

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

Moñakjān In Kakien Ñan Kōmakūtküt Armej Jān Juon Jikin
Nan bar Juon (ak RPF)

RMI: Pacific Resilience Project (PREP) Phase 2

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FINAL

MELELE KO ROKĀĀL TATA

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of the Marshall Islands

Kōpooje jān Secretariat eo ñan Pacific Community (SPC)
ñan 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

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3	Jekjekin Kabwijer Bwidej em Pepe eo ñan Kōnakütükü Armej jān juon Bwidej ñan bar juon	
4	Joñan armej ro jerbal in kōkal kein röjelöt er/ermjȫj kōmaküt er, mweñan ko armej rein rökkar ñan-i em ta ko aikuji jān er bwe en alikkar ke rökkar ñan aer ebbök aer kōjjä	
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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 MEŁEŁE KO KIJJEN JERBAL IN

Tallep in Meļeļe ko Kijjen Jerbal in

Mōñakjān in (ak Resettlement Policy Framework) me ej kwałok jekjekin jebale wāween kōmākūtküt armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon ej bōk jikin iumwin Phase 2 in PREP eo, ej bar bōk jikin iumwin Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Kajuon (1) kijjen kōmaroñi wōpij ko me rej loloorjaki jerbal ko kijjen mejetoto im lojet eo, naan in keañ ko ñan maañjab-popo, ej bar bōk jikin iumwin Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Kajilu (3) kijjen wāween ko rōkkar ñan ḥa mejlan jorrāān ko wałok tok jān mejetoto im lojet eo ad me reidiñ ñan kōm̄mani.

Mweñan in kein kajuon ej jenolok ñan ruo raan: (i) juon ej kōmaroñi ra im doulul ko me rej loloorjaki jerbal ko rej ekkejel ḥok wōt kijjen oktag in mejetoto em kōm̄man bwe wōpij ko an NDMO ko ren kāāl im jerbal āinwōt jet wōpij ko ñan kwałok tok meļeļe ko kijjen jorrāān ko wałok tok jān mejetoto im lojet eo ad (eo im RMI enaaj loloorjaki); em, (ii) eo kein karuo ej katu ko kijjen joñan jorrāān ko rōnaaj wałok, kōlaploč kapeel an ro rej jerbal ilo NDMO ko, em jerbal in etale ko ñan lale aikuj an armej ālikin an Jañ, kōto, ibwij im jorrāān ko jet bōk jikier (eo im laj ko ilo Pacific in naaj loloorjaki). Jejjojo iaan jerbal kein rej kōjerbali joortolik ko kōmōkajkaji ñan kōm̄man bwe wōpij ko an NDMO ko ren kāāl im wōr kein jerbal ko rōkapeel im rej kallikkar ñe ej pojak in lōñ kōto, jañ im wāween ko rōkouwōtata rej wałok tok jān mejetoto im lojet eo, kōkōm̄man ḥok NDMO Center eo, kajjutak ḡon katu ko rej waate mejetoto im lojet eo ioon Majuro em aelōñ ko ilo Majel. Köttöpar eo an Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Karuo (2) ej kōmaroñi ro tōllökier ñan elmōkoti pepe ko kijjen parijet ko, kōlap ḥok meļeļe eo ippān armej kijjen jorrāān ko rōmaroñ bōk jikier, jipañ kien eo kōmōkajkaji joortolik ko naaj aikuj tok ālik, em kōm̄mani jerbal in kōkal ko ñan kōjparok parijet ko kōn jāān ko tok jān joortolik eo. Joortolik ko kōmōkajji ñan kōm̄mani jerbal in kōkal ko ñan kōjparok parijet ko, ioon Ebeye eñ, naaj an Kien eo an RMI eddo. Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Kajilu (3) naaj kōmaroñi ro tōllökier ñan aer kōm̄mani kamminene ko kijjen maañjab-popo em wāween ko rōkkar ñan ḥa mejlan jorrāān im apañ ko ālikin an jorrāān ko bōk jikier. Men in naaj bōk jikin ālikin an alikkar juon naan in keañ kijjen jorrāān ko wałok tok jān mejetoto im lojet eo em naaj kōm̄man bwe jāān in joortolik eo ilo kar Phase 1 ren bōk jikier ilo juon wōt iien.

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 (Deltas) 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 orjōk kōn armej me ej ijo elōn menin jeraam̄man ko ie ñan aolepān Rālik ilo RMI. Bōnbōn eo an RMI ilo bōnbōn (ak Census) eo ekar kōm̄man 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 em̄. Ekkatak ko kar kōm̄mani āinwōt ke rej mōttan wōt jerbal in (rej alikkar ilo Deltas) rej kallikkar ke jerbal in kōkal ko ñan kōjparok aolepān tu-liq in Ebeye rej men ko aikuji ñan kōjparoki ijeko rōjedmatmat ñan aer jorrāān jān lōjet eo. Ilo kōlmenlōkjen kake, jekjekin in kōkal eo epen ej jarjar tok jān wāween kōkal ko rōtiljek im rōpen āinwōt apar ko rollap im rōppen, seawall ko, em ko āierlōkwtō.

Tallep in Melele ko Kijjen Kappok Bwidej, Bōbōk Bwidej em Kōmakūtküt Armej jān Juon Bwidej ñan bar Juon Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Kajuon (1) emaroñ aikuj bwe bwidej ko rōddik ren alikkar ñan kajutaki joor ko ñan letoletak melele em jerbal in kōkal ko ko jet kijjen letoletak melele. Enaaj aikuj wōr jet bwidej ko im alap im irooj ro aer rej make aji, ijeko im rej jab kanooj pidodo im em̄man kalōki.

Kijjen Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Karuo (2), bwidej ko me parijet ko aer rej eōñ meto lōk im tōpar ioon bar naaj kōjerbali. Ijeko me rōm̄man ñan kōjerbal me rej lōlō ium̄win Master Lease eo ikōtaan alap in Kwajalein ro em Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority (KADA) naaj bar kōjerbali. Ijeko ko naaj aikuji ñan kōjerbali bwe en pidodo lōk an jerbal in kōkal kein bōk jikier, Master Lease eo ej kōmaroñ KADA bwe en kallikkar tok ijekein ñan kōjerbali, ālikin an bōk mālim jān alap ro aer bwidej kein.

Naaj aikuj bwidej ilo juon tōre eo ekadu iien eo jerbal in kōkal eo ej kōm̄man āinwōt kōmlōt ilo Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Karuo (2) bwe ri-jerbal ro ren kōjerbale, ñan aer kōkuñi kein jerbal ko aer ie em wāween ko jet rōkkar ñan kōm̄mane jerbal in kōkal eo. Bwidej ko rōddik naaj bar kōjerbali, ñe rōkkar ñan kōjerbali, ñan kōttōpar lōk jikin jerbal ko jān iañ leplep eo.

Joñan jorrāān ko me naaj jelōt armej ro em oran armej ro jelōt er jāmin alikkar mae iien eo tipdik in melele ko kijjen jerbal 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 lōk kwōpejān armej tu-liq rej pād wōt ijeko me jerbal in kōkal ko ñan

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 ñan an ri-jerbal ro tōpar jikin jerbal ko, ilo jeijo wāto. Kijien elmōkot pepe im jet kōlmenjōkjeñ ko ñan lōm̄nak kaki, wāween eo ekapañpañ tata naaj an jet iaan mōko mōn armej ro jelōt er em̄maküt jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon, em jejjojo wōt oror ko em bar jet em naaj jorrāān jān jerbal in kōkal kein. Ewōr emaroñ 30 armej ro naaj jelōt er. Joñan jetñaak in jerbal eo in kijien Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) in ak lōm̄nak ko ñan kōmakūtküt armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon.

Ikijien an RFP in bōk jikin, Project Management Unit (ak PMU) eo ej pād iuñwin MPW naaj loloorjaki kakien ko ñan dāpij wōt aenōm̄man im jokkun mour an armej kab na mejlan jorrāān ko rōjelōt peļaak kab jukjuk-im-pād eo, dede in ke MOF/DIDA naaj bar bōk kuñaan ilo wāween kein ñan an kōm̄mani jerbal in de-in-ju ko an ippān World Bank. Doulul kein ruo ejjelōk ri-jerbal rōt en etijem̄lok kijien jokkun mour kab na mejlan jorrāān ko rōjelōt peļaak em jukjuk-im-pād eo em naaj kōmaroñ doulul kein ruo ilo aer pukot tok juon eo etijem̄lok kōn safeguard ko.

Jerbal in etale ko kijien 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 mweñan jerbal in kōkal kein. Juon doulul eo jān likin me enaaj bar bōk kuñaan ilo kōm̄mani jerbal in etale kein kijien tōprak in jerbal kein ippān MPW (ak EMA) ej ñan wōt kōm̄man bwe en ejjelōk kalijeklōk ilo aer jīmor 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 elap ña etan Pacific Regional Resilience Project (PREP) eo im etōpar Phase 2 kar ejaake ñan kōkōmanmāñjōk wāween an armej ro jelōt mour ko aer jān jorrāān waļōk tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo peļaaker pukot mejlan jorrāān kein mōmōkaj em wāween aer dāpij wōt jeraam̄man ko aer em an eddeklōk mour im mānit ko aer ilo an jeraam̄man kein bōk jikier ilo RMI elaptata ñan armej ro rej jokwe itōrerein parijet ko me rōlukkuun in jedmatmat ñan aer jorrāān jān an dān in lojet eo kutake, an ño ko depet im ibweeb ilo parijet ko, an lojet eo ibwij im utiej jān ioon āne em an oktak mejatoto eo jān iien ñan iien.

2. Elmōkot in kar pojek tok jān jukjuk-im-pād ko ilo Pacific (ak SPC) ñan ña mejlan men ko aikuji me World Bank eo aj kōtmāni kijien 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.

Kajin Pälle (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.

ilo OP/BP 4.12 eo ḡa etan Involuntary Resettlement eo. OP/BP 4.12 eo ej kōmlöt bwe en pojak juon Resettlement Policy Framework (ak RPF) eo im ej tipdiki jekjekin jerbale wāween kōmakütküt armej jān juon bwidēj ḡan bar juon ḡan ṣaanjab-popo wōt ḡan jerbal-dik ko rej mōttan wōt jerbal eo elāp me rōjjañin alikkar. Tipdik in meļeļe ko kijien jekjekin kōmakütküt armej ḡe jerbal-dik ko emōj etali rōnaaj bōk jikier naaj pojak ilo iien eo jerbal eo elāp enaaj bōk jikin pedped wōt ioon jekjek in elmōkote.

3. OP/BP 4.12 eo ej kōmman kōnke ilo tōre eo im rej pukot juon bwidēj ḡan kōmmani jerbal in kōkal ko ḡan kōjparok parijet eo naaj jelōt armej ro rej amṇak ie ilo wāween an jako menin jeraamman ko aer kab an nana ḥōk jokkun mour eo ie itok wōt jān aer kar kaduōj ḥōk er.

Kajin Majel (Marshallese)

1.1 Meļeļe ko Kijien Jerbal in Kōkal in Elāp

4. Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Kajuon (1) im Kajilu (3) ilo Phase 2 in PREP eo naaj kōmman, ekoba aelōn ko likin ilo RMI. Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Karuo (2) ej iok ḥōk wōt Ebeye, eo me ej pād tu-iōn tu-rilik ilo Kwajalein ilo RMI, eo me ej ikōtaan Australia em Hawaii ilo tu-iōn tu-reeaar in Pacific in (lale Figure 1). Mweñan in Kein Karuo (2) maroñ in bōk jikin ilo jerbal ko ioon Majuro ilo jemłok in ḥōk jerbal in kōkal ko, pedped wōt ioon joñan jāān eo ewōr.

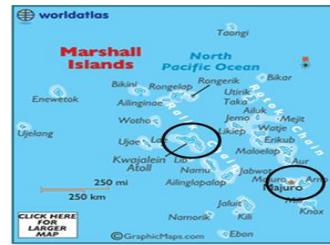


Figure 1: Pija in RMI eo im ej kwalōk Kwajalein im an epaake Majuro

5. Ewōr tarrin 9.71 km² in bwidēj 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 aeto ko ie me rej jepooļe kōn 40km aitokan em rej aolep tarrin 9.7km² in bwidēj. Ej ijo jikin jerbal ko em mōn wia ko rōļļap rej pād ie ilo RMI em, elāk koba Ebeye, ej juon iaan ijeko rōorļōk kōn armej. Ijeko reitileñēn kōn armej em mōn wia em mōn jerbal ko, eo im kar kobaiki kōn menōknōk rej - Delap, Uliga, em Darrit - ko mōkein 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 eyview of Ebeye Islet

6. Ebeye ej juon āne jidikdik, ettā im kōm̄an jān bok im ɳa eo me ewōr tarrin 40 hectares (ak jibuki acres) in bwidej em utiejäer rej jilu (3) meter (ak joñoul ne) jān ioon lojet. Ej juon jukjuk-im-pād eo elukkuun in orłok em itileñēn kōn armej eo me jikin jerbal ko em mōn wia ko rōllap rej pād ie ilo Rālik ilo Majel. Bōnbōn eo kōm̄an ilo 2011 eo ej kallikkar ke ewōr tarrin 1,103 mōn jokwe ko dede in ke ewōr tarrin 9,614 ioon Ebeye eo me ej kallikkar tarrin 8.7 armej ilowaan juon em. Joñan orłok in armej rein ej jarjar tok jān menin jeraam̄an ko āinwōt jerbal ko em oñāān ko iturin base eo an ri-tariñae in US ioon Kwajalein. Elōñ wōt iaan Ri-Majeļ ri-jerbal in Kwajalein ro rej amñak ioon Ebeye rōkōn jerak ñān em jān Kwajalein aolep raan, ak jet rej jokwe ioon base eo em rōkōn lo lōk baamle ko aer em ro mōttaer 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

Mweñan Jerbal ko Ilowaan Jerbal in Kōkal in Elap

7. Jerbal in kōkal in elap naaj koba in aolepān makūtküt kab jerbal-dik ko rej mōttan wōt jerbal in elap ekoba jipañ ko tok jān ro rōtijem̄lok jān SPC, āinwōt an alikkar kōmmeleje in ilo bōk ne ilaļ.

Tebōl Juon (1): Mweñan Jerbal ko Ilowaan Jerbal in Elap

	Makūtküt Ko Emōj Bōk Jikier ilo Majel in	Jipañ/Kapilök Tok Jān Ro Rōtijem̄lok ilo SPC Emōj Aer Bōk Jikier
Mweñan Jerbal Eo Kein Kajuon: Kōmaroñi ra im doulul ko me rej loloorjaki jerbal ko rej ekkejel lōk wōt kijien oktak in mejatoto Kōmaroñi aelōñ ko likin kijien aer tōpari meleje ko im keañ kōn jañ, ibwij im ko jet me naaj jelot er Juon Roadmap im elōñ joortolik ko kōmōkajkaji ñān kōm̄an bwe wōpij ko an NDMO ko ren kāäl im jerbal	- Kōmaroñi ra im doulul ko me rej loloorjaki jerbal ko rej ekkejel lōk wōt kijien oktak in mejatoto Kōmaroñi aelōñ ko likin kijien aer tōpari meleje ko im keañ kōn jañ, ibwij im ko jet me naaj jelot er Juon Roadmap im elōñ joortolik ko kōmōkajkaji ñān kōm̄an bwe wōpij ko an NDMO ko ren kāäl im jerbal	Jipañ/Kapilök Tok Jān Ro Rōtijem̄lok kijien: - Katu ko kijien joñan jorrāān ko rōnaaj waļok - Kōmaroñi wōpij ko an NDMO bwe ren maroñ na mejāñ jorrāān ko ālikin aer bōk jikier - Jerbal in etale ko ñān lale joñan aikuj an armej ālikin jorrāān 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	äinwōt jet wōpij ko ñan kwalōk tok meleje ko kijien jorrāän ko walōk tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo ad	
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	Mweñan Jerbal Eo Kein Karuo: Kōmaroñ jabdewōt eo emaroñ na mejan jorrāän ko rōjelōt parijet ko	Jipañ/Kapilök Tok Jān Ro Rötijemļok kijien: - Juon kein jerbal eo me ej letok meleje ko kijien parijet eo im jet laajrak in buñtōn ko ñan kōmmanni ilo tōre ko raitok kūtier Jeijojo makutküt ko ñan jino elmokote juon men eo enaaj jipañ kijien wāween im buñtōn ko jemaroñi kiō im tok ālik
			Mweñan Jerbal Eo Kein Kajilu: Contingency Emergency Response	- NA
			Mweñan Jerbal Eo Kein Kaemāñ: Köpeļaaki Jerbal Ko	Jipañ tok jān PREP: - Program Support Unit eo (me ej juon iaan ra ko ilowaan wōt SPC) naaj letok onāän makutküt jān jikin ñan jikin, M&E, jerbal in etali onāän im aorōk in kōmmanni jerbal ko, in jipañ kijien köpeļaaki ak köjebwebweik jāän ko Regional Coordination Unit eo (an PIFS) naaj letok jet kölmenļokjen im pija in laajrak in jerbal 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,

Mweñan Eo Kein Kajuon: Kōmaroñi ra im doulul ko me rej loloorjaki jerbal ko rej ekkejel ļok wōt kijien oktag in mejatoto, wāween ko ñan ḡaanjab-popo

8. Mweñan in naaj kōmaroñi im kōkōmāñmanļok rāpeļtan jerbal ko an wōpij ko ilo RMI me rej eddoiki im loloorjaki jerbal ko kijien oktag in mejatoto im wāween na mejan jorrāän ko, em kijien kilen tōpari meleje ko im keañ ko ñan ḡaanjab-popo, em kijien jipañ kattōri elmokot im Jōmñak ko emjōj kaalikkari ilo JNAP eo. Mweñan in kein kajuon ej jenolōk ñan ruo raan: (i) juon ej kōmaroñi ra im doulul ko me rej loloorjaki jerbal ko rej ekkejel ļok wōt kijien oktag in mejatoto em kōmāñ bwe wōpij ko an NDMO ko ren kāäl im jerbal āinwōt jet wōpij ko ñan kwalōk tok meleje ko kijien jorrāän ko walōk tok jān mejatoto im lojet 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.

(ii) eo kein karuo ej katu ko kijjien joñan jorrāān ko rōnaaj wal̄ok, kōlapl̄ok kapeel an ro rej jerbal ilo NDMO ko, em jerbal in etale ko ñan lale aikuj an armej ālikin an Jāñ, kōto, ibwij im jorrāān ko jet bōk jikier (eo im lañ ko ilo Pacific in naaj loloorjaki). Jerbal im mākūtkūt kein rej pād ilo tōl im loloorjake an kien naaj kütbuuj: (a) jipañ kien eo kakūrm̄ool jerbal ko ñan ḥa mejlan jorrāān ko wal̄ok tok jāñ oktag in mejatoto eo ilo aer kōjjeikiiki wāween jerbal kein, āinwōt kar karōk ilo JNAP eo, em ñan jino kōjerbal doulul ko ilo kajjojo wōpij ko rōkkar ilo kien ko; (b) jutak likin kōttōpar eo ñan bōktok juon kein jerbal rot eñ ej kallikkar tok melele ko kōn elōñ jorrāān ko rej pojen bōk jikier im jab juon wōt, kōpooj juon kein jerbal 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 jeñā kilen kōjerbali kein jerbal kein; em (c) ejaake juon Roadmap im kōjerbali joortolik ko kōmōkajkaji ñan kōm̄man bwe wōpij ko an NDMO ko. Jerbal im mākūtkūt ko im rej pād ilo tōl im loloorjake an jukjuk-im-pād ko wōj peļaak in Pacific naaj kütbuuj: (a) kōkōmanmanl̄ok iañ in katu im leto-letak melele kijjien jorrāān ko rej pojen bōk jikier kab wāween ḥa mejlan jorrāān ko ālikin aer bōk jikier; (b) kōkajoorl̄ok NDMO ko em wāween aer kōjelāik armej ñan aer ḥaanjab-popo ñan jorrāān ko; em (c) jerbal in etale joñan mōñā im aikuj ko an ro rōkar iioon jorrāān.

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

Mweñan Eo Kein Karuo: Kōmaroñ jabdewōt eo emaroñ ḥa mejlan jorrāān ko rōjelōt parijet ko

9. Mweñan in naaj kōkajoorl̄ok wāween kōm̄man karōk im lōm̄nak ko ñan parijet ko, kōlapl̄ok melele ko ippān armej kijjien jorrāān ko kiiñ im ko rej itok wōt ilo tōre ko tok, jipañ 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 kōm̄man joortolik ñan kōjparok parijet ko tōre ko rej itok wōt (eo im RMI naaj loloorjaki); em (ii) eo kein karuo ej kōkarjoorl̄ok wāween kōpeļaaki jerbal ko ñan parijet ko ad (eo im SPC naaj loloorjaki).

10. Jerbal ko ñan kōjparok parijet ko naaj kōkajoorl̄ok ... eo an ri-Ebeye em, emaroñ, ijeko rōjedmatmat ñan lojet eo ilo Majuro in ñe enaaj lōñ ekkatak im jāñ. Juon ... Kōkāālel ñan kōm̄mane jerbal in im kwałok tok jekjek in mādmōde jerbal in naaj bōk jikin ilo jerbal ko kijjien kōjparok parijet ko ilo iien eo enaaj jejjet kütien mādmōde jerbal in. Āinwōt ke ejjelōk juon eo emaroñ... Ijoke, 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 ɻōn wia ko (wholesale im retail ko), naaj etali. Ejja iumwin wōt ɻweñan in, ekkatak in etale eo ɻa etan coastal vulnerability assessment (ak CVA) eo, eo im kar ijino tok jān Deltares āinwōt kar juon kein ɻaanjab-popo, naaj bar kōkōñanmanñōk im eddeklōk bwe en kūtbuuj Majuro. CVA in ilo an eddeklōk enaaj jipañ kijien ai kōlmenñōkjen ko jān ro tōllōkier ñan karōki pepe ko rōto im raitok kütier ñan ɻa mejlan jorrāān ko rōjelōt parijet in RMI ilo an jerbal kein jerbal ko rej kwalōk ijeko rōnaaj ibwiji, im wāween ko rōkkar ñan ɻaanjab-popo. Jerbal in enaaj jipañ ilo ejja bar karōk im pepe rōt kein me kien ekar ejaaki ɻōk imaan, pepe im karōk ko ko emōj buuji ippān doon, em ɻōñakjān in jerbal ko āinwōt National Infrastructure Plan eo im Coastal Management Framework eo.

