

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

Mōṇakjān In Kakien Nān Kōmakūtkūt Armej Jān Juon Jikin
Nān bar Juon (ak RPF)

RMI: Pacific Resilience Project (PREP) Phase 2

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FINAL

MELELE KO RŌKĀĀL TATA

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Kōpooje jān Secretariat eo nān Pacific Community (SPC)
nān World Bank im Kien eo an Republic eo an Marshall
Islands

ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

AP	Affected Persons
CERC	Contingency Emergency Response Component
CESMP	Contractors Environmental and Social Management Plan
CMAC	Coastal Management and Advisory Committee
CPS	Country Partnership Strategy
CVA	Coastal Vulnerability Assessment
DIDA	Division of International Development Assistance
DP	Displaced Persons
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EA	Environmental Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FM	Financial Management
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IDA	International Development Association
JNAP	Joint National Action Plan
KADA	Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority
KALGOV	Kwajalein Atoll Local Government
LAARF	Land Access, Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MPW	Ministry of Public Works
NDC	National Disaster Committee
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NEOC	National Emergency Operations Centre
NSC	National Steering Committee
OEPPC	Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PCR	Physical Cultural Resources
PCRAFI	Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative
PIC	Pacific Island Countries
PPA	Project Preparation Agreement
PPSD	Project Procurement Strategy for Development
PREP	Pacific Resilience Program
PSU	Program Support Unit
RC	Regional Coordinator
RCU	Regional Coordination Unit
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RSC	Regional Steering Committee
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPC	The Pacific Community
SPREP	Pacific Regional Environment Program
TA	Technical Assistance
TOR	Terms of Reference
TT	Task Team
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

LŌTA KO em MELELE IN LŌTA KO

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Kobban Bok In

Nõmba eo	Möttan eo	Peij eo
	TALLEP IN MELELE KO KIJJEN JERBAL IN	
1	Kadkadin	
2	Wáween ko Rökkar Tata em Köttöpar ko Me Rej Kakien ko Juon-im-Juon Ej ʘoori ilo an Kappok Bwidej	
3	Jekjekin Kabwijer Bwidej em Pepe eo ñan Kömakütüt Armej jän juon Bwidej ñan bar juon	
4	Joñan armej ro jermal in kökal kein röjelöt er/emōj kömaküt er, mweñan ko armej rein rökkar ñan-i em ta ko aikuji jän er bwe em alikkar ke rökkar ñan aer ebbök aer köllä	
5	Jekjekin madmōdi jermal ko rej jab mō kömmani	
6	Wáween ko ñan kallikkar aorök in mweuiuk ak jeraamman ko	
7	Laajrak in buñtön ko emōj karöki ñan an RAP/ARAP ko bökö jikier	
8	Jekjek in Kömman bwe Jermal in Kökal kein Ren Bökö Jikier	
9	Jekjekin ña abñöñö ko kwalöki	
10	Karök im Koñ ko Kijjen Jään ko ñan Kömakütüt Armej jän juon Bwidej ñan bar juon Ekoba Oññan Köllä ko Emōj Karöki Kadede	
11	Wáween ko ñan kömmani könono ko ippän armej ro jermal in ejelöt er	
12	Kölaplökö Kapeel ko Ippän Ri-Jermal ro	
13	Koñ ko ñan Kömmani Jermal in Etale ko em Liküti Töprak in Etale Kein ilo Jeje Jermal in Etale ko Kömmani jän Doulul ko rej Jeban Jermal in Kökal kein -	
Annex 1	Ia Ko Melele Kein Rökar Jarjar Tok Jän-i	
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Scope

This Resettlement Policy Framework applies to PREP Phase 2, Component 1 Institutional Strengthening, early warning and preparedness, Component 2 - Strengthening coastal resilience and Component 3 - Contingency Emergency Response.

Component 1 has two sub-components: (i) institutional strengthening, early warning, and modernization of the NDMO's facilities (which will be implemented by RMI); and (ii) impact forecasting, NDMO capacity building, and post disaster needs assessment (which will be implemented by the Pacific Community). Potential activities include modernizing NDMO facilities, upgrading of communication equipment at the NDMO Center, installation of telecommunication infrastructure in Majuro and outer islands. Component 2's objective is strengthening coastal planning, increasing understanding of current and future risks, help the government to prioritize future investments, and deliver targeted coastal protection investments. Coastal protection investments, focusing on Ebeye, will be implemented by the Government of RMI. Component 3 will strengthen emergency preparedness and immediate response capacity of RMI for low and medium scale disasters. It will be triggered following the declaration of a national disaster and will complement the insurance mechanism under Phase 1.

TALLEP IN MEĻEĻE KO KIJJEN JERBAL IN

Tallep in MeĻeĻe ko Kijjen Jerbal in

Ṁōṇakjān in (ak Resettlement Policy Framework) me ej kwalok jekjekin jerbale wāween kōmakūtkūt armej jān juon bwidej ṇan bar juon ej bōk jikin iuṇwin Phase 2 in PREP eo, ej bar bōk jikin iuṇwin Ṁweṇan Jerbal eo Kein Kajuon (1) kijjen kōmaroṇi wōpij ko me rej lolorjaki jermal ko kijjen mejatoto im lojet eo, naan in keaṇ ko ṇan ṇaanjab-popo, ej bar bōk jikin iuṇwin Ṁweṇan Jerbal eo Kein Kajilu (3) kijjen wāween ko rōkkar ṇan ṇa mejlan jorrāan ko walok tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo ad me reidiṇ ṇan kōṃmani.

Ṁweṇan in kein kajuon ej jenolok ṇan ruo raan: (i) juon ej kōmaroṇi ra im doulul ko me rej lolorjaki jermal ko rej ekkejel lok wōt kijjen oktak in mejatoto em kōṃman bwe wōpij ko an NDMO ko ren kāal im jermal ainwōt jet wōpij ko ṇan kwalok tok meĻeĻe ko kijjen jorrāan ko walok tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo ad (eo im RMI enaaj lolorjaki); em, (ii) eo kein karuo ej katu ko kijjen joṇan jorrāan ko rōnaaj walok, kōlaplok kapeel an ro rej jermal ilo NDMO ko, em jermal in etale ko ṇan lale aikuj an armej ālikin an Jaṇ, kōto, ibwij im jorrāan ko jet bōk jikier (eo im laḷ ko ilo Pacific in naaj lolorjaki). Jejjojo iaan jermal kein rej kōjembali joortolik ko kōṃokajkaji ṇan kōṃman bwe wōpij ko an NDMO ko ren kāal im wōr kein jermal ko rōkapeel im rej kallikkar ṇe ej pojak in lōṇ kōto, laṇ im wāween ko rōkouwōtata rej walok tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo, kōkōmanman lok NDMO Center eo, kajjutak ṃōn katu ko rej waate mejatoto im lojet eo ioon Majuro em aelōṇ ko ilo Majel. Kōttōpar eo an Ṁweṇan Jerbal eo Kein Karuo (2) ej kōmaroṇi ro tōllokier ṇan elmokoti pepe ko kijjen parijet ko, kōlap lok meĻeĻe eo ippān armej kijjen jorrāan ko rōmaroṇ bōk jikier, jipaṇ kien eo kōṃokajkaji joortolik ko naaj aikuj tok ālik, em kōṃmani jermal in kōkal ko ṇan kōjparok parijet ko kōn jāan ko tok jān joortolik eo. Joortolik ko kōṃokaji ṇan kōṃmani jermal in kōkal ko ṇan kōjparok parijet ko, ioon Ebeye eṇ, naaj an Kien eo an RMI eddo. Ṁweṇan Jerbal eo Kein Kajilu (3) naaj kōmaroṇi ro tōllokier ṇan aer kōṃmani kamminene ko kijjen ṇaanjab-popo em wāween ko rōkkar ṇan ṇa mejlan jorrāan im apaṇ ko ālikin an jorrāan ko bōk jikier. Men in naaj bōk jikin ālikin an alikkar juon naan in keaṇ kijjen jorrāan ko walok tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo em naaj kōṃman bwe jāan in joortolik eo ilo kar Phase 1 ren bōk jikier ilo juon wōt ien.

Ebeye is a densely populated urban community that serves as the commercial and governmental center of the Ralik Chain of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI). The 2011 RMI Census recorded 1,103 households on Ebeye with a total population of 9,614 people, for an average household size of 8.7 persons. Studies undertaken as part of project preparation (Deltares) indicate that coastal protection is most needed for Ebeye's ocean-side where the risk of flooding and inundation to coastal hazards is highest. Generally, the preferred method of protection is hard engineering solutions such as revetments, seawalls etc.

Scope of the Land Access, Acquisition and Resettlement

Component 1 may involve acquisition of small areas of land for siting transmission poles and similar telecommunication structures. It will involve voluntary land acquisition with private and traditional landowners, where existing easements are unsuitable.

For Component 2, land along the shoreline extending into the intertidal zone and reef flat will be occupied. Existing easements set aside under the Master Lease between the Landowners of Kwajalein and the Kwajalein Atolls Development Authority (KADA) will be used for land access and occupation. Where new easements are required, the Master Lease allows KADA to designate new easements for public purposes, with the prior consent of the landowners.

Land will also be required temporarily during project construction under Component 2 for contractors use, for staging areas for operations. Small areas of land will also be temporarily occupied, as necessary, for access to working sites possibly from the main road.

The level of specific impact and the exact number of people directly affected will not be known until detailed planning is carried out but both are expected to be minimal. There are utility providers which facilities such as outflow pipes on the shoreline are likely to be in the way of the proposed coastal protection structures. Some

Ebeye ej juon aelōn eo elukkuun in orļok kōn armej me ej ijo elōn menin jeraamman ko ie nān aolepān Rālik ilo RMI. Bōnbōn eo an RMI ilo bōnbōn (ak Census) eo ekar kōmman ilo 2011 eo ej kallikkar ke ewōr 1,103 imōn jokwe ko ioon Ebeye dede in ke ewōr tarrin 9,614 oran armej, em ewōr tarrin 8.7 armej ilowaan juon em. Ekkatak ko kar kōmmani āinwōt ke rej mōttan wōt jermal in (rej alikkar ilo Deltares) rej kallikkar ke jermal in kōkal ko nān kōjparok aolepān tu-lik in Ebeye rej men ko aikuji nān kōjparoki ijeko rōjedmatmat nān aer jorrāān jān ļojet eo. Ilo kōļmenļokjeņ kake, jekjekin in kōkal eo epen ej jarjar tok jān wāween kōkal ko rōtiljek im rōpen āinwōt apar ko roļļap im rōppen, seawall ko, em ko āierļokwōt.

Tallep in Meļeļe ko Kijjien Kappok Bwidej, Bōbōk Bwidej em Kōmakūtkūt Armej jān Juon Bwidej nān bar Juon
Mweñan Jermal eo Kein Kajjuon (1) emarōn aikuji bwe bwidej ko rōddik ren alikkar nān kajutaki joor ko nān leto-letak meļeļe em jermal in kōkal ko ko jet kijjien leto-letak meļeļe. Enaaļ aikuji wōr jet bwidej ko im aļap im irooj ro aer rej make aji, ijeko im rej jab kanooj pidodo im emman kalōki.

Kijjien Mweñan Jermal eo Kein Karuo (2), bwidej ko me parijet ko aer rej eqn meto ļok im tōpar ioon bar naaj kōjberbali. Ijeko me rōmman nān kōjberbal me rej lōlō iumwin Master Lease eo ikōtaan aļap in Kwajalein ro em Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority (KADA) naaj bar kōjberbali. Ijeko ko naaj aikuji nān kōjberbali bwe en pidodo ļok an jermal in kōkal kein bōk jikier, Master Lease eo ej kōmarōn KADA bwe en kallikkar tok ijekein nān kōjberbali, ālikin an bōk mālim jān aļap ro aer bwidej kein.

Naaj aikuji bwidej ilo juon tōre eo ekadu iien eo jermal in kōkal eo ej kōmman āinwōt kōmlōt ilo Mweñan Jermal eo Kein Karuo (2) bwe ri-jermal ro ren kōjerbale, nān aer kōkuņi kein jermal ko aer ie em wāween ko jet rōkkar nān kōmmane jermal in kōkal eo. Bwidej ko rōddik naaj bar kōjberbali, ñe rōkkar nān kōjberbali, nān kōttōpar ļok jikin jermal ko jān iaļ lelelep eo.

Joñan jorrāān ko me naaj jelōt armej ro em oran armej ro jelōt er jāmin alikkar maē iien eo tipdik in meļeļe ko kijjien jermal in kōkal ko naaj alikkar ke rōban kanooj in jelōt armej ro. Ewōr mōn dān, mōn jarom, kab mōn kein kōnono ko āinwōt baib eo me ej kaduōj ļok kwōpejān armej tu-lik rej pād wōt ijeko me jermal in kōkal ko nān

households' front and backyards may also be taken up temporarily to provide access to working sites, in some locations. For planning purposes, the worst-case scenario is some households being relocated temporarily, and a limited number of assets such as hedges, fences and possibly a few houses will be damaged. A figure of 30 directly affected people is estimated. This is the expected scope of this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

In terms of RFP implementation, MPW's Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for the day-to-day safeguards requirements, while MOF/DIDA will have overall coordination and oversight. Both Implementing Agencies do not have safeguards expertise and will be each strengthened accordingly with the engagement of safeguards TA's.

Internal monitoring and reporting will involve both MPW and MOF/DIDA at different levels. An External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will also be engaged by MPW to ensure independent oversight of RFP implementation.

kōjparok parijet ko rej pojen bōk jikier ie. Jejjojo mōn jokwe ko naaj bareinwōt jako wetaaer ilo juon iien eo ekadu nān an ri-jerbal ro tōpar jikin jerbal ko, ilo jejjo wāto. Kijjien elmōkot pepe im jet kōlmenlōkjen ko nān lōmḡak kaki, wāween eo ekapañpañ tata naaj an jet iaan ḡōko ḡōn armej ro jelōt er emḡakūt jān juon bwidej nān bar juon, em jejjojo wōt oror ko em bar jet em naaj jorrān jān jerbal in kōkal kein. Ewōr emaroñ 30 armej ro naaj jelōt er. Joñan jetñaak in jerbal eo in kijjien Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) in ak lōmḡak ko nān kōḡmakūt kūt armej jān juon bwidej nān bar juon.

Ikijjeen an RFP in bōk jikin, Project Management Unit (ak PMU) eo ej pād iuḡwin MPW naaj loloorkaki kakien ko nān dāpij wōt aenōḡman im jokkun mour an armej kab ḡa mejlan jorrān ko rōjelōt peḡaak kab jukjuk-im-pād eo, dede in ke MOF/DIDA naaj bar bōk kuḡaan ilo wāween kein nān an kōḡḡmani jerbal in de-in-ju ko an ippān World Bank. Doulul kein ruo ejjelōk ri-jerbal rōt eḡ etijemlōk kijjien jokkun mour kab ḡa mejlan jorrān ko rōjelōt peḡaak em jukjuk-im-pād eo em naaj kōmaroñ doulul kein ruo ilo aer pukot tok juon eo etijemlōk kōn safeguard ko.

Jerbal in etale ko kijjien tōprak in jerbal in kōkal kein kab an jerbal kein pād ilo jeje naaj aikuji ri-jerbal ro jān MPW em MOF/DIDA ilo kajjojo ḡweñan jerbal in kōkal kein. Juon doulul eo jān likin me enaaj bar bōk kuḡaan ilo kōḡḡmani jerbal in etale kein kijjien tōprak in jerbal kein ippān MPW (ak EMA) ej nān wōt kōḡḡman bwe en ejjelōk kalijeklōk ilo aer jīmōr etali tōprak in jerbal kein.

1. INTRODUCTION

1. The Pacific Regional Resilience Project (PREP) Phase 2 is designed to improve the resilience and sustainable economic and social development of RMI especially of people living in coastal areas vulnerable to coastal hazards of erosion, wave surges, king tides and climate change related events including sea level rise.

2. This document was prepared by the Pacific Community (SPC) to address the due diligence requirements of the World Bank's Safeguards Policy OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary

1. KADKADIN

1. Jerbal in eḡap ḡa etan Pacific Regional Resilience Project (PREP) eo im etōpar Phase 2 kar ejaake nān kōkōḡmanḡanlōk wāween an armej ro jelōt mour ko aer jān jorrān waḡok tok jān mejatoto im lōjet eo peḡaakier pukot mejlan jorrān kein ḡōḡōkaj em wāween aer dāpij wōt jeraaḡman ko aer em an eddekḡok mour im ḡanit ko aer ilo an jeraaḡman kein bōk jikier ilo RMI eḡaptata nān armej ro rej jokwe itōrerein parijet ko me rōlukkuun in jedmatmat nān aer jorrān jān an dān in lōjet eo kutake, an ḡo ko depet im ibweeb ilo parijet ko, an lōjet eo ibwij im utiej jān ioon āne em an oktak mejatoto eo jān iien nān iien.

2. Elmōkot in kar pojak tok jān jukjuk-im-pād ko ilo Pacific (ak SPC) nān ḡa mejlan men ko aikuji me World Bank eo aj kōtmāni kijjien Safeguard Policy ko an āinwōt kōmlōt

Resettlement. OP/BP 4.12 requires the preparation of a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to guide the preparation of detailed resettlement plans for subprojects which are not yet identified. Detailed resettlement planning for those subprojects assessed to require them will be prepared during project implementation using this Framework.

3. OP/BP 4.12 is triggered because in the process of acquiring land for coastal protection works people occupying the land may be affected by temporary or permanent loss of assets or livelihoods in an involuntary manner.

ilo OP/BP 4.12 eo ña etan Involuntary Resettlement eo. OP/BP 4.12 eo ej kōmlōt bwe en pojak juon Resettlement Policy Framework (ak RPF) eo im ej tipdiki jekjekin jerbale wāween kōmakūtkūt armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon ñan maanjab-popo wōt ñan jermal-dik ko rej mōttan wōt jermal eo eļap me rōjjañin alikkar. Tipdik in meļeļe ko kijjien jekjekin kōmakūtkūt armej ñe jermal-dik ko eṃōj etali rōnaaj bōk jikier naaj pojak ilo iien eo jermal eo eļap enaaj bōk jikin pedped wōt ioon jekjek in elmōkote.

3. OP/BP 4.12 eo ej kōmṃan kōnke ilo tōre eo im rej pukot juon bwidej ñan kōmṃani jermal in kōkal ko ñan kōjparok parijet eo naaj jelōt armej ro rej amṃak ie ilo wāween an jako menin jeraamṃan ko aer kab an nana ļok jokkun mour eo ie itok wōt jān aer kar kaduōj ļok er.

Kajin Pālle (English)

1.1 Background Information

4. The PREP Phase 2 Component 1 and 3 will be implemented nationally, including outer atolls of RMI. Component 2 targets Ebeye Islet, which sits at the south-eastern end of Kwajalein Atoll in the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI), roughly midway between Australia and Hawaii in the western Pacific Ocean (Figure 1). Component 2 may be extended to Majuro in the later stages of the project, depending on the availability of budget.



Figure 1: Map of RMI showing Kwajalein relative to Majuro

5. Majuro has a total land area of 9.71 km² and a 2011 population of 27,797 which is 52 percent of the total population of RMI. The atoll comprises 64 islets on an elliptically shaped reef 40km long and a total land area of about 9.7 km². It is the political and commercial centre of RMI and, with Ebeye, one of two main population centres. The atoll’s main settlement, which is situated on three islands connected by landfills - Dalap, Uliga, and Darrit - has port facilities and an airport.

Kajin Majeļ (Marshallese)

1.1 Meļeļe ko Kijjien Jermal in Kōkal in Eļap

4. Mṃweñan Jermal eo Kein Kajuon (1) im Kajilu (3) ilo Phase 2 in PREP eo naaj kōmṃan, ekoba aelōñ ko likin ilo RMI. Mṃweñan Jermal eo Kein Karuo (2) ej iok ļok wōt Ebeye, eo me ej pād tu-iōñ tu-rilik ilo Kwajalein ilo RMI, eo me ej ikōtaan Australia em Hawaii ilo tu-iōñ tu-reeaar in Pacific in (lale Figure 1). Mṃweñan in Kein Karuo (2) maroñ in bōk jikin ilo jermal ko ioon Majuro ilo jemļok in ļok jermal in kōkal ko, pedped wōt ioon joñan jāān eo ewōr.



Figure 1: Pija in RMI eo im ej kwaļok Kwajalein im an epaake Majuro

5. Ewōr tarrin 9.71 km² in bwidej eo ilo Majuro em wōr tarrin 27,797 oran armej eo im ej tarrin lemñoul-ruo bōjjāān (52%) in oran armej ro ilo RMI. Majuro ewōr 64 aetō ko ie me rej jepooļe kōn 40km aitokan em rej aolep tarrin 9.7km² in bwidej. Ej ijo jikin jermal ko em ṃōñ wia ko rōļļap rej pād ie ilo RMI em, eļak koba Ebeye, ej juon iaan ijeko rōorļok kōn armej. Ijeko reitileñeñ kōn armej em ṃōñ wia em ṃōñ jermal ko, eo im kar kobaiki kōn menōknok rej - Dalap, Uliga, em Darrit - ko ṃōkein rōpād ie.

6. Ebeye is a small, low-lying coral islet with a land area of about 40 hectares (100 acres) and a maximum elevation of about 3 meters (10 feet) above mean sea level. It is a densely populated urban community that serves as the commercial and governmental center of the Ralik Chain of the Marshall Islands. The 2011 Census recorded 1,103 households with 9,614 people on Ebeye with an average household size of 8.7 persons. Its high population density is largely due to the advantages it offers as a ready source of employees for well-paying jobs at the nearby US base on Kwajalein. The great majority of those Marshallese workers live on Ebeye and commute daily to the base, but some live semi-permanently on the base and visit their family and friends on Ebeye.



Figure 2: Bird's eyeview of Ebeye Islet

6. Ebeye ej juon āne jidikdik, ettā im kōmḡman jān bok im ḡa eo me ewōr tarrin 40 hectares (ak jibuki acres) in bwidej em utiejāer rej jilu (3) meter (ak joñoul ne) jān ioon loḡet. Ej juon jukjuk-im-pād eo elukkuun in orloḡ em itileñeñ kōn armej eo me jikin jerbāl ko em ḡōn wia ko rōllḡap rej pād ie ilo Rālik ilo ḡajeļ. Bōnbōn eo kōmḡman ilo 2011 eo ej kallikkar ke ewōr tarrin 1,103 ḡōn jokwe ko dede in ke ewōr tarrin 9,614 ioon Ebeye eo me ej kallikkar tarrin 8.7 armej ilowaan juon eḡ. Joñan orloḡ in armej rein ej jarjar tok jān menin jeraamḡman ko āinwōt jerbāl ko em oñān ko iturin base eo an ri-tariḡae in US ioon Kwajalein. Elōñ wōt iaan Ri-ḡajeļ ri-jerbāl in Kwajalein ro rej amḡak ioon Ebeye rōkōn jerak ḡan em jān Kwajalein aolep raan, ak jet rej jokwe ioon base eo em rōkōn lo loḡ baamḡle ko aer em ro ḡōttaer ioon Ebeye.



Figure 2: Pija in Ebeye āinwōt an juon bao kalimjeke

Project Components

7. The Project will comprise a combination of nationally implemented activities and technical assistance implemented by SPC, as described in the matrix below.

Table 1: Project Components

	Nationally Implemented Activities	Technical Assistance Implemented by the Pacific Community
Component 1: Institutional strengthening, early warning and preparedness	Integrate governance of disaster and climate change management, and institutional strengthening of the NDC, NC3, and working groups improve early warning communication systems for outer islands Develop a roadmap and implement priority improvements to modernize the NDMO's facilities	Impact forecasting and system integration Institutional strengthening of the NDMO and disaster management capacity Post Disaster Needs Assessments
Component 2: Strengthening coastal resilience	Priority coastal protection works investments, including investigations, design, and construction supervision	Improve and expand the coastal vulnerability assessment for Majuro and Ebeye to support the Coastal Management Framework and National Infrastructure Management Plan

ḡweñan Jerbāl ko Ilowaan Jerbāl in Kōkal in Eļap

7. Jerbāl in kōkal in eļap naaj koba in aolepān ḡakūtḡkūt kab jerbāl-dik ko rej ḡōttan wōt jerbāl in eļap ekoba jipañ ko tok jān ro rōtijeḡloḡ jān SPC, āinwōt an alikkar kōmmeleje in ilo boḡk ḡe ilaļ.

Tebōļ Juon (1): ḡweñan Jerbāl ko Ilowaan Jerbāl in Eļap

	Makūtḡt Ko Eḡōj Bōk Jikier ilo ḡajeļ in	Jipañ/Kapilōk Tok Jān Ro Rōtijeḡloḡ ilo SPC Eḡōj Aer Bōk Jikier
ḡweñan Jerbāl Eo Kein Kajuon: Kōmaroñi ra im doulul ko me rej loloorjaki jerbāl ko rej ekkejel loḡ wōt kijjien oktak in mejatoto, wāween ko ḡan ḡaanjab-popo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kōmaroñi ra im doulul ko me rej loloorjaki jerbāl ko rej ekkejel loḡ wōt kijjien oktak in mejatoto - Kōmaroñi aelōñ ko likin kijjien aer tōpari meleje ko im keañ kōn lañ, ibwij im ko jet me naaj jelōt er - Juon Roadmap im elōñ joortolik ko kōḡōkajkaji ḡan kōmḡman bwe wōpij ko an NDMO ko ren kāal im jerbāl 	<p>Jipañ/Kapilōk Tok Jān Ro Rōtijeḡloḡ kijjien:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Katu ko kijjien joñan jorrān ko rōnaaj waḡok - Kōmaroñi wōpij ko an NDMO bwe ren maroñ ḡa mejlan jorrān ko ālikin aer bōk jikier - Jerbāl in etale ko ḡan lale joñan aikuj an armej ālikin jorrān ko aer bōk jikier

		Investigate sustainable sources of aggregates in Majuro and Kwajalein atolls
Component 3: Contingency Emergency Response	Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC)	N/a
Component 4: Project and Program management	Project management for all nationally implemented activities, and oversight of the Pacific Communities's activities	Support from the regional PREP: Program Support Unit (housed in SPC) to provide operational TA, M&E, procurement, and financial management support Regional Coordination Unit (PIFS) to provide high level strategic vision and support

		äinwöt jet wöpij ko ñan kwaļok tok meļeļe ko kijjien jorrään ko waļok tok jän mejatoto im ļojet eo ad	
Ṁweñan Jerbal Eo Kein Karuo: Kōmaroñ jabdewōt eo emaroñ ña mejjan jorrään ko röjelōt parijet ko	-	Joortolik ko köpooji kadede ñan jermal ko rōnaaj bōk jikier kijjien köjparok parijet ko, ekoba oñään jermal in ļōmñake jekjek in köjparok parijet ko koba oñään kalōki	Jipañ/Kapilōk Tok Jän Ro Rōtjemļok kijjien: - Juon kein jermal eo me ej letok meļeļe ko kijjien parijet eo im jet laajrak in buñtōn ko ñan kōmñmani ilo tōre ko raitok kütier - Jejjojo maķūtkūt ko ñan jino elmōkote juon men eo enaaj jipañ kijjien wāween im buñtōn ko jemaroñi kiiō im tok ālik
Ṁweñan Jerbal Eo Kein Kajilu: Contingency Emergency Response	-	Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC)	- NA
Ṁweñan Jerbal Eo Kein Kaemān: Köpeļaaiki Jerbal Ko	-	Wāween köpeļaaiki jermal im maķūtkūt ko	Jipañ tok jän PREP: - Program Support Unit eo (me ej juon iaan ra ko ilowaan wōt SPC) naaj letok oñään maķūtkūt jän jikin ñan jikin, M&E, jermal in etali oñään im aorōk in kōmñmani jermal ko, im jipañ kijjien köpeļaaiki ak köjebwebweik jāan ko - Regional Coordination Unit eo (an PIFS) naaj letok jet kōļmenļokjeñ im piļa in laajrak in jermal ko rōmālij

Component 1: Institutional strengthening, early warning and preparedness

8. This component will strengthen the effectiveness of the RMI institutions responsible for climate and disaster resilience, and disaster early warning and preparedness, and will support the implementation of the JNAP.

Component 1 has two sub-components: (i) institutional strengthening, early warning, and modernization of the NDMO’s facilities (which will be implemented by RMI); and (ii) impact forecasting, NDMO capacity building, and post disaster needs assessment (which will be implemented by the Pacific Community). The government-led activities will include: (a) supporting the government to integrate climate change adaptation with disaster risk management, as planned under the JNAP,

Ṁweñan Eo Kein Kajjuon: Kōmaroñi ra im doulul ko me rej loloorjaki jermal ko rej ekkejel ļok wōt kijjien oktak in mejatoto, wāween ko ñan maanjab-popo

8. Ṁweñan in naaj kōmaroñi im kōkōmñmanļok rāpeļtan jermal ko an wöpij ko ilo RMI me rej eddoiki im loloorjaki jermal ko kijjien oktak in mejatoto im wāween ña mejjan jorrään ko, em kijjien kilen tōpari meļeļe ko im keañ ko ñan maanjab-popo, em kijjien jipañ kattōri elmōkot im ļōmñak ko eñōj kaalikari ilo JNAP eo. Ṁweñan in kein kajuon ej jenolok ñan ruo raan: (i) juon ej kōmaroñi ra im doulul ko me rej loloorjaki jermal ko rej ekkejel ļok wōt kijjien oktak in mejatoto em kōmñman bwe wöpij ko an NDMO ko ren kääł im jermal äinwöt jet wöpij ko ñan kwaļok tok meļeļe ko kijjien jorrään ko waļok tok jän mejatoto im ļojet eo ad (eo im RMI enaaj loloorjaki); em,

and to operationalize working groups at central and local government levels; (b) support better multi-hazard early warning, prepare a systems and technology roadmap for outer island communications, and upgrade communications systems in remote locations and train people to use them; and (c) develop a roadmap and implement priority improvements to modernize the NDMO's facilities. The Pacific Community-led activities will include: (a) improving impact forecasting and disaster response; (b) institutional strengthening of the NDMO and its preparedness for response to disasters; and (c) provision for post disaster need assessment.

Component 2: Strengthening coastal resilience

9. This component will strengthen coastal planning, increase understanding of current and future risks, help the government to prioritize future investments, and deliver targeted coastal protection investments. Component 2 is divided into two sub-components: (i) coastal protection investments (which will be implemented by RMI); and (ii) strengthen integrated coastal risk management (which will be implemented by SPC).

10. Coastal protection works will strengthen resilience in Ebeye and, potentially, "hot-spots" in Majuro subject to further analysis and available funding. A constructability and aggregate source review for priority coastal works, and environmental and social safeguard risk screening and scoping, will be carried out as part of the preparation activities. Final project selection and detailed design will be carried out for the coastal protection works during

(ii) eo kein karuo ej katu ko kijjien joñan jorrāān ko rōnaaj waļok, kōļapļok kapeel an ro rej jermal ilo NDMO ko, em jermal in etale ko ñan lale aiku an armej ālikin an ļaņ, kōto, ibwij im jorrāān ko jet bōk jikier (eo im ļaļ ko ilo Pacific in naaj loloorjaki). Jermal im maķūtkūt kein rej pād ilo tōl im loloorjake an kien naaj kūtbuuj: (a) jipaņ kien eo kakūrmool jermal ko ñan ña mejļan jorrāān ko waļok tok jān oktak in mejatoto eo ilo aer kōjjeikiiki wāween jermal kein, āinwōt kar karōk ilo JNAP eo, em ñan jino kōjermal doulul ko ilo kajjojo wōpij ko rōkkar ilo kien ko; (b) jutak likin kōttōpar eo ñan bōktok juon kein jermal rot eņ ej kallikkar tok meļeļe ko kōn elōñ jorrāān ko rej pojen bōk jikier im jab juon wōt, kōpooj juon kein jermal im juon roadmap ñan aelōñ ko likin kijjien jorrāān ko rej pojen bōk jikier em kammineneik armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko ijekein ñan aer jeļā kilen kōjembali kein jermal kein; em (c) ejaake juon Roadmap im kōjembali joortolik ko kōmōkajkaji ñan kōmman bwe wōpij ko an NDMO ko. Jermal im maķūtkūt ko im rej pād ilo tōl im loloorjake an jukjuk-im-pād ko wōj peļak in Pacific naaj kūtbuuj: (a) kōkōmanmanļok iaļ in katu im leto-letak meļeļe kijjien jorrāān ko rej pojen bōk jikier kab wāween ña mejļan jorrāān ko ālikin aer bōk jikier; (b) kōkajoorļok NDMO ko em wāween aer kōjeļaik armej ñan aer maanjab-popo ñan jorrāān ko; em (c) jermal in etale joñan mōñā im aiku ko an ro rōkar iioon jorrāān.

Mweñan Eo Kein Karuo: Kōmaroñ jabdewōt eo emaroñ ña mejļan jorrāān ko rōjelōt parijet ko

9. Mweñan in naaj kōkajoorļok wāween kōmman karōk im ļomnak ko ñan parijet ko, kōļapļok meļeļe ko ippān armej kijjien jorrāān ko kiiō im ko rej itok wōt ilo tōre ko tok, jipaņ kien eo lipjerjeri joortolik ko ñan tōre ko rej itok wōt, em kattōri joortolik ko karōk ñan tōre kein kijjien kōjparok parijet eo. Mweñan in kein karuo ej jenolok ñan ruo raan: (i) juon ej kōmman joortolik ñan kōjparok parijet ko tōre ko rej itok wōt (eo im RMI naaj loloorjaki); em (ii) eo kein karuo ej kōkarjoorļok wāween kōpeļaki jermal ko ñan parijet ko ad (eo im SPC naaj loloorjaki).

10. Jermal ko ñan kōjparok parijet ko naaj kōkajoorļok ... eo an ri-Ebeye em, emaroñ, ijeko rōjedmatmat ñan ļojet eo ilo Majuro in ñe enaaj lōñ ekkatak im jāān. Juon ... Kōkāālel ñan kōmmane jermal in im kwaļok tok jekjek in mađmōde jermal in naaj bōk jikin ilo jermal ko kijjien kōjparok parijet ko ilo iien eo enaaj jeļet kūtien mađmōde jermal in. Āinwōt ke eļeļok juon eo emaroñ... ljoke, sustainable sources of aggregates ioon Majuro im

project implementation. As there are no current sustainable or environmentally acceptable aggregate sources in the Kwajalein atoll, it has been assumed that all aggregates will be imported. However, sustainable sources of aggregates in the Majuro and Kwajalein atolls, as well as methods of extraction, and commercial distribution to wholesale and retail markets, will be investigated. Also under this component, the coastal vulnerability assessment (CVA), started by Deltares as a preparation activity, will be improved and expanded to include Majuro. The expanded CVA will support long-term planning for coastal resilience within RMI using risk-based flooding and impact maps that may be used for future land use, infrastructure, and disaster preparedness planning. This work will support existing government plans, strategies, and frameworks such as the National Infrastructure Plan and the Coastal Management Framework.

