a RP to address adverse involuntary resettlement impacts | No provision to formulate a RP  | Prepare a RP elaborating on displaced persons entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation plan. | The state laws do not require the preparation of a RP.   | Prepare a RP to avoid or mitigate negative impacts of physical and economic displacement arising from the project. The RP will elaborate all APs entitlements, including that of host communities, squatters, customary users and encroachers by paying special attention to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable households and communities. The RP will be submitted to ADB for review and approval prior to project approval.   |
| Consult with APs  | No clause in the Act. However, the Act has no provisions for a process of formal consultation with APs. | Meaningful consultations with all APs, host communities, if any, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and relocation options.                                 | Under national laws Information dissemination is limited to legal notification.                                  | Consult project- APs, host communities, if any, and local non-governmental organizations (e.g., WDC), as appropriate. Provide them with opportunities to participate in planning of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation. |
| Disclose involuntary resettlement information to project-APs            | No provision for the preparation or disclosure of involuntary resettlement information to project APs.  | Also disclose the final RP to the APs and other stakeholders. Project monitoring reports are also disclosed.  | No requirements for formal disclosure.   | Disclose the RPs (if any) including documentation of the consultation processes in a form and local language accessible to key stakeholders, civil society, particularly affected groups and the general public in an accessible place.  |
| Compensation at replacement Cost for property acquired.                 | No clause in the Act (MLA).   | Compensation at full replacement cost for all affected property. Market value for trees and crops.  | Island Council or City Council is the main body to decide the compensation. However, the MHLUD is the authorised | Value of land/property is to be agreed with the owner of the property through a process of consultation and negotiation. The process will be documented and verified. The  |

| International Best Practice   | Maldives Land Act Provisions   | ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) requirements   | Gaps between Maldives Laws, and ADB Safeguard Policy requirements  | Gap filling measures for Harmonization   |
|---|--|--|--|--|
|   |  |  | body to allocate lands for all purposes and the Ministry needs to decide the compensation with the support of MCCEE, PMU and Island Council and City Council | compensation for structures such as houses are determined on the current market value, based on latest basic schedule rates.   |
| All compensation is paid prior to actual displacement of AHs and the commencement of civil work | Acquisition of asset after notification and payment of compensation. | Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement of AHs.                              | There is no provision that such compensation will be paid to the project-APs prior to acquisition  | No physical or economic displacement till full compensation is paid to all APs (except in case of legally disputed cases).   |
| Provision of full compensation without any deduction  | No clause in the Act (MLA).  | Full compensation is to be paid with no deductions unless land is provided in lieu of land acquired.                                       | No clause in the Act (MLA).  | No deduction to be done from cash compensation and all legal cost for acquisition to be borne by the executing agency. The value of salvaged materials or harvested from the acquired land will not be deducted from the compensation package.                 |
| Special assistance for vulnerable households  | No clause in the Act (MLA).  | Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards | No clause in the Act (MLA).  | Special attention should be given in line with the GAP and the PMU is responsible to identify such families.   |
| Livelihood restoration  | No clause in the Act (MLA).  | Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons   | The national standards are silent on livelihood restoration  | All APs having significant impact on livelihood will be entitled for special assistance for livelihood restoration.  |
| Grievance Redressal Mechanism   | No clause in the Act (MLA).  | Establish a GRM to receive and facilitate resolution of the APs' concerns.   | ADB policy provide for adequate and accessible grievance redressal mechanism.  | Any grievances regarding land and property acquisition could be reported to Island Council and City Council within 7 days of public notification. MCCEE will decide on such grievances within the timeline specified in the GRM established under the project. |

| <b>International Best Practice</b> | <b>Maldives Land Act Provisions</b>   | <b>ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) requirements</b>  | <b>Gaps between Maldives Laws, and ADB Safeguard Policy requirements</b> | <b>Gap filling measures for Harmonization</b>  |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Monitoring                         | No legal requirement in the Law for involuntary resettlement implementation monitoring. | In the projects with Significant involuntary resettlement impacts, the borrower will retain qualified and experienced external experts. The borrower will prepare semi- annual monitoring reports. All monitoring reports are to be disclosed. | The local law does not provide for any monitoring mechanism.             | Project with significant impacts to have external monitor or else internal monitoring by executing agency. All monitoring reports are to be disclosed. |

**D. Eligibility and Entitlements**

53. All the AHs 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.

54. An Entitlement Matrix for the project is given in Table 2 which is subject to be reexamined after census survey. Entitlements are related to resettlement principles, policies on compensation and other criteria. Entitlement matrix is a compilation of eligibility and entitlement for each type of identified loss category. It describes major types of losses attached to LAR. Compensation to be paid for affected assets will be based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the amount needed to replace an affected asset without depreciation and deduction for taxes and/or costs of transaction before displacement. An Entitlement Matrix for the project is proposed in Table 2, which is subject to further examination.

**Table 2: Compensation Entitlement Matrix**

| Type of Impact/Loss   | Nature of Ownership                                  | Unit of Entitlement | Proposed Entitlement  |
|---|--|---------------------|---|
| <b>Loss of Land</b>   |  |                     |   |
| Agricultural/<br>Commercial land  | Titleholders and customary or usufruct right holders | Head of the Family  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Project to provide replacement land of the same size and type in exchange for land acquired.</li> <li>2. If land-for-land compensation is not possible or not desired by the AH, the project will provide one-time cash compensation and resettlement assistance to cover transaction costs and land development charges.</li> <li>3. The project will also provide one-time subsistence grant to cushion the immediate loss of income for project- induced physical displacement; this amount will be negotiated with the displaced household and agreed prior to land acquisition.</li> </ol> |
| Residential land  | Titleholder  | Head of the Family  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Project to provide replacement land of similar quality and characteristics.</li> <li>2. If replacement land is not available, the project will provide cash compensation at replacement costs and resettlement assistance to cover transaction costs and land development charges.</li> <li>3. The project will also provide one-time resettlement grant to offset additional costs incurred due to displacement; this amount will be negotiated with the displaced household and agreed prior to land acquisition.</li> </ol>  |
| Partial loss of land - Less than 10% of the total holding (Agricultural land) | Titleholders and customary or usufruct right holders | Head of the Family  | One-time subsistence grant to cushion the immediate loss of income; this amount will be negotiated with the displaced household and agreed prior to land acquisition.   |
| <b>Loss of Structure</b>  |  |                     |   |
| Residential   | Titleholder  | Head of the Family  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash compensation at replacement<sup>8</sup> value.</li> <li>2. One-time resettlement grant to cover costs of transporting household belongings, etc; this amount will be negotiated with the displaced household and agreed prior to physical displacement.</li> <li>3. Structure to be demolished only after new house has been constructed or with at least six months' notice and advanced payment of cash compensation prior to demolishing the existing structure.</li> </ol>   |
| Commercial  | Titleholder  | Head of the Family  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash compensation of lost assets at replacement value.</li> <li>2. One-time shifting grant for transportation of movable commercial assets, etc; this amount will be negotiated with the displaced household and agreed prior to physical displacement.</li> <li>3. Structure to be demolished only after new structure has been constructed or with at least</li> </ol>  |

<sup>8</sup> The replacement cost involves replacing an asset at a cost prevailing at the time of its acquisition. This includes fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs, and any other applicable payments, if any. Depreciation of assets and structures should not be taken into account for replacement cost. 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.



|   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
|   |  |  | <p>six months' notice and advanced payment of cash compensation prior to demolishing the existing structure.</p> <p>4. One-time subsistence allowance to cushion immediate loss of income; this amount will be negotiated with the displaced household and agreed prior to displacement.</p>   |
| <b>Loss of Common Property Resources</b>              |  |  |  |
| Loss of cultural and community structures/ facilities | Community                                    | Island Council or City Council   | <p>1. Before initiating any civil work, affected local communities will be consulted to ensure that access to community property is maintained.</p> <p>2. Civil works plan will be shared with the local community.</p> <p>3. Structures/facilities should be replaced if it is permanently affected by the project.</p>   |
| <b>Other Impacts</b>                                  |  |  |  |
| Loss of crops and trees – private                     | Titleholder                                  | Head of the Family   | <p>1. Cash compensation at replacement value.</p> <p>2. One-time displacement allowance to cushion immediate loss of income; this amount will be negotiated with the displaced household and agreed prior to displacement.</p>   |
| Loss of crops – community                             | Titleholder                                  | Head of the Family   | <p>1. Cash compensation at replacement value.</p> <p>2. One-time displacement allowance to cushion immediate loss of income; this amount will be negotiated with the displaced household.</p>  |
| Loss of source of livelihood                          | Individual households or group of households | Head of the Family   | <p>1. One-time cash grant for economic rehabilitation</p> <p>2. APs will be eligible for income restoration training for self- employment (one person per family)</p> <p>3. The executing agency/implementing agency would prepare specific plan for livelihood restoration for each AP that would include training, assessment of vulnerability and any other measures.</p> |
| Loss of access  | Individual households or group of households |  | <p>Before initiating any civil work, affected local communities will be consulted to ensure that access to private or community property is maintained. Civil works plan will be shared with the affected community.</p>   |
| Unforeseen Impact.                                    | AHs individuals identified or as             | Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles agreed upon in the policy framework. | <p>PMU will identify and mitigates impacts following this RF and ADB SPS (2009).</p>   |

### III. SOCIAL SAFEGUARD PLANNING

55. The due diligence process of the Project, in accordance with ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement 2009, triggers to prepare the social safeguard related documents comprising mainly RPs and DDRs, as required.

#### A. Preparation of Resettlement Plan

56. RPs will be prepared based on the results of the census, baseline socio economic sample surveys, and land and other asset valuations collected from district or country level line agencies. It will include the results and findings of the census of APs, and their entitlements to restore losses, institutional mechanisms and schedules, budget, assessment of feasible income restoration mechanisms, GRMs, and results monitoring mechanisms. To guide the preparation of a RP, a suggested outline is provided in Annex 2.<sup>9</sup>

57. RPs will closely follow the resettlement principles outlined in the agreed RF of the project. Each RP will be submitted to ADB for review and approval after endorsed by MOF the executing agency. A summary of each RP containing the entitlement matrix, including the list of APs will be translated into local language as a Public Information Booklet.

#### 1. Methodology

58. The scope of work requires a thorough understanding of the adverse social and resettlement impacts of the project and will require field data collection from the project area for preparation of the RP. The starting methodology to carry out this task, specific activities will include:

- (i) **Develop Census and Socioeconomic Survey (CSS) Questionnaire** for conducting the CSS, market price survey and DMS. Data obtained through the Questionnaire will be computed to generate the Database which will provide the basis for preparation of RP. A draft CSS Questionnaire is provided in Annex 5.
- (ii) **Public Consultation and communication programs** to ensure the full awareness and participation of the likely APs and their community, to inform about the project interventions and their benefits and possible negative impacts; inform about the Government policy as well as the ADB's safeguard policy on involuntary resettlement, and the policy being adopted by the Project for mitigating the adverse impacts; identify their views on the project alternatives and options for mitigation of adverse social impacts.
- (iii) **Video Filming/Digital Photographing** of the likely affected structures and other physical features existing along the project impact corridor to create a visual record of AHs/APs existing within/along impacted corridor. This work will be carried out at the time of conducting the CSS.
- (iv) **Establish Cut-off Date** for the project to make sure that the existing impact corridors are secured from future encroachers. MCCEE will establish a cut-off date at time of conducting the CSS. People who move into the area after this date will NOT be entitled to any compensation.
- (v) **CSS** covering 100 percent census of the households and entities to be affected /displaced by the project interventions, carry out a DMS, conduct inventory of losses (IOL) survey to prepare a complete inventory of APs and their assets as a basis for compensation and assistance; including socioeconomic survey of the AHs. The IOL undertaken at the project preparation stage will be updated based on the DMS once precise engineering and other designs have been developed.
- (vi) **Assessment of Market Price of Land/Assets** to determine replacement price as

<sup>9</sup> Outline of Resettlement Plan is extracted from the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009.

compensation for the affected land and structure, trees, bushes, fences and other affected assets.

## **B. Preparation of Due Diligence Report**

59. The Project will prepare DDRs for the subproject components that are free of involuntary LAR impact or no negative impacts on livelihoods. An outline of a DDR is given below and in more detail in Annex 3:

### Executive Summary

1. Introduction (Project Background, Project Components, Scope of the DDR)
  2. Social Safeguard Due Diligence (Scope, Screening, Outcome)
  3. Socioeconomic Profile of the Subproject Area
  4. Legal and Administrative Framework
  5. Consultation and Disclosure
  6. GRM
  7. Conclusion and Recommendations
- Annexes (IR Impact Screening Checklist, Minutes of Meetings, Grievance Recording Form, other applicable information)

60. Screening exercises will need to be carried out for the subprojects to confirm that there has been no involuntary resettlement, land acquisition or negative impacts on livelihoods identified. To facilitate this due diligence activity, a structured Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist is provided in Annex 5.

## **C. Preparation of Indigenous Peoples Plan**

61. Based on initial investigation during project preparation, it is expected that this is a Category C project in terms of Indigenous People (IP), i.e., there will be no impact on indigenous people. In the event that any of the subproject implementation confronts any impacts on indigenous peoples, an IPP will be prepared corresponding to the degree of impact, complying with the policy on IP of the ADB. An outline of an IPP is presented in Annex 4.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Outline of Indigenous Peoples Plan is extracted from the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009.

## **IV. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

### **A. General Principle**

62. 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.

63. 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.

64. 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.

65. 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.

66. 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.

67. 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.

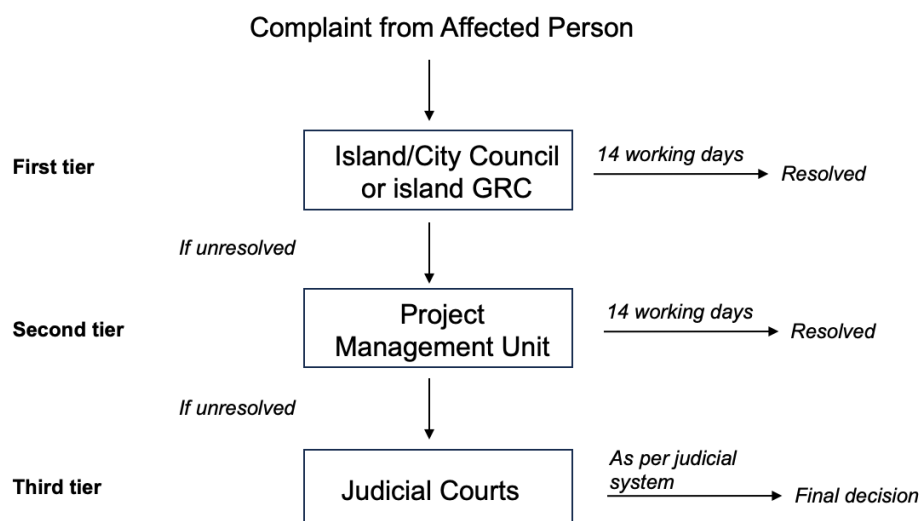
68. Should the AP want to pursue legal recourse, the Project will ensure that the support is given to the AP to prepare a case. The PMU will provide the contact details of the Attorney General's office, and will assist aggrieved persons(s) in accessing the Attorney General's office. No fees will be charged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

### **B. Mechanism**

69. 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 11, and detailed in Table 3. The grievance recording form is provided in Annex 9.

**Figure 11: Flow chart of Grievance Redress Mechanism**



**Table 3: Grievance Redress Mechanism**

| <b>Focal Person for Contact</b>   | <b>Contacts, Communication and Other Facilitation by Project</b>   | <b>Timeframe to address grievance</b> |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| <b>First Tier: Island/City Council and Contractor / Island-level GRC</b>                              |  |                                       |
| Designated contact persons should be established within the Council with a designated contact number. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>For those who cannot properly write, a staff will assist in filling the complaint form and get it signed by the aggrieved party.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> | 14 working days                       |

| Focal Person for Contact  | Contacts, Communication and Other Facilitation by Project   | Timeframe to address grievance |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The aggrieved party must acknowledge the receipt of decision and submit their agreement or disagreement with the decision within 10 days.</li> <li>• If no acknowledgement is submitted from the aggrieved party, then the decision will be considered as accepted.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The council or GRC will maintain records of all complaints received.</li> </ul> |                                |
| <b>Second Tier:</b> 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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The Island Council or GRC will forward the grievance to the MCCEE. MCCEE will forward the grievance to the PMU.</li> <li>• A formal receipt of the complaint will be provided to the aggrieved party.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The aggrieved party must acknowledge the receipt of decision and submit their agreement or disagreement with the decision within 10 days.</li> </ul>  | 14 working days                |

| <b>Focal Person for Contact</b>   | <b>Contacts, Communication and Other Facilitation by Project</b>   | <b>Timeframe to address grievance</b> |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If no acknowledgement is submitted from the aggrieved party then the decision will be considered as accepted.</li> </ul>  |                                       |
| <b>Third Tier: Judiciary Power / Court system</b>   |  |                                       |
| The social and environmental safeguards specialist of the PMU provides assistance in accessing the judicial power | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The legal system is accessible to all aggrieved persons.</li> <li>Assistance from the PMU is available to all aggrieved persons as per this GRM.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> | As per established Judicial Procedure |

### C. Key Parties

70. 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.

71. 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.

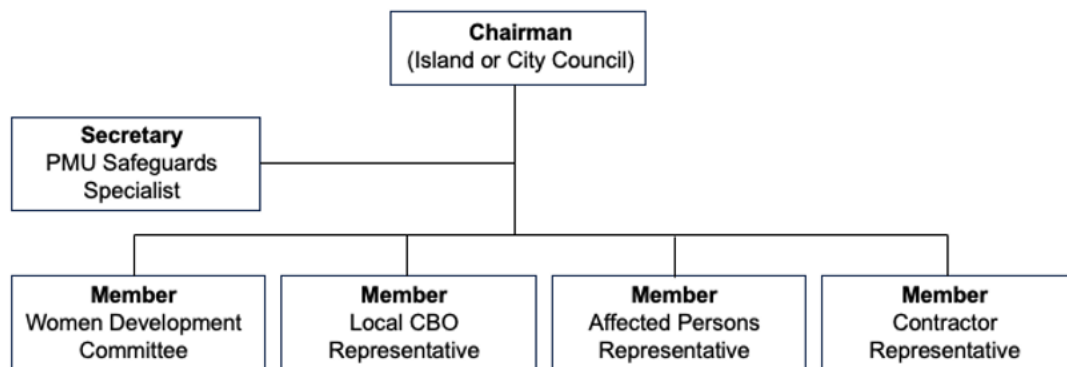
72. The GRC at Kulhudhuffushi City is proposed to be composed of a 6-member body, formed at the project area to facilitate the timely resolution of APs' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the project's environmental and social performance.

