

Environmental and Social Management Framework
(ESMF)

RMI Pacific Resilience Project (PREP) Phase 2
(Incorporating the Resettlement Policy Framework)

Prepared for World Bank and the Government of the
Republic of Marshall Islands by the Secretariat for the
Pacific Community (SPC)
January 2017

M̄ōḥakjān in Kōpeḷaak im Kōjjeikiiki Jerbal ko Rōjelōt
Peḷaak eo im Jokkun Mour

RMI Pacific Resilience Project (PREP) Phase 2
(Kakobaik Resettlement Policy Framework eo)

Kōpooje ṇan World Bank im Kien eo an Republic eo an
M̄ajeḷ jān Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC)
Jānode 2017

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
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
DRFI	Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DUD	Delap-Uliga-Djarrit
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
EU	European Union
FDRP	Framework for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific
FM	Financial Management
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IDA	International Development Association
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JNAP	Joint National Action Plan
KADA	Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority
KALGOV	Kwajalein Atoll Local Government
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoF/DIDA	Ministry of Finance/Division for International Development Assistance
MPW	Ministry of Public Works
NC3	National Climate Change Committee
NDC	National Disaster Committee
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NEOC	National Emergency Operations Centre
NEPA	National Environmental Management Authority
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NSC	National Steering Committee
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
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
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
POM	Project Operations Manual
PPA	Project Preparation Agreement
PPSD	Project Procurement Strategy for Development
PREP	Pacific Resilience Program
PSU	Program Support Unit
PTWC	Pacific Tsunami Warning Center
RC	Regional Coordinator
RCU	Regional Coordination Unit
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RSC	Regional Steering Committee
RTEC	Regional Technical Committee
SIDS	Small Island Developing States

LŌTA KO EM MELELE IN LŌTA KEIN

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SIDS	Small Island Developing States

SISRI	Small Island States Initiative
SPC	The Pacific Community
SPREP	Pacific Regional Environment Program
STEP	Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement
TA	Technical Assistance
TT	Task Team
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

SISRI	Small Island States Initiative
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SPREP	Pacific Regional Environment Program
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How to Use this Document

This Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is for the Pacific Resilience Program (PREP). It was prepared by an independent consultant (PSES Consult) under the supervision and coordination of SPC.

It is developed as part of the preparatory documentation for RMI PREP Phase II to provide guidance for RMI Implementing Agencies (MOF and Ministry of Public Works) and Project Management Units (PMUs) on environmental and social safeguard aspects of the Program. The ESMF sets out how the safeguards aspects of the RMI PREP Phase 2 will be applied during the identification and where necessary, screening of all subproject activities, and in their subsequent design and implementation. The ESMF will also inform the development of the Project Operations Manuals (POM) and the preparation of the required safeguard tools and instruments for selected priority subprojects to be funded under PREP Phase 2.

Overall, the ESMF's applies to Components 1, 2 and 3. For components 1 and 3, the requirements for stakeholder consultation and the potential impacts associated with the installation of telecommunication facilities and the NDMO centre upgrade are relevant activities. For Component 2: Coastal Resilience, investments in coastal protection structures have significant safeguards requirements

Wāween Kōjērbal Mōṇakjān In Jerbal In

Mōṇakjān in ej kwaḷok jekjekin kōpeḷaaki kab kōjjeikiiki jērbal in kōkal ko rōjelōt peḷaak ko, jukjuk-im-pād ko an armej ro, em jōkkun mour (ak ESMF) ej ṇan būrokraam eo ṇa etan Pacific Resilience Program (PREP). Mōṇakjān in kar maroṇ in kōpooje jān kapeel ko an juon consultant (ak juon eo etijemḷok kake jērbal rōt kein jān PSES Consult) iumwin wōt tōl im loloorjake an SPC.

Kar kōpooje āinwōt juon iaan jērbal ko rej aikuḷ kar pojak iṇaan bwe RMI PREP Phase II en maroṇ kallikkar jet jenok ko ṇan an RMI Implementing Agency ko (MOF im Ministry of Public Works) ko im Project Management Units (PMUs) ko kōjērbale āinwōt juon kein likōppejṇak jān men ko rōnaaj jelōt peḷaak ko im jōkkun mour jān Būrookraam in. ESMF eo ej kallikkar wāween an RMI PREP Phase 2 eo naaj kōjērbal safeguards aspects ko ilo iien kāālōt im ko jet aikuḷ, etale aolep būrojāāk ko rōddik ḷok, im kilen jērbali ko tok ālik im kattōri. ESMF eo enaaj bareinwōt kwaḷok kōn wōnmaan ḷok in jērbal eo kōn Project Operations Manuals (POM) im jērbal in kōppopo ko iṇaan ṇan kein jērbal ko aikuḷ ṇan kōjparok ṇan jērbal dikdik ko emōj kāālōti bwe ren ṇa oṇāā-er iumwin PREP Phase 2.

Ilo tu-kadu in, ESMF eo ej jērbal ṇan Mweṇan Jerbal ko Kein Kajuon (1), Karuo (2), im Kajilu (3). Kijjien Mweṇan Jerbal ko Kein Kajuon (1) im Kajilu (3), ṇakūtkūt ko eḷap aer aorōk bwe ren bōk jikier rej kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier ṇan jērbal in lale jorrāan ko rōmaroṇ waḷok jān kōmṇane iṇōn leto-letak kab bōk meḷeḷe (telecommunication facilities) ko im kōkōmṇanṇan ḷok center eo an NDMO. ṇan Mweṇan Jerbal eo Kein Karuo (2): Jerbal ko kijjien Kōkajoor Parijet (Coastal Resilience), ewōr an safeguards requirement ko eḷap aer aorōk ṇan joortoklik ko ṇan jērbal ko ṇan kōjparok parijet.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Environmental and Social Management Framework, (ESMF), provides the tools for the integration of environmental and social stewardship into the project as required by RMI's relevant laws and regulations and the Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies of the World Bank (WB). It incorporates a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that sets out how impacts associated with involuntary and voluntary acquisition of lands are addressed and managed. The ESMF is a necessary instrument for RMI's preparation for PREP Phase 2 because the specific subprojects/activities for implementation are not yet known. The ESMF thus sets out how detailed planning using specific subproject safeguard instruments such as ESIA, EMPs, and resettlement action plans are to be prepared.

Project Development Objectives (PDO) and components

The PREP Phase 2's Project Development Objective (PDO) is to strengthen early warning system, climate resilient investments in shoreline protection, and financial protection against natural hazards in RMI. This PDO is pursued through the implementation of activities organized under the following four components -

Component 1 - Institutional Strengthening, early warning and preparedness;

Component 2 - Strengthening Coastal Resilience;

Component 3 - Contingency Emergency Response, and

Component 4 - Project and Program Management

The nationally implemented activities under each component are given below -

TALLEP IN KÖMMELELE EO KÖN MÖÑAKJĀN IN

Möñakjān in ɳa etan Environment and Social Management Framework (ak ESMF), ej letok jet wāween kab jekjekin jermal ko ɳan kakobaik eddo im maroñ ko an ro rej kōjjeikiiki jermal ko ɳan kōjparok peļaak ko ɳa ippān eddo im maroñ ko an ri-tōl ro ilo ɳanit jermal ko ɳan kakobaik ilo būrojāāk ko āinwōt an kōmlōt ilo kakien ko an RMI rōkkar im kakien ko an World Bank iumwin wōt Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy eo. Ej bareinwōt kōjermal juon möñakjān ɳa etan Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), eo ej kallikkar ewi wāween ɳa mejļan kab waati jorrāān ko waļok tok jān involuntary and voluntary acquisition of lands. ESMF eo ej juon kein jermal eo eaorōk ɳan an RMI kōppojak ɳan PREP Phase 2 kōnke būrojāāk ko iumwin/ɳakūtkūt ko eṃōj kōjenolōki ɳan kattōr ak jino jermal rej jab alikkar. Kōn menin ESMF eo ej kaalikkar wāween im kōmɳan im kōjparok kein jermal ko āinwōt ESIA, EMPs, im resettlement action plan ko.

Project Development Objectives (PDO) im mweñan jermal ko ilowaan -

Kōttōpar ko an Phase 2 in PREP eo ilo Project Development Objective (PDO) ko rej ɳan kōkajoor ļok wāween kōpeļaaki jekjekin jermal ko ɳan leto-letak naan in keañ, joortoklik ko ɳan kakūrɳool maroñ ko an armej kijjien kōjparok parijet ko, im jāān ko ɳan jipañ kijjien kōjparok jān jorrāān ko waļok tok jān ļojet im mejatoto eo ad RMI in. PDO in ej bōk jikin ilo an ettōr wōt ippān ɳakūtkūt ko rej laajrak iumwin mweñan jermal kein emān -

Mweñan Jermal Eo Kein Kajuon - Kōmaroñi ra im doulul ko me rej loloorjaki jermal ko rej ekkejel ļok wōt kijjien oktak in mejatoto, wāween kōpeļaaki jekjekin jermal ko ɳan leto-letak naan in keañ ɳan ɳaanjab-popo;

Mweñan Jermal Eo Kein Karuo - kōkajoor ļok jermal ko kijjien kōkajoor parijet ko;

Mweñan Jermal Eo Kein Kajilu - Uwaak/eṃɳakūt ko ɳan men ko reidiñ (Contingency Emergency Response), im

Mweñan Jermal Eo Kein Kaemān - Jekjekin Kōpeļaaki Jermal ko

ɳakūtkūt ko rej bōk jikier ilo laļ/aelōñ kein iumwin kajjojo mōttan ko rej ellaajrak ijin ilaļ -

Table 1: National and Regionally Implemented Activities

Nationally Implemented Activities	Technical Assistance Implemented by SPC
Component 1: Institutional Strengthening, early warning and preparedness	
- Institutional strengthening - Strengthening of early warning communication systems for outer islands - Development of roadmap and priority investments for modernization of NDMO facilities	Technical assistance support for: - Impact forecasting - Strengthening preparedness and response capacity of NDMO - Post disaster needs assessments
Component 2: Strengthening Coastal Resilience	
- Priority coastal protection works investments, including design and supervision;	Technical assistance support for: - Development of a coastal risk information system and long term coastal security strategy - Preliminary studies for the establishment of a sustainable source of aggregates.
Component 3: Contingency Emergency Response	
- Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC)	NA
Component 4: Project and Program Management	
- Project management for all nationally implemented activities	- Support for 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.