Component 3: Contingency Emergency Response

11. This component will strengthen the emergency preparedness and immediate response capacity of RMI for low- and medium-scale disasters. The Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) would be triggered following the declaration of a national disaster and will complement the PCRAFI disaster insurance mechanism financed under PREP Phase I.

12. The CERC will be funded under the project budget. Following triggering of pre-agreed disbursement conditions (e.g. the declaration of a national disaster), the CERC would be implemented in accordance with the rapid response procedures governed by the World Bank OP/BP 8.0 Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies. The disbursement condition will define the circumstances under which the CERC would become available. The specific details of the proposed implementation arrangements and procedures governing the use of the CERC funds will be detailed in a standalone CERC annex within the Project Operations Manual (POM). Further CERC funds might be reassigned from another component of the project if necessary after an event. If the CERC is not triggered, the funds may be deployed elsewhere in the project.

Kwajalein, ekoba methods of extraction, im commercial distribution ñan mōn wia ko (wholesale im retail ko), naaj etali. Ejja iumwin wōt mweñan in, ekkatak in etale eo ña etan coastal vulnerability assessment (ak CVA) eo, eo im kar ijino tok jān Deltares āinwōt kar juon kein maanjab-popo, naaj bar kōkōmanmanlōk im eddekłok bwe en kūtbuuj Majuro. CVA in ilo an eddekłok enaaj jipañ kijien ai kōlmenłokjeñ ko jān ro tōllōkier ñan karōki pepe ko rōto im raitok kūtier ñan ña mejlan jorrāan ko rōjelōt parijet in RMI ilo an jermal kein jermal ko rej kwalok ijeko rōnaaj ibwiji, im wāween ko rōkkar ñan maanjab-popo. Jermal in enaaj jipañ ilo ejja bar karōk im pepe rōt kein me kien ekar ejaaki lōk imaan, pepe im karōk ko ko emōj buuji ippān doon, em mōñakjān in jermal ko āinwōt National Infrastructure Plan eo im Coastal Management Framework eo.

Mweñan Eo Kein Kajilu: Contingency Emergency Response

11. Mweñan in naaj kōkajoorlōk wāween ko ñan maanjab-popo ekoba wāween ko RMI emaroñ madmōdi ilo tōre eo jorrāan ko me rej jab lukkuun in kōuwōtata rej bōk jikier. Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) eo emaroñ in bōk jikin ālikin an alikkar keañ ñan laj in kijien jorrāan ko walok tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo ad em naaj mōttan lōk wōt PCRAFI eo me ej jāan in jipañ eo itok jān Phase I in PREP.

12. CERC eo naaj itok jāan in jipañ jān jāan ko emōj kōjjemōoji ñan elōñ jermal ko. Ālikin wōt an alikkar koñ ko karōki kijien ia eo jorrāan etōpar (āinwōt an alikkar ilo naan in keañ eo), CERC emaroñ in bōk jikin pedped wōt ion jet buñtōn jermal karōki tok jān World Bank eo ilo kakien eo an ña etan World Bank OP/BP 8.0 Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies. Kōjjemōoj ko karōki rōnaaj kallikar rāpeltan jerbale keañ eo iien eo CERC eo enaaj bōk jikin. Meleje ko rōtipdik im rōmālij kijien koñ eo ñan an jāan in jipañ eo ilo CERC eo bōk jikin naaj alikkar ilo juon peba eo ilowaan wōt Project Operations Manual (POM) eo im ejenolok im ej kōllajraki karōk ko ie. Ñan eļap lōk meleje, jāan ko tok jān CERC eo rōmaroñ in bar jermal ñan bar jet mweñan ejja ilowaan wōt jermal eo eļap ñe ekkar ālikin an bōk jikin juon jorrāan. Ñe CERC eo ej jab bōk jikin, jāan ko ie rōmaron in bar jermal ñan madmōdi jermal ko jet ejja ilowaan wōt jermal eo eļap.

Component 4: Project management

13. This component will strengthen the Government's capacity for project management, coordination, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. It will provide support for procurement, financial management, contract and project management, and oversight of social and environmental safeguards. It will also provide fiduciary and implementation support from the regional Program Support Unit (PSU) which was established under PREP Phase I. The PSU is housed in SPC.

Mweñan Eo Kein Kaemān: Kōpeļaaiki im Kōjjeikiiki Jerbal Ko

13. Mweñan in naan kōkajoorļok kapeel ko an Kien eo ioļap kijjien kōpeļaaiki im kōjjeikiiki jermal ko, āinwōt kōjjeikiiki eddo ko, etali tōprak ko, im likūti tōprak ko ilo jeje. Ilo wāween in enaaj bōktok jipaņ kijjien jermal in etali oņāān ko, kōjebwebweik wāween an jāān diwōj ļok im deļoņ tok, kappok ri-jermal im kōpeļaaiki eddo ko aer ilo aer wōdde jeppel e jermal eo, im kōjparok ājmour, ineemman an armej ilo peļaaik eo ekoba peļaaik eo. Enaaj bareinwōt bōktok fiduciary im jipaņ kijjien kattōri jermal ko tok jān Program Support Unit (PSU) eo im ekar ejaak iumwin Phase I in PREP. PSU eo ej pād ilowaan SPC.

1.3 Typology of potential subprojects

14. The focus of Components 1 and 3 on disaster preparedness and emergency response would be served by the following types of subproject to improve outer island communication -

- i. HF/VHF radio transmission stations, linking outer atolls and emergency centres;
- ii. Repeater sites for VHF radio networks, possibly one in each of the targeted outer atolls; these are integral parts of telecommunication infrastructure; and
- iii. AM/FM radio stations, - atolls such as Ebeye do not a radio station and would benefit significantly from one, for the effective dissemination of climate related information, disaster warnings and for coordinating response efforts;
- iv. Construction of safe havens/emergency shelters in outer atolls where existing buildings are unsuitable.

15. For Component 2, coastal protection measures are grouped into the hard engineering solutions and the soft environmental friendly options. The different types of hard engineering solutions are described below -

- i. Seawalls - these are self-supporting structures that are built parallel to the shoreline. A properly built seawall will protect the land and property behind it. Seawalls require on-going maintenance.

1.3 Ta ko me Kōtmāni Kijjien Kain Jerbal-Dik ko Rōmaroņ Bōk Jikier

12. Kōttōpar eo an Mweñan Jerbal eo Kain Kajuoņ (1) em Kein Kajilu (3) kijjien maanjab-popo em ņa mejļan jorrāān ko ilo iien ko reidiņ ej ņan kallikkar kain jermal-dik ko rej mōttan wōt jermal eo eļap ņan kōkōmanmanļok wāween leto-letak meļeļe ko ņan aelōņ ko ilo Majeļ -

- i. HF/VHF radio station ko, rej de-in-ju meļeļe ikōtaan aelōņ ko wōj peļaaik Majeļ em center ko rej keaņ ņan ijekein;
- ii. Ijeko rōkkar ņan kajjutak VHF radio network ie, emaroņ juoņ ilo kajjojo aelōņ ko me jelōti; men kein rōlukkuoņ in aorōk ņan kein jermal ko rej leto-letak meļeļe im bwe jen tōpari; em
- iii. AM/FM radio station ko - aelōņ ko āinwōt Ebeye ejjeļok an radio station em enaaj lukkuoņ in kōjeraamman armej ro eļāñe enaaj wōr juoņ an ņan an leto-letak meļeļe kijjien keaņ kōņ mejatoto ak lojet eo em ņan an bar jipaņ ilo leto-letak meļeļe jān wōpij ko tōllōkier ņan armej ro;
- iv. An kōkal mōņ ko ko me rōkkar ņan ko ņan i ilo aelōņ ko likin ijeko me elōņ eņ rōkar kalōki ļok imaan ak rej jab pen im nūñ.

15. Kijjien Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Karuo (2), karōk ko kōkuņi kijjien kōjparok parijet eo naaj kobaik ļok ippān jermal in kōkal ko me rōppen im rōtiljek kalōki em wāween ko jet ņan kōjparok parijet eo me rōmman im rōkkar ņan kōjparok parijet eo. Kain kōkal kein me rōppen em rōtiljeko kalōki rej waļok kōmmeļeļe ko aer ijin ilaļ -

- i. Apar ko tōrerein parijet (ak Seawall) ko - rej jet apar ko me rej jutak ippāer make ioon parijet eo em rej jāl meto ļok. Juoņ seawall eo me etiljek kalōke naaj kōjparok bwidej eo em men ko ioon

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>ii. Revetments - these are sloping structures that are supported by sand and gravel and built parallel to the shore. Revetments are generally constructed by piling large rocks or gabion baskets to form sloping armor on the shoreline. A properly built revetment will stop wave energy, but no necessarily inundation. Revetments require on-going maintenance.</p> <p>iii. Groynes - Groynes extend seaward from the shore and trap sediments that is being transported along the shore. A properly built groyne or series of groynes will trap sediments to increase beach volume, forming an effective buffer against wave energy. Groynes are best suited to sandy shorelines where one alongshore drift direction dominates.</p> <p>iv. Breakwaters - These are offshore structures designed to dissipate or prevent wave energy from reaching the shoreline. When built in the right location, a breakwater can form a bulge in the shoreline. Shoreline protection is given by dissipating wave energy offshore and increasing beach volume. Breakwaters may change nearshore processes and cause erosion elsewhere.</p> | <p>jān an jako ʎok. Seawall ko rej bar aikuj in kōkōmānmani ʎok em kapeni jān iien nān iien.</p> <p>ii. Apar ko kōmman jān deka killep (ak Revetment) - rej apar ko me rej āinwōt jirūmle ilo aer erʎok meto ʎok me kōmman jān bok im dekā killep. Revetment kein ekkā ekkar dekā ioon doon nān ejaake bwe en jekjek in jirūmle ko. Revetment ko me rōtiljek kalōki naaj maroñ kabōjrak ʎo ko jān aer tʎore parijet eo, bōtaab eban kabōjrak an iuwe dān ilo iien iōʎap-lep. Revetment ko rej ba aikuj in kōkōmānmani ʎok em kapeni jān iien nān iien.</p> <p>iii. Groynes (ak āinwōt jekjekin bōke ko) - rej joor ko eṃōj kalōōri meto ʎok me rej ekkar meto ʎok jān āne em rej nān dāpij wōt ʎā, bok em ṃōttan wōd ko me ae eo ej kōmakūti jān juon jikin nān bar juon jikin ilo pariejt ko. Groyne kein nē ej tiljek kalōki naaj maroñ dāpij ʎā, bok, kab ṃōttan wōd ko me ʎo em ae eo ekkā aer kōmakūtkūti jān juon jikin nān bar juon jikin ilo parijet eo nān kōkajoorʎok parijet eo, em kōmman bwe en kadik ʎok kajoor in ae eo ej itok ippān ʎo ko. Groyne ko rōkkar tata kalōki parijet ko rōbokboki.</p> <p>iv. Breakwater ko - rej jet dekā killep ko eṃōj karōki ioon doon em rōttoʎok jān āne me rej nān bōbrae parijet eo ilo aer kadik ʎok kajoor in ae eo ippān ʎo ko nē rōnaaj tōpar ʎok āne. Nē ejimwe ejaaki ijeko rōkkar bwe ren pād ie, emaroñ waʎok juon bōke ej āj meto ʎok jān āne. Dekā kein karōki ioon doon metwan ʎok āne naaj kōjparoki parijet ko ilo aer kadik ʎok kajoor in ae eo im ʎo ko em ilo aer kōʎap ʎok bok eo ilo parijet eo āne</p> |
| <p>16. Soft environmental friendly options typically involves, sand replenishment; coastal re-vegetation, erosion control matting, contour wattling and similar erosion control methods.</p> | <p>16. Wāween kōkal ko me ekkā kōjberbal menʎknʎok in keinikkan ko ak kājoka ko me rōkkar nān peʎaak eo em rōnaaj kōjparok parijet ko, ekkā aikuj eʎap bok; ekkat keinikkan em mar ilo parijet eo, kappeddo ṃōttan ko me kar ejaaki nān kōmman joñan an bok eo parijet pād wōt parijet, ekkat keinikkan ko em wāween ko jet rōkkar nān kōjparok parijet eo jān an ʎojet eo kutake.</p> |
| <p>17. Mix of hard and soft solutions include the following -</p> <p>i. Vegetated rip-rap - This is a combination of live stalking and rip-rap. The rip-rap prevents wave action from eroding the shore while the roots of the plants bind the earth below. The plants cover the rocks, providing shade for fish and wildlife and eventually making for a very nice spot to fish.</p> | <p>17. Koba in wāween kōkal nān kōjparok parijet eo me kōmman jān cement, bok, ʎā, dekā killep ko, kab keinikkan em kājoke ko rej bōk jikier ilo wāween kein ilaʎ -</p> <p>i. Vegetated riprap (ak ekkat ine in mar im wōjke ko ibulōn dekā killep ko) - ej koba in ine in wōjke kab mar ko em dekā killep ko (ak rej ba riprap). Riprap ko rej kōjparok parijet eo ilo aer kadik ʎok kajoor in ae im ʎo eo ak okar in wōjke kab mar ko rej</p> |

Properly managed, this option provides a more natural shoreline look.

- ii. Vegetated Gabion mattress - A gabion mattress is an elongated, mattress shaped cage filled with rocks. Vegetated gabion mattresses involved branches or cuttings inserted through rocks in the cage. This works best in moderate slopes to resist wave action and surface erosion. However, it is a more costly option compared to the vegetated rip-rap method.

1.4 Benefits and beneficiaries

18. While the resettlement impacts discussed above focused on the adverse and negative, the Project is also expected to generate significant positive and beneficial impacts for the population of RMI under Components 1 and 3, and of Ebeye under Component 2. The overall beneficiaries are the people of the Marshall Islands, whose preparedness for and resilience against natural events such as cyclones, floods, droughts etc will be enhanced by early warning and response systems that will be improved, and the capacity of national agencies and local governments and outer islands organizations that will be strengthened. This include personnel in NDMO, Red Cross and others that will receive training and mentoring, better equipment and up-to-date information and networking arrangements. Local people including outer island communities are expected to benefit from improved access to clear and up-to-date information, a better understanding of protocols for communication in the event of an emergency, including early warning communications, and regular and timely weather information.

19. Ebeye's population will directly benefit from the coastal protection works under Component 2, which are designed to reduce their risk to flooding, overtopping and inundation during wave surges, cyclones, strong winds,

ñan bokwij bok in parijet eo. Wōjke kab mar kein rej kaliboboik dekā ko (ñe rōrūtto ļok), em men in ej leļok jikin an ek ko jokwe dede ke enaaj oktak em juon jikin eoñōd. Ñe ej eṃṃan kōjparok, men in enaaj oktak em āiki juon parijet eo me āinwōt ñe kar baj kōṃanṃan in Irooj.

- ii. Vegetated gabion mattress (ak ok ko eṃōj kanni kōn ṃōttan dekā jiddik ko) - gabion mattress eo ej juon ok eo eban ejjo me eṃōj kane kōn dekā. Ok in ekkā kane buļe er kōn ra in wōjke ko ibuļōn dekāko. Men in ekkā kōjberbal ilo jirūṃle ko ñan kadik ļok kajoor in ae eo ippān ṃo ko em kōjparok bok eo ioon parijet. Ijoke, eļap ļok oṃāān wāween in keidi ļok ñan wāween eo ṃa etan riprap.

1.4 Menin Jeraaṃṃan ko em ro rōnaaj būk jeraaṃṃan kein

18. Ke kōnono kein ilōñ kijjien wāween ko rōjelōt armej ro ilo aer eṃṃakūt jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon rej kijjien wōt jorrāān ko, jermal in kōkal in eļap naaj kōtmāne bwe en kwaļoki wāween ko rōṃṃan em rōnaaj kōjeraaṃṃan armej ro ilo RMI iuṃwin Ṁweñan Jermal eo Kein Kajuon (1) em Kajilu (3), em ioon Ebeye eṃ iuṃwin Ṁweñan Jermal eo Kein Karuo (2). Aolepān armej ro rōnaaj jeraaṃṃan rej armej in Ṁajeļ, eo im aer ṃaanjab-popo jān em aer pukot mejļan jorrāān ko waļok tok jān mejatoto im ļojet eo aer āinwōt aire ko rōļļap em rōkkajoor, an ibwijleplep, an ṃōrā jilōñlōñ em jorrāān ko jet naaj kōṃṃan bwe en lōñ aer kab eṃṃan ļok kein jermal ko rej waate em kautiki mejatoto eo, em kapeel eo ippān ri-jermal ro ilo wōpij ko tōllōkier katu em litok meļeļe ko naaj kajoor ļok. Men in ekūtbuuj armej ro ilo NDMO ko, Red Cross em ro jet me naaj būki kamminene kein em katak kein, kein jermal kein rōṃṃanļok im rōkapeel ļok em meļeļe ko rōkāāl tata em koṃ ko kijjien wōpij ta ej bōk eddo in ta. Armej ro ekoba jukjuk-im-pād ko ilo aelōñ ko likin ilo Ṁajeļ (ak outer island ko) rej kōtmāne bwe rōnaaj jeraaṃṃan jān an eṃṃanļok kein jermal in katu kein aer em meļeļe ko rōkāāl tata, rōnaaj mālij ļok aer meļeļe kōn jekjekin leto-letak meļeļe ilo iien ko reidiñ, ekoba naan in keañ ko ñan ṃaanjab-popo, em katu ko kijjien mejatoto eo jān iien ñan iien.

19. Oran armej ro ioon Ebeye naaj jeraaṃṃan jān jermal in kōkal ko ñan kōjparok parijet ko iuṃwin wōt Ṁweñan Jermal eo Kein Karuo (2), ko me kar ļōmi ñan kadikļok jorrāān ko jarjar tok jān an ibwijleplep, an dān in ļojet eo

tsunamis and other coastal hazards. Traditional land owners will also benefit in the immediate and long term from the increased value of lands when they are better protected, which will ensure their continued habitability.

tõre ioon āne ñe ej lap no im utiej jān ioon āne, aire in mejatoto ko rōkajoor em rōllap, kōto ko rōllap, no ko rōutiej jān ioon āne em jorrān ko jet waļok tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo. Aļap im irooj ro (ak ri-tōl ro ilo manit im bwidej eo) naaj bar jeraamman mōmōkaj em to ļok kūtien aer jeraamman jān an lap ļok bwidej ko aer ñe emōj aer kalōki apar ko im seawall ko ñan kōjparoki, ko me naaj to aitok kūtien aer pād im jermal.

1.5 Scope of land access and acquisition required

20. The extent of land acquisition required will not be fully known until the eligible subprojects are finalized and detailed designs are prepared. Likewise, will be the extent of their resettlement impacts. This applies to Components 1, 2 and 3.

1.5 Tallep in mejele ko kijjien kappok bwidej em bōbōk bwidej ñan kōmman jermal ko āinwōt ke ej menin aikuj

20. Tallep in kappok bwidej eo im aikujin kōmman jāmin alikkar mae iien eo jermal-dik ko rej mōttan wōt jermal in kōkal eo eļap rōdededeļok em tipdik in jekjek in maðmōdi rōpojok. Dede in ke, enaaj tallep in jorrān ko waļok tok jān an emmakūt armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon. Men in ej kōmman ilo Mweñan Jermal ko Kein Kajuon (1), Karuo (2) em Kajilu (3).

21. Land access and occupation rights for all structures and all types of coastal protection works will be negotiated voluntarily with custom land owners and / or with government agencies on government-leased land. This is the same process for land required permanently or temporarily. In the case of Components 1 and 3, sites for communication posts and similar facilities will be small pockets of land, usually no more than 100m², that will be fenced off properly for security. If the NDMO facility is upgraded or demolished and rebuilt, it will be on existing footprint therefore requiring no land acquisition.

21. Jimwe im maroñ eo kijjien kappok bwidej em kōjembali bwidej ko ñan jermal in kōkal ko ñan mōko em parijet ko naaj kōnono kaki ippān ro tōllokier ilo manit ak ippān ri-jermal in kien ro me kijjien bwidej ko an kien. Wāween in eja wāween eo kōjerbale ñan kappok bwidej ñan kōjerbale ñan indeo ak juon tōre eo ekadu. Kijjien Mweñan Jermal ko Kein Kajuon (1) em Kajilu (3), meļan ko me emōj kaalikari ñan kajjutak joor in taleboon ko em mōn jermal ko jet me rej eddoiki katu ko an mejatoto im lojet eo naaj meļan ko rōddik, rōban lap ļok jān 100m² eo me naaj lōñ ororier ñan kōjparoki. Ñe mōn NDMO eo naaj kōkōmanman ļok ak rupe em bar kalōke, enaaj kōkal ilo ijeko me rōkar baj kōkal ie emōj ejjeļok kaapañpañ ñan kappok bwidej im kōjerbale.

22. For Component 2, land will be taken permanently and will be physically modified by the planned coastal protection investments. The directly affected areas include the shore, foreshore including intertidal zone, and possibly part of the reef flat on the oceanside of Ebeye (and possibly also Majuro). In preparation for and during construction, land for contractors' staging areas will be required. Direct access for heavy machinery and vehicles transporting construction material and personnel from the main road to working sites, will affect some household's front and or back yards, albeit temporarily. These impacts will be considered and addressed.

22. Kijjien Mweñan Jermal eo Kein Karuo (2), bwidej eo naaj bōke ñan kōjerbale ñan indeo em naaj ukote ļok ekar ñan joñan jān in joortolik eo ñan kōjparok parijet ko. Ijeko me lukkuun jelōti rej parijet ko ioon bok, tarkijet eo me dān in lojet eo ej tōpare, em emaroñ metwan ļok tarkijet eo ioon bar tu-lik in Ebeye (em emaroñ koba Majuro). Ñan maanjab-popo ñan em ilo iien kōkal, bwidej eo ñan kein jermal ko an ri-jermal ro naaj aikuj in kōmman. Ilo an waan jermal ko em kijjien kōmakūtkūt kein jermal ko jān ioon iaļ lelep eo ñan jikin jermal ko, naaj jelōt jet iaan mōn jokwe ko, ilo juon tōre eo ekadu. Jorrān kein jelōt mōkein naaj pukot mejjaer.

23. Land access on Ebeye for public infrastructure and utilities is provided in easements already defined and agreed to in the Master Lease between the Traditional Landowners of Kwajalein and the Kwajalein Atoll Development Agency (KADA) on behalf of the Government. Where new public infrastructure requires new easements, the Master Lease authorises KADA to identify new areas, but with the prior approval of the landowners. According to the Master Lease, this consent will not be unreasonably withheld, if the new easements are for developments in the best interest of the public.

24. There will be no involuntary land acquisition for the RMI PREP project, even though there are laws enabling the GoRMI to do so. It is against all cultural norms as landowners have great respect, power and influence.

25. Consequently, the overall scope of land acquisition and resettlement required is -

1. Voluntary access to, and permanent use of, land for project facilities, structures and other coastal protection features under Component 1, 2 and 3.
2. Voluntary access to, and temporary use of, land for Contractor's use during project implementation;
3. Ad hoc, site specific, involuntary resettlement impacts on affected land occupiers and users, including possible temporary or permanent relocation, loss of assets, and livelihood impacts, including access to communal resources such as the beach and lagoon.

26. This RPF addresses the involuntary resettlement requirements of potential subprojects in Components 1, 2 and 3. Component 2 is expected to be the most involved in terms of OP/BP 4.12 because of the emphasis on coastal protection investments and the greater likelihood

23. Kappok bwidej ñan kōjerbali ilo iien kōkal eo ioon Ebeye ñan aolep jermal in kōkal ko naaj kōnono kaki ippān ri-tōl ro ilo ñanit em bwidej em koḥ ko naaj karōki ilowaan Master Lease eo ikōtaan aḷap im irooj ro aer Kwajalein Atoll Development Agency (KADA), kien eo ilo Ebeye Kwajalein eḥ. Koḥ (ak lease) in enaaj kūtbuuj wāween ko me rej ekkejel ḷok wōt kijjien kōkal, ekoba wāween ko ñan kappok deka im bok, wāween ko ñan kōjermal bwidej ko aikuj ilo jet tōre ko rōkadu, em wāween ko ñan kōjerbali bwidej ko aikuj ñan kōḡmani jermal in kōkal ko ñan kōkāāl ḡñon jermal ko ekoba kōjparok parijet eo ilo jet tōre ko rōnaaj aitok.

24. Enaaj ejjelok jikin eḥ me naaj aikuj in kōḡmakūt armej ro jān e ñan kōḡmani jermal in kōkal ko iuḡwin PREP eo ilo RMI, āinwōt ke men in eḡōj an kakūrḡool ke epen kōḡmane ilo tōre ko rej jemḷok ḷok, mekarta ñe elōñ kakien ko rej kōmālimi an RMI wōnḡmaanḷok wōt kake jekjek in. Jekjek in ejelōt aolepān imminene ko ilo ḡanit eo āinwōt ke irooj im aḷap ro eḷap kautiej er, eḷap ao eo aer em ekkā an armej ro doer roñjake er.

25. Eḡōj, tallep in wāween eo ñan kappok bwidej em kilen kōḡmakūt kūt armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon ej -

1. An armej ro make aje ḷok bwidej eo ñan, em ren kōtḷok bwe ri-jermal ro ren, kōjerbale ñan kōḡmani jermal in kōkal ko em jermal in kōkal ko jet ñan kōjparok parijet eo āinwōt kōmlōt iuḡwin koḥ ko ilo ḡweñan Jermal ko Kein Kajuon (1), Karuo (2) em Kajilu (3).
2. An armej ro make aje ḷok bwidej eo ñan, em ren kōtḷok bwe ri-jermal ro ren, kōjermal bwidej eo bwe ri-jermal ro (ak Contractor eo) ren kōjerbale ñan kōḡmani jermal in kōkal ko ilo iien eo rej jino kōkal;
3. An ri-jermal ro kaduōjḷok armej ro kōn jorrān ko rōjelōt er, ekoba emarōñ bar lōñ jikin aer jokwe ilo juon tōre eo ekadu, jeraamḡan ko aer rōjako, em ejelōt jokkun aer mour, ekoba aer marōñ ban tōpar ijeko me rōkkar ñan bar etal ñan i āinwōt ioon bok kappe em iaar.

26. RPF in ej kallikkar wāween ko me naaj aikuj in kōḡmani ñe ri-jermal ro rōnaaj kaduōjḷok armej ro itok wōt jān jorrān ko rej bōk jikier jān jermal-dik ko me rej ḡōttan wōt jermal in kōkal eo eḷap iuḡwin ḡweñan Jermal eo Kein Kajuon (1), Karuo (2), em Kajilu (3). ḡweñan eo Kein Karuo (2) naaj kōtmāne bwe tōre eo

of generating a higher level of adverse resettlement impacts.

jerbal ko rōnaaj kōmman bwe OP/BP 4.12 eo en bōk jikin itok wōt jān naaj jerbal in kōkal ko nān kōjparok parijet eo em an mweñan in naaj maroñ kōmman bwe en lap lok jorrāan ko rōjelōt armej ro bwe ren jino lōmṅak in eṅmakūt nān bar juon jikin.

Principles and Objectives Governing Land Access Preparation and Resettlement

27. The overriding principles governing the preparation and implementation of the RPF and any resettlement action plans deemed required and based on it are -

- a. All land acquisition (temporary or permanent) will be voluntary and will be documented via leases or similar.
- b. To avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and, where this is not feasible, to assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- c. To consult and inform project affected persons, host communities and local governmental organizations as appropriate, and provide them with opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program including the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance, and for establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms.
- d. To inform displaced persons of their rights, consult them on options, and provide them with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives and needed assistance.
- e. To give preference to land based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land based.
- f. For those without legal rights to lands or claims to such land that could be recognized under the laws of RMI, provide resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land to help improve or at least restore their livelihoods.
- g. To disclose draft resettlement plans, including documentation of the consultation process, in a timely manner, before appraisal formally begins,

Wāween ko Rōkkar Tata em Kōttōpar ko Me Rej Kakien ko Juon-im-Juon Ej Lōori ilo an Kappok Bwidej

27. Wāween ko rōkkar tata me rej kwaḷok jekjekin kōpooj em kōmman bwe RPF eo en bōk jikin ekoba jabdewōt pepe ko aikuj in bōk jikier em pedped wōt ioon meḷeḷe ko ie rej -

- a. Aolep bwidej ko loi im alikkar nān kōjembali (ilo juon tōre eo ekadu ak juon tōre eo eaitok) naaj aikuj in kaduōjlok armej ro em naaj likūti koṅ ko ilo jeje im koṅ ko (ak lease)
- b. Kijjien kadik lok an armej ro make diwōj lok jān bwidej ko em, jabdewōt jikin eo ejjab eṅman nān kōjembali, nān jipañ armej ro eṅōj kōmakūt er bwe en eṅman lok aer pād ak bwe en bar roḷ lok mour ko aer im āinwōt an emmourur juon jukjuk-im-pād mokta lok jān an jerbal in kōkal ko bōk jikier
- c. Nān kōmmani kōnono ko ippān ro jerbal in kōkal kein rōjelōt er, kōmmani iien kōnono ko ippān armej rein jān jukjuk-im-pād in em ri-jerbal ro jān kien kab ra em doulul ko iumwin kien eo, em lelok nān er aer iien bwe ren bōk kuṅaer ilo pepe ko, tōre ko jerbal in kōkal ko naaj bōk jikier, em iien ko jerbal in etale ko naaj kōmman nān lali tōprak in jerbal kein rōpād ia kijjien kōmakūtūk armej jān juon bwidej nān bar juon ekoba jekjekin jerbal eo nān āiki (ak ejaake) em kōmman bwe en bōk jikin jet buñtōn ko nān lale wōn armej ro rōkkar bwe en etal kōllā ko nān er em kab jipañ ko kijjien kōlap lok jeraamman ko ippāer, em nān ejaake buñtōn ko rōkkar tata nān ṅa abṅōṅō ko an armej ro rej kwaḷok aer abṅōṅō
- d. Nān kōjeḷaik armej ro eṅōj kōmakūt er kōn jimwe em maroñ ko aer, kōnono ippāer kōn wāween ko nān ṅa mejlan jorrāan ko rōjelōt er, em lelok nān er wāween ko rōkkar tata kijjien aer naaj eṅmakūt nān bar juon bwidej em aikuj ko rōnaaj aikuj
- e. Nān lelok maroñ eo nān kāālōt ia eo rej kōṅaan eṅmakūt nān er armej ro eo eṅōj kōmakūt er
- f. Nān ro ejjelok aer jimwe iumwin kakien ko an Majeḷ nān kabwijej bwidej ko ie, en etal nān er

in an accessible place and in a form and language that are understandable to key stakeholders.

- h. To implement all relevant resettlement plans before project completion and provide resettlement entitlements before displacement or restriction of access.
- i. To assess whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved, upon completion of the project, taking account of the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.

jipañ ko kijjien wāween ko ñan kōmakūtkūt armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon kōn jāān ñan aer kōroḡol tok wāween mour ko aer

- g. Nan lito-litak mejeje ko im pepe ko kijjien an eḡmakūt armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon, ekoba peba ko aikuji ālikin kōnono ko kōḡmani ippān armej ro tōllōkier, ilo juon tōre eo eḡōkaj kūtien, ḡokta jān aer weepān, ilo juon jikin eo epidodo tōpari mejeje kein em ilo naan ko me rōpidodo ñan an ro tōllōkier mejeje
- h. Nan kōḡman bwe aolep mejeje ko im pepe ko kijjien an eḡmakūt armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon ren bōk jikier ḡokta jān an dedeḡok jermal in kōkal ko em leḡok maroñ ko ḡokta jān aer jab maroñ bar...
- i. Nan etali ñe kōttōpar ko an wāween kōmakūtkūt armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon eḡōt tōpari, ilo tōre eo ej dede ḡok jermal in kōkal ko, ñan lukkuun mejmej-karruo bwe joñak (ak karōk) ko em tōprak in waati tōprak in jermal kein ren ḡoori

3. Land Acquisition and Resettlement for Project Activities

28. Land acquisition for project activities is voluntary and will not generate any involuntary resettlement impacts for land owners and occupiers. Details of voluntary arrangements are described in Annex 2.

29. Having said so, a worst-case scenario of a few informal and / or formal tenants or land users losing assets, and / or requiring temporary or permanent relocation during construction is planned for. OP/BP 4.12 requires that where the impacts on the entire displaced population are minor, or fewer than 200 people are displaced, an abbreviated resettlement plan (A/RAP) may be prepared. Otherwise, a RAP is prepared. This is discussed and described in the following section.

3. Jekjekin Kabwijer Bwidej em Pepe eo ñan Kōmakūtkūt Armej jān juon Bwidej ñan bar juon

28. Wāween kabjer bwidej ñan ḡakūtkūt ko an būrojāāk eo ej ilo an juon make eḡmakūt ak ḡōḡōḡō in eḡmakūt im eban kōḡman jabdewōt wāween ko enaaj kakkure ak jelōt ro ewōr aer maroñ ioon bwidej. Tipdik in mejeje ko kōn koḡ ko ñan eo ej make eḡmakūt ak ḡōḡōḡō in eḡmakūt rej kōmejejeiki ilo Annex 2.

29. Kōn mejeje kein, juon jekjek eo enana tata kōn jet ro ejekkar im/ak ro rōkkar bwe ren pād ioon bwidej ak ro rej kōjermal bwidej im rej luuji ak jako ḡweiuk ak jeraaḡman ko, im/ak rej aikuḡ bar likūt er ilo juon jikin ilo iien eo ekadu ak ñan indeo ilo iien eo karōke ñan kōḡman jermal in ekkal. OP/BP 4.12 ej aikuḡ bwe eḡaññe jorrāān ko jelōt ak waḡok ñan aolepān oran armej ro eḡōj kōmakūt er edik, ak eiet jān 200 armej eḡōj kōmakūt er, juon kōkkadudu in ḡōḡnak ñan kōmakūt (abbreviated resettlement plan (A/RAP)) naaj kōpooje. Eḡaññe jab, naaj kōpooj juon RAP. Men in ej waḡok im kōmejejeiki ilo ḡweñan eo juon.

3.1 Resettlement Plans and Abbreviated Resettlement Plans (A/RAP)

30. The screening and assessment of social impacts in the ESIA will determine the severity of resettlement impacts

3.1 Pepe eo ñan Kōmakūtkūt Armej jān juon Bwidej ñan bar juon em Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ak A-RAP) eo

30. Jermal in kakōlkōl im kōkōḡmanḡman ḡok ko kijjien wāween ko waḡok ak jelōt jokkun mour ilo EISA eo enaaj

and will recommend if an RAP or A/RAP is required. For Components 1 and 3, no A/RAPs are expected.

31. For all project activities or subprojects, MPW will be responsible for the preparation of any A/RAP required, and for its implementation including the payment of financial and other entitlements to confirmed beneficiaries.