73. 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 4 and Figure 12.

**Table 4: Composition of Island Grievance Redress Committee**

| <b>Member</b> | <b>Number</b> | <b>Position</b>                                 |
|---------------|---------------|---|
| 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 12: Composition of Island Grievance Redress Committee**



*Source: Consultant provided*

74. 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.

75. 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.

76. 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.

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

78. 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.

79. 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.

80. 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](mailto:taueda@adb.org)  
Asian Development Bank  
Emerging Areas Team, Food, Nature, and Rural Development Sector Office (SG-AFNR).

## **V. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE**

### **A. Objective of the Consultation Process**

81. The Project will undertake meaningful consultations for every subproject to ensure the full awareness and participation of community people and stakeholders, and to carry out an initial assessment of social and involuntary resettlement impact and identify the issues and the level of support of the community to the project. This process will start with the commencement of project preparation work with specific objectives to:

- (i) Inform and closely consult with the likely APs and their community on project design and its alternatives for minimizing impacts, project benefits, potential negative impacts, and mitigation policies as per Government's law on land acquisition, as well as ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, discussion of the types of impacts and entitlement to compensation.
- (ii) Initially ascertain their views on project benefits as well as to assess the probable adverse impacts on the affected people, and thereby to seek suggestions for effective mitigation measures and for smooth implementation of the project.
- (iii) Identify their views on project alternatives and options for mitigation of adverse social impacts including relocation.
- (iv) In parallel, conduct of a CSS, with particular emphasis on the households likely to be affected by the project, and prepare a complete inventory of the APs together with their affected assets as a basis for compensation and assistance.
- (v) Determining market price of land and other physical assets for compensating the APs at replacement market price; and
- (vi) Establish cut-off date including digital photographing of affected structures/assets for minimizing impact of later influx of outsiders to the project area.

### **B. Information Disclosure and Resettlement Plan Disclosure**

82. Copies of the approved RF and any RP of the Project will be made available at locations accessible to APs. The draft and final RPs will be disclosed on ADB's and the government's websites (MCCEE) and will be made available to APs. A summary of each RP containing the entitlement matrix, including the list of APs will be translated into local language as a Public Information Booklet.

83. Information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout project implementation. Dissemination of information will be done by the PMU through WDCs deploy in each subproject island affected by involuntary resettlement. The WDCs are statutory grass-roots governmental organizations identify and appointed by Island Council and City Council on island or city basis.

## VI. PROJECT INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

84. MCCEE as the implementing agency, will establish a project management unit (PMU) for the project, headed by a Project Director and Project Manager. MECC will establish an Environment and Social Safeguards Management Unit (ESSMU) within the PMU to handle social and environment safeguards issues of the project. The Project Director and Project Manager will manage the activities of the ESSMU and will evaluate its progress in implementing safeguards plans. The ESSMU will have its own full-time qualified and experienced social safeguards specialist to ensure all safeguards plans are diligently implemented. The social safeguards specialist will ensure compliance of due diligence process, including implementation of RPs, if any, working closely with project stakeholders at atoll and island level.

85. The social safeguards specialist, in coordination with the PMU, will be responsible for all subproject components:

- (i) Engaging preliminary field visits to collect baseline data (social and economic information), to undertake a census survey of all APs;
- (ii) Preparing RPs, if necessary, and submit them to ADB for approval with endorsement of MCCEE;
- (iii) Disclosing all RPs on the websites of MCCEE and of ADB, for public attention;
- (iv) Ensuring that all RPs are updated based on detailed designs, if required, in accordance with the RF of the project;
- (v) Engaging in consultations with stakeholders and APs;
- (vi) Implementing RPs with support from WDCs, Island Council and City Council, consultants and support staff;
- (vii) Supporting the provision of timely payments to APs as per compensation included in the RPs, if any, before the start of construction works of the respective subprojects;
- (viii) Ensuring support for all training and capacity building;
- (ix) Ensuring all grievances are addressed, as and when necessary, activating the GRCs;
- (x) Taking corrective actions where necessary; and
- (xi) Submitting monitoring reports to the Project Director and Project Manager and communicating the status of RP implementation throughout the project period.

## VII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

Possible temporary impacts that may arise during the construction phase and will be mitigated through the EMP include:

- **SP1.2:** When the upgrades to the tower will take place, temporary work disturbance may be experienced by MMS technicians working on the radar site. If upgrades need to be made to computer systems in the main MMS offices, office workers may experience temporary disruption. Impacts will be mitigated in the EMP, such as minimizing works during government offices hours (08:00–14:00) and by agreeing on timing of works with due notice and in coordination with MMS.
- **SP1.3:** This pilot will be designed during Project implementation by an Agrometeorologist. During the pilot design phase, it will be determined whether equipment is required to upgrade the current weather monitoring network, specifically a selection of the 45 automated weather stations (AWS) operated by MMS. This equipment would consist of small-size agricultural monitoring instruments to be installed at the premises of existing MMS-managed AWS. Islands and specific locations will subsequently be selected in consultation with MMS and MAAW. The land on which the AWS are located belongs to the government and is not used as farming plots. Temporary restriction of access of adjacent or nearby farm lots will be possible. Impacts will be assessed once exact locations will be determined.
- **SP2.:** The hydrological modelling and detailed design studies to identify and design critical investments for pluvial flood mitigation, coastal protection and mangrove restoration. When investments are identified and detailed designs available, impacts will be assessed.
- **SP2.1:** During the construction phase, there will be temporary disturbances to traffic associated with partial road closures. This will be mitigated through the EMP, including through public information notices and creating temporary bypasses. Construction of the bioswale will take place in a phased approach, so that access to docking area on the western side of the island will not be hampered during construction of the bioswale. Any excavation required will take place at the required distance from boundary walls of private structures, and existing utilities will be avoided.
- **SP2.2:** During the construction phase, there will be temporary disturbances to traffic associated with road closures. Minor vegetation clearance may be required to allow access of construction vehicles and equipment but will be avoided as much as possible.
- **SP3.1:** Access to the HAC site will remain available, but staff may experience temporary disturbance during construction which will be mitigated through the EMP. Mitigation measures will include using alternative access and minimizing construction during Government working hours (08:00-14:00).
- **SP4:** 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. When investments are identified and detailed designs available, impacts will be assessed.

86. When necessary, MOF in coordination with MCCEE will prepare detailed budget estimates for each RP considering ADB's principle of replacement cost. If the costs of additional work to address unanticipated resettlement impacts exceed project contingency allocations or otherwise exceed budgets anticipated by the project, the project and ADB will agree on corrective actions to ensure adequate resourcing is available. The budget in the RPs will mainly include the costs of land acquisition, compensation, relocation and rehabilitation, income and livelihood restoration, monitoring, administrative, and hiring of consultant, and will be considered as an integral component of project costs. If there is any other additional cost, the same will be included in the project budget to ensure timely disbursement of funds for

payment to the AHs and individuals.

## VIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

87. Implementation of the RP will be monitored to provide feedback to PMU/MCCEE, and to assess the effectiveness. Evaluation of the resettlement activities will be sorted after implementation of the RP to assess whether the resettlement objectives were appropriate and whether they were met, specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced. The evaluation will also assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement planning.

### A. Internal Monitoring

88. Internal monitoring of all resettlement and consultation tasks and reporting to ADB will be conducted by the ESSMU established in the PMU, assisted by the consultants' social safeguard specialists. Internal monitoring will include reporting on progress in the activities envisaged in the implementation schedule with particular focus on public consultations, land purchase (if required), determination of compensation, record of grievances and status of complaints, financial disbursements, and level of satisfaction among APs. Potential indicators for internal monitoring are briefed in the following Table 5.

**Table 5: Internal Monitoring**

| <b>Monitoring Issues</b>                    | <b>Monitoring Indicators</b>   |
|---|--|
| Budget and Timeframe                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have all safeguard staff under ESSMU been appointed and mobilized for field and office work?</li> <li>• Have capacity building and training activities been completed?</li> <li>• Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved against agreed implementation plan?</li> <li>• Are funds for resettlement being allocated on time?</li> <li>• Have PMU received the scheduled funds?</li> <li>• Have funds been disbursed according to RP?</li> </ul> |
| Delivery of AP Entitlements                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have all APs received entitlements according to numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix?</li> <li>• How many AHs relocated and built their new structure at new location?</li> <li>• Are income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as planned?</li> <li>• Have affected businesses received entitlements?</li> </ul>  |
| Consultation, Grievances and Special Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed?</li> <li>• Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups, community activities?</li> <li>• Have any APs used grievance redress procedures? What were the outcomes?</li> <li>• Have conflicts been resolved?</li> </ul>   |
| Benefit Monitoring                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation?</li> <li>• What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situation?</li> <li>• Have APs income kept pace with these changes?</li> <li>• What changes have occurred for vulnerable groups?</li> </ul>  |

### B. External Monitoring

89. Since this is not a category A project, external monitoring is not essential for the subprojects implementation. Provision of external independent monitoring therefore is not included in this RF.

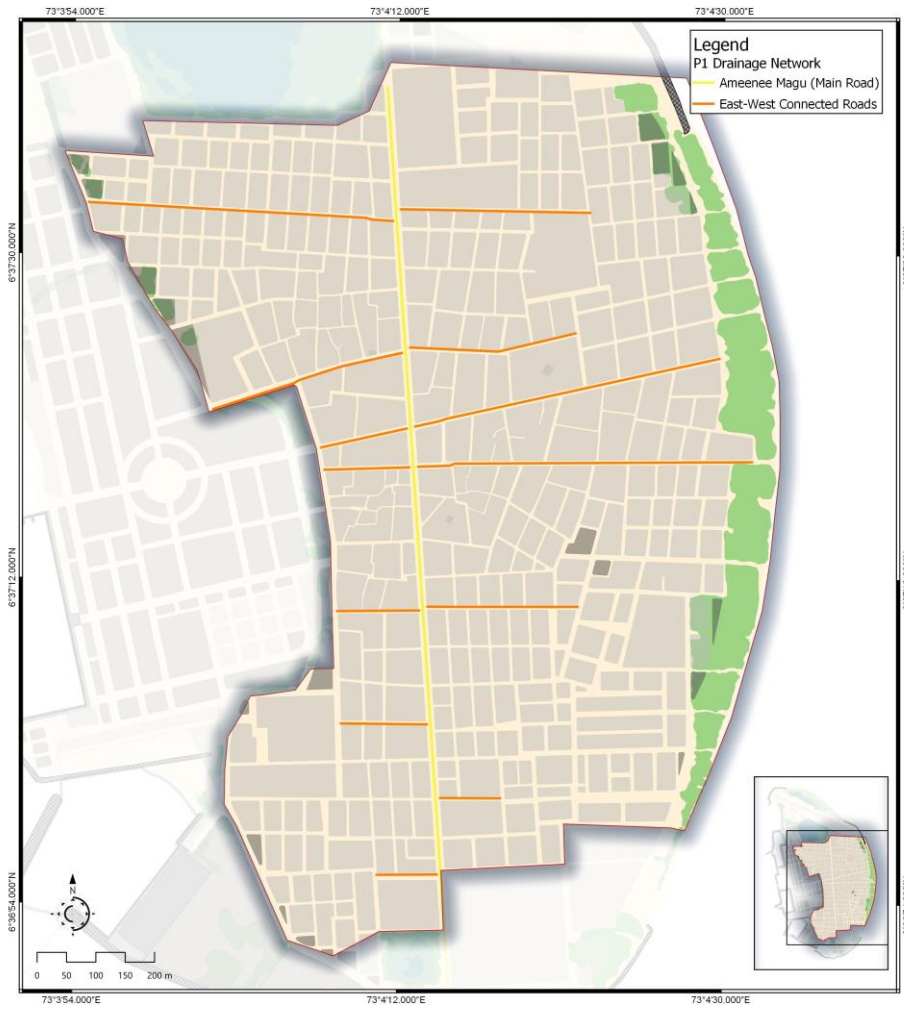
**C. Reporting**

90. Resettlement monitoring reports will be sent to ADB along with regular progress reports. The monitoring reports will be posted on ADB website, and relevant information from these reports will be disclosed in the project areas in local language (Dhivehi).

### Annex 1: Proposed indicative locations of Subproject 2.1

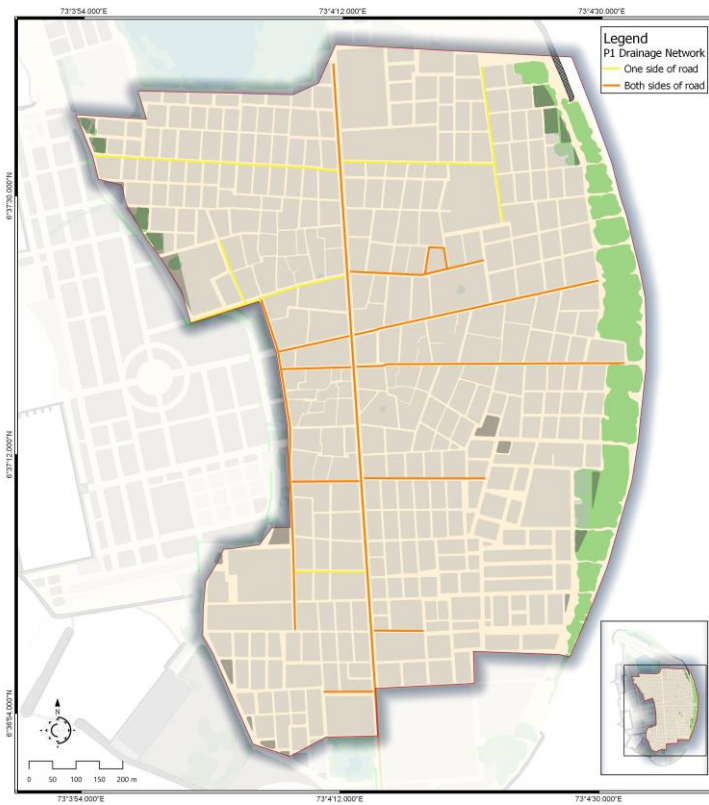
Exact locations and activities will be confirmed during the detail design phase.

**Figure 13: Thirteen proposed interconnections between existing Phase 1 roads**





**Figure 14: Single-sided roads (yellow) targeted for additional stormwater drain pits at 10-m intervals**



Source: ICEM-Epoch, 2024

**Figure 15: Gravity outfall mechanism proposed for existing aquacells**



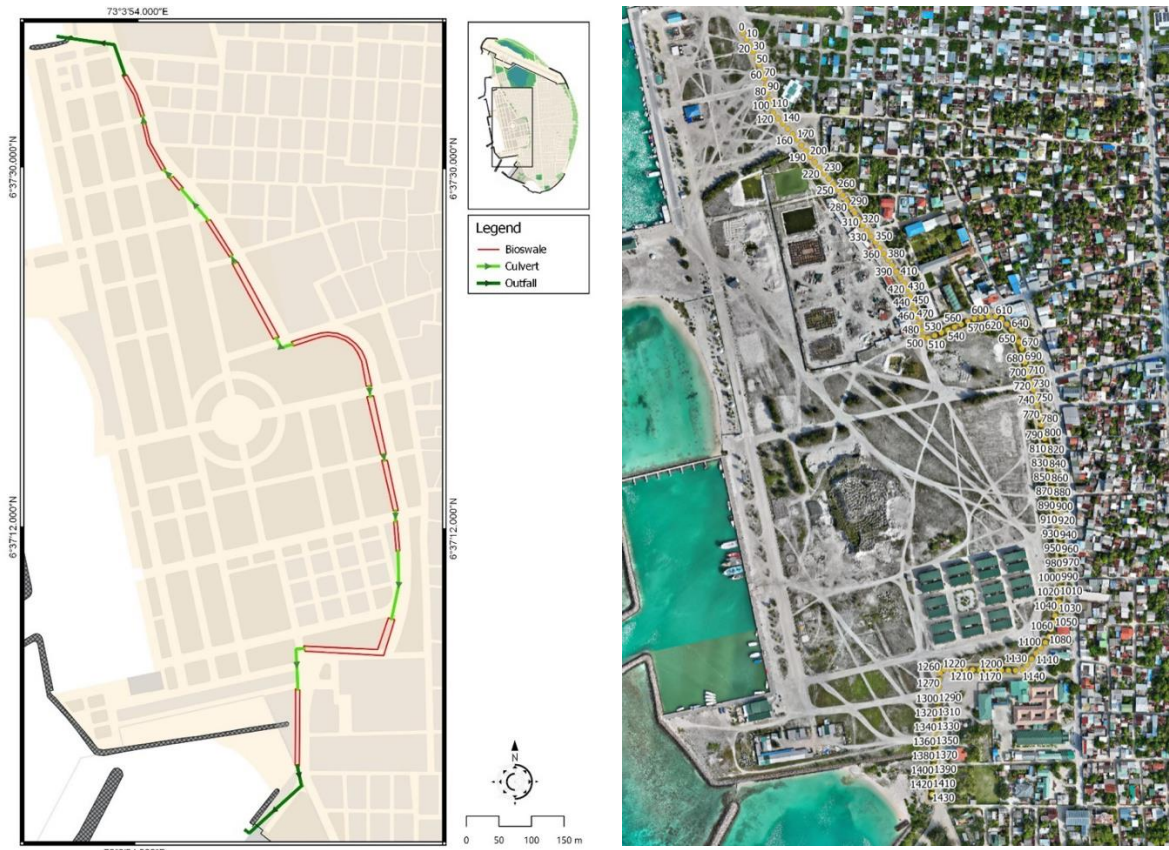
Source: ICEM-Epoch, 2024

Figure 16: Locations of proposed Phase 3 drain pits at 10-m intervals



Source: ICEM-Epoch, 2024

Figure 17: Location of proposed bioswale



Source: ICEM-Epoch, 2024

Figure 18: Locations of proposed infiltration trenches east (left) and south (right)



## **Annex 2: Outline of a Resettlement Plan**

This outline is part of ADB SPS 2009 Safeguard Requirements 2. A RP is required for all projects with involuntary resettlement impacts. Its level of detail and comprehensiveness is commensurate with the significance of potential involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The substantive aspects of the outline will guide the preparation of the RPs, although not necessarily in the order shown.

