

Resettlement Framework

August 2014

Republic of Maldives: Preparing Outer Islands for Sustainable Energy Development

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Executive Summary

The proposed Outer Islands for Sustainable Energy Development Project is part of the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP) to reduce diesel dependence in the Maldives, improve the electricity sector, and address key macroeconomic issues through tapping into indigenous and cheaper sources of electricity. Ministry of Environment and Energy (MoEE) is the executing agency (EA). The proposed project comes under the sector loan financial modality.

The Project components are ((i) development of renewable energy ready mini grid systems for outer islands (138 islands), (ii) capacity enhancement of PMU, FENAKA and STELCO to implement renewable energy mini grid projects in Maldives

This Resettlement Framework (RF) has been prepared for use in additional subprojects as required under ADB policy of sector lending. Furthermore, it reflects the principles and procedures found in the national legal enactments and policies in Maldives related to social safeguards that need to be addressed in the project and Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) requirements. The project does not expect to have any significant impact on due to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement under any component and also in all selected islands for the project. According to the Maldives Land Act (MLA), lands are belonging to the Government of Maldives (GoM) and it is very rare that private land will be acquired for sample or non-sample subprojects. Therefore SR2 will not be triggered. However if there is any land acquisition or involuntary resettlement for any of the non-sample subprojects, the EA will be responsible for preparing resettlement plans for additional subprojects as per this framework and submit to ADB for review and approval prior to contract awards.

As per the ADB SPS, it is vital to conduct baseline socio-economic surveys, census, inventory of losses and valuation of assets, and collecting qualitative data. These data will help to prepare resettlement plans, gender empowerment and social inclusion plan, poverty reduction strategies, and plans for indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups. In addition, RF focuses on consultation, information disclosure and grievance redress mechanism for the project. The proposed grievance redress mechanism of the project is headed by the Chairman of the Island Council (IC) or City Council (CC) while representing four members from the community.

The RF suggests having an agreement with respective government institutions or bodies where the project has identified as potential buildings and places for installation of solar panels. The IC and CC will play a major role in land and space arrangement purpose and the EA and PMU need to cooperate with them. When there are specific institutions or organisations allocating their building/structures and space for the project, a certain percentage will be reduced from their monthly electricity bill by the responsible stakeholder (FENAKA or STELCO) of the project as shown in entitlement matrix.

Capacity development focuses on all project staff at EA, PMU, FENAKA, and STELCO project staff and the senior management staff. The goal of capacity development program is to ensure the smooth function of project social safeguards requirements and establish a satisfactory participation of stakeholders in subproject activities while ensuring project sustainability. In addition, an awareness program is proposed for senior students in all project focused islands to highlight the renewable energy and energy saving.

Finally, RF suggests necessary institutional arrangements and monitoring requirements of the project including key monitoring indicators.

Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APs	Affected Persons
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCs	City Councils
CEDAW	Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination
EA	Executing Agency
EM	Entitlement Matrix
ESSMU	Environment and Social Safeguard Management Unit
ESSMU	Environment and Social Safeguard Management Unit
FENAKA	FENAKA [Water, Sewerage and Electricity] Cooperation
FGDs	Focused Group Discussions
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GESI	Gender Empowerment and Social Inclusion
GoM	Government of Maldives
GRC	Grievance Redressal Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ICs	Island Councils
IPPF	Indigenous People Planning Framework
KIIs	Key-informant Interviews
MLA	Maldives Land Act
MoAD	Ministry of Atolls Development
MoEE	Ministry of Environment and Energy
MoHF	Ministry of Health and Family
MoHI	Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure
MPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PM	Project Manager
PMU	Project Management Unit
POISED	Preparing Outer Islands for Sustainable Energy Development
RF	Resettlement Framework
RP	Resettlement Plans
RE	Renewable Energy
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SPRSS	Summary Poverty Reduction and Social Strategy
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
SREP	Scaling Up Renewable Energy Project
STELCO	State Electricity Company
WDC	Women Development Committee

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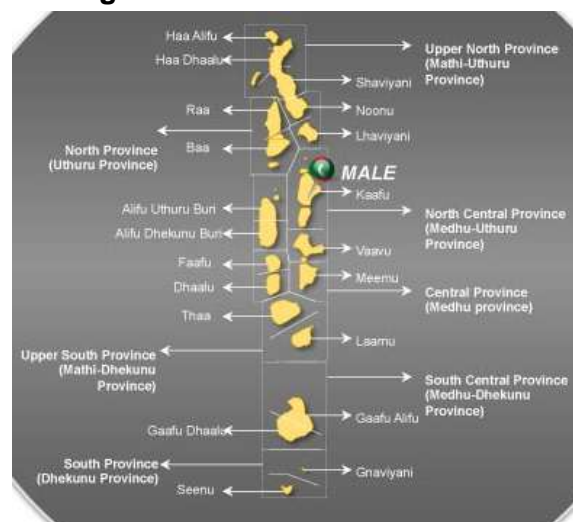
I. INTRODUCTION

1. This Resettlement Framework (RF) has been prepared for use in additional subprojects as required under ADB's sector lending modality. The RF describes the objectives, policy principles and procedures for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, if any, compensation and other resettlement assistance measures and method for preparation of additional subprojects under the Loan. According to the Maldives Land Act (MLA), land belongs to the Government of Maldives (GoM) and it is very rare that private land will be acquired for sample or non-sample subprojects. Therefore SR2 under ADB's SPS will not be triggered. However if there is any land acquisition or involuntary resettlement for any of the non-sample subprojects, the EA will be responsible for preparing resettlement plans for additional subprojects as per this framework and submit to ADB for review and approval prior to contract awards.

1.1. The Project

2. The proposed Outer Islands for Sustainable Energy Development Project is part of the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP) to reduce diesel dependence in the Maldives, improve the electricity sector, and address key macroeconomic issues through tapping into indigenous and cheaper sources of electricity¹. Therefore, the RF is covering the social safeguard requirements of the Preparing Outer Islands for Sustainable Energy Development (POISED) Project. Under the proposed plan, there are 138 islands selected for the first round of selection. All these islands are in other provinces of Maldives. For details, see diagram 01 below. In addition, there will be 20 more islands that will be selected in the second round of selection and all these islands are limited to Greater Male Province.

Diagram 01: Provinces of Maldives



3. In line with the Government's goals towards increasing the share of renewable energy, Maldives has been selected as a pilot country identified for funding and technical assistance under the SREP in Low Income Countries², with an overall objective of

¹ Project preparatory TA

² The Government prepared the "Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program Investment Plan" (SREP IP) which was endorsed by the governing SREP Sub-committee in November 2012.

supporting investments to increase energy access and accelerate economic growth through renewable energy.

4. The proposed ADB project on the outer islands would focus on readying public sector mini grids and facilitating private sector renewable energy investments in generation. The ADB Project will initiate the transformation process for reducing diesel dependence and emissions on the outer islands and reducing the government subsidy burden. In this purpose, the project has been identified 5 sample islands (Buruni, Goidhoo, Kurendhoo, Villin Gili, and Addu) to be implemented in its first phase (2014). The input from this project intervention is expected to change the consumption of diesel use for power generation as shown below.

Table 01: Technical Details in Sample Subproject Islands

Island	RE Supply %	Places selected for Solar	Required area for installation Sq. m
Kurendhoo	35%	Plot besides existing harbour (B2) on Kurendhoo Island	4500 sq.m. (open ground next to harbor)
Goidhoo	37,5%	Plot located west of the school (G1) on Goidhoo Island	3000 sq.m. (G1 –open area located west of the school)
Buruni	31%	Roof-top of school building (B3, B4, B5) on Buruni Island.	1500 sq.m. (roof-top of school buildings)
Villin Gili	11%	Rooftop of Hospital and School Buildings on Villingili Island	3600 sq.m. (rooftop of school and hospital building)
Addu City	7.3%	Rooftop and ground installations.600kW at Convention Center (on roof) – 1000kW at Stadium area (on ground)	24000 sq.m. (roof top of various buildings)

5. Successful demonstration of this structure will support the transition process on remaining islands. The Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MOTF) is the EA for the project. A project management unit (PMU) comprising the officials from the Environment and Energy (MoEE), FENAKA and STELCO has been set up for the coordination of the activities under the project. The implementing agencies would include MoEE, FENAKA and STELCO. The IAs will be supported by a consultant team³ funded by the Project.