32. Annex 4 provide an A/RAP outline to guide preparation. The proposed budget in Section M of the ESMF also includes financial provisions for any compensation or remedial actions required. Once an A/RAP is prepared, it will be reviewed and approved by the Bank. Implementation of the A/RAP including the payment of all entitlements needs to be completed before a Bank NOL to go ahead with construction works is requested.

kaalikkar joñan an ɭap jorrāān ko waɭok jān kōmakūt im enaaj kapilōk eɭaññe ej aikuji juon RAP ak juon A/RAP. Ñan Mōttan 1 im 3, ejjeɭok A/RAPs rej kōtmāne.

31. Ñan makūtkūt ko iumwin Mōttan 2, MPW enaaj eddoik kōpooj jabdewōt A/RAP ko aikuji, im loloorjake kōmmane ekoba kōɭɭaik jabdewōt men ko aikuj kōɭɭā ki im kōj ko jet ñan kaalikkar wōn ro rōnaaj bōk kōɭɭā ko. Ñan Mōttan 1 im 3, eɭaññe enaaj wōr jabdewōt, MOF/DIDA enaaj eddoiki.

32. Annex 4 ej letok juon laajrak in A/RAP ñan kwaɭok kilen kōpooje. Bajet eo elmokote ilo Section M ilo ESMF eo ebar pād ak ej bar kwaɭok wāween kōjberbal jāān ñan jabdewōt wāween ko ñan na oñāān ak makūtkūt ko aikuji ñan kajimwe. Eɭaññe enaaj dedeɭok kōpooj juon A/RAP, naaj aikuj in liñōre im eɭɭā jān Bank. Ilo kōmmane juon A/RAP ekoba aikuj eo ñan kōɭɭaik aolep ro ewōr aer kōj bwe en dedeɭok mokta jān kajitōk juon NOL jān Bank ñan kawōnmaan ɭok jberbal in ekkal ko.

4. Estimated population affected/displaced, likely categories of displaced people and criteria for eligibility for benefits

4.1 Estimate of affected population

33. For Component 1 and 3, the selection of locations for telecommunication posts and similar structures/facilities (including any emergency response land uses) will make sure direct impact on homes and assets are avoided.

34. For Component 2, based on preliminary investigations and site assessment, as well as the nature and location of the activities that will be funded, it is possible that physical and economic displacement could be avoided. Because the final works have not yet been decided, the RPF plans for a worst case scenario where some direct impacts may occur where land occupiers may lose assets and / or require temporary or permanent relocation. An estimate of no more than 30 people is given. The estimated affected people are likely to be legal occupiers and Marshallese.

4. Joñan armej ro jberbal in kōkal kein rōjelōt er/emōj kōmakūt er, mweñan ko armej rein rōkkar ñan-i em ta ko aikuji jān er bwe en alikkar ke rōkkar ñan aer ebbōk aer kōɭɭā

4.1 Elmokot kōn oran armej eo naaj jelōte

33. Ñan Mōttan 1 im 3, jokāālōt eo ñan ia ko jikin kein jberbal in kōnono ko im kāān/em ko āier ɭok wōt (ekoba bwidej ko kōjberbal ñan na mejjan idiñ) naaj lale bwe en jab wōr jorrāān ñan mōko im mweuiuk ak jeraamman ko.

34. Ñan Mōttan 2, pedped ioon jberbal in etale ko jinoin im elmokot ak joñak eo an jikin eo, im barāinwōt kōjāllin im ia eo makūtkūt ko me naaj kōɭɭā oñāer, jberbal eo ñan julok men in jeraamman ko rōlikio im kakkure jāān emarōñ jab bōk jikin. Kōnke jberbal ko āliktata rej jañin de dedeɭok, ɭōmɱak ko an RPF eo ñan jekjek eo enana tata ñan jet jorrāān ko rōmarōñ kajju waɭok ñan ro rej pād ioon bwidej im marōñ luuji ak jako mweuiuk ak jeraamman ko im/ ak marōñ aikuj in naaj likūt er ilo bar juon jikin ilo juon iien eo ekadu ak ñan indeo. Juon elmokot eaar itok ke eban lōñ ɭok jān 30 armej.

4.2 Likely categories of project affected/displaced people.

a. Group 1 Legal occupants

4.2 Laajrak ko ñan marōñ in kaalikkar armej ro būrojāāk eo enaaj jelōt er/kōmakūt er.

a. Kumi 1 Ro rej pād ioon bwidej ko aer

35. These are households whose lands will be affected by permanent land occupation by structures, by earthworks, or by temporary land use for access to working sites. Some houses or other assets (fences) may be damaged or removed, and or households may have to temporarily vacate their homes and be relocated to avoid project impacts during construction. Some households may be permanently relocated.

b. Group 2 - Occupants with no recognizable legal rights or claim to the land they occupy and informal occupiers of land

36. Some households and people occupy land without any formal lease arrangements but the verbal consent of the Traditional Landowners. Households / people may be affected by permanent land occupation by structures, by earthworks, or by temporary land use for access to working sites. Some houses or other assets (fences) may be damaged or removed, and or households may have to temporarily vacate their homes and be relocated to avoid project impacts during construction. Some households may be permanently relocated.

c. Group 3 - Non-occupiers, but economically displaced

37. There are no foreseeable economically displaced people because there is no economic activity connected to the land or foreshore in Ebeye. However, in the event that RAP/ARAP discover people who are earning a livelihood from resources in the project footprint, or operating businesses such as coffee stands or shops, and their livelihood is affected by the project, then these people will be considered affected parties.

35. Men kein rej em ak baamle ko im bwidej ko rej pad ie naaj jeloti nan indeo jan kaan ak em ko kaloki, jan jermal in kaeddek lok bwidej, ak jan kojerbale ijo nan delone lok jikin jermal eo. Jet em ak mweiuk (worwor ko) maron naaj jorrain ak komkaut, im/ak baamle ko romaron aikuj in ilo juon iien eo ekadu etal jan moko imweer im naaj pad ijoko jet nan komman bwe ren jab jorrain jan waween ko walok ilo iien jermal. Jet em ak baamle maron naaj likut er ilo bar juon jikin nan indeo.

b. Kumi 2 - Ro rej pad ioon bwidej ak ejjelok aer jimwe im maron ilo bwidej ko rej pad ie im ro rej pad ioon bwidej ilo aer jab jata.

36. Jet em ak baamle im armej rej pad ilo bwidej ko ilo an ejjelok aer ko ko ilo jeje nan jata bwidej ak jan wot komalaim ilo naan jan Ro im Ewor Aer Maron ioon Bwidej. Em ko ak baamle ko/armej ro maron jelot er nan indeo jan kaan ak em ko kaloki, jan jermal in kaeddek lok bwidej, ak jan kojerbale ijo nan delone lok jikin jermal eo. Jet em ak mweiuk (worwor ko) maron naaj jorrain ak komkaut, im/ak baamle ko romaron aikuj in ilo juon iien eo ekadu etal jan moko imweer im naaj pad ijoko jet nan komman bwe ren jab jorrain jan waween ko walok ilo iien jermal. Jet em ak baamle maron naaj likut er ilo bar juon jikin nan indeo.

c. Kumi 3 - Ro rej jab pad ioon bwidej ko jeloti, ijo wot ke ejelot jikin komman jain eo aer

37. Ejjelok elmokot ko loi nan kakkure jikin komman jain an armej konke ejjelok makutut nan komman jain ilo bwidej ak torerein parijet in Ebeye. Ijo wot ke, elanne RAP/ARAP enaaj lo ak jela kake armej ro rej pukot aer mour jan jeraamman ko ilo jenok eo an burpojaa eo, ak komman aer jikin wia ainwot imon wia kope, innam armej rein naaj watok er jet ro im burojaa in ej ejelot er.

4.3 Criteria for Eligibility for Benefits and Entitlement matrix

38. The following criteria apply when determining eligibility of displaced/affected people for resettlement benefits. Displaced/affected people may be categorized into one of the following three groups:

- (a) Those who have formal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- (b) Those who do not have formal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to

4.3 Tebol eo ej Kwalok Joñak ko Rej Kallikkar ke Juon Armej Elon an Menin Jeraamman em an Maron

38. Joñak kein rej laajrak ijin ilal rej bok jikier ne rej lale won armej eo me emoj komakuti jan juon bwidej nan bar juon/jorrain ko walok tok jan jermal kokal ko rojelot e maron etal an jipañ. Armej in emok komakuti/jorrain ko rojelot e emoj kojeno lok e nan kumi kein jilu:

- (a) Ro ewor aer maron ioon bwidej ko (ekoba maron ilo manit ko ekkar nan kakien ko ilo laj eo);
- (b) Ro ejjelok aer maron ioon bwidej ko ilo tore eo bonbon (census) eo ej bok jikin ak ewor an maron

such lands or assets - provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and

- (c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

39. The entitlements for the various categories are set out in the matrix below -

Table 2: Entitlement Matrix

Type of losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
Permanent loss of productive land (garden land, forest land, aquaculture land)	Persons with legal/formal rights to land; in the process of acquiring legal rights; owners eligible to acquire formal rights and public organizations;	For marginal loss of land (<20% of total land holding): Cash compensation at replacement cost which is equivalent to the current market value of land with the community, of similar type, category and productive capacity, free from transaction costs (Taxes, administration fees);	
		For severe loss of land (> or = 20% of the total productive land holding): As a priority, replacement land compensation of similar type, category and productive capacity of land within the weto or atoll, with land title or land use certificate without any fees, OR cash compensation at replacement cost in case replacement land is unavailable or at the request of the project affected people (PAP); AND entitlement to receiving rehabilitation and allowance package as defined below.	If the remaining land is not economically viable i.e. too small to be economically cultivated, and at the request of the affected people, the Project will acquire the entire land. The size of the entire land holding will be the basis for providing replacement land or cash compensation and relevant allowances. MPW should take care of this issue during DMS implementation.
	Persons without legal/formal rights and or unlegalizable	Compensation for land at replacement cost if no dispute and no violation with announced planning. If it does not meet the conditions for compensation, MPW will consider other support.	MPW will work closely with KALGOV representatives to identify correct boundaries.

ñan jejo bwidej ak menin jeraamman ko - dede in ke maroñ kein an rej lölö ilo kakien ko ilo laļ eo ak maroñ kein rej kab kili ke rej jet maroñ ko röjijwe älikin kar etali ilowaan wöt pepe eo ñan kömakütüt armej jän juon bwidej ñan bar juon; em

- (c) Ro ejjelok aer maroñ jän jikin ekajet eo ak maroñ ioon bwidej eo rej päd ie im köjerbale

39. Jijwe im maroñ ko liļok ñan juon armej kijjien jabdewöt wäween waļok ñan armej ro rej alikkar ilo teböl ñe ilaļ -

Teböl eo kein Karuo (2): Kain Maroñ, Oñään im Jeraamman ko Kijjien Bwidej

Kain Jeraamman ko Röjako jän Armej ro	Armej eo Elöñ An Maroñ	Maroñ ko (ñan Köjeraammane)	Apañ ko ñan kömmani
Jako bwidej eo (jikin kallib, keinikkan em maro ko, lojet em jeraamman ko jän e)	Armej ro me elöñ aer mälim ilo bwidej; jekjekin jermal eo me ñan kwbijer juon bwidej; aļap ro rökkar bwe en wör aer jijwe im maroñ kab aer doulul;	Kijjien bwidej ko röddik me röjako jän armej ro aer (rödik ļok jän 20% in aolepän bwidej eo): Armej ro ej etal köļļä ko aer tarrin joñan bwidej eo me ejako pedped wöt ioon aorök in bwidej eo ñan kömmani jermal in kökal ko	
		Kijjien bwidej ko röļļap me röjako jän armej ro aer (röļap ļok jän 20% in aolepän bwidej eo): Äinwöt ke ej mõttan men ko rej aikuj in kömmani mõktata, oñään bwidej eo me aorök in enaaj kaki aolepän jermal in kökal ko innäm rönaaj bar leļok bar juon bwidej ñan ña oñään an armej ro diwöj ļok jän bwidej eo ñan ijo juon rej etal in amņak ļok ioon ilo an ejjelok jään ej böķ jikin ñan ña bwidej eo, AK enaaj etal jään ñan ña oñään bwidej eo ekkar ñan joñan aorök in bwidej eo ñan kömmani jermal in kökal ko ñe eban löñ bwidej rönaaj bar loe ñan ña oñään bwidej eo im emöj böke im köjerbale ñan kömmani jermal in kökal kein; EM an etal bar menin jeraamman ko kab	Ñe joñan bwidej eo epäd me ejjab jako ak jorrään ejjab ekkar ñan köjerbale bwe elukkuun in dik, em ilo kajjitök eo an armej ro jermal in ejelöt er, innäm aolepän bwidej naaj jermal ñan kökal kein. Joñan aolepän bwidej eo naaj bar etal joñan ilo bar juon bwidej ak ilo jään em menin jeraamman ko jet rökkar. MPW eo ej aikuj in loloorjake men in ilo töre eo DMS eo ej böķ jikin.

Residential land	Persons with legal/formal rights; owners in process of acquiring legal rights; owners eligible to acquire legal rights	With remaining land sufficient to rebuild houses/structures - (i) cash compensation at replacement cost which is equivalent to the current market value of land of similar type and category, and free from transaction costs (taxes and admin fees) and (ii) cash for improvement of remaining residential land (e.g. filling or levelling) so PAPs can move back and build houses on remaining plot. Without remaining land sufficient to rebuild houses/structures: (i) Replacement land compensation in resettlement sites or in commune, with the same area, type and category without charge for taxes, registration and land transfer, with land title or land use certificate, OR (ii) cash compensation at replacement cost which is equivalent to the current market value of land of similar type and category, free from transaction costs (taxes and admin fees) plus allowance for levelling and registering land.	PAPs may voluntarily give their residential land to the project. However, voluntary donation of minor strips of residential land will only be allowed by the Project when the following criteria are strictly complied with - (i) the PAPs total residential land area is not less than 300m ² ; (ii) the strip of land that can be donated cannot be more than 5% of the total land area; and (iii) there are no houses, structures, or fixed assets on the affected portion of land.			maroñ ko jet ñan aer make kökõmanmanjok jokkun mour.	
				Armej ro ejjelok aer mälím ak jimwe ioon bwidej eo	Onãan bwidej eo naaj etal ñe ejjelok abñõñõ Ñe ejjab ekkar ñan kölläiki, MPW naaj lali wäween ko jet rökkar ñan lelok jipañ	MPW naaj jermal ippän ri-jermal in KALGOV eo ñan kajimwi kötaan wäto ko	
				Bwidej ko me armej rej amnak ie	Armej ro me elõn aer mälím ilo bwidej; jekjekin jermal eo me ñan kwbijer juon bwidej; a]ap ro rökkar bwe en wör aer jimwe im maroñ kab aer doulul	Joñan bwidej eo epäd ñan bar kalõki imõn jokwe ko - (i) naaj etal jään ñan ña onãan mõko ekkar ñan aorõk in bwidej eo ñan kömmani jermal in kökal ko, dede in ke ejjelok eowõj ej koba lok ippän onãan eo (ii) naaj etal jään ñan kökõmanmani lok joñan bwidej eo epäd wõt ñan an armej ro jelõt jikin aer jokwe rpol lok em bar kalõki mõn jokwe ko aer ie. Kijjien bwidej ko em röjabwe ñan bar kõroqli ñan an armej ro kalõki mõn jokwe ko aer: (i) naaj ña onãan bwidej eo kõn bar juon bwidej eo me emõj kõmaküt lok armej ro ñan e, ilo ejjelok eowõj, aer aikuj kanni peba ko ñan kõmaroñe armej ro, AK (ii) naaj etal jään ñan ña onãan mõko ekkar ñan aorõk in bwidej eo ñan kömmani jermal in kökal ko, dede in ke ejjelok eowõj ej koba lok ippän onãan eo kab enaaj etal onãan ko ñan kõjepaan]oke ioon bwidej eo bwe en jab erroñroñe em kab ñan ña onãan kömmani peba ko rökkar ñan ña wõn eo ej mabwijer maroñ eo ioon bwidej eo	Armej ro jelõt jikin jokwe ko aer römaroñ in make aji lok maroñ kab imõn jokwe ko aer ñan jermal in kökal in elap. Ijoke, ilo an juon-im-juon make aje lok jidik in bwidej eo an naaj maroñ in böke bwidej eo e]añne men kein kar]oori - (i) armej ro jelõt jikin jokwe ko aer ej wör wõt jidik in bwidej eo me ejjab dik lok jän jilubukwi meter (300m); (ii) joñan bwidej eo ej aje lok ejjab]ap lok jän]alem böjjään (5%) in aolepän bwidej eo; em (iii) ejjelok em eñ, jabdewõt jikin jermal, ak menin jeraamman ko röpädi ilo bwidej eo me pojen aje
	Persons without legal/formal rights and are unlegalizable	Compensation for affected land by replacement land or cash at replacement cost if no dispute and no violation with announced planning, otherwise no compensation for land but support for losses. If affected people have no other resident place, MPW considers allocating residential land or house and allowance package for AP's.	MPW will identify eligibility of land for compensation.				
Temporary Use of Land	Persons with legal/formal right to use or to occupy land	For agricultural and residential land to be used by the Project, (i) cash compensation but should not be less than the unrealized income and revenue that	The construction supervision consultant and MPW will ensure that the (i) location and alignment of the temporary use area to be	Armej ro me ejjelok aer mälím ak jimwe im maroñ em rej jab ekkar ñan aer kabwijer maroñ in	Onãan ña bwidej eo jelõte tok jän jermal in kökal ko naaj etal ilo bar juon bwidej ak ilo jään ñe ejjelok pok em ejjelok kakien im imminene ilo manit kar]õki, ñe jaab ekwe ejjelok	MPW eo naaj kallikkar wõn ekkar bwe en etal onãan ña bwidej ko jelõti	

		could be generated by the property during the period of temporary use of the land; (ii) cash compensation at replacement cost for affected fixed assets (e.g. structures, trees, crops); and (iii) restoration of the temporarily used land within 1 month after completion of construction. If the Project could not restore the temporarily used land, MPW would negotiate with the APs and pay costs for AP's to restore the land themselves. In case of contractors use temporary land for camping or storing materials etc., they should negotiate with the APs about compensation and restoration after use.	proposed by the civil works will have the least adverse social impacts; (ii) that the landowner is adequately informed of his/her rights and entitlements as per the investment project resettlement policy; and (iii) agreement reached between the landowner and the civil works contractor are carried out.			jään ñan na oñään bwidej eo ijellgkun bar leļok jipañ kijjien bwidej eo jelöte. Ñe armej ro jelöt jikin jokwe ko aer ejjelok bar ijeñ eñ rōmaroñ loe ñan aer maroñ amñak ie, MPW naaj pukot ļok juon bwidej ñan er ak jet mōn jokwe kab oñään ko ñan ña bwidej eo aer jelöte.	
Totally affected houses/shops and secondary structures or partially affected but no longer viable	Owners of affected houses whether or not land is owned	Cash compensation at replacement cost for new house/shops, structure with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; and rehabilitation and allowances package for AP's, including housing rent during construction of new house.	Adequate time provided for AP's to rebuild/repair their structures; Affected houses and shops that are no longer viable are those whose remaining affected portions are no longer useable/habitable.	Kijjien kōjerbale bwidej eo ilo juon tōre eo ekadu	Armej ro elōñ are mālīm im jīmwe kab maroñ ñan kōjerbale bwidej eo ak kabwijej bwidej eo	Kijjien bwidej ko kōjerbali ñan ekkat (ak kallīb) keinikkan em ñan amñak ie me naaj kōjerbali ñan jermal in kōkal eo eļap, (i) naaj etal jāān ñan ña oñään bwidej eo ak eban dik ļok jān oñään ko waļok tok jān keinikkan ko ilo tōre eo bwidej eo ej jermal ilo juon iien ekadu; (ii) naaj etal jāān ñan ña oñään men in jeraamñan ko me jelöti (āinwöt, mōko kalōki ioon bwidej eo, wōjke ko, keinikkan ko); em (iii) an ri-jermal ro kōkōmñamane bwidej eo bwe en āinwöt kar mōkta kar kōjerbale ilo juon tōre eo ekadu ilowaan wöt juon allōñ ālikin an dedeļok jermal in kōkal ko. Ñe ri-jermal ro rōban maroñ kōkōmñamñan bwe en āinwöt kar mōkta ilowaan juon allōñ, MPW eo enaaj kōnoño im kōmñan koñ ippān armej ro jelöt jikin jokwe ko aer em kōļļaik oñään ko ñan an armej ro make kōkōmñamani ļok. Ñe ri-jermal ro rooktak em kōjerbali bwidej kein ñan aer jokwe ak kōkuļl kein jermal ko aer kab wāween ko jet, rej aikuj in kōnoño ippān armej ro aer bwidej kein kijjien oñään aer kōmñani men kein kab aer naaj kōmñan bwe	Armej eo etijemļok kijjien kōkal kab MPW eo naaj kōmñan bwe (i) ijo me jermal in kōkal eo enaaj bōk jikin ie me naaj alikkar tok jān ri-jermal ro naaj ban ļap jorrāān ko jelöt jokkun mour; (ii) aļap eo enaaj lōt an mejeje kōn jīmwe im maroñ kab jeraamñan ko rej aikuj ña oñāer ilo an leļok bwidej eo bwe ren kōmñani jermal in kōkal ko ie ekkar āinwöt kōmlōt ilo kakien eo kijjien kōmakūtķūt armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon; em (iii) koñ eo tōpare ikōtaan aļap eo kab ri-jermal ro
Partially affected houses, shops and secondary structures but remaining part is viable;	Owners of affected houses whether or not house is owned	Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected part and cost for repairing the remaining part.	Restoration costs should be negotiated with the AP's by MPW.				
Loss of business income during relocation or during dismantling/repair of affected portion (without relocation)	Owners of shop/business regardless of whether or not business is registered	Cash compensation equivalent to the average daily income rate multiplied by the number of days of business disruption.	The number of days of business disruption and rate will be verified through interviews with informal shop owners to get an estimate of daily net profit.				
Crops and Trees	Owner of crops and trees whether or not land is owned	If standing annual crops are ripening and cannot be harvested, cash compensation at market price equivalent to the highest production of crop over the last three years multiplied by the current market value of crops; For perennial crops and trees, cash	MPW should inform Affected Peoples at least 3 months before land acquisition.				

		compensation at current market value based on type, age, and productive capacity; For timber trees, cash compensation at current market value based on type, age, and diameter at breast height (DBH) of trees.	
Permanent loss of physical cultural resources/public structures/village or collective ownership	Weto/village or weto households;	Compensation at replacement cost for present/existing structures based on its present value. OR reconstruction, reinstallation, if required by the owner.	
Graves located in the affected area	Owners of graves	Compensation for removal of graves will be paid directly to AP's, including cost of excavation, relocation, reburial, purchasing/obtaining land for relocation of graves and all other reasonable costs in accordance with local rituals.	
Electricity poles	Electricity companies	Cost compensation for cost to dismantle, transfer and rebuild;	
Transition subsistence allowance	Relocating households - relocating on residual land or to other sites	Relocating AP's will be provided with cash or in-kind assistance equivalent to 30kg of rice at current market value for 6 months per household member.	
	Severely affected AP's losing 20% or more of their productive income	AP's directly cultivating on the affected land and losing: From 20% - 50% of their productive land/income will be provided with cash or in-kind assistance equivalent to 30kg of rice at current market value for 6 months per household member if no relocation to sites with harsh socio-economic conditions. From more than 50% - 70% of their productive land/income will be provided with cash or in-kind assistance equivalent to 30kg of rice at currently market value for 9 months per household member if no relocation, 18 months if relocation, and 24 months if	

Jikin jokwe ko aer/mõn kòkkoñ kein jermal ko aer em mõko jet me ejjab jikin jokwe me jermal in kòkal ko rølukkuun in jeløti ak jidik wøt aer jeløti kab ejjab jap aorøkier	Armej ro mweer mõkein im jeløti mekarta ñe aer bwidej eo ak jaab	Naañ na oñään mõkein ilo jään ñan bar kaløk juon mõn jokwe ekääñ/mõn kòkkoñ kein jermal ko, me ejjeløk oñään an mõreoñeoñ jøk ak an maroñ kõjembali jejjøjo wøt kõbwebwein; em an bar røqø jøk bwidej eo äinwøt kar mõkta kab oñään ko kõlläik armej ro jeløt mour ko aer, ekoba oñään mõko rej kõjembali ilo tõre eo me mõn jokwe eo aer ekääñ rej kaløke	En bwe iien ñan armej ro jeløt jikin jokwe ko aer maroñ bar kaløki/kõkõmanmanijøk mõko mwee; mõko jeløti jän jermal in kòkal ko me ejjeløk aorøkier naaj mõko me men ko kõbwebweier ban kõjermal.
Mõn jokwe ko, jikin kòkkoñ kein jermal ko kab mõko jet me rej jab jikin jokwe me jidik wøt aer jeløti ak men ko kõbwebwein ewør aorøkier	Armej ro mweer mõkein im jeløti mekarta ñe aer bwidej eo ak jaab	Naañ etal jään ñan na oñään men ko kõbwebwein me jeløti em ñan bar kõkääli mõttan ko rej emman wøt	Oñään ko ñan bar kõkääli mõkein naaj aikuj in kõnono kaki ikøtaan armej ro jeløt mõn jokwe ko aer kab MPW
Ejjejøk jään ej waļøk jän business eo ilo tõre eo kar kõmaküti ak ilo tõre eo kar rupe/køkääle (em kar jab kõmküti)	Armej ro aer mõn wia in mekarta ñe mõn wia in ekar jab register ak jaab	Naañ etal jään in jipañ ekkar ñan joñan jään eo ej waļøk tok jän an mõn wia eo kõmman jään aolep raan em alene ippän oran raan ko me røjeløt an mõn wia in kõmman jään	oran raan ko me røjeløt an mõn wia in kõmman jään em joñan an mõn wia eo kõmman jään aolep raan naaj etale im lale emool ke ilo kõnono ko ippän armej ro aer mõn wia ko ñan kallikkar joñan jään eo ej waļøk ilo kajjojo raan.
Keinikkan kab wøjke ko	Armej ro køktaer keinikkan kab wøjke ko mekarta ñe aer bwidej eo ak jaab	Ñe juon keinikka eo me ej eddek aolep iio ioon bwidej eo epojak in mõñä jän leen, naaj na oñään ilo jään ekkar ñan aorøk in ñe kar wiaki ilo jikin wia kake mõñä ko ilowaan jilu iio alen aorøk in kajjojo leen keinikkan ko; Kijjien keinikkan ko me aikuj in ba katøki aolep jøk in juon iio, naaj na oñään ilo jään ekkar ñan kain keinikkan røt eo, ewi rütto in, em joñan aorøk in ñe kar wiaki; Kijjien wøjke kõjembali ñan kòkal em em kõmman tebøj em men ko kõbwebwein juon em, naaj na oñään ilo jään ekkar ñan kain wøjek røt eo, ewi rütto in, em joñan depakpak in lukwøn jän okar in	MPW naaj aikuj in kõjeläik armej ro jilu alløn mõkta jøk jän an bøk bwidej eo

		relocation to sites with harsh socio-economic conditions. From more than 70% of their productive land/income will be provided with cash or in-kind assistance equivalent to 30kg of rice at current market value for 12 months per household member if no relocation, 24 months if relocation, and 36 months if relocation to sites.	
Transportation allowance	Relocating households - to other sites	Support for transfer all old and new building materials and personal possessions by cash with maximum of US\$___/relocating HH's	MPW to confirm entitlement with WB.
Housing rent	Relocating households	Support for renting house during construction of new house, for 6 months per HH's. MPW decides the rent but not less than US\$___ per month in rural areas and US\$___ in urban areas.	This support should be provided at the time of compensation. MPW to confirm entitlement with WB
Severe impacts on vulnerable Affected Peoples (APs) (Relocating APs and those losing 20% or more of their productive assets)	Severely affected vulnerable AP's such as the poor household or households headed by women, the elderly, or disabled, and ethnic groups	An additional allowance of 30kg rice per person in the non-poor HH's; An additional allowance of 30kg of rice per person for not less than 3 years and lower than 10 years in the poorest HH; Eligible to participate in income restoration program; The contractors will make all reasonable efforts to recruit severely affected and vulnerable AP's as labourers for project works.	The poor households will be those meeting the poverty (MOLISA) criteria.
Vocational training/job creation	AP's losing 20% or more of their productive land	An additional allowance for vocational training/job creation equal to 1.5 times of affected area value but not exceeding quota of agricultural land in locality.	MPW will decide the level of the allowance.
Incentive Bonus	Relocating households	Cash bonus up to a maximum of US\$___ per household for relocating households that dismantle structures from affected land in a timely fashion.	Payment to be made directly to HH's immediately upon removal.

		ñan utiej in emān ne.	
An lukkuun in jako men ko bwinnin laj eo me rej kwalok kōn manit eo/mōko/wāto ko ak maroñ ko ilo bwidej ko ak menin jeraamman ko me elōñ armej rej kabwijeri	Wāto eo ak bōrwaj ko ilo juon wāto	Naaj ña oñāān ilo jāān ekkar ñan men eo me ekab pād wōt ñan rainin pedped ioon aorōk in. AK bar kalōke, ak tūmwi im bar kōrōple bwe en āinwōt mokta, ñe armej eo ak alap an men eo ej ba kōmmāne	
Wūleej ko me rōpād ilo ijeko jelōti	Armej ro aer wūleej ko	Naaj ña oñāān ilo jāān ñan totaki di ko kab kōmakūti wūleej ko, ekoba oñāān bar kalibwini ñan bar juon jikin, oñāān bar juon bwidej ñan kalibwini di kein ekkar ñan mantin kalibwin ānwbin armej	
Joor in jarom ko	Mōn jarom eo aer joor kein	Naaj ña oñāān ilo jāān ñan lelañ tak, kōmakūti em bar kajutake	
Kōllā eo ñan lejok ñan armej eo ej emmakūt jān juon jikin eo ej lo an jeraamman jān an kallib ñan juon jikin eo enaaj jokwe wōt ie	Kōmakūti mōko jān juon jikin ñan bar juon - kōmakūt jok mōko ñan ijeko rōmaron koñ ñan aer amnak ie ak ñan bar jet jikin	Kōmakūt kūt armej ro jelōt jikin jokwe ko aer naaj lejok ñan er jāān ak jipañ ko rōkkar kōn joñan 30kg in rice ilowaan jiljino allōñ ñan kajjojo armej ro ilo mweo	
	Armej ro lukkuun in jelōt er me ejako roñoul bōjjāān (20% ak lap jok) in jāān ko tōprak tok jān menokadu ko aer (jeral im ko jet)	Armej rein jelōt er me rej...: Jān 20% ñan 50% in tōprak in jeraamman ko aer jān bwidej eo naaj ña oñāān kōn jāān ak men in jipañ ko jet me rej tarrin 30kg in rice ilowaan jiljino allōñ ñan kajjojo armej ilowaan juon em ñe ejjab alikkar juon bwidej ñan kōmakūt jok er dede in ke mour ko aer jelōti itok wōt jān pejaak eo kab keinikkan ko me rōmaroñ in kar kōjeraamman er. Jān 50% ñan 70% in tōprak in jeraamman ko aer jān bwidej eo naaj ña oñāān kōn jāān ak men in jipañ ko jet me rej tarrin 30kg in rice ilowaan ruwatimjuon allōñ ñan kajjojo armej ilowaan juon em ñe ejjab alikkar juon	

		<p>bwidej ñan kōmakūt ɽok er, joñoul-rualitōk alōñ ñe ealikkaar jikin ñan kōmakūt ɽok er, em roñoul-emān allōñ ñe ealikkaar jikin ñan kōmakūt ɽok er me ijo epen mour ie. Ñe eɽap ɽok jān 70% in tōprak in jeraamman ko aer jān bwidej eo naaj ña oñaan kōn jān ak men in jipañ ko jet me rej tarrin 30kg in rice ilowaan joñoul-ruo allōñ ñan kajjojo armej ilowaan juon em ñe ebar alikkaar jikin aer jokwe, roñoul-emān allōñ ñe ealikkaar jikin aer jokwe, em jilñuul-jiljino allōñ ñe ñe ealikkaar jikin ñan kōmakūt ɽok er me ijo epen mour ie.</p>	
<p>Oñāan iaɽ in ito-itak</p>	<p>Kōmakūt mōn jokwe ko - ñan bar jet bwidej</p>	<p>Jipañ ñan kōmakūt aolepān men ko kōbwebwein mōko me rōmor em rōkāal wōt em men ko mweien armej ro kōn jān kōn joñan ñe US\$__ ñan kōmakūt juon em</p>	<p>MPW naaj lukkuun kallikkaar wōn ekkar bwe en etal kōɽɽā in ñan e ippān World Bank eo</p>
<p>Oñāan mōko kōjerbali me ejjab mweer</p>	<p>An makūt mōn jokwe ko</p>	<p>Jipañ kōn mōko me ewōr oñāan kōjerbali ñan jabdewōt ilo tōre eo rej kalōk mōn jokwe eo, ilowaan jiljino allōñ. MPW eo naaj kōmmāne jemɽok eo kijjien oñāan mwe kōjerbale ak en jab dik ɽok jān US\$__ juon allōñ ilo ijeko me rej jab kanooj in ɽap oñāan mour ie em US\$__ ilo ijeko me eɽap oñāan mour ie.</p>	<p>Jipañ in naaj aikuj in leɽok ilo iien kōɽɽā eo. MPW naaj lukkuun kallikkaar wōn ekkar bwe en etal kōɽɽā in ñan e ippān World Bank eo</p>
<p>Jorrāan ko jelōt armej ro rōjedmatmat ñan jorrāan ko jān jermal in kōkal ko (Kōmakūt armej ro jelōt er jān bwidej ko aer ñan bar jet bwidej em ro me rōjerwaane 20% in jeraamman ko aer ak ɽap ɽok)</p>	<p>Armej ro lukkuun in jelōt er me rōjedmatmat ñan jorrāan ko ainwōt mōko me elōñ ri-jeramōl ie ak mōko me kōrā ro, rūtto ro, ak ro ewōr aer utaṁwe, em armej ro me rej jab jān aelōñ kein</p>	<p>Juon daṁolok kōn joñan aorōk in 30kg in raice ñan kajjojo armej ilo mweo ejjeɽok ri-jeramōl ie; Juon daṁolok kōn joñan aorōk in 30kg in rice ñan kajjojo armej ilo mweo ilowaan en jab dik ɽok jān jilu iio em en dik ɽok jān joñoul iio ilo mweo elōñ ri-aikuj ie; Maroñ in bōk kuṁaan ilo an jermal ko ñan bar kōmman bwe mweo en bar ainwōt mokta;</p>	<p>Mōko elōñ ri-aikuj ie naaj mōko em rōnaaj alikkaar ke rej MOLISA</p>

		Ri-gerbal ro rōnaaj kōmman bwe ren ebbōk ri-gerbal jān bwiljin armej ro jelōt mour ko aer nān jipañ ilo gerbal in kōkal kein	
Jerbal ko rōpeļļok kijjien kamminene ilo gerbal in pā	Armej ro jelōt er me rōjerwaane 20% ak ļap ļok in jeraamman ko aer ioon bwidej eo	Juon daṃoļok kōn gerbal in pā ko aer peļļok kōn joñan ñe 1.5 alen aorōk eo an bwidej eo bōtaab en jab ļap ļok jān joñan eo maroñ kōļļāiki	MPW naaj kōmmane jemļok eo kōn joñan eo maroñ kōļļāiki
Ļapļok eo bwe juon-im-juon en kōñaan kōmmane juon men	Kōmakūti ṃōn jokwe ko jān juon bwidej nān bar juon	Ļapļok ilo jān kōn joñan US\$__ juon eṃ nān kōmakūt ṃweo ilo juon iien eo emeļok im eṃōkaj	Kōļļā ko naaj liļoki nān armej ro me aikuj in kōmakūt ṃweo ṃweer

5. Legal framework

40. The legal framework for land acquisition and resettlement is based on the laws and regulations of the Republic of the Marshall Islands Government and the World Bank's Safeguards Policies.