### **A. Executive Summary**

This section provides a concise statement of project scope, key survey findings, entitlements and recommended actions.

### **B. Project Description**

This section provides a general description of the project, discusses project components that result in land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, or both and identify the project area. It also describes the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement. Include a table with quantified data and provide a rationale for the final decision.

### **C. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

This section:

- (i) discusses the project's potential impacts, and includes maps of the areas or zone of impact of project components or activities;
- (ii) describes the scope of land acquisition (provide maps) and explains why it is necessary for the main investment project;
- (iii) summarizes the key effects in terms of assets acquired and displaced persons; and
- (iv) provides details of any common property resources that will be acquired.

### **D. Socioeconomic Information and Profile**

This section outlines the results of the SIA, the census survey, and other studies, with information and/or data disaggregated by gender, vulnerability, and other social groupings, including:

- (i) define, identify, and enumerate the people and communities to be affected;
- (ii) describe the likely impacts of land and asset acquisition on the people and communities affected taking social, cultural, and economic parameters into account;
- (iii) discuss the project's impacts on the poor, indigenous and/or ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups; and
- (iv) identify gender and resettlement impacts, and the socioeconomic situation, impacts, needs, and priorities of women.

### **E. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation**

This section:

- (i) identifies project stakeholders, especially primary stakeholders;
- (ii) describes the consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during the different stages of the project cycle;
- (iii) describes the activities undertaken to disseminate project and resettlement information during project design and preparation for engaging stakeholders;
- (iv) summarizes the results of consultations with APs (including host communities), and discusses how concerns raised and recommendations made were addressed in the RP;

- (v) confirms disclosure of the draft RP to APs and includes arrangements to disclose any subsequent plans; and
- (vi) describes the planned information disclosure measures (including the type of information to be disseminated and the method of dissemination) and the process for consultation with APs during project implementation.

## **F. Grievance Redress Mechanisms**

This section describes mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of APs' concerns and grievances. It explains how the procedures are accessible to APs and gender sensitive.

## **G. Legal Framework**

This section:

- (i) describes national and local laws and regulations that apply to the project and identify gaps between local laws and ADB's policy requirements; and discuss how any gaps will be addressed.
- (ii) describes the legal and policy commitments from the executing agency for all types of displaced persons;
- (iii) outlines the principles and methodologies used for determining valuations and compensation rates at replacement cost for assets, incomes, and livelihoods; and set out the compensation and assistance eligibility criteria and how and when compensation and assistance will be provided.
- (iv) describes the land acquisition process and prepare a schedule for meeting key procedural requirements.

## **H. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits**

This section:

- (i) defines displaced persons' entitlements and eligibility, and describes all resettlement assistance measures (includes an entitlement matrix);
- (ii) specifies all assistance to vulnerable groups, including women, and other special groups; and.
- (iii) outlines opportunities for APs to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.

## **I. Relocation of Housing and Settlements**

This section:

- (i) describes options for relocating housing and other structures, including replacement housing, replacement cash compensation, and/or self-selection (ensure that gender concerns and support to vulnerable groups are identified);
- (ii) describes alternative relocation sites considered; community consultations conducted; and justification for selected sites, including details about location, environmental assessment of sites, and development needs;
- (iii) provides timetables for site preparation and transfer;
- (iv) describes the legal arrangements to regularize tenure and transfer titles to resettled persons;
- (v) outlines measures to assist displaced persons with their transfer and establishment at new sites;
- (vi) describes plans to provide civic infrastructure; and
- (vii) explains how integration with host populations will be carried out.

## **J. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation**

This section:

- (i) identifies livelihood risks and prepare disaggregated tables based on demographic data and livelihood sources;
- (ii) describes income restoration programs, including multiple options for restoring all types of livelihoods (examples include project benefit sharing, revenue sharing arrangements, joint stock for equity contributions such as land, discuss sustainability and safety nets);
- (iii) outlines measures to provide social safety net through social insurance and/or project special funds;
- (iv) describes special measures to support vulnerable groups;
- (v) explains gender considerations; and
- (vi) describes training programs.

## **K. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan**

This section:

- (i) provides an itemized budget for all resettlement activities, including for the resettlement unit, staff training, monitoring and evaluation, and preparation of RPs during loan implementation.
- (ii) describes the flow of funds (the annual resettlement budget should show the budget-scheduled expenditure for key items).
- (iii) includes a justification for all assumptions made in calculating compensation rates and other cost estimates (taking into account both physical and cost contingencies), plus replacement costs.
- (iv) includes information about the source of funding for the RP budget.

## **L. Institutional Arrangements**

This section:

- (i) describes institutional arrangement responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out the measures of the RP;
- (ii) includes institutional capacity building program, including technical assistance, if required;
- (iii) describes role of NGOs, if involved, and organizations of APs in resettlement planning and management; and
- (iv) describes how women's groups will be involved in resettlement planning and management,

## **M. Implementation Schedule**

This section includes a detailed, time bound, implementation schedule for all key resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The implementation schedule should cover all aspects of resettlement activities synchronized with the project schedule of civil works construction, and provide land acquisition process and timeline.

## **N. Monitoring and Reporting**

This section describes the mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the RP. It specifies arrangements for participation of APs in the monitoring process. This section will also describe reporting procedures.

### **Annex 3: Outline of a Due Diligence Report**

The purpose of a DDR is to assess the Project's impact in terms of LAR. Its objective is to confirm that the Project does not trigger ADB's SPS 2009 Safeguard Requirements 2 on involuntary resettlement or Safeguard Requirement 3 on Indigenous Peoples.

#### **Executive Summary**

This section provides a concise statement of project scope, key survey findings, entitlements and recommended actions.

#### **A. Project Description**

This section provides a general description of the project, discusses project components that result in land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, or both and identify the project area.

#### **B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

This section discusses the project's potential impacts, describes the scope of land acquisition and explains why it is necessary for the main investment project, summarizes the key effects in terms of assets acquired and displaced persons and provides details of any common property resources that will be acquired.

#### **C. Socioeconomic Information and Profile**

This section outlines a socio-economic baseline profile of the project areas.

#### **D. Legal and Policy Framework and Entitlements**

This section:

- (i) describes national and local laws and regulations that apply to the project and identify gaps between local laws and ADB's policy requirements; and discuss how any gaps will be addressed.
- (ii) describes the legal and policy commitments from the executing agency for all types of displaced persons;
- (iii) outlines the principles and methodologies used for determining valuations and compensation rates at replacement cost for assets, incomes, and livelihoods; and set out the compensation and assistance eligibility criteria and how and when compensation and assistance will be provided.
- (iv) describes the land acquisition process and prepare a schedule for meeting key procedural requirements.

#### **E. Consultations and Disclosure**

**This section sets out the consultations undertaken for the preparation of the report,**

#### **F. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

This section describes mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of APs' concerns and grievances. It explains how the procedures are accessible to APs and gender sensitive.

#### **G. Conclusion and Recommendations**

This section summaries the conclusion and recommendations that follow from the report.



## **Annex 4: Outline of Indigenous Peoples Plan**

This outline is ADB SPS Safeguard Requirements 3. An IPP is required for all projects with impacts on Indigenous Peoples. Its level of detail and comprehensiveness is commensurate with the significance of potential impacts on Indigenous Peoples. The substantive aspects of this outline will guide the preparation of IPPs, although not necessarily in the order shown.

### **A. Executive Summary of the Indigenous Peoples Plan**

This section concisely describes the critical facts, significant findings, and recommended actions.

### **B. Description of the Project**

This section provides a general description of the project; discusses project components and activities that may bring impacts on Indigenous Peoples; and identify project area.

### **C. Social Impact Assessment**

This section:

- (i) reviews the legal and institutional framework applicable to Indigenous Peoples in project context.
- (ii) provides baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of the affected Indigenous Peoples communities; the land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied; and the natural resources on which they depend.
- (iii) identifies key project stakeholders and elaborate a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive process for meaningful consultation with Indigenous Peoples at each stage of project preparation and implementation, taking the review and baseline information into account.
- (iv) (iv) assesses, based on meaningful consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, the potential adverse and positive effects of the project. Critical to the determination of potential adverse impacts is a gender-sensitive analysis of the relative vulnerability of, and risks to, the affected Indigenous Peoples communities given their particular circumstances and close ties to land and natural resources, as well as their lack of access to opportunities relative to those available to other social groups in the communities, regions, or national societies in which they live.
- (v) includes a gender-sensitive assessment of the affected Indigenous Peoples' perceptions about the project and its impact on their social, economic, and cultural status.
- (vi) identifies and recommends, based on meaningful consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, the measures necessary to avoid adverse effects or, if such measures are not possible, identifies measures to minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for such effects and to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project.

### **D. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation**

This section:

- (i) describes the information disclosure, consultation and participation process with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities that was carried out during project preparation;



- (ii) summarizes their comments on the results of the SIA and identifies concerns raised during consultation and how these have been addressed in project design;
- (iii) in the case of project activities requiring broad community support, documents the process and outcome of consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples communities and any agreement resulting from such consultations for the project activities and safeguard measures addressing the impacts of such activities;
- (iv) describes consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during implementation to ensure Indigenous Peoples participation during implementation; and
- (v) confirms disclosure of the draft and final IPP to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities.

#### **E. Beneficial Measures**

This section specifies the measures to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, and gender responsive.

#### **F. Mitigative Measures**

This section specifies the measures to avoid adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples; and where the avoidance is impossible, specifies the measures to minimize, mitigate and compensate for identified unavoidable adverse impacts for each affected Indigenous Peoples groups.

#### **G. Capacity Building**

This section provides measures to strengthen the social, legal, and technical capabilities of (a) government institutions to address Indigenous Peoples issues in the project area; and (b) Indigenous Peoples organizations in the project area to enable them to represent the affected Indigenous Peoples more effectively.

#### **H. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

This section describes the procedures to redress grievances by affected Indigenous Peoples communities. It also explains how the procedures are accessible to Indigenous Peoples and culturally appropriate and gender sensitive.

#### **I. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation**

This section describes the mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring, and evaluating the implementation of the IPP. It also specifies arrangements for participation of affected Indigenous Peoples in the preparation and validation of monitoring, and evaluation reports.

#### **J. Institutional Arrangement**

This section describes institutional arrangement responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out the various measures of the IPP. It also describes the process of including relevant local organizations and NGOs in carrying out the measures of the IPP.

#### **K. Budget and Financing**

This section provides an itemized budget for all activities described in the IPP.

## Annex 5: Census and Socioeconomic Survey Questionnaire

### Enhancing Climate Resilience and Food Security Project in Maldives

#### PART 1: CENSUS SURVEY OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

##### Code

Date:

Name of Investigator:

#### 1. GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of the Subproject/Component:

1.2 Location/(Atoll/Island/Council/Community):

#### 2. HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Name of the Household Head:

2.2 National ID Number:

2.3 Address of the Household:

#### 3. AFFECTED PROPERTY

##### Land under Impact (to be acquired)

3.1 Ownership of the Affected Land:

1. Private      2. Government      3. Religious      4. Community  
5. Other (.....)

3.2 Category of Land:

1. Cultivated      2. Non-Cultivated

3.3 Type of Land:

1. Irrigated      2. Non-Irrigated      3. Barren      4. Deserted

3.4 Use of Land:

1. Farming Plots      2. Residential      3. Commercial  
4. Home Garden      5. Others      6. No Use

3.5 Total Area of Land-holding (in sq ft): .....

3.6 Area of Affected Land (in sq ft): .....

3.7 Rate of Land (Per m<sup>2</sup> in Rufiyaa):    1. AP's Estimation .....

2. Investigator's Estimation .....

#### 4. AFFECTED LANDOWNER(S)

| Name(s) of Landowner(s) | Sex | Father/Husband/<br>Wife's Name | Age | Schooling | 1 <sup>st</sup><br>Occupation | 2 <sup>nd</sup><br>Occupation |
|-------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                         |     |                                |     |           |                               |                               |
|                         |     |                                |     |           |                               |                               |
|                         |     |                                |     |           |                               |                               |
|                         |     |                                |     |           |                               |                               |

| Name(s) of Landowner(s) | Sex | Father/Husband/Wife's Name | Age | Schooling | 1 <sup>st</sup> Occupation | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Occupation |
|-------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
|                         |     |                            |     |           |                            |                            |
|                         |     |                            |     |           |                            |                            |

Note: The land under acquisition might be legally owned by more than one person in the same household (e.g., husband & wife, brothers, sisters etc.)

[Sex: Male = 1, Female = 2, Age: in years, Schooling: Total number of years spent in school/Degree/Diploma]

4.1 Total Land you possess (in sqft):

Irrigated: ..... Non-Irrigated: .....

4.2 Any of the following persons associated with the affected land:

- |      |                     |        |       |                          |
|------|---------------------|--------|-------|--------------------------|
| i.   | Agricultural Labour | 1. Yes | 2. No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ii.  | Sub-Tenant          | 1. Yes | 2. No |                          |
| iii. | Share-Cropper       | 1. Yes | 2. No |                          |

4.3 If yes, name of the Agricultural Labour/Sub-Tenant/Share-Croppers

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....

## 5. AFFECTED HOUSES/STRUCTURES/PROPERTY

5.1 Name of the Household Head: .....

5.2 Multi-Household Structure: 1. Yes 2. No

5.3 Number of Households in the Structure: .....

5.4 Ownership of the Affected Houses/Structures:

1. Legal 2. Non-Legal (Squatter/Encroacher)

If legal owner, do you have Legal Document of Property

1. Yes 2. No

3. Govt. Agency (Name .....)

4. Community Organization (Name .....)

5. Others (e.g., personal tube-well, sanitary latrine, electric poles, etc.) specify.....

5.5 Type of Affected Structure:

A. **Residential Structure:** 1. House 2. Boundary wall 3. Kitchen (if separate)   
4. Toilet 5. Tube/Dug well 6. Others (.....)

B. **Commercial Structure:**

1. Shop 2. Hotel/ Guesthouse 3. Vendor 4. Café/ Restaurant   
5. Petrol Pump 6. Private Clinic 7. Industry 8. Others (.....)

C. **Residential-cum Commercial Structure:**

1. Yes 2. No

D. **Community Structure:**

1. Social/ Youth Centre      2. NGO Office/ Clubs  
 3. Historical/ Heritage Sites      4. Outdoor Gym  
 5. Children's Park      6. Rest areas (Holhuashi)  
 7. Others (.....)

**E. Religious Structure:**

1. Mosque    2. Cemetery    3. Others (.....)

**6. MEASUREMENT OF THE AFFECTED STRUCTURE / PROPERTY**

6.1 Distance from the ROW/Corridor (in Meters): .....

6.2 Type of Structure:

1. Temporary    2. Permanent    3. Semi-Permanent  
 4. Thatched    5. Wooden    6. Limestone    7. Others

6.3 Type of Effect:            1. Partly            2. Fully

6.4 Approximate age of the Structure (Years / Months): .....

6.5 Area of the Structure / Properties: (measurement in meters)

| Description of Structure | Length (ft) | Width (ft) | Height (ft) | Total Area (sq ft) | Total Affected Area (sq ft) |
|--------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
|                          |             |            |             |                    |                             |
|                          |             |            |             |                    |                             |
|                          |             |            |             |                    |                             |
|                          |             |            |             |                    |                             |
|                          |             |            |             |                    |                             |

6.6 Estimated Market Value of the Affected Structure (in Rufiyaa)

1. AP's Estimation: .....    2. Investigator's Estimation: .....

**7. AFFECTED TREES**

| Dhivehi Name   | English Name              | Scientific Name          | Type                               | Amount/Size              | Rate (MVR) | Number |
|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------|
| Dhivehi Ruh    | Maldivian Coconut Palm    | <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L. | Fruiting (Yield) & Provides Timber | high yield & timber      | 700        |        |
|                |                           |                          |                                    | high yield               | 500        |        |
|                |                           |                          |                                    | medium yield             | 250        |        |
|                |                           |                          |                                    | no yield                 | 150        |        |
|                |                           |                          |                                    | high yield small plant   | 125        |        |
|                |                           |                          |                                    | medium yield small plant | 75         |        |
| Jaafaanu Ruh   | Red Dwarf Coconut Palm    | <i>Cocos nucifera</i>    | Fruiting (Yield)                   | high yield and sales     | 500        |        |
|                |                           |                          |                                    | high yield               | 300        |        |
|                |                           |                          |                                    | medium yield             | 200        |        |
|                |                           |                          |                                    | no yield                 | 100        |        |
|                |                           |                          |                                    | high yield small plant   | 75         |        |
|                |                           |                          |                                    | medium yield small plant | 50         |        |
| Dhon Dhanburuh | Yellow Dwarf Coconut Palm | <i>Cocos nucifera</i>    | Fruiting (Yield)                   | high yield and sales     | 500        |        |
|                |                           |                          |                                    | high yield               | 300        |        |
|                |                           |                          |                                    | medium yield             | 200        |        |
|                |                           |                          |                                    | no yield                 | 100        |        |

| Dhivehi Name      | English Name      | Scientific Name                               | Type          | Amount/Size              | Rate (MVR) | Number |
|-------------------|-------------------|---|---------------|--------------------------|------------|--------|
|                   |                   |   |               | high yield small plant   | 75         |        |
|                   |                   |   |               | medium yield small plant | 50         |        |
|                   |                   |   |               | no yield small plant     | 15         |        |
| Kaani             | Cordia            | <i>Cordia subcordata</i> Lam.                 | Circumference | 10cm                     | 5          |        |
|                   |                   |   |               | every extra cm           | 10         |        |
| Kuredhi           | Coastal Iron Wood | <i>Pemphis acidula</i> J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.  | Circumference | 10cm                     | 4          |        |
|                   |                   |   |               | every extra cm           | 2          |        |
| Bodu Dhunburi Gas | Cork Wood Tree    | <i>Ochrosia oppositifolia</i> (Lam.) K. Schum | Height        | 10ft or more             | 100        |        |
| Midhili           | Sea almond        | <i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.                  | -             | -                        | -          |        |
| Uni               | Sea randa         | <i>Guettarda speciosa</i> L.                  | -             | -                        | -          |        |
| Funa              | Indian laurel     | <i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> L.              | -             | -                        | -          |        |
|                   |                   |   |               |                          |            |        |
|                   |                   |   |               |                          |            |        |
|                   |                   |   |               |                          |            |        |

