SUMMARY POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL STRATEGY

Country:	Republic of Maldives	Project Title:	Preparing Outer Islands for Sustainable Energy Development		
Lending/Financing Modality:	Sector Loan	Department/ Division:	South Asia Regional Department Energy Division		
I. POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY					
Targeting classification: general interventionA. Links to the National Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth Strategy and Country Partnership Strategy The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) value of the Maldives is estimated at 0.018 (2013), based on survey data collected in 2009. In the Maldives, 5.2% of the population lives in multidimensional poverty (the MPI "head count") while an additional 4.8% are vulnerable to multiple deprivations. The intensity of deprivation—i.e., the average percentage of deprivation experienced by people living in multidimensional poverty—was 35.6%. According to the international poverty line of \$2 a day, the country's poverty incidence in 2003 was 31%, but it declined to 24% by 2010 (Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2009–2010).The Strategic Action Plan, 2009–2013 is the national planning document that guides the development processes, works as an instrument of budget allocation, and serves as a mechanism of accountability to the citizens. It emphasizes (i) the establishment of a nationwide transport system, (ii) affordable living costs, (iii) affordable housing, (iv) quality health care for all, and (v) prevention of narcotics abuse and trafficking. (Interim Country Partnership Strategy, The Maldives, 2012-2013, ADB).					
 Strategy, The Maldives, 2012-2013, ADB). B. Results from the Poverty and Social Analysis during PPTA or Due Diligence Key poverty and social issues. The project will lead to socioeconomic improvements in the livelihood of families and individuals affected by the project, which makes this a general intervention (GI) in poverty reduction. Poverty and social exclusion in the Maldives are largely determined by social, geographic, and economic variables and conditions. The country's geography makes it difficult to access many remote island communities and to meet basic energy requirements equitably and reliably, which affects people's livelihood. Many of these island communities are unique from an ethnic and religious viewpoint. This has led to some social exclusion. The projecthas selected five islands in different regions (northern, central, and southern) for a sample series of subproject. Households in these subproject areas totaled 4.624 at the time of preliminary investigation. The majority of household heads are engaged in nonexecutive government and private sector jobs, there are numerous retired household members, and 20.4% of households are headed by work on. Overall, 38% of household heads are exposed to at least one vulnerability, and 13% of those are subject to multiple-vulnerability conditions. Beneficiaries. The project will (i) support the use of renewable energy sources available on outer islands, (ii) support sustainable energy and economic development, (iii) improve energy supply to homes and for productive use, (iv) foster livelihood development through poverty reduction and improvement in the quality of life, (v) create capacity development. Indirect project banefits for women's groups, and (vi) have a strong focus on gender mainstreaming and inclusion of poor and wulnerable groups. Indirect project banefits (i) short-term and long-term jobs for islanders, (ii) opportunities for starting home-based business activities, (iii)					

II. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERING THE POOR				
1. Summarize the participatory approaches and the proposed project activities that strengthen inclusiveness and				
empowerment of the poor and vulnerable in project implementation. –				
Various formal and informal consultations have been carried out on all sample subproject islands, covering each				
administrative officer or city council, as well as communitymembers. Focus group discussions with men, women,				
pupils, Women Development Committee (WDC) members, and other interested parties have imparted all necessary				
information on project and subproject activities and the proposed implementation mechanism.				
2. If civil society has a specific role in the project, summarize the actions taken to ensure their participation. –				
Island councils and city councils have a specific role in this project—they have to organize themselves and make the				
required equity investment in their particular subproject.				
3. Explain how the project ensures adequate participation of civil society organizations in project implementation.				
- The WDCs represent civil society and are constituted by island women's votes. They also represent the island				
councils and city councils. They give women a chance to become leaders on their islands. They are taking on some				
contracts from the island and city councils, which enables them to create jobs for women. Members who are working				
under the WDCs have a stable income and the WDCs themselves earn their share.				
4. What forms of civil society organization participation is envisaged during project implementation? Indicate in each				
box the level of participation by marking high (H), medium (M), low (L), or not applicable (N) based on definitions in				
ADB's Guide to Participation.				
M Information gathering and sharing N Consultation H Collaboration H Capacity Development				
5. Will a project-level participation plan be prepared to strengthen participation of civil society as interest holders for				
affected persons particularly the poor and vulnerable? –				
The subproject activities will not have significant impacts on people. The planned capacity development program for				
WDCs will focus on poor and vulnerable people.				
🗙 Yes. Describe keyfeatures, responsibilities and allocated resources 🛛 🔲 No. Explain why				
FENAKA staff do not have a high level of capacity to deal with WDCs or any other civil society organization.				
Therefore, FENAKA should improve its social responsibilities toward island councils, city councils, and civil society.				
The government recognizes the WDCs as civil society organizations.				
III. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT				
Gender mainstreaming category: effective gender mainstreaming.				
A. Key issues. Women interviewed on all the sample islands expressed their keenness and willingness to participate				
in subproject-related activities and to improve their skills. FENAKA has also initiated a community outreach program				
targeting households, women, and students. Baseline data gathered on employment patterns in FENAKA's				
countrywide operations revealed that on the outer islands covered by FENAKA, 10% of employees are women. On				
the five subproject islands, the share of women employed varies widely A large percentage of these women are				
employed in customer service and administration. In FENAKA's head office in Malé, 42% of employees are women.				
B. Key actions. A gender action framework has been prepared for the project, based on discussions with FENAKA				
and the quantitative and qualitative data collected in the subproject areas. The framework requires (i) a community outreach program for demand-side-management in households, targeting women consumers who will link up with				
and further develop FENAKA's communityoutreach program; (ii) retraining or training on mini grid operation and as				
customer service officers, with targets ranging from 25% women among technical staff to at least 50% women among				
customer service staff; (iii) creation of an enabling environment for innovative microenterprise development; and				
(iv) design and implementation of a gender-mainstreamed project performance management system. The WDCs will				
be mobilized for community outreach and awareness-raising activities, and implementing arrangements have also				
been discussed with FENAKA' project division, which will act as the gender focal point in the PMU, to coordinate the				
implementation of the gender strategy and action plans. Social development specialists in gender and development				
will be recruited for 36 months to help FENAKA implement the gender action plan.				
Gender Action Framework 🔲 Other actions or measures 🗌 No action or measure.				
For details see the Gender Action Plan (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 2).				
IV. ADDRESSING SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ISSUES				
A. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Category: A × B C FI				
1. Key impacts:				
The project is classified as category B for involuntary resettlement and C for indigenous peoples. Due diligence				
conducted for the sample subprojects found no indication of resettlement impacts or adverse impacts on indigenous				
groups. A resettlement framework has been prepared for the whole project, and if any of the subsequent subprojects				
should have resettlement impacts, resettlement plans will be prepared in accordance with the safeguard provisions in				
the resettlement framework.				
the resettlement framework. 2. Strategy to address the impacts: The resettlement framework is formulated to harmonize the compensation and				
the resettlement framework.				