1.2. Project Objective and Components

6. The overall objective of the project is to improve and enhance the renewable energy through SREP Maldives which aims at a holistic development in outer islands (138) of the country. However, this project will focus mainly on Solar PV system.

7. The Project components and outputs will be: (i) development of renewable energy ready solar diesel hybrid mini grid systems for outer islands, (ii) capacity enhancement of PMU, STELCO and FENAKA to implement renewable energy mini grid projects. Under the component one, there will be 138 islands already selected for the project. Of 138 islands, there are five islands (as highlighted above) selected for project preparatory assessment. The project activities of these islands will be managed by FENAKA. In addition, to these islands, there are another 20 islands considering for the project and those islands will be managed by STELCO. These islands are situated within the Greater Male region of the country. Total list of 138 islands are listed in Appendix I.

³ The consultants include full time and short term experts, to help PMU on project procurement, monitoring and evaluation. The consultants will have dual reporting function to both FENAKA and ADB.

1.3. Purpose of the Resettlement Framework

8. The RF has been formulated based on (i) ADB's SPS and laws, policies, and regulations of the Government of Maldives. The RF provides guidance on how to formulate satisfactory RPs (if required) for each subproject identified under the project in accordance with the ADB's SPS. The RF (i) explains the general resettlement impacts of project components; (ii) specified requirements for subproject screening, categorization, assessment, and social impact assessment and census, resettlement planning, including arrangements for stakeholder consultation and information disclosure; (iii) outlines objectives, policy principles, and procedures for land acquisition, compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance measures for affected persons; (iv) assesses adequacy of executing agency capacity to implement resettlement plans; and (v) specified implementation aspects and procedures of a RP including a resettlement budget, institutional capacity development, monitoring and reporting requirements.

1.4. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

9. The project is not expected to have significant impact due to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement for sample or non-sample subprojects. (Development of renewable energy ready mini grid systems for outer islands). According to the Maldives Land Act (MLA), lands are belonging to the Government of Maldives (GoM) and it is very rare that private land will be acquired for sample or non-sample subprojects. Therefore SR2 will not be triggered. However if there is any land acquisition or involuntary resettlement for any of the non-sample subprojects, the EA will be responsible for preparing resettlement plans for additional subprojects as per this framework and submit to ADB for review and approval prior to contract awards.

10. As highlighted in table 01, there are certain line ministries (Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, ICs or CC, etc.) that the EA is supposing to use building structures to establish solar PV systems on the roof tops. Therefore, it is important to have an agreement between these institutions on using their premises and structures for project purpose. Perhaps, there may be a requirement of use lands that comes under direct control by the respective Ministries or CCs or CCs.

11. When there is a need of using such institutional buildings and structures for solar PV system and other renewable energy sources Ministry of Environment and Energy is responsible for identifying, handing over access, and/or making available the required land to the PMU. Therefore, FENAKA, is responsible for coordinating all aspects of the transactions with the Island Councils (ICs) and City Councils (CCs).

12. Any additional land requirements for a project component will follow the guidelines given in the RF. This applies to temporary acquisition of private land by contractors for project activities. If there is a requirement of preparation of a resettlement plan for any of the non-sample subprojects, it would clearly state what specific measures that will be undertaken by the EA to reduce resettlement impact due to the sub project. It would indicate the number of persons and households affected by the project.

II. OBJECTIVES, POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

13. The Maldives laws and regulations on land acquisition and ADB's SPS will form the basic principles for the Project which will include the following elements:

- Involuntary resettlement (IR) will be avoided or minimized as much as possible by adopting alternative engineering solutions to the Project;
- Where IR is unavoidable, DPs will be assisted to reestablish themselves in order to improve their the pre-project living standards;
- Gender equality and equity would be ensured and adhered to;
- In case of displacement, the DPs shall be fully involved in the selection of relocation sites, livelihood compensation and development of alternative livelihood options during project preparation. The resettlement plan (RP) shall also be prepared in full consultation with DP, including disclosure of RP and project related information;
- 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 on replacement value option will be paid to the DPs;
- Compensation for loss of land, structures, trees other assets and for loss of livelihood and income will be based on full replacement cost⁴ and will be paid before physical displacement of DP. This shall include transaction costs;
- All compensation/assistance payments and related activities⁵ will be completed prior to the commencement of civil works;
- RP will be prepared and implemented with complete participation of local authorities;
- In the event of necessary relocation, DPs shall be assisted to integrate into host communities with all infrastructural facilities extended to the host communities as well as the displaced people;
- Loss of common property resources will be replaced/compensated and community/public services will be provided to DPs;
- Resettlement will be planned as a development activity for the DPs;
- All DPs are entitled to receive compensation/assistance irrespective of title over land/property. However 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 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.
- Vulnerable groups (households below the recognized poverty line; disabled, elderly persons or women headed households, Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes) will be identified and given appropriate assistance to improve their pre project status or their living standards.

⁴ Replacement cost means the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at fair market value, or its nearest equivalent, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, and titling costs.

⁵ While compensation is required prior to dispossession or displacement of affected people from their assets, the full resettlement plan implementation, which may require income rehabilitation measures, might be completed only over a longer period of time after civil works have begun. Displaced people will be provided with certain resettlement entitlements, such as land and asset compensation and transfer allowances, prior to their displacement, dispossession, or restricted access.

14. This framework and resettlement procedural guidelines shall apply to all subprojects under the loan so as to ensure that persons affected by land acquisition and/or involuntary resettlement will be eligible for appropriate compensation and rehabilitation assistance.

2.1. Legal and Policy Framework

15. Under the legal framework, a summarized description on most relevant enactments related to social safeguards is explained as follows:-

2.1.1. Constitutional Guarantees

16. The first written Constitution of Maldives was adopted on 22 December 1932. Since then, there were seven Constitutions and created in years 1932, 1942, 1953, 1954, 1968, 1997 and 2008 in the Maldives. The current Constitution which came into force on 7th October 2008.

17. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. Article 268 of the Constitution provides as follows:

- 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.
- The Constitution of Maldives guarantees fundamental rights and freedom to all persons in the Chapter II of the Constitution.

18. 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.

2.1.2. Local Councils

19. 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).

2.1.3. Maldivian Land [Acquisition] Act

20. The 2008 Constitution vests all land in the State and bans foreign ownership of land. It is understood that Government is reviewing 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.

21. The act section 4 shows several purposes and uses of lands in the country. They are:

- a. For the construction of households and buildings for residential purposes.
- b. For commercial use.
- c. For social use.
- d. For environmental protection.
- e. For government use.

22. As per the MLA, a land belongs to island council or city council can be used for government purpose (renewable energy project comes under SREP) and such lands can be transfer to the relevance Ministry with the permission of Ministry of Housing, Department of Surveys, and respective island council or city council.

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

24. 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 attract a 15% tax.

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. According to a recent President's Office Press Release (Ref. No. 2011-374), the Cabinet has decided to establish the Maldives Land and Survey Authority. The Authority will conduct surveys and collect and update information on the most beneficial use of lands, lagoons and reefs of the Maldives, and formulate and implement cadastral survey standards.

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

28. Land management on inhabited islands (apart from the capital island, Malé) comes under the purview of the Ministry of Atolls Development (MoAD). Land-use planning of inhabited islands is guided by the Ministry of Planning and National Development (MPND) and Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure (MoHI). Land allocations and registrations are finalized by the MoAD with consultations and necessary approvals from both the MPND and the MoHI and sometimes also from 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.

29. A large proportion of uninhabited islands are managed under a traditional system called *Varuvaa*. Under the *Varuvaa* system land is leased out to individuals not to undertake major economic activities, but to obtain benefits from the island in terms of the coconuts they generate from the islands. However, lessees undertake annual crop cultivation on islands where cleared agricultural land is available. The land tenure systems on inhabited islands are complex. Homestead plots are given free of charge. Plot sizes depend on the availability of land, with an average size of 50 x 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 tree species grown on *Goi* land belong to the government. *Goi* land is rented to the highest bidder by the Ministry of Atolls Development. 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 hand every year, whereas on other islands farmers can hold the plots as long as they continue cultivation.