Mweñan Eo Kein Kajilu: Contingency Emergency Response

11. Mweñan in naaj kōkajoorñōk wāween ko ñan ɻaanjab-popo ekoba wāween ko RMI emaroñ ɻadmōdi ilo tōre eo jorrāān 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 jorrāān ko walōk tok jān mejetoto im lojet eo ad em naaj ɻōttan ɻōk wōt PCRAFI eo me ej jāān in jipañ eo itok jān Phase I in PREP.

12. CERC eo naaj itok jāān in jipañ jāān ko emōj kōjjemooji ñan elōñ jerbal ko. Ālikin wōt an alikkar kon ko karōki kijien ia eo jorrāān etōpar (āinwōt an alikkar ilo naan in keañ eo), CERC emaroñ in bōk jikin pedped wōt ioon jet buñton jerbal karōki tok jān World Bank eo ilo kakien eo an ɻa etan World Bank OP/BP 8.0 Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies. Kōjjemooj ko karōki rōnaaj kallikkar rāpeltan jrbale keañ eo iien eo CERC eo enaaj bōk jikin. Melele ko rōtipdik im rōmālij kijien kon eo ñan an jāān in jipañ eo ilo CERC eo bōk jikin naaj alikkar ilo juon peba eo ilowaan wōt Project Operations Manual (POM) eo im ejenolōk im ej kōllaajraki karōk ko ie. Ñan elāp ɻōk melele, jāān ko tok jān CERC eo rōmaroñ in bar jerbal ñan bar jet ɻweñan ejja ilowaan wōt jerbal eo elāp ñe ekkar ālikin an bōk jikin juon jorrāān. Ñe CERC eo ej jab bōk jikin, jāān ko ie rōmaron in bar jerbal ñan ɻadmōdi jerbal ko jet ejja ilowaan wōt jerbal eo elāp.

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 Kaemän: Kōpelaaki im Kōjjeikiiki Jerbal Ko

13. Mweñan in naan kōkajoorłok kapeel ko an Kien eo iołap kijjen kōpelaaki im kōjjeikiiki jerbal ko, āinwōt kōjjeikiiki eddo ko, etali tōprak ko, im likūti tōprak ko ilo jeje. Ilo wāween in enaaj bōktok jipañ kijjen jerbal in etali oñāan ko, kōjebwebweik wāween an jāān diwōj ḥok im deloñ tok, kappok ri-jerbal im kōpelaaki eddo ko aer ilo aer wōdde jeppel e jerbal eo, im kōjparok ājmour, ineem̄an an armej ilo peļaak eo ekoba peļaak eo. Enaaj bareinwōt bōktok fiduciary im jipañ kijjen kattōri jerbal ko tok jāān 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 Kijjen Kain Jerbal-Dik ko Rōmaroñ Bōk Jikier

12. Kōttōpar eo an Mweñan Jerbal eo Kain Kajuon (1) em Kein Kajilu (3) kijjen māanjab-popo em ḥa mejlan jorrāān ko ilo iien ko reidiñ ej ñān kallikkar kain jerbal-dik ko rej mōttan wōt jerbal eo elap ñān kōkōmanmanjok wāween leto-letak meleje ko ñān aelōñ ko ilo Majel -

- i. HF/VHF radio station ko, rej de-in-ju meleje ikotaan aelōñ ko wōj peļaak Majel em center ko rej keañ ñān ijekein;
- ii. Ijeko rōkkar ñān kajjutak VHF radio network ie, emaroñ juon ilo kajjojo aelōñ ko me jelōti; men kein rōlukkuun in aorök ñān kein jerbal ko rej leto-letak meleje im bwe jen tōpari; em
- iii. AM/FM radio station ko - aelōñ ko āinwōt Ebeye ejjełok an radio station em enaaj lukkuun in kōjeraam̄an armej ro elāñne enaaj wōr juon an ñān an leto-letak meleje kijjen keañ kōn mejatoto ak lojet eo em ñān an bar jipañ ilo leto-letak meleje jāān wōpij ko tōllōkier ñān armej ro;
- iv. An kōkal mōn ko ko me rōkkar ñān ko ñān i ilo aelōñ ko likin ijeko me elōñ em rōkar kalōki ḥok imāan ak rej jab pen im ñūñ.

15. Kijjen Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Karuo (2), karōk ko kōkuni kijjen kōjparok parijet eo naaj kobaik ḥok ippān jerbal in kōkal ko me rōppen im rōtiljek kalōki em wāween ko jet ñān kōjparok parijet eo me rōm̄an im rōkkar ñān kōjparok parijet eo. Kain kōkal kein me rōppen em rōtiljeko kalōki rej wałok kōmmeleje ko aer ijin ilal -

- i. Apar ko tōrerein parijet (ak Seawall) ko - rej jet apar ko me rej jutak ippāer make ioon parijet eo em rej jāāl meto ḥok. Juon seawall eo me etiljek kalōke naaj kōjparok bwidēj 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 ḥok. Seawall ko rej bar aikuj in kōkōmanmani ḥok em kapeni jān iien ñan iien.</p> <p>ii. Apar ko kōm̄an jān deka killep (ak Revetment) - rej apar ko me rej āinwōt jirūmle ilo aer erjok meto ḥok me kōm̄an jān bok im dekā killep. Revetment kein ekkā ekkar dekā ioon doon ñan ejaake bwe en jekjek in jirūmle ko. Revetment ko me rōtiljek kalōki naaj maroñ kabōrak ḥo ko jān aer tōre parijet eo, bōtaab eban kabōrak an iuwe dān ilo iien iōlap-lep. Revetment ko rej ba aikuj in kōkōmanmani ḥok em kapeni jān iien ñan iien.</p> <p>iii. Groynes (ak āinwōt jekjekin bōke ko) - rej joor ko emōj kalōri meto ḥok me rej ekkar meto ḥok jān ñane em rej ñan dāpij wōt lā, bok em mōttan wōd ko me ae eo ej kōmakūti jān juon jikin ñan bar juon jikin ilo parijet ko. Groyne kein ñe ej tiljek kalōki naaj maroñ dāpij lā, bok, kab mōttan wōd ko me ḥo em ae eo ekkā aer kōmakūtkūti jān juon jikin ñan bar juon jikin ilo parijet eo ñan kōkajoorlōk parijet eo, em kōm̄an bwe en kadik ḥok kajoor in ae eo ej itok ippān ḥo ko. Groyne ko rōkkar tata kalōki parijet ko rōbokboki.</p> <p>iv. Breakwater ko - rej jet dekā killep ko emōj karōki ioon doon em rōttolōk jān ñane me rej ñan bōbrae parijet eo ilo aer kadik ḥok kajoor in ae eo ippān ḥo ko ñe rōnaaj tōpar ḥok ñane. Ñe ejimwe ejaaki ijeko rōkkar bwe ren pād ie, emaroñ wałok juon bōke ej ãj meto ḥok jān ñane. Dekā kein karōki ioon doon metwan ḥok ñane naaj kōjparoki parijet ko ilo aer kadik ḥok kajoor in ae eo im ḥo ko em ilo aer kōjap ḥok bok eo ilo parijet eo ñane</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 kōjerbal menqñok in keinikkan ko ak kājoka ko me rōkkar ñan pelaak eo em rōnaaj kōjparok parijet ko, ekkā aikuj ejap bok; ekkat keinikkan em mar ilo parijet eo, kappeddo mōttan ko me kar ejaaki ñan kōm̄an joñan an bok eo parijet pād wōt parijet, ekkat keinikkan ko em wāween ko jet rōkkar ñan kōjparok parijet eo jān an lojet eo kutake.</p>
<p>17. Mix of hard and soft solutions include the following -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>17. Koba in wāween kōkal ñan kōjparok parijet eo me kōm̄an jān cement, bok, lā, dekā killep ko, kab keinikkan em kājoke ko rej bōk jikier ilo wāween kein ilal -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 ḥok kajoor in ae im ḥo eo ak okar in wōjke kab mar ko rej

- 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.

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

- ii. Vegetated gabion mattress (ak ok ko emōj kanni kōn mōttan dekā jiddik ko) - gabion mattress eo ej juon ok eo eban ejjo me emōj kane kōn dekā. Ok in ekkā kanne buļe er kōn ra in wōjke ko ibulōn dekāko. Men in ekkā kōjerbal ilo jirūmle ko ñan kadik ḥok kajoor in ae eo ippān ño ko em kōjparok bok eo ioon parijet. Ijoke, elāp ḥok oñāān wāween in keidi ḥok ñan wāween eo ña etan riprap.

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,

1.4 Menin Jeraam̄man ko em ro rōnaaj būk jeraam̄man kein

18. Ke kōnono kein ilōñ kijjen wāween ko rōjelōt armej ro ilo aer emmaküt jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon rej kijjen wōt jorrāān ko, jerbal in kōkal in elāp naaj kōtmāne bwe en kwaļoki wāween ko rōm̄an em rōnaaj kōjeraam̄man armej ro ilo RMI iumwin Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Kajuon (1) em Kajilu (3), em ioon Ebeye eñ iumwin Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Karuo (2). Aolepān armej ro rōnaaj jeraam̄man rej armej in Majel, eo im aer maanjab-popo jān em aer pukot mejlan jorrāān ko waļok tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo aer āinwōt aire ko rōlļap em rōkkajjoor, an ibwijleplep, an mōrā jilōñlōñ em jorrāān ko jet naaj kōm̄an bwe en lōñ aer kab em̄man ḥok kein jerbal ko rej waate em kautiki mejatoto eo, em kapeel eo ippān ri-jerbal ro ilo wōpij ko tōllökier katu em litok meleļe ko naaj kajoor ḥok. Men in ekūtbuuj armej ro ilo NDMO ko, Red Cross em ro jet me naaj būki kamminene kein em katak kein, kein jerbal kein rōm̄anloķ im rōkapeel ḥok em meleļe ko rōkāāl tata em koj ko kijjen wōpij ta ej bōk eddo in ta. Armej ro ekoba jukjuk-im-pād ko ilo aelōñ ko likin ilo Majel (ak outer island ko) rej kōtmāne bwe rōnaaj jeraam̄man jān an em̄manloķ kein jerbal in katu kein aer em meleļe ko rōkāāl tata, rōnaaj mālij ḥok aer meleļe kōn jekjekin leto-letak meleļe ilo iien ko reidiñ, ekoba naan in keañ ko ñan maanjab-popo, em katu ko kijjen mejatoto eo jān iien ñan iien.

19. Oran armej ro ioon Ebeye naaj jeraam̄man jān jerbal in kōkal ko ñan kōjparok parijet ko iumwin wōt Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Karuo (2), ko me kar ḥomi ñan kadikloķ jorrāān ko jarjar tok jān an ibwijleplep, an dāñ in lojet 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.

tore ioon āne ñe ej ɣap Ɋo im utiej jān ioon āne, aire in mejatoto ko rōkajoor em rōllap, kōto ko rōllap, Ɋo ko rōutie jān ioon āne em jorrāān ko jet walōk tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo. Alap im irooj ro (ak ri-tōl ro ilo manit im bwidej eo) naaj bar jeraam̄man mōmōkaj em to ɣok kütien aer jeraam̄man jān an ɣap ɣok bwidej ko aer ñe emōj aer kalōki apar ko im seawall ko ñan kōjparoki, ko me naaj to aitok kütien aer pād im jerbal.

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.

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.

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.

1.5 Tallep in mejele ko kijjen kappok bwidej em bōbōk bwidej ñan kōm̄man jerbal ko āinwōt ke ej menin aikuj

20. Tallep in kappok bwidej eo im aikujin kōm̄man jāmin alikkar mae iien eo jerbal-dik ko rej mōttan wōt jerbal in kōkal eo elap rōdededelōk em tipdik in jekjek in madmōdi rōpojak. Dede in ke, enaaj tallep in jorrāān ko walōk tok jān an em̄makūt armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon. Men in ej kōm̄man ilo Mweñan Jerbal ko Kein Kajuon (1), Karuo (2) em Kajilu (3).

21. Jimwe im maroñ eo kijjen kappok bwidej em kōjerbali bwidej ko ñan jerbal in kōkal ko ñan mōko em parijet ko naaj kōnono kaki ippān ro tōllōkier ilo manit ak ippān rījerbal in kien ro me kijjen bwidej ko an kien. Wāween in ejja wāween eo kōjerbale ñan kappok bwidej ñan kōjerbale ñan indeo ak juon tore eo ekadu. Kijjen Mweñan Jerbal ko Kein Kajuon (1) em Kajilu (3), melān ko me emōj kaalikkari ñan kajjutak joor in taleboon ko em mōn jerbal ko jet me rej eddoiki katu ko an mejatoto im lojet eo naaj melān ko rōddik, rōban ɣap ɣok jān 100m² eo me naaj lōñ ororier ñan kōjparoki. Ñe mōn NDMO eo naaj kōkōmanñan ɣok ak rupe em bar kalōke, enaaj kōkal ilo ijeko me rōkar baj kōkal ie emōj ejjełok kaapañpañ ñan kappok bwidej im kōjerbale.

22. Kijjen Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Karuo (2), bwidej eo naaj bōke ñan kōjerbale ñan indeo em naaj ukote ɣok ekar ñan joñan jāān 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 ɣok tarkijet eo ioon bar tu-lik in Ebeye (em emaroñ koba Majuro). Nan maanjab-popo ñan em ilo iien kōkal, bwidej eo ñan kein jerbal ko an ri-jerbal ro naaj aikuj in kōm̄man. Ilo an waan jerbal ko em kijjen kōmakütktēt kein jerbal ko jān ioon iaļ leplep eo ñan jikin jerbal ko, naaj jelōt jet iaan mōn jokwe ko, ilo juon tore eo ekadu. Jorrāān kein jelōt mōkein naaj pukot mejlaer.

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 jerbal in kōkal ko naaj kōnono kaki ippān ri-tōl ro ilo ɣanit em bwidej em koñ ko naaj karōki ilowaan Master Lease eo ikōtaan ałap im irooj ro aer Kwajalein Atoll Development Agency (KADA), kien eo ilo Ebeye Kwajalein ej. Koñ (ak lease) in enaaj kūtbuuj wāween ko me rej ekkejel ɣok wōt kijjen kōkal, ekoba wāween ko ñan kappok deka im bok, wāween ko ñan kōjerbal bwidej ko aikuj ilo jet tōre ko rōkadu, em wāween ko ñan kōjerbali bwidej ko aikuj ñan kōm̄mani jerbal in kōkal ko ñan kōkāl ɣōn jerbal ko ekoba kōjparok parijet eo ilo jet tōre ko rōnaaj aitok.

24. Enaaj ejjełok jikin ej me naaj aikuj in kōmaküt armej ro jān e ñan kōm̄mani jerbal in kōkal ko ium̄win PREP eo ilo RMI, āinwōt ke men in emōj an kakürm̄ool ke epen kōm̄mane ilo tōre ko rej jemłok ɣok, mekarta ñe elōñ kakien ko rej kōmālimi an RMI wōnmaanłok wōt kake jekjek in. Jekjek in ejelōt aolepān imminene ko ilo ɣanit eo āinwōt ke irooj im ałap ro eļap kautiejer, eļap ao eo aer em ekkā an armej ro doer roñjake er.

25. Emōj, tallep in wāween eo ñan kappok bwidej em kilen kōmakütküt armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon ej -

1. An armej ro make aje ɣok bwidej eo ñan, em ren kōtłok bwe ri-jerbal ro ren, kōjerbale ñan kōm̄mani jerbal in kōkal ko em jerbal in kōkal ko jet ñan kōjparok parijet eo āinwōt kōmlōt ium̄win koñ ko ilo Mweñan Jerbal ko Kein Kajuon (1), Karuo (2) em Kajilu (3).
2. An armej ro make aje ɣok bwidej eo ñan, em ren kōtłok bwe ri-jerbal ro ren, kōjerbal bwidej eo bwe ri-jerbal ro (ak Contractor eo) ren kōjerbale ñan kōm̄mani jerbal in kōkal ko ilo iien eo rej jino kōkal;
3. An ri-jerbal ro kaduōjłok armej ro kōn jorrāān ko rōjelōt er, ekoba emaroñ bar lōñ jikin aer jokwe ilo juon tōre eo ekadu, jeraam̄man ko aer rōjako, em ejelōt jokkun aer mour, ekoba aer maroñ 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 kōm̄mani ñe ri-jerbal ro rōnaaj kaduōjłok armej ro itok wōt jān jorrāān ko rej bōk jikier jān jerbal-dik ko me rej ɣōttan wōt jerbal in kōkal eo eļap ium̄win Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Kajuon (1), Karuo (2), em Kajilu (3). Mweñan eo Kein Karuo (2) naaj kōtmāne bwe tōre eo

of generating a higher level of adverse resettlement impacts.

jerbal ko rōnaaj kōm̄an bwe OP/BP 4.12 eo en bōk jikin itok wōt jān naaj jerbal in kōkal ko ñan kōjparok parijet eo em an mweñan in naaj maroñ kōm̄an bwe en ļap ļok jorrāān ko rōjelōt armej ro bwe ren jino ċom̄nak in em̄maküt ñan 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 ĉoori ilo an Kappok Bwidej

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

- a. Aolep bwidej ko loi im alikkar ñan kōjerbali (ilo juon tōre eo ekadu ak juon tōre eo eaitok) naaj aikuj in kaduōjłok armej ro em naaj likuti koñ ko ilo jeje im koñ ko (ak lease)
- b. Kijjen kadik ļok an armej ro make diwōj ļok jān bwidej ko em, jabdewōt jikin eo ejjab em̄man ñan kōjerbale, ñan jipañ armej ro emōj kōmaküt er bwe en em̄man ļok aer pād ak bwe en bar rōl ļok mour ko aer im āinwōt an emmourur juon jukjuk-im-pād ḡokta ļok jān an jerbal in kōkal ko bōk jikier
- c. Nan kōm̄mani kōnono ko ippān ro jerbal in kōkal kein rōjelōt er, kōm̄mani 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 leļok ñan er aer iien bwe ren bōk kuñaer ilo pepe ko, tōre ko jerbal in kōkal ko naaj bōk jikier, em iien ko jerbal in etale ko naaj kōm̄man ñan lali tōprak in jerbal kein rōpād ia kijjen kōmakuktūt armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon ekoba jekjekin jerbal eo ñan āiki (ak ejaake) em kōm̄man bwe en bōk jikin jet buñtōn ko ñan lale wōn armej ro rōkkar bwe en etal kōllā ko ñan er em kab jipañ ko kijjen kōļap ļok jeraam̄man ko ippāer, em ñan ejaake buñtōn ko rōkkar tata ñan ḡa abñōñō ko an armej ro rej kwaļok aer abñōñō
- d. Nan kōjelāik armej ro emōj kōmaküt er kōn jīmwe em maroñ ko aer, kōnono ippāer kōn wāween ko ñan ḡa mejlan jorrāān ko rōjelōt er, em leļok ñan er wāween ko rōkkar tata kijjen aer naaj em̄maküt ñan bar juon bwidej em aikuj ko rōnaaj aikuji
- e. Nan leļok maroñ eo ñan kāālōt ia eo rej kōnaan em̄maküt ñan er armej ro eo emōj kōmaküt er
- f. Nan ro ejjeļok aer jīmwe iumwin kakien ko an Majeļ ñan kabwijer bwidej ko ie, en etal ñan er

<p>in an accessible place and in a form and language that are understandable to key stakeholders.</p> <p>h. To implement all relevant resettlement plans before project completion and provide resettlement entitlements before displacement or restriction of access.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>jipañ ko kijjen wāween ko ñan kōmakūtküt armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon kōn jān ñan aer kōrōqol tok wāween mour ko aer</p> <p>g. Nan lito-litak melele ko im pepe ko kijjen an emmāküt armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon, ekoba peba ko aikuji ālikin kōnono ko kōm̄mani ippān armej ro töllökier, ilo juon tōre eo emōkaj kütien, mokta jān aer weeppān, ilo juon jikin eo epidodo tōpari melele kein em ilo naan ko me rōpidodo ñan an ro töllökier melele</p> <p>h. Nan kōm̄man bwe aolep melele ko im pepe ko kijjen an emmāküt armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon ren bōk jikier mokta jān an dedelōk jerbal in kōkal ko em leļok maroñ ko mokta jān aer jab maroñ bar...</p> <p>i. Nan etali ñe köttōpar ko an wāween kōmakūtküt armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon emōt tōpari, ilo tōre eo ej dede ļok jerbal in kōkal ko, ñan lukkuun mejmej-karruo bwe joñak (ak karōk) ko em tōprak in waati tōprak in jerbal kein ren loori</p>
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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 Kōmakūtküt Armej jān juon Bwidej ñan bar juon

28. Wāween kabjer bwidej ñan makūtküt ko an būrojāāk eo ej ilo an juon make emmāküt ak mōñōñō in emmāküt im eban kōm̄man jabdewōt wāween ko enaaj kakkure ak jelöt ro ewōr aer maroñ ioon bwidej. Tipdik in melele ko kōn koñ ko ñan eo ej make emmāküt ak mōñōñō in emmāküt rej kōmeleleiki ilo Annex 2.

29. Kōn melele kein, juon jekjek eo enana tata kōn jet ro ejekkar im/ak ro rōkkar bwe ren pād ioon bwidej ak ro rej kōjerbal bwidej im rej luuji ak jako mweiuk ak jeraam̄man ko, im/ak rej aikuj bar liküt er ilo juon jikin ilo iien eo ekadu ak ñan indeo ilo iien eo karōke ñan kōm̄man jerbal in ekkal. OP/BP 4.12 ej aikuj bwe elāññe jorrāān ko jelöt ak walōk ñan aolepān oran armej ro emōj kōmaküt er edik, ak eiet jān 200 armej emōj kōmaküt er, juon kōkkadudu in ġōm̄nak ñan kōmaküt (abbreviated resettlement plan (A/RAP)) naaj kōpooje. Elāññe jab, naaj kōpooj juon RAP. Men in ej walōk im kōmeleleiki ilo mweñan 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 Kōmakūtküt Armej jān juon Bwidej ñan bar juon em Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ak A-RAP) eo

30. Jerbal in kakōlkōl im kōkōmanmān ļok ko kijjen wāween ko walōk ak jelöt 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.

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.