## 8. HOUSEHOLD DETAILS OF TENANTS

8.1 Name of the Tenant: .....

8.2 Category of Possession

| Sl No. | Category | Period of Stay (months/years) | Advance paid (Rufiyaa) |
|--------|----------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1      |          |                               |                        |
| 2      |          |                               |                        |

8.3 Family Type

1. Joint      2. Nuclear      3. Extended      4. Other

8.4 Religious Group:

1. Muslim      2. Christian      3. Buddhist      4. Hindu      5. Other

8.5 Number of Family members      1. Male.....      2. Female.....

8.6 Estimated annual income of the household (if willing to share) .....Rufiyaa

8.7 Number of Employees, if any.....

Name

1.....(monthly salary .....Rufiyaa)

2.....(monthly salary .....Rufiyaa)

3.....(monthly salary .....Rufiyaa)

4.....(monthly salary .....Rufiyaa)

8.8 Details of Family Members

| Sl. No.  | Name of the Family Member | <u>Sex</u><br>1.Male<br>2.Female | <u>Age</u><br>(year) | <u>Marital Status</u><br>1.Married<br>2.Unmarried<br>3.Widow<br>4.Widower<br>5. Other<br>6. Below marital age | <u>Education</u><br>1. Illiterate<br>2.Elementary School<br>3. Middle School<br>4.High School<br>5.Bachelor/Equivalent<br>6. Above Bachelor<br>7. Below school age | <u>Occupation</u><br>1. Armed forces<br>2. Managers<br>3. Professionals<br>4. Technicians<br>5. Clerical support<br>6. Service and sales<br>7. Skilled agriculture and fishery worker<br>8. Craft and related trades<br>9. Plant and machine operators and assemblers<br>10. Elementary occupations<br>11. Other |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|--|--|
| 1.   |                           |                                  |                      |   |  |  |
| 2.   |                           |                                  |                      |   |  |  |
| 3.   |                           |                                  |                      |   |  |  |
| 4.   |                           |                                  |                      |   |  |  |
| 5.   |                           |                                  |                      |   |  |  |
| 6.   |                           |                                  |                      |   |  |  |
| 7.   |                           |                                  |                      |   |  |  |
| <b># of physically handicapped members, if any</b> |                           |                                  |                      |   |  |  |
| 1.   |                           |                                  |                      |   |  |  |
| 2.   |                           |                                  |                      |   |  |  |
| 3.   |                           |                                  |                      |   |  |  |

**PART 2: SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS**  
**(Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Households)**

**Code**

Date:

Name of Investigator:

**1. GENERAL IDENTIFICATION**

1.1 Name of the Subproject/Component:

1.2 Location (Atoll/Island/Community):

**2. HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION**

2.1 Name of the Household Head:

2.2 National ID Number:

2.3 Address of the Household:

2.4 Family Type:

1. Joint      2. Nuclear      3. Extended      4. Other

2.5 Religious Group:

1. Muslim      2. Buddhist      3. Christian      4. Hindu      5. Other

2.6 Number of Family Members:    1. Male .....      2. Female.....

2.7 Details of Family Members (Demography and Education)

| Sl. No.  | Name of the Family Member | Sex<br>1. Male<br>2. Female | Age<br>(year) | Marital Status<br>1. Married<br>2. Unmarried<br>3. Widow<br>4. Widower<br>5. Other<br>6. Below marital age | Education<br>1. Illiterate<br>2. Elementary School<br>3. Middle School<br>4. High School<br>5. Bachelor/Equivalent<br>6. Above Bachelor<br>7. Below school age | Occupation  |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|
|  |                           |                             |               |  |  | 1. Armed forces<br>2. Managers<br>3. Professionals<br>4. Technicians<br>5. Clerical support<br>6. Service and sales<br>7. Skilled agriculture and fishery worker<br>8. Craft and related trades<br>9. Plant and machine operators and assemblers<br>10. Elementary occupations<br>11. Other |
| 1.   |                           |                             |               |  |  |   |
| 2.   |                           |                             |               |  |  |   |
| 3.   |                           |                             |               |  |  |   |
| 4.   |                           |                             |               |  |  |   |
| 5.   |                           |                             |               |  |  |   |
| 6.   |                           |                             |               |  |  |   |
| 7.   |                           |                             |               |  |  |   |
| <b># of physically handicapped members, if any</b> |                           |                             |               |  |  |   |
| 1.   |                           |                             |               |  |  |   |
| 2.   |                           |                             |               |  |  |   |
| 3.   |                           |                             |               |  |  |   |

**Note:** Insert additional column if family members exceed more than 10

### 3. HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

#### 3.1 Landownership & Uses [All lands situated anywhere and under the ownership of the household]

| Land Type    | Total Area (hectare) | Presently Used by Owner (Yes=1, No=2) | Current Market Price (Rufiyaa) (approximately) | How owned (Inherited=1 Purchased=2) | Lands Bought & Sold in last Two Years (in Rufiyaa) |      |                             |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|------|-----------------------------|
|              |                      |                                       |  |                                     | Bought   | Sold | Price per Hectare (Rufiyaa) |
| Homestead    |                      |                                       |  |                                     |  |      |                             |
| Agricultural |                      |                                       |  |                                     |  |      |                             |
| Commercial   |                      |                                       |  |                                     |  |      |                             |
| Fallow       |                      |                                       |  |                                     |  |      |                             |
| Others       |                      |                                       |  |                                     |  |      |                             |

#### 3.2 Houses / Structures

| Sl. No. | Present Use | # of Story | # of Rooms (all floors) | Total Floor Area (sqm) | Building Materials (Add code, see below) |                   |                   | Approximate present construction cost (Rufiyaa) |
|---------|-------------|------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|---|
|         |             |            |                         |                        | Floor <sup>a</sup>                       | Wall <sup>b</sup> | Roof <sup>c</sup> |   |
|         |             |            |                         |                        |  |                   |                   |   |
|         |             |            |                         |                        |  |                   |                   |   |
|         |             |            |                         |                        |  |                   |                   |   |
|         |             |            |                         |                        |  |                   |                   |   |

#### **A: Floor Materials:**

1. Earthen
2. Cemented
3. Brick (uncemented)
4. Wooden
5. Vinyl/parquet flooring;
6. Porcelain Tiling
7. Others: .....

#### **B: Wall Materials:**

1. Precast concrete blocks
2. Coralstone / limestone
3. GI Sheet
4. 5"-Plastered Brick
5. 5"-Unplastered Brick
6. 0"-Plastered Brick
7. 10"-Unplastered Brick
8. *Straw/Leaf Mats/Plastic Sheet*
9. Others: .....

#### **C: Roofing Materials:**

1. GI Sheet with Wood/Bamboo Frame
2. GI Sheet with Steel Frame
3. Reinforced Cement Concrete
4. Straw
5. Plastic sheet
6. Palm thatched roofing with wood frame
7. Concrete shingles/ roof tiles
8. Others: .....

#### 3.3 Livestock (*Use Worksheet*)

1. Cattle: Approximate Total Current Value (Rufiyaa): .....
2. Poultry: Approximate Total Current Value (Rufiyaa): .....

#### 3.4 Trees (*Use Worksheet*): Approximate Total Current Value (Rufiyaa): .....

#### 3.5 Durable Consumer Items/Other Assets/Amenities (*Use Worksheet*):



Approximate Current Total Value (Rufiyaa): .....

3.6 Electricity: Use Electricity?: Yes = 1 No = 2

Authorized Connection?: Yes = 1 No = 2

**Worksheet for Valuation of Trees** (Local names of the trees to be included)

| Major <u>Timber</u> Trees |   |                        | Major <u>Fruit</u> Trees |   |                        | Other Trees |   |                        |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------|--------------------------|---|------------------------|-------------|---|------------------------|
| Name                      | # | Approx Value (Rufiyaa) | Name                     | # | Approx Value (Rufiyaa) | Name        | # | Approx Value (Rufiyaa) |
|                           |   |                        |                          |   |                        |             |   |                        |
|                           |   |                        |                          |   |                        |             |   |                        |
|                           |   |                        |                          |   |                        |             |   |                        |
|                           |   |                        |                          |   |                        |             |   |                        |
|                           |   |                        |                          |   |                        |             |   |                        |
|                           |   |                        |                          |   |                        |             |   |                        |
| Etc.                      |   |                        | Etc.                     |   |                        | Etc.        |   |                        |

**Worksheet for Valuation Durable Consumer Items and Other Assets & Amenities**

| Items                     | # | Approx Total Value (Rufiyaa) |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Television                |   |                              |
| Radio                     |   |                              |
| Music System              |   |                              |
| Refrigeration             |   |                              |
| Washing Machine           |   |                              |
| Air Conditioner           |   |                              |
| Oven                      |   |                              |
| L.P.G. household tank     |   |                              |
| Motor Bike                |   |                              |
| Bicycle                   |   |                              |
| Car                       |   |                              |
| Bus/Microlet              |   |                              |
| Pickup                    |   |                              |
| Three-wheeler mini truck  |   |                              |
| Furniture                 |   |                              |
| Dug well                  |   |                              |
| Water pump                |   |                              |
| Sanitary Latrine          |   |                              |
| Rainwater harvesting tank |   |                              |
| Others (name)             |   |                              |

**4. AGRICULTURE: OPERATION & PRODUCTION**

4.1 Land use

| Cultivable | Non-Cultivable | Total Land Area (hectare) |
|------------|----------------|---------------------------|
|            |                |                           |
|            |                |                           |

4.2 Cropping Pattern

| Sl. No. | Type of Crops | Total Cultivated Land (hectare) | Total Yield |
|---------|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 1.      |               |                                 |             |
| 2.      |               |                                 |             |

|       |              |  |  |
|-------|--------------|--|--|
| 3.    | Monsoon Crop |  |  |
| Total |              |  |  |

### 5. ANNUAL INCOME

| Sl. No.     | Source       | Income (Rufiyaa) |
|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1.          | Agriculture  |                  |
| 2.          | Service      |                  |
| 3.          | Business     |                  |
| 4.          | Labour       |                  |
| 5.          | Professional |                  |
| 6.          | Fishing      |                  |
| 7.          | Rental       |                  |
| 8.          | Others       |                  |
| Grand Total |              |                  |

### 6. INDEBTEDNESS

Note to surveyor: please handle with sensitivity.

(Please indicate, your borrowings during last one year, if willing to share)

| Sl. No. | Source                       | Amount taken (in Rufiyaa) | Amount returned (in Rufiyaa) | Balance |
|---------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------|
| 1.      | Bank (specify which bank)    |                           |                              |         |
| 2.      | Cooperatives                 |                           |                              |         |
| 3.      | Community based organization |                           |                              |         |
| 3.      | Private money lender         |                           |                              |         |
| 4.      | Relatives                    |                           |                              |         |
| 5..     | Others (mention)             |                           |                              |         |
| Total   |                              |                           |                              |         |

### 7. HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS

Note to surveyor: please handle with sensitivity.

7.1 Does the household as a whole have any savings?      1. Yes      2. No     

If yes and willing to share, total amount of savings: Rufiyaa .....

7.2 The money is kept in (Use applicable codes below):

1. At home      2. With relatives      3. With friends      4. Bank/Cooperatives        
5. NGOs      6. Others (Mention: .....)

### 8. OVERALL ECONOMIC STATUS

Note to surveyor: please handle with sensitivity.

8.1 According to the respondent, which of the following best describes the household's overall economic status with the present income and expenditure needs?

1. Surplus      2. Breaks even      3. Occasionally deficit      4. Always deficit     

### 9. CONSUMPTION PATTERN

(Please indicate the consumption/expenditure on different items past one year)

| Sl. No.           | Particulars   | Expenditure (Rufiyaa) |        |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------|--------|
|                   |   | Monthly               | Annual |
| A                 | Food  |                       |        |
|                   | 1. Cereal   |                       |        |
|                   | 2. Rice   |                       |        |
|                   | 3. Flour  |                       |        |
|                   | 4. Pulses   |                       |        |
|                   | 5. Milk   |                       |        |
|                   | 6. Oil  |                       |        |
|                   | 7. Vegetable  |                       |        |
|                   | 8. Fruits   |                       |        |
|                   | 9. Meat/Fish  |                       |        |
|                   | 10. Eggs  |                       |        |
|                   | 11. Sugar   |                       |        |
| Sub Total (A)     |   |                       |        |
| B                 | Cooking fuel/gas/wood                                       |                       |        |
| C                 | Clothing  |                       |        |
| D                 | Health  |                       |        |
| E                 | Education   |                       |        |
| F                 | Communication   |                       |        |
| G                 | Social activities   |                       |        |
| H                 | Agriculture (such as seeds, hiring of farm implements etc.) |                       |        |
| I                 | Others (specify .....                                       |                       |        |
| Grand Total (A+I) |   |                       |        |

## 10. COVERAGE UNDER GOVERNMENT/DONORS DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

10.1 Are you receiving any support through Government or donor development schemes?

1. Yes          2. No

If Yes, please give us the following details:

| Name of the Scheme | Type of Help                        |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                    | 1. Loan, 2. Training, 3. Employment |
|                    |                                     |
|                    |                                     |
|                    |                                     |
|                    |                                     |

If "1", please indicate the amount          Rufiyaa .....

If "2", please indicate the type of training .....

10.2 After availing this scheme did your annual income increase?          1. Yes          2. No         

If "Yes", how much?          Rufiyaa .....

If "No", why? .....

.....

## 11. HEALTH STATUS

11.1 Was any member of your family affected by any illness in the past year?

1. Yes                          2.No         

11.2 If "Yes", please indicate the details

| No. of Cases | Type of Diseases/Illness | Treatment taken<br>1. As advised by medical professional (doctor, nurse)<br>2. Self-prescribed using non-prescription medicine<br>3. Traditional medicine<br>4. No treatment |
|--------------|--------------------------|--|
|              |                          |  |
|              |                          |  |
|              |                          |  |

## 12. MIGRATION

12.1 Do you leave your home island for work? 1. Yes 2. No

12.2 If "Yes" for how many days/months in a year: .....

12.3 If so, where do you go?

1. Within the Atoll 2. Outside the Atoll 3. Outside the State

12.4 What kind of job do you undertake?

1. Agricultural Labour 2. Non-Agricultural Labour 3. Trade & Business  
4. Fishing 5. Hospitality/ Tourism sector  
6. Others(specify): .....

12.5 How much do you earn: Rufiyaa (daily/month) .....

12.6 Frequency of movement:

1. Once in a year 2. Twice in a year 3. Every alternative year  
4. Once in every three years  
5. No regular intervals/as and when required

12.7 Is there a common time of year when you move (for example, rainy season)?

.....

## 13. GENDER EQUALITY

13.1 Who is engaged in the following activities?

| Sl. No | Economic / Non-economic Activities | 1. Adult women only | 2. Adult men only | 3. Both adult men and women | 4. Other family members |
|--------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.     | Agriculture                        |                     |                   |                             |                         |
| 2.     | Fishing                            |                     |                   |                             |                         |
| 3.     | Manufacturing                      |                     |                   |                             |                         |
| 4.     | Construction                       |                     |                   |                             |                         |
| 5.     | Tourism                            |                     |                   |                             |                         |
| 6.     | Science and technology             |                     |                   |                             |                         |
| 7.     | Education                          |                     |                   |                             |                         |
| 8.     | Wholesale and retail               |                     |                   |                             |                         |
| 9.     | Social work                        |                     |                   |                             |                         |
| 10.    | Domestic work and care             |                     |                   |                             |                         |
| 11.    | Civil Service                      |                     |                   |                             |                         |
| 12.    | Others (specify)<br>.....          |                     |                   |                             |                         |

\* Dairy, Poultry, Piggery, Sheep rearing etc.

If engaged in economic activities, total income of the year: Rufiyaa.....

13.2 Who, in the majority of cases, decides on the following matters:

| Sl. No | Issues                            | 1. Adult women only | 2. Adult men only | 3. Both adult men and women | 4. Other family members |
|--------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.     | Financial matters                 |                     |                   |                             |                         |
| 2.     | Education of child, if applicable |                     |                   |                             |                         |
| 3.     | Planting of crops                 |                     |                   |                             |                         |
| 4.     | Purchase of assets                |                     |                   |                             |                         |
| 5.     | Day to day activities             |                     |                   |                             |                         |
| 7.     | Others (mention)                  |                     |                   |                             |                         |

**Physical Relocation of Affected Households**

[Applicable to the households whose homesteads would be affected partially and fully and will have to relocate their homes.]

- If the household is aware of displacement from the present homestead, its plan/thinking about relocation:

.....  
 .....

- Can the affected household relocate on the same home-lot/dwelling plot by moving the houses?

1. Yes                      2. No                     

- Does the household have lands in the locality which are suitable for relocation?

1. Yes                      2. No                     

- Does the household have lands in the locality that can be developed into home-lot for relocation?

1. Yes                      2. No                     

- Can the household find land for purchase at a location it would like to relocate?

1. Yes                      2. No                     

- Are there public lands (govt. & other lands owned by any department of the Government) in the vicinity of the project?                      1. Yes                      2. No

- o If 'Yes', approx. distance from the project site: .....km

- o Approximate amount: .....

- o Physical description, ownership and current use of the lands:

.....  
 .....

Name of Investigator:

Signature:

Date:

Mobile No..