41. The principal Marshall Islands laws governing land acquisition, resettlement and compensation presently include (i) RMI Constitution (ii) Land Acquisition Act 1986 and (iii) Coast Conservation Act 1988. The Kwajalein Master Lease by and between Landowners and the Kwajalein Development Authority (effective Date October 1, 2016) is legally binding and provides specific instructions regarding access to and use of Ebeye lands for public utilities and infrastructure. These legislation and legal instruments are discussed in detail in the following section.

5.1. Constitution of the RMI

42. The Constitution of the Republic of the Marshall Islands came into effect in 1979 and amendments were made in 1995. The Constitution sets forth the legitimate legal framework for the governance of the Republic.

43. The Marshall Islands has a bicameral legislature consisting of the lower house or Nitijela (legislative power) and the upper house or Council of Iroij (customary power). The legal system comprises legislature, municipal, common and customary laws.

5. Jekjekin ṃadṃōdi gerbal ko rej jab ṃo kōmmani

40. Jekjekin ṃadṃōdi gerbal ko rej jab ṃo kōmmani ekkar nān kakien ko kijjien kabwijer bwidej em kōmakūtkūt armej jān juon bwidej nān bar juon ej pedped wōt ioon kakien ko an Kien eo an Majeļ, em Safeguard Policy ko an World Bank eo.

41. Kakien ko an Majeļ me rōkkar tata kijjien bwidej em wāween kabwijer juon bwidej, kōmakūtkūt armej jān juon bwidej nān bar juon em kōļļā ko rej (i) Jemān Āe eo an RMI (ii) Land Acquisition Act eo kar bōk jikin ilo 1986 eo em (iii) Coast Conservation Act eo kar bōk jikin ilo 1988 eo. Master Lease eo an Kwajalein ikōtaan aļap ro em KADA (eo ekar ekkeke ilo Ocotber 1, 2016 eo) ej kakien eo Joori karōk ko ilowaan nān kabwijer bwidej em kōjerbali ioon Ebeye nān kōmmani gerbal in kōkal ko. Kakien kein rōtipdik ļok meļeļe ko aer ilo ṃōttan kaṃe tok.

5.1 Jemān Āe eo an RMI

42. Jemān Āe eo an RMI ekar bōk jikin ilo 1979 eo im oktak kab kakkobaba ko rōkar kōmman ilo 1995 eo. Jemān Āe in ej kōllaajraki kab kaalikari jekjekin gerbal ko rej jab ṃo kōmmani nān kiene wāween mour ilo RMI.

43. Majeļ ewōr ruo raan an ṃadṃōdi kakien ko me tok jān ṃweo ettā ļok im ej Nitijeļā (maroñ kijjien āe kakien) eo im ṃweo eutieļ ak Council of Irooj (maroñ kijjien ṃanit, bwidej, im bwinnin Majeļ). Jekjekin jerbali kakien

The Judiciary of the RMI

44. Regarding the Judiciary, according to the Constitution, the judicial power of the RMI

“...shall be independent of the legislative and executive powers and shall be vested in a Supreme Court, a High Court, a Traditional Rights Court, and such District Courts, Community Courts and other subordinate courts as are created by law, each of these courts possessing such jurisdiction and powers and proceeding under such rules as may be prescribed by law consistent with the provisions of this Article.”

In relations to resettlement, the Constitution states as follows:

“The jurisdiction of the Traditional Rights Court shall be limited to the determination of questions relating to titles or to land rights or to other legal interests depending wholly or partly on customary law and traditional practice in the Republic of the Marshall Islands.”

Traditional Rights to land

45. The Constitution preserves the traditional rights of land tenure, stipulating in ‘Article X Traditional Rights’ that:

1. Nothing in Article II shall be construed to invalidate the customary law or any traditional practice concerning land tenure or any related matter in any part of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, including, where applicable, the rights and obligations of the Iroiylaplap, Iroiiedrik, Alap and Dri Jerbal.

2. Without prejudice to the continued application of the customary law pursuant to Section 1 of Article XIII, and subject to the customary law or to any traditional practice in any part of the Republic, it shall not be lawful or competent for any person having any right in any land in the Republic, under the customary law or any traditional practice to make any alienation or disposition of that land, whether by way of sale, mortgage, lease, license or otherwise, without the approval of the Iroiylaplap, Iroiiedrik where

ko rej alikkar ilo juon jekjek eo me ej koba in ri-kien ro, armej ro ilo laj eo, im ri-tōl ro ilo manit.

Ra eo an Jikin Ekajet eo an RMI

44. Ikijeen Ra eo an Jikin Ekajet eo ilo RMI, ekkar ñan Jemān Āe eo, bwe maroñ eo kōmlōte ra in an RMI

“... enaj jenolok jen maron k an ran komon kien im lolorjake kien im naaj bed iban juon Supreme Court, juon High Court, juon Traditional Rights Court, im bareinwōt District Court ko einwot Community Court ko im bar ran ekajet ko jet einwot ejak kin kien, kajjojo jikin ekajet kein ebed jonan kajur im maron ko im ejak iumin rule ko einwot maron kalikar kin kien im rej lor wot mottan ko ilo Article in.”

Ikijeen etal ñan bar jet bwidew rooktak lok jān bwidew eo kar mour ie, Jemān Āe eo ej kallikkar ke:

“Maron eo an Traditional Rights Court eo enaj non wot maron ko non komon jemlok ikijien kajitok ko kin tite ak maron ko ion bwirej, ak bar non maron ko jet im rej wawa ion manit im jabdrewot kerokan maron im jimwe ko ilo Marshall Islands.”

Maroñ ko ilo Bwidew im Manit

45. Jemān Āe eo ej tōmak ilo kōjparok maroñ ko ioon bwidew, ej alikkar ilo ‘Article X Traditional Rights’ me ej kōnono āinwōt in:

1. Ejelok jabrewot ilo Article II enaj komon non kajejetokjen mantin ailin kein ak jabrewot kerokan maron im jimwe ko ikijien bwirej ak jabrewot wewin ko eirlok wot ilo jabrewot jikin ibelakin Marshall Islands, ekoba ijoko im rekkar, maron im edro ko an Iroiylaplap, Iroiiedrik, Alap im Dri-Jerbal.

2. Ilo an ejelok kalijeklok non an wonmanlok wot im jermal mantin ailin kein ko einwot ilo Section 1 in Article XIII, im ilo lor manit ko an dri ailin kein ak jabdrewot kerokan maron im jimwe ko mantak ilo jabrewot mottan ilo Marshall Islands ek, enaj juon wewin eo ebwod im ejimae kien elane jabrewot armij eo ewor an maron ion jabrewot bwirej ilo Marshall Islands ekkar non manit im jabrewot kerokan maron im jimwe ko ion bwirej ak wewin ko ikijien lelok ak ajelok bwirej in, mene ikijien wia kake, mortgage, lease, license im

necessary, Alap and the Senior Dri Jerbal of such land, who shall be deemed to represent all persons having an interest in that land.

3. Title to land or any land right in RMI may be held only by a citizen of the Republic, a corporation wholly owned by citizens of the Republic, the Government, or local government, or a public corporation or other statutory authority constituted under the law of the Republic.

5.2 Land Acquisition Act 1986

46. The RMI Land Acquisition Act 1986 makes provision for the acquisition of lands and servitudes for public use for payment of just compensation in terms of Article II, Section 5 of the Constitution of the Marshall Islands and to provide for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

47. The Act defines “land” to include “things attached to the earth”. It also defines “persons interested”, with reference to land, to not include a monthly tenant. The act covers the general provisions, preliminary investigation and declaration of intended acquisition, proceedings in court, payment of compensation, possession and disposal, divesting of land and general items pertaining to such land acquisition. The following summary is given of the Parts of the Act:

- The Preliminary Investigation and Declaration of Intended Acquisition details the process for investigations for selecting land, compensation for any damage done during investigations and issuing notices of intended acquisition.
- Where the Minister decides that particular land or a servitude in any area should be acquired under this Chapter [Proceedings in Court], he shall direct the Attorney-General to file an application in the High Court praying for a declaration by the High Court, that such taking of land for public use is lawful. The Proceedings in Court details the process for determination by the High Court, the procedure before the High Court, the assessment of compensation.

wewin ko eirlok wot elane ejjelok melim jen Iroiylaplap, Irojiedrik ijoko ewor, Alap im Dri Jerbal eo iman ilo bwirej, eo im naj watoke bwe ej dri kōnono non jabrewot armij ro ewor air maron ilo bwirej eo.

3.

5.2 Kakien eo Ŋa Etan Land Acquisition Act eo kar Bōk Jikin ilo 1968 eo

46. Kakien eo kijjien bwidej Ŋa etan Land Acquisition Act eo im kar bōk jikin ilo 1986 eo ej kaalikkari karōk ko ilo an jabdewōt kappok bwidej ŋan kōjerbale im kōllāik oŋāān kōjerbale ekkar ŋan Article II, Section 5 in Jemān Āe eo an Majej im ŋan Ŋa mejlan abŋōŋō ko kijjien bwidej me rōnaaj bōk jikier.

47. Kakien in ej kallikkar ke mejeje in naan in “land” (ak bwidej) ekūtbuuj “men ko rej eddek ioon bwidej eo”. Ej bareinwōt kallikkar ke mejeje in naan in “persons interested”, kijjien bwidej, ejjab mejeje in juon armej eo ej kōllā aolep kajjojo allōñ ilowaan juon iiō. Kakien in ekūtbuuj karōk ko raorōk tata, jet jermal in etale ko im juon kein kaŋool ke ej kallikkar an armej eo itok-limo in ŋan bōk im kōjerbale bwidej eo, iien kōnono ko ilo bwidej ilo jikin ekajet eo, oŋāān bwidej eo, possession and disposal, divesting of land and general items pertaining to such land acquisition. Mejeje kein waļok ijin ilaļ rej ṃōttan wōt kakien in:

- Tipdik in jekjekin ṃadmōdi jermal in etale ko kijjien kappok bwidej, oŋāān jorrāān ko rej bōk jikier ilo an jermal in etale eo kōṃṃan rej alikkar ilo Preliminary Investigation and Declaration of Intended Acquisition
- Minister eo enaaj kōṃṃane jemļok eo ŋan kōjerbale bwidej eo ej aikuj in bōk jikin im kōṃṃan kōnono im karōk ko ilo jikin ekajet eo āinwōt kōmlōt ilo jebta in [Proceedings in Court], im enaaj kōmejejeik Attorney-General eo bwe en jaakemaanļok juon an application ŋan High Court eo bwe ej kōllāik oŋāān eo ŋan an High Court eo

- The Payment of Compensation details tender and payment, compensation which cannot be paid, renunciation of right to compensation, interest on compensation, exchange, finality as to payment of compensation and exchange with other landowners.
- Possession and Disposal details the vesting order for taking possession of land and acquiring servitudes, effect of vesting order, possession, immediate possession on urgency and immediate possession after proceedings commenced.
- Divesting of Lands details the divesting orders.
- General details the compulsory acquisitions authorized by any other written law, abandonment of acquisition proceedings, serving of notices, application of constitutional provisions and payment. Of particular note in this Part is that:
 - Where any other written law authorizes the acquisition of land under this Chapter and the Minister decides that any land is reasonably required under such other written law by any authority, person or body of persons, the purpose for which that land is required shall be deemed to be a public use and the provisions of this Chapter shall apply accordingly to the acquisition of that land for that authority, person or body of persons.

5.3 Coast Conservation Act 1988

48. This Act makes provision for a survey of the coastal zone and the preparation of a coastal zone management plan; to regulate and control development activities within the coastal zone; to make provisions for the formulation and execution of schemes for coast

je juon peba in kamool, ke bwidej eo emōj bōke kar bōke ilo an innitōk kakien ko. Tōre eo in [ak Proceedings in Court] emālij ļok jekjekin ṁadṁōde jemļok eo tok jān High Court, buñtōn eo ṁokta jān High Court eo, im ekkatak kijjien kōļļā ko

- Payment of Compensation eo ej tipdiki jekjekin kōļļā ko, oṅāān ko jet me rej jab maroñ in kōṁṁan, abṅōṅō ko bwe en jab kōṁṁani kōļļā ko me rej aikuj in kōļļā, itok-limo in kōṁṁan kōļļā, exchange, lukkuun jemļok eo ñan kōṁṁan kōļļā ko ñan oṅāān ko karōki im an aļap ro exchange with other
- Possession and Disposal eo ej tipdiki jekjekin ṁadṁōde jemļok eo (tok jān jikin ekajet eo) kijjien bwidej eo im ri-jerbal ro ioon, ñāāt eo jemļok eo ej bōk jikin, maroñ eo, wōn eo ej aikuj in kabwijer maroñ eo ioon bwidej eo ñe ewōr menin ekkairiur kab wōn eo ej kabwijer maroñ eo ālikin wōt an jemļok im alikkar kōnono ko ilo jikin ekajet eo
- Divesting of Land eo ej tipdiki jekjekin ṁadṁōdi divesting order ko
- General eo ej tipdiki wāween ebbōk bwidej āinwōt kōmlōt ilo kakien ko jet, an eo ej kappok bwidej kōjekdṁoni iien kōnono ko ilo jikin ekajet eo, kilen kōṁṁani kōjjeļā ko, an jerbal kakien ko kōmlōt ilo jemān āe eo ekoba kōļļā. Ijo eaorōk tata ilo men in ej:
 - *Ijo kakien ko jet rej kōmlōt kijjien kabwijer maroñ ioon juon bwidej āinwōt an alikkar ilo Jebta in dede in ke Minister eo ej loe ke jabdewōt bwidej eo bōke im ekkar bwe en aikuj in ļoor kakien ko jet emōj aer bōk jikier, kōnono ko an eo/ro tōļļokier, unlelep in kabwijer bwidej eo naaj alikkar ke bwidej eo enaaj jerbal ñan kien eo im armej ro im karōk ko ilo Jebta in rej aikuj in jerbal ekkar ñan bwidej eo kabwijere*

5.3 Kakein eo Ņa Etan Coast Conservation Act eo kar Bōk Jikin ilo 1988 eo

48. Kakien in ej kōṁṁan jet karōk ko bwe juon jerbal in etale parijet ko en bōk jikin ekoba elmokot in wāween kōpeļaaiki jerbal ko ñan parijet ko; ej ñan kōjjeikiiki im kōṁṁan bwe jabdewōt ṁakūtūt ko kōṁṁani ñan kōṁṁan wōnṁaanļok en wōr joñak ko kōmlōt bwe ren

conservation; and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto;

49. Part IV sets out a Permit procedure for obtaining permission to engage in any development activity within the coastal zone. It requires the proposed activity to

- (a) be consistent with the Coastal Zone Management Plan and any regulations made to give effect to such Plan,
- (b) not otherwise have any adverse effect on the stability, productivity and environmental quality of the Coastal Zone
- (c) Furnish an environmental impact assessment report;

50. Part V 319 empowers the Director or any officer authorized by him in writing, to issue permits subject to such conditions as he may impose having regard to the Plan, for the occupation, for any period not exceeding three (3) years, of any part of the foreshore or bed of the sea lying within the Coastal Zone.

5.4 Master Lease 2016

51. The Master Lease by and between the Landowners and Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority (KADA) is a negotiated agreement between the three Iroijis of Ebeye on one hand, and KADA on the other, as the lessee and occupant, representing the Government. The Master Lease vests in KADA access and use rights for designated Ebeye lands, with conditions and parameters for its use "... in furtherance of its efforts to promote the redevelopment of Kwajalein Atoll ...and allow essential public infrastructure projects to go forward to the better welfare and health of its people...". The Master Lease was signed in 1966, and its 50-year term expired in October 2016. An extension for a further fifty years has been negotiated and has been signed by all landowners and or their representatives except one - a foreign domiciled landowner whose signature is expected. The Master Lease covers existing land and "...any other new reclaimed land to KADA."

51bis. Under the Master Lease, KADA pays an annual 'ground lease rent' of US\$300,000 exclusive of taxes and administration fees. Of particular interest, in the Master Lease (Part V (A): Roads and Utility Corridors), the Lessor dedicates in perpetuity, all existing and presently

loori ekoba jermal in ekkal ko ñan kōjparok parijet ko; im ej ñan kōmlōt bwe en wōr uwaak ñan jabdewōt abḥōḥō;

49. Part IV ej kallikkar buñtōn ko ñan kōmḥman mālim ñan kōmḥmani jermal in kōkal ko itōrerein parijet ko. Kakien in ej kōmlōt bwe jabdewōt jermal in kōkal parijet ko

- (a) ej aikuj in loor wōt Coastal Zone Management Plan eo im jabdewōt kakien ko eḥōj aer bōk jikier bwe en kōkōmḥmanḥloḥ ḥadḥōde elmōkot in jermal eo,
- (b) ej jab aikuj in wōr jorrān ko jarjar tok jān jermal in kōkal eo ñan parijet eo im jukjuk-im-pād eo
- (c) ej aikuj wōr juon EIA eo ej tipdiki jekjekin jermal in kōkal eo

50. Part V 319 ej kōḥaroñe Director eo ak jabdewōt eo tōllōkun im Director eo ekar kappeiki ilo jeje, ñan an elleḥloḥ mālim ekoba koḥ ko me ej liḥloḥ ilo mālim eo, ilo jabdewōt iien en jab eḥḥa ḥloḥ jān jilu (3) iiō, ñan kōkal ilo parijet eo ak bed of the sea lying ilowaan wōt Coastal Zone eo.

5.4 Bujen Koḥ eo Ḥa Etan Master Lease eo kar bōk jikin ilo 2016 eo

51. Master Lease eo ikōtaan wōt aḥap ro im doulul eo ḥa etan Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority (KADA) eo ekar baj ekkeke wōt ilowaan lemḥoul iiō ko rej jemḥloḥ ḥloḥ im ekar jemḥloḥ kūtien ilo Oktoba in 2016 eo. Eḥōj kōnono kake kūtien bwe en bar aitok ḥloḥ ñan lemḥoul iiō ko rej itok wōt eo im aolep aḥap ro rōkar likūt eḥtan peier ie ijellōkun wōt juon - eo im ekar dik im rūtto ḥloḥ wōt likin Ḥajej in me kōtmāne eḥtan pein. Master Lease in ej kōkajoorḥloḥ lease eo kijjien "jejjo jikin ko ioon Ebeje eḥ, ...jikin ḥoḥkwōpej eḥ ekoba jet jikin ko rōkāal em an KADA... ilo an kaetokḥloḥ jetḥaakin jermal in kōkal ko ñan kōmḥman wōnḥmanḥloḥ ioon Kwajalein... ñan eḥḥman ḥloḥ eo an mour im ājmour an armej in Kwajalein, ñan aer kōḥapḥloḥ jermal ko rej lemḥanḥloḥ aelōñ in ekoba jokkun mour im karejar ippān ro jet, ...em ñan an kōtḥloḥ bwe jermal in kōkal ko raorōk ren bōk jikier ñan kowōnḥmanḥloḥ jokkun mour im ājmour an armej in ijin...".

51bis. Iuḥwin Master Lease in, KADA ej kōḥḥaiki oḥān an kōjembali bwidej ko kāālōti ñan kōmḥmani jermal in kōkal kein kōn joñan aorōkin \$300,000 ejjab koba eowōj ko em oḥān ri-jermal ro ilo KADA. Juon men elukkuun in aorōk, Master Lease in (Part V (A): Roads and Utility Corridors), aḥap eo an bwidej eo ej aje ḥloḥ bwidej eo, ekoba aolep

designated future easements for public use, "...at no additional consideration."

52. The Master Lease thus provides for the voluntary taking of Ebeye land for development purposes. Part of this land are easements previously dedicated in perpetuity for public utilities such as water, sewer, electrical and drainage lines. KADA can authorize developments within the existing easements and can also define and set aside new easements as necessary, following a process set out in the Master Lease, which requires the prior consent of the landowners.

53. The following sections are of particular relevance to PREP Phase 2:

1. Premise

The Lessor, in consideration of the rents payable under this Lease and of the covenants of Lessee under this Lease, does hereby demise and lease unto the Lessee the following, which are collectively referred to as the "Premises": (1) those portions of the Island of Ebeye, Kwajalein Atoll RMI comprising a total of approximately 68.98 acres, as more fully shown on the map attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by reference (the "Land"), (2) all "Existing Landfill" created by Lessee from the Effective Date to the date hereof, comprising an area of approximately 9.94 acres as more fully shown on Exhibit "A", together with all lands thereafter created during the term of this Lease by Lessee or its designees by dredging or any other means in the zones designated as "Proposed Landfill" on Exhibit "F" or in other areas approved in accordance with this Lease (collectively referred to as "Landfill"); and (3) all rents, issues and profits of the Land and the Landfill, together with all buildings, improvements, rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto.

men ko ien ñan jipañ kapidodoik ļok an jermal ko bōk jikier bwe ri-jermal ro kōjerbale, "... ilo ejjeļok bar kakkobaba in karōk kab koņ."

52. Master Lease in ekōmman bwe en lōñ jikin kōmmani jermal in kōkal ak wōnmaanļok ko. Ej kaalikkarī menin jeraamman ko me rej ñan armej ro āinwōt dān, jikin ebbōk bwidej im kōppojak an armej, jarom im jikin kaduōjļok pedkat ko tōrerein iaļ. Ejjañin lōñ karōk ko eņōj kakoņi ñan kattōri kijjien kōkal in kain jeraamman rōt kein ñan kōjparok parijet ko. KADA ijoke elōñ an maroñ in kōmālim jermal in kōkal ko ilowaan wōt menin jeraamman ko kalōki im emaroñ in kōjenolok kain jermal in ekkal rōt kein ko me rōkāāl ñe emenin aikuj, dede in ke eņōj karōki ilo koņ ko ilowaan Master Lease eo, ekoba mālim eo tok jān aļap ro.

53. Mōttan kein waļok ijin ilaļ rōlukkuun in aorōk im rej ekkejel ļok wōt ilo karōk ko ilo Phase 2 in PREP eo:

1. Premise

Armej eo ej wia kake bwidej eo, dede in ke elōñ oņān kōjerbale bwidej eo ekkar ñan karōk ko ilowaan wōt Lease in ekoba kakien ko armej eo ej ilen bōk bwidej in ej aikuj in ļoori ekkar ñan karōk ko ilowaan wōt Lease in, ej kallikkar ijin ke ej kōjeļok maroñ ko an im liļok bwe armej eo ej ilen bōk bwidej in en kabwijeri pedped wōt ioon meļeļe kein, me kar aini tok jān ro tōllokier im ña etan "Premise" ko: (1) jabdewōt bwidej ko ioon Ebeye, Kwajalein Atoll ilo RMI me ewōr tarrin 68.98 acres in, āinwōt an lukkuun iio ilo map eo ilo Exhibit "A" eo im alikkar ijin ke ej bwidej eo (ak the "Land"), (2) aolep "Bwidej Ko Kakilepi ļok Kōn Kwōpej" im armej eo ej kakilepi ļok bwidej kein jino jān raan eo ej kabwijer maroñ eo, dede in ke bwidej eo ej 9.94 acre in āinwōt an lukkuun iio ilo map eo ilo Exhibit "A", ippān ļok bwidej ko jet im kakilepi ļok ilowaan wōt Lease in ke enaaj bar kōmman jermal in kōb ko ilo metwan bwidej kein āinwōt aer waļok ilo "Proposed Landfill" eo ilo Exhibit "F" ak ilo bar bwidej ko jet eņōj kōmālimi ekkar ñan karōk ko ilowaan wōt Lease in (ko im rej meļeļe in "Landfill"); im (3) aolep oņān rent ko, tarpok ko im jān ko waļok tok jān bwidej eo im ijo kōļap ļok kōn kwōpej, ekoba mōko kalōki ioon bwidej in, men ko kōmmani ñan

Section VII: Dedication of Roadways, Utility Easement Corridors and Government Facilities to Public Use

A. Roadways and Utility Corridors.

In consideration of the execution of this Lease by Lessee, Lessor hereby dedicates for public use in perpetuity, for no additional consideration, the following areas: all of Lojjelon, Bunkur, Ebwaj, Gugeegue, and Ñeñe all existing and presently designated future roadways ("Roadways"); and (ii) all existing and presently designated future utility easement corridors containing water lines, sewer lines, electrical and drainage lines, and other utility lines and incorporated herein by reference ("Utility Corridors") (the Roadways and Utility Corridors are collectively called the "Dedicated Areas"). The dedication of the Dedicated Areas shall at all times be subject only to the condition that such facilities continue to be used for public purposes. Lessor reaffirms their conveyance of these rights in Ebeye Island in the prior Ebeye Master Lease of 1986.

54. Relevant to the issue of compensation for lost or affected assets is Section VII - Relocation of existing occupants, as below:

VII. Relocation of Existing Occupants
With regards to any existing occupants living or doing business on the Premises as of the date of execution of this Lease ("Occupants"), the Lessor agrees to use and exercise all of their rights and powers as landowners under traditional Marshallese Customary Law and Traditional Practice to assist Lessee in its efforts to relocate these Occupants as necessary from their existing residences or business premises in order to permit the Lessee to complete its redevelopment of the Premises pursuant to Article V above in a timely manner. Lessor shall be solely responsible for paying any amounts claimed by such Occupants

kōkōm̄anm̄anl̄ok, maroñ ko, jeraam̄man ko, im wōn ekkar bwe en kabwijer maroñ eo.

Section VII: Kijjien Kōjeraam̄mani Iaļ ko, Iṃōn Jokwe ko Rōkāāl rej Pojen Kōkal im Mōko Mōn Kien me rej ñan Armej Kōjerbali

A. Iaļ ko im Iṃōn Jokwe ko Rōkāāl rej Pojen Kōkal Ilo armej eo ej pojen bōk bwidej eo in kōjerbale kōm̄man bwe en bōk jikin Lease in im karōk ko kakoni ilowaan, armej eo juon ej leļok bwidej eo ej aje l̄ok bwidej eo ñan jermal ko me armej ro jān jukjuk-im-pād ko naaj amāni tok ālik, ilo an ejjeļok an bar kakkobaba, kijjien bwidej kein laajrak ijin: aolepān Lojjelon, Bunkur, Ebwaj, Gugeegue, im Neñe ñan kōm̄man iaļ ko ie (alikkar ijin āinwōt "Roadways"); im (ii) aolep jikin ko me em̄ōj kaalikkari ke rōnaaj jermal ilo tōre ko rej itok wōt ñan kōkal iṃōn jokwe ko me ewōr aer dān in kwaļkwōļ, tutu, im idaak, ewōr aer em̄ jiddik (m̄ōn kappojak), ewōr aer jarom im jikin lutōk l̄ok kwōpej ko, im aikuj ko jet ilo juon iṃōn jokwe āinwōt taleboon im ko āierl̄okwōt me rej lōlō ijin (ilo "Utility Corridors") (iaļ ko im iṃōn jokwe ko jemaroñ ba rej "Dedicated Areas"). Unin kalōk m̄ōkein ilo Dedicated Area kein rōnaaj aikuj jermal ñan armej ro ilo āne eo. Armej eo ej aje l̄ok bwidej eo ej kallikkar ke maroñ kein aji l̄ok ilo Ebeye eṃ rej jarjar tok wōt jān karōk ko rōkar koṃ ilo Ebeye Master Lease eo kar bōk jikin ilo 1986 eo.

54. Ejja kijjien wōt kōļļā ko ñan likjab im ṃuri ko ilo Section VII - Nan kōkāāl jikin jokwe an ri-jermal ro, āinwōt an alikkar ijin ilaļ:

VII. Kōkāāl Jikin Jokwe an Ri-Jermal Ro
Kijjien ri-jermal ro rej am̄nak im kōm̄mani jermal ko ioon bwidej eo ekkar bwe ren pād ie jino jān raan eo ekar bōk jikin Lease in (alikkar ijin āinwōt "Occupant" ro), ri-wia kake bwidej eo ej errā ñan an kōjerbali maroñ ko an āinwōt juon aļap ekkar ñan ṃantin M̄ajeļ im imminene ko ilo ṃantin bwidej bwe en loloorjake bwe armej eo ekar wiaik bwidej eo en wōr juon jikin an jokwe ekāāl, eoktak l̄ok jān ijo ekar jokwe ie ñan an (armej eo ej kab kabwijer bwidej eo) kadedeļok jermal im eddo ko an ekkar ñan Article V ijeṃe ilōñ. Ri-wia kake bwidej eo ej aikuj in bōk eddo in kōrōļi l̄ok kōļļā ko me armej eo ej kab kabwijer bwidej eo

as a result of the termination of any occupancy agreements that such Occupants may have entered into with Lessor prior to the date of execution of this Lease; provided, however, that in those cases where the relocation involves the taking of a privately owned residence or business premises, then Lessee shall pay the owner of such residence or business premises just compensation for the value of such residence or business premises. The amount of the compensation to be paid by Lessee to such owner for such residence or business premises shall be determined by mutual agreement between the Lessee and such owner or, failing that, through condemnation proceedings. Lessee agrees that it will not attempt to relocate any Occupants until such time as it has located a comparable replacement residence and/or a replacement business premise, as appropriate, for such Occupant.

55. The Master Lease is in effect the legal instrument used for the voluntary acquisition of Ebeye lands for public purposes the taking of which is allowed under the Land Acquisition Act 1968. It satisfies the requirement of the Constitution that “ No land right or other private property may be taken unless a law authorizes such taking; and any such taking must be by the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, for public use, and in accord with all safeguards provided by law.

Part of the background context to the Master Lease is the reality that in the Marshall Islands, the traditional landowners or Iroj, are held in extremely high esteem by not only their constituencies, but also the Government. It’s an acquired status but one deeply rooted in history, and entrenched in Marshallese culture by the hereditary nature by which the Iroj title is passed down through generations of blood heirs. The Iroj is Marshall Islands’ royalty. In modern day Marshall Islands, this status is in a way preserved if not further enhanced by the substantial powers vested in them by the Constitution as members of the Council of Iroj. The Council is advisory and consultative in its role but the high public regard with which Iroj are held means they yield enormous influence in the law-making process, on matters of national importance, and especially on issues of customs,

ekar kōllāiki āinwōt ke ejemļok kūtien jabdewōt koŋ ko ikōtaan ri-wia kake bwidej eo im armej eo ej kab kabwije bwidej eo moŋta ļok jān raan eo Lease in ekar bōk jikin; dede in ke, ilo bar jet meļeļe, ilo kain wāween rōt kein me kōkkāal jikin jokwe nān bōk bwidej eo bwe en an armej eo ej ilen bōke, ekwe armej eo ej ilen bōke ej aikuj in kōllāik ļok oŋān bwidej eo nān aļap eo an bwidej eo oŋān bwidej eo. Joŋan aorōk in oŋān bwidej eo enaaj nān armej eo ej ilen bōke enaaj alikkar ilo koŋ ko ikōtaan aļap eo im armej eo ej ilen wiaik bwidej eo, ak ñe ejjāmin kōnke elōñ tarpok ko, innām joŋan oŋān eo enaaj alikkar ilo jikin ekajet eo. Armej eo ej ilen wiaik bwidej eo ej errā ke eban kōkkāal jikin jokwe an ri-jerbal ro an maē iien emōj an bar lo juon jikin jokwe, eo ekkar, nān ri-jerbal ro an.

55. Master Lease eo ej kakien eo ļoore kijien kabwije bwidej ko jān aļap ro aer bwidej ko jerbal in kōkal ko rej bōk jikier ie ilo aer (aļap) ro kwaļok aer errā in aji ļok bwidej ko āinwōt kōmlōt ilo Land Acquisition Act eo ekar bōk jikin ilo 1968. Lease in ej kallikkar ke eban ļoke kakien ko iumwin Jemān Āe eo kijien “Ejlok maron ion bwirej ak jikin ko jet an armij ro kajojo naj maron boke elane juon kien ejab komelim; im jabrewot kain ebok rot in ej aikuj wot komon in Kien eo an Marshall Islands, non an armij ro kōjerebale, im ilo lor aolep wewin kejbarok ko kalikari kin kien.”

Ejja moŋtan wōt kōmmeļeļe ko kijien Master Lease in ej kijien mour eo rainin me ilo Majeļ in, ri-tōl ro ilo manit aļap im irooj ro, rej jet ro eļap kautiej er ejjab tok jān armej ro doer, ak bareinwōt jān ri-jerbal ro ilo Kien. Ej juon men eo ej kwaļok ao eo aer jarjar tok wōt jān bwebwenato in manit ko aer, em an tōt em koŋ āinwōt juon iaan manit ko ilo mantin Majeļ ilo wāween aer kabwijere maroñ eo jān epepen nān epepen. Irooj ro rej ruutiej ro an Majeļ. Ilo epepen in rainin ilo Majeļ in, manit in kautiej in ej bar waļok tok jān ao eo emōj kōjeraamman er kake ilo Jemān Āe eo āinwōt jet ro rej uwaan Mweo Mōn Irooj ro (ak Council of Irooj). Council eo ej tarrin doulul eo ej kapilōke am leļok men ko nān kōlmenļokjen kaki ilo kakien ko elmokot kab ejaaki tok jān Nitijeļā eo, kijien aorōk in kakien kein nān aolepān aelōñ kein, em eļap tata kijien wāween ko rōjelōt manit eo, wāween kab

traditional practices, lands and related matters. It follows therefore that where lands owned by Iroijs are of interest to the Government for public purposes, the process of acquisition is a negotiation between equal parties - Government and Iroijs - if not one slanted in the Iroijs' favour. Both parties are endowed with resources to engage competent legal counsels to ensure their best interests are preserved as was the case with the renewed document. With this power relationship, any concerns about landowners being disadvantaged in such negotiations are unfounded. The Master Lease itself preserves the supremacy of the landowners, by among other conditions, requiring as a pre-condition the prior consent of landowners for any development including the creation of new easements. This fact is well understood and accepted by locals and government officials consulted who unanimously observed that nothing happens in Ebeye without the Iroijs prior approval.

imminene ko kijjien kōmanit, bwidej em men ko jet kijjien manit im men ko bwinnier. Men in ej looran wōt imminene eo ke jabdewōt jikin eo Irooj rein rej kabwijeri maroñ ko ie rej ijeko Kien eo ekōḡaan kōjerbali ḡan elōñ kain men ko ḡan emḡan loḡk eo an jukjuk-im-pād ko, jekjekin ebbōk bwidej eo im ej bōk jikin ilo an Kien eo kab irooj ro kōnono ippān doon - en kab ḡe ejjelḡok koḡ eḡ ej etal ilo men ko irooj eo ej kōḡaan. Kien eo im ri-tōl ro ilo manit jimor ewōr menin jeraamḡan ko ippāer ḡan aer kōḡmani koḡ ko aer ilo jimwe im jejjet in mour ḡan aer jojomare er en kab ḡe etōre in kōkāali peba ko me rej kaalikkari koḡ ko. Kōn wāween maroñ in ikōtaan Kien eo kab ri-tōl ro ilo manit, jabdewōt abḡōḡō ko kijjien an aḡap ro jab bōk jeraamḡan ko tok wōt jān koḡ ko kōnono kaki ikōtaan Kien eo kab irooj ro rej jaḡin wanlōñ tak. Master Lease in make ej kōjparoki marḡ ko rōtuiej an aḡap ro, dede in loḡ bar jet kakkobaba, ko me rej kallikkar an aḡap ro errā ḡan aji bwidej ko aer ḡan kōḡmani jerbali in kōkal ko ekoba ejaaki jikin ko rōmaroñ jipaḡ kapidodoik loḡ an jerbali in kōkal ko kōḡman. Men in ej juon men emool me emeḡeḡe em emōj an elōñ bōke bwe en ḡweier ibwiljn armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko em ri-jerbali in kien ro me emōj kōnono ippāer ro me rej kallikkar ke ejjelḡok bwidej naaj aji ḡan jerbali in kōkal kein ḡae iien elōñ mālim tok jān irooj ro an Ebeye.