30. Although the land tenure system is complex in the Maldives, this will have little implications on the project, as all activities will be undertaken by the PMU and EA. However, close coordination with Island Councils is expected for the effective implementation of project activities.

2.1.5. National Energy Policy, 2010

31. The Government has formulated and adopted policies (Maldives National Energy Policy and Strategy, 2010) to provide affordable and reliable electricity to its citizens while at the same time introduced some necessary interventions to diversify its energy mix by focusing on other alternate sources. This includes measures to diversify the energy mix by introducing Renewable Energy (RE) and by concentrating on the feasibility of installing solar, wind, WTE and ocean energy generation based projects across the country.

32. RE resources will be developed to optimum levels to minimize dependence on fossil fuel, subject to resolving economic, environmental and social constraints. In order to minimize the vulnerability of energy supplies to external factors such as international socio-political problems, the use of indigenously available RE resources will be maximized. In addition, the use of RE resources in energy generation will reduce the pressure on the country's balance of payments. The Energy Action Plan (2009-2013) includes a series of actions, measures, programmes and targets to be met over five years to achieve greater energy efficiency and conservation awareness, together with reductions in CO₂ emissions.

33. Maldives National Energy Policy and Strategy highlights its key objectives as follows. They are:

- a. Create an enabling environment for the growth of a reliable and sustainable energy sector and meet the constitutional obligation of Government in the provision of electricity to every inhabited island at reasonable standards commensurate to the island.
- b. Reduce overreliance of the energy sector and the national economy on fossil fuels through the diversification of energy supplies.
- c. Improve energy efficiency and conservation of energy use
- d. Encourage the adoption of low-carbon technologies in production, distribution and energy consumption through promotion of a healthy lifestyle.
- e. Exploit local energy resources and renewable technologies
- f. Engage private sector participation in the development of the energy sector, energy services and quality assurance mechanisms.
- g. Ensure energy equity through social protection mechanisms and/or safety nets for vulnerable groups of the population.

34. The policy enables MoEE to coordinate whole efforts of renewable energy promotion in Maldives. Therefore, MoEE has the power and the authority to implement this project (SREP) as the EA.

2.2. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009

35. The objectives of ADB's SPS (2009) with regard to involuntary resettlement are:

1. To avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible;
2. To minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives;
3. To enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and
4. To improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

36. The SPS of ADB 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. The three important elements of ADB's SPS are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, and livelihood and income restoration prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including the provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) rehabilitation assistance to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. The SPS gives special attention to poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved well being as a result of project interventions.

37. The Land Acquisition Act is the primary legal framework for all land acquisition, compensation determination and relocation of Affected Persons (APs) in Maldives. The Act has a limited scope in resettlement and rehabilitation of APs.

38. Considering the differences between the GoM laws, regulations and guidelines and the safeguard policies of ADB, a detailed equivalence assessment has been completed and is attached as Appendix II.

2.3. Eligibility and Entitlements

39. It is a fact that there are no involuntary resettlement and land acquisition in the sample subproject islands. However, if there is land acquisition in other islands for non-sample subprojects, there should be provisions for compensation and other statutory entitlements for the land owners. These arrangements come under the general legislative procedures. Furthermore, the entitlement matrix (EM) summarizes the main types of losses and corresponding entitlements, which reflect the Maldives laws and regulations, and ADB's SPS. The standard of entitlements listed in the entitlement matrix will not be lowered, but could be enhanced when resettlement plans are formulated based on the approved RF. The detailed Entitlement Matrix is described in Table 02.

Table 02: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Impact/Loss	Nature of Ownership	Unit of Entitlement	Proposed Entitlements
Loss of Land			
Agricultural / Commercial land	Titleholders and customary or usufruct right holders	Head of the Family	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project to provide land for land acquired. 2. One time cash assistance towards land development charges land. 3. One time subsistence allowance to cushion the immediate loss of income
Residential land	Titleholder	Head of the Family	Project to provide alternative land
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 allowance to cushion the immediate loss of income
Loss of Structure			
Residential	Titleholder	Head of the Family	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash compensation at replacement* value. 2. One time shifting grant for transportation of building materials and other belongings. 3. Structure to be demolished only after new house has been constructed or at least six months notice to demolish the existing house
Commercial	Titleholder	Head of the Family	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash compensation at replacement value. 2. One time shifting grant for transportation of building materials, etc. 3. Structure to be demolished only after new structure has been constructed or at least six months notice to demolish the existing structure. 4. One time subsistence allowance to cushion immediate loss of income
Loss of Common Property Resources			
Loss of cultural and community structures/facilities	Community	ICs or CCs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Before initiating any civil work, local community will be consulted to ensure that access to private or community property is maintained.

Type of Impact/Loss	Nature of Ownership	Unit of Entitlement	Proposed Entitlements
			2. Civil works plan will be shared with the local community. 3. Structures/facilities should be replaced if it is permanently affected by the project
Owners of Structures that Install Solar Panels			
Structures/land install solar panels	Structures/land belongs to different Ministries	Government Ministries (MoE, MoH, ICs and CCs) and organization	It is essential to have an agreement between two parties (key stakeholders – PMU and the institution concerned)
Private structures that will install solar panels	Structures belonging to private owners	Roof tops of residential houses	Lease agreement between the private owner of the building, FENAKA/STELCO, Ministry of Energy and the installer (in case of a private installer) based on market rate.
Other Impacts			
Loss of crops and trees – private	Titleholder	Head of the Family	Cash compensation at replacement value.
Loss of crops – community	Community	ICs or CCs	Cash compensation at replacement value.
Loss of source of livelihood		Head of the Family	1. One time cash grant for economic rehabilitation 2. APs will be eligible for income restoration training for self employment (one person per family) 3. The EA/ IA would prepare specific plan for livelihood restoration for each DP that would include training, assessment of vulnerability and any other measures.
Loss of access	Individual households or group of households		Before initiating any civil work, local community will be consulted to ensure that access to private or community property is maintained. Civil works plan will be shared with the local community.

* 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.

40. All compensation and other assistances⁶ will be paid to all DPs prior to commencement of civil works. After payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted

⁶ While compensation is required prior to dispossession or displacement of affected people from their assets, the full resettlement plan implementation, which may require income rehabilitation measures, might be completed only over a longer period of time after civil works have begun. Displaced people will be provided with certain resettlement entitlements, such as land and asset compensation and transfer allowances, prior to their displacement, dispossession, or restricted access.

from the overall compensation amount due to the DPs. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials. DPs receiving compensation for trees will be allowed to take away timber of their acquired trees for their domestic use. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed off through open auction by the concerned Forest Department.

41. All additional subprojects identified with significant⁷ or marginal resettlement impacts require preparation of RPs (format and scope of the RP enclosed as Appendix 1) and approval from ADB prior to award of contracts for that subproject. If there is no impact on subproject, a brief report will be submitted confirming the same and also stating reasons for the same. The RPs must comply with ADB's SPS-2009.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION

42. The most important aspect of social safeguard measures is to generate well documented socioeconomic information related to each subproject. As highlighted in the SPS and OMF1 the following steps are essential to follow in safeguard compliance.

3.1. Surveys

43. A Social impact assessment (SIA) survey of all APs will be undertaken in the subproject area to determine the magnitude of displacement and prospective losses, identify vulnerable groups, ascertain costs of compensation, livelihood restoration and improvement and relocation (if required), and to prepare a resettlement plan for implementation. The SIA survey will comprise of:

44. **Baseline Socio-economic Sample Survey:** The purpose of the baseline socioeconomic sample survey of affected persons is to establish monitoring and evaluation parameters. It will be used as a benchmark for monitoring the socio-economic status of project influenced persons throughout the project implementation and after project completion. The survey will cover 10% of affected persons and 20% of significantly affected persons. The survey will also collect gender-disaggregated data to address gender issues in resettlement. The survey has several components: (i) preparation of accurate maps of the subproject area; and (ii) analysis of socioeconomic conditions of APs and income resources of the population. For this purpose Appendix III provides the model of questionnaire that can be used for socio-economic sample survey.