4.2 Likely categories of project affected/displaced people.

a. *Group 1 Legal occupants*

kaalikkar joñan an ļap jorrāān ko waļok jān kōmajūt im enaaj kapilōk elāññe ej aikuji juon RAP ak juon A/RAP. Ñan Mōttan 1 im 3, ejjeļok A/RAPs rej kötmāne.

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

32. Annex 4 ej letok juon laajrak in A/RAP ñan kwaļok kilen kōpooje. Bajet eo elmōkote ilo Section M ilo ESMF eo ebar pād ak ej bar kwaļok wāween kōjerbal jāān ñan jabdewōt wāween ko ñan ɳa oñāān ak ḡakutkūt ko aikuji ñan kajimwe. Elāññe enaaj dedeļok kōpooj juon A/RAP, naaj aikuj in liñōre im ellā jān Bank. Ilo kōmmane juon A/RAP ekoba aikuj eo ñan kōlāik aolep ro ewōr aer kōj bwe en dedeļok ḡokta jān kajitōk juon NOL jān Bank ñan kawōnmaan ļok jerbal in ekkal ko.

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

4.1 Elmōkot kōn oran armej eo naaj jelōte

33. Ñan Mōttan 1 im 3, jokāālōt eo ñan ia ko jikin kein jerbal in kōnono ko im kāān/em ko āier ļok wōt (ekoba bwidej ko kōjerbal ñan ɳa mejlan idīñ) naaj lale bwe en jab wōr jorrāān ñan ḡōko im ḡweiuk ak jeraamman ko.

34. Ñan Mōttan 2, pedped ioon jerbal in etale ko jinoi im elmōkot ak joñak eo an jikin eo, im barāinwōt kōjällin im ia eo ḡakutkūt ko me naaj kōlā oñāer, jerbal eo ñan julōk men in jeraamman ko rōlikio im kakkure jāān emaroñ jab bōk jikin. Kōnke jerbal ko āliktata rej jañin de dedeļok, ļomjanak ko an RPF eo ñan jekjek eo enana tata ñan jet jorrāān ko rōmaroñ kajju waļok ñan ro rej pād ioon bwidej im maroñ luuji ak jako ḡweiuk ak jeraamman ko im/ ak maroñ aikuj in naaj likūt er ilo bar juon jikin ilo juon iien eo ekadu ak ñan indeo. Juon elmōkot eaar itok ke eban lōñ ļok jān 30 armej.

4.2 Laajrak ko ñan maroñ in kaalikkar armej ro bōrojāāk eo enaaj jelōt er/kōmajūt 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.

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

35. Men kein rej em ak baamle ko im bwidej ko rej pād ie naaj jelōti ñan indeo jān kāān ak em ko kalōki, jān jerbal in kaeddek lōk bwidej, ak jān kōjerbale ijo ñan delōne lōk jikin jerbal eo. Jet em ak mweiuk (wōrwōr ko) maroñ naaj jorrāān ak kōmkaūt, im/ak baamle ko rōmaroñ aikuj in ilo juon iien eo ekadu etal jān mōko imweer im naaj pād ijoko jet ñan kōmman bwe ren jab jorrāān jān wāween ko walōk ilo iien jerbal. Jet em ak baamle maroñ naaj liküt er ilo bar juon jikin ñan indeo.

b. Kumi 2 - Ro rej pād ioon bwidej ak ejjełok aer jimwe im maroñ ilo bwidej ko rej pād ie im ro rej pād ioon bwidej ilo aer jab jata.

36. Jet em ak baamle im armej rej pād ilo bwidej ko ilo an ejjełok aer koñ ko ilo jeje ñan jata bwidej ak jān wōt kōmälaim ilo naan jān Ro im Ewōr Aer Maroñ ioon Bwidej. Em ko ak baamle ko/arnej ro maroñ jelōt er ñan indeo jān kāān ak em ko kalōki, jān jerbal in kaeddek lōk bwidej, ak jān kōjerbale ijo ñan delōne lōk jikin jerbal eo. Jet em ak mweiuk (wōrwōr ko) maroñ naaj jorrāān ak kōmkaūt, im/ak baamle ko rōmaroñ aikuj in ilo juon iien eo ekadu etal jān mōko imweer im naaj pād ijoko jet ñan kōmman bwe ren jab jorrāān jān wāween ko walōk ilo iien jerbal. Jet em ak baamle maroñ naaj liküt er ilo bar juon jikin ñan indeo.

c. Kumi 3 - Ro rej jab pād ioon bwidej ko jelōti, ijo wōt ke ejelōt jikin kōmman jāān eo aer

37. Ejjełok elmōkot ko loi ñan kakkure jikin kōmman jāān an armej kōnke ejjełok makütktü ñan kōmman jāān ilo bwidej ak tōrerein parijet in Ebeye. Ijo wōt ke, eļaññe RAP/ARAP enaaj lo ak jelā kake armej ro rej pukot aer mour jān jeraamman ko ilojenok eo an būrpōjāāk eo, ak kōmman aer jikin wia āinwōt imōn wia kōpe, innām armej rein naaj watōk er jet ro im būrojāāk in ej ejelōt er.

4.3 Tebōl eo ej Kwalōk Joñak ko Rej Kallikkar ke Juon Armej Elōn an Menin Jeraamman em an Maroñ

38. Joñak kein rej laajrak ijin ilaļ rej bōk jikier ñe rej lale wōn armej eo me emōj kōmakuti jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon/jorrāān ko walōk tok jān jerbal kōkal ko rōjelōt e maroñ etal an jipañ. Armej in emōk kōmakuti/jorrāān ko rōjelōt e emōj kōjenolōk e ñan kumi kein jilu:

- (a) Ro ewōr aer maroñ ioon bwidej ko (ekoba maroñ ilo manit ko ekkar ñan kakien ko ilo laļ eo);
- (b) Ro ejjełok aer maroñ ioon bwidej ko ilo tōre eo bōnbōn (census) eo ej bōk jikin ak ewōr an maroñ

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 jeijo bwidej ak menin jeraamman ko - dede in ke maroñ kein an rej lõlõ ilo kakien ko ilo laj eo ak maroñ kein rej kab kili ke rej jet maroñ ko rōjimwe ālikin kar etali ilowaan wōt pepe eo ñan kōmakütük armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon; em

- (c) Ro ejjelok aer maroñ jān jikin ekajet eo ak maroñ ioon bwidej eo rej pād ie im kōjerkale

39. Jimwe im maroñ ko liłok ñan juon armej kijien jabdewōt wāween walok ñan armej ro rej alikkar ilo tebōl ne ilal -

Tebōl eo kein Karuo (2): Kain Maroñ, Onāān im Jeraamman ko Kijien Bwidej

Kain Jeraamman ko Rōjako jān Armej ro	Armej eo Elōn An Maroñ	Maroñ ko (ñan Kōjeraammane)	Apañ ko ñan kōmmani
Jako bwidej eo (jikin kallib, keinikan em maro ko, lojet em jeraamman ko jān e)	Armej ro me elōn aer mālim ilo bwidej; jekjekin jerbal eo me ñan kwbijer juon bwidej; alap ro rōkkar bwe en wōr aer jimwe im maroñ kab aer doulul;	Kijien bwidej ko rōddik me rōjako jān armej ro aer (rōdik lōk jān 20% in aolepān bwidej eo): Armej ro ej etal kōllā ko aer tarrin jonan bwidej eo me ejako pedped wōt ioon aorōk in bwidej eo ñan kōmmani jerbal in kōkal ko	Ñe joñan bwidej eo epād me ejjab jako ak jorrāān ejjab ekkar ñan kōjerkale bwe elukkuun in dik, em ilo kajitōk eo an armej ro jerbal in ejelot er, innām aolepān bwidej naaj jerbal ñan kōkal kein. Joñan aolepān bwidej eo naaj bar etal joñan ilo bar juon bwidej ak ilo jāān em menin jeraamman ko jet rōkkar.

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 rebuilt 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 kókómanmanlök jokkun mour.	
	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 APs.	MPW will identify eligibility of land for compensation.	Armej ro ejjelök aer málím ak jímwe ioon bwidej eo	Onáan bwidej eo naaj etal ñe ejjelök abñöño Ñe ejjab ekkar ñan kólläiki, MPW naaj lali wâween ko jet rókkar ñan lelök jipañ	MPW naaj jerbal ippân ri-jerbal in KALGOV eo ñan kajimwi kotaan wâto ko
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	Bwidej ko me armej rej amñak ie	Armej ro me elöñ aer málím ilo bwidej; jekjekin jerbal eo me ñan kwibijer juon bwidej; aláp ro rókkar bwe en wör aer jímwe im maroñ kab aer doulul Joñan bwidej eo epâd ñan bar kalöki imön jokwe ko - (i) naaj etal jaän ñan ña onáan moko ekkar ñan aorök in bwidej eo ñan kómmanni jerbal in kókal ko, dede in ke ejjelök eowöj ej koba lók ippân onáan eo (ii) naaj etal jaän ñan kókómanmani lók joñan bwidej eo epâd wöt ñan an armej ro jelöt jikin aer jokwe róöl lók em bar kalöki mòn jokwe ko aer ie. Kijjen bwidej ko em rójabwe ñan bar kóropli ñan an armej ro kalöki mòn jokwe ko aer: (i) naaj na onáan bwidej eo kón bar juon bwidej eo me emöj kómaküt lók armej ro ñan e, ilo ejjelök eowöj, aer aikuj kanni peba ko ñan kómaroñe armej ro, AK (ii) naaj etal jaän ñan ña onáan moko ekkar ñan aorök in bwidej eo ñan kómmanni jerbal in kókal ko, dede in ke ejjelök eowöj ej koba lók ippân onáan eo kab enaaj etal onáan ko ñan kójepaanlóke ioon bwidej eo bwe en jab erroñroñe em kab ñan ña onáan kómmanni peba ko rókkar ñan ña wön eo ej mabwijer maroñ eo ioon bwidej eo	Armej ro lók jikin jokwe ko aer rómañ in make aji lók maroñ kab imön jokwe ko aer ñan jerbal in kókal in ejap. Ijoke, ilo an juon-im-juon make aje lók jidik in bwidej eo an naaj maroñ in bôke bwidej eo elâñne men kein kar Joori - (i) armej ro jelöt jikin jokwe ko aer ej wör wôt jidik in bwidej eo me ejjab dik lók jän jilubukwi meter (300m); (ii) joñan bwidej eo ej aje lók ejjab lap lók jän lalem bôjjääñ (5%) in aolepân bwidej eo; em (iii) ejjelök em ej, jabdewöt jikin jerbal, ak menin jeraamman ko rópad ilo bwidej eo me pojén aje
			Armej ro ejjelök aer málím ak jímwe im maroñ em rej jab ekkar ñan aer kabwijer maroñ in	Onáan ña bwidej eo jelöte tok jän jerbal in kókal ko naaj etal ilo bar juon bwidej ak ilo jaän ñe ejjelök pok em ejjelök kakien im imminene ilo manit kar lóki, ñe jaab ekwe ejjelök	MPW eo naaj kallikkar wön ekkar bwe en etal onáan ña bwidej ko jelöti	

		<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>		<p>jāān īan na onāān bwidej eo ijellükun bar lejök jipañ kijijen bwidej eo jelöte.</p> <p>Ne armej ro jelöt jikin jokwe ko aer ejjelek bar ijen eñ rōmarañ loe īan aer maroñ amṇak ie, MPW naaj pukot lōk juon bwidej īan er ak jet mōn jokwe kab onāān ko īan na bwidej eo aer jelöte.</p>	
Totally affected houses/shops and secondary structures or partially affected but no longer viable	Owners of affected houses whether or not land is owned	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	Armej ro elōñ are mālīm im jiñwe kab maroñ īan köjerbale bwidej eo ak kabwijer bwidej eo	<p>Kijijen bwidej ko köjerbali īan ekkat (ak kallib) keinikan em īan amṇak ie me naaj köjerbali īan jerbal in kōkal eo ejap, (i) naaj etal jāān īan na onāān bwidej eo ak ebān dik lōk jān onāān ko walōk tok jān keinikan ko ilo tōre eo bwidej eo ej jerbal ilo juon iien ekadu; (ii) naaj etal jāān īan na onāān men in jeraamman ko me jelöti (āinwōt, mōko kalōki ioon bwidej eo, wōjke ko, keinikan ko); em (iii) an ri-jerbal ro kōkōmānnane bwidej eo bwe en āinwōt kar mōkta kar köjerbale ilo juon tōre eo ekadu ilowaan wōt juon allōñ alikin an dedelök jerbal in kōkal ko. Ne ri-jerbal ro rōban maroñ kōkōmānnan bwe en āinwōt kar mōkta ilowaan juon allōñ, MPW eo enaaj kōnono im kōmānnan koippān armej ro jelöt jikin jokwe ko aer em kōlläik onāān ko īan an armej ro make kōkōmānnani lōk. Ne ri-jerbal ro rooktak em köjerbali bwidej kein īan aer jokwe ak kōkunlı kein jerbal ko aer kab wāween ko jet, rej aikui in kōnono ippān armej ro aer bwidej kein kijijen onāān aer kōmānnan men kein kab aer naaj kōmānnan bwe</p>	<p>Armej eo etijemlök kijijen kōkal kab MPW eo naaj kōmānnan bwe (i) ijo me jerbal in kōkal eo enaaj bōk jikin ie me naaj alikkar tok jān ri-jerbal ro naaj ban lāp jorrāān ko jelöt jokkun mour; (ii) alap eo enaaj lōt an mejelej kōl jiñwe im maroñ kab jeraamman ko rej aikui na onāān ilo an lejök bwidej eo bwe ren kōmānnan jerbal in kōkal ko ie ekkar āinwōt kōmlöt ilo kakien eo kijijen kōmānkütük armej jān juon bwidej īan bar juon; em (iii) koip eo tōpare ikōtaan alap eo kab ri-jerbal ro</p>
Partially affected houses, shops and secondary structures but remaining part is viable;	Owners of affected houses whether or not house is owned	<p>Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected part and cost for repairing the remaining part.</p>	<p>Restoration costs should be negotiated with the AP's by MPW.</p>			
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	<p>Cash compensation equivalent to the average daily income rate multiplied by the number of days of business disruption.</p>	<p>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.</p>			
Crops and Trees	Owner of crops and trees whether or not land is owned	<p>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</p>	<p>MPW should inform Affected Peoples at least 3 months before land acquisition.</p>			

		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.				bwidej eo en bar røgl ñan mokta.	
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.		Jikin jokwe ko aer/mön kokkonj kein jerbal ko aer em möko jet me ejab jikin jokwe me jerbal in kôkal ko rôlukkuun in jelöti ak jidik wôt aer jelöti kab ejab Jap aorökier	Armej ro mweer mökein im jelötimekarta ñe aer bwidej eo ak jaab	Naaj ña onään mökein ilo jääñ ñan bar kalök juon mön jokwe ekääl/mön kokkonj kein jerbal ko, me ejelök opään an möreoeñoñ lók ak an maroñ kôjerbali jeijojo wôt köbwebwein; em an bar røgl lók bwidej eo äinwót kar mokta kab onään ko kôlläik armej ro jelöti mour ko aer, ekoba onään möko rej kôjerbali ilo tõre eo me mön jokwe eo aer ekääl rej kâlöké	En bwe iien ñan armej ro jelöti jikin jokwe ko aer maroñ bar kâlökî/kökômanmânîlok möko mwee; möko jelöti jän jerbal in kôkal ko me ejelök aorökier naaj möko me men ko köbwebweier bar kôjerbal.
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.		Mön jokwe ko, jikin kokkonj kein jerbal ko kab möko jet me rej jab jikin jokwe me jidik wôt aer jelöti ak men ko köbwebwein ewôr aorökier	Armej ro mweer mökein im jelötimekarta ñe aer bwidej eo ak jaab	Naaj etal jääñ ñan na onään men ko köbwebwein me jelöti em ñan bar kôkâali möttan ko rej emmân wôt	Onään ko ñan bar kôkâali mökein naaj aikuj in kônono kaki iköttaan armej ro jelöti mön jokwe ko aer kab MPW
Electricity poles	Electricity companies	Cost compensation for cost to dismantle, transfer and rebuild;		Eijelök jääñ ej walök jän business eo ilo tõre eo kar kômküti ak ilo tõre eo kar rupe/kôkâale (em kar jab kômküti)	Armej ro aer mön wia in mekarta ñe mön wia in ekar jab register ak jaab	Naaj etal jääñ in jipañ ekkar ñan joñan jääñ eo ej walök tok jän an mön wia eo kômman jääñ aolep raan em alene ippân oran raan ko me röjelöt an mön wia in kômman jääñ	oran raan ko me röjelöt an mön wia in kômman jääñ em joñan an mön wia eo kômman jääñ aolep raan naaj etale im lale emool ke ilo kônono ko ippân armej ro aer mön wia ko ñan kallikkar joñan jääñ eo ej walök ilo kaijjojo raan.
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.		Keinikan kab wöjke ko	Armej ro kôtkaer keinikan kab wöjke ko mekarta ñe aer bwidej eo ak jaab	Ñe juon keinikka eo me ej eddek aolep iiô ioon bwidej eo epojak in mönä jän leen, naaj ña onään ilo jääñ ekkar ñan aorök in ñe kar wiaki ilo jikin wia kake mönä ko ilowaan jilu iiô alen aorök in kaijjojo leen keinikkan ko; Kijjen keinikan ko me aikuj in ba katoki aolep lók in juon iiô, naaj ña onään ilo jääñ ekkar ñan kain keinikan röt eo, ewi rütto in, em joñan aorök in ñe kar wiaki; Kijjen wöjke kôjerbali ñan kôkal em em kômman teböl em men ko köbwebwein juon em, naaj ña onään ilo jääñ ekkar ñan kain wöjek röt eo, ewi rütto in, em joñan depakpak in lukwôn jän okar in	MPW naaj aikuj in kôjeläik armej ro jilu allöñ mokta lók jän an bôk bwidej eo
	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 inkind 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					

		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.			ñan utiej in emän ne.	
		An lukkuun in jako men ko bwinnin laj eo me rej kwałok kón manit eo/mjóko/wáto ko ak maroñ ko ilo bwidéj ko ak menin jeraamman ko me elón armej rej kabwijeri	Wáto eo ak bōrwaj ko ilo juon wáto	Naaj na oñáan ilo jāän ekkar ñan men eo me ekab päd wōt ñan rainin pedped ioon aorök in. AK bar kalöke, ak túmwí im bar köröple bwe en ãinwöt mokta, ñe armej eo ak aláp an men eo ej ba kõnmane		
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.	Wüleej ko me röpäd ilo ijeko jelöti	Armej ro aer wüleej ko	Naaj na oñáan ilo jāän ñan totaki di ko kab kõmaküti wüleej ko, ekoba oñáan bar kalibwini ñan bar juon jikin, oñáan bar juon bwidéj ñan kalibwini di kein ekkar ñan mäntin kalibwin ãnwbin armej
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	Joor in jarom ko	Mön jarom eo aer joor kein	Naaj na oñáan ilo jāän ñan lelaj tak, kõmaküti em bar kajutake
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.	Köllä eo ñan lejök ñan armej eo ej emmäküt jän juon jikin eo ej lo an jeraamman jän an kallib ñan juon jikin eo enaaj jokwe wöt ie	Kõmaküti mõko jän juon jikin ñan bar juon - kõmaküti lók mõko ñan ijeko römaron koñ ñan aer amnák ie ak ñan bar jet jikin	Kõmakütkü armej ro jelöti jikin jokwe ko aer naaj lejök ñan er jäään ak jipañ ko rökkar kón joñan 30kg in rice ilowaan jiljino allöñ ñan kaijojo armej ro ilo mweo
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.		Armej ro lukkuun in jelöt er me ejako roñoul böjään (20% ak lüp lók) in jäään ko tōprak tok jän menokadu ko aer (jerbal im ko jet)	Armej rein jelöt er me rej... Jän 20% ñan 50% in tōprak in jeraamman ko aer jän bwidéj eo naaj na oñáan kón jäään ak men in jipañ ko jet me rej tarrin 30kg in rice ilowaan jiljino allöñ ñan kaijojo armej ilowaan juon em ñe ejab alikkar juon bwidéj ñan kõnaküti lók er dede in ke mour ko aer jelöti itok wöt jän peläak eo kab keinrikkan ko me römaroñ in kar köjeraamman er. Jän 50% ñan 70% in tōprak in jeraamman ko aer jän bwidéj eo naaj na oñáan kón jäään ak men in jipañ ko jet me rej tarrin 30kg in rice ilowaan ruwatimjuon allöñ ñan kaijojo armej ilowaan juon em ñe ejab alikkar juon
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.			