5.5 Gap Analysis between WB Safeguards Policies and RMI Safeguards Requirements

5.5 Ekkatak ko Rej Kallikkar Likjab in Jerbal ko Ikōtaan Kakien ko an RMI im ko an WB eo lumwin Safeguard Policy ko An

Table 3: Gap Analysis

World Bank Safeguard Policies	RMI Policies	Gap-Filling Measures
OP 4.12 requires that Resettlement Plans must be prepared based on consultations with Affected People, and that poorer and vulnerable people are also consulted and informed of their entitlements and resettlement options.	No specific requirement for the preparation of RPs. The Master Lease requires prior consultations with landowners but there is no explicit requirement for similar consultations with other AP's. But consultations with other AP's are implicit in the requirement to delay relocation of APs until alternative locations found and prepared to receive them.	Where RAP/ARAPs are necessary, they will be prepared in consultation with Affected People, including vulnerable groups, and properly disclosed by the implementing agency.
It is necessary to improve or at least restore livelihoods of Displaced Persons by a range of strategies targeted at Affected People. Nobody is to be worse off as a result of the development project.	Fair compensation is explicit in the Master Lease in relations to damaged residences and business premises, but not generally to include other sources of livelihoods, other assets and or lost access to shared resources.	There is partial equivalence. WB policy will apply to ensure all losses are covered and compensated for. Where losses are temporary and minor,

Tebōl Jilu: Ekkatak ko Rej Kallikkar Likjab in Jerbal ko

Kakien ko an World Bank lumwin wōt Safeguard Policy ko an	Kakien ko an RMI	Karōk ko ḡan Na Mejjan Likjab in Jerbal ko
OP 4.12 ej kōmlōt ke Resettlement Plan eo ej aikuj in pojak pedped wōt ioon kōnono ko ippān armej ro jelōt er, im armej ro me rōjerata loḡ im rōjedmatmat ḡan jorrāan kein en bar wōr kōnono ippāer ḡan aer jelā kōn maroñ ko aer kijjien resettlement ko illoḡ ḡan er	Ejjelḡok juon men eo kōmlōt ke ej aikuj pojak juon RP. Master Lease eo ej kallikkar ke ej aikuj in lōñ kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier ren bōk jikier ak ejjelḡok juon wāween eo emālij ej kōmlōt ke en lōñ kōnono ko ippān AP ro. Ijoke kōnono ko ippān AP ro jet ilo aikuj eo ḡan kōmakit er ḡan bar jet jikin ḡae iien ewōr jikin ko emōj loi ḡan kōmakūt er.	Ijeko rōkkar ḡan RAP/ARAP, rōnaaj kōnono kaki ippān armej ro jelōt er, ekoba doulul ko jet bar jelōt er, im naaj lito-litak meḡeḡe ko wōpij eo ej loloorjaki
Emenin aikuj bwe en emḡan loḡ jokkun mour im ājmour an armej ro emōj kōmakūt er ilo an kar jerbali elōñ buñtōn ko ḡan kōmakūt armej rein. Ejjelḡok juon ej aikuj nana loḡ an mour im pād kab ejjab jokkun an mour āinwōt ro	Ewōr oḡāan ko im kōllāik armej rein ej ailikkar ilowaan Master Lease eo kijjien jorrāan ko ḡan imōko imweer, ak oḡāan kein rej jab ḡan kobaik tok jet men ko rej kōjeraamḡane armej ro ekoba wāween ko rōnaaj	Ewōr jet men ko im rāinloḡ wōt men kein kōmlōt ijin. Kakien eo an WB enaaj bōk jikin ḡan kakūrmoole ke aolep jeraamḡan ko rōjako naaj etal oḡāer. Ijo ewōr menin jeraamḡan eḡ ejako me eḡ ḡan juon

		these will be addressed as part of the ESMP.	jet emōj kōmakūt er ñan bar jet jikin bwe en maroñ kōmman jermal in kōkal ko ilo ijeko rōkar pād ie	kōjako an armej ro bük menin jeraamman kein aer	töre eo ekadu kütien, oñāan kein naaj etal ainwōt ke ej mōttan wōt ESMP eo
Requires that Displaced Persons are compensated for all losses, including non-land assets, at full replacement cost.	The principle of 'just compensation' is stipulated in the Master Plan for estimating the losses accrued to affected people as a result of the Project. The concept of 'comparable alternatives' is also stipulated for replacing residences and business premises which bears equivalence to the WB principle of replacement cost.	There is agreement on the need for just compensation although RMI policies are not specific as to the method for calculating compensation. WB's principle of 'replacement cost' using current market values for compensation of affected assets will apply, where applicable.	Ej kōmlōt bwe armej ro kōmakūt er ñan bar juon jikin en wōr kōllā ko rej etal ñan er, ekoba jeraamman ko aer me rej jab waļok tok jān bwidej eo, ilo likio	Kōlmenļokjeñ eo kijjien 'just compensation' ej lōlō ilowaan Master Plan eo ñan bwine joñan eo ejako me ej waļok tok jān armej ro jelōt er kōn jermal in kōkal ko rej bōk jikier. Ļōmṅak eo ña etan 'comparable alternatives' ej bareinwōt lōlō ilo Master Plan eo ñan kōkāl jikin jokwe ko ekoba ijeko kalōki me rej ainļok wōt kōlmenļokjeñ eo an WB kijjien oñāan ko ñan kōkāl jikin jokwe	Ewōr koñ ko kijjien aikuj ñan kōllā oñāan ko rōkkar ñan kōllāiki ijoke kakien ko an RMI rej jab kallikkar wāween lali jete oñāan ko. Kōlmenļokjeñ eo an WB kijjien 'replacement cost' ilo an kōjermal joñak ko ilo an wia kake laļ in ñan kōllā oñāan menin jeraamman ko me naaj jelōti, ijeko rōkkar
OP 4.12 requires that resettlement outcomes be monitored and assessed.	No specific requirement for the monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcomes.	Where applicable, WB policy applies. RAP/ARAPs will include indicators and baseline data to monitor impacts on living standards of Affected People. The monitoring reports will also be disclosed including to Affected People.	OP 4.12 eo ej kōmlōt bwe en wōr jermal in waati im etali ia ko tōprak ko tok jān jibadbad ko an resettlement eo rōpād ie	Ejjeļok juon wāween eo ej kōmlōt kijjien jermal in waate kab etale ko ren kōmman ñan tōprak ko an resettlement eo	Ijo ekkar bwe en bōk jikin, kakien eo an WB enaaj bōk jikin. RAP/ARAP ko rōnaaj kūtbuuj ta ko rej kallikkar tōprak ko ekoba kein kamool ko ñan waati jorrāan ko rōjelōt jokkun mour im ajmour an armej ro. Jermal in waate kab etale ko emōj likūt ilo jeje naaj aikuj in lito-litak ñan ro tōllōkier im armej ro jelōt er
OP/BP 4.11 Physical and Cultural Resources - PCR includes resources of archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious (incl. graveyards and burial sites), aesthetic, or other cultural significance.	RMI's Historic Preservation Act 1991 promotes the preservation of the historic and cultural heritage of the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Section 206 (b) provides for the issuing or denial of permits, after review by the Council, for use, access, and development of land containing cultural and historic properties...	Equivalent.	OP/BP 4.11 eo kijjien jeraamman ko rej waļok jān peļak ko ioon āne eo - ak PCR eo ekūtubuj bwebwenato in, aorōk in, jetōb in (ekoba wūleej ko), ak jabdewōt wāween ko rej kwaļok aorōk in manit eo	Kakien eo an RMI ña etan Historic Preservation Act eo kar bōk jikin ilo 1991 eo ej kōmlōt ke ijeko im ewōr bwebwenato in manin Majel ie naaj aikuj in kōjparoke. Section 206 (b) ilo kakien in ej kōmlōt ke elleļok im jab elleļok in mālim ko ñan kalōk juon bwidej ālikin an Council eo an Irooj etale elmōkot in jermal eo ñe enaaj jelōt men ko ie me rej ekkejel ļok wōt ippān manit eo im bwebwenato ko an laļ eo...	Rāinļok wōt
OP4.04 Natural Habitats Bank supports the protection, maintenance, and rehabilitation of natural habitats and their functions; expects borrower to apply a precautionary approach to natural resource management to ensure opportunities for environmentally sustainable development.	The RMI National Environment Protection Act 1984 provides for – the protection and management of the environment, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. to preserve important historical, cultural and natural aspects of the nation's culture and heritage, maintaining at the same time an environment which supports multiplicity and variety of individual choice	Equivalent	OP 4.04 eo kijjien Peļak ko kar baj Eddek wōt ie - World Bank eo ej rie wāween ko ñan kōjparok im kōmmoururi jeraamman im menin wōnmaanļok ko an juon laļ im jermal ko aer; ej kōtmān jān eo ej kappok jān in jipañ bwe en bük buñtōn ko ñan mejmej-karruo bwe menin jeraamman ko kar baj eddek wōt ilo peļak eo ren pād wōt ñan tōre ko rej itok wōt	Kakien eo an RMI ña etan National Environment Protection Act eo kar bōk jikin ilo 1984 eo ej kōmlōt ke peļak eo im menin jeraamman ko ie ej aikuj in wōr kōlmenļokjeñ ñan kōjparoki, im bwe jabdewōt nūrbotak ko bōk jikier ej aikuj in wōr ej ña mejjaer. Ñan kōjparok ijeko raorōk im ewōr bwebwenato in manit eo an armej in laļ eo, im ejja ilo wāween in peļak eo enaaj maroñ in kōjeraamman armej ro ie ekoba kālōt in mour ko aer make	Rāinļok wōt
Bank promotes and supports natural habitat conservation and improved land use, and rehabilitation of natural habitats.	EIA Regulation 1994 provides for the protection of rare or endangered species, or their critical habitats; as part of the EIA process.	Equivalent			
Bank does not support projects that, in its opinion, involve significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats.	The same principle is implied in the NEPA 1991 and EIA Regulation 1994.	Equivalent.			

<p>Bank expects the borrower to take into account the views, roles, and rights of groups including NGOs and local communities affected by the Bank financed project...in the planning, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating of such projects.</p>	<p>Part V of the EIA Regulation 1994 provides for public disclosure of EIA and for public hearings to allow the public to comment etc..</p>	<p>Equivalent.</p>	<p>World Bank ej rie jermal ko ñan köjparok pejaak ko röbukwekwe im rökütkmaro im ijeko eļap wönmaanļok ie, ekoba jermal in kaddeki ļok ijekein</p>	<p>Kakien eo an RMI ña etan Environmental Assessment Act eo im kar bök jikin ilo 1994 eo ej kömlöt bwe jabdewöt jikin ko ewör menin mour im menin eddek ko ie röjako ļok ej aikuj in wör köļmenļokjeņ ko ñan köjparoki äinwöt ej mottan wöt jekjekin jerbale EIA eo</p>	<p>Räinļok wöt</p>
<p>World Bank ej jab rie jermal ko rōnaaj, ilo an make baj ļomņak, enaaj kōmņan oktak ko rōļļap me rōnaaj jelöt pejaak eo im menin jeraamņan ko ie</p>	<p>Men in ej bök jikin ilo NEPA 1991 eo im EIA Regulation 1994 eo</p>	<p></p>	<p>World Bank eo ej kötmäne bwe eo ej bök jāān in jipaņ kein ej aikuj in bar ļomņak kōn köļmenļokjeņ ko, eddo ko, im jimwe ko an doulul ko jet äinwöt NGO ko ekoba jukjuk-im-pād ko me jelöti itok wöt jān jermal ko me emōj köjjeņoņi oņāer tok jān World Bank... bwe ilo tōre eo elmokot in jekjekin madmōde jermal eo eļap ej bök jikin kijjien jekjekin jermal in, iien eo ej bök jikin, jermal in waate ko kōn tōprak ko rōpād ia ekoba jermal in ekkatak ko</p>	<p>Part V in EIA Regulation 1994 eo ej kömlöt bwe meļeļe ko kijjien jermal eo eļap ren aikuj in diwōj ļok ñan armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād eo, ri-jermal ro ilo wōpij ko töllokier, im jabdewöt ekoba kōnono ko ippān rein (laajrak ļok imaan) ñan eņroņ abņōņō ko aer</p>	<p>Räinļok wöt</p>

6. Methods of valuing assets

57. The following methods for valuing assets are applicable to losses anticipated in PREP Phase 2 -

- (i) For residential land,
 - a. Annual rent or lease payment is a negotiated settlement based on the current market value of land of similar type and category, and free from transaction costs (taxes and administration fees);
 - b. permanently lost as a result of the project, replacement cost is equivalent to the current market value of land within the village, of similar type, category and free from transaction costs (taxes and administration fees).
- (ii) For productive cultivable land,
 - a. Annual rent or lease payment is a negotiated settlement based on the current market value of the land within the village, of similar type, category and production capacity, and free from

6. Wāween ko ñan kaalikkar aorōk in mweiuik ak jeraamņan ko

57. Laajrak in ej wāween ko ñan kaalikkar aorōk in mweiuik ak jeraamņan ko rej deļoņ ilo jorrāān ko kar antoņoni ilo PREP Phase 2 -

- (i) Kijjien bwidej ko armej ro rej amņak iooer,
 - a. Oņāāer naaj etal aolep iio pedped wöt ioon aorōk in bwidej eo ñan kōmņani jermal in kōkal ko, em ejjeļok oņāān ko jet tok ippān (eowōj em oņāān armej ro rej tōļ);
 - b. Ijeko rōlukkuun in alikkar ke rōnaaj jako ñan indeo itok jān jermal in kōkal ko, naaj ña oņāān kōn bar bwidej eo me eban wōr eowōj in
- (ii) Kijjien bwidej ko me rōmņan kallib ie kab rökütkmaro,
 - a. Joņan oņāān eo köļļāiki aolep iio ñan köjerbale naaj kōnono kake pedped wöt ioon aorōk in bwidej eo ilo wāto eo, me äinļok wöt bwidej in kallib in, kab eļap

- transaction costs (taxes and administration fees);
- b. Permanently lost as a result of the project, land value is equivalent to the current market value of the land within the village, of similar type, category and production capacity, and free from transaction costs (taxes and administration fees).
- (iii) For any houses, fences etc lost or damaged, compensation will be calculated at full replacement cost using current market prices for materials. The definition of replacement cost will comply with that of the WB¹
- (iv) For the loss of Crops and Trees (these refer to crops and/or trees that may be affected either by temporary or permanent land acquisition).
- a. Cash compensation for crops will be based on market values at the time of anticipated harvest;
- b. Cash compensation for marketable trees will be based on species and merchantable volume calculated using Diameter at Breast Height (DBH).
- c. Cash compensation for fruit trees based on type, age and productivity; also reflecting current market prices.
- (v) Income losses from employment or business (permanent or temporary interruption).
- a. For permanent impact, cash compensation for one year net business income or salary;
- b. For temporary impact, cash compensation of net income or salary for the number of months of business or employment stoppage for a period of up to 1 year.
- c. Assessment to be based on paper evidence or oral testimony and Wāto leader confirmation. At least the legal minimum wage will be provided.
- (vi) Unforeseen impacts.
- jeraamman ej kwaḷoḷki, em eban wōr eowōj ier
- b. Ijeko rōlukkuun in alikkar ke rōnaaj jako nān indeo itok jān jerbali in kōkal ko, aorōk in ijekein rej joñan wōt aorōk in bwidej ko wia kaki em eban wōr eowōj ier
- (iii) Nān jabdewōt eḡ, wōrwōr im ko jet im raar jako ak jorrāān, oḡāān ko nāni naaj jerbali nān joñan ilōñ tata nān oḡāān kōrrōḷ ekkar nān joñan oḡāān ko ilo jikin wia ko rainin. Meḷeḷein eo an oḡāān kōrrōḷ enaaj ekkejel wōt ippān joñan ko an WB¹
- (iv) Nān kein ekkan ko im wōjke ko raar jako (men in ej kōnono kōn kein ekkan im/ak wōjke ko men naaj jelōti ilo juon iien eo ekadu ak nān indeo itok jān jerbali in bōk ak wia bwidej).
- a. Oḡāān ko ilo nemāmein jāān nān kein ekkan enaaj pedped ioon oḡāān ko ilo jikin wia ko ilo iien eo antoḡne ke ren kar jeḡjet i-ie-er;
- b. Oḡāān ko ilo nemāmein jāān nān wōjke ko maroñ wia kaki enaaj pedped ioon kain wōjke rōt im joñan eo maroñ wia kake.
- c. Oḡāān ko ilo nemāmein jāān nān wōjke in ḡōñā ko enaaj pedped ioon kain wōjke rōt, rūtto in, im joñan an kalle; barāinwōt ekkar nān joñan oḡāān ko ilo jikin wia ko rainin.
- (v) Jāān eo ej deḷoñ tok im ejako jān jerbali ak ḡōn wia (bōjrak ak kakkure nān indeo a kilōk ilo juon iien eo ekadu).
- a. Nān wāween ko naaj jelōti ak kabōjrak nān indeo, oḡāān ko ilo nemāmein jāān naaj etal tarrin juon iiō tōprak nān ḡōn wia ko ak oḡāān jerbali iuḡwin juon iiō;
- b. Nān wāween ko naaj jelōti iuḡwin juon iien eo ekadu, oḡāān ko ilo nemāmein jāān nān tōprak ak oḡāān jerbali nān allōñ ko ḡōn wia eo ak jerbali ar bōjrak naaj etal aitok ḷok nān juon iiō
- c. Jerbali in etale ko rōnaaj pedped ioon peba in kaḡool ak kōnono ko rōḡool im jān ritōl eo an Wāto eo. Diktata, oḡāān eo edik tata ekkar nān kien naaj leḷok.

¹ Operational Manual – Annex A OP 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement Instruments

58. All other types of impacts not foreseen will be assessed using the principles of the RPF, and will be consulted with the affected parties and documented in the A/RAP or RAP.

(vii) Payment arrangements and methods under the Master Lease -

- a. Under the Master Lease, KADA will pay an annual rent of US\$300,000 per year exclusive of taxes, rates, duties etc. (Master Lease Section III: Rent);
- b. All existing and presently designated future utility easement corridors are dedicated for public use in perpetuity, for no additional consideration (cost); with only the following condition - that the dedication of the Dedicated Areas shall at all times be subject only to the condition that such facilities continue to be used for public purposes. (Master Lease Section V (A): Roadways and Utility Corridors.)
- c. Rent payable under the Master Lease is a cost to KADA, not the Project.

(vi) Jorrāān ko kar jab antoḡoni.

58. Aolep kain jorrāān ko jet kar jab antoḡoni naaj etali kōjērbal joḡak koan RPF, im naaj jērbali ippān aolep bade ko jelōti im je mejeje ilo A/RAP ak RAP eo.

(vii) Kōllā ko karōki em wāween ko kōkuḡi iumwin Master Lease eo -

- a. Iumwin Master Lease eo, KADA enaaj kōllāik oḡāān aer kōjērbali ḡōko kajjojo iiō kōn tarrin US\$300,000 ilo an ejejlok eowōj em oḡāān ko jet. (epād ilo Section II in Master Lease eo em ḡa etan Rent);
- b. Aolep ijeko rōpād kiiō me eḡōj kālōti ḡān kapidodouki jērbal in kōkal ko ḡān corridor ko rej ḡān an armej kōjērbali indeo, ilo an ejejlok oḡāān ko ḡān kōḡḡan daḡoḡok; dede in ke ej aikuḡ in Joore men in - bwe ilo iien an naaj kōjēraaḡḡan ijekein ḡān an armej kōjērbali bwe ren wōḡḡaanḡok wōt im ijeko aolep armej rōnaaj kōjērbali ḡān jabdewōt ḡakūtkūt. (epād ilo Section V (A) ilo Master Lease eo em ḡa etan Roadways and Utility Corridors)
- c. Oḡāān ko kōllāiki ḡān kōjērbal ḡōko iumwin Master Lease eo rej oḡāān ko KADA enaaj kōllāiki, eḡjab jērbal in kōkal eo eḡap.

7. Organizational procedures for RAP/ARAP implementation

59. MPW will be responsible for the implementation of the day-to-day safeguards requirements for all components of PREP Phase 2 as set out in the RPF. MOF/DIDA will have overall coordination and oversight and will ensure the availability of an appropriate budget for RPF implementation including the payment of compensation. Both agencies will be supported in these roles by Project-funded Safeguards Specialists.

60. MPW may need the assistance of other government agencies such as KADA and KALGOV in conducting detailed measurement surveys of any affected assets in Ebeye and to ascertain beneficiaries. Similarly assistance may be required from NTA in identifying appropriate sites for telecommunication facilities including the use of existing easements for telecommunication lines as needed.

7. Laajrak in buḡtōn ko eḡōj karōki ḡān an RAP/ARAP ko bōk jikier

59. MPW enaaj loloorjake bwe safeguard ko ren bōk jikier jān raan-ḡān-raan ilo aolepān ḡweḡān jērbal in kōkal ko ilo Phase ruo in PREP eo āinwōt kōmlōt ilo RPF eo. MOF/DIDA enaaj bar bōk kuḡaan ilo etali tōprak in jērbal kein em ḡān loloorjake bwe en lōḡ jān ḡān kattōre RPF eo ekoba oḡāān kōllā ko an armej ro. Douluḡ kein ruo naaj etal jipaḡ ḡān erro itok jān jērbal im eddo ko an Safeguard Specialist eo me etijemḡok kōn men kein.

60. MPW eo emaroḡ in aikuḡ jipaḡ eo an KADA em KALGOV ilo an kōḡḡani ekkatak ko (ak survey ko) kijjien ijeko me jelōti ioon Ebeye eḡ em ḡān lukkuun kallikkar wōn ro rōkkar ḡān aer būki menin jeraaḡḡan (ak jipaḡ) ko. MOF/DIDA emaroḡ in aikuḡi jipaḡ eo an NTA ḡān lali bwidej ko rōḡḡan ḡān kōkal ḡōn kein kōnono ko ḡān leto-letak mejeje.

61. In terms of RAP or A/RAP monitoring, the limited safeguards capacity of MPW justifies the engagement of an External Monitoring Agency (EMA) - usually an independent NGO - to ensure impartial and creditable monitoring, during RAP preparation and implementation especially if relocation and compensation is unavoidable. The EMA will also monitor, assess and report on the effectiveness of procedures and processes for RAP implementation, and the impacts of resettlement on Project AP's.

62. The following table summarizes the roles of relevant institutions during the preparation and implementation of a RAP or A/RAP.

Table 4: Institutions Involved in Resettlement Implementation

Activities	Agency Responsible
A. Pre-Implementation of RAP	
- Project disclosure and public consultation in Ebeye	MOF/DIDA, MPW, KALGOV, possibly a local NGO to assist e.g. WUMTI
- Survey and marking of core subproject sites	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Verification survey of affected lands	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Census of affected persons; inventory of losses; establishment of replacement value	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Consultation and agreement of compensation	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Update of the RAP	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Concurrence of updated RAP with DPs	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Endorsement of updated RAP to WB	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Internal Monitoring	MOF/DIDA
- External Monitoring	EMA
B. RAP Implementation	
- Approval and release of funds for compensation	MOF/DIDA
- Verification of affected agencies and DPs	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Internal monitoring/oversight	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Grievance and redress	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Payment of compensation	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Submit compliance documents to WB	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Internal Monitoring/Oversight	MOF/DIDA
- External Monitoring	EMA
- Validate compliance of RAP implementation	WB
C. Construction Stage	
- Confirm "No Objection" for the award of civil works	WB
- Tendering and award of civil works	MPW
- Hiring of DPs and mobilization of labor force.	Civil Works Contractor
- Core subproject construction	Civil Works Contractor
- External Monitoring	EMA
D. Post Construction	

61. Kijjien waati tōprak ko rōpād ia kijjien RAP eo ak A-RAP eo, joñan an jabwe kapeel eo kijjien ñan etali safeguard ko ilo MPW ej kallikkar ke ej aikuj in wōr juon EMA - eo ekkā an juon doulul eo ejnɔlok jān kien kab ej juon NGO - ñan etali tōprak in jermal kein ippān MPW eo ñan kōmman bwe en ejjeɔk kalijekɔk en kab baj ñe rej kōpooj RAP eo em an bōk jikin ekoba ñe armej rej aikuj in eṃmakūt ñan bar juon jikin kab oñān kōllā wāween in rej jet men ko epen kariabe.

62. Tebōl in ilaɔ ej kwaɔk tok tallep in eddo ko kajjojo an wōpij (ak jikin jermal) kein ilo tōre eo rej kōpooj juon RAP ak A-RAP em kōmman bwe ren bōk jikier.

Tebōl eo kein Kajilu (3): Wōpij ko Tōllokier Rej Lolorjake Wāween Kōmakūt Armej jān juon Bwidej ñan bar juon

Jermal em makūt ko	Doulul (ak Ra) ko rej Lolorjake
A. Jermal ko Kōmōkaji ilo RAP eo	
- Mejeje ko kijjien jermal in ren diwōj ɔk ñan aolep armej em kōnono ko ippān ro tōllokier ioon Ebeye ren kōmman	MOF/DIDA, MPW, KALGOV, em emaroñ juon NGO ñan an jipañ (waanjoñak WUMIT)
- Ekkatak ko em an alikkar jermal-dik ko rej mōttan wōt jermal in kōkal eo elap me rōlukuun in aorōk	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Ekkatak ko rej lukkuun kallikkar bwidej ko jelōti	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Ekkata ko em an ejaak replacement value ko	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Kōnono ko ippān ro tōllokier em koñ ko errā kaki ippān doon kijjien kōllā	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Kōmman kakkobaba kijjien mejeje ko rōkāal ilo RAP eo	MPW MOF/DIDA
- An mejeje ko rōkāal kōmman jān iien ñan iien ilo RAP eo ekoba DP ko	MPW MOF/DIDA
- An weppān RAP eo ekāal tata mejeje ko ilowaan me ej etal ñan WB eo	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Jermal in etale ko jān doulul ko rej jeban jermal in kōkal kein	MOF/DIDA
- Jermal in etale ko jān doulul ko rōjenɔk jān doulul ko rej jeban jermal in kōkal kein	EMA
B. Jermal ko Raikuj bwe Ren Kōmman Kijjien RAP eo	
- An eljā em tōprak jān in jipañ ko ñan kōmmani kōllā ko	MOF/DIDA
- An alikkar doulul ko me jelōti em DP ko	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Jermal in etale ko ñan waati tōprak in jermal ko rōpād ia	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Abñōñō ko kwaɔki em wāween ña mejlaer	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Kōllā ko ñan kōllāiki	MOF/DIDA
- Jilikin ɔk peba ko aikuj ñan WB eo	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Jermal in etale ko jān doulul ko rōjenɔk jān doulul ko rej jeban jermal in kōkal kein	EMA

- Restoration and return of temporarily affected lands and assets	Civil Works Contractor
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- Kamool ke tōprak in etale ko rej loor wōt eoon ko kōmlōt ilo RAP eo	WB
- Etali jermal ko rej ellaajrak ilo RAP eo	WB
C. Jikin Jermal ko ñan Ri-Jermal ro em Kein Jermal ko Aer	
- Kwaļok alikkar in “No Objection” eo ñan leļok jāān in jipañ ko ñan jermal ko rōban jelōt jokkun mour an armej	WB
- Liļok jermal in kōkal ko ñan ri-jermal ro kōn alikkar in jermal kein aer me rōban kanooj in jelōt jokkun mour an armej ro	MPW
- Kappok tok DP em ri-jermal jān ijo jermal kein rōnaaj kōmman ie	Civil Works Contractor
- Jermal-dik ko me rōlukkuun in aorōk	Civil Works Contractor
- Jermal in etale ko jān doulul ko rōjenļok jān doulul ko rej jeban jermal in kōkal kein	EMA
D. Ālikin Kōmmani Jermal in Kōkal ko	
- An rōļi ļok em jepļaak ļok bwidej ko kar kōjembali ilo juon tōre eo ekadu em menin jeraamman ko ie	Civil Works Contractor

8. Implementation Process

63. All activities for implementing the RAP or A/RAP will precede and will not overlap the activities in the construction of the core subproject. The only exceptions are arrangements for the full restoration of sites used by the contractor(s) before their departure from affected sites. This applies to all RAP/A-RAP prepared under Components 1, 2 and 3.

64. The two implementing agencies - MOF/DIDA and MPW - will satisfactorily complete the payments for compensation and the lands are free of all obstructions and encumbrances before it request to WB for its “No Objection” for the award of civil works contract. In support of claim for satisfactory compliance, MOF/DIDA and MPW will submit the following duly authenticated documents to the WB, for each RAPs or A/RAPs prepared and implemented:

- List of Affected / Displaced Persons (DPs) and their corresponding compensation;
- Copy of Project Information Document (PID) distributed to DPs;
- Minutes of consultations with DPs including details of gender;

8. Jekjek in Kōmman bwe Jermal in Kōkal kein Ren Bōk Jikier

63. Aolep maķūtķūt ko ñan kōmman RAP ak A/RAP rōnaaj bōk jikier moķta im rōban kapañ maķūtķūt in ekkal ko an būrojāāk dikdik ko raorōk. Ilen ko de ko enaan wōr kapañpañ rej karōk ko ñan lukkuun kadedeik ļok ak kōkōmmanman ļok jikin ko kumi in jermal ko raar kōjembali moķta jān aer emmaķūt jān jikin ko jelōti. Men in ej bōk jikin ñan aolep RAP/A-RAP kōpooji iumwin Mōttan 1,2 im 3.

64. Wōpij ko ruo ñan kōmmani jermal kein - MOF/DIDA im MPW - rōnaaj kadedļok ñan joñan ko rōmman kōļļā ko ñan ña oñāān im bwidej ko emōj kōroļoki jān aolep kōllabōrbōr im eddo ko moķta jān aer leļok kajjitōk ñan WB kōn “No Objection” eo an ñan leļok nebar kōn civil works contract. Ñan jipañ kile eo tōprak eo emman, MOF/DIDA im MPW rōnaaj leļok aolep peba ko rōmool im rōkkar ñan WB, ñan kajjojo RAP ak A/RAP ko kar kōpooji im kōmmani:

- Laajrak in armej ro jelōt –er/kōmaķūt er (Displaced Persons (DPs)) im joñan ko ekkar ñan ña oñāer;
- Kape in Peba in kōmmeļeļe kōn Būrojāāk eo (Project Information Document (PID)) im kar ajeej ñan DPs;

- Minutes of consultations involved in agreeing the contents of RAP including gender of participants;
- Individual agreement on compensation reached with the DPs, if applicable;
- Journal voucher(s) or equivalent document(s) showing the payments for compensation and entitlements to DPs.

65. The WB will issue its “No Objection” for the award of civil works contract should it be satisfied that MPW has satisfactorily completed the implementation of the RAP. The WB will be assisted in its review of MPW’s report and supporting documentation by an External Monitoring Agency’s (EMA) report on the same.

- Minit in iien leto-letak mejele ak kapilök ko ippän DPs ekoba tipdik in emmaan im körä;
- Minit in iien leto-letak mejele ak kapilök ko kijjien errä kön kobban RAP ekoba emmaan im körä ro raar bök kuñaer;
- Koḅ ko an kajjojo kijjien joñan eo tōpare ilo ḅa oḅāñ ippän DPs ro, ejaññe ekkar;
- Peba ko rej kaalikkar ke emōj bök ak peba ko ratartar im rej kwaḷok köḷḷa ko ñan ḅa oḅāñ im köj ko ñan DPs.

65. WB enaaj leḷok “No Objection” eo an ñan leḷok nebar kön civil works contract ejaññe enaaj buñ būruōn bwe MPW emōj an kadedḷok ñan joñan ko rōmḅan jermal eo an RAP. World Bank eo enaaj jipañ ilo an etale tōprak in jermal ko MPW eo ekar likūt ilo jeje em jilikin ḷok em jabdewōt peba ko jaaki ḷok jān EMA eo ilo an kwaḷoki tōprak in jermal ko ilo jeje.

9. Grievance redress mechanism

66. The following GRM applies to the resolution of complaints received. Details discussion is provided in Section H of the ESMF.

Table 5: Grievance Redress Mechanism

Stage	Process	Duration
1	The Aggrieved Party (AP) will take his/her grievance to Construction Site Supervisor (CSS) who will endeavour to resolve it immediately. Where AP is not satisfied, the CSS will refer the AP to the Project’s Designated Contact Person (DCP). For complaints that were satisfactorily resolved by the CSS, he/she will inform the DCP and the DCP will log the grievance and the actions that were taken.	Any time.
2	On receipt of the complaint, the Project DCP will endeavour to resolve it immediately. If unsuccessful, he/she then notify MPW PMU Project Manager (if its Component 2) or the MOF/DIDA PIU Project Manager (for Components 1 and 3).	Immediately after logging of grievance.
3	For Components 1 and 3, the MOF/DIDA Project Manager will address and resolve the complaint and inform the aggrieved party. For Component 2, the MPW PMU Project Manager will do similarly. If it’s a land issue, MPW Secretary will consult KADA on the matter, for a solution.	2 weeks.
If the matter remains unresolved, or complainant is not satisfied with the outcome at the project level		
4	The MOF Secretary for Component 1 and 3, and the MPW Secretary for Component 2, will refer to matter to the National Steering Committee for a resolution.	1 month.
5	If it remains unresolved or the complainant is dissatisfied with the outcome proposed by the NSC, he is free to refer the matter to the appropriate legal or judicial authority. A decision of the Court will be final.	Anytime.
6	For Component 2, if it’s a land related issue, KADA may seek the assistance of the Traditional Land owners, and their decision will be final.	Immediately after Stage 3.