45. **Census:** in this purpose, a census should be carried out to identify the actual number of APs and their assets including the income and livelihood patterns. The purpose of the census is to: (i) identify and list all potentially affected persons; (ii) assess their income and livelihoods; (iii) land ownership and other immovable properties; (iv) inventorize their assets affected; (v) gender-disaggregated information pertaining to the economic and socio-cultural

⁷ Source: Asian Development Bank Operations Manual –Operational Procedure on Involuntary Resettlement Involuntary Resettlement Category A: Significant means 200 or more affected people will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). Involuntary Resettlement Category B: Not Significant include involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant as per the ADB Operational manual Involuntary Resettlement Category C: No involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan is required in case of both category A and B project.

conditions of displaced persons and households; and (vi) APs perception, attitudes and preparedness to face project related challenges. Appendix IV provides a model questionnaire for the assets verification survey/census.

46. Inventory of loss and valuation of affected assets: The replacement cost of the land that to be acquired will be agreed between the EA and the APs through a process of negotiation and mutual agreements. However, the MLA is emphasises that the lands are belongs to the GoM, the government can acquire any land for the purpose of public requirement. At this level, Women Development Committees (WDCs) can play a major role with support of EA to have intensive discussion and negotiation with landowners to get the land for the subproject.

47. Qualitative Data Collection: This is a vital segment of SIA. The required qualitative data will be determined on the basis of the component of the subproject. In this requirement the national consultant should be conducted 1). Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) with subproject specific groups from the target community considering gender and poverty as cross cutting issues; 2). Key-informant Interviews (KIs) with all government, private, Community Based Organisation (CBO) leaders, and non-government agencies representatives (if required). For conducting these FGDs and KIs, it is essential to develop a checklist for each specific discussion or interview. The outcome of FGDS and KIs should be recorded and transform such data into written form including participant/s general information.

48. The qualitative data collect through these two channels should be used to explore gender, poverty, social and cultural factors related to subproject.

3.2. Resettlement Plan Preparation

49. The resettlement plan 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, grievance redress mechanisms, and results monitoring mechanisms. The resettlement plan should be formulated as per outlined in Annexure V.

50. Resettlement plans will closely follow the resettlement principles outlined in this agreed resettlement framework. Each resettlement plan will be submitted to ADB for review and approval after endorsed by the EA (MoEE). In addition, all RPs should translate into local language (*Devehi*) and make available for the public for their knowledge and understanding.

3.3. Gender Impacts and Mitigation Measures

51. Women and female-headed households are considered as a vulnerable group according to this Resettlement Framework. Any negative impacts of a subproject on female-headed households will be dealt with on a priority basis. The resettlement plan will ensure that socio-economic conditions, needs and priorities of women are identified and the process of land acquisition and relocation will ensure that gender impacts are adequately addressed

and mitigated. Women's FGDs will be conducted to address specific issues related to women during the SIA stage. During disbursement of compensation and provision of assistance, priority will be given to female-headed households. Joint ownership in the name of husband and wife will be provided in cases of non-female-headed households.

IV. CONSULTATION, INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND GRIEVANCES

4.1. Meaningful Consultation and Participation of key stakeholders

52. Meaningful consultations will be undertaken with all affected persons, their host communities, if any, and the civil society for every subproject identified as having involuntary resettlement impacts. The consultation process established for the program will employ a vast range of formal and informal consultative methods. Different techniques of consultation with stakeholders are proposed during project preparation according to the socioeconomic conditions of the community affected, viz., Klls, public meetings, FGDs, etc. Particular attention will be paid to the need of the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, especially those who are below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female-headed households, women and children, and those who are without legal title to land. The key informants who are to be consulted, during the project preparation phase and during the Resettlement Plan (RP) implementation are:

- Heads and members of households who are likely to be affected by the project
- Vulnerable households
- Affected women
- IC and CC members, WDCs members, community leaders, and representatives of community-based organizations; and
- CBOs and NGOs,
- Government agencies and departments.

53. The RP will be implemented in close consultation with the key (primary) stakeholders. Women's participation will be ensured by involving them in public consultation at various level and stages of project preparation and by arrangements, which would enhance their ability to attend such meetings. The EA will ensure that views of the APs, particularly those vulnerable, related to the resettlement process are looked into and addressed. The design and supervision consultants will also ensure that groups and individuals consulted are informed about the outcome of the decision-making process, and confirm how their views were incorporated. This will be ensured through FGDs and multi stakeholders meetings in the project area. All such meetings and consultation will be documented for future references.

4.2. Information Disclosure and Resettlement Plan Disclosure

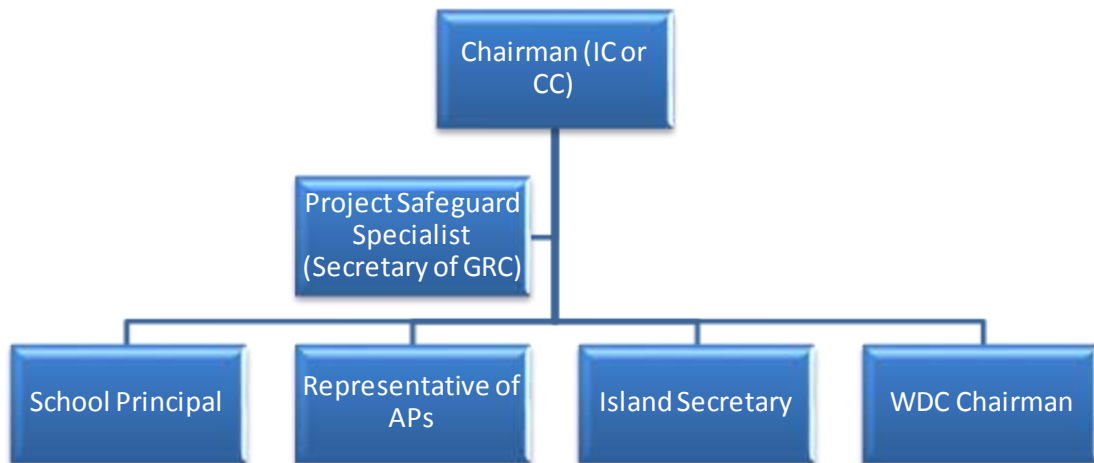
54. Copies of the approved RF and RPs will be made available in Maldives language (*Devehi*) at accessible locations to APs. The draft and final RF and RPs will disclose on ADB's (and Government website – MoEE and FENAKA) and will make available to APs; information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout the program implementation. Dissemination of information will be done by the PMU through WDCs

deploy in each subproject island. The WDCs are statutory grass-roots governmental organizations identify and appointed by ICs or CCs on island or city basis. EA is planned to use WDCs in all 138 subproject islands to cover up community mobilization and gender empowerment activities come under capacity development program of the project.

4.3. Grievance Redress Mechanism

55. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive and facilitate the resolution of APs' concerns, complaints, and grievances on negotiated/voluntary land donation or involuntary land acquisition, relocation, income restoration, environmental management and other construction and operation related issues. The GRM is willing to be proactive and accessible to all APs to address their concerns grievances and issues effectively and swiftly, in accordance with ADB SPS. The GRM is representing island's representatives as well as project officers related to each island, as described below.

First Tier- City Council/Island Council- grievances will be registered informally by contacting the city/Island councils. If the grievance cannot be resolved informally then the APs can register a formal complaint. The council must screen the grievance to determine whether the concerns raised in the grievance are within the scope of the project. The council will determine solutions to the issues either i) by discussing internally ii) joint problem solving with aggrieved parties of iii) a combination of both the options. If the complaint is resolved within a week, the council must communicate the decision to the aggrieved party formally or informally.



Second Tier- Ministry of Environment and Energy – MEE will forward the complaint to the PMU. The PMU will be responsible to resolve the complaint within 15 days and communicate the decision to the aggrieved party.

The legal system is accessible to all the APs. APs can seek legal redress through Maldives judicial or appropriate administrative system at any stage of the matter or issue concerned.

V. COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION AND

5.1. Compensation

56. The project will take its best effort to use government land and buildings for the project. The ICs and CCs will play a major role with EA in negotiating or involuntary land acquisition issues. When the ICs and CCs settle the negotiation or involuntary land acquisition, the APs are entitled to get certain benefits as shown in Entitlement Matrix (Table 02).