		<p>bwidej ñan kōmaküt lók er, joñoul-rualitók alōñ ñe ealikkar jikin ñan kōmaküt lók er, em roñoul-emān allōñ ñe ealikkar jikin ñan kōmaküt lók er me ijo open mour ie. Ne eláp lók jān 70% in tóprak in jeraamman ko aer jān bwidej eo naaj ña onāān kōn jāān ak men in jipañ ko jet me rej tarrin 30kg in rice ilowaan joñoul-ruo allōñ ñan kaijojo armej ilowaan juon em ñe ebar alikkar jikin aer jokwe, roñoul-emān allōñ ñe ealikkar jikin aer jokwe, em jilñuul-jiljino allōñ ñe ñe ealikkar jikin ñan kōmaküt lók er me ijo open mour ie.</p>	
Onāān iañ in ito-itak	Kōmaküt mōn jokwe ko - ñan bar jet bwidej	Jipañ ñan kōmaküt aolepān men ko kōbwebtein mōko me rōmor em rōkaäl wōt em men ko mweien armej ro kōn jāān kōn joñan ñe US\$__ ñan kōmaküt juon em	MPW naaj lukkuun kallikkar wōn ekkar bwe en etal kōllā in ñan e ippān World Bank eo
Onāān mōko kōjerbali me ejjab mweer	An maküt mōn jokwe ko	Jipañ kōn mōko me ewōr onāān kōjerbali ñan jabdewōt ilo tōre eo rej kalōk mōn jokwe eo, ilowaan jiljino allōñ. MPW eo naaj kōmmane jemlōk eo kijjien onāān mwe kōjerbale ak en jab dík lók jān US\$__ juon allōñ ilo ijeko me rej jab kanooj in lāp onāān mour ie em US\$__ ilo ijeko me eláp onāān mour ie.	Jipañ in naaj aikuj in lejük ilo iien kōllā eo. MPW naaj lukkuun kallikkar wōn ekkar bwe en etal kōllā in ñan e ippān World Bank eo
Jorrāān ko jelōt armej ro rōjedmatmat ñan jorrāān ko jān jerbal in kōkal ko (Kōmaküt armej ro jelōt er jān bwidej ko aer ñan bar jet bwidej em ro me rōjerwaane 20% in jeraamman ko aer ak Jap lók)	Armej ro lukkuun in jelōt er me rōjedmatmat ñan jorrāān ko āinwōt mōko me elōñ ri-jeramōl ie ak mōko me kōrā ro, rūtto ro, ak ro ewōr aer utamwe, em armej ro me rej jab jān aelōñ kein	Juon damjolök kōn joñan aorōk in 30kg in raice ñan kaijojo armej ilo mweo ejjejük ri-jeramōl ie; Juon damjolök kōn joñan aorōk in 30kg in rice ñan kaijojo armej ilo mweo ilowaan en jab dík lók jān jilu iiō em en dík lók jān joñoul iiō ilo mweo elōñ ri-aikuj ie; Maroñ in bōk kuñaan ilo an jerbal ko ñan bar kōmman bwe mweo en bar āinwōt mokta;	Mōko elōñ ri-aikuj ie naaj mōko em rōnaaj alikkar ke rej MOLISA

		Ri-jerbal ro rōnaaj kōmman bwe ren ebbōk ri-jerbal jān bwilji armej ro jelöt mour ko aer ñan jipañ ilo jerbal in kōkal kein	
Jerbal ko rōpeljōk kijjen kamminene ilo jerbal in pā	Armej ro jelöt er me rōjerwaane 20% ak ḥap lōk in jeraam̄man ko aer ioon bwidej eo	Juon damoljōk kōn jerbal in pā ko aer peljōk kōn joñan ne 1.5 alen aorōk eo an bwidej eo bōtaab en jab ḥap lōk jān joñan eo maroñ kōllāiki	MPW naaj kōmmane jemlōk eo kōn joñan eo maron kōllāiki
ḥaplōk eo bwe juon-im-juon en kōnaan kōmmani juon men	Kōmakūti mōn jokwe ko jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon	ḥaplōk ilo jāan kōn joñan US\$__ juon em ñan kōmakūt mweo ilo juon iien eo emelōk im emōkaj	Kōllā ko naaj lijōki ñan armej ro me aikuj in kōmakūt mweo mweer

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 mādṁōdi jerbal ko rej jab mo kōmmani

40. Jekjekin mādṁōdi jerbal ko rej jab mo kōmmani ekkar ñan kakien ko kijjen kabwijer bwidej em kōmakūtkūt armej jān juon bwidej ñan 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 kijjen bwidej em wāween kabwijer juon bwidej, kōmakūtkūt armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon em kōlla 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 Kwajlein ikōtaan aļap ro em KADA (eo ekar ekkeke ilo Ocotber 1, 2016 eo) ej kakien eo Joori karōk ko ilowaan ñan kabwijer bwidej em kōjerbali ioon Ebeye ñan kōmmani jerbal in kōkal ko. Kakien kein rōtipdik lōk meleļe ko aer ilo mōttan kaṇe 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 kaalikkari jekjekin jerbal ko rej jab mo kōmmani ñan kiene wāween mour ilo RMI.

43. Majeļ ewōr ruo raan an mādṁōdi kakien ko me tok jān mweo ettā lōk im ej Nitijeļā (maroñ kijjen āe kakien) eo im mweo eutiej ak Council of Irooj (maroñ kijjen manit, 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 Iroijlaplap, Iroijedrik, 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 Iroijlaplap, Iroijedrik 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. Ikijjeen Ra eo an Jikin Ekajet eo ilo RMI, ekkar ñan Jemān Āe eo, bwe maroñ eo kōmlöte ra in an RMI

“... enajjenolök jen maron k an ran komon kien im loloorjake 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.”

Ikijjeen etal ñan bar jet bwidej rooktak lōk jān bwidej eo kar mour ie, Jemān Āe eo ej kallikkar ke:

“Maron eo an Traditional Rights Court eo enaj non wot maron ko non kommon jemlok ikijien kajitok ko kin title 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 Bwidej im Manit

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

1. Ejelok jabrewot ilo Article II enaj kommon 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 Iroijlaplap, Iroijedrik, Alap im Dri-Jerbal.

2. Ilo an ejjelok kalijeklok non an wonmanlok wot im jerbal 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 Iroijlaplap, Iroijedrik 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 Na Etan Land Acquisition Act eo kar Bōk Jikin ilo 1968 eo

46. Kakien eo kijjen bwidej na etan Land Acquisition Act eo im kar bōk jikin ilo 1986 eo ej kaalikkari karōk ko ilo an jabdewōt kappok bwidej ñan kōjerbale im kōllāik oñāān kōjerbale ekkar ñan Article II, Section 5 in Jemān Āe eo an Majel im ñan na mejlan abñōñō ko kijjen bwidej me rōnaaj bōk jikier.

47. Kakien in ej kallikkar ke melele in naan in “land” (ak bwidej) ekūtbuu “men ko rej eddek ioon bwidej eo”. Ej bareinwōt kallikkar ke melele in naan in “persons interested”, kijjen bwidej, ejjab melele in juon armej eo ej kōllā aolep kaijojo allōñ ilowaan juon iiō. Kakien in ekūtbuu karōk ko raorōk tata, jet jerbal in etale ko im juon kein kamool ke ej kallikkar an armej eo itok-limo in ñan bōk im kōjerbale bwidej eo, iien kōnono ko ilo bwidej ilo jikin ekajet eo, oñāān bwidej eo, possession and disposal, divesting of land and general items pertaining to such land acquisition. Melele kein waļok ijin ilaļ rej mōttan wōt kakien in:

- Tipdik in jekjekin mādāodi jerbal in etale ko kijjen kappok bwidej, oñāān jorrāān ko rej bōk jikier ilo an jerbal in etale eo kōm̄man rej alikkar ilo Preliminary Investigation and Declaration of Intended Acquisition
- Minister eo enaaj kōm̄mane jemłok eo ñan kōjerbale bwidej eo ej aikuj in bōk jikin im kōm̄man kōnono im karōk ko ilo jikin ekajet eo āinwōt kōmlōt ilo jebta in [Proceedings in Court], im enaaj kōmelejik Attorney-General eo bwe en jaakemaanłok juon an application ñan High Court eo bwe ej kōllāik oñāān eo ñan 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 kampool, ke bwidej eo emōj bōke kar bōke ilo an innitōk kakien ko. Tōre eo in [ak Proceedings in Court] emālij ḥok jekjekin madmōde jemlōk eo tok jān High Court, buñtōn eo mokta jān High Court eo, im ekkatak kijien kōllā ko
- Payment of Compensation eo ej tipdiki jekjekin kōllā ko, oñāän ko jet me rej jab maroñ in kōmman, abñōñō ko bwe en jab kōmmani kōllā ko me rej aikuj in kōllā, itok-limo in kōmman kōllā, exchange, lukkuun jemlōk eo ñan kōmman kōllā ko ñan oñāän ko karoki im an alap ro exchange with other
 - Possession and Disposal eo ej tipdiki jekjekin madmōde jemlōk eo (tok jān jikin ekajet eo) kijien bwidej eo im ri-jerbal ro ioon, ñāāt eo jemlōk eo ej bōk jikin, maroñ eo, wōn eo ej aikuj in kabwijer maroñ eo ioon bwidej eo ñe ewōr menin ekkairur kab wōn eo ej kabwijer maroñ eo ãlikin wōt an jemlōk im alikkar kōnono ko ilo jikin ekajet eo
 - Divesting of Land eo ej tipdiki jekjekin madmōdi divesting order ko
 - General eo ej tipdiki wāween ebbōk bwidej ãinwōt kōmlōt ilo kakien ko jet, an eo ej kappok bwidej kōjekdqoni iien kōnono ko ilo jikin ekajet eo, kilen kōmmani kōjjelā ko, an jerbal kakien ko kōmlōt ilo jemān āe eo ekoba kōllā. Ijo eaorōk tata ilo men in ej:
 - *Ijo kakien ko jet rej kōmlōt kijien kabwijer maroñ ioon juon bwidej ãinwōt an alikkar ilo Jebta in dede in ke Minister eo ej loe ke jabdewōt bwidej eo bōke im ekkar bwe en aikuj in joor kakien ko jet emōj aer bōk jikier, kōnono ko an eo/ro tōllōkier, 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 Na Etan Coast Conservation Act eo kar Bōk Jikin ilo 1988 eo

48. Kakien in ej kōmman jet karōk ko bwe juon jerbal in etale parijet ko en bōk jikin ekoba elmōkot in wāween kōpelāaki jerbal ko ñan parijet ko; ej ñan kōjjeikiiki im kōmman bwe jabdewōt makütküt ko kōmmani ñan kōmman wōnmaanlōk 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 Irois 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

Joori ekoba jerbal in ekkal ko ñan kōjparok parijet ko; im ej ñan kōmlōt bwe en wōr uwaak ñan jabdewōt abñōñō;

49. Part IV ej kallikkar buñtōn ko ñan kōm̄an mālim ñan kōm̄ani jerbal in kōkal ko itōrerein parijet ko. Kakien in ej kōmlōt bwe jabdewōt jerbal in kōkal parijet ko

- (a) ej aikuj in joor wōt Coastal Zone Management Plan eo im jabdewōt kakien ko emōj aer bōk jikier bwe en kōkōmanmanlōk madmōde elmōkot in jerbal eo,
- (b) ej jab aikuj in wōr jorrāān ko jarjar tok jān jerbal in kōkal eo ñan parijet eo im jukjuk-im-pād eo
- (c) ej aikuj wōr juon EIA eo ej tipdiki jekjekin jerbal in kōkal eo

50. Part V 319 ej kōm̄aroñē Director eo ak jabdewōt eo tōllokuñ im Director eo ekar kappeiki ilo jeje, ñan an ellelōk mālim ekoba koñ ko me ej liłok ilo mālim eo, ilo jabdewōt iien en jab ellā lōk jān jilu (3) iiō, ñan kōkal ilo parijet eo ak bed of the sea lying ilowaan wōt Coastal Zone eo.

5.4 Bujen Koñ eo Na Etan Master Lease eo kar bōk jikin ilo 2016 eo

51. Master Lease eo ikōtaan wōt aļap ro im doulul eo ña etan Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority (KADA) eo ekar baj ekkeke wōt ilowaan lemñoul iiō ko rej jemłok lōk im ekar jemłok kütien ilo Oktoba in 2016 eo. Emōj kōnono kake kütien bwe en bar aitok lōk ñan lemñoul iiō ko rej itok wōt eo im aolep aļap ro rōkar likūt el̄tan peier ie ijellokuñ wōt juon - eo im ekar dik im rūtto lōk wōt likin Majel in me kōtmāne el̄tan pein. Master Lease in ej kōkajoorlōk lease eo kijjen “jeijo jikin ko ioon Ebeje ej, ...jikin joqwōpej ej ekoba jet jikin ko rōkāāl em an KADA... ilo an kaetoklōk jetñāakin jerbal in kōkal ko ñan kōm̄an wōnmaanlōk ioon Kwajalein... ñan em̄an lōk eo an mour im ājmour an armej in Kwajalein, ñan aer kōlaplōk jerbal ko rej lemaanlōk aelōn in ekoba jokkun mour im karejar ippān ro jet, ...em ñan an kōtłok bwe jerbal in kōkal ko raorōk ren bōk jikier ñan kowōnmaanlōk jokkun mour im ājmour an armej in ijin...”.

51bis. Iuñwin Master Lease in, KADA ej kōllāiki oñāān an kōjerbali bwidej ko kālōti ñan kōm̄ani jerbal in kōkal kein kōn joñan aorōkin \$300,000 ejjab koba eowōj ko em oñāān ri- jerbal ro ilo KADA. Juon men elukkuun in aorōk, Master Lease in (Part V (A): Roads and Utility Corridors), aļap eo an bwidej eo ej aje lōk 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 ḥok an jerbal ko bōk jikier bwe ri-jerbal ro kōjerbale, "... ilo ejjelok bar kakkobaba in karōk kab koṇ."

52. Master Lease in ekōmman bwe en lōn jikin kōmmani jerbal in kōkal ak wōnmaanlōk ko. Ej kaalikkari menin jeraamman ko me rej ñan armej ro āinwōt dān, jikin ebbōk bwidej im köppojak an armej, jarom im jikin kaduōlōk pedkat ko tōrerein iaļ. Eijañin lōn karōk ko emōj kakoni ñan kattōri kijien kōkal in kain jeraamman rōt kein ñan kōjparok parijet ko. KADA ijoke elōn an maroñ in kōmālim jerbal in kōkal ko ilowaan wōt menin jeraamman ko kalōki im emaroñ in kōjenolōk kain jerbal in ekkal rōt kein ko me rōkāal ñe emenin aikuj, dede in ke emōj karōki ilo koṇ ko ilowaan Master Lease eo, ekoba mālim eo tok jān alap ro.

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

1. Premise

Armej eo ej wia kake bwidej eo, dede in ke elōn oṇāān kōjerbale bwidej eo ekkar ñan karōk ko ilowaan wōt Lease in ekoba kakien ko armej eo ej ilen bōk bwidej in ej aikuj in loori ekkar ñan karōk ko ilowaan wōt Lease in, ej kallikkar ijin ke ej kōjemlōk maroñ ko an im liļok bwe armej eo ej ilen bōk bwidej in en kabwijeri pedped wōt ioon meļeje kein, me kar aini tok jān ro tōlloķier im ḥa etan "Premise" ko: (1) jabdewōt bwidej ko ilo 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 ḥok Kōn Kwōpej" im armej eo ej kakilepi ḥok 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 ḥok bwidej ko jet im kakilepi ḥok ilowaan wōt Lease in ke enaaj bar kōmmani jerbal in kōb ko ilo metwan bwidej kein āinwōt aer waļok ilo "Proposed Landfill" eo ilo Exhibit "F" ak ilo bar bwidej ko jet emōj kōmālimi ekkar ñan karōk ko ilowaan wōt Lease in (ko im rej meļeje in "Landfill"); im (3) aolep oṇāān rent ko, tarpok ko im jān ko waļok tok jān bwidej eo im ijo kōļap ḥok kōn kwōpej, ekoba ṽōko 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

kōkōmanmanjōk, maroñ ko, jeraamjan ko, im wōn ekkar bwe en kabwijer maroñ eo.

Section VII: Kijjen Kōjeraamjani Iaļ ko, Iṁōn Jokwe ko Rōkāāl rej Pojen Kōkal im Mōko Mōn Kien me rej nān Armej Kōjerbali

A. *Iaļ ko im Iṁōn Jokwe ko Rōkāāl rej Pojen Kōkal ilo armej eo ej pojen bōk bwidej eo in kōjerbale kōmjan bwe en bōk jikin Lease in im karōk ko kakoni ilowaan, armej eo juon ej leļok bwidej eo ej aje ḥok bwidej eo nān jerbal ko me armej ro jān jukjuk-im-pād ko naaj amāni tok ālik, ilo an ejjeļok an bar kakkobaba, kijjen bwidej kein laajrak ijin: aolepān Lojjelon, Bunkur, Ebwaj, Gugeegue, im Ñeñe nān kōmjan iaļ ko ie (alikkar ijin ānwōt "Roadways"); im (ii) aolep jikin ko me emōj kaalikkari ke rōnaaj jerbal ilo tōre ko rej itok wōt nān kōkal imōn jokwe ko me ewōr aer dān in kwaļkwōl, tutu, im idaak, ewōr aer em jiddik (mōn kappojak), ewōr aer jarom im jikin lutōk ḥok kwōpej ko, im aikuj ko jet ilo juon imōn jokwe ānwōt taleboon im ko āierļokwōt me rej lōlō ijin (ilo "Utility Corridors") (iaļ ko im imōn jokwe ko jemaroñ ba rej "Dedicated Areas"). Unin kalōk mōkein ilo Dedicated Area kein rōnaaj aikuj jerbal nān armej ro ilo āne eo. Armej eo ej aje ḥok bwidej eo ej kallikkar ke maroñ kein aji ḥok ilo Ebeye eŋ rej jarjar tok wōt jān karōk ko rōkar koŋ ilo Ebeye Master Lease eo kar bōk jikin ilo 1986 eo.*

54. Ejja kijjen wōt kōļā ko nān likjab im ḡuri ko ilo Section VII - Nan kōkāāl jikin jokwe an ri-jerbal ro, ānwōt an alikkar ijin ilāj:

VII. Kōkāāl Jikin Jokwe an Ri-Jerbal Ro

Kijjen ri-jerbal ro rej amṇak im kōmjan jerbal ko ioon bwidej eo ekkar bwe ren pād ie jino jān raan eo ekar bōk jikin Lease in (alikkar ijin ānwōt "Occupant" ro), ri-wia kake bwidej eo ej errā nān an kōjerbali maroñ ko an ānwōt juon aļap ekkar nān ḡartin Majel im immineko ilo ḡartin bwidej bwe en loloorjake bwe armej eo ekar wiaik bwidej eo en wōr juon jikin an jokwe ekāāl, eoktak ḥok jān ijo ekar jokwe ie nān an (armej eo ej kab kabwijer bwidej eo) kadedelok jerbal im eddo ko an ekkar nān Article V ijeñe ilōn. Ri-wia kake bwidej eo ej aikuj in bōk eddo in kōrōqli ḥok kōļā 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 Iroij, 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 Iroij title is passed down through generations of blood heirs. The Irojjs are 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 Irojjs. The Council is advisory and consultative in its role but the high public regard with which Irojjs 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 koṇ ko ikōtaan ri-wia kake bwidej eo im armej eo ej kab kabwijer bwidej eo mokta ļok jān raan eo Lease in ekar bōk jikin; dede in ke, ilo bar jet meļeļe, ilo kain wāween rōt kein me kōkkāāl jikin jokwe ñān bōk bwidej eo bwe en an armej eo ej ilen bōke, ekwe armej eo ej ilen bōke ej aikuj in kōllāik ļok oñāān bwidej eo ñān aļap eo an bwidej eo oñāān bwidej eo. Joñān aorōk in oñāān bwidej eo enaaj ñān armej eo ej ilen bōke enaaj alikkar ilo koṇ ko ikōtaan aļap eo im armej eo ej ilen wiaik bwidej eo, ak ñe ejjāmin kōnke elōñ tarpok ko, innām joñān oñāān eo enaaj alikkar ilo jikin ekajet eo. Armej eo ej ilen wiaik bwidej eo ej errā ke eban kōkāāl jikin jokwe an ri-jerbal ro an mae iien emōj an bar lo juon jikin jokwe, eo ekkar, ñān ri-jerbal ro an.

55. Master Lease eo ej kakien eo ļoore kijjien kabwijer 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 kijjien “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 aikuji wot komon in Kien eo an Marshall Islands, non an armij ro kōjerbale, im ilo lor aolep wewin kejbarok ko kalikari kin kien.”

Eija mōttan wōt kōmmelēje ko kijjien Master Lease in ej kijjien mour eo rainin me ilo Majeļ in, ri-tōl ro ilo ɣanit aļap im irooj ro, rej jet ro elāp kautiejer ejjab tok jān armej ro dooer, ak bareinwōt jān ri-jerbal ro ilo Kien. Ej juon men eo ej kwaļok ao eo aer jarjar tok wōt jān bwebwenato in ɣanit ko aer, em an tōt em koṇ āinwōt juon iaan ɣanit ko ilo ɣantin Majeļ ilo wāween aer kabwijere maroñ eo jān epepen ñān epepen. Irooj ro rej ruutiejer ro an Majeļ. Ilo epepen in rainin ilo Majeļ in, ɣanit in kautiejer 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 ñān kōlmenļokjen kaki ilo kakien ko elmōkot kab ejaaki tok jān Nitijelā eo, kijjien aorōk in kakien kein ñān aolepān aelōñ kein, em elāp tata kijjien wāween ko rōjelōt ɣanit 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.

5.5 Gap Analysis between WB Safeguards Policies and RMI Safeguards Requirements

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,

imminene ko kijjen kōmanit, bwidej em men ko jet kijjen manit im men ko bwinnier. Men in ej jooran wōt imminene eo ke jabdewōt jikin eo irooj rein rej kabwijeri maroñ ko ie rej ijeko Kien eo ekōnaan kōjerbali ñan elōn kain men ko ñan emjan lōk 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 ñe ejjelōk koñ en ej etal ilo men ko irooj eo ej kōnaan. Kien eo im ri-tōl ro ilo manit jīmor ewōr menin jeraam̄man ko ippāer ñan aer kōm̄mani koñ ko aer ilo jīmwe im jejjet in mour ñan aer jojomare er en kab ñe etōre in kōkāali peba ko me rej kaalikkari koñ ko. Kōn wāween maroñ in ikōtaan Kien eo kab ri-tōl ro ilo manit, jabdewōt abñōñō ko kijjen an alap ro jab bōk jeraam̄man ko tok wōt jān koñ ko kōnono kaki ikōtaan Kien eo kab irooj ro rej jañin wanlōn tak. Master Lease in make ej kōjparoki marñ ko rōtuiej an alap ro, dede in lōk bar jet kakkobaba, ko me rej kallikkar an alap ro errā ñan aji bwidej ko aer ñan kōm̄mani jerbal in kōkal ko ekoba ejaaki jikin ko rōmaroñ jipañ kapidodoik lōk an jerbal in kōkal ko kōm̄man. Men in ej juon men emool me emejele em emōj an elōn bōke bwe en mweier ibwiljn armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko em ri-jerbal in kien ro me emōj kōnono ippāer ro me rej kallikkar ke ejjelōk bwidej naaj aji ñan jerbal in kōkal kein mae iien elōn mālim tok jān irooj ro an Ebeye.