9. Jekjekin ḅa abḅōḅō ko kwaḷoki

66. GRM in ej jermal ñan ḅa mejlan abḅōḅō ko kwaḷoki kijjien jermal in kökal ko rej kömḅan. Tipdik in mejele ko rej alikkar ilo Section H in ESMF eo.

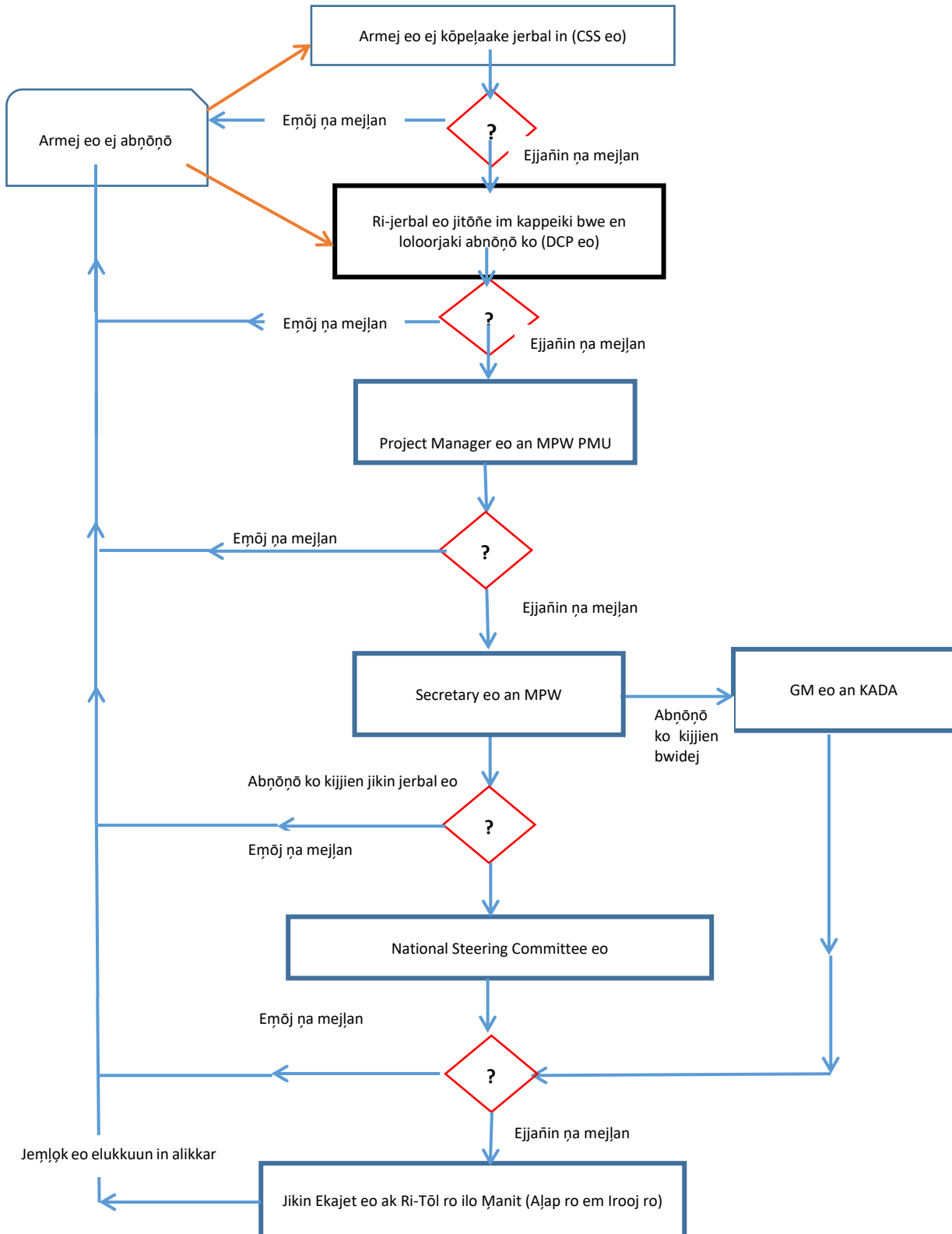
Tebōḷ eo kein Köḷalem (5): Jekjekin ḅa Abḅōḅō ko Kwaḷoki

Jjo Tōpare	Buñtōn Ko	Joñan Aitokan
Juon	Armej eo ej abḅōḅō (ak AP eo) naaj bök abḅōḅō eo an ñan CSS eo eo im enaaj pukot mejlan abḅōḅō eo ilo iien eo emōkaj tata. Ñe AP eo ejjab ju būruōn, CSS eo enaaj ba AP eo en etal ñan ippän armej eo emōj jītōñe im kappeiki ñan an loloorjake abḅōḅō eo (ak DCP eo). Abḅōḅō ko me ewōr uwaakier im rōkajū būruōn AP eo jān CSS eo, naaj köjeḷaik DCP eo em DCP eo naaj likūt abḅōḅō eo ilo jeje em wāween ko karōki ñan ḅa mejlan abḅōḅō eo naaj kömman	Jabdewōt iien
Ruo	Iien eo abḅōḅō eo ej tōprak tok ñan ri-jermal ro tōllökier, DCP eo naaj pukot mejlan iien eo wōt emōkaj tata. Ñe ejjab maroñ pukot mejlan, enaaj köjeḷaik MPW PMU Project Manager eo	Iien eo wōt ālikin an abḅōḅō eo lölö ilo jeje
Jilu	MPW PMU PM eo naaj pukot mejlan abḅōḅō eo em köjeḷaik armej eo ekar abḅōḅō kön tōprak eo. Ñe abḅōḅō eo ej kijjien bwidej, MPW PM eo naaj kapilöke MPW Secretary eo em ro ḷok ilōñ naaj könono ippän KADA kön abḅōḅō eo, ñan juon wāween eo ej ḅa mejlan abḅōḅō eo. PM eo naaj liḷok abḅōḅō ko jet ejjeḷok mejlaer ñan Secretary eo an MPW eo ñan an Secretary eo an MPW pukot mejlan.	Ruo wiik
Ñe abḅōḅō eo ejaññin wōr uwaakin im tōprak in, ak armej eo ej abḅōḅō ejjab ju būruōn kön wāween eo ñan ḅa mejlan abḅōḅō eo an		

Emān	Secretary eo an MPW, naaj bōk abḥōḥō eo ḥan National Steering Committee eo bwe ren pukot juon wāween eo ej ḥa mejlan abḥōḥō eo	Juon allōḥ
Laalem	Ne abḥōḥō eo ekab de jaḥin wōr mejlan ak armej eo ej abḥōḥō ejjab ju būruōn kōn tōprak in jermal eo kōḥḥane ekkar ḥan NSC eo ḥan ḥa mejlan abḥōḥō eo, ej an pepe in bōk abḥōḥō eo an ḥan ro tōllōkier rōkkar ekkar ḥan kakien ko an kien. Juon jemḥok enaaj alikkar tok jān jikin ekajet eo.	Jabdewōt iien
Jiljino	Kijjien Mweḥan Jermal eo Kein Karuo (2), ḥe abḥōḥō eo ej kijjien bwidej, KADA emaroḥ pukot mejlan kōn jipaḥ ko an ri-tōl ro ilo ḥanit eo (alp em irooj ro), em jemḥok eo rej karōke naaj uwaak eo ḥan abḥōḥō eo	iien eo wōt ālikin nōḥba jilu (3)

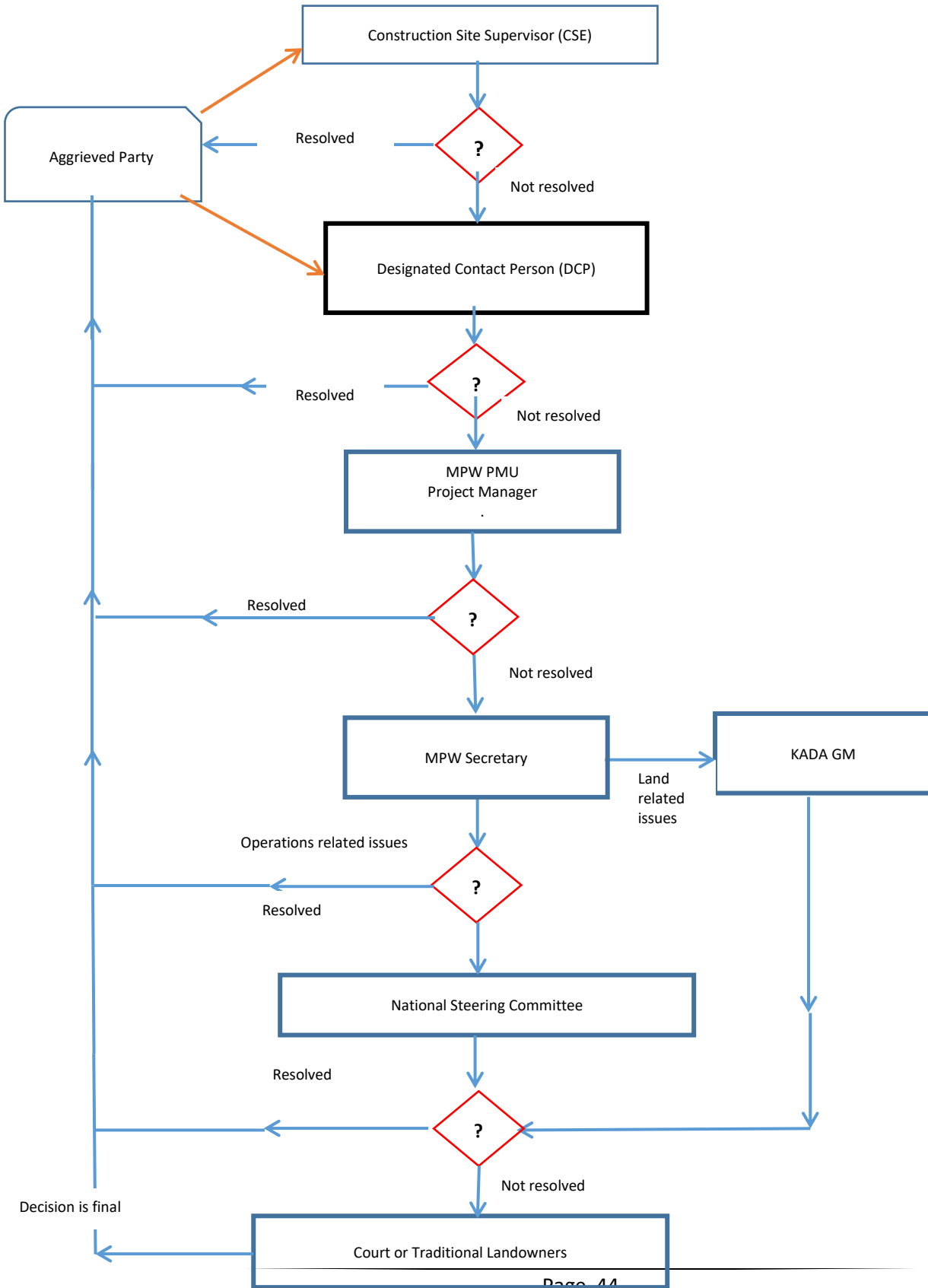
Kajin M̧ajel (Marshallese)

Figure 2: Flow Diagram eo me ej kwaḷok Jekjekin Na Mejlan Abḥōḥō ko Rej Bōk Jikier



Kajin Pälle (English)

Figure 2: Flow Diagram showing Project level Grievance Redress Mechanism



10. Resettlement Budget and Financial Arrangements

67. Budget provisions for resettlement impacts include rent or lease payments for all voluntary transactions, and financial entitlements for DP for loss of land, other assets including crops and other sources of livelihoods. These are tabulated and summarized in separate sheets as supporting schedule in the RAP or A/RAP document.

68. The costs of implementing an RAP or A/RAP will be RMI's responsibility as it equity contribution to the subproject investments. The MOF/DIDA shall ensure that the total cost of compensation and entitlement are budgeted for and shall cover the following: (a) project disclosure, (b) public consultations and focus group discussions, (c) detailed measurement surveys (DMS) and (f) internal monitoring and implementation of the RAP. In addition, the RMI will cover contingencies for the total of compensation and administrative cost.

69. The budgets for compensation will be approved by the MoF/DIDA (in consultation with MPW for Component 2) on behalf of RMI Government. It will ensure timely availability of adequate budgetary support and the release of funds for any subproject RAPs. Prior to implementation, the MOF/DIDA will set up the accounting chart of accounts for capturing the expenses for compensation and administrative costs.

11. Mechanisms for consultations with and participation of affected / displaced persons

70. Consultation for PREP Phase 2 is a process that starts with the preparation of the ESMF and RPF and continues with the preparation of specific safeguards instruments including any resettlement plans that may be required. Reference to potential resettlement impacts will be made during these early discussions. The main purpose at this level is simply to raise awareness of the Project, its objectives, other essential details, and its potential resettlement impacts.

10. Karōk im Koñ ko Kijjien Jāān ko ñan Kōmakūtkūt Armej jān juon Bwidej ñan bar juon Ekoba Oñāān Kōllā ko Eṃōj Karōki Kadede

67. Wāween kōjērbal bajet ñan wāween ko waļok jān kōmakūt armej ekoba jata ak oñāān jata bwidej ñan aolep ṃakūtkūt ko kar jab kipeli, im jāān ko an kōj ko ñan DP itok jān an jako bwidej, im ṃweiuk ak jeraaṃṃan ko jet ekoba kein ekkan ko im iaļan mour ko jet. Men kein eṃōj likūti ilo tebōļ im kōmeļeļeiki ilo peba ko rōjenolok āinwot kein jipañ iien ko eṃōj karōki ilo RAP ak A/RAP eo.

68. Oñāān ko ñan kōṃṃane juon RAP ak A/RAP enaaj an RMI eddo āinwōt ijo kuṃaan ñan joortoklik ko an būrojāāk dikdik eo. MOF/DIDA enaaj aikuj lale bwe tarlep in oñāān eo ñan ṃa oñāān im oṃaan kōj en dedeļok kōjenoloke im ej aikuj kūtṃuuj men kein: (a) kajeeded būrojāāk, (b) leto-letak meļeļe ak kapilōk loṃblej im arto-artak ippān kumi/doulul ko raorōk, (c) katak ko kōn joñak ko rōtipdik (detailed measurement surveys (DMS)) im (f) jērbal in etale ko jān tulowa im kōṃṃane RAP eo. Ñan kakkobaba, RMI enaaj eddoik ṃakūtkūt ko kar jab antṃoṃi ñan tarlep eo ñan ṃa oñāān im oñāān kōjjeikik.

69. Bajet eo ñan ṃa oñāān enaaj eļļā jān MOF/DIDA (ilo an bōk kapilōk ippān MPW ñan ṃōttan 2) ilo etan Kien eo an RMI. Enaaj lale bwe en ṃōkaj an pojak joñan bajet ko aikuj ñan jipañ im ñan kōrōļok jāān ko ñan būrojāāk dikdik RAP. ṃokta jā an jino jērbal, MOF/DIDA enaaj kōṃṃani jaat ko rej kaalikkar an ṃakūtkūt jāān ñan akkaun ko ñan kwaļok jāān ak joñan ko eṃōj kōjērbali ñan ṃa oñāān im oñāān kōjjeikik ko.

11. Wāween ko ñan kōṃṃani kōnono ko ippān armej ro jērbal in eжелōt er

70. Kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier naaj kōṃṃani kijjien Phase 2 in PREP eo ej juon jekjekin jērbal eo me ej ijjino jān juon ESMF em RPF ko eṃōj kōṃṃoiji em ej wōṃṃaanļok in kōṃṃoiji safeguard instrument ko ekoba jabdewōt pepe ko kijjien kōmakūtkūt armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon. Jorrāān ko kijjien ñe armej ro rōnaaj eṃṃakūt jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon naaj kaalikkar i ṃōṃōkaj ñe kōnono kein rōnaaj kōṃṃan. Unleplep in menin ej ñan kōļap loṃ meļeļe eo ippān armej ro kijjien jērbal in kōkal kein, kōttōpar ko aer, meļeļe ko jet rōtipdik me raorōk, em an jēlōt armej ro ñe rōnaaj eṃṃakūt jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon.

71. Consultations with key stakeholders KADA and the Traditional Landowners have been discussed earlier in this Framework.

72. An outline for the preparation of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is provided in the ESMF. As part of the SEP, details of consultations with local relevant government agencies and institutions, local authorities and local communities will be spelt out. MOF/DIDA is responsible for engaging a consultant to prepare the SEP and will work closely with MPW to ensure the needs of consultations for safeguards instruments, in particular of Displaced People, are considered.

73. Following is a matrix to guide consultations planning in the preparation of a RAP/A-RAP which MPW and MOF/DIDA can take on board when preparing the SEP.

Table 5: Matrix to guide consultations for RAP/A-RAP preparation

	Stage	Subject of Consultation	Role(s) of landowners, community leaders and DPs, including Women	Reasons for Community Participation
Pre-Implementation	Consultation and focus-group discussions	Understanding the subproject. Gaining affected people's support.	Participate in subproject disclosure, public meetings and consultations. Encourage and invite women to attend Project disclosure, public meetings and consultations.	Ensure that participants fully understand the proposed subproject, its potential impacts and its benefits to the community. Promote an informed and collective decision-making process.
	Consultations with affected landowners	To gain their support for the use of land; To explore options for the voluntary agreement of land use.	To engage landowners about the project's objectives and expected benefits and beneficiaries. Agree to voluntary use of land.	Not applicable
	Planning for RAP	Subproject design, and any identified land needs	Understand and preferably support the land requirements and the technical design of the project.	To inform, generate interest and support.

71. Kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier ilo KADA em ri-tōl ro ilo mānit eṃōj kōmeleleiki ļok iṃaan ilo Mōṃakjān in.

72. Juon laajrak eo ej karōke wāween kōpooje juon Stakeholder Engagement Plan (ak SEP) ej alikkar ilo ESMF eo. Āinwōt ke ej ṃōttan wōt SEP eo, tipdik in melele ko kijjien kōnono ko kōṃṃan ippān ro tōllōkier jān doulul (ak ra) ko an kien em jikin jermal ko jet, armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko naaj kameej e. MOF/DIDA ej loloorjake bwe armej eo etijemļok en kōpooje SEP eo em enaaj jermal ippān MPW eo ṃan kōṃṃan bwe aikuj ko ṃan iien kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier ṃan safeguard instrument ko, en kab baj ippān armej ro eṃōj kōṃakūt er, ren kōnono kaki.

73. Bōṃk in ilaļ ej kōjjeikiiki pepe ko kijjien kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier ilo an kōppopo juon RAP/A-RAP eo me MPW eo em MOF/DIDA naaj lale ṃe rōnaaj kōpooje SEP eo.

Tebōļ eo kein Kōļalem (5): Bōṃk in elōṃ melele ko naaj jipaṃ kijjien kōnono ko ṃan kōpooj juon RAP/A-RAP

	Tu-ia eo jermal eo epād ie	Un-kōnono ko ilo kōnono eo kōṃṃane	Eddo ko an aļap ro, ri-tōl ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko em DP ro, ekoba kōrā ro	Un ko ṃan an Jukjuk-im-Pād ko Bōk Kuṃaer
Pre-Implementation	Kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier	Melele ko ṃan jeļā kake jermal-dik ko rej ṃōttan wōt jermal in kōkal eo eļap Kōṃṃan bwe armej ro jermal kein rōjelōt er ren jutak ilikin jermal kein ālikin kōmeleleik er	Bōk kuṃaer ilo melele ko lito-litak kijjien jermal-dik ko rej ṃōttan wōt jermal eo eļap, kwelōk ko ippān aolep armej em kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier Kūr tok kōrā ro bwe ren bōk kuṃaer ilo tōre eo melele ko rej ajeeded ṃan aolep, kwelōk ko ippān aolep armej em kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier	Kōṃṃan bwe ro rej bōk kuṃaer ren lukkuun in lōt aer melele kōn jermal kein rej pojen bōk jikier, jorrāān rōmaroṃ waļok tok jān jermal kein em jeraamṃan ko ṃan armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko Kōļap ļok jeļā eo ippān armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād eo bwe ren kōṃṃan jokālōt eo me ej kaalōtier
	Kōnono ko ippān aļap ro jermal kein rōjelōt er	Bwe ren jipaṃ kijjien bwidej ṃan kōjerbale; ṃan kōnono ippāer kōn wāween ko rōṃṃan rōban jeļōt er ṃe rōnaaj make diwōj	Kōṃṃan bwe aļap ro ren bōk kuṃaer kijjien jibadbad em kōttōpar an jermal in em jeraamṃan ko ṃan ro rōnaaj jeraamṃan Errā ippān doon ke rej make diwōj ļok	Ejjeļok jabdewōt

			Agree on the compensation and entitlement packages. Review and agree on the contents of the RAP/ARAP before submission to the Bank	
	Formulating compensation and entitlement packages.	Compensation and entitlement packages		To obtain agreement on the RAP.
	Agreement on the content of RAP	Contents of the RAP/ARAP		To obtain agreement on the RAP.
Implementation	Additional assistance to DPs.	Types of additional assistance where relevant.	DPs or any of their household members shall be offered employment during the construction of the subproject.	Strengthen community support for project implementation, and ensure project benefits are maximized for displaced persons.
	Grievance and redress.	Grievance and redress mechanism.	Provide information to assist in redressing of grievances.	Ensure that problems are address within reasonable time.
Post Implementation	Monitoring and evaluation	Monitoring and evaluation system	Provide inputs to monitoring and evaluation	Gain experience and lessons in shaping resettlement policies for future MPW subprojects.

		Joƙ ñan bar juon bwidej bwe ren leJoƙ bwidej eo aer ñan jermal kein	jān bwidej eo bwe ren leJoƙ bwidej eo ñan jermal in kōkal ko	
	Elmōkoti pepe ko kijjien RAP eo	Jekjekin jermal eo, em jabdewōt aikuj ko kijjien bwidej	Mejeje em jipañ menin aikuj ko kijjien kappok bwidej em pija in jermal eo Errā kijjien kōllā ko em maroñ ko liJoƙ ñan er Etali em errā ippān doon kōn mejeje ko kobban RAP/A-RAP eo moƙta jān aer etal ñan World Bank eo	Ñan kōjelāik, kaañōl tok er em kōmman bwe ren jutak likin jermal in
	Āiki kōllā ko em maroñ ko naaj liJoƙ ñan er	Kōllā ko em maroñ ko		Ñan aer errā ippān doon kōn RAP eo
	Errā ippān doon kōn kobban RAP eo	Kobban RAP eo		Ñan aer errā ippān doon kōn RAP eo
Implementation	LeJoƙ eJaƙ Joƙ jipañ ñan DP ro	Kain jipañ ko rōkƙar	DP ro ak jabdewōt eo jān mwewo mwewer naaj leJoƙ jermal ko ñan er ilo iien eo jermal in kōkal ko rej kōmman	Kōmaroñi armej ro ilo jujuk-im-pād ko bwe ren jutak likin jermal kein bwe ren bōk jikier, em kōmman bwe jeraamman ko ren kaki aikuj ko an armej ro eṃoj kōmakūt er jān bwidej ko aer
	Abñōñō ko em jekjekin ña mejjaer	Jekjekin ña mejjan abñōñō ko kwaJoƙi	LeJoƙ mejeje ko ñan jipañ loloorjaki abñōñō ko bwe en wōr mejjaer kab uwaakier	Kōmman bwe jorrāan ko en wōr uwaakier kab mejjaer ilowaan juon tōre eo eṃman joñan
Post Implementation	Jermal in etale ko ñan lali tōprak ko rōpād ia em lale ñe elōñ men eṃ emaroñ kōmman bwe en eṃman Joƙ	Juon kein jermal eo ej waati tōprak ko em ej lali ta ko rōkƙar bwe ren kōmman ñan kōkōmmanman Joƙ jermal ko	Kapilōk Joƙ kōn kijjien jermal in etale ko	Elōñ aer jeJā im ekkatak jān aer kar elmōkote juon mōñakjān eo ej kallikkar wāween kōmakūt kūt armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon iuṃwin kakien ko an MPW eo tōre ko rej itok wōt

12. Capacity Building

74. Capacity gaps will be filled by recruiting experienced safeguards specialists for key roles in the project. A Safeguards Advisor will be recruited and attach to the

12. KōlaƙJoƙ Kapeel ko Ippān Ri-Jermal ro

74. Ijeko im ejabwe maroñ ak kapeel ie enaaj itok jipañ jān ro naaj bōktok er im ewōr aer imminene im kapeel ilo safeguards ñan eddo ko eJaƙ aer aorōk ilo būrojāāƙ in.

MOF/DIDA Project Implementation Unit (PIU). Similarly, a Safeguards Consultant (firm) will be procured under Component 2 to perform the roles and responsibilities assigned in this RPF and the Project's ESMF to MPW's Project Management Unit (PMU), for the full duration of the project. An External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will also be engaged by MPW to monitor and report on the implementation of the RPF and in the preparation and implementation of other social safeguards instruments required for specific subprojects. Other short term consultants may be engaged from time to time to perform specific tasks including, as necessary, the preparation of safeguards instruments for subprojects.

75. The Safeguards Advisor and Safeguards Consultants under MOF/DIDA and MPW respectively, will train and mentor local counter-part staff and others. They will also contribute to capacity building of NEPA through the technical support and advisory role delivered during the screening of proposals, the review of safeguards instruments, and in ESMP monitoring and reporting.

76. Areas recommended for MOF/DIDA, MPW and NEPA training include the following -

- World Bank's Safeguards Policies, in particular those triggered and relevant to the Project;
- Roles and responsibilities of different key agencies in safeguards implementation.
- How to effectively review WB safeguards instruments and to implement the ESMF and RPF2
- Detailed measurement surveys of losses for RAP preparation and entitlement calculation;
- Training on how to prepare TORs, review consultants proposals, and manage consultant's outputs.

77. Training in the above areas is recommended to be held within three (3) months of project effectiveness.

78. On-going support will be provided by the World Bank Task Team for the duration of the project including for the

Juon Ri-kapilōk in Safeguards naaj bōktok im enaaj pād ilo MOF/DIDA Project implementation Unit eo. Ejja ilo jekjek in wōt, Safeguards Consultant (firm) naaj kōllā oṅaan ak bōktok iuṃwin Mōttan 2 ṅan kōṃṃani jermal im eddo ko raar kaalikkari ilo ESMF in ṅan MPW, ṅan aolepān aitokan būrojāāk in. Ro jet im ewōr aer kapeel ilo jermal in rōmaroṅ in bar bōk kuṅaer ilo iien ko rōkadu jān iien ṅan iien ṅan kōṃṃani jermal ko eṃōj kōjenolōki ekoba, eḷaṅṅe aikuj in, kōppopo ko ṅan kein jermal ko ṅan safeguards ko ṅan būrojāāk dikdik ko, etale im kōkōṃanṃan ḷok, jermal in etale ko jān likin kōn wāween an RAP eo bōk jikin.

75. Ri-kapilōk eo an kōn Safeguards im ro eḷap meḷeḷe ko ippāer kōn Safeguards iuṃwin MOF/DIDA im MPW, rōnaaj kammineneik im katakin ri-jermal ro jān aelōṅ kein im rej jermal ippāer im ro jet. Rōnaaj barāinwōt bōk kuṅaer ilo jipaṅ kōḷap ḷok kapeel im maroṅ ko ippān NEPA kijjien technical support im jermal in kapilōk ko kattōri ilo iien etali elmōkot ko, liṅōri kein jermal ko an safeguards, im ilo iien etale im riboot kōn ESMF eo.

76. Jikin ko ak ia ko im rej aikuj in koba ḷok ilo iien kamminene ko ṅan MOF/DIDA, MPW, im NEPA rej ellaajrak -

- Safeguards Policies ko an World Bank, eḷaptata ko eṃōj ūrōji im aorōk ṅan Būrojāāk eo;
- Eddo im jermal ko an kajjojo wōpij ko ilo kattōri safeguards ko
- Ewi wāween bwe en māḷkoj liṅōri kein jerbale safeguards ko an WB im ṅan kattōr ESMF eo im PRF1
- Katak ko kōn joṅan ko kōn jorrāan ko ilo kōpooj RAP im joṅak ko ṅan ro ewōr aer kōj;
- Kamminene ko kōn wāween kōpooj TORs, liṅōri elmōkot ko an ri-kapeel ro, im kōjjeikik tōprak ko an ri-kapeel eo.

77. Kamminene ko kijjien men kein kōllaajraki ilōṅ rej aikuj in bōk jikier ilowaan jilu (3) allōṅ ṃokta jān an būrojāāk eo jino.

78. Jipaṅ ko rōnaaj wōnṃaan ḷok rōnaaj itok jān World Bank Task Team ṅan jeṃḷok in būrojāāk in ekoba jipaṅ ko ṅan ṃakūtūt ko ṅan etale peḷaak eo jino in tata,

² Resettlement Policy Framework

initial activities environmental screening, categorization and review of prepared safeguards instruments.

kōllaajraki, im liñōre im kōpooje kein jermal ko an safeguards.

13. Arrangements for Monitoring and Reporting Internal Monitoring -

79. MPW will be responsible for the internal monitoring and reporting of RPF and RAP/ARAP implementation. Twice yearly monitoring reports shall be prepared and submitted as part of its reporting responsibilities as Implementing Agency. The information on internal monitoring reports shall contain the following: (a) accomplishments to-date; (b) objectives attained and not attained during the period; (c) problems encountered / complaints received and progress with resolving grievances; and (d) targets for the next period.

External Monitoring -

80. It is estimated that the level of compensation likely to be paid is not significant. However, the acute lack of safeguards expertise and capacity with the MPW and MOF/DIDA justifies the engagement of an independent external monitoring agency (EMA) to ensure close monitoring of RFP and RAPs, and in particular to keep a close scrutiny on payment of required compensation entitlements. MPW will be responsible for the recruitment of a competent and credible EMA for this task and for ensuring that it receives the appropriate level of logistical and financial support for it to perform its role effectively.

81. The EMA will assess the implementation of the RFP and of each subproject's RAP/ARAP and the social safeguards requirements of the ESMPs. It will report the key findings directly to the World Bank. External monitoring shall be conducted twice a year during the implementation of the project, and will liaise closely with MPW regarding any issues that may require immediate PMU response. Related to operational procedures, the EMA will monitor and report on issues and problems associated with capacity for safeguards implementation, including the adequacy of consultations associated with the preparation and implementation of resettlement plans and grievances resolution, as well as the critical operations procedures such as the provision of adequate

13. Koṅ ko ṅan Kōmṃani Jermal in Etale ko em Likūti Tōprak in Etale Kein ilo Jeje

Jermal in Etale ko Kōmṃani jān Doulul ko rej Jeban Jermal in Kōkal kein -

79. MPW eo enaaj lolorjake an etali tōprak in jermal in kōkal ko em likūt ilo jeje tōprak in etale ko an ṅan waate RPF eo em RAP/A-RAP eo rej ke bōk jikier. Ruo alen ilowaan juon iio tōprak in etale ko likūti ilo jeje rej aikuj in pojak em etal (ṅan World Bank eo) āinwōt ke rej ṃōttan wōt eddo ko an doulul kein. Mejeje ko rej aikuj in pād ilo jermal in etale kein tok jān doulul ko rej jeban jermal in kōkal kein rej: (a) tōprak ko rōtōpari rainin; (b) kōttōpar ko tōpari em ko jab maroñ tōpari ilo tōre in; (c) apañ ko jelṃai / abṅōṅō ko rōkar waḷok em tōprak in wāween ṅa mejlan abṅōṅō kein; em (d) kōttōpar ko ṅan raan ko rej itok wōt.

Jermal in Etale ko Kōmṃani jān Doulul ko Rōjenḷok jān Kien eo me rej jab jeban Jermal in Kōkal kein -

80. Joñan eo kōtmāne ṅan joḷok ṅan kōllāik armej ro ej alikkar ke eban kanooj in ḷap. Ijoke, baj joñan an ḷap an jabwe kapeel eo ippān MPW em MOF/DIDA ej kallikkar ke naaj aikuji juon EMA ṅan an itōn jermal ḷokwan an MPW eo kōmṃani jermal in etale ko an ilo ejjeḷok kalijeḷok bwe RFP eo kab RAP ko rej bōk jikier, em ṅan kōmṃan bwe kōllā ko ṅan armej ro ren bōk jikier me rōkkar bwe ren kōllā. MPW eo enaaj lolorjake bwe juon EMA eo etiljek kab eṃool ilo an jermal en tōprak tok bwe ne itōn kōmṃani eddo in.

81. EMA eo enaaj etale an RFP eo bōk jikin em lale bwe kajjojo jermal-dik ko iumwin RAP/A-RAP eo kab safeguar ko me rej aikuj in ḷoori ilo ESMP eo. Enaaj likūt ilo jeje men ko ej loi ke rōlukkuun in aikuj in wōr mejlaer ṅan World Bank eo. Jermal in etale kein rej aikuj in kōmṃan ruo kōttan ilowaan juon iio aolepān tōre eṅ jermal in kōkal kaṅ rej bōk jikier, em naaj jermal wōt ippān MPW eo kijjien jabdewōt apañ ko me rōnaaj aikuj in wōr mejlaer jān PMU eo. Ejja kijjien wōt jekjekin jermal kein, EMA eo enaaj etale em likūt ilo jeje tōprak in an etali apañ kab jorrān ko rōjelōt an safeguard ko bōk jikier, ekoba tōprak in kōnono ko kōmṃani ippān ro tōllōkier kijjien aer eṃmakūt ṅan bar juon bwidew em wāween ko ṅan ṅa mejlan abṅōṅō ko, en kab baj ṅan oṅān ko ṅan

budgetary support. External Monitoring Indicators are given in Annex 6. A draft TOR for the External Monitoring Agency is set out in Annex 7.

kōlļāik armej rein. Jerbal in etale kein jān doulul ko rōjenḷok jān kien eo kab rej jet NGO rej alikkar ilo Annex 6. Juon TOR naaj ejaake nān doulul in epād ilo Annex 7.

Annex 1: References

World Bank. 2005. Safeguards Policies Basics. QACU, OPCS. World Bank. Internal Document.
 Pacific Islands Legal Information Institute (2014) PaclII Documents Collections, Marshall Islands Laws, Marshall Islands Consolidated Legislation, Constitution of the Republic of the Marshall Islands,
http://www.paclii.org/mh/legis/consol_act/cotrotmi490/
 [accessed 24 - 27 Nov, 2016]

Annex 1: Ia Ko Mejele Kein Rōkar Jarjar Tok Jān-i

World Bank. 2005. Safeguards Policies Basics. QACU, OPCS. World Bank. Internal Document.
 Pacific Islands Legal Information Institute (2014) PaclII Documents Collections, Marshall Islands Laws, Marshall Islands Consolidated Legislation, Constitution of the Republic of the Marshall Islands,
http://www.paclii.org/mh/legis/consol_act/cotrotmi490/
 [kar deḷoñe ilo 24 - 27 Nov, 2016]

Annex 2: Voluntary land acquisition and resettlement for PREP Phase 2

1. Components 1: Institutional strengthening, early warning and preparedness

Land for the siting of telecommunication posts and related facilities will use existing easements otherwise land will be acquired voluntarily. No involuntary resettlement impacts are involved.