57. APs identified under involuntary land acquisition, they will be provided with an advance notice prior to possession being taken of the land/properties. In addition, they would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice to that effect will be issued clarifying that they can salvage the materials. The EA will provide satisfactory evidence to ADB that voluntary land donation and provision of assistance stated in the entitlement matrix are fully completed before commencing the civil works.

5.2. Income Restoration

58. Each affected person whose income or livelihood is affected by a subproject will be assisted to improve or at least to restore it to pre-project level. Income restoration schemes will be designed in consultation with APs and considering their resource base and existing skills. It should be address in the RP of concerned subproject with a financial allocation for the implementation of income restoration program. The measures for income restoration will be as indicated in the Entitlement Matrix.

VI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

59. The MoEE will be the EA, which will establish a special arrangement for the project and will be headed by a Project Director/Manager (PM). The MoEE will have a dedicated Environment and Social Safeguard Management Unit (ESSMU) to handle social and environment safeguard issues related to SREP. The ESSMU will have its own full time qualified and experienced staff to deal with social and environmental safeguard issues of the project and to ensure that all safeguard plans are diligently implemented. If the project requires implementing a RP, the project social safeguard specialist is responsible in implementing the RP. The Project Manager (PM) will manage the activities of the ESSMU and undertake evaluation of the progress. The ESSMU will also work closely with Atolls and islands level.

60. The ESSMU at EA level will be responsible for the following: (i) engaging preliminary field visits, collect baseline data (social and economic information), census on all APs, gather qualitative data and prepare screening and categorization checklists (Involuntary Resettlement) for each subprojects on time. (ii) submit screening and categorisation checklists with the endorsement of PM to ADB for approval; (iii) prepare RPs if necessary based on the categorisation and submit them to ADB for approval with endorsement of PM; (iv) disclose all RPs in the website of MoEE, project website and ADB website for public attention; (v) ensuring that all resettlement plans are updated based on detailed designs, if required, and that new resettlement plans are prepared in accordance with the resettlement framework; (vi) engaging in on-going meaningful consultations with stakeholders and affected persons; (vii) implementing resettlement plans with support from WDCs, ICs, CCs, consultants and support staff; (viii) providing timely payments to affected persons (if necessary) before displacement occurs in sections ready for construction; (ix) ensuring all

training and capacity building support; (x) ensuring all grievances are addressed, and when necessary, activating the grievance redress committee; (xi) taking corrective actions where necessary; and (xii) submitting quarterly monitoring reports to PM and clearly communicating the implementation status of resettlement plan implementation throughout the project period.

VII. BUDGETING AND FUND FLOW MECHANISM

61. Detailed budget estimates for RP will be prepared by EA, which will be included in the overall Project budget. The budget shall include: (i) detailed costs of voluntary land donation, transfer, and livelihood and income restoration and improvement; (ii) source of funding for voluntary land donation, transfer, community share; (iii) administrative, including staff training; (iv) capacity development programs; (v) GRM/GRC administrative costs, and (vi) monitoring and reporting costs. All costs related to land, transfer, and resettlement costs will be borne by the Government or MoEE and provided in a timely manner to ensure payment of all entitlements prior to physical or economic displacement.

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

62. Land acquisition, compensation, and relocation of affected persons (in case and if applicable) will not commence until the resettlement plan is reviewed and approved by ADB. The EA will ensure that project activities are synchronized with the implementation schedule given in the resettlement plan.

63. The EA will ensure that no physical and/or economic displacement of APs will occur until: (i) register the land transfer to MoEE under the negotiated land acquisition and/or mutual agreement; (ii) if there is a land acquisition under general procedure, compensation at full replacement cost is paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed or adequate land-for-land compensation strategy has been implemented; (iii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan are provided to the displaced persons; (iv) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by adequate budget, and is in place to help displaced persons, improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods.

IX. MONITORING AND REPORTING

64. Monitoring of a development project implemented with certain goals and objectives in general, needs to assess the output, effects and impact of the strategies. Therefore, monitoring is a major part of the resettlement management system to ensure its goals and objectives are adequately met. Resettlement plan implementation will be monitored internally. The safeguards staff within the ESSMU will monitor RP implementation with support of FENAKA and EA. The project social safeguard specialist of ESSMU will prepare quarterly progress reports and submit them to the PM. The EA will prepare semi-annual monitoring reports and submit to ADB. These reports will describe the progress of the implementation of resettlement activities and compliance issues, if any, and corrective actions taken to address them. These reports will closely follow the involuntary resettlement monitoring indicators agreed at the time of resettlement plan approval. Sample monitoring indicators are in Appendix VI.

Appendix I: List of Islands Selected

S.N.	Atoll	Island	Population
1	Lh	Maafilafushi	87
2	B	Fehendhoo	271
3	B	Fulhadhoo	350
4	HA	Molhadhoo	379
5	L	Gaadhoo	416
6	N	Magoodhoo	388
7	N	Fodhdhoo	446
8	Th	Vandhoo	391
9	HDh	Hirimaradhoo	531
10	Sh	Noomaraa	434
11	GA	Kondey	540
12	Th	Gaadhiffushi	672
13	B	Dhonfanu	520
14	R	Fainu	410
15	R	Vaadhoo	538
16	M	Veyvah	300
17	Sh	Narudhoo	565
18	B	Kihaadhoo	446
19	R	Kinolhas	571
20	Dh	Rinbudhoo	542
21	M	Naalaafushi	508
22	B	Kudarikilu	569
23	HDh	Finey	554
24	R	Angolhitheemu	497
25	Sh	Bileiyfahi	653
26	HA	Uligan	504
27	HA	Vashafaru	881
28	Th	Omadhoo	759
29	Th	Dhiyamigili	840
30	HA	Muraidhoo	831
31	HA	Maarandhoo	963
32	HA	Thakandhoo	923
33	Lh	Olhuvelifushi	664
34	R	Rasmaadhoo	824
35	HDh	Naivaadhoo	804
36	HA	Filladhoo	1050
37	HA	Thuraakunu	679
38	Th	Buruni	599
39	HDh	Kurinbi	709
40	N	Henbadhoo	697
41	GA	Kanduhulhudhoo	885
42	F	Dharanboodhoo	518
43	B	Maalhos	650

S.N.	Atoll	Island	Population
44	Th	Kandoodhoo	637
45	N	Lhohi	849
46	L	Kunahandhoo	816
47	B	Kamadhoo	506
48	Dh	Maaenboodhoo	986
49	R	Maakurathu	1208
50	N	Kudafari	780
51	R	Innamaadhoo	808
52	HA	Utheemu	876
53	GDh	Nadellaa	1067
54	L	Dhanbidhoo	964
55	Sh	Maroshi	928
56	Dh	Bandidhoo	908
57	N	Maafaru	1113
58	N	Maalhendhoo	847
59	GA	Dhevadhoo	1201
60	R	Rasgetheemu	948
61	N	Landhoo	989
62	Th	Kinbidhoo	1320
63	GDh	Rathafandhoo	1347
64	Sh	Lhaimagu	782
65	Sh	Feevah	1045
66	Sh	Maaungoodhoo	1076
67	Dh	Hulhudheli	862
68	B	Hithaadhoo	1290
69	L	Hithadhoo	1088
70	HDh	Kumundhoo	1397
71	HDh	Neykurendhoo	1370
72	HDh	Nellaidhoo	1230
73	Sh	Feydhoo	1199
74	L	Gan-Thundi	4546
75	GDh	Vaadhoo	1430
76	L	Gan-Mukurimagu	4546
77	B	Kendhoo	1160
78	Th	Madifushi	1219
79	GDh	Hoandedhdhoo	1232
80	GDh	Madavli	1804
81	GDh	Faresmaathodaa	1657
82	B	Goidhoo	738
83	L	Isdhoo Dhekunu	1049
84	L	Isdhoo Uthuru	1266
85	N	Miladhoo	1412
86	B	Dharavandhoo	1050
87	HA	Baarah	1925
88	GDh	Fiyoaree	1450