Legal Framework and WB Safeguards Policies

PREP Phase 2 is envisage to generate environmental and social impacts that will trigger the following four Safeguards Policies of the WB - OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment, OP/BP 4.36 Natural Habitats, OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources and OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement. Corresponding laws, regulations and policies of the RMI, particularly the Environmental Protection Act 1984, the EIA Regulation

Tebōl Juon: Jerbal ko Rōmōj Aer Bōk Jikier

Makūtūt ko rej bōk jikier ilo aelōn kein	Jipañ/Kapilōk Tok Jān Ro Rōtjemlōk ilo SPC Emōj Aer Bōk Jikier
Mōttan 1: Kōmaroñi ra im doulul ko me rej loloorjaki jermal ko rej ekkejel lōk wōt kijjien oktak in mejatoto, wāween ko ñan maanjab-popo	
- Kōmaroñi ra im doulul ko me rej loloorjaki jermal ko rej ekkejel lōk wōt kijjien oktak in mejatoto - Kōmaroñi aelōñ ko likin kijjien aer tōpari mejele ko im keañ kōn Jañ, ibwij im ko jet me naaj jelōt er - Juon Roadmap im elōñ joortolik ko kōmōkajkaji ñan kōmman bwe wōpij ko an NDMO ko ren kāl im jermal āinwōt jet wōpij ko ñan kwaļok tok mejele ko kijjien jorrāñ ko waļok tok jān mejatoto im lōjet eo ad	Jipañ/Kapilōk Tok Jān Ro Rōtjemlōk kijjien: - Katu ko kijjien joñan jorrāñ ko rōnaaj waļok - Kōmaroñi wōpij ko an NDMO bwe ren maroñ ña mejlan jorrāñ ko ālikin aer bōk jikier - Jerbal in etale ko ñan lale joñan aikuj an armej ālikin jorrāñ ko aer bōk jikier
Mōttan 2: Kōmaroñ jabdewōt eo emaroñ ña mejlan jorrāñ ko rōjelōt parijet ko	
- Joortolik ko kōpooji kadede ñan jermal ko rōnaaj bōk jikier kijjien kōjparok parijet ko, ekoba oñāñ jermal in lōmñake jekjek in kōjparok parijet ko koba oñāñ kalōki	Jipañ/Kapilōk Tok Jān Ro Rōtjemlōk kijjien: - Juon kein jermal eo me ej letok mejele ko kijjien parijet eo im jet laajrak in buñtōn ko ñan kōmmani ilo tōre ko raitok kūtier - Jejojo makūtūt ko ñan jino elmōkote juon men eo enaaj jipañ kijjien wāween im buñtōn ko jemaroñi kiñ im tok ālik
Mōttan 3: Uwaak/emmakūt ko ñan men ko reidiñ	
- Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC)	NA
Mōttan 4: Kōpeļaki Jerbal Ko	
- Wāween kōpeļaki jermal im makūtūt ko	Jipañ tok jān PREP: - Program Support Unit eo (me ej juon ian ra ko ilowaan wōt SPC) naaj letok oñāñ makūtūt jān jikin ñan jikin, M&E, jermal in etali oñāñ im aorōk in kōmmani jermal ko, im jipañ kijjien kōpeļaki ak kōjebwebweik jāñ ko - Regional Coordination Unit eo (an PIFS) naaj letok jet kōlmenlōkjen im piija in laajrak in jermal ko rōmālij

Jekjekin Jerbal ko Rej Jab Mō em Safeguard Policy ko an WB

PREP Phase 2 ej erre maan lōk ñan an naaj kwaļok ak kallikkar wāween ko im rōnaaj jelōt peļak ko im wāween mour, ko im rōnaaj kairuj Safeguards Policy kein 4 an WB im rej ellaajrak - OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment, OP/BP 4.36 Natural Habitat, OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources im OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement. Ejjeļok oktak jān kien ko, kakien ko im wāween jermal an RMI, eļap tata Environmental Protection Act 1984 eo, EIA

1984 and the Earthmoving Regulation 1984 - also come into play.

The Master Lease between the Traditional Landowners of Ebeye and the Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority (KADA) is an important part of this legal framework, especially in the unique context of landownership and development planning in Ebeye where traditional landowners' involvement is integral.

Consequently, the management of social and environmental impacts within these components will comply with the requirements of the above RMI laws and regulations, the Master Lease, as well as the four triggered WB Safeguards Policies.

Anticipated Environment and Social Impacts

The PREP Phase 2 is expected to generate the following environmental impacts - minimal disturbance to terrestrial habitats from activities in Component 1 and 3. For Component 2; the construction of coastal protection structures in Ebeye will result in sedimentation and increased coastal erosion, smothering of lagoon habitats and corals, and the loss of coastal strand vegetation. Overall the coastal environment will be further degraded if appropriate measures for mitigation are not put in place and implemented.

Social impacts are the voluntary taking of land for the telecommunication structures and similar facilities under Components 1 and 3. Component 2 will involve the permanent occupation of coastal area from the shoreline to the reef flats. These lands are designated easements dedicated to public utilities and civil infrastructure including coastal protection structures. A small area of land will be temporarily occupied as staging area for contractor(s), and some front and or back yards may be affected temporarily to provide access to working sites for machinery and vehicles and the transfer of materials.

Overall the environmental and social impacts are expected to be minimal, in most cases site specific and with measures available to ensure their effective mitigation and or reversal.

regulation 1984 eo, im Earthmoving Regulation 1984 - rej bareinwōt bō jikier.

Master Lease eo ikōtaan Traditional Landowners ro an Ebeye im Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority (KADA) ej juon mōttan eo eaorōk ñan legal framework in, eļap tata kōn an āinjuon karōk in kabwijer maroñ ioon bwidej im kōmman elmōkot ñan wōnmaan ļok ilo Ebeye, eo im eļap an kaorōk an ro ewōr aer maroñ ioon bwidej ekkar ñan manit bōk kuṇaer.

Ilo ejja wāween in wōt, jermal ko kijjien men ko rōnaaj jelōt wāween mour kab peļaa ko ilowaan mōttan kein rōnaaj ettōr wōt ekkar ñan kien ko im kakien ko an RMI, Master Lease eo, im bareinwōt safeguards Policies ko emān an WB im kar kairuji ijeṇe ilōñ.

Wāween ko Kōtmāni ke Rōnaaj Jelōt Peļaa ko kab Jokkun Mour

PREP Phase 2 eo enaaj ejaake jet jorrāan ko ilo peļaa eo āinwōt an laajrak - kōkkure jidik in mōko imōn men in mour kab eddek ko itok wōt jān maḱūtkūt ko rōnaaj bō jikier ilo Mōttan 1 im 3. Ñan Mōttan 2; jermal ko ñan kōmmani kein kōjparok parijet ko ilo Ebeye rōnaaj kōmman bwe en ļap ļok aer tōri parijet ko, kōkkure wōd ko im jikin jokwe ko an men in mour im eddek ko ilo maļo eo, im jako ļok men in eddek ko rej dāpij parijet ko. Kōn menin peļaa ko ilo parijet ko jorrāan ļok eļañṇe joṇak ko ñan kōkōmanman ļok rej jab wōnmaan ļok im bōk jikier.

Men ko rōnaaj jelōt jokkun mour rej kōmman ko ad make ilo ad bōk bwidej ñan kōmmane imōn leto-letak kab bōk meļeļe eo im jikin/kein jermal ko rāinļok wōt ilo Mweṇan Jermal eo Kein Kajuon im Kein Kajilu. Mweṇan Jermal eo Kein Karuo naaj kūtbuuj wāween kōjparok parijet eo jān ijo dān ej tōpare ñan ioon bar eo. Bwidej ak jikin kein emōj kōjenolōki ñan public utilities im civil infrastructure bareinwōt kein jermal ko ñan kōjparok parijet. Juon jikin jidikdik enaaj jenolōk ñan ri-jermal ro, im jejjo jikin tumaan ak tulik naaj bareinwōt jeleti ilo juon iien eo ekadu ñan kōtļok an kein jermal ko im wa ko aljōki ken jermal kab ujkinen jermal ko.

Kōn menin enaaj jidik wōt an men kein jelet peļaa ko im wāween mour, eitōn aolep iien jikin ko emōj kaalikari im kōn joṇak ko rōpād, naaj aikuj kōmman bwe men in eddek ko ren bar rōļ im emman aer mour.