2. Component 2: Strengthening coastal resilience Ebeye

(i) Land for coastal protection works

The Master Lease has set aside and designated areas as easements for roads, and other public utilities. KADA as the lessee has the power to authorize the use of these lands and easements for development activities and projects in accordance with the conditions of the Lease.

KADA, on behalf of MPW (Component 2 implementing agency), will engage with the landowners as per local custom for land access. Land access will be agreed between KADA and the landowners, and there are three possibilities:

Annex 2: An armej ro make diwōj ḷok jān bwidej ko aer em wāween maḍmōde aer emmakūt nān bar juon bwidej iumwin Phase 2 in PREP eo

1. Mweñan Jerbal Eo Kein Kajuon: Kōmaroñi ra im doulul ko me rej loloorjaki jermal ko rej ekkejel ḷok wōt kijjien oktak in mejatoto, wāween ko nān maanjab-popo

Bwidej ko naaj kōjembali nān kajjutak joor in taleboon ko em mōko me kein jermal in leto-letak mejele ko naaj pād ie naaj būki ālikin an armej ro kāālōt ke rej aje bwidej eo nān kōmmani jermal kein. Ejjeḷok jorrāan ko jarjar tok jān an naaj armej ro diwōj ḷok bwe rōkar kaduōj ḷok er rōnaaj waḷok.

2. Mweñan Jerbal Eo Kein Karuo: Kōmaroñ jabdewōt eo emaroñ ḡa mejjan jorrāan ko rōjelōt parijet ko

(i) Bwidej ko kōjembali nān kōmmani jermal in kōkal ko nān kōjparok parijet ko

Master Lease eo emōj an kōjenolok em kaalikkari bwidej ko nān kōmman iaḷ in an waan jermal ko ito-itak, em menin aikuḷ ko jet nān kōmmani jermal kein (āinwōt jarom, taleboon, im ko āierḷokwōt). KADA āinwōt e eo ej kabwijer maroñ eo ioon bwidej eo elōñ an maroñ in kōjermal bwidej eo em wāween kapidodouki an jermal kein bōk jikier ekkar nān karōk ko ilo Master Lease eo.

KADA, ilo etan MPW eo (iumwin wōt Mweñan in em āinwōt ke ej wōpij eo kappeiki nān an kattōri jermal kein ilo mweñan in), naaj kepaak aḷap ro ekkar nān manit eo kijjien bwidej nān lali bwidej ko rōmman nān kōjembali. Aḷap ro rōnaaj errā ippān KADA kijjien bwidej ko rōmman

1. The Master Lease will already cover the rights for KADA to authorise MPW to undertake the works;
2. The Master Lease will be amended to cover the proposed coastal protection works.
3. A separate lease arrangement will be voluntarily negotiated.

The transfer of access and use rights from KADA to MPW for project purposes will simply be formalized by an exchange of letters between MPW and KADA to this effect.

Land occupiers and land users within the project footprint will be identified and the involuntary resettlement impacts will be managed under an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) or Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) (see the next section for explanation of this process).

(ii) Land for the temporary use by contractors

KADA, in consultation with MPW, will allocate an area under its control, or otherwise work closely with local landowners to secure alternative sites. Voluntary land access will be negotiated between KADA (in consultation with MPW) on behalf of the Project and the landowner. Land will be fully restored before the end of the Project.

3. Component 3 Emergency Response

Activities under Component 3 are not expected to require land occupation or use, however if necessary for activities such as temporary stockpiling voluntary agreements will be sought with land owners.

Majuro

Land acquisition on Majuro will be negotiated voluntarily with land owners in the absence of existing easements. Lease arrangements or similar instruments will be

ñan kōjerbali, em elōñ jilu men ko rōmaroñ in naaj bōk jikier:

1. Master Lease eo ej aikuj in naaj kūtbuuj maroñ ko an KADA kadede ñan an kōmaroñ MPW bwe en loloorjaki jermal kein;
2. Master Lease eo enaaj oktak ļok ñan an kūtbuuj elmokot ko kijjien jermal in kōkal ko ñan kōjparok parijet ko.
3. Juon koñ enaaj kōnono kake ippān ro tōllōkier.

An etal maroñ eo jān aļap eo em kijjien kōjerbale bwidej eo jān KADA ñan MPW naaj bōk jikin ilo lōta ko ikōtaan MPW em KADA.

Armej ro rej kabwijeri bwidej ko em ri-jermal ro rej pojen kōjerbali bwidej ko ilowaan wōt jermal in kōkal kein naaj kaalikkare er em jorrāñ ko waļok tok jān an wāween kein make kaduōj ļok armej ro naaj kōpeļake ilo men eo rej ña etan Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ak A-RAP) eo ak Resettlement Action Plan (ak RAP) eo (lale section ñe waj juon bwe kōmmeļeļe ko kijjien jekjekin jermal A-RAP/RAP kein rōpād ie).

(ii) Bwidej ko ri-jermal ro rōnaaj kōjerbali ñan kein jermal ko kab waan jermal ko aer

KADA, ilo an bōk an kapilōk jān MPW, enaaj kallikkar bwidej eo epād maroñ iuṃwin, ak ñe jaab enaaj jermal ippān aļap ro ñan pukot bar juon bwidej. Bwidej ko aļap ro rej make aji ñan jermal kein naaj kōnono kaki ippān KADA (ilo an ennaanik ļok MPW eo) ilo etan jermal in kōkal in eļap em aļap eo. Bwidej eo naaj bar kōroļe ļok ālikin an dede ļok jermal in kōkal eo eļap.

3. Mweñan Eo Kein Kajilu: Contingency Emergency Response

Jabdewōt jermal ko iuṃwin Mweñan in Kein Kajilu (3) rej jab kōmlōt ke ej aikuj in wōr bwidej ñan kein jermal ko kab waan jermal ko an ri-jermal ro, ijoke ñe ekkar bwe jet ian jermal kein elōñ kein jermal ko āinwōt māal ko kōjerbali ñan dāpij parijet eo naaj kōnono kaki ippān aļap ro.

Majuro

Kappok bwidej ioon Majuro naaj kōnono kaki ippān aļap ro dede in ke enaaj ejeļok wāween ko rōnaaj kapidodoik ļok iaļ in jermal kein. Koñ ko (ak lease ko) eṃōj karōki ak wāween ko rāin ļok wōt naaj kōpooji em kōweeppāni

prepared and signed before works begin. No involuntary land acquisition will be undertaken.

ṁokta jān an jermal eo bōk jikin. Ejjeḷok juon bwidej eṁ me ri-jermal rein em jermal kein rōnaaj kaduōj ḷok armej ro ie.

Annex 3: Terms of Reference for the Resettlement Specialist

Objective/Purpose of the Assignment:

The objective of the assignment is to support the World Bank preparation of a grant assistance to the Government of Republic of the Marshall Islands for the implementation of PREP-Phase 2.

Scope of Work:

The consultant will assist the Government's two Implementing Agencies - MOF/DIDA for Components 1 and 3, and MPW for Component 2 - of PREP-Phase 2, to prepare Resettlement Action Plan(s) that may be required for relevant subprojects/activities under this Project. The RAPs/ARAPs will comply fully with WB requirements as set out in Social Safeguards Policy OP 4.12. The consultant will use the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) developed during the Project Preparation phase. Subprojects requiring RAPs or A-RAPs are those identified during the subproject screening and categorization process by the Safeguards Specialists embedded in MPW and MOF/DIDA.

Detailed Tasks:

The Resettlement Planning Specialist will -

1. Prepare and finalize questionnaires for socio-economic survey, census of affected persons and inventory of affected assets.
2. Conduct a half-day to one-day workshop for selected MPW and MOF/DIDA staff to assist him/her in implementing the required surveys; to familiarize them with questionnaires and the recording of survey data;
3. Conduct due diligence to confirm ownership of relevant lands as necessary.
4. Implement the required data surveys with the assistance of trained local staff.
5. Analyse socio-economic data and compute compensation entitlements for each Displaced

Annex 3: Koṅ ko Kijjien Eddo ko an Armej eo Etijemḷok ej Itōn Elmokote Pepe eo ṁan Kōṁakūtkūt Armej jān juon Bwidej ṁan bar juon

Kōttōpar eo an Jermal in:

Kōttōpar eo an jermal in ej ṁan jipaṁ World Bank eo kōpooji jāān in jipaṁ ko ṁan Kien eo an RMI bwe en maroṅ kōṁṁani jermal ko iumṁwin Phase 2 in PREP eo.

Tallep in Jermal in:

Armej in enaaj jipaṁ ra ko ruo an Kien im rej loloorjaki jermal kein - MOF/DIDA ṁan ṁweṁan Jermal eo Kein Kajuon (1) em Kajilu (3), em MPW ṁan ṁweṁan Jermal eo Kein Karuo (2) - in Phase 2 in PREP eo, ṁan kōpooj RAP eo me emaroṅ in menin aikuj ṁan jet iaan jermal-dik ko rej ṁōttan wōt jermal in kōkal in eḷap. RAP/A-RAP kein naaj aikuj ḷoori men ko World Bank eo ej kōmlōt bwe ren tōprak āinwōt aer alikkar ilo Social Safeguards Policy OP 4.12 eo. Armej in enaaj kōjermal RPF eo eṁōj āiki ilo tōre eo jermal in kōkal in eḷap ej jino ejaak. Jermal-dik ko rej ṁōttan wōt jermal in kōkal in eḷap me naaj aikuj RAP ko ak A-RAP ko rōnaaj jermal ko alikkar tōre eo rej etali em kōjenolōki ṁan ṁweṁan ko rōkkar bwe ren pād ie me ej tōllōkin armej eo etijemḷok kijjien Safeguard Policy ko eo me kar kappeiki jān MPW em MOF/DIDA.

Mejeḷe ko Rōtipdik Kijjien Eddo ko:

Armej in ej pojen elmokote RAP eo naaj:

1. Kōpooj em kaalikkare juon laajrak in kajjitōk ṁan kōṁṁan ekkatak kōn kijjien armej ro, juon bōnbōn eo ej kallikkar oran armej ro jermal kein rōjelōt er em juon laajrak eo ej kōllaajraki jeraamṁan ko rōjelōti
2. Kōṁṁani kamminene ko juon kōttan emaroṅ jimattan juon raan ak juon raan iio ṁan ri-jermal in MPW em MOF/DIDA ro ṁan aer jipaṁ e kōṁṁani ekkatak ko me aikuj mejeḷe ko ie; ṁan kammineneik er kōn laajrak in kajjitōk ko em wāween likūt ilo jeje uwaak ko jān ro rej uwaak;
3. Kōṁṁan bwe en lukkuun alikkar wōn ej kabwijer maroṅ eo ioon bwidej ko rōkkar kab rōṁṁan ṁe ekkar

Persons (DPs) based on the RPF Entitlement Matrix.

6. Develop a Compensation Entitlement Form summarizing this information for each DP, including a signature space for DPs to sign on when receiving compensation.
 7. Develop a Resettlement Action Plan using the Outline in Annex 3 of the RPF, and using the survey results and entitlement matrix derived from surveys conducted.
 8. Ensure that, in preparing RAP, the displaced persons are i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; (2) consulted on available choices for compensation and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and (3) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement costs for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.
 9. Work closely with MPW and or MOF/DIDA as required, to conduct consultations with DPs to discuss the draft Resettlement Plan.
 10. Finalize Resettlement Plan taking into account comments received from public consultation and in consultations with MPW and or MOF/DIDA.
 11. Liaise closely with the in-house Project Safeguards Specialists in MOF/DIDA and MPW in reviewing the draft RAP.
 12. Finalize RAP/A-RAP budget estimated in the ESMF taking on board the entitlements derived.
 13. Finalize the draft RAP following consultations proposed in (9) above, and submit finalized Resettlement Action Plan to MPW.
 14. Ensure that the RAP/ARAP is translated into Marshallese for subsequent disclosure by MPW.
4. E im ri-jerbal ro ekar katakin kab kammineneik er naaj ajeji kajjitök ko ñan armej ro ñan ai tok mejele ko aikuji jän er
 5. Liñöri em etali uwaak ko kijjien mour an armej ro em pukot joñan köllä eo ekkar ñan kajjojo armej ro emöj aer emmaküt jän bwidej ko aer pedped ioon maroñ ko liļok em rej lölö ilo RP Entitlement Matrix eo
 6. Ejaake juon Compensation Entitlement Form eo me ej kwaļok tallep in mejele kein ñan kajjojo DP rein, ekoba juon jikin an DP rein liküt eļtan peier ñan aer liküti bwe en alikkar ke emöj aer bük köllä ko aer
 7. Ejaake juon Resettlement Action Plan eo im ej köjerbale laajrak eo ilo Annex 3 in RPF eo, em eo im ej köjerbali uwaak ko jarjar tok jän kajjitök ko kar kajitükin armej rein
 8. Lukkuun kallikkar ke, ilo an köpooje RAP eo, armej ro emöj kömaküt er i) röjeļä kōn kajjojo wāween ko ñan ña mejlan apañ eo ejelöt er kōn bwidej; (2) emöj kōnono ippāer kōn kāälöt ko kōn oñāān ko em an etal jipañ ko jet rōmman ļok; em (3) emöj liļok köllä ko aer ilo likio kijjien jeraamman ko aer röjerwaani jarjar tok wöt jän jermal in kōkal eo eļap
 9. Jermal wöt ippān wōpij ko an MPW em MOF/DIDA āinwöt kōmlöt ilo koñ ko, ñan kōmmani kōnono ko ippān DP ro ñan kōnono kōn Resettlement Plan eo emöj jino teiļaik
 10. Kadede ļok Resettlement Plan eo ālikin an būki ennaan im kakkobaba ko jän ro töllökier jän jujuk-im-pād ko kab ri-jerbal ro jän MPW eo em kab MOF/DIDA eo
 11. Jermal wöt iturin armej eo etijemļok kijjien Safeguard ko me kappeiki jän MOF/DIDA em MPW ilo aer liñöre RAP eo emöj elmokote
 12. Kadede ļok joñan jāān eo aikuji ilo RAP/A-RAP eo me ej alikkar ilo ESMF eo em kakobaik tok maroñ ko emöj kakobaiki me rej jarjar tok jän RAP eo
 13. Kadede ļok RAP eo ālikin kōnono kōmmani āinwöt aer alikkar ilo nōmba ruwatimjuon (9) ilōñ, em leļok Resettlement Action Plan in ñan MPW
 14. Lukkuun mejmej-karruo bwe RAP/A-RAP eo en ukok ñan Kajin Majeļ ñan an bar diwōj ļok ñan bar jabdewöt armej ilo loloorjake eo an MPW.

Output/Reporting Requirements:

The following outputs are required:

- (i) A Resettlement Plan
- (ii) Brief consultant’s report discussing the work undertaken, issues faced and conclusions with recommendations on how similar work can be improved in future. Include as annex a report of training conducted for MPW staff.
- (iii) Documentation of the consultations, noting attendees, feedback and concerns.

Men ko Aikuji Kijjien Tōprak in Jerbal ko Likūti ilo Jeje:

Men ko aikuji kijjien tōprak in jermal kein likūti ilo jeje rej:

- (i) Juon Resettlement Plan (ak pepe eo me aolep rōkar errā kake kijjien wāween kōmakūtkūt armej jān juon bwidej nān bar juon)
- (ii) Tōprak in jermal ko consultant eo ekar loi kijjien jermal in eṃōj an bōk jikin, apañ ko rej waļok em jemļok ko ippān tok wāween ko nān ṅa mejlan apañ kein kijjien wāween an jermal kein maroñ eṃṃan ļok tok ālik. Kobaiki āinwōt juon annex juon peba eo ej tipdiki meļeļe ko kijjien kamminene ko kōṃṃani ippān ri-jermal in MPW ro
- (iii) Kōnono ko kōṃṃani ippān ro tōllōkier ren pād ilo jeje, me ej alikkar wōn ro rōkar pād ilo kōnono ko, kakkobaba ko em abṅōṅō ko kwaļoki ilo kōnono ko

Annex 4: Outline of an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan

An Abbreviated Resettlement Plan covers the following minimum elements:

- a. A census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets;
- b. Description of compensation and other resettlement assistances to be provided;
- c. Consultations with displaced people about acceptable alternatives;
- d. Institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress;
- e. Arrangements for monitoring and implementation; and
- f. A timetable and budget.

Annex 4: Laajrak in juon Kōkkadudu in Lōmṅak nān Kōmakūt

Juon Kōkkadudu in Lōmṅak nān Kōmakūt ekūtpuuj pedped kein rej āinwōt joñak eo edik tata:

- a. Juon katak eo enaaj kaalikkar kōļmānļokjeṅ ko an armej ro naaj jetōt er im aorōk in ṃweuiuk ak jeraaṃṃan ko aer;
- b. Komeļeļe in wāween ṅa oṅān im jipañ ko jet kijjien kōmakūt naaj aikuji in kōpooji;
- c. Leto-letak meļeļe ak kapilōk ippān armej ro naaj kōmakūt er kōn wāween ko jet im rōmaroñ eṃṃan;
- d. Eddo eo an Institutional eo nān kōṃṃane im buñtōn ko nān ṅa mejlan abṅōṅō;
- e. Karōk ko nān etale im kōṃṃane; im
- f. Juon tebōļ eo kwaļok iien im bajet.

Annex 5: ESMF and RPF Stakeholders Consultations

PREP Phase 2 - RMI

Stakeholder Consultations Report, 5 - 9 December 2016

Introduction -

Stakeholder consultation is mandatory in the preparation of safeguards instruments for all the four safeguards policies triggered under PREP Phase 2. These policies are

Annex 5: Kōnono ko Ippān Ro Tōllōkier Kijjien ESMF eo kab RPF eo

Phase 2 in PREP eo ilo RMI

Kōnono ko Kōṃṃani Ippān Ro Tōllōkier Likūt ilo Jeje, 5 - 9 Tijemba 2016

Kadkad in Kōnono kein -

lien leto-letak meļeļe ak kapilōk ippān stakeholder ej aikuji in bōk jikin ilo iien eo rej kōpooji safeguards instruments ko nān aolepān safeguards policies ko emān

OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment, OP/BP 3.6 Natural Habitats, OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources and OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement.

The following report documents the consultations undertaken as part of the preparation of the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). It describes arrangements made and executed to ensure the right stakeholders are invited, the methods of invitation and solicitation, and the presentations made plus the views, comments, reactions etc. from the participants.

Consultations specifically to discuss the draft ESMF and RPF instruments were carried out from the 5 - 9 December, 2016. Prior to that, consultations with representatives of government most pertinent to the Project were held.

Target groups

The following groups of stakeholders were targeted for the consultations -

- Government agencies and authorities in Majuro and Ebeye
- NGOs, non-governmental institutions and organizations, and civil society groups
- Landowners and community leaders of Ebeye, Kwajalein.
- Local community people particularly in Ebeye

Methods

Invitation and solicitation -

All stakeholders except local community people in Ebeye were invited formally by letter a week in advance of the scheduled consultations. The list of agencies and organizations invited is given.

In Ebeye, there is no radio station or local newspaper through which any invitations and or notice announcement could be made. The Police was engaged to drive around the atoll with a bull horn to inform people about the consultations, what it is about, when and where. This was done a few days before the consultations

kar kōruji iumwin PREP Phase 2. Policies kein rej OP/BP4.01 Environmental Assessment, OP/BP 3.6 Natural Habitats, OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources im OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement.

Riboot eo tok ālik ej aini mejele ko kijjien iien leto-letak mejele ak kapilōk ko ekar bōk jikin āinwōt ke ej mōttan wōt kōppopo ko nān Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) im Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). Ej kōmejeleik karōk ko raar kōmman in bōk jikier bwe en jejjet stakeholder ro kar kūr tok er, wāween kar kūr tok 55 oak kajjitōk, im kar wāween kwaḷok ak kaalikare ekoba wāween kalimjōke, kakkobaba ko, wāween lōmḡak kake im ko jet jān ro raar bōk kuḡaer.

Iien leto-letak mejele ak kapilōk ko nān kōmejeleik kein jermal ko ḡaetaer ESMF im RPF rōkar bōk jikier jān 5 - 9 raan in Tijemba, 2016. Mōkta jān men in, iien leto-letak mejele ak kapilōk ko ippān rijermal ro jān kien eo me eḷap ijoko kuḡaer nān Būrojāāk rōkar kōmman.

Kumi ko kōttōpari

Kumi in stakeholders rein kar kōttōpari nān iien leto-letak mejele ak kapilōk -

- Wōpij im jikin jermal ko an Kien ilo Majuro im Ebeye
- NGOs, doulul ko ej jab an Kien im doulul ko jet ilo jukjuk im pād ko
- Ro ewōr aer maroñ ion bwidej im ritōl ro an jukjuk im pād ko ilo Ebeye, Kwajalein.
- Armej ro ilo jukjuk im pād ko

Methods

Invitation and solicitation -

Aolep stakeholders ro ijellōkin wōt armej ro ilo jukjuk im pād ko ilo Ebeye kar kūr tok er ilo an kar etal juon leta juon wiik mōkta ḷok jān an iien leto-letak mejele ak kapilōk ko bōk jikier. Laajrak in wōpij ko im doulul ko kar kūr tok er rej ellaajrak.

Ilo Ebeye, ejeḷok wōpij inretio im jikin kōmman nuuj bwe ren kar jermal nān kūr tok ak kōmman kōjjeḷā. Būlijimāñ ro rōkar poub ilo aer kar ettōr-to ettōr-tak imeḷan aelōñ en kōn juon kein kōnono eo eḷap ainikien nān aer kōjjeḷāik armej kōn iien leto-letak mejele ak kapilōk in, 55 oak ej kōnono kake, ia eo enaaj bō jikin ie im nāāt. Men in ekar kōmman jejjō raan mōkta jān an iien leto-letak

and during the day of the consultations, including right up to the time of the consultations.

Schedule -

The consultations for the various groups took place according to the following schedule -

Stakeholder group	Date and time
Relevant Government agencies	5 Dec, 2016; 10 am; MOF/DIDA Conference Room
NGOs, civil society and community at Majuro	6 Dec, 2016; 2:00pm; Marshall Is Resort Conference Room
Ebeye Traditional Landowners and Community Leaders	7 Dec, 2016; Ebeye , Community entertainment centre
KADA and KAJUR	8 Dec, 2016; 9:30am; KAJUR office;
Ebeye local community	8 Dec, 2016; Ebeye - Community entertainment center

Consultations Format and Presentations -

Powerpoint presentations were delivered in English with translation into local language provided by Ms Abacca Maddison, Deputy Chief Secretary.

There were two power point presentations made;

- (i) an overview of the Project including its objectives, components, institutional arrangements and funding plan, the results of the Vulnerability Assessment Study including the ‘hot spots’ for flooding and inundation, and the range of hard engineering options being consider.
- (ii) Presentation on the ESMF and RPF. Power point presentations on the ESMF and RPF were tailored to suit each target audience, in terms of the issues that were highlighted for which views were solicited. For instance, in the case of landowners and community leaders, the highlighted issue was land and the impacts the proposed coastal protection measures on land both temporarily and permanently. For local community people, the general design of the various options was emphasized. This provided the basis for a dialogue on possible priority areas for protection vis-à-vis ‘hot spots’ and other high risk areas,

mejele ak kapilok eo bok jikin im ilo raan eo iien leto-letak mejele ak kapilok eo ekar bok jikin, im mokta wot jidik jan an iien leto-letak mejele ak kapilok eo bok jikin.

Schedule (Karok) -

lien leto-letak mejele ak kapilok ko nan kumi kein kajjojo rokar bok jikier ekkar nan karok in -

Kumi in Stakeholder ro	Raan im iien/awa
1. Wopij ko elap ijoko kuṇaer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Dec, 2016; 10 am; MOF/DIDA Conference Room
2. NGOs, doulul ko jukjuk im pad eo, im jukjuk im pad eo ilo Majuro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 Dec, 2016; 2:00pm; Marshall Is Resort Conference Room
3. Ro im ewor aer maron ioon bwidej ekkar nan manit im ritol ro an jukjuk im pad ko ilo Ebeye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 Dec, 2016; Ebeye , Community entertainment centre
1. KADA im KAJUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 Dec, 2016; 9:30am; KAJUR office;
2. Jukjuk im pad eo ilo Ebeye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 Dec, 2016; Ebeye - Community entertainment center

Karokan iien leto-letak mejele ak kapilok ko im Presentations ko -

PowerPoint presentations ko kar kattori ilo kajin Palle im Ms Abacca Maddison, Deputy Chief Secretary eo ekar ukote nan kajin aelon kein.

Ekar wor ruo presentations ko kar kommani;

- (i) tarlep in Burojakk in ekoba kottopar ko an, mottan ko ie, karok ko an peded eo im karok ko nan na onaan, toprak ko jan Vulnerability Assessment Study eo ekoba ‘hot spots’ ak ‘jikin ko ekkā an walok’ ibwij leplep im iuwe dan in lojet, im jokaalot ko roppen im aikuj in lomnak kaki.
- (ii) Presentation kon ESMF kab RPF. Power point presentation eo kon ESMF and and RPF kar teilaiki ekkar nan kajjojo kumi ko rokar ronjake, im nan lokapokpok ko kar kaalikkari ak kajjitok kaki. Nan waanjoṇak, ne en kar baj ro im ewor aer maron ion bwidej im ritol ro an jukjuk im pad ko, lokapokpok ko kar kaalikkari ej kon bwidej im ta ko ronaaj walok jan elmokot eo kon jonak ko nan kojparok arijet ioon bwidej ilo jidik wot iien im nan indeo jimor. Nan armej ro ilo jukjuk im pad ko, kar komejele kon tarlep in waween kommane aolep jokaalot ko. Men in ej letok

construction impacts and post-construction or long term impacts, access to the beach and sea for general use, and so on. For the agencies, the presentation emphasized the processes for environmental and social screening, and the roles and responsibilities of different agencies and organizations in ESMF and RPF implementation.

The use of graphics from the Vulnerability Assessment Report showing different coastal protection options and engineering designs helped the presentations significantly.

Format of landowners and community leaders consultations -

Section/Topic	Presented by
Opening Prayer	One of the participants
Opening Remarks and introductions	Ms Abacca Maddison, Deputy Chief Secretary, Ebeye
First Presentation - Overview of Project with focus on Component 2 - Coastal Resilience	Ms Jennifer Tseng, MOF/DIDA, RMI
Second Presentation - ESMF and RPF - with focus on environmental and social impacts	Sam Sesega, ESMF/RPF Consultant for SPC/RMI
Questions and answers	Sam Sesega, and Ms Jennifer Tseng

Level of Participation -

The list of participants for the four consultations is appended.

Overall, the key stakeholders were present in terms of agencies and organizations, and landowners and community leaders. But more was expected from NGOs, and agencies.

The consultations with government agencies were attended by. MPW, NDMO, EPA and MoF/DIDA involved. Consultations with NGOs and civil organizations were attended by four organizations only.

juon pedped in kōnono kōn jikin ko im rōmaroñ ekkar ñan kōjparoki vis-à-vis ‘hot spots’ im jikin ko jet eļap aer naaj jorrāān, wāween ko rōnaaj waļok jān kōmmani jermal ko ak mokta jān an jermal ko bōk jikier ak jorrāān ak wāween ko enaaj to aer pād, tōpar parijet ak lojet ñan jermal ko jabdewōt, im ko jet. Ñan wōpij ko, presentation eo kōmeļeļeik un ko ñan etale peļaaak ko im jokkun mour, im jermal im eddo ko an kajjojo wōpij im doulul ko ilo iien kattōre ESMF eo im RPF eo.

Jermal eo an graphics ko jān Vulnerability Assessment Report eo ej kwaļok elōñ jokāālōt ko kijien kōjparok parijet im engineering designs ko eļap aer kar jipañ presentation eo.

Jekjek in kar lien Leto-Letak Meļeļe ak Kapilōk ko ñan Ro Ewōr Aer Maroñ loon Bwidej im Ritōl ro an Jukjuk im Pād ko -

Unin kōnono	Ri-bōktok
Jar in Kōppeļok	Juon iaan armej ro
Naan in kōppeļok im kwaļok kadkad in maķūtķūt ko	Ms Abacca Maddison, Deputy Chief Secretary, Ebeye
Presentation eo kein kajuon - Tarlep in Bürojāak eo im kōmeļeļe kōn Mōttan 2 - Coastal Resilience	Ms Jennifer Tseng, MOF/DIDA, RMI
Presentation eo kein karuo - ESMF im RPF - im meļeļe ko kōn wāween ko rōnaaj jelōt peļaaak ko im jokkun mour	Sam Sesega, ESMF/RPF Consultant eo an SPC/RMI
Kajjitōk im uwaak ko	Sam Sesega, im Ms Jennifer Tseng

Level of Participation -

Laajrak in ro rōkar bōk kuṇaer ilo iien leto-letak meļeļe ak kapilōk ko emān rej eddāp ilo jermal in.

Ilo tu-depakpak in, stakeholders ro raorōk raar pād ilo kalimjōk wōpij ko, doulul ko, im ro ewōr aer maroñ loon bwidej im ri-tōl ro an jukjuk im pād ko. Ijo wōt ke eļap kōtmāne jān NGOs ko, im wōpij ko.

lien leto-letak meļeļe ak kapilōk ko ippān wōpij ko an kien ekar pād MPW, NDMO, CSO, EPA im MOF/DIDA. Iien leto-letak meļeļe ak kapilōk ko ippān NGOs ko im doulul ko ilo jukjuk im pād ko ekar koba tok ļalem doulul ko etaer Marshall Islands Mayors Association, International Organization for Migration, College of the Marshall Islands, Women United Together in Marshall Islands (Ebeye), im Youth to Youth in Health (Ebeye).

Consultation for the landowners and community leaders in Ebeye was attended by the major landowners which according to local officials was an extremely rare event. The list of participants is appended.

**Consultations with government agencies - 5 Dec 2016
Issues raised and discussed -**

- a. Land ownership and Master Lease Kwajalein landowners and KADA
- b. Land is owned by three levels of traditional owners;
- c. Ebeye is unique in terms of the role of the traditional owners - traditional land owners are extremely powerful with considerable influence on local politicians;
- d. There was general concern about amending the Master Lease again to incorporate new changes. Don't introduce new language. Concern is mainly regarding likely delays in getting the Master Lease finalized and signed.

Roles and responsibilities of different agencies in ESMF and RPF

- a. The different roles and responsibilities were discussed and clarified; there was general agreement on the proposed roles which mirror their statutory responsibilities;
- b. MPW - expressed concerns about the lack of capacity for safeguards;
 - a. MOF/DIDA explained that a Safeguards Consultant will be procured and embed in MPW to assist the Ministry;
 - b. MOF/DIDA will also house the Project Implementation Unit wherein two project specialists plus a Safeguards Specialist will be placed.
- c. EPA - explained that the environmental screening and approval process takes between 3 to 6 months;
- d. Funding of compensation - who pays? Government of RMI is responsible for the compensation budget; not the World Bank.
- e. Role of the National Steering Committee in the ESMF - NSC has overarching oversight and is

lien leto-letak mejeje ak kapilok eo nan ro ewor aer maron ioon bwidej im ri-tol ro an jukjuk im pad ko ilo Ebeye ekar koba tok lukkuun ro ewor aer maron ioon bwidej eo im ekkar nan ro im rej jermal ijon ejjab konan bok jikin. Laajrak in ro rokar bok kuñer ej eddap ilo jermal in.

lien leto-letak mejeje ak kapilok ko ippan wopij ko an kien - 5 raan in Tijemba 2016 Kajitok ko raar wallontak raar komejejeiki -

- a. Bwidej ej an won im Master Lease Kwajalein landowners im KADA
- b. Bwidej ej an jilu maron ko ekkar nan manit;
- c. Ebeye eoktak lok ilo kalimjoke maron/jermal ko an ro ewor aer maron ekkar nan manit - ro ewor aer maron ioon bwidej ekkar nan manit elap an lap maron ko ippaer im elap ijoko kuñer ilo rojan ro rej jermal ilo Nitijeja jan aelon en;
- d. Ekar wor lomnak nan bar komman kakkobaba ilo Master Lease eo nan kobaik lok jet oktak ko. Ej jab kobaik lok naan ak kajin kaal. Lomnak in ej kon an maron rumwij lok kadedeik lok im jaini Master Lease eo.

Jermal ko im eddo ko an kajjojo wopij ilo ESMF im RPF eo.

- a. Kajjojo jermal im eddo ko kar konono kaki im kaalikkari; eakar wor erra ilo elmokot in jermal ko me rej kaalikkari lukkuun eddo ko aer;
- b. MPW - ekar kwaok an lomnak kon joñan maron ak jeja eo kijien safeguards;
 - o MOF/DIDA ekar komejeje ke emoj pukot juon safeguards Consultant im enaaj pad ilo MPW nan jipan Ministry eo;
 - o MOF/DIDA enaaj pad ippan Project Implementation Unit eo im enaaj wor ruo specialists ro ekoba juon Safeguards Specialists ie.
- c. EPA - ekar komejeje ke jermal ko kijien etale pejaak ko im komalim an wonman lok jermal ebok ikotaan 3 lok nan 6 allon;
- d. Jaan ko nan kollja onaan - won ej kollja? Kien eo an RMI ej eddoik bajot eo kollja; ej jab World Bank.
- e. Jermal eo an National Steering Committee eo ilo ESMF eo - NSC epad ippan jermal in etale ak lale ko ilon tata im ej jaju im bok kuñan ilo Grievance Redress Mechanism eo nan na

directly engaged in the Grievance Redress Mechanism to resolve any complaints which cannot be resolved at the site level, and following that, by the Secretary of MPW for Component 2 complaints, or MOF/DIDA for complaints on Components 1 and 3 activities.

EPA's process of obtaining permits for development -

- a. EPA explained their process in response to a NDMO question;
- b. It was explained that WB encourages the use of national processes except where there are differences. In such cases, the Bank's requirements prevail.
- c. The ESMF and RPF are based on the RMI laws and regulations and the Bank's safeguards policies.

NDMO -

- a. Expressed interest in a new NDMO center;
- b. Other priority needs - equipment upgrading; communication equipment and a back-up generator.
- c. Training of personnel a high priority.

Consultations with local NGOS, civil society groups and others in Majuro, 5 Dec 2016; Marshall Islands Hotel.