## Annex 6: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist

(Due Diligence Activity)

Name of Project/Subproject Component:

Location: (Atoll, Island/City, Community):

### 1. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact

| Involuntary Resettlement Issues   | Yes | No | Not Known | Remarks |
|---|-----|----|-----------|---------|
| i. Will the project include any physical construction work?   |     |    |           |         |
| ii. Will it require permanent and/or temporary land acquisition?  |     |    |           |         |
| iii. Will there be any physical displacement or relocation of this affected household due to the project improvement process?               |     |    |           |         |
| iv. Will there be loss of income and livelihoods?   |     |    |           |         |
| v. 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)? |     |    |           |         |
| vi. Will there be any loss of business or enterprises?  |     |    |           |         |
| vii. Will there be any loss of housing land/plots?  |     |    |           |         |
| viii. Will there be any loss of structure (building, boundary wall etc.)?   |     |    |           |         |
| ix. Will there be any loss of agricultural land/plots?  |     |    |           |         |
| x. Will there be any loss of crops, trees, fixed assets such as fences, pumps etc?  |     |    |           |         |
| xi. Will people lose access to facilities, services or natural resources due to the project?  |     |    |           |         |
| xii. Will there be any loss of fixed asset having an impact of 10% of more income of this affected household?                               |     |    |           |         |
| xiii. Is the affected person from physically handicapped, indigenous or ethnic minority group?  |     |    |           |         |

### 2. Involuntary Resettlement Impact

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

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

**Prepared by (name):**

**Position:**

**Signature:**










**Date:**

**Annex 7: Consultation Minutes****Annex 7a: Meeting with Maldives Meteorological Service in Velana Airport****Date:** Monday, 4 March 2024

Meeting Start Time: 09h00

Meeting Finish Time: 12h00

**Venue:** MMS premises at Velana Airport**Participants:** (Name of Ministry, Departments, Agencies, Others)

| SL | Name                     | Position and Organization                             | E-mail                         | Telephone       | Signature   |
|----|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1. | Ahmed Rasheed (M)        | Director Meteorology, Maldives Meteorological Service | ahmed.rasheed@met.gov.mv       | 7768565         |    |
| 2. | Ibrahim Humaid (M)       | Seismologist, Maldives Meteorological Service         | ibrahim.humaid@met.gov.mv      | 7975954         |    |
| 3. | Abdul Muhsin Ramiz (M)   | Director Meteorology, Maldives Meteorological Service | abdul.muhsim@met.gov.mv        | 7783243         |    |
| 4. | Abdulla Wahid (M)        | Director General, Maldives Meteorological Service     | abdulla.wahid@met.gov.mv       | 7771643         |  |
| 5. | Ibrahim Wahid (M)        | Technician, Maldives Meteorological Service           | -                              | -               |  |
| 6. | Sofwan (M)               | Technician, Maldives Meteorological Service           | -                              | -               |  |
| 7. | Thameen (M)              | Technician, Maldives Meteorological Service           | -                              | -               |  |
| 8. | Juan Fernandez Sainz (M) | Early Warning Systems Specialist, ICEM                | juan.fernandez.sainz@gmail.com | +34 670 762 042 |  |
| 9. | Marc Gillet (M)          | Weather Observatory Specialist, ICEM                  | mpgillet@gmail.com             | +33620239574    |  |

M = Male

Name & Position of the person presided over the meeting: Mr. Ahmed Rasheed, Director Meteorology, Maldives Meteorological Service

**Record of Discussion**

Mr Rasheed presented the organization of MMS. It operates:

- 5 classical synoptic weather observing stations operated by personnel and transmitting their data hourly to WMO. It is planned that they will be modernized by the UNEP SOFF project.

- 43 AWS, of which 26 are operational, sending hourly data to Malé. Failures are most often attributed to problems with batteries. These stations are 2 to 3 years old, of Japanese and Italian origin.
- 1 radio-sounding station in Gan, not operating for a few months because of the failure of the hydrogen generator.
- one S-band Doppler weather radar in Malé Velana Airport, installed in 2007 by EEC and refurbished ten years after. It is not operating at present because of a power supply failure.
- MMS has a staff of 105 persons, including 5 maintenance technicians in Malé and 2 in Addu.

M. Gillet and J. Fernandez presented the objectives of their mission, following the longlist of requirements, and presented the main questions to be addressed before starting the work on the feasibility reports.

It was confirmed that the mission will focus on the SPs 1, 2, 3 and 6.

### **Radar issues**

The choice of a S-band radar in Addu was confirmed by MMS. Although an installation of the radar in the Northern part of the atoll would present some additional advantages for wind shear and gust fronts detection over the airport, MMS requested that the radar be installed at the airport for several practical reasons:

- security of the equipment, and proximity to the Observatory, with all necessary commodities (power supply, telecom) easily available,
- terrain should be available from the airport authorities close to the new observatory.

MMS requested that the radar tower be made of concrete, because corrosion problems are observed on the Malé radar tower, which is metallic.

Questions were raised on the maintenance costs, not only for repair or preventive maintenance, but also for radar calibration which at present requires the displacement of a technician from the manufacturing company. It is now possible to perform most calibration operations automatically with modern radars, and provisions will be taken for it, as well for including sufficient test and repair equipment in the radar contract.

MMS also requested that the Radar ToR include sufficient training for the MMS personnel, including for electronic maintenance, software applications and data interpretation. It is possible to include such requirements in the radar ToRs, with on-the-job training, at the radar manufacturer's factory and also possibly with organizations such as met offices or research centers contracting with the manufacturer.

The questions of the compositing of data from different radars and of the nowcasting applications were also raised. A new telecommunication and data processing system called MESSIR NEO, produced by Campbell Scientific/Corobor, will be installed shortly at MMS under a grant from USAID. MESSIR NEO should have the capacity to ingest the radar data, to make radar composites of images coming from different radars, to predict the movements of radar echoes and to make tailored products and warnings. It would be preferable that all this processing be made by MESSIR NEO rather than adding additional computing equipment acting separately. The question should be asked to the manufacturer (Campbell-Corobor) by MMS and this could be taken into account in the radar ToR, depending on the answers obtained.



### **Early Warning Systems issues**

MMS recently submitted a concept note with UNEP to GCF in the context of EW4ALL.

The hourly centralization of the automatic weather station data in Malé is working. According to MMS, much of the automatic stations' breakdowns are due to power issues such as battery failure. There are only 5 technicians in Malé and 2 in Addu, and distant stations cannot be visited systematically twice a year.

MMS has received an HPC from the USAID, which could do weather modeling but is not unpacked yet.

GTS data are received by a Corobor MESSIR Com system and can be displayed with a MESSIR Vision. Ensemble forecasts are received, i.a. from ECMWF, and are visually analyzed. These two systems which are not recent will be shortly replaced by a MESSIR NEO system, provided by USAID. There is also a Fengyun Cast satellite receiving station, which can display half hourly images from the Chinese geostationary meteorological satellites. RIMES is developing a DSS based on impact-based forecasting for floods.

### **Training and maintenance issues**

#### *Option 1: Radar*

MMS is especially concerned with maintenance capacity and costs. As seen with the present interruption of the radar operation in Malé due to power failures and of the hydrogen generator in Gan, there is a lack of spare parts and of maintenance personnel. It is expected that these issues will be considered in the Observatory specifications.

To avoid calling too frequently on the manufacturer for calibration and tuning issues, automatic maintenance will be requested as much as possible, and a minimum test equipment and spare parts should be included in the procurement, such as signal generator, MW power meter, oscilloscope, small electronic hardware, specific tools,

Training of three different types is needed:

1. radar electronic maintenance, including transmission-reception, digital processing, antenna control, data transmission,
2. radar software understanding and utilization,
3. data interpretation and nowcasting.

If the radar provider is not in capacity of providing some of this training, it may be requested that it subcontracts it to other providers (such as other Met offices, universities, companies or experts). The CVs of all instructors shall be provided.

In order to better evaluate the training needs and to help MMS to anticipate on the personnel to be trained, some additional information will be requested, and suggestions made, as seen in the last section "Some additional points still to be investigated".

#### *Option 2 - Stations*

The issues with the deployed stations were specially noted, as discussed above. The main idea within this option would be to rehabilitate all the not-working stations.

#### *Option 3 - Modelling and Software*

Considering the information outlined above and the activities on other projects and proposals, MMS noted that their main idea within option 2 would be to develop assimilation procedures within their local WRF model, as well as implement a more refined version of the model in the HPC. Also, the proper implementation of Messir-NEO considering new data sources and models was discussed.

### *Option 6*

Training regarding data, software and modeling was also discussed. This is related to mainly option 3, but also considering other activities. The following training was discussed:

- Assimilation
- HPC management
- MESSIR-NEO
- Ensemble forecasting
- Seasonal forecasting
- Flood hazard and mapping assessment
- Seasonal forecasting



*MMS weather observatory and forecasting rooms in Malé (Hulhule)*



*Meeting at MMS in Malé (Hulhule) on 4 March 2024*






Signature of the Chair:

**Annex 7b: Meeting with Maldives Meteorological Service in Gan (Addu Atoll)****Date:** Tuesday, 5 March 2024

Meeting Start Time: 10h00

Meeting Finish Time: 12h00

**Venue:** MMS in Gan Airport (Addu Atoll)**Participants:**

| SL | Name                     | Position and Organization                                | E-mail                         | Telephone       | Signature   |
|----|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1. | Ahmed Muslim (M)         | Head of Gan Observatory, Maldives Meteorological Service | ahmed.muslim@met.gov.mv        | 7773407         |    |
| 2. | Ahmed Naree (M)          | Staff, Gan, Maldives Meteorological Service              | ahmed.nareen@met.gov.mv        | 9886726         |    |
| 3. | Adam Madeeh (M)          | Engineer, Epoch  | madeeh@epoch.associates        | 7979338         |   |
| 4. | Juan Fernandez Sainz (M) | Early Warning Systems Specialist, ICEM                   | juan.fernandez.sainz@gmail.com | +34 670 762 042 |  |
| 5. | Marc Gillet (M)          | Weather Observatory Specialist, ICEM                     | mpgillet@gmail.com             | +33620239574    |  |

Name & Position of the person presided over the meeting: Mr. Ahmed Muslim, Head of Gan Observatory, Maldives Meteorological Society

**Record of Discussion**

The Head of Addu Observatory and the personnel which were met during the visit appeared most interested in having a weather radar. A scientific experiment was conducted in 2014 during a few months by teams from the USA, in which weather radar systems, including a S band Doppler radar, were installed in the atoll. A remote radar display was installed at the Observatory during that period, and the personnel acquired some knowledge of its interest in weather prediction.

Addu is the second most populated atoll after Malé and floods happen every year. Storm surges may reach a height of 2 m, and the atoll is also exposed to strong winds and to lightning. Warnings over Addu are issued by the Malé office. Presently the Malé office makes 2 weather forecasts per day and disseminates predictions and warnings 24 hours ahead. It uses Viber and SMS to inform specific stakeholders, along agreed procedures.

The staff of the Gan observatory is 19 persons, including 15 observers, 2 maintenance personnel and the management. The observations in Gan are presently made in the conventional way, by the observers which are also in charge of the upper air measurements. The surface synoptic and aeronautical observations are punctually transmitted every hour to Malé, which then includes these into the WMO Global telecommunication system (GTS). The

altitude observations, which should be performed on a daily basis, have been interrupted for a few months because of the breakdown of the hydrogen generator which is necessary to inflate the weather balloons. This generator is outdated and should be replaced to resume the altitude observations. The cost of replacing equipment, with installation, training and maintenance parts for a few years, is estimated at 150,000 US\$.

The team from ICEM and Epoch could visit the location which is anticipated for the radar tower installation, located in between the extremity of the runway and the shoreline, close to the future observatory building. The terrain is perfectly flat and there are no obstacles, with the exception of some trees which reach around 15 m height (including palm trees and other vegetation). The future Addu Observatory which will be built nearby should be only two stories high, or approximately 6-7 meters.

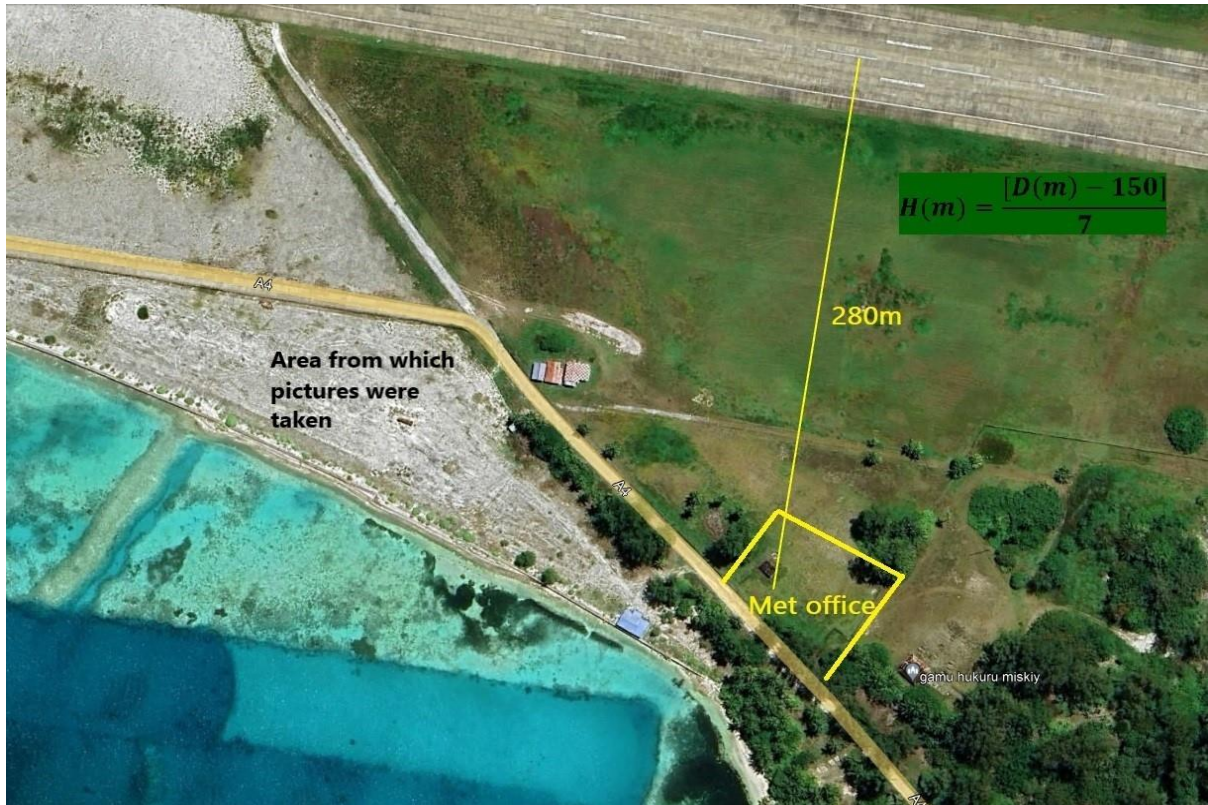
The land plot is currently unused by the Airport itself, and there are no households living, farming or generating income on this land (as the land belongs to the airport grounds). There are no existing structures on the land. MMS confirms that they do not see any land acquisition or resettlement requirements from the radar construction.

More accurate evaluations will be necessary by MMS to define the maximum altitude of the top of the radome with regard to the airport regulations. However, a very high tower would probably lead to more ground and sea clutter when the radar is scanning at slow elevation angles, so a tower of 15 m height, topped by a random of 9 m diameter (to be confirmed) could be a workable solution keeping most of the present trees.



*Views from the potential radar location*





*Area from where pictures were taken and planned new Met Office site*



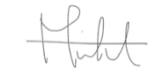

Signature of the Chair:

**Annex 7c: Meeting with Airport authority and MMS in Gan (Addu atoll)****Date:** Wednesday, 6 March 2024

Meeting Start Time: 10h00

Meeting Finish Time: 12h00

**Venue:** MMS in Gan Airport (Addu Atoll)**Participants:**

| No. | Name                     | Position and Organization  | E-mail                         | Telephone       | Signature   |
|-----|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1.  | Moorad Waheed (M)        | Managing Director, Addu International Airport Company            | md@ganairport.aero             | 7775968         |    |
| 2.  | Hussain Rasheed (M)      | General Manager, Operations, Addu International Airport Company  | gmops@ganairport.aero          | 7788993         |    |
| 3.  | Misbah Nazeer (M)        | Business Development Manager, Addu International Airport Company | misbah@ganairport.aero         | 7782253         |    |
| 4.  | Khadeeja Shahridha (F)   | Administrator, Addu International Airport Company                | shahridha@ganairport.aero      | 7722220         |  |
| 5.  | Ahmed Muslim (M)         | Head of Gan Observatory, Maldives Meteorological Service         | ahmed.muslim@met.gov.mv        | 7773407         |  |
| 6.  | Ahmed Naree (M)          | Staff, Gan, Maldives Meteorological Service                      | ahmed.nareen@met.gov.mv        | 9886726         |  |
| 7.  | Juan Fernandez Sainz (M) | Early Warning Systems Specialist, ICEM                           | juan.fernandez.sainz@gmail.com | +34 670 762 042 |  |
| 8.  | Marc Gillet (M)          | Weather Observatory Specialist, ICEM                             | mpgillet@gmail.com             | +3362023 9574   |  |

F = female, M = male

Name &amp; Position of the person presided over the meeting: Mr. Marc Gillet, Weather Observatory Specialist, ICEM

**Record of Discussion**

The main radar projected characteristics were presented to the airport staff, including:

- wavelength,
- transmitted peak and average power,
- broad anticipated construction dimensions with a 15 m high tower (due to the nearby presence of trees), supporting on its top a radome of 8-9 m diameter and a lightning rod.

Electric power supply and fast Internet would be obtained independently from the corresponding companies. A 30 kVA power generator and an UPS would also need to be installed close to the antenna tower.

It is anticipated that the radar transmitter and receiver HF and IF hardware would be in the tower at the antenna base. The remaining of the processing equipment would be housed in the new MMS Observatory building, provided that there would be enough space. The transmission between the tower and the building of I, Q composite video signals, antenna position, antenna control, transmitter receiver control, and other ancillary data could be done through a cable. If there is not enough room in the new MMS building, it will be necessary to add a small building close to the antenna tower for data handling and transmission.

The landscape around the radar location is very flat and there are no potentially interfering constructions in the vicinity, except for the next Observatory building. The main obstacle is an ensemble of trees, estimated at 15 m height at the maximum (see Figure 1). It is desirable to avoid signal attenuation that the base of the antenna be higher than these trees, which would require a 15 m high tower. If these trees would not be present, the tower could be lower, down to 8 m, to remain above the height of the Observatory building roof. Lowering the antenna would also reduce sea and ground clutter at lower antenna elevations.

In terms of the ownership of the land allocated for the radar, the airport Director confirmed that the land is owned by the Gan Airports authority. The land will be made available, at no cost, to the project to construct the radar tower building.

In the case of the potential location presented in the area shown in Figure 1, the main issue regarding interactions with airport operations would be the height of the radar tower, in relation to the distance to the runway. The place from where the pictures were taken (Figure 2) is only 200 m from the axis of the runway, which precludes constructions higher than 7m. An installation closer to the Observatory could allow a construction height of up to 20m, which would be plenty enough. There is a plan for a Seaplane base at Gan International Airport, which will connect to the neighboring atolls and deliver tourists straight to their destination resorts, but no more details were given on this. It may also be necessary to check if this project would interfere with the radar location.