S.N.	Atoll	Island	Population
89	HDh	Nolhivaranfaru	1788
90	HDh	Nolhivaran	2397
91	R	Inguraidhoo	1793
92	R	Hulhudhuffaaru	1409
93	R	Maduvvari	2256
94	HDh	Makunudhoo	1608
95	Sh	Foakaidhoo	1623
96	Th	Vilufushi	2880
97	L	Gan-Maahina	4546
98	GA	Maamendhoo	1428
99	GA	Dhaandhoo	1956
100	Th	Hirilandhoo	1123
101	Sh	Kanditheemu	1498
102	GA	Kolamaafushi	1610
103	Dh	Meedhoo	1301
104	GA	Gemanafushi	1675
105	N	Kendhikulhudhoo	1715
106	M	Dhiggaru	1318
107	Lh	Kurendhoo	1965
108	M	Mulah	1668
109	HA	Kelaa	2221
110	Sh	Komandhoo	1783
111	L	Maavah	1890
112	Th	Guraidhoo	1988
113	Sh	Milandhoo	2281
114	Th	Thimarafushi	3500
115	R	Alifushi	2600
116	B	Thulhaadhoo	2742
117	N	Manadhoo	1822
118	L	Gan-Mathimaradhoo	4546
119	N	Holhudhoo	2135
120	HA	Ihavandhoo	3007
121	GDh	Gadhdhoo	3500
122	HA	Hoarafushi	3299
123	N	Velidhoo	2464
124	HDh	Hanimaadhoo	1938
125	ADh	Mahibadhoo	2235
126	R	Dhuvaafaru	5000
127	Dh	Kudahuvadhoo	2585
128	L	Fonadhoo	2158
129	B	Eydhafushi	3142
130	HA	Dhidhdhoo	3996
131	Lh	Hinnavaru	4645
132		Hulumeedhoo	6900
133	GA	Villingili	4264

S.N.	Atoll	Island	Population
134	Lh	Naifaru	5084
135	GDh	Thinadhoo	7210
136	Gn	Fuvahmulah	11964
137	HDh	Kulhudhuffushi	9106
138		Addu City	32000

APPENDIX II: Equivalence Assessment of Maldives Land Act, ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) Requirements

International Best Practice	Maldives Land Act Provisions	ADB SPS 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-affected persons and communities	The Act has no provision to conduct a social impact assessment 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 social impact assessment, 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.	Social impact assessment will be conducted as early as possible during project processing, and will specifically consider any impacts upon particularly poor and vulnerable Affected Persons and their needs.
Census survey to identify all affected persons	ICs and CCs Officer (Chairman or Mayor) and PMU shall be responsible to identify, survey and notify the concerned parties and other works related to acquisition	Census survey to cover all affected persons, 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 affected persons 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 IR	No legal requirement in the Act to categorize projects according to the significance	Categories A, B, and C are awarded to projects based on the level of the significance of	Under the law, no categorization is done of project impacts including IR	Categorize impacts by "significance" and define the volume of IR impacts – both direct and indirect – with

International Best Practice	Maldives Land Act Provisions	ADB SPS 2009 requirements	Gaps between Maldives laws, and ADB safeguard policy requirements	Gap filling measures for Harmonization
impacts	of IR impacts.	potential IR impacts of a project.	impacts	particular attention to impacts on economic conditions and livelihoods of affected persons.
Preparation of a resettlement plan to address adverse IR impacts	No provision to formulated a RP	Prepare a resettlement plan 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 resettlement plan to avoid or mitigate negative impacts of physical and economic displacement arising from the project. The resettlement plan 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 affected persons	No clause in the Act. However, the Act has no provisions for a process of formal consultation with APs.	Meaningful consultations with all affected persons, 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-affected persons, host communities, if any, and local non-governmental organizations [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-affected persons	No provision for the preparation or disclosure of involuntary resettlement information to project-affected persons.	Also disclose the final resettlement plan to the affected persons and other stakeholders. Project monitoring reports are also disclosed.	No requirements for formal disclosure.	Disclose the Resettlement Plans (if any) including documentation of the consultation processes in a form and language (Divehi) accessible to key stakeholders, civil society, particularly affected groups and the general public in an accessible place.

International Best Practice	Maldives Land Act Provisions	ADB SPS 2009 requirements	Gaps between Maldives laws, and ADB safeguard policy requirements	Gap filling measures for Harmonization
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.	ICs or CCs is the main body to decide the compensation. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs and Housing is the authorised body to allocate lands for all purposes and the Ministry needs to decide the compensation with the support of MoEE, PMU and ICs and CCs.	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 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 affected households 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 affected households.	There is no provision that such compensation will be paid to the project-affected persons prior to acquisition	No physical or economic displacement till full compensation is paid to all AP (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 as highlighted in 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 as indicated in EM.
Grievance Redressal Mechanism	No clause in the Act (MLA).	Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the	ADB policy provide for adequate and accessible grievance redressal	Any grievances regarding land and property acquisition could be reported to ICs and CCs within 7 days of

International Best Practice	Maldives Land Act Provisions	ADB SPS 2009 requirements	Gaps between Maldives laws, and ADB safeguard policy requirements	Gap filling measures for Harmonization
		affected persons' concerns.	mechanism.	public notification. MoEE will decide on such grievances within 15 days.
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

Appendix III: Preparing Outer Islands for Sustainable Energy Development, Maldives
 Manage by Ministry of Environment and Energy
 Funded by Asian Development Bank and Government of Maldives

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS, 2013

		Questionnaire Number										
S. N.	Description										Instructions	
GENERAL INFORMATION												
1	Island's name:										Write	
2	Atoll's name:										Write	
3	House number and address:										Write	
4	Household head's name:										Write	
5	Name of the Respondent:										Write	
6	Relationship to the household head (HHH):										Write	
7	Family members' details:										Write and use numerical codes given	
	S. N.	Name of HH members	Relation to HHH *	Age	Sex*	Marital Status*	Any disabilities*	Education*		Occupation*		
			HHH					School*	Vocational	Primary		Secondary
	1											
	2											
	3											
	4											
	5											
	6											
	7											
	8											
	9											
	10											
	11											
	12											
	13											
	14											
	15											
8	Type of Family:	Extended				Nuclear						√
9	If extended family, number of nuclear families:										Write	
10	Vulnerability: (mark all applicable answers):										√	
	Vulnerability		Answer	Vulnerability				Answer				
	Disabled			Female headed household								
	Elderly			Male headed household								
	Poor			No vulnerability								
11	Type of vulnerability:										√	
	Type of Vulnerability		Answer	Type of Vulnerability				Answer				
	Single			Multiple								
	Not applicable											
DETAILS OF ASSETS AVAILABLE AND ENERGY USE:												
12	How much total land your family members own? (in Sq. Ft.)										Write	
13	Who has ownership of lands?	Male		Female		Both Male and Female					√	
14	Details of land owned	Homestead		Agriculture		Commercial					√	
15	Have you rented in any land?	Yes		No		How much (Sq. Ft.)?				√		
16	Have you rented out any land?	Yes		No		How much (Sq. Ft.)?				√		
17	Own house?	Yes		No		Number of total rooms				√		
18	Do you own any vehicles?	Yes		No		Type*			√ and write			