Environmental and Social Screening and Safeguards instruments

The anticipated environmental and social impacts will require detailed planning during implementation that will prescribe detailed remedial measures. Detailed planning will be in the form of the following safeguards instruments - Environmental and Social Impacts Assessments (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), and Resettlement Action Plans (RAP), or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (A/RAP). All planned activities of PREP Phase 2 will go through a process of screening for environmental and social impacts that will identify the appropriate safeguards instruments to be prepared, and following their preparation, the review process will kick-in to determine if they are adequate, before approvals and permits are issued, and activities are allowed to proceed to implementation.

Essential Safeguards Processes

The ESMF thus sets out the following key processes -

- Environmental Screening of subprojects – all proposals for activities will be screened by NEPA with the assistance of Project funded Safeguards Specialists in MOF/DIDA and MPW, in key stages;
- Review and approval of safeguards instruments – ESIA, ESMPs and RAP or A/RAP prepared will be reviewed by NEPA and assisted by WB to ensure compliance with Bank safeguards policies and other requirements. NEPA will ensure key institutions and agencies are consulted including KADA and NTA, NDMO and MPW.
- Consultations - NEPA will also ensure adequate consultations are held and affected people especially are involved in discussing how they are affected and the range of measures for reducing identified impacts. For RAP/A-RAP, the review will check if affected people have been involved in choosing appropriate options for their resettlement if relevant, and measures for restoring lost livelihoods, and compensation.
- Grievance Redress Mechanism - a mechanism for receiving and addressing all grievances and complaints related to the Project is set out in the

Kein Etale im Kōjparok ko ñan Peļaak eo kab Jokkun Mour

Wāween ko emōj kōtmāni ke rōnaaj jelōt peļaak eo kab jokkun mour naaj aikuj lōt im tipdik elmōkot ko ñan ña mejjaer ilo tōre eo rej bōk jikier bwe tōre eo in enaaj alikkar joñak ko rōkkar im jimwe ñan ña mejjan jorrān ko. Elmōkot kein rōtipdik naaj pād ilo nemāmein safeguard instrument kein - Environmental and Social Impacts Assessments (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), im Resettlement Action Plans (RAP), ñe ej jab Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (A/RAP). Aolep makūtkūt ko karōki ñan PREP Phase 2 rōnaaj etali ñan lale ñe rōnaaj jelōt peļaak eo kab jokkun mour im jermal in etale in enaaj kallikkar joñak ko rōkkar bwe ren pojak, im ālkin aer kōppojak, juon bar jermal in etale enaaj bar bōk jikin ñan kaalikkar ñ joñak ko rōmman ak rōbwe, mokta jān aer elļā im liļok mālim ko, im makūtkūt ak jermal ko rej wōnmaan lojok im bōk jikier.

Jekjekin Jermal ko Kijien Safeguard Ko

Kōn menin ESMF in ej kallikkar jekjekin jermal kein rej laajrak ilaļ -

- Jermal in Etale ko kijien Peļaak eo ñan būrojāāk ko - aolep elmōkot ko ñan makūtkūt ko EPA enaaj etali kōn jipañ ko jān ro rōtijemlojok tok jān Project funded Safeguards ilo MOF/DIDA im MPW, ilo stage ko raorōk;
- Etale im kaelļāik safeguard instruments - ESIA, ESMPs im RAP ñe ej jab A/RAP jermal ko emōj kōpooji EPA enaaj etali im WB enaaj jipañ ñan lukkuun lale bwe en jokkun wōt juon ippān Bank safeguards policies im ko jet rōkkar. EPA enaaj loloorjake im kōjjeļāik institution ko im agency ko raorōk ekoba KADA im NTA, NDMO im MPW.
- Kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier - EPA enaaj bareinwōt loloorjake bwe iien kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier ak leļok meļeļe ko rej bōk jikier im rōbwe im armej ro naaj jelōt er ren bōk kuñaer ilo iien bōk meļeļe kein im ewi wāween an jermal kein naaj jelōt er im ta joñak ko rej aikuj būki ñan kadiklojok jorrān ko. Ñan RAP/A-RAP, jermal in etale ko rōnaaj kaalikkar eļañne armej ro naaj jelet er rej bōk kuñaer ilo kālōt jokālōt ko rōkkar for their resettlement eļañne ekkar, im wāween ko ñan ña mejaļan jokkun mour ko rōjako, im oñān.
- Wāween Ña im Uwaaki Abñōñō Ko - juon kein jermal eo im ej bōk im kallikkar aolep limotak im

ESMF. It seeks to resolve all complaints as quickly as possible and to the satisfaction of the aggrieved party.

- Disclosure - all safeguards instruments will be discussed with affected people while in draft and when finalized. Adequate copies of all finalized and approved instruments will be available in a publicly accessible location for anyone to read and to comment on. Similarly all approved Safeguards instruments will be disclosed by the WB in its website.

ESMF Institutional Management -

A National Steering Committee (NSC) will have overarching oversight for PREP Phase 2 implementation. For safeguards implementation, if a grievance is not resolved satisfactorily at the site level or by the two implementing agencies, the matter will be referred to the NSC for a decision. The NSC comprises member organizations of the National Disaster Committee.

The agencies with important responsibilities for ESMF implementation are NEPA, MOF/DIDA, and MPW. Details of the roles assigned to NEPA is summarised -

NEPA -

- Responsible for the screening of proposed activities for PREP funding to ensure compliance with RMI laws and regulations, as required for a permit under the Earthmoving Regulation 1984.
- Review safeguards instruments including ESIA's and ESMPs, as necessary
- Conduct due diligence on imported aggregate sources to ensure they comply with source country safeguards and good practice.
- Issue approvals and permits on acceptance of safeguards instruments.
- Collaborate with MOF/DIDA and MPW in the monitoring of relevant safeguards instruments including ESMPs, as necessary.
- Ensure the adequacy of stakeholder consultations undertaken in the preparation of safeguards instruments;

iakwāālel ko rej ekkejel ʔok wōt ilo būrojāāk in ej waʔok ilo ESMF eo. Ej pukot mejʔan aolep iakwāālel ko ilo juon iien eo eṃōkaj im enaaj kabuñ būruon ro im rej ak ewōr aer liṃotak.

- Jekjekin Liʔok Meʔeʔe ko Kijjien Jerbal ko ilo Jeje - aolep safeguards instruments ko naaj kōmeʔeʔeiki ñan armej ro naaj jelōt er ilo iien eo rej jino kōṃṃmane jermal in im ñe enaaj dedeʔok. Naaj kōṃṃman elōñ kape in aolep jermal ko rōdedeʔok im instrument ko eṃōj kaellāiki im likūt ilo jikin ko ralikkar ñan an jabdewōt riiti im kōṃṃman aer kajjitōk kaki. Ilo ejja wāween in wōt, aolep approved safeguards instruments rōnaaj disclosed jān WB ilo website eo an.

Wōpij ko Rej Jeban Kōjjeikiiki ESMF eo -

Juon National Steering Committee (NSC) enaaj wōr an overarching oversight ñan kattōr/ jino PREP Phase 2. For safeguards implementation, eʔaññe ewō juon eo im eear jab buñ būruon kijjien liṃotak eo an im ejjelok uwaak ilo site level ak by the two implementing agencies, men in naaj jakelok ñan NSC ñan kōṃṃman juon jemʔok. NSC eo ekoba member organizations of the National Disaster Committee.

Agency ko im eaorōk eddo ko aer ñan kattōr ESMF eo rej NEPA, MOF/DIDA, im MPW. Kōmmeʔeʔe ko ko eddo ko an NEPA rej laajrak ijin-

NEPA -

- Eddoik jermal in etale ko ñan ṃakūtḱūt ko jaki ṃaan ʔok ñan PREP funding ñan loloorjake bwe en ettōr wōt ippān kien im kakien ko an RMI, āinwōt aikuji ñan juon mālim iuṃwin Earthmoving Regulation 1984.
- Etali safeguards instruments ko ekoba ESIA's im ESMPs, eʔaññe aikuji in
- Conduct due diligence on imported aggregate sources to ensure they comply with source country safeguards and good practice.
- Jermal ippān MOF/DIDA im MPW im lale safeguards instruments ko raorōk ekoba ESMPs, eʔaññe aikuji in.
- Loloorjake bwe iien bōk meʔeʔe ko im kapilōk ko ren bōk jikier im en bwe meʔeʔe ko stakeholder ro rej tōpari ilo iien kōpooj safeguards instruments ko;

- Issue approvals and permits for all earthmoving activities once all NEPA requirements are satisfied.

MOF/DIDA and MPW -

MOF/DIDA houses the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) which will have a Safeguards Advisor on its staff. MOF/DIDA is responsible (through its PIU) for overall coordination and oversight for the implementation of the Project's ESMF and RPF.

MPW's Project Management Unit (PMU) is responsible for ensuring the day-to-day implementation of all safeguards requirements for Components 1, 2 and 3 in accordance with the ESMF and RPF. The MPW - PMU's capacity to perform this role will be strengthened by the procurement of a Safeguards Consultant firm under the Project. An External Monitoring Agency will also be engaged by MPW to monitor and report on the implementation of the RPF and other social safeguards instruments for difference subprojects.

The detailed terms of reference for both the Safeguards Advisor in MOF/DIDA and the Safeguards Consultant firm in MPW are in Annex 2. The draft TOR for the EMA is in RFP Annex 7.

Safeguards Financing -

An estimated budget for safeguards is \$205,000 for Components 1, 2 and 3. MOF/DIDA will ensure this budget is approved and available to support safeguards implementation. This budget covers the cost of consultants, stakeholder engagement, preparation of required safeguards instruments, short term training and workshops, payment of entitlements and compensation under the RFP, disclosure, monitoring and reporting costs.