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

Tebōl Jilu: Ekkatak ko Rej Kallikkar Likjab in Jerbal ko

Kakien ko an World Bank Ium̄win wōt Safeguard Policy ko an	Kakien ko an RMI	Karōk ko ñan Na Mejlan 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 lōk im rōjedmatmat ñan jorrāän kein en bar wōr kōnono ippāer ñan aer jelā kōn maroñ ko aer kijjen resettlement ko lijōk ñan er	Ejjelōk juon men eo kōmlōt ke ej aikuj pojak juon RP. Master Lease eo ej kallikkar ke ej aikuj in lōñ kōnono ko ippān ro tōlkier ren bōk jikier ak ejjelōk juon wāween eo emālij ej kōmlōt ke en lōñ kōnono ko ippān AP ro. Ijoke kōnono ko ippān AP ro jet ilo aikuj eo ñan kōmaküt er ñan bar jet jikin mae iien ewōr jikin ko emōj loi ñan kōmaküt er.	Ijeko rōkkar ñan RAP/ARAP, rōnaaj kōnono kaki ippān armej ro jelōt er, im naaj lito-litak mejele ko wōpij eo ej loloorjaki
Emenin aikuj bwe en emjan lōk jokkun mour im ãjmour an armej ro emōj kōmaküt er ilo an kar jerbal elōn buñtō ko ñan kōnaküt armej rein. Ejjelōk juon ej aikuj nana lōk an mour im pād kab ejjab jokkun an mour ãinwōt ro	Ewōr oñāän ko im kōlālik armej rein ej alikkar ilowaan Master Lease eo kijjen jorrāän ko ñan imōko imweer, ak oñāän kein rej jab ñan kobaik tok jet men ko rej kōjeraam̄mane armej ro ekoba wāween ko rōnaaj	Ewōr jet men ko im rāinlōk wōt men kein kōmlōt ijin. Kakien eo an WB enaaj bōk jikin ñan kakur̄mool ke aolep jeraam̄man ko rōjako naaj et onäer. Ijo ewōr menin jeraam̄man ej ejako me ej ñan juon

		these will be addressed as part of the ESMP.			töre eo ekadu kütien, onāān kein naaj etal āinwōt ke ej möttan 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.	jet emōj kömäküt er ñan bar jet jikin bwe en marōñ kömäman jerbal in kökal ko ilo ijeko rökar päd ie	köjakö an armej ro bük menin jeraamäman klein aer	Ewör kon ko kijijen aikuj ñan köllä onāān ko rökkar ñan kölläjäki ijoke kakien ko an RMI rej jab kallikkar wáween lali jeta onāān ko.
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.	Ej kömlöt bwe armej ro kömäküt er ñan bar juon jikin en wör köllä ko rej etal ñan er, ekoba jeraamäman ko aer me rej jab waljok tok jän bwidet eo, ilo likio	Köjmenlökjen eo kijijen 'just compensation' ej lölö ilowaan Master Plan eo ñan bwine joñan eo ejako me ej waljok tok jän armej ro jelöt er kön jerbal in kökal ko rej bük jikier. Lömnak eo na etan 'comparable alternatives' ej bareinwōt lölö ilo Master Plan eo ñan kökääl jikin jokwe ko ekoba ijeko kaloki me rej äinlök wōt köjmenlökjen eo an WB kijijen opāān ko ñan kökääl jikin jokwe	Köjmenlökjen eo an WB kijijen 'replacement cost' ilo an köjerbal joñak ko ilo an wia kake laj in ñan köllä onāān menin jeraamäman ko me naaj jelöt, ijeko rökkar
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 4.12 eo ej kömlöt bwe en wör jerbal in waati im etali ia tooprak ko tok jän jibabdar ko an resettlement eo röpad ie	Ejjelök juon wáween eo ej kömlöt kijijen jerbal in waate kab etale ko ren kömäman ñan tooprak ko an resettlement eo	Ijo ekkar bwe en bük jikin, kakien eo an WB enaaj bük jikin. RAP/ARAP ko rönaaj kütbuuj ta ko rej kallikkar tooprak ko ekoba kein kamool ko ñan waati jorräan ko röjelöt jokkun mour im äjmour an armej ro. Jerbal in waate kab etale ko emōj liküt ilo jeje naaj aikuj in lito-litak ñan ro töllökier im armej ro jelöt er
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/BP 4.11 eo kijijen jeraamäman ko rej waljok jän peļaak ko ioon ãne eo - ak PCR eo ekütbuj bwebwenato in, aorök in, jetob in (ekoba wüleej ko), ak jabdewöt wáween ko rej kwäljok aorök in manit eo	Kakien eo an RMI na etan Historic Preservation Act eo kar bük jikin ilo 1991 eo ej kömlöt ke ijeko im ewör bwebwenato in mantin Majel ie naaj aikuj in köjparoke. Section 206 (b) ilo kakien in ej kömlöt ke ellelok im jab ellelok in mälim ko ñan kalök juon bwidet älikin an Council eo an Irooj etale elmöket in jerbal eo ñe enaaj jelöt men ko ie me rej ekkejel lük wōt ippän manit eo im bwebwenato ko an laj eo...	Rainlök 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	OP 4.04 eo kijijen Peļaak ko kar baj Eddek wōt ie - World Bank eo ej rie wáween ko ñan köjparok im kömmoururi jeraamäman im menin wönnaanlök ko an juon laj im jerbal ko aer; ej kötmän jän eo ej kappok jän in jipañ bwe en bük buñtön ko ñan mejmej-karruo bwe menin jeraamäman ko kar baj eddek wōt ilo peļaak eo ren päd wōt ñan töre ko rej itok wōt	Kakien eo an RMI na etan National Environment Protection Act eo kar bük jikin ilo 1984 eo ej kömlöt ke peļaak eo im menin jeraamäman ko ie ej aikuj in wör köjmenlökjen ñan köjparoki, im bwe jabdewöt ñürbotak ko bük jikier ej aikuj in wör ej na mejlaer. Ñan köjparok ijeko raorök im ewör bwebwenato in manit eo an armej in laj eo, im ejja ilo wáween in peļaak eo enaaj maroñ in köjeraamäman armej ro ie ekoba käälöt in mour ko aer make	Rainlök wōt
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.			

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.	Part V of the EIA Regulation 1994 provides for public disclosure of EIA and for public hearings to allow the public to comment etc..	Equivalent.	World Bank ej rie jerbal ko ñan kōjparok pelaak ko röbukwekwim rökütökmaro im ijejo elap wönmaanlök ie, ekoba jerbal in kaddeki lók ijekin	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 rójako lók ej aikuj in wör kōjmenlökjeñ ko ñan kōjparoki äinwöt ej mōttan wöt jekjekin jerbale EIA eo	Räinlök wöt
			World Bank ej jab rie jerbal ko rönaaj, ilo an make baj lómñak, enaaj kōmnan oktak ko röllap me rönaaj jelöt pejaak eo im menin jeraamman ko ie	Men in ej bök jikin ilo NEPA 1991 eo im EIA Regulation 1994 eo	Räinlök wöt
			World Bank eo ej kötmâne bwe eo ej bök jääñ in jipañ kein ej aikuj in bar lómñak kón kōjmenlökjeñ ko, eddo ko, im jiñwe ko an doukul ko jet äinwöt NGO ko ekoba jukjuk-im-pâd ko me jelöti itok wöt jän jerbal ko me emoj kójjemooji oñäär tok jän World Bank... bwe ilo töre eo elmôkot in jekjekin madmöde jerbal eo elap ej bök jikin kijjen jekjekin jerbal in, iien eo ej bök jikin, jerbal in waate ko kón tóprak ko röpâd ia ekoba jerbal in ekkatak ko	Part V in EIA Regulation 1994 eo ej kömlöt bwe melele ko kijjen jerbal eo elap ren aikuj in diwöj lók ñan armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pâd eo, ri-jerbal ro ilo wöpij ko töllökier, im jabdewöt ekoba kônono ko ippân rein (laajrak lók imaan) ñan eoroñ abñöñö ko aer	Räinlök wöt

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. Wâween ko ñan kaalikkar aorök in mweiuk ak jeraamman ko

57. Laajrak in ej wâween ko ñan kaalikkar aorök in mweiuk ak jeraamman ko rej delöñ ilo jorrâan ko kar antoñoni ilo PREP Phase 2 -

(i) Kijjen bwidej ko armej ro rej amñak iooer,

- a. Oñäär naaj etal aolep iiõ pedped wöt ioon aorök in bwidej eo ñan kōmmani jerbal in kókal ko, em ejjełok oñään ko jet tok ippân (eowöj em oñään armej ro rej töl);
- b. Ijeko rölkkuun in alikkar ke rönaaj jako ñan indeo itok jän jerbal in kókal ko, naaj ña oñään kón bar bwidej eo me eban wör eowöj in

(ii) Kijjen bwidej ko me röymän kallib ie kab rökütökmaro,

- a. Joñan oñään eo kójjäiki aolep iiõ ñan kōjerbale naaj kônono kake pedped wöt ioon aorök in bwidej eo ilo wâto eo, me äinlök wöt bwidej in kallib in, kab elap

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>transaction costs (taxes and administration fees);</p> <p>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).</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>(v) Income losses from employment or business (permanent or temporary interruption).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>(vi) Unforeseen impacts.</p> | <p>jeraam̄m̄an ej kwal̄oki, em eban wōr eowōj ier</p> <p>b. Ijeko rōlukkuun in alikkar ke rōnaaj jako ñān indeo itok jān jerbal in kōkal ko, aorōk in ijekein rej joñan wōt aorōk in bwidej ko wia kaki em eban wōr eowōj ier</p> <p>(ii) Ñān jabdewōt em, wōrwōr im ko jet im raar jako ak jorrāān, oñāān ko ñāni naaj jerbal ñān joñan ilōñ tata ñān oñāān kōrrōq̄ol ekkar ñān joñan oñāān ko ilo jikin wia ko rainin. Melelein eo an oñāān kōrrōq̄ol enaaj ekkejel wōt ippān joñan ko an WB¹</p> <p>(iv) Ñān 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 ñān indeo itok jān jerbal in bōk ak wia bwidej).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Oñāān ko ilo nemāmein jāān ñān kein ekkan enaaj pedped ioon oñāān ko ilo jikin wia ko ilo iien eo antoñne ke ren kar jejjet i-ie-er; b. Oñāān ko ilo nemāmein jāān ñān wōjke ko maroñ wia kaki enaaj pedped ioon kain wōjke rōt im joñan eo maroñ wia kake. c. Oñāān ko ilo nemāmein jāān ñān wōjke in mōñā ko enaaj pedped ioon kain wōjke rōt, rūtto in, im joñan an kalle; barāinwōt ekkar ñān joñan oñāān ko ilo jikin wia ko rainin. <p>(v) Jāān eo ej deļōñ tok im ejako jān jerbal ak mōñ wia (bōjrak ak kakkure ñān indeo a kilōk ilo juon iien eo ekadu).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ñān wāween ko naaj jelōti ak kabōjrak ñān indeo, oñāān ko ilo nemāmein jāān naaj etal tarrin juon iiō tōprak ñān mōñ wia ko ak oñāān jerbal ium̄win juon iiō; b. Ñān wāween ko naaj jelōti ium̄win juon iien eo ekadu, oñāān ko ilo nemāmein jāān ñān tōprak ak oñāān jerbal ñān allōñ ko mōñ wia eo ak jerbal ar bōjrak naaj etal aitok lōk ñān juon iiō c. Jerbal in etale ko rōnaaj pedped ioon peba in kam̄ool ak kōnono ko rōm̄ool im jān ritōl eo an Wāto eo. Diktata, oñāān eo edik tata ekkar ñān kien naaj leļōk. |
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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 antoqoni.

58. Aolep kain jorrāān ko jet kar jab antoqoni naaj etali kōjerbal joñak koan RPF, im naaj jerbali ippān aolep bade ko jelōti im je melele ilo A/RAP ak RAP eo.

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

- a. Iumwin Master Lease eo, KADA enaaj kōllāik onāān aer kōjerbal mōko kajjojo iiō kōn tarrin US\$300,000 ilo an ejjelek eowōj em oñāān ko jet. (epād ilo Section II in Master Lease eo em na etan Rent);
- b. Aolep ijeko rōpād kiiō me emōj kāālōti ñan kapidodouki jerbal in kōkal ko ñan corridor ko rej ñan an armej kōjerbal indeo, ilo an ejjelek oñāān ko ñan kōmman damolok; dede in ke ej aikuj in Joore men in - bwe ilo iien an naaj kōjeraamman ijekein ñan an armej kōjerbal bwe ren wōnmaanlok wōt im ijeko aolep armej rōnaaj kōjerbal ñan jabdewōt makūtküt. (epād ilo Section V (A) ilo Master Lease eo em na etan Roadways and Utility Corridors)
- c. Onāān ko kōllāiki ñan kōjerbal mōko iumwin Master Lease eo rej oñāān ko KADA enaaj kōllāiki, ejjab jerbal in kōkal eo elap.

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 buñton ko emōj karōki ñan an RAP/ARAP ko bōk jikier

59. MPW enaaj loloorjake bwe safeguard ko ren bōk jikier jān raan-ñan-raan ilo aolepān mweñan jerbal in kōkal ko ilo Phase ruo in PREP eo āinwōt kōmlōt ilo RPF eo. MOF/DIDA enaaj bar bōk kuñaan ilo etali tōprak in jerbal kein em ñan loloorjake bwe en lōñ jāān ñan kattōre RPF eo ekoba oñāān kōllā ko an armej ro. Doulul kein ruo naaj etal jipañ ñan erro itok jān jerbal im eddo ko an Safeguard Specialist eo me etijemlok kōn men kein.

60. MPW eo emaroñ in aikuj jipañ eo an KADA em KALGOV ilo an kōmmani ekkatak ko (ak survey ko) kijjen ijeko me jelōti ioon Ebeye eñ em ñan lukkuun kallikkar wōn ro rōkkar ñan aer büki menin jeraamman (ak jipañ) ko. MOF/DIDA emaroñ in aikuji jipañ eo an NTA ñan lali bwidej ko rōmman ñan kōkal mōn kein kōnono ko ñan leto-letak melele.

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. Kijjen waati tōprak ko rōpād ia kijjen RAP eo ak A-RAP eo, joñan an jabwe kapeel eo kijjen ñan etali safeguard ko ilo MPW ej kallikkar ke ej aikuj in wōr juon EMA - eo ekkā an juon doulul eo ejnolok jān kien kab ej juon NGO - ñan etali tōprak in jerbal kein ippān MPW eo ñan kōmman bwe en ejjełok kalijekłok en kab baj ñe rej kōpooj RAP eo em an bōk jikin ekoba ñe armej rej aikuj in em̄maküt ñan bar juon jikin kab oñāñ kōllā wāween in rej jet men ko epen kariabe.

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

Tebōl eo kein Kajilu (3): Wōpij ko Tōllökier Rej Loloorjake Wāween Kōmakütküt Armej jān juon Bwidej ñan bar juon

Jerbal em makütüküt ko	Doulul (ak Ra) ko rej Loloorjaki
A. Jerbal ko Kōmōkai ilo RAP eo	
- Meleļe ko kijjen jerbal in ren diwōj jōk ñan aolep armej em kōnono ko ippān ro tōllökier ioon Ebeye ren kōmman	MOF/DIDA, MPW, KALGOV, em emaroñ juon NGO ñan an jipañ (waanjoñak WUMTI)
- Ekkatak ko em an alikkar jerbal-dik ko rej mōttan wōt jerbal in kōkal eo elap me rōlukkuun in aorök	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Ekkatak ko rej lukkuun kallikkar bwidej ko jelöti	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Ekkata ko em an ejaaq replacement value ko	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Kōnono ko ippān ro tōllökier em koñ ko errä kaki ippān doon kijjen kōllā	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Kōmman kakkobaba kijjen meleļe ko rōkāl ilo RAP eo	MPW MOF/DIDA
- An meleļe ko rōkāl kōmman jān iien ñan iien ilo RAP eo ekoba DP ko	MPW MOF/DIDA
- An weepān RAP eo ekāäl tata meleļe ko ilowaan me ej etal ñan WB eo	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Jerbal in etale ko jān doulul ko rej jeban jerbal in kōkal kein	MoF/DIDA
- Jerbal in etale ko jān doulul ko rōjenlołok jān doulul ko rej jeban jerbal in kōkal kein	EMA
B. Jerbal ko Raikuj bwe Ren Kōmman Kijjen RAP eo	
- An ejla em tōprak jān in jipañ ko ñan kōmmani kōllā ko	MoF/DIDA
- An alikkar doulul ko me jelöti em DP ko	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Jerbal in etale ko ñan waati tōprak in jerbal ko rōpād ia	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Abñōñō ko kwałoki em wāween na mejlaer	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Kōllā ko ñan kōllāiki	MoF/DIDA
- Jilikin jōk peba ko aikuji ñan WB eo	MPW MOF/DIDA
- Jerbal in etale ko jān doulul ko rōjenlołok jān doulul ko rej jeban jerbal in kōkal kein	EMA

- Restoration and return of temporarily affected lands and assets	Civil Works Contractor	
- Kamool ke töprak in etale ko rej joor wöt eoon ko kömlöt ilo RAP eo	WB	
- Etali jerbal ko rej ellaajrak ilo RAP eo	WB	
C. Jikin Jerbal ko ñan Ri-Jerbal ro em Kein Jerbal ko Aer		
- Kwalçk alikkar in "No Objection" eo ñan lejök jääñ in jipañ ko ñan jerbal ko röban jelöt jokkun mour an armej	WB	
- Liljök jerbal in kōkal ko ñan ri-jerbal ro kōn alikkar in jerbal kein aer me röban kanooj in jelöt jokkun mour an armej ro	MPW	
- Kappok tok DP em ri-jerbal jän ijo jerbal kein rönaaj kömman ie	Civil Works Contractor	
- Jerbal-dik ko me rölkkuun in aorök	Civil Works Contractor	
- Jerbal in etale ko jän doulul ko röjenolok jän doulul ko rej jeban jerbal in kōkal kein	EMA	
D. Älikin Kömmanni Jerbal in Kōkal ko		
- An roöl lók em jeplaak lók bwidej ko kar köjerbali ilo juon töre 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 Kömmanni bwe Jerbal in Kōkal kein Ren Bök Jikier

63. Aolep makütük ko ñan kömmanni RAP ak A/RAP rönaaj bök jikier mokta im röban kapañ makütük in ekkal ko an bürojāäk dikdik ko raorök. Illeñ ko de ko enaan wör kapañpañ rej karök ko ñan lukkuun kadedeik lók ak kökönman lók jikin ko kumi in jerbal ko raar köjerbali mokta jän aer emmaküt jän jikin ko jelöti. Men in ej bök jikin ñan aolep RAP/A-RAP kōpooji iuñwin Möttan 1,2 im 3.

64. Wöpij ko ruo ñan kömmanni jerbal kein - MOF/DIDA im MPW - rönaaj kadedlók ñan joñan ko römmanni kōllā ko ñan na oñāän im bwidej ko emøj kōroloki jän aolep kollabörbör im eddo ko mokta jän aer lejök kajjitök ñan WB kōn "No Objection" eo an ñan lejök nebar kōn civil works contract. Ñan jipañ kile eo töprak eo emmān, MOF/DIDA im MPW rönaaj lejök aolep peba ko römmool im rökkar ñan WB, ñan kajjojo RAP ak A/RAP ko kar kōpooji im kömmanni:

- Laajrak in armej ro jelöt –er/kömküt er (Displaced Persons (DPs)) im joñan ko ekkar ñan na oñāer;
- Kape in Peba in kömmejèle kōn Bürojāäk 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 melele ak kapilōk ko ippān DPs ekoba tipdik in em̄aaan im kōrā;
- Minit in iien leto-letak melele ak kapilōk ko kijjen errā kōn kobban RAP ekoba em̄aaan im kōrā ro raar bōk kuñaer;
- Koñ ko an kaijojo kijjen joñan eo tōpare ilo na oñāan ippān DPs ro, eñañne ekkar;
- Peba ko rej kaalikkar ke emōj bōk ak peba ko ratartar im rej kwałok kōlla ko ñan na oñāan im kōj ko ñan DPs.

65. WB enaaj lejök “No Objection” eo an ñan lejök nebar kōn civil works contract eñañne enaaj buñ būruōn bwe MPW emōj an kadedlōk ñan joñan ko rōm̄man jerbal eo an RAP. World Bank eo enaaj jipañ ilo an etale tōprak in jerbal ko MPW eo ekar liküt ilo jeje em jilikin lōk em jabdewōt peba ko jaaki lōk jān EMA eo ilo an kwałoki tōprak in jerbal 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 na abñōñō ko kwałoki

66. GRM in ej jerbal ñan na mejlan abñōñō ko kwałoki kijjen jerbal in kōkal ko rej kōm̄man. Tipdik in melele ko rej alikkar ilo Section H in ESMF eo.