Issues raised -

- a. Outer islands communications needs strengthening. Options (i) Radionet/HF radios; (ii) FM radio;
- b. Maintenance of existing communication systems a major issue;
- c. Must have a clear Early Warning System first, then develop networks within each atolls.
- d. Two main focal points for outer islanders (i) NTA and (ii) Weather Service.
- e. Red Cross has similar network as NTA and Weather Service - have focal points in all atolls but they need communication equipment.
- f. MALGOV emphasized effective early warning systems based on clear communication protocol; good understanding of what different categories mean, and good awareness and education for communities;
- g. For Component 3, MALGOV recommends tapping into existing Red Cross Early Warning System.

mejeļan iakwāļ ko ekar jab wōr uwaakier ilo labōļ ko ilaļ, im ejja ilo jekjek in wōt, Secretary eo an MPW nān iakwāļāl ko ilo Mōttan 2, im MOF/DIDA nān iakwāļāl ko ilo ¼akūtķūt ko an Mōttan 1 im 3.

Buñtōn ko an EPA nān bōķ mālim in kōm¼an jermal in wōn¼aan ļok -

- a. EPA ekar kōmeļeļeik buñtōn ko aer nān uwaake juon an NDMO kajjitōķ;
- b. Eaar wōr kōmmeļeļe ke WB ej errā ilo kōjerbale buñtōn ko an aelōñ kein ijellōķin wōt ñe ewōr oktak. Ilo wāween rōt in, naaj aikuj ļoor karōķ ko an Bank eo.
- c. ESMF im RPF eo rej pedped ioon kien im kakien ko an RMI im safeguards policies ko an Bank eo.

NDMO -

- a. Ekar kwaļok an itoklimo ilo juon NDMO center eo ekāāļ;
- b. Aikuj ko jet - kōkō¼an¼an ļok kein jermal ko; kein jermal in kōnono ak tōpar doon im juon jānedeta in joortoklik.
- c. Kamminene nān ri-jermal ro ej juon aikuj ļapļap.

lien leto-letak meļeļe ak kapilōķ ko ippān NGOS ko ilo aelōñ eo, doulul ko ilo jukjuk im pād eo im ko jet ilo Majuro, 5 raan in Tijemba, 2016; Marshall Islands Hotel.

Kajjitōķ ko raar wallōñtak -

- a. Kein jermal in kōnono ak tōpar doon ko ilo aelōñ ko likin rej aikuj em¼an/kajoor ļok. Jokāālōt (i) Radionet/HF radios; (ii) FM radio;
- b. Jermal in kōkō¼an¼an ļok kein jermal in kōnono ko rōpād ej juon kajjitōķ eo eļap;
- c. Ej aikuj bwe en wōr juon Early Warning System eo e-alikkar ¼okta, innām kōm¼an ilo kajjojo aelōñ.
- d. Ruo jikin ko eļap aer aorōķ nān aelōñ ko likin (i) NTA im (ii) Weather Service.
- e. Red Cross ewōr an kein jermal ko āinwōt NTA im Weather Service - ewōr jikin ko raorōķ ilo aolep aelōñ ijo wōt ke rej aikuj kein jermal in kōnono.
- f. MALGOV ekar kōm¼an waanjoñak kōn jet early warning system ko rōnaaj em¼an im rej pedped ioon an alikkar kōnnañōķ doon kōn buñtōn ko; lukkuun meļeļe kōn ta meļeļein different categories, jeļā im meļeļe kōn jukjuk im pād ko;

- h. MALGOV lacks capacity in emergency response and needs strengthening in this area.

**Consultations with landowners and community leaders
Issues raised and discussed -**

1. Disaster preparedness
 - a. Radio station is very needed in Ebeye to strengthen communication network. This is a potential activity under PREP Phase 2 Component 1;
2. National government leadership vs Local Government leadership -
 - a. how can the local government be ensured to own more leadership on the project? From previous experience, especially the infrastructure projects, national government played a controlling role and communication and coordination with the local government was limited.
3. Master Lease -
 - a. Does the Master Lease have to be signed for the project to start?
 - b. The Iroj observed that everything depends on the Master Lease and it needs to be signed first before anything happens.
 - c. Only one landowner's signature remains; and there is general optimism that his signature would be secured in the near future;
 - d. Coastal protection structures are not specifically referred to in the lease; the existing easements are not likely to fit, thus new easements are required.
 - e. A new easement along the coastline would be beneficial for PREP Phase 2 and other planned pipeline projects e.g. the Renewable Energy Project;
 - f. A few individuals explicitly expressed unconditional support for the Project and its use of Ebeye lands.
 - g. The three paramount landowners (Iroj) appeared generally supportive although none explicitly expressed support.

- g. Ñan Mōttan 3, MALGOV ej kajjitōk bwe en jermal Early Warning System eo epād and Red Cross.
- h. MALGOV ej jab ļap maroñ eo ippān ñan emergency response im eaiķuj kōķajoor ļok jikin in.

**lien leto-letak meļeļe ak kapilōk ko ippān ro ewōr aer maroñ ion bwidej im ri-tōl ro an jukjuk im pād eo
Kajjitōk ko raar wallōñtak raar kōmeļeļeiki -**

1. Kōppopo ñan Men in Kauwōtata
 - a. Radio station eļap aiķuji ilo Ebeye ñan kōkōmanman ļok wāween leto-letak meļeļe. Men in ej juon iaan maķūtkūt ko iuṃwin PREP Phase 2 ilo Mōttan 1;
2. Wāween tōl im karōk eo an Kien eo ioļap keidi ippān wāween tōl im karōk eo an juon aelōñ -
 - a. Ewi wāween an kien eo an aelōñ eo jeļā ke enaaj ļap ļok maroñ eo ippān kijjien tōl im karōk ilo Būrojāāk in? Jān imminene ko ṃokta ļok, eļaptata būrojāāk in ekkal ko, kien eo ioļap eļap eddo eo ippān ñan kipel būrojāāk kein im bōk ak leļok meļeļe im jermal ippān kien eo an aelōñ eo ejabwe ak ejabjab.
3. Master Lease -
 - a. Master Lease eo ej aiķuj in ke jain bwe būrojāāk eo en jino?
 - b. Iroj ro rōkar lale ke aolep men rej pedped ion Master Lease eo im ej aiķuj bwe en jain ṃokta jān an jabdewōt men bōk jikin.
 - c. Mōttan wōt juon iaan ro im ewōr aer maroñ ion bwidej likūt eļtan pein; im ewōr kōjatdikdik naaj bōk eļtan pein ilo raan kane repaak iṃaan;
 - d. Men ko kōṃmani ñan kōjparok parijet rej jab kōnono kaki ilo lease eo; easements ko eṃōj kōṃmani rōmaroñ jab jejjet, kōn men in ej aiķuj im kōṃman easements ko rōkāāl.
 - e. Juon easement kāāl itōrerein parijet enaaj wōr tokjān ñan PREP Phase 2 im būrojāāk in baib ko jet ļōmṃaki, waanjoñak Renewable Energy Project eo;
 - f. Jejjo armej raar lukkuun kwaļok aer rie Būrojāāk in im jermal ko an ion bwidej ko ion Ebeye.

4. Design of Component 2 coastal protection structures -

- a. All participants noted the best option is the revetment wall extending the whole length of Ebeye's oceanside but also accepted it may not be possible because of costs.
- b. Can we have more funding to cover the whole island including Guugeegue? Guugeegue has value and several public assets such as the schools. In the long run, the development of Guugeegue and protecting the causeway has certain value to the people of Ebeye. We should look at the big picture instead of hot spots only.
- c. KADA explained that WB would like to see the maximum number of people benefiting from the coastal protection investment which is a significant amount of money. He noted that the Bank has to be accountable to its donors and questions around costs and population will have to be clearly answered with a cost-benefit analysis. Ebeye will have to look at alternative funding for the last 3 miles of the causeway.

5. General comments -

- a. There was general agreement that this first WB project for RMI must be successful, to more easily leverage additional funds for other areas that need similar protection.
- b. The Iroij and Senator Mike Kabua thanked the presenters and expressed his interest in the Project. He also requested copies of the presentations.

- g. Maroñ ko jilu ilōñ tata ioon bwidej (irooj ro) e-alikkar aer rie ijo wōt ke ejjelok en eaar lukkuun kwaļok ainikien.

4. Wāween kōmmane Mōttan 2 men ko kōmmani ñan kōjparok parijet -

- a. Aolep ro raar bōk kuñaer rar lo ke jokāālōt eo emman tata ej revetment wall eo im kōmman ilo aolepān parijet in Ebeye ijo wōt ke rōbar jeļā ke men in emaroñ jab bōk jikin kōnke eļap oñaan.
- b. Emaroñ ke ļap ļok jāān eo bwe en kabwe aolepān anin ekoba Guugeegue? Ebar lōñ men in aorōk ko ilo Guugeegue āinwōt jikuul eo ie. Ilo tu-aitokan, jermal ko ñan kōkōmanman ļok Guugeegue im kōjparok causeway eo ewōr aer aorōk ñan armej in Ebeye. Jej aikuj in kalimjōk pija eo ekilep ijellōkin ad kalimjōk wōt hot spots ko.
- c. KADA ekar kōmeļe ke WB ekōñaan lo oran aolep armej ro im rōnaaj jeraamman jān joortoklik eo kōn kōjparok parijet eo im ej juon jāān eo eļap an kilep. Ekar barāinwōt ba ke Bank eo ej aikuj maroñ kamool men kein ñan ri-ijpañ (donor) ro an im kajjitōk ko kōn oñāān im oran armej rej aikuj in naaj alikkar uwaak ko aer kōn juon jermal in etale oñāān-jeraamman. Ebeye enaaj aikuj in lale iaļan jāān ko jet ñan mail ko 3 āliktata ñan causeway eo.

5. Kolmenļokjeņ ko jān aolep

- a. Ekar wōr koñ jān aolep ke būrojāāk eo jinoin tata an WB ej aikuj bwe en naan tōprak im dedeļok, bwe en naaj wōr kein keñaan ñan bar kajjitōk jāān ñan ijoko jet im rōbar aikuj jermal in kōjparok ko āinwōt in.
- b. Irooj im Senator Mike Kabua ekar kamoolol ro rōkar kwaļok meļe ko im ekar kwaļok an itoklimo ilo Būrojāāk in. Ekar barāinwōt kajjitōk an kape in presentation ko.

Consultations with local community (Ebeye), 8 Dec 2016
Issues raised and questions asked -

Uses of the land and sea on the Oceanside -

lien leto-letak meļe ak kapilōk ko ippān ro ilo jukjuk im pād eo (Ebeye), 8 raan in Tijemba 2016 kolmenļokjeņ ko raar wallōntak im kajjitōk ko raar jāde -
 Jermal ko ñan bwidej im lojet rot u-lik -

- a. Kids swim on the ocean side. No one has ever died of drowning on the ocean side, whereas the lagoon side recently saw the loss of several kids to drowning.
- b. Women collect seashells and shellfish on the ocean side for their handicrafts. Sedimentation and other impacts from construction works will destroy this resource and affect some dependent families.

Early warning and disaster preparedness

- a. Siren warning/bell
 - Development of siren warning.bell sounds for different type of disasters
 - Community education/awareness/workshop on understanding the siren warning
 - Siren warning/bell is needed at Gugeegue also
- b. Police: expressing the challenge to get information disseminated and having a radio station can be very valuable;
- c. Communication system should cover the whole atoll and include other islands, not just Ebeye island;
- d. VHS system users can be trained to be included in the disaster preparedness network for early warning messages communication
- e. Preparedness training/education should be provided to students and teachers at schools;
- f. Continuous and regular preparedness training/education should be provided to the current first responders network (WUTMI, KAJUR, KALGOV, YTYIH, and others).

Coastal protection

- a. WUTMI member - will the coastal protection infrastructure change the current at the ocean side to increase the danger?
- b. Women use the ocean side / reef flat to collect shells for handicrafts. Will the coastal protection infrastructure change the marine life (shellfish)? How do you mitigate?
- c. Easy access to the ocean is needed and should be incorporated into the design of protection structure such as steps/stairs and ramps;

- a. Ajiri ro rej tutu lik. Ejjeļok eņ enaņin mej jān maļoņ ilo an ajiri ro tutu lik, ak jeļjo ajiri eņoļ aer jako jān maļoņ itok jān aer tutu iar.
- b. Kōrā ro rej kappok im ae aer libbukwe im ko jet jān parijet eo tu-lik nān amiņoņo ko aer. Sedimentation im wāween ko jet jebar jān jermal in ekkal ko rej bōk jikier rōnaaj kakkure men in jeraaņman in im jelōt baamļe ko rej bōk aer mour jān men kein.

Early warning and disaster preparedness

- a. Jairiin in kakkōl/peel
 - Kōņņan jainiin in kakkōl/peel nān kajjojo taib in men in kauwōtata ko
 - Kōņņan iien an jukjuk im pād eo katak im meļeļe kōn jairiin in kakkōl ko
 - Ej aikuļ in bar wōr jairiin in kakkōl ilo Guugeegue
- b. Būļijmāāņ: kwaļok kōn men in kapaņpaņ ko ilo leto-letak meļeļe im juon ratio station enaaj lukkuun ļap an jipaņ
- c. Kein kōnono k oak wāween leto-letak meļeļe ej aikuļ in tōpar aolepān eņ im ekoba aetō ko jet, ej jab Ebeye wōt;
- d. Ro rej kōjermal VHS retio rōmaroņ in bar kamminene bwe ren koba ilo jermal ko nān kōppopo nān men in kauwōtata ko nān aer maroņ leto-letak naan in keeaņ ko mōktata
- e. lien kamminene/katak ko nān kōppopo ko rej aikuļ kōņņan ippān ri-jikuuļ ro im rūkaki ro ilo mōn jikuuļ ko;
- f. lien kamminene/katak ko nān kōppopo ko rej aikuļ in wōņņaan ļok wōt im rej aikuļ in bar kōņņan ippān ro kiio im er ro rej bōk kuņaer jinoin tata (WUTMI, KAJUR, KALGOV, YTYIH, im ro jet).

Kōjparok parijet

- a. Ro uwaan WUTMI - men ko kōņņani nān kōjparok parijet eo rōnaaj ke ukot ae/aet eo lik im kōļap ļok an kauwōtata?
- b. Kōrā ro rej bōk jeraaņman jān lik/ioon pedped nān kappok ak ae aer libbukwe nān amiņoņo. Men ko kōņņani nān kōjparok parijet eo rōnaaj ke ukot wāween an men in mour in ļojet ko mour. Ewi wāween aņ naaj kadik ļok wāween in?

- d. Where is the berm going to end? What's the length?
- e. Side effects - who to mitigate side effects? This project should learn from the mistakes and experiences from the last seawall construction (Guugeegue causeway).
- f. Project should cover the entire island to prevent side effects.

General comments etc. -

- a. Names of weto can be identified on the map;
- b. Marine life mapping/analysis/monitoring at the ocean side can be beneficial.

Consultations with KADA and KAJUR; 8 Dec 2016

Key issue - The Project's access to and use of land for the project;

- a. The latest version of the Master Lease is November 10 version;
- b. Easy access to the ocean should be incorporated into the Project design. The oceanside reef flat is the playground for kids in Ebeye. Steps or similar access to the ocean should be established for several locations, such as the hospital.
- c. Land for use of contractors use (staging areas) -
 - KADA will look for appropriate land. How much land is required? Can an estimate be given?
 - There is not much land available to choose from, for this project and others in the pipeline;
 - Need to get KALGOV assist by clearing all the scrap metals left on the PW's yard and dock/stevedore area;
- d. Mechanism for formalizing land arrangement with MPW
 - Exchange of letters;
 - The normal administrative process of the Earthmoving Permit
 - Notice to Proceed from MPW to the contractor once permit is received from EPA which would have KADA's endorsement.

- c. Ej aikuj bwe en pidodo an jabdewōt tōpar lik im ej aikuj bwe en wōr jikin uwe/to im rāām ilo men ko kōmmani nān kōjparok parijet eo;
- d. Berm eo enaaj jemlōk ia? Ewi aitokan?
- e. Jorrāān ko rōnaaj jōbar jān men in - wōn enaaj kadik lōk jorrāān ko rōnaaj jōbar jān men in? Būrojāāk in ej aikuj ekkatak jān bōd ko im immenene ko jān kar jālitak (seawall) ko kōmmani mokta lōk (Guugeegue causeway).
- f. Būrojāāk in ej kōmman ilo aolepān ān en kōbōjrak jorrāān ko rōnaaj jōbar jāne.

Kolmenlōkjen ko jān aolep -

- a. Etan wāto ko rōmaroñ in kaalikkari ilo mab eo;
- b. Katak ko kijjien kaalikkari/etali/lali men in mour in lōjet ko ilo lik rōmaroñ in wōr tokjāer.

lien leto-letak mejele ak kapilōk ko ippān KADA im KAJUR; 8 raan in Tejemba 2016

Key issue - Būrojāāk in en mālim an tōpar im kōjberbal bwidej ko;

- a. Kape eo ekāāl tata an Master Lease eo ej kape eo ilo Nobōmba 10 raan eo;
- b. Wāween kōmmane Būrojāāk in ej aikuj bwe en wōr wāween ko nān kapidodo tōpar lik. loon pedped lik ej jikin iukkure eo an ajiri ro ilo Ebeye. Jikin uwe/to ak jekjek ko jet nān tōpar lik rej aikuj kōmman ilo jejo jikin, ainwōt ilo aujpitōl eo.
- c. Bwidej ko kōjberbali nān kumi in jermal ko (jikin jermal) -
 - KADA enaaj pukot bwidej ko rōkkar. Ewi joñan bwidej eo aikuj? Emaroñ ke itok juon elmōkot?
 - Ej jab lukkuun ļap bwidej eo epād nān ekkālel, nān būrojāāk in im ro jet ilo pipeline eo;
 - Jej aikuj jipañ eo an KALGOV nān an rakij mōttan māāl ko ilo meļan eo an PW im oþ eo/stevedore area;
- d. Mechanism for formalizing karōkan bwidej ippān MPW
 - Oktan leta ko;
 - Immenne ko kōn buñtōn ko an Earthmoving Permit
 - Kōjjeļā ko nān wōnmaan lōk wōt jān MPW nān kumi in jermal ko eļāñne emōj an itok

Amendments to the Master Lease

- New easement along the coast would be required for planned future development including those required for PREP Phase 2;
- Specific reference to and inclusion of ‘coastal protection structures’ in the Master Lease would facilitate things - KADA (Carl Hacker) indicated he has already explored ‘wordings’ with the lawyer

mālim jān EPA ko im enaaj mōj an KADA kōmālimi.

Kakkobaba ko nān master lease eo

- Easement ko rōkāāl itōrerein parijet naaj aikuji nān jermal ak wōnmaān ļok ko ļomņaki nān ijlu im jekļaj ekoba ko im aikuji nān PREP Phase 2;
- Specific reference to and inclusion of ‘coastal protection structures’ ilo Master Lease eo enaaj jipaņ ak kapidodoik ļok jermal - KADA (Carl Hacker) ekar kaalikkar ke emōj an tōpar ak kōnono ippan lawyer eo kōn ‘wordings.’

Annex 6: External Monitoring Indicators

Type of Indicators	Indicators	Information Required in Monitoring and Reporting
Process Indicators	Staffing	Amount of safeguards specialist time devoted to project implementation in the field.
	Consultation, participation and Grievances Resolution	No. of consultations and participation programmes held with Affected Peoples’ and various stakeholders; Types of IEC campaign materials distributed to target beneficiaries and AP’s; Number and types of grievances received from beneficiaries and APs and the number of days taken in resolving them by various responsible Project personnel/entities as per Grievance Redress Mechanism; Number and names of representatives who participated in the consultations and in the implementation of subprojects safeguards instruments; Number of safeguards related training undertaken and the names and number of people participated;
	Operational Procedures	Types of forms used in recording the activities undertaken in project implementation; Efficiency of coordination between PMU and project personnel and other stakeholders in the outer islands/field; Type of database being maintained; Efficiency of PMU and outer island staff in RFP implementation; Efficiency and adequacy of compensation payment system; Assess if the project policies in RAPs have been adequately complied with.
	Compensation and Entitlements	The completeness of the census of affected people and inventory of affected assets, to be implemented by MPW (via a Resettlement Specialist it will engage) to ensure all affected people, and their assets and crops are recorded fully and accurately. Transparency in the calculation of AP’s entitlements; Number of AP’s beneficiaries and the types of compensation received;

Annex 6: Wāween ko ʘoori nān Kōmņani Jermal in Etale ko jān Doulul Rej Jab Jeban Jermal in Kōkal ko

Kain Wāween ko Rej Kallikkar Tōprak in Etale ko	Men ko Rej Kallikkar Tōprak in Etale ko nān Jermal in Kōkal ko	Mejele ko me Rej Aikuj Pād ilo Jeje me Rej Kallikkar Tōprak in Etale ko nān Jermal in Kōkal ko
Process Indicators	Kijjien Ri-Jermal	Joņan iien eo aikuji nān an safeguard specialist eo me etijemļok etal in kōmņani jermal in etale ko an ilo tōre eo jermal in kōkal rej bōk jikier
	Kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier (ilo maņit im kien eo), kōtļok an rein tōllōkier bōk kuņauer ilo kōmņani pepe ko em wāween ko nān na mejlan abņōņō ko rej bōk jikier	Oran iien ko kōmņani nān kōnono ippān ro tōllōkier ilo jukjuk-im-pād eo em ro tōllōkier ilo kien; Kain IEC ko aikuji nān liļok nān armej ro jermal kein rōjelōt er; Oran kab kain abņōņō ko lilōņ tak jān ro tōllōkier me rōnaaj ebbōk aer jeraamņan em oran raan ko nān an ri-jermal ro rōkkar bwe ren na mejlan apaņ im abņōņō ko ekkar nān Grievance Redress Mechanism eo; Oran em etan ro tōllōkier me rōnaaj bōk kuņauer ilo kōnono ko em pepe ko elmōkoti kijjien jermal-dik ko rej mōttan wōt jermal in kōkal eo eļar nān ʘoori wōt kakien ko iumwin safeguard instrument ko; Oran safeguard ko aikuj me rōkkar nān kōmņan kamminene em etan kab oran armej ro rōkar bōk kuņauer ie;
	Jekjekin jermal eo ʘore nān kōmņan bwe aolep jermal ko ren bōk jikier	Kain peba ko kōjerali nān je kain jermal ko rej bōk jikier; An pidodo, mōkaj em tiljek jermal ippān PMU eo em ri-jermal ro ekoba ro jet tōllōkier ilo aelōņ peļaa in Maļej; Kain database ko me aikuji nān kōjparok jān iien nān iien; An pidodo, mōkaj em tiljek an ri-jermal in PMU eo kab armej in aelōņ ko peļaa in Maļej mađmōde RFP eo bwe en bōk jikin; Etale ne kakien ko jermal kein rej aikuj in ʘoori me kōmlōt ilo RAP eo ri-jermal rein rej ʘoori
	Onāān Kōļļā em Maroņ ko Armej ro Rōkkar bwe Ren Kabwijeri	An lukkuun in dedeļok bōnbōn in armej ro jermal in kōkal kein rōjelōt er em bōnbōn in menin jeraamņan ko nān na onāān wāween ko rōjelōt mour an armej ro, eo me MPW eo naaj loloorjake (ilo an jermal wōt ippān juon Resettlement Specialist eo ej jipaņ kapilōk) nān kōmņan bwe armej ro jelōt er, ekoba keinikkan ko aer ren pād ilo jeje em ren lukkuun in jeļjet. An mālij im lōt bōnbōn ko kōmņani nān maroņ im jeraamņan ko liļok nān armej ro

		Indicate if the type of compensation delivered is either one-off or instalments; Number of relocated APs provided with transportation assistance; Assess the effectiveness and efficiency with which compensation entitlements were delivered.
	Social rehabilitation	Indicate the number of women who participated in project training, consultations, and other activities; Assess the quality of living of relocated AP's using relevant parameters such as quality of sanitation facilities, access to clean drinking water, etc..
	Issues and problems encountered	Indicate the issues and problems encountered in the implementation of subprojects safeguards requirements including implementation of ARAP or RAP as necessary, payment of compensation and entitlements and social rehabilitation of APs.
Impact Indicators	Household Earning Capacity	No. of AP's employed in sub-project No. of APs with income generating activities linked to and either partially or fully dependent on the sub-project; Present vs pre-project incomes of AP's employed in the subproject or otherwise benefiting from it; Changes in the numbers of households dependent on seashells for handicrafts; Present vs pre-project incomes of households dependent on seashells for handicrafts
	Health and Environment	Problems/issues related to waste management disposal and safe drinking water of relocated AP's, and where relevant, workers camps; Improvements on health conditions of women and children;
	Changes in socio-cultural patterns	Present vs pre-project levels of women participating in subproject dependent microenterprises; Problems/issues related to impacts of influx of expatriate population

		<p>jelöt er ñe rōnaaj diwōj ļok ñan an jabdewōt armej lali; Oran armej ro jelöt er em kain kōļļān rōt eo ekkar ñan ña oñāān; Kallikkar ñe kain kōļļā eo ekar etal ñan eo jelöt e ej juon kōttan ilo likio ke ilo kajjojo bukwōn; Oran armej ro jelöt er me eņōj kōmakūt er ekar etal iaļ in jipaņ ñan leto-letak er; Etale pidodo in, mōkaj in em tiljek in kōļļā ko</p>
	Wāween ko ñan jipaņ kōrā (im maan) ro ñan aer kōmmani ijeko koņaer ñan jukjuk-im-pād ko	<p>Kallikkar oran kōrā ro rōkar bōk kuņaer ilo kamminene ko kijjien jermal in kōkal in eļap, kōnono ko ippān ro tōļļokier (jukjuk-im-pād eo ekoba ri-tōl ro aer ilo manit), em mākūtūt ko jet; Etale jokkun mour eo armej ro eņōj kōmakūt er rōpād ie kiiō āinwōt mōn bwidej ko aer, an lōñ aer jikin nien dān erroe ñan idaak, em ko āierļokwōt</p>
	Apaņ im jorrāan ko jelmaļ	<p>Kallikkar apaņ ko em jorrāan ko rej bōk jikier ilo tōre eo jermal-dik ko rej mōttan wōt jermal in kōkal eo eļap āinwōt kōmlōt ilo safaeguard ko ekoba an bōk jikin karōk ilo ilo ARAP ak RAP eo ñe rōkkar, oñāān ko kōļļāiki ñan armej ro em wāween ko kōmmani ñan jipaņ kōrā (im maan) ro ñan aer kōmmani ijeko koņaer ñan jukjuk-im-pād eo</p>
Impact Indicators	Joņan jāān eo ej tōprak tok jān ri-jermal ro ilo juon bōrwaj	<p>No. of AP's employed in sub-project No. of APs with income generating activities linked to and either partially or fully dependent on the sub-project; Present vs pre-project incomes of AP's employed in the subproject or otherwise benefiting from it; Changes in the numbers of households dependent on seashells for handicrafts; Present vs pre-project incomes of households dependent on seashells for handicrafts Oran armej ro jelöt er ilo jermal-dik ko rej mōttan wōt jermal in kōkal eo eļap Oran armej ro jelöt er me rej jermal ilo jermal-dik ko rej mōttan wōt jermal in kōkal eo eļap; Joņan oñāān ko kiiō kab oñāān ko kar alikkar ļok mōkta jān an jermal in kōkal ko bōk jikier me armej ro jelöt rej būki jān aer jermal ilo jermal in kōkal kein; Oktak in bōnbōn ko kijjien oran armej ro iumwin juon bōrwaj me rej jab jermal ak rej kōmman amimōņo; Joņan oñāān ko kiiō kab oñāān ko kar alikkar ļok mōkta jān an jermal in kōkal ko bōk jikier me armej ro jelöt rej būki jān aer kōmman amimōņo</p>
	Ājmour em Peļaak (ak Jukjuk-im-Pād) ko	<p>Problems/issues related to waste management disposal and safe drinking water of relocated AP's, and where relevant, workers camps; Improvements on health conditions of women and children Jorrāan/apaņ ko rej ekkejaak tok wōt iumwin wāween ko ñan kōļļāiki an kwōpej ko jako em eņmān jikin nien dān in idaak ko kab aer erroe ñan idaak jān i; An eņmān ļok ājmour ko an kōrā ro em ajiri ro</p>
	Oktak ko kijjien manit im wāween an armej kōmanit im mour ippān doon	<p>Joņan an kōrā ro bōk kuņaer ilo jermal-dik ko rej mōttan wōt jermal in kōkal eo eļap; Jorrāan/apaņ ko rej ekkejel ļok wōt ñan jorrāan ko kijjien an delļōņ tok ri-jermal ro jān lal ko likin Majeļ in</p>

Annex 7: Draft terms of Reference for External Monitoring Agency (EMA)

Background -

PREP Phase 2 for Marshall Islands is a World Bank funded project aimed at strengthening the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities against natural coastal hazards such as coastal flooding and inundation from wave surges and king tides, cyclones, tsunamis and others. This goal is pursued via a range of activities organized and implemented under the following four components -

- a. Component 1 - Institutional Strengthening, Early Warning and Preparedness;
- b. Component 2 - Strengthening Coastal Resilience
- c. Component 3 - Contingency Emergency Response, and
- d. Component 4 - Project Management

The Project triggers the following four WB Safeguards Policies, (OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment; OP/BP 4.04 Natural Habitats; OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources and OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement. After an initial WB screening, the Project is assigned a Category B for safeguards which means potential adverse impacts are less significant, site specific, mostly reversible and that a range of potential measures for mitigation can be readily designed in the majority of cases.

To guide the preparation of environmental and social safeguards instruments to be prepared at the subproject detailed planning stage, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) have been prepared. The implementation of both requires close monitoring and

Annex 7: Elmōkot in TOR eo ñan bōktok juon EMA (ak juon doulul eo ej jab jeban jermal in kōkal eo eļap ñan etali tōprak in kōkal ko)

Kadkad in -

Phase 2 in PREP eo ilo Majeļ ej itok jān jān World Bank eo me ej ñan kōmaroñi jukjuk-im-pād ko jelōti jān mejatoto em lojet eo āinwōt ibwijlelep parijet em an lojet tōre ioon āne jān ño ko aer utiej jān ioon āne, aire ko, ñōl ko routiej jān ioon āne em jorrān ko jet waļok tok jān mejatoto em lojet eo. Kōttōpar eo jibadeke ej bōk jikin ilo elōñ kain jermal im maķūtkūt ko eļōj karōki em kōmman bwe ren bōk jikier ilowaan mweñan jermal in kōkal kein emān laajrak ijin ilaļ -

- a. Mweñan Jermal in Kōkal eo Kein Kajuoñ - Kōmaroñi ra im doulul ko me rej loloorjaki jermal ko rej ekkejel ļok wōt kijjien oktak in mejatoto, wāween ko ñan mañjab-popo
- b. Mweñan Jermal in Kōkal eo Kein Karuo - Kōmaroñ jabdewōt eo emaroñ ña mejlan jorrān ko rōjelōt parijet ko
- c. Mweñan Jermal in Kōkal eo Kein Kajilu - Wāween ko ñan ña mejlan jorrān ko rōjelōt mour me reidiñ
- d. Mweñan Jermal in Kōkal eo Kein Kaemān - Wāween kōjjeikiiki im kōpeļaaiki jermal ko

Jermal in kōkal in eļap ej rōjelōt Safeguard Policy kein an World Bank, (OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment eo; OP/BP 4.04 Natural Habitats eo; OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources eo em OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement eo). Ālikin an World Bank kar kōmmani jet an jermal in etale, jermal in kōkal in eļap kar alikkar ke ej pād iumwin Category B meļeļe in bwe jorrān ko rōmaron bōk jikier rej jab kanooļ ļap im ban jelōt armej ro kab jukjuk-im-pād ko, rej lukkuun kallikkar ijeko rōjelōti, em maroñ in ña mejlaer ilo elōñ iaan jermal in kōkal kein rej mōttan wōt jermal in kōkal eo eļap.

Nan jiniete jermal eo ñan kōpooji safeguard instrument ko rōjelōt peļaaik ko kab jokkun mour, juon ESMF kab juon RPF eļōj kōpooji. Ñan kōmman bwe moñakjān in jermal kein ruo ren bōk jikier ej alikkar ke aikuj in wōr jermal in etale ko ñan waati kab etali tōprak in jermal kein em likūti tōprak in etale kein ilo jeje. Eddo in enaaj an Ra eo an Public Works (ak MPW) im ri-jermal ro tōļokier.

reporting. That responsibility is assigned largely to the Ministry of Public Works (MPW) and its agents.

One such agent is an External Monitoring Agency (EMA) who will monitor and report on the implementation of the RFP and any social safeguards instruments addressing impacts of all funded subprojects.

Objective/Purpose of the Assignment:

The objective of the assignment is to support the implementation of PREP Phase 2, a World Bank funded project for Government of Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Scope of Work:

The EMA will assist the MPW to monitoring and report on the implementation of the Resettlement Policy Framework, and subproject specific social safeguards instruments that would be required. The focus on monitoring and reporting is set out in the Monitoring and Reporting Indicators described in Annex 6.

Detailed Tasks:

The EMA will monitor and report full on all the Monitoring and Reporting indicators described in Annex 6.

Outputs and Reporting requirements -

- Six monthly monitoring reports.
- The EMA Monitoring Report will be submitted directly to the World Bank as part of the Progress Reports of the Project Implementing Agencies

Juon iaan ri-jerbal ro töllökier ej External Monitoring Agency (ak EMA) eo me naaj kōmḡmani jerbal in etale kein kijjien tōprak in jerbal kein kab likūti tōprak in etale kein ilo jeje ilo tōre eo RFP eo kab jabdewōt safeguard instrument ko kōmḡmani ḡnan ḡna mejḡan jorrāan ko jarjar tok jān jerbal-dik ko rej ḡmōttan wōt jerbal in kōkal eo.

Kōttōpar/Unleplep in Jerbal in:

Kōttōpar eo an jerbal in ej ḡnan jipaḡ bwe Phase 2 in PREP eo en bōk jikin, juon jerbal eo me jāan in jipaḡ ko rej itok jān World Bank eo ḡnan Kien eo an Republic eo an Majeḡ.

Aitokan Jerbal in:

EMA eo naaj jipaḡ MPW eo ḡnan kōmḡmani jerbal in etale ko kijjien tōprak in kajjojo jerbal in kōkal ko em likūti tōprak kein ilo jeje āinwōt kōmlōt ilo RPF eo, em waati wōt jerbal-dik ko bwe ren ḡoori kakien ko kōmlōt ilo safeguard instrument ko eḡōj ejaaki. Jibadbad eo ḡnan kōmḡmani jerbal in etale kein ej alikkar ilo Monitoring and Reporting Indicators eo eḡōj kōmeḡeḡeiki ilo Annex 6.

Tipdik in Eddo ko:

EMA eo naaj etali em likūti ilo jeje tōprak in etale ko an kijjien aolepān indicator ko rej alikkar ilo Annex 6.

Wāween Kwaḡōki Tōprak in Jerbal ko ilo Jeje āinwōt kōmlōti -

- Jiljino alen etali tōprak ko im jerbal ko em likūt ilo jeje ilowaan jiljino allōḡ
- EMA Monitoring Report eo naaj kajju etal ḡnan World Bank eo āinwōt ke ej ḡmōttan wōt men ko aikuj in bōk jikier ilo Progress Report of the Project Implementing Agencies