- Leļok approvals ko im mālim ko ñan aolep jermal in kōmakūtkūt bwidej ālikin an NEPA tōpari aolep meļeļe ko ej aikuji.

MOF/DIDA im MPW -

MOF/DIDA epād ippān Project Implementation Unit (PIU) eo im enaaj wōr juon an Safeguard Advisor ñan rijerbal ro an. MOF/DIDA ej eddoik (ilo an kōjerbal PIU eo) aolepān jermal in lale im etale ñan an jermal aolep men karōk em koñ ko rej lōlō ilo ESMF eo kab RPF eo ilo tōre eo jermal in kōkal in eļap bōk jikin.

Project Management Unit (PMU) eo an MPW ej eddoik im loloorjake jermal ko ilo kajjojo raan ñan aolep safeguards requirements ko ñan Mōttan 1, 2, im 3 ekkar ñan ESMF eo im RPF eo. Joñan maroñ eo ippān MPW - PMU ñan kōmmane eddo in an naaj kajoor ļok jān ekkāālel an juon Safeguard Consultant firm eo me enaaj kapilōke MPW - PMU kijjien jermal in kōkal in eļap. Juon ra eo em enaaj etali em waati tōprak in jermal in kōkal kein (ak External Monitoring Agency) naaj bar bōk kuṇaan iumwin wōt tōl ko an MPW ñan waate tok ke koñ im karōk ko lōlō ilo RFP eo ekoba safeguard instrument ko jet ñan dāpij aenōmman im jokkun mour an armej rej bōk jikier ilo jermal in kōkal ko rōddik me rej mōttan wōt jermal in kōkal eo eļap.

Kōmmeļeļe ko kijjien terms of reference ñan Safeguards Advisor eo ilo MOF/DIDA im Safeguards Consultant firm eo ilo MPW rōpād ilo Annex 2. Elmōkot in TOR eo ñan EMA eo epād ilo RFP eo im ej pād ilo Annex 7.

Jāān Eo Ñan Safeguard Ko -

Joñan jāān eo emōj elmōkote ñan safeguards ej \$205,000 ñan Mōttan 1, 2, im 3. MOF/DIDA enaaj loloorjake bwe jāān in en eļļā im tōprak ñan jipañ safeguards implementation. Jāān in ekūtbuuj oṇāān consultant ro, kōnono ko naaj kōmmani ippān ro tōllōkier, jermal ko ñan kōpooji safeguard instrument ko, iien kamminene ko rōkadu kūtier, kōļļā ko ñan kōļļāik maroñ ko an armej ro ekoba oṇāān bwidej ko aer ñan kōjerbali iumwin RFP eo, iien eo ñan kwaļoki im kōjādeiki meļeļe ko ñan armej, oṇāān ko ñan waait im etali wōt tōprak in jermal in kōkal ko.

A. Introduction

A.1 Purpose and Scope of the ESMF

A. Kadkadin

A.1 Unleplep im depakpak in ESMF eo

1. The World Bank is supporting RMI to deliver the RMI Pacific Resilience Project (PREP) Phase 2. This Environmental and Social Management Framework, (ESMF), which incorporates a Resettlement Policy Framework, provides the tools for the integration of environmental and social stewardship into the project as required by RMI's relevant laws and regulations and the Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies of the Bank.

2. The rationale for a framework document is because the specific subprojects/activities for implementation are not yet known. Detailed safeguards screening and assessments begin once technical design work and financial estimation of costs and analyses for viability as per WB criteria are completed, and potential subprojects/activities are known. It is intended however, that the main targeted activities are the coastal protection investments under Component 2. Any technical assistance (TA) and physical infrastructure works to be implemented under other components, such as the possible retrofitting of the NDMO under Component 1, will likewise be subjected to the ESMF's requirements.

3. The ESMF sets out the following -

- Brief details on the project description and subproject typology ies.
- Screening process for each investment or project - to determine the type of environmental assessment required to satisfy the RMI laws and World Bank safeguard policies
- Processes for implementation of safeguards during project implementation.
- The integration of policy into the project screening and implementation.
- Description of the implementation arrangements, including the roles and responsibilities of the Project
- Management Unit, implementing Agencies and Project consultants
- Stakeholder engagement plan outline and the grievance redress mechanism (GRM).
- Indicative budget for key safeguards activities.
- A Resettlement Policy Framework detailing the requirements of Safeguard Policy 4.12

1. World Bank eo ej jipaň RMI kattōr RMI Pacific Resilience Project (PREP) Phase 2. Mōňakjān in Kōpeľaaake im Kōjjeikiiki Jerbal ko Rōjelōt Jokkun Mour (ak ESMF) in, eo im ej kōjerbali wāween ko rōkoň im mōj karōki ilo juon RPF, ej letok kein jermal ko ñan kakobaik wāween kalimjōk peľaa im jokkun mour ñan būrojāāk in āinwōt ke ej aikuj in ekkar ñan kien im kakien ko raorōk an RMI im Safeguards Policies ko an Bank eo kijien peľaa im jokkun mour.

2. Kolmenlōkjen eo itulik in jermal in ñan juon mōňakjen in jermal ej kōnke būrojāāk dikdik/maķūtkūt ko iumwin jermal in rej jab alikkar. Jermal in etale ko rōmālij kijien safeguards im jermal in kōkōmanman ko rōnaaj jino ālkin wōt an dedelōk jermal ko kijien technical design im elmōkot ko kijien dettan oňāan im etale enaaj ke tōprak āinwōt ke ej mōttan joňak ko an WB, im būrojāāk dikdik/maķūtkūt ko rōmaroň bōk jikier ren alikkar. Ijo wōt ke un eo, ej bwe maķūtkūt ko kōttōpari rej joortoklik in kōjparok parijet iumwin Mōttan 2. Jabdewōt technical assistance (TA) im jermal in ekkal ko me rej aikuj in bōk jikier iumwin mōttan ko jet, āinwōt jermal in kōkōmanman lōk ko an NDMO iumwin Mōttan 1, naaj kōllaajak ilo jermal ko aikuji ñan ESMF eo.

3. ESMF eo ej kaalikkar men kein -

- Jidik meľeľe kōn pija in būrojāāk in
- Buňtōn etale ñan kajjojo joortoklik ak būrojāāk - ñan kaalikkar kain jermal rōt ko aikuj in kōmm`ani ñan peľaa eo bwe en loor wōt kien ko an RMI im safeguards policies ko an World Bank (ekoba kakkobaba ko kōn aikuj ko an Indigenous Peoples).
- Buňtōn ko ñan kattōri safeguards ko ilo iien eo būrojāāk eo ej bōk jikin.
- Kakkobaba in policy ilo etale im kattōre būrojāāk eo.
- Kōmmeľeľe kōn karōk ko ñan kattōre, ekoba jermal im eddo ko an Būrojāāk eo.
- Kumi in Kōjjeikik, Wōpij ko rōnaaj kattōr jermal ko im ri-kapeel ro an Būrojāāk eo.
- Stakeholder engagement plan and grievance redress mechanism (GRM).
- Alikkar in jāan ñan jermal ko raorōk ñan maķūtkūt ko an safeguards.
- Juon Resettlement Policy Framework eo ej kaalikkar men in aikuj ko ñan Safeguard Policy

Involuntary Resettlement for activities with resettlement impact.

4.12 Involuntary Resettlement ñan makũtkũt ko kōn wāween ko rōnaaj waļok emmakũt, ej bōk jikin.

Project Description

B.1. Background and Rationale

4. The Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and natural disaster events. These events include typhoons/tropical cyclones, floods, tidal surges, droughts, earthquakes and tsunamis, some of which are now established as being intensified by climate change. They can and often result in disasters that affect the country's entire economic, human, and physical environment in the immediate and as well, long term.

5. Climate Change Projections (IPCC) suggest that RMI, will face an even greater intensity of weather and climate-related hazard events in the coming years, making her among the most physically vulnerable nations in the world. The expected social and economic losses as a result of extreme events, paired with overcrowding in the urban areas of Majuro and Ebeye, are likely to contribute to more people being affected by disasters and climate change. Hence, there is widespread acceptance of the need to strengthen disaster early warning and preparedness, and to mainstream disaster risk and climate change into development planning and financing.

6. The World Bank ('Bank') is responding to this need of the RMI and other PICs, by funding the Pacific Resilience Program (PREP) - a regional project that provides International Development Association (IDA) financing as well as technical assistance to support disaster risk reduction and resilience against natural disaster events.

7. The PREP is a Series of Projects valued at \$US40.1million that will be phased in over approximately seven years. The Projects in this series are

Kadkadin Jerbal In

B.1. Kadkadin im Unin

4. Republic eo an Majel (ak RMI) ej juon laļ eo ejedmatmat ñan jorrāān ko rej waļok jān mejatoto im lojet eo peļakin itok wōt jān aer oktak jān iien ñan iien. Jorrāān kein rej āinwōt taibuun im aire ko rōļlap ijeko mejatoto eo eokmāāñāñ, ibwij, iōļap-lep, iien mōrā/det jilōñlōñ, an mweiur/makũtkũt laļ im ño ko rōļlap im rōutiej jān āne, im rej jorrāān ko emōj aer alikkar ke rej jarjar tok wōt jān oktak in mejatoto eo. Jorrāān kein rōmaroñ in kab ekkā aer kwaļok eļap jorrāān (ālikin aer bōk jikier) ko me rōjelōt economy (jabdewōt menin jeraamman) eo, armej ro, em peļak eo ioon āne - jorrāān ko me rōmaroñ kadu ak aitok kũtier.