The airport Director requested some more specific information on the building dimensions, and examples of existing radars.

When the project will be considered as acceptable to the airport authority, it will be necessary that MMS presents a frequency allocation to the national frequency allocation authority.



*Meeting with Airport authority and MMS in Gan on 6 March 2024*

Signature of the Chair:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'M. P. S.', written over a horizontal line.







**Annex 7d: Meeting with Maldives Red Crescent (MRC), Addu City Office****Date:** Wednesday, 6 March 2024

Meeting Start Time: 14h00

Meeting Finish Time: 16h00

**Venue:** Coffee shop, Addu City**Participants:**

| SL | Name                     | Position and Organization                        | E-mail                             | Telephone    | Signature   |
|----|--------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--------------|---|
| 1. | Shafna Ahmed Didi        | Manager, Addu City Office, Maldives Red Crescent | shafna.ahmed@redcrescent.org.md    | +9607781320  |    |
| 2. | Aminath Zumrath Ali      | Staff, Addu City Office, Maldives Red Crescent   | aminath.zumrath@redcrescent.org.md | +9609974220  |    |
| 3. | Juan Fernandez Sainz (M) | Early Warning Systems Specialist, ICEM           | juan.fernandez.sainz@gmail.com     | +34670762042 |    |
| 4. | Marc Gillet (M)          | Weather Observatory Specialist, ICEM             | mpgillet@gmail.com                 | +33620239574 |  |

Name & Position of the person presided over the meeting: Mr Juan Fernandez Sainz, Early Warning Systems Specialist, ICEM

**Record of Discussion**

The main points discussed were:

- Disaster Risk Management Plan for Addu being developed by MRC in collaboration with the council. This was the first plan to be implemented in Maldives at a council level. Within this plan, there are procedures and plans for communication and response during disasters, as well as the establishment of the Emergency Coordination Group. However, none the group, neither the procedures are followed during emergency situations.
- Addu Flood Hazard Map: implemented recently within the framework of a UNDP project. Nonetheless, due to recent reclamation and road construction, the flood map will be outdated.
- Awareness: MRC undertakes several activities regarding disaster management awareness, especially with migrants.
- Response: MRC provides coordination and support during response to disaster.
- In terms of the current communication procedures, MRC described a similar system to the one described by NDMA, and agreed that if this were to malfunction, no back-up system is available.
- After hearing all the details regarding the planned new radar, MRC confirmed that they do not see any social safeguards or resettlement issues, as all the land is part of the airport and not used by the local people.



*Meeting with Maldives Red Crescent Addu City Office on 6 March 2024*

Signature of the Chair:




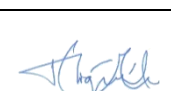



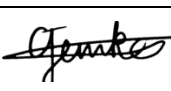

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized letter 'A' with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

**Annex 7e: Meeting with Maldives Meteorological Service (virtual)****Date:** Wednesday 12 June 2024

Meeting Start Time: 12h00

Meeting Finish Time: 13h00

**Venue:** Virtual via Zoom**Participants:** (Name of Ministry, Departments, Agencies, Others)

| SL | Name                | Position and Organization                                | E-mail                     | Telephone        | Signature   |
|----|---------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------|---|
| 1. | Abdulla Wahid (M)   | Director General, Maldives Meteorological Service        | abdulla.wahid@met.gov.mv   | 7771643          |    |
| 2. | Ahmed Rasheed (M)   | Director Meteorology, Maldives Meteorological Service    | ahmed.rasheed@met.gov.mv   | 7768565          |    |
| 3. | Ahmed Muslim (M)    | Head of Gan Observatory, Maldives Meteorological Service | ahmed.muslim@met.gov.mv    | 7773407          |    |
| 4. | Miguel Coulier (M)  | Team Leader and Climate Change Specialist, ICEM-Epoch    | miguel.coulier@icem.com.au | +84867476583     |    |
| 5. | Marc Gillet (M)     | Weather Observatory Specialist, ICEM-Epoch               | mpgillet@gmail.com         | +33620239574     |   |
| 6. | James Ramsay (M)    | Environmental Safeguards Specialist, ICEM-Epoch          | jramsay@horizon.bc.ca      | +447504815937a   |  |
| 7. | Monzurul Hoq (M)    | Social Safeguards Specialist, ICEM-Epoch                 | mhoq@ymail.com             | +880 1712-783966 |  |
| 8. | Femke Gubbels (F)   | Project Manager, ICEM                                    | femke.gubbels@icem.com.au  | +84389761930     |  |
| 9. | Vuong Thu Huong (F) | Project Coordinator, ICEM                                | huong.vuongthu@icem.com.au | +84904308758     |  |

*F = female, M = male*

Name &amp; Position of the person presided over the meeting: Ahmed Rasheed, Director Meteorology, Maldives Meteorological Service

**Record of Discussion**Miguel: After the FF from ADB, the following list of SPs were agreed between ADB and the Government. For Output 1 there are five agreed SPs:

1. Addu weather radar system, including tower
2. Male radar upgrades
3. Pilot agro-climate advisories
4. Behavioral Change Communication program
5. Capacity building program for MMS, including on improved models and software packages

### **Subproject 1.1 – Addu weather radar system, including tower**

**Marc:** In March we visited Addu and discussed with MMS Gan and AIA regarding where the S band Doppler could be installed. They proposed a location close to the planned Addu Observatory. This puts some constraints on the radar height if we want to see above some of the present obstacles, such as trees. We understood trees are allowed up to 18 m. We also understood that the MMS Observatory is planned to be 12.05 m.

So considering the rules of the airport and civil aviation rules, the radar should be at some distance from the centre of the runway, according to the formula  $7*H+150$  m where H is the height of the obstacles. Taking into account these constraints it will not be possible to put the radar in the place initially proposed. The tower should be 29 m high, to account for the maximum height of the trees (18 m) plus the height of the radome which is 11 m including the lightning rod. The radar should be south of the yellow line – which is either in the water, or west of the mosque building somewhere along the road. We had a discussion with the airport authority in March, and they would explore a reduction in constraints on the distance to the runway.



We also understand there are plans for a seaplane runway to be installed south of the island with the same rule regarding the distance to the radar tower.

There is also a requirement to have a frequency allocation for the S band radar, which has to be requested by MMS before commencing the project.

Another option I see is that we may have a 12 m tower (23 m incl the radome) west of the mosque, at the condition that the trees are limited to a height of 12 meters. But this requires special approval from the aviation authority. Otherwise, we have to look at a location east of the mosque, but we need to check which other buildings are around.

**Miguel:** I would like to ask MMS now to comment on the location of the radar tower, as that has implications for the safeguards.

**MMS:** It will be challenging to request the AIA for a special permission, as it is a safety issue, so we prefer to consider other options. Let's leave option 1 out.

Regarding the tree height, the 18 m of existing trees, there is no tree cutting on the island to limit the heights. It manages the height by itself. Are you suggesting to cut the trees for the project?

Marc: What I understood is that the tree height is limited by the airport authority up to 18 m. Is this applied or not? 18 m seems quite high. If we can get confirmation on the maximum tree height, that would help.

MMS: I did not see any of that height on the island when I visited. Also, if we place the radar close to the coastline, we may have an issue of salt spray and corrosion again.

Marc: If we could get confirmation on the maximum tree height, that would help. There should be a discussion between MMS and the AIA on the optimal location. If we know what the maximum tree height around the radar is, we can decide the tower height and then we can decide on the location. If the local MMS office can visit area number 2 and discuss this with AIA, that would be helpful.

James: I have a few questions based on the satellite images from the island. Where is the current observatory?

MMS: We are going to have new observatory, and are waiting for formal approval of the location, but it is planned for the area between area 1 and 2 marked on the map. It has been designed and is ready for construction.

Miguel: Based on Marc's assessment, this area may be too close to the runway. The tower needs to be 310 m from the runway.

James: There are a lot of trees and other vegetation in the area south of the runway. Is there any information on it, is it used as habitat by wildlife?

MMS: There is not much going on. There is an area used by Maldives National Defense Force further west, who conduct some trainings activities, but there is no other residence or activity going on.

James: Is there any ecological value to this area?

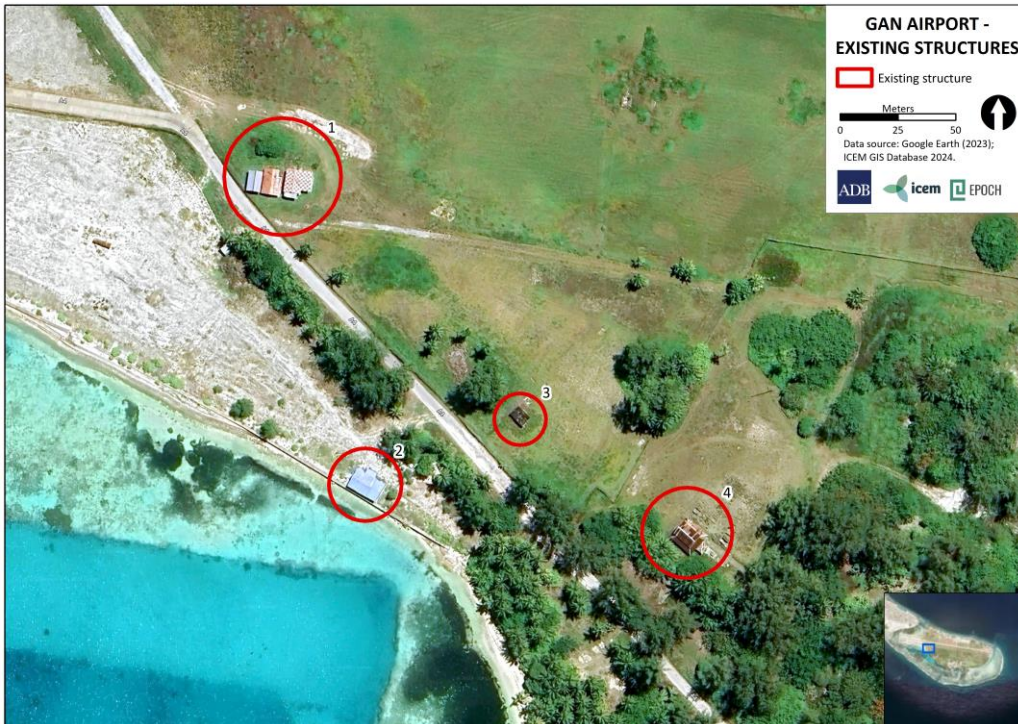
MMS: There is a cemetery with burial places from the Second World War, which should be respected and kept intact.

James: Since you mention WW2, do you know of any unexploded ordnance?

MMS: No, there is nothing there. There is no use of firearms on that island.

James: On this image there are four structures. Could you explain their purpose?





MMS:

1. The building houses an electric transformer from the airport, and is still in use.
2. This structure was temporarily built on reclaimed area 5 or 6 years ago for the planned seaplane terminal but not it is not in use now. It has no historical significance.
3. This is an old building that is not in use anymore. There is no historical significance. This is inside the proposed new Met Office area.
4. This is an abandoned mosque and graveyard. This area is better avoided as it has some historical significance.

James: Is there any information on the reef flat?



MMS Gan: We don't have any information on that. There are no known activities there.

James: How/where will these access and utilities reach the buildings? (temp/permanent road access, electricity/power, fibre optics, water)

MMS: Usually the utility company will provide these services, but not all (remote) areas are serviced by the provider. There is no other building nearby where there is need for electricity. Same for sanitation, communication line – this needs to be costed, as those components are often overlooked. Gan Airport has a dedicated transformer.

James: So you have connection but you want independent back up?

MMS: The grid connection is only to the landing area, on the other side of the island. We have to extend from the grid network.

James: What is the current situation of sanitation and what are the plans? How will foul water be disposed of?

MMS: Similarly, we will have to extend it, as there is no waterline nearby. Only on the other side of the island. This will be a substantial cost. If the Met Office observatory building is constructed earlier, than we can connect it to that. We are awaiting the final approvals for the building.

James: Will the new facility require security lighting at night?

MMS: We have will have some navigation lights as part of the airport requirements.

James: How is waste disposal arranged on Gan? Where will construction waste go? Does the airport authority have a policy or plan in place for day-to-day waste disposal?

MMS: A public company covers these services. They collect it from various premises from the island. They also do so for our current office. This is per the local norms.

Miguel: The MNDF is using the southern section of the airport. Have they been consulted about the radar construction plans?

MMS Gan: There is no need to consult them as the area belongs to the airport. They use the east part of the island. There is no conflict between the allocated area and the area MNDF uses.

It was confirmed by MMS that the implementation of the SP will not trigger any LAR impact, and no negative impact on livelihoods is identified.

The total area for the SP intervention is free and vacant land, and is owned by the Government of Maldives. The certificate of land allocation from the airport was also received.

### **Subproject 1.2 – Male radar upgrades**

Miguel: Thank you very much for sharing the initial assessment of the radar. We hope you will be able to share detailed high-resolution photos of the radar.

MMS: We will do that.

James: Have there been any issues with birds nesting on the tower?

MMS: No.

James: How is hazardous waste handled?

MMS: We replaced the UPS battery every 3-5 years. We handover that to the waste management company.

Miguel: You shared with us a list of your staff. Marc listed in the FS what staff would be required to ensure O&M of the radar. Are these people in place or do they need to be hired?

Marc: This is what I proposed:

1. One engineer with a good knowledge of signal theory, and of radar hardware, electronics, and software.
2. Two electronic technicians with experience in high voltage and microwave systems, electronics, computer use and telecommunication, as well as general site maintenance.
3. One mechanics technician for general maintenance of antenna control and other appliances such as power generators, AC, etc.
4. One radar meteorologist to supervise operations and development.
5. In addition, several forecasting staff should be trained in meteorological radar applications and research, including on the interpretation and utilization of Doppler weather radar products, to optimize the radar use and integrate it in the forecasting system.

The two high level people, engineer and radar meteorologist, should likely be trained abroad, and hired by MMS as new staff.

MMS: Those are very good. We also need of people in our service to manage this equipment. I don't know if we can have all those people through our regular budget. Please include this in the budget to train the staff. We can spare the meteorologist for this, but we lack some engineering technicians at the moment.

Miguel: We were not involved in all the detailed discussions during the FFM in terms of what the project will support in terms of recruitment. There will be a Early Warning Systems Specialist, and Weather Observatory Specialist recruited to support the implementation of the investment project part-time.

MMS: For maintenance, we don't have individual staff trained to do so. Up to now, we have asked the manufacturer to do the maintenance. Previously we trained 1-2 staff but it is hard to retain them as they access other opportunities. Getting a trained radar engineer is not that easy, even if they receive training from the manufacturer, they often lack the skills to do the maintenance independently. They usually get a system overview, but a lot of system experience and hands on training is required. For example, when the manufacturer comes, they receive a lot of remote support from other colleagues to do the maintenance. Sometimes they have to wait to get feedback from their head office for diagnosing the issues. One engineer may not suffice to do all the maintenance, there will still be support required from the radar.

We would like you to advise the MMS and GoM to make available staff for this training and project. We can then recruit them from MMS budget. Item 3, 4 and 5 we can manage with additional training. For item 1 and 2 we need additional staff, to be trained at that level. It will be responsibility of GoM to facilitate recruitment of additional staff, but we the project to train them for this purpose.

Miguel: In summary, the project makes the recommendations on what is required, MMS does the recruitment incl. salary provision, while the project will then support a comprehensive training program to ensure the capacity for maintenance.



MMS: Yes. Your recommendations will help us with the facilitation of the Government request.

Marc: When we do a training, we need to have somebody to organise it well.

Miguel: Our team will draft the Terms of Reference for the multi-year capacity building program, that will be subcontracted to a firm to design and facilitate this program. We hope to send it to you by the end of the week, to ensure we have everything included.

MMS: Next week is a one-week public holiday. Please send it before the weekend and we will review at the soonest.

Miguel: For the safeguards analysis, please provide photos of the MMS office rooms where the computers are set up where you do the forecasting and observations. We would also like to ask for technical specifications of the the computers and systems you are using.

MMS: We will provide the specifications of the new system we will be using soon.

Femke: Please help to collect signatures of meeting participants for meeting attendance during the March site visit, as well as today's meeting. This is an ADB requirement as part of the safeguards process. We will share the notes via email.

MMS: On the Male radar, we need to bring it back to the operation as soon as we can. We know it takes a while to get ADB approval, but anything that can be done to expedite the process is much appreciated.

Miguel: That is an important point, we understand the urgency and we understand that ADB wants to start procurement soon, before the project starts. Our team will be requested to prepare bidding documents for the Male radar refurbishment. I am not sure if they can start anything else before project approval. The assessment by the supplier could perhaps be started. We will email them after this meeting.

Marc: In terms of the MESSIR NEO installation, it is important if we want to make a radar composite. Is there any news on the installation of the system?

MMS: It is scheduled to be delivered on 17 June. Then it will take a few months to ask Corobor to push the upgraded versions.

MMS Gan: I will visit the reef structures and take the exact height of the trees.

Miguel: We still need to confirm the exact location, we can give a brief checklist to make sure all the items are ticked.



Picture of virtual meeting with MMS on 12 June 2024

**SP1.1 – Addu weather radar system, including**

- In this case, because of the trees, the radar tower should be 18 m high, and 29 m including the radome. It can then only be installed **more than 353 m away from the runway**, south of the **yellow line** in the picture, and East of the seaplane runway
- Even if the tree height is kept below the MES observatory height of 12.05 m, the tower must still be 12 m high, and therefore more than 311 m away from the runway. The situation is not much better.