3. Plan or other actions.				
Resettlement plan	Combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan			
Resettlement framework	Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peoples			
Environmental and social management	planning framework			
system arrangement				
	afeguard Category: A B × C FI			
1. Key impacts : There are no indigenous communities as such in the Maldives. All inhabited islands are populated by Islamic ethnic communities with some religious differences. Neither the constitution, laws, and policies nor field				
reconnaissance account for any indigenous communities.				
Is broad community support triggered? Ves	× No ent framework has adequate safeguards to compensate any			
	os, or other assets, and to restore or improve livelihoods. In			
	SI) action plan and gender action plan (GAP) will ensure women's			
participation in subproject planning activities and ens				
The framework and action plans will be disclosed in t				
3. Plan or other actions.	no mainnaionarano omolananguagoo.			
Indigenous peoples plan				
Indigenous peoples planning framework	Resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan			
Environmental and social management system	× Resettlement framework			
arrangement	Indigenous peoples planning framework			
× Social impact matrix	Indigenous peoples plan elements integrated in preject with a summary			
□ No action	project with a summary			
	g other social risks			
A. Risks in the Labor Market				
	i's or sector's labor market. Indicate the impact as high (H),			
medium (M), and low or not significant (L).	-			
H unemployment M underemployment L retrenct				
	eate long-term employment (skilled or unskilled jobs) during			
	d for unskilled labor during construction. The executing agency			
will provide skills training for WDC members, especia	ally the poor and vulnerable including women, to ensure their			
	benefits from the subprojects. The project will ensure			
compliance with core labor standards. B. Affordability				
	subproject activities for WDC members. WDC members will be			
required to plan their own domestic income-generati				
development program includes training on how to us				
C. Communicable Diseases and Other Social Risk				
	npactas high (H), medium (M), low (L), or not applicable (NA):			
M Communicable diseases L Human trafficking				
Others (please specify)				
2. Describe the related risks of the project on people in project area. – Construction contractors will be expected to				
provide workers with information and training on the risks of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases (as				
relevant), and information on how to prevent the cont	tracting or spreading of infections. This will be achieved through			
provisions in the loan agreement.				
VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION				
1. Targets and indicators: The project's design and monitoring framework sets social and gender-based targets and				
indicators, and the resettlement framework details all related aspects. In addition, the GESI–GAP defines monitoring				
	cial inclusion. All will help ensure poverty reduction among WDC			
members.				
2. Required human resources: All social and gender-based targets and indicators will be monitored by a project-				
specific social safeguard specialist under the supervision of the project director within the project management unit of				
the executing agency. This unit will be established specifically for project-related activities. 3. Information in the project administration manual: The GESI–GAP is discussed and included in the manual.				
4. Monitoring tools: The social safeguard specialist under the supervision of the project director will conduct				
midyear and annual monitoring and evaluation of project activities.				
muyear and annual monitoring and evaluation of project activities.				

Government of Maldives. 2009. *Strategic Action Plan*, 2009–2013. Male ADB. 2011. *Interim Country Partnership Strategy* 2012-2013. Male