5. Climate Change Projections (ak IPCC) ko rej kallikkar ke RMI enaaj pojen jelmae eļaplojok jorrāān ko rej waļok tok jān mejatoto eo (ekoba lojet eo) ilo iio kañe rej itok wōt, im ekkatak kein rōkōmman bwe RMI en juon iaan laļ jiddik ko peļak in laļ in rōjedmatmat ñan iioon jorrāān kein. Mour im ājmour an armej ekoba menin jeraamman ko aer kōtmāni ke naaj bar jelōti itok wōt jān jorrāān ko jarjar tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo kab dede in ke elukkuun in orlojok armej im itileñeñ jukjuk-im-pād ko ioon Majuro im Ebeye rōnaaj men ko rōļlap im jelōti itok wōt jān jorrāān ko jarjar tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo. Kōn men in, elōñ ro rej tōmak ke ej aikuj in lap lojok wāween maanjab-popo im en lap lojok kōnono kōn ña mejlan jorrāān ko ālikin aer bōk jikier ekoba oktak in mejatoto ilo jabdewōt ijeko ewōr lōmñak kōmman wōnmaañlojok kab kōļaplojok jeraamman em jāān (in jipañ).

6. World Bank ('Bank') eo ej kōmmane ije koñaan ñan RMI im PIC ko jet ilo an lelojok jāān in jipañ ñan juon būrokraam in jipañ eo ña etan Pacific Resilience Program (PREP) - eo im ej juon būrokraam eo ñan laļ jiddik kein jikid me ej letok jāān in jipañ ilo etan juon doulul ña etan International Development Association (ak IDA) im bareinwōt jipañ kijjien kōkkapilōklōk ñan ña mejlan jorrāān ko rej waļok tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo.

7. PREP ej tūroro in elōñ jermal ko im joñan aorōkier aolep ej \$US40.1 million taļa ko me rōnaaj jenolok ñan elōñ mweñan ko ilowaan jiljilmjuon iio. Jermal kein ilo tūroro

interdependent and overlapping, targeting multiple beneficiaries, who are facing a common set of development issues and share common development goals. Each of the country Projects is self-standing and will finance a different group of eligible beneficiaries, and each is expected to last approximately five years. Implementation for Phase I is for five years, commenced in Q4 2015 and is scheduled to end in Q2 2021. Phase II is scheduled to commence in 2017 which is Year Three of the Program.

8. As a WB member country¹, RMI is eligible alongside 11 PICs to participate in the PREP. RMI participated in Phase 1 which began implementation in 2015, but limited to one subcomponent which relates to the payment of disaster financing insurance premiums. In PREP Phase 2, RMI participates in all four project components¹.

B.2. Higher Level Objectives to which the Project Contributes

9. Phases I and II of the PREP aim to improve the resilient and sustainable economic and social development of the participating countries and of the region as a whole. The Program is aligned with the strategic direction and frameworks that identify needs and priorities to respond to the effects of climate change and natural hazards identified by the participating country Governments, the World Bank, and regional bodies.

10. The PREP is in line with regional strategies and frameworks including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Framework for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific² (FRDP), as well as key priorities of the Pacific Islands Meteorological Strategy 2012–2021 on 'Improved end-to-end Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems'. Pacific leaders, recognizing the importance of early warning and

in rej ekkejaak wōt ñan doon, im rej ñan elōñ ro rōmaroñ bōk aer jipañ jāni me rej jelmai apañ ko ilo aer kalōk kab kowōnmaanlōk laj ko aer (ñan jeraamman) em wōnmaanlōk ko jet rej ippān doon eaki. Kajjojo jermal ko ñan juon laj rej make lōk ia-er/jenolōk em naaj maroñ kōllāik lōk/jipañ lōk bar juon laj eo ekkar ñan an bar ebbōk jāān in jipañ, em kajjojo jermal kein rej aikuj in jemlōk kūtier ilowaan to tata ļalem iio. Ñan kakūrmoool mweñan eo imaan tata (ak Phase I) ej aikuj in ļalem iio, me ekar bōk jikin ilo kuwōta emān in 2015 eo im ej aikuj in kar jemlōk ilo kuwōta ruo in 2021. Mweñan eo kein karuo (ak Phase II) ej bōk jikin ilo 2017 eo im ej iio eo kein kajilu in jermal kein.

8. Āinwōt juon uwaan (ak member in) WB, RMI ej maroñ in bōk jāān in jipañ kein ippān lōk bar joñoul-juon laj ko (ak PICs) ñan aer bōk kuñær ilo PREP eo. RMI ekar bōk kuñaan ilo mweñan eo imaan tata (ak Phase I) eo im ekar jino ilo 2015 eo, bōtaab ekar maroñe wōt juon iaan jermal ko wōj me ej kijien joortolik/kōpetaklik ko ñan oñāān ña mejlan jorrāān ko jān mejatoto im lojet eo. Ilo mweñan eo kein karuo (ak Phase II) in PREP eo, RMI ekar bōk kuñaan ilo aolepān jermal ko emān.

B.2. Kōttōpar ko lōk Ilōn me Jermal in Kwaļok ijo Kuñaan

9. Mweñan eo imaan tata im mweñan eo kein karuo (ak Phase I im II) rej ñan kōkōmanman lōk wāween ña mejlan apañ ko rōjelōt wōnmaanlōk ko an laj ko rej bōk kuñær. Būrokraam in ej ekkejel lōk wōt ilo ial eo emōj buuji em ilo laajrak in jermal ko emōj kallikkar aikuj ko mōktata ñan ña mejlaer ālikin jorrāān ko waļok tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo me Kien ko an laj ko rej bōk kuñær, ekoba World Bank, em doulul ko jet rōkkar rōkar kaalikkari.

10. PREP eo ej ekkejel lōk wōt ilo buñtōn ko im laajrak in jermal ko ekoba jet mōñakjān ko rej kōllaajraki jet jermal ña etaer Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction eo, Framework for Climate Change and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific eo (ak FRDP), em bareinwōt aikuj ko mōktata rej lōlō ilo Pacific Islands Meteorological Strategy 2012-2013 eo kijien 'Improved end-to-end Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems' (ak an emmanlōk

¹ Other components are: Component 1: Institutional strengthening, early warning and preparedness; Component 3: Contingency Emergency Response and Component 4: Project and Program

² Action 2.10.7: 'Strengthened capacity to anticipate, resist, plan and prepare for, respond to and recover from the consequences of disasters and climate change'.

preparedness, developed a Regional Early Warning Strategy in 2007, to which the PREP will also contribute.

11. PREP Phase II aims to create a system of resilience in RMI with investment in early warning and preparedness, risk reduction and disaster risk financing, and is consistent with the RMI JNAP and the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS). The CPS highlighted that the World Bank would: (i) play a greater role in addressing the threats that RMI faces from natural hazards, including the effects of climate change and sea level rise; (ii) look for opportunities to strengthen the disaster risk management capacity of RMI; and (iii) help to build resilience to external shocks, including natural and other disasters. Strengthening the physical resilience of atoll islands using, for instance, coastal defense structures and ecosystem-based approaches, is also a recognized priority in the recently published Systematic Country Diagnostic³ of Eight PICs, including RMI and will be included in the PIC 9 Regional Partnership Framework which is currently under preparation.

12. The project is in line with World Bank's planning and policy documents, including: the "Pacific Possible: Report on Climate and Disaster Resilience" (July 2016); the Engagement Note for "Disaster and Climate Resilient Development Programming in the Pacific Islands Region" (April 2014); and the Policy and Practice Note "Acting Today for Tomorrow" (2012). The project will be a practical means to fulfill these plans and policies, developed in close collaboration with donors and regional organizations, which have been well received. The PREP is also an integral part of the Small Island States Resilience Initiative (SISRI) which was launched during the SIDS conference in Samoa in September 2014 and forms part of the Bank's engagement in climate and disaster resilient development in small island states in the Caribbean, Indian Ocean, West Africa, and the Pacific.

kein jermal ko me rōmarōñ ña elōñ jorrāān ko ilo juon wōt tōre ñan maanjab-popo). Ri-tōl ro jān Pacific, ilo aer kar kile aorōk in kein jermal ko ñan kōttellōk naan in keañ ñan maanjab-popo, rōkar buuj juon bujen kōllejar ña etan Regional Early Warning Strategy ilo 2007 eo, me PREP enaaj bareinwōt kōmmani ijeko kuñaan ie āinwōt aer alikkar ilo bujen kōllejar in.

11. Mweñan eo kein karuo (ak Phase II) in PREP eo ej ñan āiki juon system eo me enaaj jipañ armej in RMI ñan ña mejlan jorrāān ko rōjelōt er ilo aer maanjab-popo em pepojakjak, lelōk jāān in jipañ ālikin jorrāān ko, im ej ekkejel lōk wōt ippān RMI JNAP eo em Country Partnership Strategy (ak CPS) eo. CPS eo ekar kallikkar ke World Bank eo emarōñ: (i) juon eo enaaj lap kuñaan ilo ña mejlan jorrāān ko me RMI ej jelmaj jān mejatoto im lōjet eo, ekoba oktak in mejatoto im an wanlōñtak dān in lōjet; (ii) kappok lōk jipañ im wāween ko jet ñan kōkajoorlōk an RMI make ña mejlan jorrāān ko rōjelōte; em (iii) jipañ ñan kalōk kapeel ko em kōlmenlōkjen ko ñan ña mejlan jorrāān ko rej walōk tok jān lōjet im mejatoto eo, jorrāān ko jet. Ilo an kajoor lōk ... eo an kajjojo aelōñ ilo aer kōjerbali, ñe baj ñan waanjoñak, apar ko me rej jipañ bōbraik parijet eo em ...