Tebōl eo kein Kōlalem (5): Jekjekin Na Abñōñō ko Kwałoki

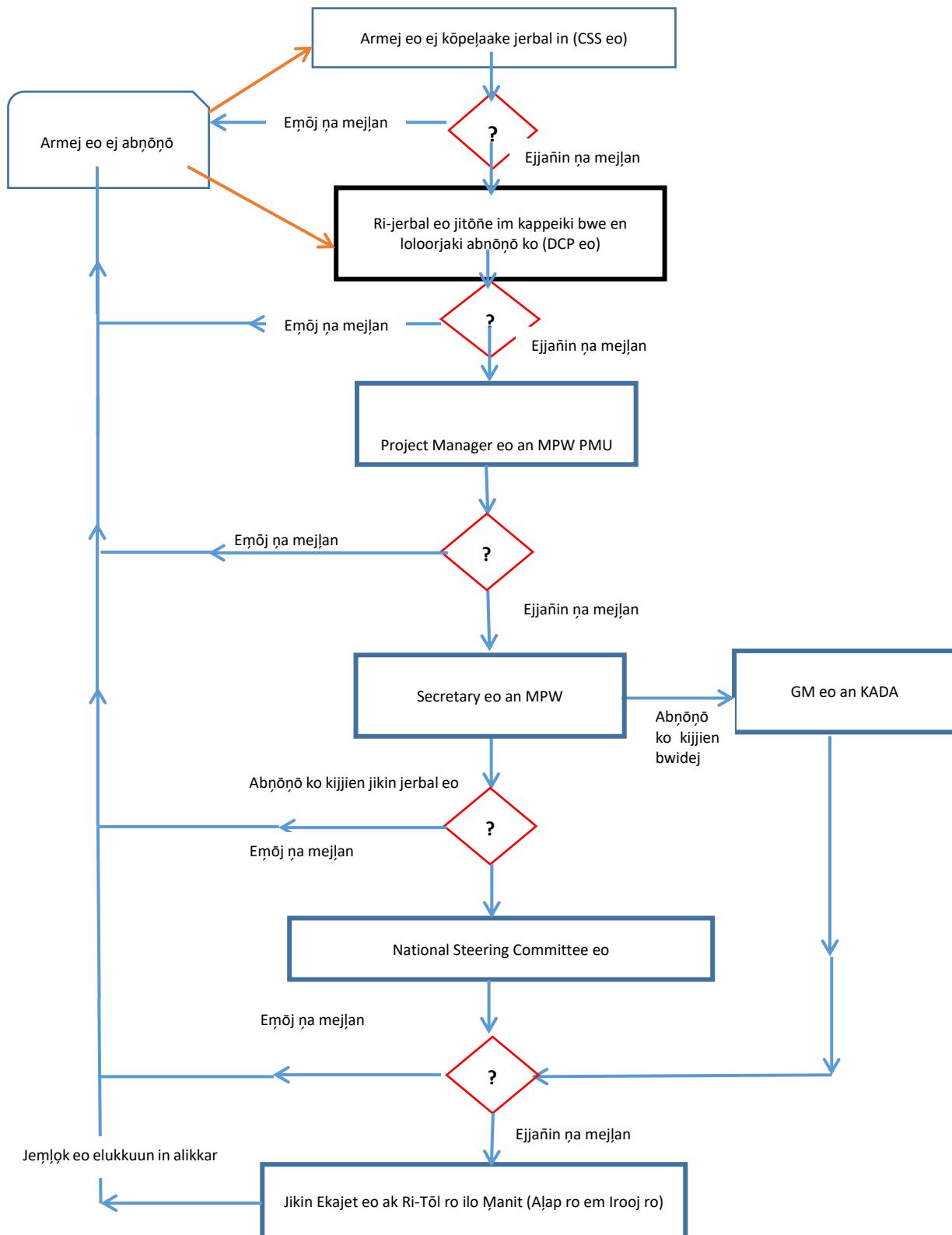
Ijo Tōpare	Buñtōn Ko	Joñan Aitokan
Juon	Armej eo ej abñōñō (ak AP eo) naaj bōk abñōñō eo an ñan CSS eo eo im enaaj pukot mejlan abñōñō eo ilo iien eo emōkaj tata. Ñe AP eo ejjab ju būruōn, CSS eo enaaj ba AP eo en etal ñan ippān armej eo emōj jitōñe im kappeki ñan an loloorjake abñōñō eo (ak DCP eo). Abñōñō ko me ewōr uwaakier im rōkajū būruōn AP eo jān CSS eo, naaj köjeläik DCP eo em DCP eo naaj liküt abñōñō eo ilo jeje em wāween ko karōki ñan na mejlan abñōñō eo naaj kōm̄man	Jabdewōt iien
Ruo	iien eo abñōñō eo ej tōprak tok ñan ri-jerbal ro töllökier, DCP eo naaj pukot mejlan iien eo wōt emōkaj tata. Ñe ejjab maroñ pukot mejlan, enaaj köjeläik MPW PMU Project Manager eo	lien eo wōt älikin an abñōñō eo lōlō ilo jeje
Jilu	MPW PMU PM eo naaj pukot mejlan abñōñō eo em köjeläik armej eo ekar abñōñō kōn tōprak eo. Ñe abñōñō eo ej kijjen bwidej, MPW PM eo naaj kapilōke MPW Secretary eo em ro lōk ilōñ naaj kōnono ippān KADA kōn abñōñō eo, ñan juon wāween eo ej na mejlan abñōñō eo. PM eo naaj liloj abñōñō ko jet ejjejok mejlaer ñan Secretary eo an MPW eo ñan an Secretary eo an MPW pukot mejlan.	Ruo wiik

Ne abñōñō eo ejjañin wōr uwaakin im tōprak in, ak armej eo ej abñōñō ejjab ju būruōn kōn wāween eo ñan na mejlan abñōñō eo an

Emān	Secretary eo an MPW, naaj bōk abñōñō eo ñan National Steering Committee eo bwe ren pukot juon wāween eo ej ña mejlan abñōñō eo	Juon allōñ
Lalem	Ñe abñōñō eo ekab de jañin wōr mejlan ak armej eo ej abñōñō ejjab ju būruñ kōn tōprak in jerbal eo kōm̄mane ekkar ñan NSC eo ñan ña mejlan abñōñō eo, ej an pepe in bōk abñōñō eo an ñan ro töll̄kier rōkkar ekkar ñan kakien ko an kien. Juon jem̄lōk enaaj alikkar tok jān jikin ekajet eo.	Jabdewōt iien
Jiljino	Kijjen Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Karuo (2), ñe abñōñō eo ej kijjen bwidej, KADA emaroñ pukot mejlan kōn jipañ ko an ri-tōl ro ilo manit eo (alp em irooj ro), em jem̄lōk eo rej karōke naaj uwaak eo ñan abñōñō eo	iien eo wōt ālikin nōm̄ba jilu (3)

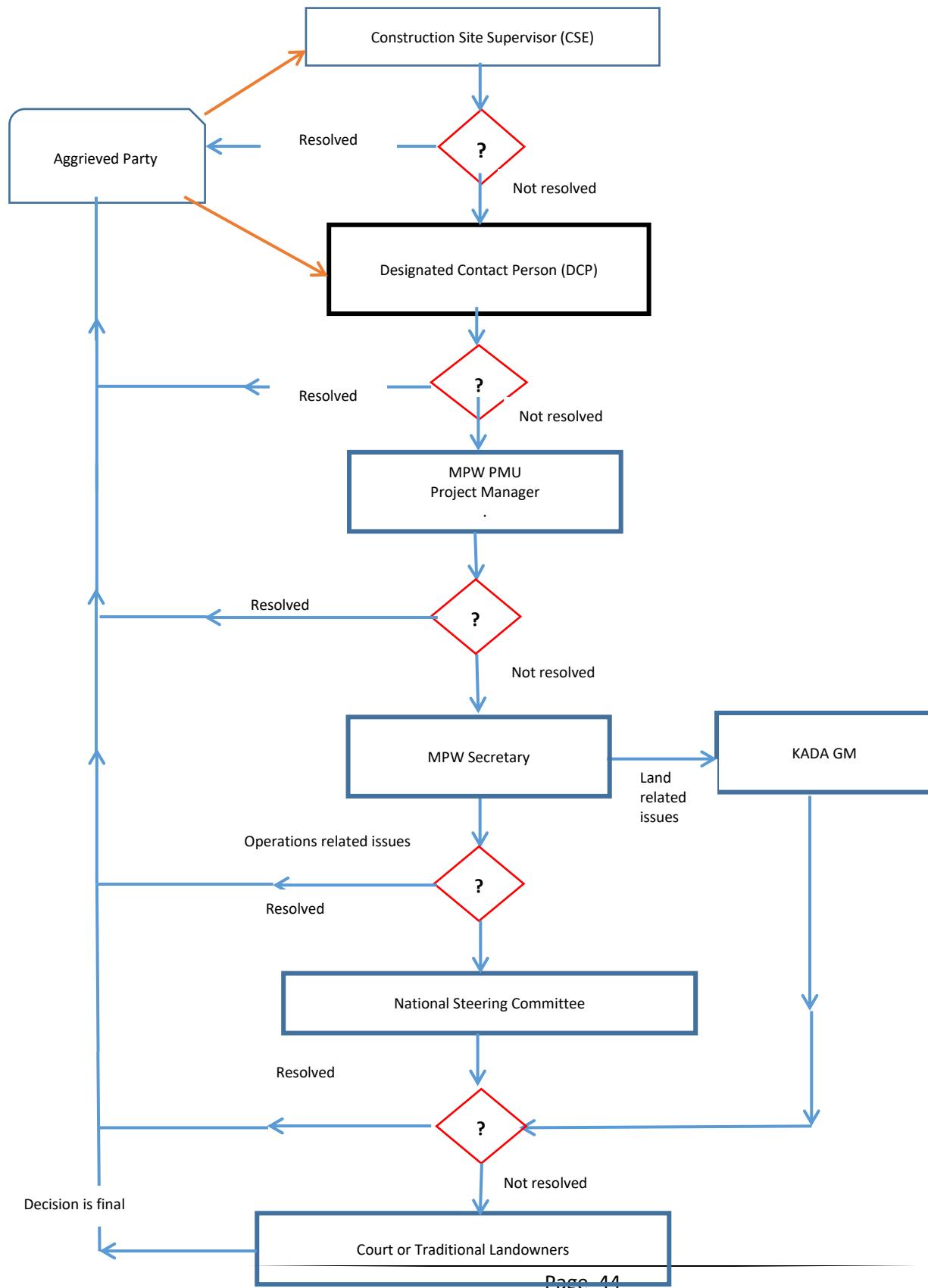
Kajin Majel (Marshallese)

Figure 2: Flow Diagram eo me ej kwalōk Jekjekin Na Mejlan Abnōñō ko Rej Bōk Jikier



Kajin Pālle (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 Kijien Jāān ko ñan Kōmakūtküt Armej jāān juon Bwidej ñan bar juon Ekoba Oñāān Kōllā ko Emōj Karōki Kadede

67. Wāween kōjerbal bajet ñan wāseen ko walōk jāān kōmaküt armej ekoba jata ak oñāān jata bwidej ñan aolep makūtküt ko kar jab kipeli, im jāān ko an kōj ko ñan DP itok jāān an jako bwidej, im mweiuk ak jeraamman ko jet ekoba kein ekkan ko im iaļan mour ko jet. Men kein emōj likūti ilo tebōl im kōmeleleiki ilo peba ko rōjenolōk āinwot kein jipañ iien ko emōj karōki ilo RAP ak A/RAP eo.

68. Onāān ko ñan kōmmani juon RAP ak A/RAP enaaj an RMI eddo āinwōt ijo kuñaan ñan joortoklik ko an būrojāāk dikdik eo. MOF/DIDA enaaj aikuj lale bwe tarlep in oñāān eo ñan na oñāān im oñaan kōj en dedelōk kōjenolōke im ej aikuj kūtpuuj men kein: (a) kajeeded būrojāāk, (b) leto-letak meļeļe ak kapilōk lōqblej im arto-artak ippān kumi/doulul ko raorōk, (c) katak ko kōn joñak ko rōtipdik (detailed measurement surveys (DMS)) im (f) jerbal in etale ko jāān tulowa im kōmmani RAP eo. Ñan kakkobaba, RMI enaaj eddoik makūtküt ko kar jab antoņi ñan tarlep eo ñan na oñāān im oñāān kōjeikik.

69. Bajet eo ñan na oñāān enaaj eļļā jāān MOF/DIDA (ilo an bōk kapilōk ippān MPW ñan Mōttan 2) ilo etan Kien eo an RMI. Enaaj lale bwe en mōkaj an pojak joñan bajet ko aikuji ñan jipañ im ñan kōrōļok jāān ko ñan būrojāāk dikdik RAP. Mokta jāān jino jerbal, MOF/DIDA enaaj kōmmani jaat ko rej kaalikkar an makūtküt jāān ñan akkaun ko ñan kwalōk jāān ak joñan ko emōj kōjerbalī ñan na oñāān im oñāān kōjeikik ko.

11. Wāween ko ñan kōmmani kōnono ko ippān armej ro jerbal in ejelōt er

70. Kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier naaj kōmmani kijien Phase 2 in PREP eo ej juon jekjekin jerbal eo me ej ijino jāān juon ESMF em RPF ko emōj kōpooji em ej wōnmaanļok in kōpooji safeguard instrument ko ekoba jabdewōt pepe ko kijien kōmakūtküt armej jāān juon bwidej ñan bar juon. Jorrāān ko kijien ñe armej ro rōnaaj emmaküt jāān juon bwidej ñan bar juon naaj kaalikkari mōmōkaj ñe kōnono kein rōnaaj kōmmani. Unleplep in menin ej ñan kōļap lōk meļeļe eo ippān armej ro kijien jerbal in kōkal kein, köttōpar ko aer, meļeļe ko jet rōtipdik me raorōk, em an jelōt armej ro ñe rōnaaj emmaküt jāān 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 tōllökier ilo KADA em ri-tōl ro ilo manit emōj kōmelejeiki ḥok imaan ilo Mōṇakjān in.

72. Juon laajrak eo ej karōke wāween kōpooje juon Stakeholder Engagement Plan (ak SEP) ej alikkar ilo ESMF eo. Āinwōt ke ej mōttan wōt SEP eo, tipdik in meleje ko kijien kōnono ko kōm̄an ippān ro tōllökier jān doulul (ak ra) ko an kien em jikin jerbal ko jet, armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko naaj kameej e. MOF/DIDA ej loloorjake bwe armej eo etijemjok en kōpooje SEP eo em enaaj jerbal ippān MPW eo ñān kōm̄an bwe aikuj ko ñān iien kōnono ko ippān ro tōllökier ñān safeguard instrument ko, en kab baj ippān armej ro emōj kōmakūt er, ren kōnono kaki.

73. Boq in ilal ej kōjjeikiiki pepe ko kijien kōnono ko ippān ro tōllökier ilo an kōppopo juon RAP/A-RAP eo me MPW eo em MOF/DIDA naaj lale ñe rōnaaj kōpooje SEP eo.

Tebōl eo kein Kōlalem (5): Boq in elōn meleje ko naaj jipañ kijien kōnono ko ñān kōpooj juon RAP/A-RAP

	Tu-ia eo jerbal eo epād ie	Un-kōnono ko ilo kōnono eo kōm̄ane	Eddo ko an alap ro, ri-tōl ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko em DP ro, ekoba kōrā ro	Un ko ñān an Jukjuk-im-Pād ko Bōk Kunāer
Pre-Implementation	Kōnono ko ippān ro tōllökier	Meleje ko ñān jelā kake jerbal-dik ko rej mōttan wōt jerbal in kōkal eo ejap Kōm̄an bwe armej ro jerbal kein rōjelōt er ren jutak ilikin jerbal kein ālikin kōmelejek er	Bōk kuñaeer ilo meleje ko lito-litak kijien jerbal-dik ko rej mōttan wōt jerbal eo ejap, kwełok ko ippān aolep armej em kōnono ko ippān ro tōllökier Kūr tok kōrā ro bwe ren bōk kuñaeer ilo tōre eo meleje ko rej ajeedē ñān aolep, kwełok ko ippān aolep armej em kōnono ko ippān ro tōllökier	Kōm̄an bwe ro rej bōk kuñaeer ren lukkuun in lōt aer meleje kōn jerbal kein rej pojen bōk jikier, jorrāān rōmarōñ wałjok tok jān jerbal kein em jeraam̄an ko ñān armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko Kōlāp ḥok jelā eo ippān armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād eo bwe ren kōm̄an jokālōt eo me ej kālōtier
	Kōnono ko ippān alap ro jerbal kein rōjelōt er	Bwe ren jipañ kijien bwidēj ñān kōjerbale; Ñān kōnono ippāer kōn wāween ko rōm̄an rōban jelōt er ñe rōnaaj make diwōj ḥok	Kōm̄an bwe alap ro ren bōk kuñaeer kijien jibabad em kōtōpar an jerbal in em jeraam̄an ko ñān ro rōnaaj jeraam̄an Errā ippān doon ke rej make diwōj ḥok	Ejjelok jabdewōt

			Agree on the compensation and entitlement packages.				Įok ñan bar juon bwidej bwe ren lejök bwidej eo aer ñan jerbal kein	jān bwidej eo bwe ren lejök bwidej eo ñan jerbal in kōkal ko	
			Review and agree on the contents of the RAP/ARAP before submission to the Bank				Elmokoti pepe ko kijien RAP eo	Jekjekin jerbal eo, em jabdewöt aikuj ko kijien bwidej	Meleje em jipañ menin aikuj ko kijien kappok bwidej em pija in jerbal eo Errā kijien kōjjā ko em maroñ ko lijök ñan er Etali em errā ippān doon kōn meleje ko kobban RAP/A-RAP eo mokta jān aer etal ñan World Bank eo
	Formulating compensation and entitlement packages.	Compensation and entitlement packages		To obtain agreement on the RAP.			Āiki kōjjā ko em maroñ ko naaj lijök ñan er	Kōjjā ko em maroñ ko	Ñan aer errā ippān doon kōn RAP eo
	Agreement on the content of RAP	Contents of the RAP/ARAP		To obtain agreement on the RAP.			Errā ippān doon kōn kobban RAP eo	Kobban RAP eo	Ñan aer errā ippān doon kōn RAP eo
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.			Lejök elap lok jipañ ñan DP ro	Kain jipañ ko rōkkar	DP ro ak jabdewöt eo jān mweeo mweer naaj lejök jerbal ko ñan er ilo iien eo jerbal in kōkal ko rej kōmman
	Grievance and redress.	Grievance and redress mechanism.	Provide information to assist in redressing of grievances.	Ensure that problems are address within reasonable time.			Abñōñ ko em jekjekin na mejlaer	Jekjekin na mejlan abñōñ ko kwal̄oki	Lejök meleje ko ñan jipañ loloorjaki abñōñ ko bwe en wōr mejlaer kab uwaakier
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.			Jerbal in etale ko ñan lali tōprak ko rōpād ia em lale ñe elōñ men ej emaroñ kōmman bwe en em̄man įok	Juon kein jerbal eo ej waati tōprak ko em ej lali ta ko rōkkar bwe ren kōmman ñan kōkōmnan įok jerbal ko	Kapilōk įok kōn kijien jerbal in etale ko
									Elōñ aer jelā im ekkatak jān aer kar elmokote juon mōnakjān eo ej kallikkar wāween kōmakütük armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon iumwin kakien ko an MPW eo tōre ko rej itok wōt
						Implementation			
						Post Implementation			

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. Kōlaplōk Kapeel ko Ippān Ri-Jerbal ro

74. Ijeko im ejabwe maroñ ak kapeel ie enaaj itok jipañ jān ro naaj bōktok er im ewōr aer imminent im kapeel ilo safeguards ñan eddo ko elap aer aorök ilo bürojāäk 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 oñaan ak bōktok iuṁwin Mōttan 2 ñan kōm̄mani jerbal im eddo ko raar kaalikkari ilo ESMF in ñan MPW, ñan aolepān aitokan būrojāāk in. Ro jet im ewōr aer kapeel ilo jerbal in rōmaroñ in bar bōk kuñaer ilo iien ko rōkadu jān iien ñan iien ñan kōm̄mani jerbal ko emōj kōjenoloki ekoba, elāññe aikuj in, kōppopo ko ñan kein jerbal ko ñan safeguards ko ñan būrojāāk dikdik ko, etale im kōkōmanñan ḥok, jerbal in etale ko jān likin kōn wāween an RAP eo bōk jikin.

75. Ri-kapilōk eo an kōn Safeguards im ro ejap meļeļe ko ippāer kōn Safeguards iuṁwin MOF/DIDA im MPW, rōnaaj kammineneik im katakin ri-jerbal ro jān aelōñ kein im rej jerbal ippāer im ro jet. Rōnaaj barāinwōt bōk kuñaer ilo jipañ kōļap ḥok kapeel im maroñ ko ippān NEPA kijjen technical support im jerbal in kapilōk ko kattōri ilo iien etali elmōkot ko, liñōri kein jerbal ko an safeguards, im ilo iien etale im riboot kōn ESMF eo.

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

- Safeguards Policies ko an World Bank, ejaptata ko emōj ūrōji im aorōk ñan Būrojāāk eo;
- Eddo im jerbal ko an kajjojo wōpij ko ilo kattōri safeguards ko
- Ewi wāween bwe en mālkoj liñōri kein jerbale safeguards ko an WB im ñan kattōr ESMF eo im PRF1
- Katak ko kōn joñan ko kōn jorrāān ko ilo kōpooj RAP im joñak ko ñan ro ewōr aer kōj;
- Kamminene ko kōn wāween kōpooj TORs, liñōri elmōkot ko an ri-kapeel ro, im kōjjiekik tōprak ko an ri-kapeel eo.

77. Kamminene ko kijjen men kein kōllaajraki ilōñ rej aikuj in bōk jikier ilowaan jilu (3) allōñ ṡokta jān an būrojāāk eo jino.

78. Jipañ ko rōnaaj wōnmaan ḥok rōnaaj itok jān World Bank Task Team ñan jem, ḥok in būrojāāk in ekoba jipañ ko ñan ṡakutkūt ko ñan etale peļaak eo jinoi tata,

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

köllaajraki, im liñore im kōpooje kein jerbal 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. Koṇ ko ñan Kōm̄mani Jerbal in Etale ko em Likūti Tōprak in Etale Kein ilo Jeje

Jerbal in Etale ko Kōm̄mani jān Doulul ko rej Jeban

Jerbal in Kōkal kein -

79. MPW eo enaaj lolojake an etali tōprak in jerbal in kōkal ko em liküt ilo jeje tōprak in etale ko an ñan waate RPF eo em RAP/A-RAP eo rej ke bōk jikier. Ruo alen ilowaan juon iiō tōprak in etale ko likūti ilo jeje rej aikuj in pojek em etal (ñan World Bank eo) āinwōt ke rej mōttan wōt eddo ko an doulul kein. Melele ko rej aikuj in pād ilo jerbal in etale kein tok jān doulul ko rej jeban jerbal in kōkal kein rej: (a) tōprak ko rōtōpari rainin; (b) köttōpar ko tōpari em ko jab maroñ tōpari ilo tōre in; (c) apañ ko jelmai / abñōñō ko rōkar walok em tōprak in wāween na mejlan abñōñō kein; em (d) köttōpar ko ñan raan ko rej itok wōt.

Jerbal in Etale ko Kōm̄mani jān Doulul ko Rōjenolok jān Kien eo rej jab jeban Jerbal in Kōkal kein -

80. Joñan eo kötmāne ñan jołok ñan kölläik armej ro ej alikkar ke eban kanooj in Jap. Ijoke, baj joñan an Jap an jabwe kapeel eo ippān MPW em MOF/DIDA ej kallikkar ke naaj aikuji juon EMA ñan an itōn jerbal ɬokwan an MPW eo kōm̄mani jerbal in etale ko an ilo ejjelok kalijeklōk bwe RFP eo kab RAP ko rej bōk jikier, em ñan kōm̄man bwe köllā ko ñan armej ro ren bōk jikier me rōkkar bwe ren köllā. MPW eo enaaj lolojake bwe juon EMA eo etiljek kab emool ilo an jerbal en tōprak tok bwe ne itōn kōm̄mani eddo in.