19	Do you own vessels?	Yes		No		Type*						√ and write
20	Do you have electricity?	Yes		No		Type*						√ and write
21	If yes, any load shedding?	Yes		No		Frequency*						√ and write
22	When you got the connection? Write the year.										Write	
23	What is the monthly bill?	Total Units		Subsidy		Paid amount						Write
24	What are the available utilities (electric)? Write the number available or planned to buy.										√	
	Availability	TV/VCD/DVD	Computer	Radio	Water pump	Cooker	Washing Machine	Grinder	Oven/Grill	Electric iron	Fans	
	Now											
	Planned											
25	Do you have following utilities at the moment or planned to have?										√	
	Availability	A/C Machines	Refrigerator	Defreezer	Other (specify)							
	Now											
	Planned											
26	Do you have basic sanitary facilities?										√	
	Availability		Yes	No	If yes, type							
	General facilities (non-electrified)				Linked to sea		Septic tank		Commode		Hole/Pit	Other
	General facilities (Electrified)				Linked to sea		Septic tank		Commode		Hole/Pit	Other
27	Do you have telephone facilities?										√ and write	
	Availability		Yes	No	If yes, number (within Family)							
	Land phone (wire connection)											
	Mobile/cell phone											
28	Do you use internet facilities?										√	
	Yes		No		Supposed to get a link							
29	Type of main energy source mostly used for cooking: (mark in priority order – 1, 2, and 3)										√ and write	
	Source		Yes	No								
	LPG (Gas)											
	Kerosene (Oil)											
	Firewood											
	Biogas											
	Electricity											
	Other (specify)											
30	What is your opinion on existing diesel power house in the island?										√ and write	
	Opinion			Yes	No	Don't know/can't say						
	Running in good condition											
	Having maintenance issues frequently											
	Make noise and air pollution											
	Tariff is too high even though we get subsidy											
	Tariff is too high											
	Other (specify)											
31	Do you know what renewable energy is?										√	
	Yes		No									
32	Have you heard about solar and wind power?										√	
	Sola	Yes		No								
	Win	Yes		No								
33	Will you be happy if the government replace solar or wind power instead diesel power house in your island/city?										√	
	Sola	Yes		No								
	Win	Yes		No								
34	If yes, are you ready to have a partnership with this upcoming project?										√	
	Yes		No		Don't know/can't say							
35	What is the main source of drinking water?										√ and write	
	Source			Yes	No							

	livestock than usual (e.g. chicken and other fowl) in order to have enough food to eat?																												
	5. In the past year, did your family sell off some household possessions, in order to buy food?																												
	6. In the past year, did your family borrow food or money for food from relatives, friends or neighbours?																												
GENDER RELATED INFORMATION:																													
43	What kind of work do the women of the household undertake outside home? (Can tick more than one according to the priority order)?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Work/Task</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agriculture</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manual labour</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commercial activities (including self-employment)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Office related work in gov. or private institutions</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Child rearing and caring</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (specify)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Work/Task	Yes	No	Agriculture			Manual labour			Commercial activities (including self-employment)			Office related work in gov. or private institutions			Child rearing and caring			Other (specify)			√
Work/Task	Yes							No																					
Agriculture																													
Manual labour																													
Commercial activities (including self-employment)																													
Office related work in gov. or private institutions																													
Child rearing and caring																													
Other (specify)																													
44	Are the women of the household free to move alone outside the house for other purposes?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td></td> <td>No</td> <td></td> <td>Occasionally/family functions only</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						Yes		No		Occasionally/family functions only		√															
Yes		No		Occasionally/family functions only																									
45	Who are the main decision makers in the family?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Person</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mostly men</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mostly women</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Both men and women</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (specify)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Person	Yes	No	Mostly men			Mostly women			Both men and women			Other (specify)			√						
Person	Yes	No																											
Mostly men																													
Mostly women																													
Both men and women																													
Other (specify)																													
46	If both, what kinds of decision are taken by each?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Men</th> <th colspan="2">Women</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Men		Women		1				2				3				4				Write	
Men		Women																											
1																													
2																													
3																													
4																													
47	Do the women of the household attend/participate in village/community level events?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Mostly</td> <td></td> <td>No</td> <td></td> <td>Occasionally, when there is a need</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						Mostly		No		Occasionally, when there is a need		√															
Mostly		No		Occasionally, when there is a need																									
48	What are the organizations that women mostly involved in this island/city?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Organisation Name</th> <th>Any designation bearing at the moment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Organisation Name	Any designation bearing at the moment	1		2		3		4		Write											
Organisation Name	Any designation bearing at the moment																												
1																													
2																													
3																													
4																													
49	How important you think women should get some opportunities for training or capacity development that aims livelihood improvement?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td></td> <td>No</td> <td></td> <td>Don't know/can't say</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						Yes		No		Don't know/can't say		√															
Yes		No		Don't know/can't say																									
50	How important you think that women can play a major role in energy saving at household level?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td></td> <td>No</td> <td></td> <td>Don't know/can't say</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						Yes		No		Don't know/can't say		√															
Yes		No		Don't know/can't say																									
51	If women get an active participation in this project, do you support them?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td></td> <td>No</td> <td></td> <td>Don't know/can't say</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						Yes		No		Don't know/can't say		√															
Yes		No		Don't know/can't say																									
PERCEPTION ON PROPOSED PROJECT'S IMPACT ON LIVELIHOOD:																													
52	Could you name three most positive impact of the proposed project?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						1		2		3		Write															
1																													
2																													
3																													

53	Could you name three most negative impact of the proposed project? 1 2 3	Write	
54	Any other specific issue?	Write	
	Name of the enumerator	Date	Write

Appendix IV: Preparing Outer Islands for Sustainable Energy Development, Maldives
 Manage by Ministry of Environment and Energy
 Funded by Asian Development Bank and Government of Maldives

Questionnaire Number		Atolls's Name	
Subproject island		Ward No.	

CENSUS SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PROJECT INFLUENCED FAMILIES, 2014

S.N.	Description	Answer					Remarks	
GENERAL INFORMATION								
1	Name of Village:						Write	
2	Name of the Respondent:						Write	
3	Sex:	Male		Female			√	
4	Name of Household head						Write	
5	Sex of HH head:	Male		Female			√	
6	Age of HH head						Write	
7	Relationship of the Respondent with the Household Head						Write	
11	Family Type	Nuclear		Extended			√	
	Vulnerability	Female HH		Disable			√	
		Elderly		No vulnerability			√	
12	Demographic information of family members:						Write	
		Name	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Main Occupation	Highest Education	Vocational Education
LAND AND ASSETS OWNERSHIP								
17	Type of Land and Assets:						Write	
		Type of Land and Assets	Name of Current Owner	Sex	Acreage (Perch/Sq Mt/No.)	Type of Ownership*	Current Status#	
		Agricultural land						
		Commercial land						
		Residential land						
		Residential structure (House)						
		Commercial structure						
		RS+CS						
		Trees						
		Orchards						
		Shed						
		Well/Water tank						
		Others (specify) 1						

	Others (specify) 2							
	* Titled/Squatter/Encroacher/Tenant/Leased/Community/Other (specify)							
	#Occupied/Not occupied							
18	Type of Household Equipment and Vehicles Available (if available put the number):						Write	
	TV	Radio	Refrigerator	Mobile Phone	Landline Phone	Vehicles (including boats)		
INFORMATION OF AFFECTED LAND AND ASSETS								
19	Information of Affected Land:						Write	
	Total Holding by Types	Total land owned by HH (P)	Affected Parcel No., Cadastral Map ref. and total area (P)			Actual Land Loss (P)	Remaining Area of the parcel (P)	Remaining Land of the HH (P)
			Map Ref.	Parcel No.	Total Area			
	Agricultural land							
	Commercial land							
	Residential land							
	Other (specify)							
	Total							
20	Information of Affected Structure:						Write	
	Type of Affected Structure	Total Floor Area (Sq Mt)	Type of Structure*	Area Affected (Sq Mt)	Magnitude of Impact #	Replacement Cost		
	Residential Structure							
	Commercial Structure							
	Residential cum Commercial							
	Shed							
	Boundary wall							
	Other (Specify)							
	* 1. Thatched simple hut, 2. Mud/brick/tiled roof, 3. Cement/brick or cement block /tiled roof or Asbestos roof, 4. Cement/brick or cement block /GI sheet roof 5. Cement/ brick or cement block/concrete roof, 6. Tiled/brick or cement block /tiled roof or Asbestos roof 7. Tiled/ brick or cement block/tiled roof or asbestos roof, 8. Others (specify)							
	# Major/Moderate/Minor							
21	Is there any tenant in your house?			Yes	No		√	
22	If yes, how many families?						Write	
23	Do they have a land and house to resettle in another place?			Yes	No		√	
25	Have you taken any loan?		Yes	No			√	
26	If yes, balance remaining?						Write	
27	Source of loan taken?						Write	
28	In case of significant loss of the residential asset, thereby making it unviable, what kind of relocation option would you prefer?				Self relocation		√	
					Project assisted			
					Other			
					Not decided yet			
29	In case of self managed relocation, where would your relocate?				Within island		√	
					Other island			
					Male			
					Not decided yet			
30	If you have a commercial structure affected name the type of business?						Write	
	Type	Number	Impact*	Type	Number	Impact*		