12. Jermal in ej ekkejel lōk wōt ippān kōlmenlōkjen ko em kakien ko World Bank ekar elmōkoti, ekoba: "Pacific Possible: Report on Climate and Disaster Resilience" (July 2016) eo; Engagement Note for "Disaster and Climate Resilient Development Programming in the Pacific Islands Region" (April 2014) eo; em the Policy and Practice Note "Acting Today for Tomorrow" (2012) eo. Jermal in enaaj kakūrmoool elmōkot kein im kakien kein, me rōnaaj ejaak ilo an doulul ko rej letok jāān in jipañ ekoba doulul ko jet ijekein ippān doon, eo im eļap an emman. PREP eo ej bareinwōt juon iaan mōttan aorōkrōk ko ilo kōttōpar eo ña etan Small Island States Resilience Initiative (SISRI) me kar bōk jikin tōre eo kwelōk eo an SIDS ekar kōmman ilo Samoa 2014 eo em ej bareinwōt mōttan wōt jermal ko an World Bank eo kijjien mejatoto im jorrāān ko ālikin aer bōk jikier ilo aelōñ in Caribbean, Indian Ocean, West Africa, and Pacific.

³ World Bank, Systematic Country Diagnostic for Eight Small Pacific Island Countries: Kiribati, RMI, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. *Report 102803-EAP*, January 20, 2016.

13. The PREP directly contributes to fulfilling the World Bank's twin goals of reducing the share of population living in extreme poverty, and boosting shared prosperity. While disasters impact whole societies, the poor and vulnerable (including women, children, and the elderly) are hit the hardest. Natural disasters and climate shocks also induce and worsen poverty. Further, the adverse impact of disasters as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 20 times higher in developing countries than in industrialized nations.⁴ RMI expects, on average, estimated annual losses equal to 1.7% of the GDP.⁵ Reducing the risk of natural disasters will be crucial to improving living conditions in RMI, which is an important, non-monetary dimension of poverty reduction and shared prosperity.

14. Women are more likely than men to be negatively impacted by climate change and natural disaster events (World Development Report, 2012). Studies have shown that disaster fatality rates are higher for women than for men, primarily due to gendered differences in capacity to cope with such events and insufficient access to information and early warnings. The PREP aims to strengthen the ability of women to make informed decisions about what to do to protect themselves and their families from hazards. The PREP will make concerted efforts not only to ensure women's representation in decision making committees, but also to ensure that community facilitators are trained to effectively engage women in all processes related to the project.

13. PREP eo ej kajju kōmmane ijo kuṇaan ilo an kakūrmoōl kōttōpar ko an World Bank eo me rej bo ilo aer kadiklōk oran armej ro rōlukkuun in jeraṁōl, em kōlaplōk jeraamman im ineemman. Meñe jorrāan ko rōjelōt enañin elōñ jukjuk-im-pād ko ilo juon laj, ro me rōjeraṁōl em raanlōk wōt jorrāan ko (āinwōt kōrā ro, ajiri ro, em rūtto ro) rej ro me rej make wōt em jorrāan tata. Jorrāan ko waļok tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo rej bareinwōt kōlaplōk im kapen pukot mejlan jeraṁōl. Ñan eddeiklōk meļeļe ko, nana eo an jorrāan ko āinwōt waļok ilo Gross Domestic Product (ak GDP) eo ej roñoul alen laplōk ilo laj ko me rōjjañin lukkuun in wōnmaanlōk jān laj ko me eļap wōnmaanlōk ie. RMI ej kōtmāne bwe,..., ewōr tarrin 1.7% in GDP eo enaaj jako ilowaan juon iiō. Wāween ṇa jorrāan ko bwe ren diklōk ñan joñan kaṇ jemaroñ maḍmōdi enaaj juon men eo elukkuun in aorōk ñan dāpij kab kōkōmanmanlōk mour, ājmour im aenōmman peļaa in RMI, eo im ej juon men eo eaorōk kab ejjeļok jāan naaj aikuji ñan bar kadiklōk jeraṁōl em jaaketo-jaaketak ineemman eo.

14. Kōrā ro naaj er ro rōjorrāan lōk aer pād im mour jān maan ro itok wōt jān oktak in mejatoto kab jorrāan ko jarjar tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo (World Development Report, 2012). Ekkatak ko rej kallikkar ke mej itok wōt jān jorrāan ko waļok tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo naaj lap lōk ippān kōrā ro jān maan ro, kōnke oktak ko ikōtaan maan im kōrā kijjien maroñ ilo ānbwin ekōmman bwe en pen aer maroñ pukot mejlan mour ko aer ilo tōre ko enaaj buñ lañ, kōto em ejabwe joñan meļeļe ko rōkar tōpari ñan aer maanjab-popo. PREP eo ej ñan kōkajoorlōk maroñ eo ippān kōrā ro bwe ren make kōmmani jokāālōt ko ippāer make ñan kōjparok er im baamle ko aer jān jorrāan kein. PREP eo naaj kōmman jabdewōt men eo emaroñ kōmmane jab ñan wōt kallikkar ao eo an kōrā ro ilo iien kōmman pepe im karōk ilo committee ko, ak ñan bar kallikkar ke ro rej bōktok meļeļe ko im kamminene ko ilo jabdewōt kwelōk ren jeļā wāween kaañōl tok kōrā ro bwe ren bōk kuṇaer ilo aolep wāween ko rej ekkejel lōk wōt ilo jerbal eo.

Project Development Objective (PDO) and Results -

15. The PDO is to strengthen early warning systems, climate resilient investments in shoreline protection, and financial protection against natural hazards in RMI.

Project Development Objective (PDO) em Tōprak Ko -

15. PDO eo ej ñan kōkajoorlōk wāween ko kōjerbali ñan maanjab-popo, joortolik/kōpetaklik ko ñan kōjparok

⁴ *Natural Hazards, UnNatural Disasters: The Economics of Effective Prevention*, by the United Nations and the World Bank, 2010.

⁵ Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative, World Bank, 2011

16. The proposed success indicators for monitoring this PDO are:

- Direct project beneficiaries (gender disaggregated) including: (i) number of people who are able to receive timely and actionable hazard forecast and warning messages, and (ii) number of people with reduced risks to coastal hazards and the effects of climate change.
- Increased coverage of hazard forecast and warning messages to population at risk.
- Time taken to commit funds from the contingency emergency component requested by Government for an eligible emergency.

C.1. Components -

17. The Project comprises a combination of nationally implemented activities and technical assistance implemented regionally by SPC, as described in the matrix below.

Table 1: National and Regionally Implemented Activities

	Nationally Implemented Activities	Technical Assistance Implemented by SPC
Component 1: Institutional strengthening, early warning and preparedness	- Institutional strengthening - Strengthening of early warning communication system for outer islands - Development of Roadmap and priority investments for modernization of NDMO facilities	Technical Assistance Support for: - Impact forecasting - Strengthening preparedness and response capacity of NDMO - Post Disaster Needs Assessments

parijet ko, em jān in jipaņ nān kōjparok kōj jān jorrān ko waļok tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo ilo RMI.

16. Kein kaṃool ko nān etale PDO in rej:

- Ro rej bōk aer jipaņ ekoba: (i) oran armej ro rōmaroņ tōpari meļeļe em keaņ ko kab katu ko rōkāal tata nē ewōr ļaņ, ibwij, ak men ko jet, im (ii) oran armej ro eṃōj an dikļok joņan jorrān eo enaaj jelōt er ilo parijet eo em kab jorrān ko waļok tok jān oktak in mejatoto.
- elōņ ļok oran armej eo ej tōpari meļeļe im keaņ ko kijjien katu ko ibwilijin armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko ijeko eṃōkaj aer jorrān
- Joņan iien eo joļoke nān ṃadṃōd tok jān in jipaņ ilowaan wōt juon iaan ṃōttan ko im ej kijjien menin aikuj ko (ak emergency) eo im Kien eo ej loloorjake nē emaroņ tōprak ilo tōre eṃ emenin aikuj

C.1. Mōttan Ko/Mweñan Ko -

17. Jerbal in ej koba in ṃakūtkūt ko me eṃōj aer bōk jikier im jipaņ ko jān ro rōtijemļok tok jān SPC, āinwōt an alikkar ilo tebōļ nē ilaļ.