**Two options remain:**

- A 12 m tower (21 with radome) installed close to where the pictures were taken, with a control on the closer trees height. But this would need a special decision from the Civil aviation authority to go above the maximum height, and to keep some control on the trees height.
- Look for another place East of the mosque, along the B030 road.2

Picture of virtual meeting with MMS on 12 June 2024


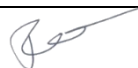

Signature of the Chair:

**Annex 7f: Meeting with Kulhudhuffushi City Council****Date:** Sunday 12 May 2024

Meeting Start Time: 08h30

Meeting Finish Time: 09h30

**Venue:** Kulhudhuffushi City Council Meeting Room**Participants:**

| No. | Name                   | Position and Organization                         | E-mail                                | Telephone       | Signature   |
|-----|------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1   | Ahmed Abdulla (M)      | Council Member, Kulhudhuffushi City Council       | ahammadh@gmail.com                    | 7938817         | See Figure 1 for the signed list of participants                                      |
| 2   | Athifa Ali (F)         | Council Member, Kulhudhuffushi City Council       | athitfaiali@gmail.com                 | 7782120         |   |
| 3   | Aminath Majeeda (F)    | Council Member, Kulhudhuffushi City Council       | a.maeedha@kulhudhuffushiity.gov.mv    | 7911628         |   |
| 4   | Abdulla Adam (M)       | Council Member, Kulhudhuffushi City Council       | abdulla.adam@kulhudhuffushiity.gov.mv | 9973320         |   |
| 5   | Aishath Afa Ali (F)    | Council Officer, Kulhudhuffushi City Council      | aishath.afa@kulhudhuffushiity.gov.mv  | 9705456         |   |
| 6   | Mohamed Athif (M)      | Mayor, Kulhudhuffushi City Council                | athif@kulhudhuffushiity.gov.mv        | 7795003         |   |
| 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         |  |
| 10  | Mohamed Saif Saeed (M) | Civil/Environmental Engineer, ICEM-Epoch          | saif@epoch.associates                 | 9199960         |  |
| 11  | Nick Beresnev (M)      | Economist, ICEM-Epoch                             | n.beresnev82@gmail.com                | +61444562127    |  |
| 12  | Miguel Coulier (M)     | Team Leader/Climate Change Specialist, ICEM-Epoch | miguel.coulier@icem.com.au            | +84867476583    |  |

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

## Record of Discussion

The main points discussed were:

- Miguel: The following measures are currently considered under Output 2, for validation during this mission:
  - Mangrove and groundwater study + detailed design (12 months)
  - Marine and coastal monitoring study + detailed design (12 months)
  - Inland drainage network improvement, including bioswale and infiltration trenches, and a better connection between the different phases of the road network
  - Measures for protection of the eastern shoreline, including for beach nourishment, to avoid flooding and overtopping
  - Coastal protection measures for northwest beach
  - Northern mangrove interconnection and connection to the sea
  - Southern mangrove interconnection and connection to the sea
  - Harbour breakwater upgrades, including sediment flow controls
  - Geobags and groynes for stabilization of southern beach
  - Groyne field for protection of airport shoreline and mangroves
  - Airport drainage network improvements
  - Policy and institutional support: drainage O&M plan, mangrove management plan, guidelines
  - Capacity building program for KCC, MCCEE and other stakeholders

It is unlikely all the measures will be funded under the current budget envelope, so we need to understand the main priorities and which measures should be funded first.

- Adam: There are major issues with pluvial flood protection. Proper drainage systems are lacking current system does not cater for the future demand. There are no outfalls in phase 1 road development. The drainage network needs to be improved and better integrated.
- Adam: The erosion on the north beach area and the eastern shoreline is visible.
- Miguel: The proposed measures require further design assessments to define the detailed design, and also require policy/institutional support.
- Adam: The North Harbor also faces significant problems with the existing design, which limits the usage of the harbor. Where we can, we should minimize further interventions and prioritize modifications and upgrades.
- Saif: The width of the harbor is not similar to most harbor designs.
- Adam: There is a shortage of berthing areas in both harbors, we need reestablishment of a mechanism where berthing can happen in the upper zone. During the initial design, the design was changed, current design has significant challenges for pedestrians
- Mayor Athif: How long would the measures on the eastern shoreline last?
- Saif: With current technology, it will last up to 50 years.
- Adam: What would coral restoration look like?
- Saif: It is under consideration. Submerged breakwater option could be considered too.
- Adam: Erosion on the airport side has significantly increased, so comprehensive reef management is needed. Coral reef bleaching and sedimentation near the area is observed.
- Mayor Athif: Northern Harbor reclamation area will happen soon, Maldives Ports will implement the reclamation. Access roads are also proposed on the eastern side of the





Figure 2: Photos of meeting with Kulhudhuffushi City Council



**Annex 7g: Meeting with Women Development Committee****Date:** Sunday 12 May 2024

Meeting Start Time: 10h00

Meeting Finish Time: 11h00

**Venue:** Kulhudhuffushi City Council meeting room, Kulhudhuffushi City Council**Participants:**

| No. | Name                | Position and Organization                              | E-mail                        | Telephone       | Signature   |
|-----|---------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1   | Athifa Mohamed (F)  | W. President, Women's Development Council              | athifamohamed21@gmail.com     | 7999531         | See Figure 1 for the signed list of participants                                      |
| 2   | Khadeeja Moosa (F)  | President, Women's Development Council                 | khajamusa2328@gmail.com       | 9224244         |   |
| 3   | Akbaree Mohamed (F) | Member, Women's Development Council                    | akooaa58@gmail.com            | 7488699         |   |
| 4   | Shahida Adam (F)    | Member, Women's Development Council                    | shahidhadami@gmail.com        | 9491515         |   |
| 5   | Azleena Ali (F)     | Assistant Council Officer, Kulhudhuffushi City Council | azleena972@gmail.com          | 9725841         |   |
| 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:

- What is the current use of the mangrove area?
  - Northern mangrove is still used for coconut husk work by women.
  - WDC is not involved in any work to develop coir rope sector.
  - Mosquito problem has been prevalent recently, council has asked the groups and individuals to remove the dug pits
  - Currently around 80-100 people do coir rope work.
- Four flood zone areas:
  - Maalihaa magu near holhu ashi
  - Reclamation area
  - Hospital area
  - University campus area near dhanaal
- Home gardening, urban gardening

- WDC tried to do hydroponic farming last year and brought a farmer from Laamu for training, but could not do it because of challenges from the Local Government Authority side.
- If a grant scheme is introduced can use the finance for projects like these.
- Rainwater is not collected because lack of space for rainwater harvesting.
- Finimaizan park by WDC is finished and ready to open on the east side of the island.
  - It was supposed to be a nature park but some individuals had cut the bigger trees in that area without them knowing.
- AEC school has almost 60 differently-abled students and lack of road signs and platforms for this group is a significant problem.
- Only school and hospital have a zebra crossing on the island.

Signature of the Chair:

Dhumya Ahmed, Communications Specialist

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dhumya', written over a horizontal line.



**Figure 1: List of participants in Kulhudhuffushi City Women’s Development Committee meeting**

Participant list (Meeting With Women's Development Committee)  
Venue: Kulhudhuffushi City Council Meeting (8:00 am) 12 May 2024

| " | Name             | Title                     | Organisation                | Gender | Phone   | Email address          | Signature | (Can they be invited to appear in ILEM's programme?) |
|---|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|---------|------------------------|-----------|--|
| 1 | Alhija Mohamed   | w. president              | WDC                         | F      | 7999531 | gathah.mohamed@qina.qa |           | yes  |
| 2 | Khodheerja Maasa | president                 | WDC                         | F      | 9224244 | khaja.musa@qina.qa     |           | yes  |
| 3 | Akbarce Mohamed  | WDC member                | WDC                         | F      | 7488699 | akbarce@gmail.com      |           | yes  |
| 4 | Shahida Adam     | member                    | WDC                         | F      | 9991515 | shahidadam@gmail.com   |           | yes  |
| 5 | Azleena Ali      | Assistant council officer | Kulhudhuffushi City Council | F      | 9725841 | azleena972@gmail.com   |           | yes  |
| " |                  |                           |                             |        |         |                        |           |  |

(Can they be invited to appear in ILEM's programme?)  
Yes or No

**Figure 2: Photos of Kulhudhuffushi City Women’s Development Committee meeting**



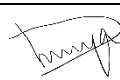


**Annex 7h: Meeting with Coir Rope making group (women)****Date:** Sunday 12 May 2024

Meeting Start Time: 17h00

Meeting Finish Time: 18h00

**Venue:** Kulhudhuffushi City**Participants:**

| No. | Name                      | Position and Organization                       | E-mail                        | Telephone       | Signature   |
|-----|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1   | Aminath Ali (F)           | Part time coir rope maker                       | n/a                           | n/a             | See Figure 1 for the signed list of participants                                      |
| 2   | Asma Abbas (F)            | Part time coir rope maker                       | n/a                           | n/a             |   |
| 3   | Khadeeja Mohamed (F)      | Part time coir rope maker                       | n/a                           | n/a             |   |
| 4   | Sobira Hussain (F)        | Part time coir rope maker                       | n/a                           | n/a             |   |
| 5   | Fathmath Abdul Rahman (F) | Part time coir rope maker                       | n/a                           | n/a             |   |
| 6   | Chandara Moosa (F)        | Part time coir rope maker                       | n/a                           | n/a             |   |
| 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:

- We agree that mangrove area needs to be more organized for ecotourism to thrive and we like the idea of having a walking platform and a hut near the work site.
- Nature park idea is favorable, the council can earn more income from this.
- How much space is needed? And how many people will go back to this space for coir soaking?
  - 8ft by 10ft, 4 parts at least for each individual.
  - Quite pessimistic about the work continuing in the long run since most of us do this as a part time work, many women have switched to other income sources.
  - Mangrove is most likely not to thrive again, now a lot of people have already stopped this work after the airport construction.
  - We get paid a lot less and now there are imported ropes from India which is cheaper for suppliers to buy.
  - Getting coconut husk is difficult now because there are fewer palms.

- We use freezers and large containers for coconut husk soaking.
- Before at least 202 households had individuals doing this work accumulating MVR 7 million in revenue. Currently only around 80-100 people do coir rope work.
- Mosquito problem has been prevalent recently, council has asked the groups and individuals to remove the dug pits.
- Even if the mangrove system is restored, we would like the place to be developed for tourism more than for our work.
- We will also continue the work if a space is allocated. We have observed water drying up in the mangroves. In such days the dug pits at home and in other areas near the mangrove come in handy.
- The artificial beach is mostly used by families and children for swimming, there are kite surfers too, both in the mangrove area and beach area.
- Shoreline protection would be good and will help with erosion.

Signature of the Chair:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Theresa', written over a horizontal line.

**Figure 1: List of participants in coir rope making group consultation**

Participant list (Meeting with coir rope making group)  
Venue: USge (17:00 pm) 12 May 2024 (Eulhudhuffushi City)

| # | Name                | Title                     | Organisation | Gender | Phone | Email address | Signature | I am happy to appear in ICMS conservation communication training material C/10/2/11 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|---------------|-----------|---|
| 1 | Aminath Ali         | part time coir rope maker | -            | f      |       |               |           |   |
| 2 | Asma Abbas          | "                         | -            | f      |       |               |           |   |
| 3 | Khadeega mohamed    | "                         | -            | f      |       |               |           |   |
| 4 | Sobira Hussain      | "                         | -            | f      |       |               |           |   |
| 5 | Fathma Abdulkhameem | "                         | -            | f      |       |               |           |   |
| 6 | Chandana Moosa      | "                         | -            | f      |       |               |           |   |
| 7 | Jameela Hassan      | "                         | -            | f      |       |               |           |   |
| " |                     |                           |              |        |       |               |           |   |
| " |                     |                           |              |        |       |               |           |   |
| " |                     |                           |              |        |       |               |           |   |

**Figure 2: Photos of meeting with coir rope making group**



## Annex 7i: Meeting with Youth and NGOs

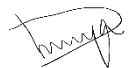
**Date:** Monday 13 May 2024

Meeting Start Time: 16h00

Meeting Finish Time: 17h00

**Venue:** Usge community space, Kulhudhuffushi City

**Participants:**

| No. | Name                   | Position and Organization   | E-mail                        | Telephone       | Signature   |
|-----|------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1   | Hussain Hassan (M)     | Treasurer, Maldives Red Crescent Kulhudhuffushi City Unit         | hussain.mvmv@gmail.com        | 9807474         | See Figure 1 for the signed list of participants                                      |
| 2   | Hussain Yoosuf (M)     | Vice Chair Person, Maldives Red Crescent Kulhudhuffushi City Unit | hussainyoosuf772@gmail.com    | 7556981         |   |
| 3   | Aishath Afa Ali        | Youth Member, Maldives Red Crescent Kulhudhuffushi City Unit      | aishathafaag@gmail.com        | 9705956         |   |
| 4   | Mohamed 5Faisal (M)    | Youth Member  | starIntphai@gmail.com         | 9133087         |   |
| 5   | Ali Adam (M)           | Youth Member  | alyadam23@gmail.com           | 9922091         |   |
| 6   | Mohamed Nishau (M)     | Youth Member  | mohamednishau@gmail.com       | 9887373         |   |
| 7   | Ali Nabaah (M)         | Youth Member, Beleaf Community Group                              | alinabaah8@gmail.com          | 9679197         |   |
| 8   | Monzurul Hoq (M)       | Social Safeguards Specialist, ICEM-Epoch                          | mhoq@ymail.com                | +8801712-783966 |  |
| 9   | James Ramsay (M)       | Environmental Safeguards Specialist, ICEM-Epoch                   | jramsay@horizon.bc.ca         | +447504815937   |  |
| 10  | Dhumya Ahmed (F)       | Communications Specialist, ICEM-Epoch                             | dhumya.ahmed@epoch.associates | 9112812         |  |
| 11  | Mohamed Saif Saeed (M) | Civil/Environmental Engineer, ICEM-Epoch                          | saif@epoch.associates         | 9199960         |  |

Name & Position of the person presided over the meeting:  
Dhumya Ahmed, Communications Specialist

### Record of Discussion

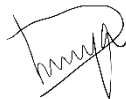
The main points discussed were:

- What is the current use of the mangrove area and current status?
  - We like the idea of having a walking platform that can be used for eco-tourism.
  - Nature park idea is favorable, there are currently kite surfers using mangrove for recreation.



- Some part of mangrove is also used by coir rope group, but not as much as before.
- Most youth are not interested in coir rope work, as there is not enough income generation and it is time-consuming work.
- MRC conducted propagule work in the northern area mangrove last October.
- There are invasive, parasitic plants which are not usual in the mangrove area.
- Fish dying in high temperatures have been noticed.
- School students also visit mangrove area for biodiversity projects, less school equipment to have a laboratory and study mangrove species.
- Is there interest in urban/home gardening?
  - If a grant scheme is introduced, people would be interested to explore different types of farming.
  - Kulhudhuffushi is not a farming island, only a few households have home gardens.
  - If urban farming is introduced people would be interested to learn, currently there is no space for community farming.
  - Organic food is not common will take time people to practice consuming.
  - Schools have done hydroponic farming.
  - There is a nursery planned by City council.
  - Some central based NGOs such as Small Island Geographic Society (SIGS) have done home gardening workshops.
  - Farmers market has potential to expand, currently 20 to 30 sellers, mostly from Ha. Kelaa and HDh. Holhivaranfaru.
  - Due to RTL facility sellers are not increasing in numbers due to frequent ferry travels within the atoll.
- Harbor development
  - North harbor is used by many youths and kids for recreation such as kite surfing and swimming.
- Beach use
  - Artificial beaches are used for volleyball and handball
  - Rahmathee fannu area is used for families to hang out.
  - Fitness activities for both men and women on the beach.
  - Have seen beach erosion near airport area.
  - For the ring road project vegetation was cleared including palms which are used by coir rope makers to get coconut husks.
- Road and drainage
  - Ooredoo peace cable is near airport fence area (main cable) and second cable is on the MWSC road
  - Road Development Cooperation has plans to have inundated water to flow to M3 mangrove area.

Signature of the Chair:





## Annex 7j: Meeting with Boat Owners and Fishermen



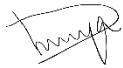

**Date:** Monday 13 May 2024

Meeting Start Time: 20h30

Meeting Finish Time: 21h30

**Venue:** Usge community space and harbor work site, Kulhudhuffushi City

**Participants:**

| No. | Name                     | Position and Organization                       | E-mail                        | Telephone                 | Signature   |
|-----|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 1   | Hassan Riza (M)          | Boat owner (fishing boat)                       | 9141280                       | hassanrixaza@gmail.com    | See Figure 1 for the signed list of participants                                      |
| 2   | Abdulla Abdul Raheem (M) | Fishing boat crew                               | 9183718                       | abdulaafaraq123@gmail.com |   |
| 3   | Irushaad Mohamed (M)     | Boat owner (fishing boat)                       | 911056                        | imenadher@gmail.com       |   |
| 4   | Ahmed Hassan (M)         | Harbor user                                     | 963675                        | ahmedbinyof@gmail.com     |   |
| 5   | Aboobakuru Hussein (M)   | Fishermen                                       | 9324888                       | n/a                       |   |
| 6   | Abdul Latheef (M)        | Fishermen                                       | 7911451                       | n/a                       |   |
| 7   | Ibrahim Hassan (M)       | Fishermen                                       | 9638008                       | n/a                       |   |
| 8   | Saeed Ibrahim (M)        | Fishermen                                       | 9681981                       | n/a                       |   |
| 9   | Aboobakuru Hassan (M)    | Fishermen                                       | 9167171                       | n/a                       |   |
| 10  | Monzurul Hoq (M)         | Social Safeguards Specialist, ICEM-Epoch        | mhoq@ymail.com                | +8801712-783966           |  |
| 11  | James Ramsay (M)         | Environmental Safeguards Specialist, ICEM-Epoch | jramsay@horizon.bc.ca         | +447504815937             |  |
| 12  | Dhumya Ahmed (F)         | Communications Specialist, ICEM-Epoch           | dhumya.ahmed@epoch.associates | 9112812                   |  |
| 13  | Mohamed Saif Saeed (M)   | Civil/Environmental Engineer, ICEM-Epoch        | saif@epoch.associates         | 9199960                   |  |

Name & Position of the person presided over the meeting: Dumay Ahmed, Communications Specialist

### Record of Discussion

The main points discussed were:

- Current issues faced docking at both north and new harbor:
  - Lack of space fishermen boats.
  - There are currently 15 fishing boats (*odi*) operating
  - No ground water tap in the harbour, only 3-4 supply water taps by a privately owned company (Wavelength company). They have to buy water which is not readily available and difficult to buy for boats visiting from other islands as well. After 6pm there is no water is available to buy.