81. EMA eo enaaj etale an RFP eo bōk jikin em lale bwe kajjojo jerbal-dik ko iumwin RAP/A-RAP eo kab safeguar ko me rej aikuj in Joori ilo ESMP eo. Enaaj liküt ilo jeje men ko ej loi ke rōlukkuun in aikuj in wōr mejlaer ñan World Bank eo. Jerbal in etale kein rej aikuj in kōm̄man ruo köttan ilowaan juon iiō aolepān tōre ej jerbal in kōkal kan rej bōk jikier, em naaj jerbal wōt ippān MPW eo kijjen jabdewōt apañ ko me rōnaaj aikuj in wōr mejlaer jān PMU eo. Ejja kijjen wōt jekjekin jerbal kein, EMA eo enaaj etale em liküt ilo jeje tōprak in an etali apañ kab jorrāñ ko rōjelōt an safeguard ko bōk jikier, ekoba tōprak in kōnono ko kōm̄mani ippān ro tollókier kijjen aer emmaküt ñan bar juon bwidej em wāween ko ñan na mejlan abñōñō ko, en kab baj ñan onāñan ko ñan

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 rōjenolok jān kien eo kab rej jet NGO rej alikkar ilo Annex 6. Juon TOR naaj ejaake ñan 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,
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Annex 1: Ia Ko Meļeļe Kein Rōkar Jarjar Tok Jān-i

World Bank. 2005. Safeguards Policies Basics. QACU, OPCS. World Bank. Internal Document.
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http://www.paclii.org/mh/legis/consol_act/cotrotmi490/ [kar deloñe 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.

Annex 2: An armej ro make diwōj lōk jān bwidej ko aer em wāween mādmōde aer emmākūt ñan bar juon bwidej iumwin Phase 2 in PREP eo

1. Mweñan Jerbal Eo Kein Kajuon: Kōmaroñi ra im doulul ko me rej loloorjaki jerbal ko rej ekkejel lōk wōt kijien oktak in mejatoto, wāween ko ñan māanjab-popo

Bwidej ko naaj kōjerbali ñan kajjutak joor in taleboon ko em mōko me kein jerbal in leto-letak meļeļe ko naaj pād ie naaj buki ālikin an armej ro kāälöt ke rej aje bwidej eo ñan kōmmani jerbal kein. Ejjełok jorrāān ko jarjar tok jān an naaj armej ro diwōj lōk bwe rōkar kaduōj lōk er rōnaaj waļok.

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.

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

(i) Bwidej ko kōjerbali ñan kōmmani jerbal in kōkal ko ñan kōjparok parijet ko

Master Lease eo emōj an kōjenolok em kaalikkari bwidej ko ñan kōmman iaļ in an waan jerbal ko ito-itak, em menin aikuj ko jet ñan kōmmani jerbal kein (āinwōt jarom, taleboon, im ko āierļokwōt). KADA āinwōt e eo ej kabwijer maroñ eo ioon bwidej eo elōñ an maroñ in kōjerbal bwidej eo em wāween kapidodouki an jerbal kein bōk jikier ekkar ñan karōk ko ilo Master Lease eo.

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:

KADA, ilo etan MPW eo (iumwin wōt Mweñan in em āinwōt ke ej wōpij eo kappeiki ñan an kattōri jerbal kein ilo mweñan in), naaj kepaak aļap ro ekkar ñan manit eo kijien bwidej ñan lali bwidej ko rōmmani ñan kōjerbali. Aļap ro rōnaaj errā ippān KADA kijien bwidej ko rōmmani

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 elōn 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 jerbal kein;
2. Master Lease eo enaaj oktak ḥok ñan an kūtbuuj elmōkot ko kijjen jerbal in kōkal ko ñan kōjparok parijet ko.
3. Juon koñ enaaj kōnono kake ippān ro tōllökier.

An etal maroñ eo jān alap eo em kijjen 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-jerbal ro rej pojén kōjerbali bwidej ko ilowaan wōt jerbal in kōkal kein naaj kaalikkare er em jorrāān ko wałok tok jān an wāween kein make kaduōj ḥok armej ro naaj kōpeļaake ilo men eo rej na etan Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ak A-RAP) eo ak Resettlement Action Plan (ak RAP) eo (lale section ñe waj juon bwe kōmmeļe ko kijjen jekjekin jerbal A-RAP/RAP kein rōpād ie).

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

KADA, ilo an bōk an kapilōk jān MPW, enaaj kallikkar bwidej eo epād maroñ iumwin, ak ñe jaab enaaj jerbal ippān alap ro ñan pukot bar juon bwidej. Bwidej ko alap ro rej make aji ñan jerbal kein naaj kōnono kaki ippān KADA (ilo an ennaanik ḥok MPW eo) ilo etan jerbal in kōkal in elap em alap eo. Bwidej eo naaj bar kōroole ḥok ālikin an dede ḥok jerbal in kōkal eo elap.

3. Mweñan Eo Kein Kajilu: Contingency Emergency Response

Jabdewōt jerbal ko iumwin Mweñan in Kein Kajilu (3) rej jab kömlöt ke ej aikuj in wōr bwidej ñan kein jerbal ko kab waan jerbal ko an ri-jerbal ro, ijoke ñe ekkar bwe jet iaan jerbal kein elōn kein jerbal ko āinwōt māäl ko kōjerbali ñan dāpij parijet eo naaj kōnono kaki ippān alap ro.

Majuro

Kappok bwidej ioon Majuro naaj kōnono kaki ippān alap ro dede in ke enaaj ejjeļok wāween ko rōnaaj kapidodoik ḥok iał in jerbal kein. Kon ko (ak lease ko) emōj karōki ak wāween ko rāin ḥok wōt naaj kōpooji em kōweeppāni

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

m̄okta jān an jerbal eo bōk jikin. Ejjełök juon bwidej en me ri-jerbal rein em jerbal kein rōnaaj kaduōj l̄ok 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: Koŋ ko Kijien Eddo ko an Armej eo Etijeml̄ök ej Itōn Elm̄okote Pepe eo ñan Kōmakūtküt Armej jān juon Bwidej ñan bar juon

Köttöpar eo an Jerbal in:

Köttöpar eo an jerbal in ej ñan jipañ World Bank eo kōpooji jāān in jipañ ko ñan Kien eo an RMI bwe en maroñ kōm̄mani jerbal ko ium̄win Phase 2 in PREP eo.

Tallep in Jerbal in:

Armej in enaaj jipañ ra ko ruo an Kien im rej loloorjaki jerbal kein - MOF/DIDA ñan Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Kajuon (1) em Kajilu (3), em MPW ñan Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Karuo (2) - in Phase 2 in PREP eo, ñan kōpooj RAP eo me emaroñ in menin aikuj ñan jet iaan jerbal-dik ko rej m̄ottan wōt jerbal in kōkal in el̄ap. RAP/A-RAP kein naaj aikuj joori men ko World Bank eo ej kōmlöt bwe ren tōprak āinwōt aer alikkar ilo Social Safeguards Policy OP 4.12 eo. Armej in enaaj kōjerbal RPF eo emōj āiki ilo tōre eo jerbal in kōkal in el̄ap ej jino ejaak. Jerbal-dik ko rej m̄ottan wōt jerbal in kōkal in el̄ap me naaj aikuji RAP ko ak A-RAP ko rōnaaj jerbal ko alikkar tōre eo rej etali em kōjenoloki ñan m̄weñan ko rōkkar bwe ren pād ie me ej tōllōkin armej eo etijeml̄ök kijien Safeguard Policy ko eo me kar kappeiki jān MPW em MOF/DIDA.

Melele ko Rōtipidik Kijien Eddo ko:

Armej in ej pojén elm̄okote RAP eo naaj:

1. Kōpooj em kaalikkare juon laajrak in kajitōk ñan kōm̄man ekkatak kōn kijien armej ro, juon bōnbōn eo ej kallikkar oran armej ro jerbal kein rōjelöt er em juon laajrak eo ej kōllaajraki jeraam̄man ko rōjelöti
2. Kōm̄mani kamminene ko juon kōttan emaroñ jimattan juon raan ak juon raan iio ñan ri-jerbal in MPW em MOF/DIDA ro ñan aer jipañ e kōm̄mani ekkatak ko me aikuji melele ko ie; ñan kammineneik er kōn laajrak in kajitōk ko em wāween likūt ilo jeje uwaak ko jān ro rej uwaak;
3. Kōm̄man bwe en lukkuun alikkar wōn ej kabwijer maroñ eo ioon bwidej ko rōkkar kab rōm̄man ñe 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 kajjitōk ko ñan armej ro ñan ai tok melele ko aikuji jān er
 5. Liñōri em etali uwaak ko kijjen mour an armej ro em pukot joñan kōllā eo ekkar ñan kajjojo armej ro emōj aer emmaküt jān bwidej ko aer pedped ioon maroñ ko līlōk em rej lōlō ilo RP Entitlement Matrix eo
 6. Ejaake juon Compensation Entitlement Form eo me ej kwalōk tallep in melele kein ñan kajjojo DP rein, ekoba juon jikin an DP rein liküt eltan peier ñan aer likuti bwe en alikkar ke emōj aer bük kōllā ko aer
 7. Ejaake juon Resettlement Action Plan eo im ej kōjerbale laajrak eo ilo Annex 3 in RPF eo, em eo im ej kōjerbali uwaak ko jarjar tok jān kajjitōk ko kar kajtitün armej rein
 8. Lukkuun kallikkar ke, ilo an kōpooje RAP eo, armej ro emōj kōmāküt er i) rōjejā kōn kajjojo wāween ko ñan ḥa mejlan apañ eo ejelöt er kōn bwidej; (2) emōj kōnono ippāer kōn kāälöt ko kōn onāān ko em an etal jipañ ko jet rōm̄an lōk; em (3) emōj līlōk kōllā ko aer ilo likio kijjen jeraam̄an ko aer rōjerwaani jarjar tok wōt jān jerbal in kōkal eo elāp
 9. Jerbal wōt ippān wōpij ko an MPW em MOF/DIDA āinwōt kōmlōt ilo koñ ko, ñan kōm̄mani kōnono ko ippān DP ro ñan kōnono kōn Resettlement Plan eo emōj jino teilaiki
 10. Kadede lōk Resettlement Plan eo ālikin an büki ennaan im kakkobaba ko jān ro tōllōkier jān jukjuk-im-pād ko kab ri-jerbal ro jān MPW eo em kab MOF/DIDA eo
 11. Jerbal wōt iturin armej eo etijemlōk kijjen Safeguard ko me kappeiki jān MOF/DIDA em MPW ilo aer liñōre RAP eo emōj elmōkote
 12. Kadede lōk joñan jāan eo aikuji ilo RAP/A-RAP eo me ej alikkar ilo ESMF eo em kakobaik tok maroñ ko emōj kakobaiki me rej jarjar tok jān RAP eo
 13. Kadede lōk RAP eo ālikin kōnono kōm̄mani āinwōt aer alikkar ilo nōmba ruwatimjuon (9) ilōn, em lelōk Resettlement Action Plan in ñan MPW
 14. Lukkuun mejmej-karruo bwe RAP/A-RAP eo en ukok ñan Kajin Majel ñan an bar diwōj lōk ñan bar jabdewōt 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 Kijjen Töprak in Jerbal ko Likütí ilo Jeje:

Men ko aikuji kijjen töprak in jerbal kein likütí ilo jeje rej:

- (i) Juon Resettlement Plan (ak pepe eo me aolep rōkar errā kake kijjen wāween kōmakütük armej jān juon bwidej ñan bar juon)
- (ii) Töprak in jerbal ko consultant eo ekar loi kijjen jerbal in emjōj an bōk jikin, apañ ko rej wałok em jemłok ko ippān tok wāween ko ñan ḥa mejlan apañ kein kijjen wāween an jerbal kein maroñ emmān ḥok tok ālik. Kobaiki āinwōt juon annex juon peba eo ej tipdiki meļeļe ko kijjen kamminene ko kōm̄mani ippān ri-jerbal in MPW ro
- (iii) Kōnono ko kōm̄mani ippān ro tōllökier ren pād ilo jeje, me ej alikkar wōn ro rōkar pād ilo kōnono ko, kakkobaba ko em abñōñō ko kwaloki 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 Łōm̄nak ñan Kōmaküt

Juon Kōkkadudu in Łōm̄nak ñan Kōmaküt ekütpuuj pedped kein rej āinwōt joñak eo edik tata:

- a. Juon katak eo enaaj kaalikkar kōlmānłokjen ko armej ro naaj jetöt er im aorök in ḡweiuk ak jeraam̄jan ko aer;
- b. Komeļeļe in wāween ḥa onāān im jipañ ko jet kijjen kōmaküt naaj aikuj in kōpooji;
- c. Leto-letak meļeļe ak kapilök ippān armej ro naaj kōmaküt er kōn wāween ko jet im rōmaroñ emmān;
- d. Eddo eo an Institutional eo ñan kōm̄mane im buñtōn ko ñan ḥa mejlan abñōñō;
- e. Karōk ko ñan etale im kōm̄mane; im
- f. Juon tebōj eo kwalok 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 Tōllökier Kijjen ESMF eo kab RPF eo

**Phase 2 in PREP eo ilo RMI
Kōnono ko Kōm̄mani Ippān Ro Tōllökier Liküt ilo Jeje, 5 - 9 Tijem̄ba 2016**

Kadkad in Kōnono kein -

lien leto-letak meļeļe ak kapilök ippān stakeholder ej aikuj in bōk jikin ilo iien eo rej kōpooji safeguards instruments ko ñan 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 -

- a. Government agencies and authorities in Majuro and Ebeye
- b. NGOs, non-governmental institutions and organizations, and civil society groups
- c. Landowners and community leaders of Ebeye, Kwajalein.
- d. 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 körüji iuṁwin 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 melele ko kijjen iien leto-letak melele ak kapilōk ko ekar bōk jikin āinwōt ke ej mōttan wōt köppopo ko ñan Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) im Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). Ej kōmeleleik karōk ko raar kōmman in bōk jikier bwe en jejjet stakeholder ro kar kür tok er, wāween kar kür tok 55 oak kajjítok, im kar wāween kwaļok ak kaalikkare ekoba wāween kalimjōke, kakkobaba ko, wāween lōmñak kake im ko jet jān ro raar bōk kuñaer.

Iien leto-letak melele ak kapilōk ko ñan kōmeleleik kein jerbal ko ḡaetaer ESMF im RPF rōkar bōk jikier jān 5 - 9 raan in Tijemba, 2016. Mokta jān men in, iien leto-letak melele ak kapilōk ko ippān rijerbal ro jān kien eo me elap ijoko kuñaer ñan Būrojāk rōkar kōmman.

Kumi ko köttōpari

Kumi in stakeholders rein kar köttōpari ñan iien leto-letak melele ak kapilōk -

- a. Wōpij im jikin jerbal ko an Kien ilo Majuro im Ebeye
- b. NGOs, doulul ko ej jab an Kien im doulul ko jet ilo jukjuk im pād ko
- c. Ro ewōr aer maroñ ion bwidej im ritōl ro an jukjuk im pād ko ilo Ebeye, Kwajalein.
- d. 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 kür tok er ilo an kar etal juon leta juon wiik mokta lōk jān an iien leto-letak melele ak kapilōk ko bōk jikier. Laajrak in wōpij ko im doulul ko kar kür tok er rej ellaajrak.

Ilo Ebeye, ejjelōk wōpij inretio im jikin kōmman nuuj bwe ren kar jerbal ñan kür tok ak kōmman kōjjejā. Būlijmāāñ ro rōkar poub ilo aer kar ettōr-to ettōr-tak imejan aelōn en kōn juon kein kōnono eo elap ainikien ñan aer kōjjejāik armej kōn iien leto-letak melele ak kapilōk in, 55 oak ej kōnono kake, ia eo enaaj bō jikin ie im ñāāt. Men in ekar kōmman jejjo raan mokta 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

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

Schedule (Karok) -

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

Kumi in Stakeholder ro	Raan im iien/awa
1. Wōpij ko elap ijoko kuñae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Dec, 2016; 10 am; MOF/DIDA Conference Room
2. NGOs, doulul ko jukjuk im pād eo, im jukjuk im pād eo ilo Majuro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 Dec, 2016; 2:00pm; Marshall Is Resort Conference Room
3. Ro im ewōr aer maroñ ion bwidej ekkar nan manit im ritōl ro an jukjuk im pād 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 pād eo ilo Ebeye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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,

Karokan iien leto-letak melele 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 aelōn kein.

Ekar wōr ruo presentations ko kar kōmmani;

- (i) tarlep in Bürojāāk in ekoba köttopar ko an, mōttan ko ie, karok ko an peded eo im karok ko nan na oñāān, tōprak ko jan Vulnerability Assessment Study eo ekoba 'hot spots' ak 'jikin ko ekkā an walok' ibwij leplep im iuwe dān in lojet, im jokāälöt ko rōppen im aikuj in lōmjak kaki.
- (ii) Presentation kōn ESMF kab RPF. Power point presentation eo kōn ESMF and and RPF kar teilaiki ekkar nan kajjojo kumi ko rōkar roñjake, im nan lōkapokpok ko kar kaalikkari ak kajjitōk kaki. Nan waanjoñak, ne en kar baj ro im ewōr aer maroñ ion bwidej im ritōl ro an jukjuk im pād ko, lōkapokpok ko kar kaalikkari ej kōn bwidej im ta ko rōnaaj walok jan elmōkot eo kōn joñak ko nan kōjparok arijet ion bwidej ilo jidik wōt iien im nan indeo jimor. Nan armej ro ilo jukjuk im pād ko, kar kōmelele kōn tarlep in wāween kōmmane aolep jokāälöt 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 kōnōno kōn jikin ko im rōmaroñ ekkar ñan kōjparoki vis-à-vis ‘hot spots’ im jikin ko jet elāp aer naaj jorrāān, wāween ko rōnaaj wal̄ok jān kōm̄mani jerbal ko ak mōkta jān an jerbal ko bōk jikier ak jorrāān ak wāween ko enaaj to aer pād, tōpar parijet ak lojet ñan jerbal ko jabdewōt, im ko jet. Ñan wōpij ko, presentation eo kōmeleleik un ko ñan etale peļaak ko im jokkun mour, im jerbal im eddo ko an kajjojo wōpij im doulul ko ilo iien kattōre ESMF eo im RPF eo.

Jerbal eo an graphics ko jān Vulnerability Assessment Report eo ej kwaļok elōñ jokāālōt ko kijjen kōjparok parijet im engineering designs ko elāp aer kar jipañ presentation eo.

Jekjek in karlien Leto-Letak Melele ak Kapilōk ko ñan Ro Ewōr Aer Maroñ Ioon Bwidej im Ritōl ro an Jukjuk im Pād ko -

Unin kōnōno	Ri-bōktok
Jar in Kōppelōk	Juon iaan armej ro
Naan in kōppelōk im kwaļok kadkad in makūtkūt ko	Ms Abacca Maddison, Deputy Chief Secretary, Ebeye
Presentation eo kein kajuon - Tarlep in Bürojāāk eo im kōmelele kōn Mōttan 2 - Coastal Resilience	Ms Jennifer Tseng, MOF/DIDA, RMI
Presentation eo kein karuo - ESMF im RPF - im melele ko kōn wāween ko rōnaaj jelōt peļaak 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 kuñaer ilo iien leto-letak melele ak kapilōk ko emān rej eddāp ilo jerbal in.

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

Iien leto-letak melele ak kapilōk ko ippān wōpij ko an kien ekar pād MPW, NDMO, CSO, EPA im MOF/DIDA. Iien leto-letak melele ak kapilōk ko ippān NGOs ko im doulul ko ilo jukjuk im pād ko ekar koba tok Jalem 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

lién leto-letak meļeļe ak kapilōk eo ñan ro ewōr aer maroñ ioon bwidēj im ri-tōl ro an jukjuk im pād ko ilo Ebeye ekar koba tok lukkuun ro ewōr aer maroñ ioon bwidēj eo im ekkar ñan ro im rej jerbal ijōn ejjab kōnan bōk jikin. Laajrak in ro rōkar bōk kuñaer ej eddāp ilo jerbal in.

lién leto-letak meļeļe ak kapilōk ko ippān wōpij ko an kien - 5 raan in Tijemba 2016 Kajjitōk ko raar wallōntak raar kōmeļeļeiki -

- a. Bwidēj ej an wōn im Master Lease Kwajalein landowners im KADA
- b. Bwidēj ej an jilu maroñ ko ekkar ñan ḡanit;
- c. Ebeye eoktak ḥok ilo kalimjōke maroñ/jerbal ko an ro ewōr aer maroñ ekkar ñan ḡanit - ro ewōr aer maroñ ioon bwidēj ekkar ñan ḡanit elāp an ḥap maroñ ko ippāer im elāp ijoko kuñaer ilo rōjañ ro rej jerbal ilo Nitijelā jān aelōñ en;
- d. Ekar wōr ḥomṇak ñan bar kōmman kakkobaba ilo Master Lease eo ñan kobaik ḥok jet oktak ko. Ej jab kobaik ḥok naan ak kajin kāāl. ḥomṇak in ej kōn an maroñ rumwjj ḥok kadedeik ḥok im Jaini Master Lease eo.

Jerbal ko im eddo ko an kajjojo wōpij ilo ESMF im RPF eo.

- a. Kajjojo jerbal im eddo ko kar kōnono kaki im kaalikkari; eaar wōr errā ilo elmōkot in jerbal ko me rej kaalikkari lukkuun eddo ko aer;
- b. MPW - ekar kwalōk an ḥomṇak kōn joñan maroñ ak jelā eo kijjen safeguards;
 - o MOF/DIDA ekar kōmeļeļe ke emōj pukot juon safeguards Consultant im enaaj pād ilo MPW ñan jipañ Ministry eo;
 - o MOF/DIDA enaaj pād ippān Project Implementation Unit eo im enaaj wōr ruo specialists ro ekoba juon Safeguards Specialists ie.
- c. EPA - ekar kōmeļeļe ke jerbal ko kijjen etale peļaak ko im kōmālim an wōnmaan ḥok jerbal ebōk ikōtaan 3 ḥok ñan 6 allōñ;
- d. Jāān ko ñan kōllā oñāān - wōn ej kōllā? Kien eo an RMI ej eddoik bajōt eo kōllā; ej jab World Bank.
- e. Jerbal eo an National Steering Committee eo ilo ESMF eo - NSC epād ippān jerbal in etale ak lale ko ilōñ tata im ej kajju im bōk kuñaan ilo Grievance Redress Mechanism eo ñan ḡa

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 -

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

NDMO -

- Expressed interest in a new NDMO center;
- Other priority needs - equipment upgrading; communication equipment and a back-up generator.
- 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 -

- Outer islands communications needs strengthening. Options (i) Radionet/HF radios; (ii) FM radio;
- Maintenance of existing communication systems a major issue;
- Must have a clear Early Warning System first, then develop networks within each atolls.
- Two main focal points for outer islanders (i) NTA and (ii) Weather Service.
- Red Cross has similar network as NTA and Weather Service - have focal points in all atolls but they need communication equipment.
- 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;
- For Component 3, MALGOV recommends tapping into existing Red Cross Early Warning System.

mejeļan iakwāäl ko ekar jab wōr uwaakier ilo labōl ko ilal, im ejja ilo jekjek in wōt, Secretary eo an MPW ñan iakwāäläl ko ilo Mōttan 2, im MOF/DIDA ñan iakwāäläl ko ilo ḡakūtküt ko an Mōttan 1 im 3.