Tebōļ Juon: Jerbal ko Rōmōj Aer Bōk Jikier

	Makūtkūt Ko Eṃōj Bōk Jikier ilo Majeļ in	Jipaņ/Kapilōk Tok Jān Ro Rōtijemļok ilo SPC Eṃōj Aer Bōk Jikier
Mweñan Jerbal Eo Kein Kajuon: Kōmaroņi ra im doulul ko me rej loloorjaki jermal ko rej ekkeļeļ ļok wōt kijjien oktak in mejatoto, wāween ko nān ṃaanjab-popo	- Kōmaroņi ra im doulul ko me rej loloorjaki jermal ko rej ekkeļeļ ļok wōt kijjien oktak in mejatoto - Kōmaroņi aelōņ ko likin kijjien aer tōpari meļeļe ko im keaņ kōn ļaņ, ibwij im ko jet me naaj jelōt er - Juon Roadmap im elōņ joortolik ko kōmōkajkaji nān kōṃṃan bwe wōpij ko an NDMO ko ren kāāl im jermal āinwōt jet wōpij ko nān kwaļok tok meļeļe ko kijjien jorrān ko waļok tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo ad	Jipaņ/Kapilōk Tok Jān Ro Rōtijemļok kijjien: - Katu ko kijjien joņan jorrān ko rōnaaj waļok - Kōmaroņi wōpij ko an NDMO bwe ren maroņ ṃa mejlan jorrān ko ālikin aer bōk jikier - Jerbal in etale ko nān lale joņan aikuj an armej ālikin jorrān ko aer bōk jikier
Mweñan Jerbal Eo Kein Karuo: Kōmaroņ jabdewōt eo	- Joortolik ko kōpooji kadede nān jermal ko rōnaaj bōk jikier	Jipaņ/Kapilōk Tok Jān Ro Rōtijemļok kijjien: - Juon kein jermal eo me ej letok meļeļe

Component 2: Strengthening coastal resilience	- Priority coastal protection works investments, including design and supervision	Technical Assistance support for: - Development of a coastal risk information system and long term coastal security strategy - Preliminary activities for the establishment of a sustainable source of aggregates	emaroñ ɲa mejlan jorrāān ko rōjelōt parijet ko	kijjien kōjparok parijet ko, ekoba oñāān jermal in lōmɲake jekjek in kōjparok parijet ko koba oñāān kalōki	ko kijjien parijet eo im jet laajrak in buñtōn ko ñan kōmɲani ilo tōre ko raitok kūtier Jejojo makūtkūt ko ñan jino elmokote juon men eo enaaj jipañ kijjien wāween im buñtōn ko jemaroñi kiiō im tok ālik
Component 3: Contingency Emergency Response	- Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC)	- NA	Mweñan Jermal Eo Kein Kajilu: Contingency Emergency Response	- Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC)	- NA
Component 4: Project and Program management	- Project management for all nationally implemented activities	Support from 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 Jermal Eo Kein Kaemān: Kōpejaaki Jermal Ko	- Wāween kōpejaaki jermal im makūtkūt ko	Jipañ tok jān PREP: - Program Support Unit eo (me ej juon iaan ra ko ilowaan wōt SPC) naaj letok oñāān makūtkūt jān jikin ñan jikin, M&E, jermal in etali oñāān im aorōk in kōmɲani jermal ko, im jipañ kijjien kōpejaaki ak kōjebwebweik jāān ko - Regional Coordination Unit eo (an PIFS) naaj letok jet kōlmenlōkjen im pija in laajrak in jermal ko rōmālij

Component 1: Institutional strengthening, early warning and preparedness

18. 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, 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

Mweñan Eo Kein Kajuon: Kōmaroñi ra im doulul ko me rej loloorejaki jermal ko rej ekkejel lōk wōt kijjien oktak in mejatoto, wāween ko ñan maanjab-popo

18. Mweñan in naaj kōmaroñi im kōkōmɲanɲanlōk rāpeɭtan jermal ko an wōpij ko ilo RMI me rej eddoiki im loloorejaki jermal ko kijjien oktak in mejatoto im wāween ɲa mejlan jorrāān ko, em kijjien kilen tōpari meɭeɭe ko im keañ ko ñan maanjab-popo, em kijjien jipañ kattōri elmokot im lōmɲak ko emōj kaalikkari ilo JNAP eo. Mweñan in kein kajuon ej jenolok ñan ruo raan: (i) juon ej kōmaroñi ra im doulul ko me rej loloorejaki jermal ko rej ekkejel lōk wōt kijjien oktak in mejatoto em kōmɲan bwe wōpij ko an NDMO ko ren kāāl im jermal āinwōt jet wōpij ko ñan kwalok tok meɭeɭe ko kijjien jorrāān ko walok tok jān mejatoto im lōjet eo ad (eo im RMI enaaj loloorejaki); em, (ii) eo kein karuo ej katu ko kijjien joñan jorrāān ko rōnaaj walok, kōlajlōk kapeel an ro rej jermal ilo NDMO ko, em jermal in etale ko ñan lale aikuj an armej ālikin an lañ, kōto, ibwij im jorrāān ko jet bōk jikier (eo im laj ko ilo Pacific in naaj loloorejaki). Jermal im makūtkūt kein rej pād ilo tōl im loloorejake an kien naaj kūtbuuj: (a) jipañ kien eo

implement priority improvements to modernize the NDMO's facilities. The Pacific Community-led activities will include: (a) improving impact forecasting and disaster response; (b) institutional strengthening of the NDMO and its preparedness for response to disasters; and (c) provision for post disaster need assessment.

Component 2: Strengthening coastal resilience

19. 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).

20. 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 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

kakūrmooll jermal ko ñan ña mejlan jorrāān ko waļok tok jān oktak in mejatoto eo ilo aer kōjeikiiki wāween jermal kein, āinwōt kar karōk ilo JNAP eo, em ñan jino kōjermal doulul ko ilo kajjojo wōpij ko rōkkar ilo kien ko; (b) jutak likin kōttōpar eo ñan bōktok juon kein jermal rot eñ ej kallikkar tok mejele ko kōn elōñ jorrāān ko rej pojen bōk jikier im jab juon wōt, kōpooj juon kein jermal im juon roadmap ñan aelōñ ko likin kijjien jorrāān ko rej pojen bōk jikier em kammineneik armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko ijekein ñan aer jeļā kilen kōjembali kein jermal kein; em (c) ejaake juon Roadmap im kōjembali joortolik ko kōmōkajkaji ñan kōmman bwe wōpij ko an NDMO ko ren kāāl im wōr kein jermal ko rōkapeel im rej kallikkar ñe ej pojak in lōñ kōto, ļañ im wāween ko rōkquwōtata rej waļok tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo. Jermal im makūtkūt ko im rej pād ilo tōl im loloorjake an jukjuk-im-pād ko wōj peļaa in Pacific naaj kūtbuuj: (a) kōkōmanmanļok iaļ in katu im leto-letak mejele kijjien jorrāān ko rej pojen bōk jikier kab wāween ña mejlan jorrāān ko ālikin aer bōk jikier; (b) kōkajoorļok NDMO ko em wāween aer kōjeļāik armej ñan aer maanjab-popo ñan jorrāān ko; em (c) jermal in etale joñan mōñā im aikuļ ko an ro rōkar iioon jorrāān.

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

19. Mweñan in naaj kōkajoorļok wāween kōmman karōk im lōmñak ko ñan parijet ko, kōļapļok mejele ko ippān armej kijjien jorrāān ko kiiō 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 kōmman joortolik ñan kōjparok parijet ko tōre ko rej itok wōt (eo im RMI naaj loloorjaki); em (ii) eo kein karuo ej kōkarjoorļok wāween kōpeļaki jermal ko ñan parijet ko ad (eo im SPC naaj loloorjaki).

20. Jermal ko ñan kōjparok parijet ko naaj kōkajoorļok ... eo an ri-Ebeye em, emaroñ, ijeko rōjedmatmat ñan lojet eo ilo Majuro in ñe enaaj lōñ ekkatak im jāān. Juon ... Kōkāālel ñan kōmmane jermal in im kwaļok tok jekjek in maðmōde jermal in naaj bōk jikin ilo jermal ko kijjien kōjparok parijet ko ilo iien eo enaaj jejjet kūtien maðmōde jermal in. Āinwōt ke ejjeļok juon eo emaroñ... Ijoke, sustainable sources of aggregates ioon Majuro im Kwajalein, ekoba methods of extraction, im commercial distribution ñan mōn wia ko (wholesale im retail ko), naaj etali. Ejja iumwin wōt mweñan in, ekkatak in etale eo ña etan coastal vulnerability assessment (ak CVA) eo, eo im

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

21. 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.

22. 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.

Component 4: Project management

23. This component will strengthen the Government's capacity for project management, coordination, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. It will provide

kar ijjino tok jān Deltares āinwōt kar juon kein maanjab-popo, naaj bar kōkōmanmanlōk im eddekłōk bwe en kūtbuuj Majuro. CVA in ilo an eddekłōk enaaj jipań kijien ai kōlmenłōkjen ko jān ro tōllōkier nān karōki pepe ko rōto im raitok kūtier nān na mejlan jorrāan ko rōjelōt parijet in RMI ilo an jermal kein jermal ko rej kwałōk ijeko rōnaaj ibwiji, im wāween ko rōkkar nān maanjab-popo. Jermal in enaaj jipań ilo ejja bar karōk im pepe rōt kein me kien ekar ejaaki lōk imaan, pepe im karōk ko ko emōj buuji ippān doon, em mōṇakjān in jermal ko āinwōt National Infrastructure Plan eo im Coastal Management Framework eo.