	Shop/s			Hotel/ Restaurant				
	Pvt. Clinic			STD booth				
	Workshop			Office Complex				
	Factory			Other (specify)				
	* Major/Moderate/Minor							
31	Total Monthly Income	1.						Write
32	Is there any tenant in your Commercial Structure affected?	Yes		No			√	
33	If yes, how many?						Write	
34	Do they have another place/structure to resettle their business activities?	Yes		No			√	
35	Are there any employees?	Yes		No			√	
36	Total monthly salary paid for them?	1.		2.			Write	
37	Total monthly income?						Write	
38	Have you taken any commercial loan?	Yes		Yes			√	
39	If yes, balance remaining?						Write	
40	Source of loan taken						Write	
41	In case of significant loss of the commercial asset, thereby making it unviable, what kind of relocation option would you prefer?	Self relocation					√	
		Project assisted						
		Other						
		Not decided yet						
42	In case of self managed relocation, where would you relocate?	Within island					√	
		Other island						
		Male						
		Not decided yet						
INFORMATION OF AFFECTED CROPS AND TREES								
43	Information of Affected Crops and Trees:						Write	
	Type	Total Quantity *	Affected quantity	Lost Value				
	Timber							
	Other trees							
	Fruits 1 (specify)							
	Fruits 2 (specify)							
	Other (specify)							
	* (Perch/No.)							
INFORMATION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY								
44	Do you own any livestock and poultry? (e.g. Cow, goat, pigs etc.):	Yes					√	
		No						
45	If yes, how many? Please specify the number by types:						Write	
	Types	No./Quantity Owned	Project Impact*					
	Cow							
	Goat							
	Poultry							
	Others							
	* Major/Moderate/Minor							
INFORMATION OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE								

46	Occupational Pattern of Household Members:							Write	
	Name of Person	Sex	Age	Primary Source#	Durability*	Secondary Source#	Durability*		
# write									
* Round the year/seasonal/when attend/own account									
47	Source of income:					Write			
	Person	Primary Income	Type*(write)	Secondary Income	Type* (write)				
	1								
	2								
	3								
* Yearly/Monthly/Daily									
48	Is the primary or secondary source of your income getting affected by the project					Yes		√	
						No			
49	If yes, name them:							Write	
	Person	Primary	Secondary						
	1								
	2								
	3								
INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROPOSED SUBPROJECT									
50	Have got any information regarding the proposed Project?					Yes		No	√
51	If yes, from where did you hear about the Project?					Island Officers		√	
						FENAKA Officers			
						MOEE Officers			
						News paper			
						Other (Specify)			
52	What are positive impacts you anticipate in terms of your family and income: Please circle in applicable responses.					Better education for children		√	
						Better health			
						Access to resources/markets			
						Price increase in assets' value			
						Increase in farm production/sale			
						Employment and income			
						Better mobility			
						Community development			
Other (specify)									
53	What are the negative impacts you anticipate in terms of your family and income. Please circle in applicable responses.					Loss of assets and income		√	
						Loss of access to resources/facilities			
						Relocation			
						Shifting of assets and belongings			
						Break in cultural & social ties			
						Decrease in sales/production			
Community disintegration									

		Other (specify)			
54	Do you have electric supply to your house?	Yes		No	√
56	What are the energy sources being using?	1			Write
		2			
57	Specific Comments (if any):				Write
58	Enumerator's Observation:				Write

Date:

Name:

Signature:

Appendix V: OUTLINE OF A RESETTLEMENT PLAN

This outline is part of the ADB SPS Safeguard Requirements 2. A resettlement plan 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 resettlement plans, although not necessarily in the order shown.

Executive Summary

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

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.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

This section: discusses the project's potential impacts, and includes maps of the areas or zone of impact of project components or activities; describes the scope of land acquisition (provide maps) 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.

Socioeconomic Information and Profile

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

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

Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

This section: identifies project stakeholders, especially primary stakeholders; describes the consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during the different stages of the project cycle;

describes the activities undertaken to disseminate project and resettlement information during project design and preparation for engaging stakeholders; summarizes the results of consultations with affected persons (including host communities), and discusses how concerns raised and

recommendations made were addressed in the resettlement plan; confirms disclosure of the draft resettlement plan to affected persons and includes arrangements to disclose any subsequent plans; and 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 affected persons during project implementation.

Grievance Redress Mechanisms

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

Legal Framework

This section: 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. describes the legal and policy commitments from the executing agency for all types of displaced persons; 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. Describes the land acquisition process and prepare a schedule for meeting key procedural requirements.

Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

This section: defines entitlements and eligibility of displaced persons, and describes all resettlement assistance measures (includes an entitlement matrix); specifies all assistance to vulnerable groups, including women, and other special groups; and outlines opportunities for affected persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.

Relocation of Housing and Settlements

This section: 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); describes alternative relocation sites considered; community consultations conducted; and justification for selected sites, including details about location, environmental assessment of sites, and development needs; provides timetables for site preparation and transfer; describes the legal arrangements to regularize tenure and transfer titles to resettled persons; outlines measures to assist displaced persons with their transfer and establishment at new sites; describes plans to provide civic infrastructure; and explains how integration with host populations will be carried out.

Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

This section: identifies livelihood risks and prepare disaggregated tables based on demographic data and livelihood sources; describes income restoration programs, including multiple options for restoring all types of livelihoods (e.g. project benefit sharing, revenue sharing arrangements, joint stock for equity contributions such as land, discuss sustainability and safety nets); outlines measures

to provide social safety net through social insurance and/or project special funds; describes special measures to support vulnerable groups; explains gender considerations; and describes training programs.

Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

This section: provides an itemized budget for all resettlement activities, including for the resettlement unit, staff training, monitoring and evaluation, and preparation of resettlement plans during loan implementation. describes the flow of funds (the annual resettlement budget should show the budget-scheduled expenditure for key items) 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. includes information about the source of funding for the resettlement plan budget.

Institutional Arrangements

This section: describes institutional arrangement responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out the measures of the resettlement plan; includes institutional capacity building program, including technical assistance, if required; describes role of NGOs, if involved, and organizations of affected persons in resettlement planning and management; and describes how women's groups will be involved in resettlement planning and management,

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.

Monitoring and Reporting

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

** Special Note: For more details see ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009.*

**Appendix VI:
SAMPLE MONITORING INDICATORS**

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
Process Indicator	Staffing	Number of social safeguard staff and subordinate staff enrolled in MoEE, FENAKA and sub-project locations Number of other line agency officials available for tasks
	Consultation and Mobilisation	Number of WDC consulted at subproject islands and meetings held Grievances by type and resolution Number of field visits by project staff
	Procedures in Operation	Socioeconomic surveys, census and asset verification procedures in place Number of IR screening and categorization checklists have completed
Output Indicators; data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of HH	Acquisition of Land	Number of agreements and land transfers (owner to GOM) effected Coordination between ICs, CCs and other line agencies Area of cultivation land acquired Area of other private land acquired Area of common/government land acquired Area of the land donated Area of the land compensated
	Trees and Crops	Number and type of private trees acquired Number and type of government/community trees acquired Crops destroyed by area, type and number of owners
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	Number of HHs affected (land, buildings, trees, crops) Number of owners assisted by type of loss Amount compensated by type and owner Number and amount of allowances paid Number of replacement houses constructed by concerned owners/contractor Number of replacement businesses constructed by concerned owners Number of owners requesting assistance with purchasing of replacement land Number of replacement land purchases effected Number of HHs and persons included for income restoration program Income restoration cost
Impact Indicator – data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of HH	HH Earning Capacity	Employment status of economically active members Changes to income-earning activities (agriculture) – pre- and post disturbance Changes to income-earning activities (Fishing) – pre- and post disturbance Amount and balance of income and expenditure Range of increase land value Number of HHs received electricity supply Number of institutions received electricity supply Number of students benefited Number of cottage or small scale industries commenced after the project Number of agri-business commenced after the project Number of WDC members participated in capacity development programs Number of EA staff under gone in capacity development program Number of subprojects planned Number of subprojects implemented and completed
	Capacity development	Number of WDC members participated in capacity development programs Number of EA staff under gone in capacity development program
	Subproject implementation	Number of subprojects planned Number of subprojects implemented and completed Number of subprojects compliance IR