- There is a concrete block for freezing, but no freezing practices undertaken.
- Waves are crashing above the revetment.
- Sediment and sand accretion in the new harbor
- Observed color changes in harbor water, harbor competitions also disrupted due to water contamination.
- Drainage in the harbor is no longer connected to the sea.
- Geo bags with a fishing platform would be good.
- Maldives Ports limited has their own equipment but for locals to earn more income, container clearance is done in the old harbor. Container clearance is also 50% cheaper compared to Male'. In future there could be more goods being traded and cleared in this area.
- New harbor upper zone is used for recreation purposes like kite surfing (around 10 kite surfers).
- Harbor roads are also used by motor racers.
- Almost every household has dinghy (small boat).
- Current design of the harbor is not a modernized harbor design.
- Breakwater design is too low.
- Harbor channel area water depth needs to be increased.



Signature of the Chair:

**Figure 1: List of participants in boat owners and fishermen meeting**

Participant list (Boat Owners / fishermen) Kalkudhuffushi  
Venue: USge (13 May 2024) 20:30pm

| " | Name                 | Title        | Organisation | Gender | Phone   | Email address            | Signature | I am happy to appear in / contribute to environment & conservation | Communicate training materials (Yes/No) |
|---|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------|---------|--------------------------|-----------|--|---|
| 1 | Hassan Riza          | owner        | Fishing boat | M      | 9141280 | hassanRiza29@gmail.com   |           | Yes  |   |
| 2 | Abululla Abul Rahman | Kutus Crew   | fishing boat | M      | 918378  | abdulrahman123@gmail.com |           | Yes  | Yes/No                                  |
| 3 | Imshad Mohamed       | owner        | fishing boat | M      | 9110556 | imshad123@gmail.com      |           | Yes  |   |
| 4 | Alhassan Hassan      | Member/owner | -            | M      | 963675  | alhasan123@gmail.com     |           | Yes  |   |
| 5 | Abobakar Hussain     | fishermen    | -            | M      | 9324816 |                          |           | Yes  |   |
| 6 | Abdul Latheef        | fishermen    | -            | M      | 7911451 |                          |           | Yes  |   |
| 7 | Ibrahim Hassan       | fishermen    | -            | M      | 9638008 |                          |           | Yes  |   |
| 8 | Saeed Ibrahim        | fishermen    | -            | M      | 9681981 |                          |           | Yes  |   |
| 9 | Abobakar Hussain     | fishermen    | -            | M      | 9167171 |                          |           | Yes  |   |
| " |                      |              |              |        |         |                          |           |  |   |
| " |                      |              |              |        |         |                          |           |  |   |

**Figure 2: Meeting with fishermen and boatowners on 13 May 2024**



## Annex 7k: 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                 | +447504815937  |    |
| 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            | +84867476583   |  |
| 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-5973 REG: Preparation of the Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Project in Maldives

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

**PARTICIPANT LIST**

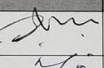
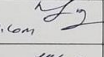
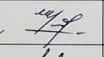

| No. | Name                | Title               | Organization            | Gender | Phone   | Email address                    | Signature   | "I am happy to appear in ICEM's environment and conservation communications and training materials." (Yes or No) |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------|---------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| 1   | Abdul Latheef       | Agriculture Officer | Ministry of Agriculture | M      | 7705771 | abdul.latheef@agriculture.gov.mv |  | Yes  |
| 2   | Dr. M.S. Nijamudeen | Consultant HAC      | "                       | M      | 7526692 | msnija66@yahoo.com               |  | Yes  |
| 3   | Ali Wahneed         | Asst. Director HAC  | HAC                     | M      | 9995520 | ali.wahneed@agriculture.gov.mv   |  | Yes  |
| 4   | Aboobakur           | Agriculture officer | HAC                     | M      | 7734963 | abooabakur@agriculture.gov.mv    |  | Yes  |
| 5   |                     |                     |                         |        |         |                                  |   |  |
| 6   |                     |                     |                         |        |         |                                  |   |  |
| 7   |                     |                     |                         |        |         |                                  |   |  |
| 8   |                     |                     |                         |        |         |                                  |   |  |
| 9   |                     |                     |                         |        |         |                                  |   |  |
| 10  |                     |                     |                         |        |         |                                  |   |  |

Figure 2: Photo of meeting with Hanimaadhoo Agriculture Centre



## Annex 7I: Meeting with farmers and home gardeners in Hanimaadhoo

### COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING

Meeting with farmers and home gardeners in Hanimaadhoo



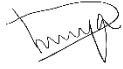
**Date:** Tuesday 14 May 2024

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 from the 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 scoty mold (koodi) and hispid beetle (ruku mati)

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, consisting of 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


  
 15-6877 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,  
 farmers/home gardeners




| No. | Name        | Title           | Organization | Gender | Phone   | Email address                 | Signature   | "I am happy to appear in CSMA's environment and communication materials and training materials." (Yes or No) |
|-----|-------------|-----------------|--------------|--------|---------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 1   | Ali Ibrahim | farmer          | -            | M      | 7710889 | alimayy110889@gmail.com       |  | Yes  |
| 2   | Abdulkuru   | farmer          | -            | M      | 7794406 | abdulkuru.abdulkuru@gmail.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 8: Completed Involuntary Resettlement Screening Checklists

### Annex 8a: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist SP1.1 (Due Diligence Activity)

Name of Project/Subproject Component: *Enhancing Climate Resilience and Food Security Project* / Addu weather radar system, including radar tower (**SP 1.1**)

Location: (Atoll, Island/City, Community): Addu City Atoll, Gan Island, Addu International Airport

#### 1. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact

| Involuntary Resettlement Issues   | Yes | No | Not Known | Remarks  |
|---|-----|----|-----------|--|
| i. Will the project include any physical construction work?   | X   |    |           | Construction of a radar tower building.  |
| ii. Will it require permanent and/or temporary land acquisition?  |     | X  |           | No household or community land. Land on the grounds of the Addu International Airport is planned to be used for this SP. |
| iii. Will there be any physical displacement or relocation of this affected household due to the project improvement process? |     | X  |           |  |
| iv. Will there be loss of income and livelihoods?   |     | X  |           |  |
| v. Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site?   |     | X  |           |  |
| vi. Will there be any loss of business or enterprises?  |     | X  |           |  |
| vii. Will there be any loss of housing land/plots?  |     | X  |           |  |
| viii. Will there be any loss of structure (building, boundary wall etc.)?   |     | X  |           |  |
| ix. Will there be any loss of agricultural land/plots?  |     | X  |           |  |
| x. Will there be any loss of crops, trees, fixed assets such as fences, pumps etc?  |     | X  |           |  |
| xi. Will people lose access to facilities, services or natural resources due to the project?                                  |     | X  |           | Cemetery site near site option 1 will be avoided, and will not lose temporary or permanent access.                       |
| xii. Will there be any loss of fixed asset having an impact of 10% of more income of this affected household?                 |     | X  |           |  |
| xiii. 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 subproject:

[ ] 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 to be prepared.

**Prepared by (name):** Marc Gillet

**Position:** Weather Observatory System Specialist, ICEM-Epoch

**Signature:**



Date: 12 June 2024

## Annex 8b: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist SP1.2 (Due Diligence Activity)

Name of Project/Subproject Component: *Enhancing Climate Resilience and Food Security Project / Malé radar upgrades (SP 1.2)*

Location: (Atoll, Island/City, Community): North Malé Atoll, Hulhulé Island

### 1. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact

| Involuntary Resettlement Issues   | Yes | No | Not Known | Remarks  |
|---|-----|----|-----------|--|
| i. Will the project include any physical construction work?   | X   |    |           | No new construction. Only renovation of existing tower/building.   |
| ii. Will it require permanent and/or temporary land acquisition?  |     | X  |           |  |
| iii. Will there be any physical displacement or relocation of this affected household due to the project improvement process? |     | X  |           |  |
| iv. Will there be loss of income and livelihoods?   |     | X  |           |  |
| v. Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site?   |     | X  |           |  |
| vi. Will there be any loss of business or enterprises?  |     | X  |           |  |
| vii. Will there be any loss of housing land/plots?  |     | X  |           |  |
| viii. Will there be any loss of structure (building, boundary wall etc.)?   |     | X  |           |  |
| ix. Will there be any loss of agricultural land/plots?  |     | X  |           |  |
| x. Will there be any loss of crops, trees, fixed assets such as fences, pumps etc?  |     | X  |           |  |
| xi. Will people lose access to facilities, services or natural resources due to the project?                                  |     | X  |           | MMS staff currently using the tower/building may be unable to temporarily access the radar during the renovation works, and some staff may temporarily not be able to use their computers if they require upgrading. Work interruptions will be limited and mitigated through the EMP. |
| xii. Will there be any loss of fixed asset having an impact of 10% of more income of this affected household?                 |     | X  |           |  |
| xiii. 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 subproject:

[ ] 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): Marc Gillet**

**Position: Weather Observatory System Specialist, ICEM-Epoch**

**Signature:**



Date: 12 June, 2024

## Annex 8c: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist SP1.3 (Due Diligence Activity)

Name of Project/Subproject Component: *Enhancing Climate Resilience and Food Security Project / Pilot agro-climate advisories (SP 1.3)*

Location: (Atoll, Island/City, Community): *To be decided during detail design*

### 1. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact

| Involuntary Resettlement Issues   | Yes | No | Not Known | Remarks  |
|---|-----|----|-----------|--|
| i. Will the project include any physical construction work?   |     |    | X         | Very minor to negligible works. Small-size agricultural monitoring instruments will be installed at the premises of existing MMS-managed automated weather stations. If in new locations, there will be no major construction involved. If any minor/temporary impacts are foreseen, they will be included in the EMP. |
| ii. Will it require permanent and/or temporary land acquisition?  |     |    | X         | Depends on the final selection of locations. Minor land acquisition may be required if the instruments are installed in new locations, however, public (/council) land should be prioritized for these potential new sites. DDR will be prepared to assess and confirm impacts.  |
| iii. Will there be any physical displacement or relocation of this affected household due to the project improvement process? |     | X  |           |  |
| iv. Will there be loss of income and livelihoods?   |     | X  |           |  |
| v. Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site?   |     | X  |           |  |
| vi. Will there be any loss of business or enterprises?  |     | X  |           |  |
| vii. Will there be any loss of housing land/plots?  |     | X  |           |  |
| viii. Will there be any loss of structure (building, boundary wall etc.)?   |     | X  |           |  |
| ix. Will there be any loss of agricultural land/plots?  |     |    | X         |  |
| x. Will there be any loss of crops, trees, fixed assets such as fences, pumps etc?  |     |    | X         | Not foreseen as it is recommended the instruments are placed on current weather station sites. DDR will be updated after pilot is designed to confirm these impacts, if any.   |
| xi. Will people lose access to facilities, services or natural resources due to the project?                                  |     | X  |           |  |
| xii. Will there be any loss of fixed asset having an impact of 10% of more income of this affected household?                 |     | X  |           |  |
| xiii. 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 subproject:  
 Has involuntary resettlement (IR) impact, a resettlement plan (RP) is required.  
 Has No IR impact, no RP is required. A due diligence report (DDR) for the subproject has to be prepared.

Prepared by (name): **Marc Gillet**

Position: **Weather Observatory System Specialist, ICEM-Epoch**

Date: **12 June 2024**



**Annex 8d: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist SP1.4**  
(Due Diligence Activity)

Name of Project/Subproject Component: *Enhancing Climate Resilience and Food Security Project / Behavioral Change Communication Program (SP 1.4)*

Location: (Atoll, Island/City, Community): *To be decided (no physical works)*

**1. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact**

| Involuntary Resettlement Issues   | Yes | No | Not Known | Remarks        |
|---|-----|----|-----------|----------------|
| i. Will the project include any physical construction work?   |     | X  |           |                |
| ii. Will it require permanent and/or temporary land acquisition?  |     | X  |           |                |
| iii. Will there be any physical displacement or relocation of this affected household due to the project improvement process? |     | X  |           |                |
| iv. Will there be loss of income and livelihoods?   |     | X  |           |                |
| v. Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site?   |     | X  |           |                |
| vi. Will there be any loss of business or enterprises?  |     | X  |           |                |
| vii. Will there be any loss of housing land/plots?  |     | X  |           |                |
| viii. Will there be any loss of structure (building, boundary wall etc.)?   |     | X  |           |                |
| ix. Will there be any loss of agricultural land/plots?  |     | X  |           |                |
| x. Will there be any loss of crops, trees, fixed assets such as fences, pumps etc?  |     | X  |           |                |
| xi. Will people lose access to facilities, services or natural resources due to the project?                                  |     | X  |           |                |
| xii. Will there be any loss of fixed asset having an impact of 10% of more income of this affected household?                 |     | X  |           |                |
| xiv. 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 subproject:

[ ] 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): Marc Gillet**

**Position: Weather Observatory System Specialist, ICEM-Epoch**

**Signature:**



Date: 12 June, 2024

## Annex 8e: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist (Due Diligence Activity)

Name of Project/Subproject Component: *Enhancing Climate Resilience and Food Security Project / Capacity building program for MMS, including on improved models and software packages (SP1.5)*

Location: (Atoll, Island/City, Community): North Malé Atoll, Hulhulé Island, MMS offices

### 1. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact

| Involuntary Resettlement Issues   | Yes | No | Not Known | Remarks        |
|---|-----|----|-----------|----------------|
| i. Will the project include any physical construction work?   |     | X  |           |                |
| ii. Will it require permanent and/or temporary land acquisition?  |     | X  |           |                |
| iii. Will there be any physical displacement or relocation of this affected household due to the project improvement process? |     | X  |           |                |
| iv. Will there be loss of income and livelihoods?   |     | X  |           |                |
| v. Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site?   |     | X  |           |                |
| vi. Will there be any loss of business or enterprises?  |     | X  |           |                |
| vii. Will there be any loss of housing land/plots?  |     | X  |           |                |
| viii. Will there be any loss of structure (building, boundary wall etc.)?   |     | X  |           |                |
| ix. Will there be any loss of agricultural land/plots?  |     | X  |           |                |
| x. Will there be any loss of crops, trees, fixed assets such as fences, pumps etc?  |     | X  |           |                |
| xi. Will people lose access to facilities, services or natural resources due to the project?                                  |     | X  |           |                |
| xii. Will there be any loss of fixed asset having an impact of 10% of more income of this affected household?                 |     | X  |           |                |
| xiv. 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 subproject:

- [ ] 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): Marc Gillet**

**Position: Weather Observatory System Specialist, ICEM-Epoch**

**Signature:**



Date: 12 June, 2024



## Annex 8f: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist/ OP2 Study No.1

(Due Diligence Activity)

Name of Project/Subproject Component: *Enhancing Climate Resilience and Food Security Project / Mangrove and groundwater hydrology modeling and detailed design study (OP2 Study 1)*

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   |    |           | Shallow wells for groundwater monitoring. The output of the study will identify the appropriate type of structures with detailed designs to be funded under the project. |
| 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): Mohamed Saif Saeed**  
**Position: Civil/Environmental Engineer, ICEM-Epoch**  
**Signature:**

Date: 12 May 2024



## Annex 8g: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist/ OP2 Study No. 2

(Due Diligence Activity)

Name of Project/Subproject Component: *Enhancing Climate Resilience and Food Security Project / Marine and coastal modeling and detailed design study (OP2 Study 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   |    |           | Instruments for sediment and wave monitoring may need to be temporarily attached to the seabed. The output of the study will identify the appropriate type of structures with detailed designs to be funded under the project. |
| 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): **Mohamed Saif Saeed**

Position: **Civil/Environmental Engineer, ICEM-Epoch**

Signature:

Date: 12 May 2024

## Annex 8h: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist/ SP2.1

(Due Diligence Activity)

Name of Project/Subproject Component: *Enhancing Climate Resilience and Food Security Project* / Inland drainage network improvement, including bioswale (**SP2.1**)

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

### 1. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact

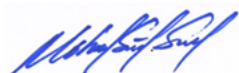
| Involuntary Resettlement Issues   | Yes | No | Not Known | Remarks   |
|---|-----|----|-----------|---|
| 1) Will the project include any physical construction work?   | X   |    |           | Excavation works, pipeline, construction of culverts, bioswale retention cells, road reconstruction and landscaping   |
| 2) Will it require permanent and/or temporary land acquisition?   |     | X  |           | Construction will be on public land.  |
| 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         | Current small recreational facilities (e.g., community gathering structures near the area targeted for the bioswale) will need to be avoided. To be confirmed during detail design and updated in this DDR. |
| 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   |    |           | Potentially some existing vegetation and trees (for example in the targeted bioswale area), but the aim is to keep as much of the existing vegetation as possible.  |
| 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 subproject:

- [ ] 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): Mohamed Saif Saeed**  
**Position: Civil/Environmental Engineer, ICEM-Epoch**  
**Signature:**



Date: 12 May 2024

## Annex 8i: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist/ SP2.2

(Due Diligence Activity)

Name of Project/Subproject Component: *Enhancing Climate Resilience and Food Security Project* / Measures for the protection of the eastern shoreline (**SP2.2**)

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   |    |           | Shore protection including revetments and groynes.   |
| 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   |    |           | Some minor vegetation may be lost due to create access for construction vehicles for shore protection works. |
| 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 subproject:

[ ] 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): Mohamed Saif Saeed**

**Position: Civil/Environmental Engineer, ICEM-Epoch**

**Signature:**

Date: 12 May 2024

**Annex 8j: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist/SP3.1**  
(Due Diligence Activity)

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

**3. 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 able 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 able 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.  |

#### 4. 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.
- 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 8k: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist/SP3.2

(Due Diligence Activity)

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 8I: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist/ SP4.1**  
(Due Diligence Activity)

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, Nohivaranfaru 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         |   |

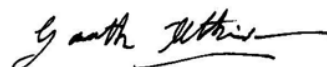
**2. Involuntary Resettlement Impact**

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 9: Grievance Recording Form

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:<br>(Name, position, phone number of the official registering the grievance) |   |        |
| 12                                | Mode in which grievance is received:   | <input type="radio"/> Note/Letter<br><input type="radio"/> E-mail<br><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:<br>(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

| <b>Record Number</b> | <b>Date</b> | <b>Name and Contact Number of Complainant</b> | <b>Type of Complaint</b> | <b>Place</b> | <b>Status of Redress</b> | <b>Remarks</b> |
|----------------------|-------------|---|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|
|                      |             |   |                          |              |                          |                |
|                      |             |   |                          |              |                          |                |
|                      |             |   |                          |              |                          |                |