Buñtōn ko an EPA ñan bōk mālim in kōm̄man jerbal in wōnmaan ḥok -

- EPA ekar kōmeļeik buñtōn ko aer ñan uwaake juon an NDMO kajjitōk;
- Eaar wōr kōmmeļe ke WB ej errā ilo kōjerbale buñtōn ko an aelōn kein ijellokin wōt ñe ewōr oktak. Ilo wāween rōt in, naaj aikuj ḥoor karōk ko an Bank eo.
- ESMF im RPF eo rej pedped ioon kien im kakien ko an RMI im safeguards policies ko an Bank eo.

NDMO -

- Ekar kwaļok an itoklimo ilo juon NDMO center eo ekāäl;
- Aikuj ko jet - kōkōmanman ḥok kein jerbal ko; kein jerbal in kōnono ak tōpar doon im juon jānedeta in joortoklik.
- Kamminene ñan ri- jerbal ro ej juon aikuj ḥaplāp.

Iien leto-letak meļeļe ak kapilōk ko ippān NGOs ko ilo aelōn eo, doulul ko ilo jukjuk im pād eo im ko jet ilo Majuro, 5 raan in Tijermba, 2016; Marshall Islands Hotel.

Kajjitōk ko raar wallōñtak -

- Kein jerbal in kōnono ak tōpar doon ko ilo aelōn ko likin rej aikuj em̄man/kajoor ḥok. Jokāälöt (i) Radionet/HF radios; (ii) FM radio;
- Jerbal in kōkōmanman ḥok kein jerbal in kōnono ko rōpād ej juon kajjitōk eo eļap;
- Ej aikuj bwe en wōr juon Early Warning System eo e-alikkar ḡokta, innām kōm̄man ilo kajjojo aelōn.
- Ruo jikin ko eļap aer aorōk ñan aelōn ko likin (i) NTA im (ii) Weather Service.
- Red Cross ewōr an kein jerbal ko āinwōt NTA im Weather Service - ewōr jikin ko raorōk ilo aolep aelōn ijo wōt ke rej aikuj kein jerbal in kōnono.
- MALGOV ekar kōm̄man waanjoñak kōn jet early warning system ko rōnaaj em̄man im rej pedped ioon an alikkar kōnnanōk doon kōn buñtōn ko; lukkuun meļeļe kōn ta meļelein different categories, jelā 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 Iroij 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 (Iroijs) appeared generally supportive although none explicitly expressed support.

- g. Ñan Mōttan 3, MALGOV ej kajjitōk bwe en jerbal Early Warning System eo epād and Red Cross.
- h. MALGOV ej jab ḥap maroñ eo ippān ñan emergency response im eaikuj kōkajoor ḥok jikin in.

Iien leto-letak melele ak kapilōk ko ippān ro ewōr aer maroñ ioon bwidej im ri-tōl ro an jukjuk im pād eo Kajjitōk ko raar wallōñtak raar kōmeleleiki -

1. Kōppopo ñan Men in Kauwōtata
 - a. Radio station elap aikuji ilo Ebeye ñan kōkōmanman ḥok wāween leto-letak melele. Men in ej juon iaan ḡakūtūt ko iumwin 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 jelā ke enaaj ḥap ḥok maroñ eo ippān kijjen tōl im karōk ilo Bürojāāk in? Jān imminene ko mokta ḥok, elaptata bürojāāk in ekkal ko, kien eo ioļap elap eddo eo ippān ñan kipel bürojāāk kein im bōk ak leļok melele im jerbal ippān kien eo an aelōñ eo ejabwe ak ejabjab.
3. Master Lease -
 - a. Master Lease eo ej aikuji in ke Jain bwe bürojāāk eo en jino?
 - b. Irooj ro rōkar lale ke aolep men rej pedped ioon Master Lease eo im ej aikuji bwe en Jain ḡokta jān an jabdewōt men bōk jikin.
 - c. Mōttan wōt juon iaan ro im ewōr aer maroñ ioon bwidej likūt eltan pein; im ewōr kōjatdikdik naaj bōk eltan pein ilo raan kane repaak īmaan;
 - d. Men ko kōmmani ñan kōjparok parijet rej jab kōnono kaki ilo lease eo; easements ko emōj kōmmani rōmaroñ jab jejjet, kōn men in ej aikuji im kōmman easements ko rōkāāl.
 - e. Juon easement kāāl itōrerein parijet enaaj wōr tokjān ñan PREP Phase 2 im bürojāāk in baib ko jet īomnaki, waanjoñak Renewable Energy Project eo;
 - f. Jejjo armej raar lukkuun kwalōk aer rie Bürojāāk in im jerbal ko an ioon bwidej ko ioon Ebeye.

4. Design of Component 2 coastal protection structures -
- 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.
 - 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.
 - 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 -
- 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.
 - The Iroij and Senator Mike Kabua thanked the presenters and expressed his interest in the Project. He also requested copies of the presentations.

Consultations with local community (Ebeye), 8 Dec 2016
Issues raised and questions asked -
 Uses of the land and sea on the Oceanside -

- Maroñ ko jilu ilōñ tata ioon bwidej (irooj ro) e-alikkar aer rie ijo wōt ke ejjeļok en eaar lukkuun kwalok ainikien.
4. Wāween kōm̄mane Mōttan 2 men ko kōm̄mani ñan kōjparok parijet -
- Aolep ro raar bōk kuñaer rar lo ke jokāälöt eo em̄man tata ej revetment wall eo im kōm̄man ilo aolepān parijet in Ebeye ijo wōt ke rōbar jelā ke men in emaroñ jab bōk jikin kōnke elap oñaan.
 - 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, jerbal ko ñan kōkōmanmān ļok Guugeegue im kōjparok causeway eo ewōr aer aorōk ñan armej in Ebeye. Jej aikuj in kalimjōk pija eo ekilep ijellokin ad kalimjōk wōt hot spots ko.
 - KADA ekar kōmeļeje ke WB ekōñaan lo oran aolep armej ro im rōnaaj jeraam̄man jāān joortoklik eo kōn kōjparok parijet eo im ej juon jāān eo elap an kilep. Ekar barāinwōt ba ke Bank eo ej aikuj maroñ kamooł men kein ñan ri-iipañ (donor) ro an im kajjitōk ko kōn oñaān im oran armej rej aikuj in naaj alikkar uwaak ko aer kōn juon jerbal in etale oñaān-jeraam̄man. Ebeye enaaj aikuj in lale iaļan jāān ko jet ñan mail ko 3 āliktata ñan causeway eo.
5. Kolmenļokjen ko jāān aolep
- Ekar wōr ko kōn jāān aolep ke būrojāāk eo jinojn tata an WB ej aikuj bwe en naan tōprak im dedeļok, bwe en naaj wōr kein kemaan ñan bar kajjitōk jāān ñan ijoko jet im rōbar aikuj jerbal in kōjparok ko āinwōt in.
 - Irooj im Senator Mike Kabua ekar kam̄moolol ro rōkar kwalok meļeje ko im ekar kwalok an itoklimo ilo Bürojāāk in. Ekar barāinwōt kajjitōk an kape in presentation ko.

Iien leto-letak meļeje ak kapilok ko ippān ro ilo jukjuk im pād eo (Ebeye), 8 raan in Tijemba 2016 kolmenļokjen ko raar wallōñtak im kajjitōk ko raar jāde - Jerbal ko ñan bwidej im ļojet 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. Ejjełok eñ enañin mej jān maļoñ ilo an ajiri ro tutu lik, ak jejjo ajiri emōj aer jako jān maļoñ itok jān aer tutu iar.
- b. Kōrā ro rej kappok im ae aer libbukwe im ko jet jān parijet eo tu-lik ñan amimōno ko aer. Sedimentation im wāween ko jet jebar jān jerbal in ekkal ko rej bōk jikier rōnaaj kakkure men in jeraam̄an in im jelöt baamle ko rej bōk aer mour jān men kein.

Early warning and disaster preparedness

- a. Jairiin in kakkōl/peel
 - Kōm̄an Jainiin in kakkōl/peel ñan kajjojo taib in men in kauwōtata ko
 - Kōm̄an iien an jukjuk im pād eo katak im melele kōn jairiin in kakkōl ko
 - Ej aikuj in bar wōr jairiin in kakkōl ilo Guugeegue
- b. Būlijmāāñ: kwalök kōn men in kapañpañ ko ilo leto-letak melele im juon ratio station enaaj lukkuun ļap an jipañ
- c. Kein kōnono k oak wāween leto-letak melele ej aikuj in tōpar aolepān eñ im ekoba aeto ko jet, ej jab Ebeye wōt;
- d. Ro rej kōjerbal VHS retio rōmaroñ in bar kamminene bwe ren koba ilo jerbal ko ñan kōppopo ñan men in kauwōtata ko ñan aer maroñ leto-letak naan in keeañ ko mōktata
- e. Iien kamminene/katak ko ñan kōppopo ko rej aikuj kōm̄an ippān ri-jikuul ro im rükaki ro ilo mōn jikuul ko;
- f. Iien kamminene/katak ko ñan kōppopo ko rej aikuj in wōnmaan ļok wōt im rej aikuj in bar kōm̄an ippān ro kiiō im er ro rej bōk kuñaer jinoin tata (WUTMI, KAJUR, KALGOV, YTYIH, im ro jet).

Kōjparok parijet

- a. Ro uwaan WUTMI - men ko kōm̄ani ñan kōjparok parijet eo rōnaaj ke ukot ae/aet eo lik im kōjap ļok an kauwōtata?
- b. Kōrā ro rej bōk jeraam̄an jān lik/foon pedped ñan kappok ak ae aer libbukwe ñan amimōno. Men ko kōm̄ani ñan kōjparok parijet eo rōnaaj ke ukot wāween an men in mour in lojet ko mour. Ewi wāween am̄ 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 kōm̄mani ñan kōjparok parijet eo;
- d. Berm eo enaaj jem̄lok 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 kōm̄mani mōkta lōk (Guugeegue causeway).
- f. Būrojāāk in ej kōm̄man ilo aolepāān ān en kōbōjrank jorrāān ko rōnaaj jōbar jāne.

Koļmenļokjeņ ko jān aolep -

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

Iien leto-letak meļeļe ak kapilōk ko ippān KADA im KAJUR; 8 raan in Tejēmba 2016

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

- a. Kape eo ekāāl tata an Master Lease eo ej kape eo ilo Nobōmba 10 raan eo;
- b. Wāween kōm̄mane Būrojāāk in ej aikuj bwe en wōr wāween ko ñan kapidodo tōpar lik. Ioon pedped lik ej jikin iukkure eo an ajiri ro ilo Ebeye. Jikin uwe/to ak jekjek ko jet ñan tōpar lik rej aikuj kōm̄man ilo jejjo jikin, ainwōt ilo aujpītōl eo.
- c. Bwidej ko kōjerbalī ñan kumi in jerbal ko (jikin jerbal) -
 - KADA enaaj pukot bwidej ko rōkkar. Ewi joñan bwidej eo aikuji? Emaroñ ke itok juon elmōkot?
 - Ej jab lukkuun ſap bwidej eo epāā ñan ekkāālel, ñan būrojāāk in im ro jet ilo pipeline eo;
 - Jej aikuj jipañ eo an KALGOV ñan an rakij mōttan māāl ko ilo meļan eo an PW im ob eo/stevedore area;
- d. Mechanism for formalizing karōkan bwidej ippān MPW
 - Oktan leta ko;
 - Immenne ko kōn buñtōn ko an Earthmoving Permit
 - Kōjjelā ko ñan wōnmaan lōk wōt jān MPW ñan kumi in jerbal ko elāññe emōj an itok

mālim jān EPA ko im enaaj mōj an KADA kōmālimi.

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

Kakkobaba ko ñan master lease eo

- Easement ko rōkāäl itōrerein parijet naaj aikuji ñan jerbal ak wōnmaan lōk ko lōmnaki ñan ijlu im jeklaj ekoba ko im aikuji ñan PREP Phase 2;
- Specific reference to and inclusion of ‘coastal protection structures’ ilo Master Lease eo enaaj jipañ ak kapidodoik lōk jerbal - 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
	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.
Process Indicators	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 Loori ñan Kōmmani Jerbal in Etale ko jān Doulul Rej Jab Jeban Jerbal in Kōkal ko

Kain Wāween ko Rej Kallikkar Tōprak in Etale ko	Men ko Rej Kallikkar Tōprak in Etale ko ñan Jerbal in Kōkal ko	Mejele ko me Rej Aikuj Pād ilo Jeje me Rej Kallikkar Tōprak in Etale ko ñan Jerbal in Kōkal ko
	Kijjen Ri-Jerbal	Joñan iien eo aikuji ñan an safeguard specialist eo me etijemlōk etal in kōmmani jerbal in etale ko an ilo tōre eo jerbal in kōkal rej bōk jikier
	Kōnono ko ippān ro töllökier (ilo manit im kien eo), kötlōk an rein töllökier bōk kuñaer ilo kōmmani pepe ko em wāween ko ñan na mejlan abñōñō ko rej bōk jikier	Oran iien ko kōmmani ñan kōnono ippān ro töllökier ilo jukjuk-im-pād eo em ro töllökier ilo kien; Kain IEC ko aikuji ñan ilōk ñan armej ro jerbal kein rōjelöt er; Oran kab kain abñōñō ko liliñ tak jān ro töllökier me rōnaaj ebbōk aer jeraamman em oran raan ko ñan an ri- jerbal ro rōkar bwe ren na mejlan apañ im abñōñō ko ekkar ñan Grievance Redress Mechanism eo; Oran em etan ro töllökier me rōnaaj bōk kuñaer ilo kōnono ko em pepe ko elmokoti kijjen jerbal-dik ko rej mōttan wōt jerbal in kōkal eo elap ñan loori wōt kakien ko iumwin safeguard instrument ko; Oran safeguard ko aikuji me rōkkar ñan kōmmani kamminene em etan kab oran armej ro rōkar bōk kuñaer ie;
	Jekjekin jerbal eo loore ñan kōmman bwe aolep jerbal ippān bōk jikier	Kain peba ko kōjerbali ñan je kain jerbal ko rej bōk jikier; An pidodo, mōkaj em tiljek jerbal ippān PMU eo em ri- jerbal ro ekoba ro jet töllökier ilo aelōñ peļaak in Majel; Kain database ko me aikuji ñan kōjparok jān iien ñan iien; An pidodo, mōkaj em tiljek an ri- jerbal in PMU eo kab armej in aelōñ ko peļaak in Majel madmōde RFP eo bwe en bōk jikin; Etale ñe kakien ko jerbal kein rej aikuji in loori me kōmlöt ilo RAP eo ri- jerbal rein rej loori
Process Indicators	Onjāñ Kōlja em Maroñ ko Armej ro Rōkkar bwe Ren Kabwijeri	An lukkuun in dedeļk bōnbōn in armej ro jerbal in kōkal kein rōjelöt er em bōnbōn in menin jeraamman ko ñan na opāñ wāween ko rōjelöt mour an armej ro, eo me MPW eo naaj lolojake (ilo an jerbal wōt ippān juon Resettlement Specialist eo ej jipañ kapilōk) ñan kōmmani bwe armej ro jelöt er, ekoba keinikkan ko aer ren pād ilo jeje em ren lukkuun in jejjet. An mālij im lōt bōnbōn ko kōmmani ñan maroñ im jeraamman ko liļok ñan armej ro

Impact Indicators		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.		jelöt er ñe rönaaj diwöj lók ñan an jabdewöt armej lai; Oran armej ro jelöt er em kain köllän röt eo ekkar ñan na oñān; Kallikkar ñe kain köllä eo ekar etal ñan eo jelöt e ej juon köttan ilo likio ke ilo kajjojo bukwön; Oran armej ro jelöt er me emjöj kömaküt er ekar etal iål in jipañ ñan leto-letak er; Etale pidodo in, mōkaj in em tiljek in köllä ko
	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..		Wäween ko ñan jipañ körä (im maan) ro ñan aer kömmani ijeko konae ñan jukjuk-im-päd ko
	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.		Apañ im jorräan ko jelmai
	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		Joñan jääan eo ej tōprak tok jän ri-jerbal ro ilo juon bōrwaj
Impact Indicators	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;		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 jerbal-dik ko rej möttan wöt jerbal in kökal eo elap Oran armej ro jelöt er me rej jerbal ilo jerbal-dik ko rej möttan wöt jerbal in kökal eo elap; Joñan oñāan ko kiiø kab oñāan ko kar alikkar lók mōkta jän an jerbal in kökal ko bök jikier me armej ro jelöt rej büki jän aer jerbal ilo jerbal in kökal kein;
	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		Oktak in bōnbōn ko kijjen oran armej ro iumwin juon bōrwaj me rej jab jerbal ak rej kömman amimōño; Joñan oñāan ko kiiø kab oñāan ko kar alikkar lók mōkta jän an jerbal in kökal ko bök jikier me armej ro jelöt rej büki jän aer kömman amimōño
		Äjmour em Pejaak (ak Jukjuk-im-Päd) ko		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 Jorräan/apañ ko rej ekkejaak tok wöt iumwin wäween ko ñan köjjieikiikan kwöpej ko jako em emjan jikin nien dän in idaak ko kab aer erreoo ñan idaak jän i; An emjan lók äjmour ko an körä ro em ajiri ro
		Oktak ko kijjen manit im wäween an armej kömanit im mour ippän doon		Joñan an körä ro bök kunae ilo jerbal-dik ko rej möttan wöt jerbal in kökal eo elap; Jorräan/apañ ko rej ekkejel lók wöt ñan jorräan ko kijjen an deljön tok ri-jerbal ro jän laj ko likin Majel in

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 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 jerbal in kōkal eo eļap ñan etali tōprak in kōkal ko)

Kadkad in -

Phase 2 in PREP eo ilo Majeļ ej itok jāān jāān World Bank eo me ej ñan kōmāroñi jukjuk-im-pād ko jelōti jāān mejetoto em lojet eo āinwōt ibwijleplep parijet em an lojet tōre ioon āāne jāān ḥo ko aer utie jāān ioon āāne, aire ko, ñōl ko routie jāān ioon āāne em jorrāān ko jet wałok tok jāān mejetoto em lojet eo. Kōttōpar eo jibadeke ej bōk jikin ilo elōñ kain jerbal im mākūtkūt ko emōj karōki em kōmāman bwe ren bōk jikier ilowaan ḡweñān jerbal in kōkal kein emān laajrak ijin ilal -

- a. ḡweñān Jerbal in Kōkal eo Kein Kajuon - Kōmāroñi ra im doulul ko me rej loloorjaki jerbal ko rej ekkejel ḥōk wōt kijien oktag in mejetoto, wāween ko ñan ḡaanjab-popo
- b. ḡweñān Jerbal in Kōkal eo Kein Karuo - Kōmāroñ jabdewōt eo emaroñ ḥa mejlan jorrāān ko rōjelōt parijet ko
- c. ḡweñān Jerbal in Kōkal eo Kein Kajilu - Wāween ko ñan ḥa mejlan jorrāān ko rōjelōt mour me reidiñ
- d. ḡweñān Jerbal in Kōkal eo Kein Kaemān - Wāween kōjjeikiiki im kōpealaaki jerbal ko

Jerbal 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 kōmāmani jet an jerbal in etale, jerbal in kōkal in eļap kar alikkar ke ej pād iumwin Category B meļeje in bwe jorrāān ko rōmaron bōk jikier rej jab kanooj ḥap im ban jelōt armej ro kab jukjuk-im-pād ko, rej lukkuun kallikkar ijeko rōjelōti, em maroñ in ḥa mejlaer ilo elōñ iaan jerbal in kōkal kein rej ḡöttan wōt jerbal in kōkal eo eļap.

Nan jiniete jerbal eo ñan kōpooji safeguard instrument ko rōjelōt peļaak ko kab jokkun mour, juon ESMF kab juon RPF emōj kōpooji. Nan kōmāman bwe moṇakjān in jerbal kein ruo ren bōk jikier ej alikkar ke aikuj in wōr jerbal in etale ko ñan waati kab etali tōprak in jerbal kein em likūti tōprak in etale kein ilo jeje. Eddo in enaaj an Ra eo an Public Works (ak MPW) im ri-jerbal ro tōllōkier.

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 tōllōkier ej External Monitoring Agency (ak EMA) eo me naaj kōm̄mani jerbal in etale kein kijien tōprak in jerbal kein kab likūti tōprak in etale kein ilo jeje ilo tōre eo RFP eo kab jabdewōt safeguard instrument ko kōm̄mani ñan ḥa mejlan jorrāān ko jarjar tok jān jerbal-dik ko rej mōttan wōt jerbal in kōkal eo.

Köttōpar/Unleplep in Jerbal in:

Köttōpar eo an jerbal in ej ñan jipañ bwe Phase 2 in PREP eo en bōk jikin, juon jerbal eo me jāān in jipañ ko rej itok jāān World Bank eo ñan Kien eo an Republic eo an Majel.

Aitokan Jerbal in:

EMA eo naaj jipañ MPW eo ñan kōm̄mani jerbal in etale ko kijien tōprak in kajjojerbal in kōkal ko em likūti tōprak kein ilo jeje āinwōt kōmlōt ilo RPF eo, em waati wōt jerbal-dik ko bwe ren loori kakien ko kōmlōt ilo safeguard instrument ko emōj ejakki. Jibadbad eo ñan kōm̄mani jerbal in etale kein ej alikkar ilo Monitoring and Reporting Indicators eo emōj kōmeleleiki ilo Annex 6.

Tipdik in Eddo ko:

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

Wāween Kwalōki Tōprak in Jerbal ko ilo Jeje āinwōt kōmlōti -

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