Mweñan Eo Kein Kajilu: Contingency Emergency Response

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

22. CERC eo naaj itok jāan in jipań jān jāan ko emōj kōjjemōoji nān elōñ jermal ko. Ālikin wōt an alikkar koṇ ko karōki kijien ia eo jorrāan etōpar (āinwōt an alikkar ilo naan in keañ eo), CERC emaroñ in bōk jikin pedped wōt ioon jet buñtōn jermal karōki tok jān World Bank eo ilo kakien eo an na etan World Bank OP/BP 8.0 Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies. Kōjjemōoj ko karōki rōnaaj kallikkar rāpeltan jerbale keañ eo iien eo CERC eo enaaj bōk jikin. Melele ko rōtipdik im rōmālij kijien koṇ eo nān an jāan in jipań 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. Nān ełap lōk melele, jāan ko tok jān CERC eo rōmaroñ in bar jermal nān bar jet mweñan ejja ilowaan wōt jermal eo ełap ne ekkar ālikin an bōk jikin juon jorrāan. Ne CERC eo ej jab bōk jikin, jāan ko ie rōmaron in bar jermal nān madmōdi jermal ko jet ejja ilowaan wōt jermal eo ełap.

Mweñan Eo Kein Kaemān: Kōpełaki im Kōjjeikiiki Jermal Ko

23. Mweñan in naan kōkajoorłōk kapeel ko an Kien eo iołap kijien kōpełaki im kōjjeikiiki jermal ko, āinwōt

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.

24. For safeguards implementation under Component 2, MPW as the implementing agency will be supported by a Safeguards Consultant firm.

kōjjeikiiki eddo ko, etali tōprak ko, im likūti tōprak ko ilo jeje. Ilo wāween in enaaj bōktok jipān kijjien jermal in etali oṇān ko, kōjebwebweik wāween an jān diwōj ʔok im deʔōn tok, kappok ri-jermal im kōpeʔaaki eddo ko aer ilo aer wōdde jeppel e jermal eo, im kōjparok ājmour, ineemman an armej ilo peʔaak eo ekoba peʔaak eo. Enaaj bareinwōt bōktok fiduciary im jipān kijjien kattōri jermal ko tok jān Program Support Unit (PSU) eo im ekar ejaak iumwin Phase I in PREP. PSU eo ej pād ilowaan SPC.

24. Nān kōjparok ilo an bōk jikin jermal ko iumwin wōt Mweñan eo Kein Karuo, MPW naaj loloorjake eddo in dede in an wōr juon eo etijemʔok enaaj jermal ippān MPW nān kōkapilōklōk e.

Policy, Legal and Administration Framework

D.1 Marshall Islands' National and Local Legal Framework

25. The National Environmental Protection Authority (NEPA), established under the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) 1984, is the governing body for environmental protection in the RMI. The primary purpose of the Authority is to preserve and improve the quality of the environment of the RMI, and to that end, have the following objectives:

- (a) to study the impact of human activity including redistribution, cultural change, exploitation of resources and technological advances on the environment;
- (b) to restore and maintain the quality of the environment;
- (c) to use all practicable means including financial and technical assistance to foster and promote the general welfare of the people by creating conditions under which mankind and nature can co-exist in productive harmony;
- (d) to improve and coordinate consistently with other essential considerations of National policy, governmental plans, functions, and programs and resources to as to prevent, as far as practicable, any degradation or impairment of the environment;
- (e) to regulate individual and collective human activity in such manner as well ensure to the people safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;

Jekjekin Kakien, Ta Ko Rej Jab Mō Kōmmani im Ro Rej Tōl

D.1 Ta Ko Rej Jab Mō Kōmmani ilo Kien eo loʔap em Kajjojo Kien jān Aelōn ko ilo Majeʔ

25. Doulul eo ʔa etan National Environmental Protection Authority (NEPA), eo im kar ejaak iumwin kakien eo ʔa etan National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) ilo 1984 eo, ej kien eo nān kōjparok peʔaak ko ilo RMI. Unleplep in kakien in ej nān kōjparok im kōkōmanman ʔok aorōk in peʔaak ko ilo RMI, ilo jekjekin jermal kein:

- (a) nān ekkatak kōn ta ko rōjelōt mour an armej ilo aer kōjjemōʔji jeraamman ko ibwilijier, kōmman oktak ilo imminene im karōk ko ilo mantin mour ko aer, kōjerbali jeraamman ko ipeʔaakier ekoba kein jermal ko rōkapeel raan kein (āinwōt computer im ko jet) nān kōmman ekkatak kōn peʔaak ko peʔaakier;
- (b) nān kōrōʔol tok im dāpij wōt aorōk in peʔaak eo;
- (c) nān kōjerbali jabdewōt wāween ko rōmaroñ jermal ekoba jipān kijjien jān im kapilōk (technical) tok jān ro rōtijemʔok nān kōmōkaj ʔok im kajeedede jokkun jeraamman ko nān armej ro ilo an ejaak joñan im karōk ko bwe armej ro im jeraamman ko tok jān peʔaak ko peʔaakier ren etal ippān doon;
- (d) nān kōkōmanman ʔok im kōpeʔaake bwe en jokkun wōt juon koñ im karōk ko ilo kien in ippān kakien ko, ʔōmṇak ko, jermal ko, eddo ko, im program kab jeraamman ko raorōk nān bōbrae, joñan wōt eo maroñe, ʔadeoñeoñ ʔok peʔaak eo;
- (e) nān kōjjeikiiki kajjojo an juon-im-juon ekoba jabdewōt kōlmenʔokjeñ ko kijjien ʔakūtkūt ko

- (f) to attain the widest possible range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation or impairment thereof and other undesirable consequences to the health and safety of the people; and
- (g) to preserve important historical, cultural and natural aspects of the nation's culture and heritage, maintaining at the same time an environment which support the multiplicity and variety of individual choice. [P. L. 1984-3 1,s 19.]

26. The NEPA 1984 is supported and further elaborated in a set of 8 regulations for protection of surface and marine waters, and air quality, and managing of potential impacts from earth works, sanitation systems, waste and new infrastructure development. The Act, and these regulations along with the Coast Conservation Act 2008, provides the framework for the protection of resources and environmentally sustainable development in RMI.

The eight (8) regulations are -

- i. Earthmoving Regulation 1988 (with amendments in 1994 and 1998);
- ii. Solid Waste Regulations 1989
- iii. Toilet Facilities and Sewage Disposal Regulation 1990
- iv. Marine Water Quality Regulation 1992
- v. Public Water Supply Regulation 1994
- vi. Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation 1994
- vii. Ozone Layer Protection Regulation 2004
- viii. Pesticides and Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulation 2004.
- ix. Sustainable Development Regulation - this is currently in draft and will replace the Earthmoving Regulation once it comes into force.

armej rej kōmmani ñan peḷaak ko ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko aer em bareinwōt leḷok ñan armej ro jet peḷaak ko raenōmman, rājjimourur, rōkōmman eḷap wōnmaanḷok, im rōleḷok lōmḡak ko ñan kōmmoururi manit im wāween mour ko aer;

- (f) ñan kōtōprak an lōñ karōk ko ñan kōjerbali ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko ilo an ejjelok jikin eḡ emadeoñeoñ ḷok em ekōmman bwe en lōñ nañinmej ko armej rej jab kōḡaan bwe ren bōk jikier; em
- (g) ñan kōjparok aorōk in manit eo im men ko bwinnin laḡ eo ekoba karōk ko kar baj karōki me rej jarjar tok jān manit eo, bareinwōt dāpij wōt karōk im manit ko imminene kaki me rej jipañ kijjien anemkwōj in jokāālōt an kajjojo armej [āinwōt an alikkar ilo P.L. 1984-3 1,s 19].

26. NEPA eo im ejaak ilo 1984 eo ej kōkeke im mālij ḷok karōk ko ie ilo kakien ko ruwalitōk emōj aer bōk jikier ñan kōjparok ion kab buḷōn ḷojet eo, aorōk in mejatoto eo, kilen kōjjeikiiki men ko rōmaroñ jelōt āne eo itok wōt jān jerbali im ḡakūtkūt ko armej rej kōmmani ñan kab ilo peḷaak eo peḷaakier jān iien ñan iien, ijeko jikin bwidej kab kōppojak ko an armej, kwōpej ko ilo jikin jokwōpej eo em ḡōko rōkāāl rej pojen kōkal. Kakien in (ak Act in), im kakien ko ruwalitōk rej jipañ kakien in ekoba Coast Conservation Act eo kar bōk jikin ilo 2008 eo, ej letok juon jekjekin kab ḡōḡakjān in jerbali ko ñan kōjparok jeraamman ko ion āne, ilo ḷojet eo, im mejatoto eo em maroñ ko RMI emaroñ in kakūrḡooli rainin, ilju im tok ālik. Kakien kein ruwalitōk rej -

- i. Earthmoving Regulation eo kar bōk jikin ilo 1988 eo (ippān jet kakkobaba ko kōmmani ilo 1994 eo im 1998 eo);
- ii. Solid Waste Regulation eo kar bōk jikin ilo 1989 eo
- iii. Toilet Facilities and Sewage Disposal Regulation eo kar bōk jikin ilo 1990 eo
- iv. Marine Water Quality Regulation eo kar bōk jikin ilo 1992 eo
- v. Public Water Supply Regulation eo kar bōk jikin ilo 1994 eo
- vi. Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation eo kar bōk jikin ilo 1994 eo
- vii. Ozone Layer Protection Regulation eo kar bōk jikin ilo 2004 eo
- viii. Pesticides and Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulation eo kar bōk jikin ilo 2004 eo

27. The two regulation of specific relevance to PREP Phase 2 are the EIA Regulation 1994 and the Earthmoving Regulation 1984. These are discussed below.

D.1.1. Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation

28. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation (Section 21, NEPA) is the central environmental planning legislation. Its aim is to ensure that environmental concerns are given appropriate consideration in decision making for all new infrastructure projects. The EIA regulation requires a preliminary proposal for every development activity, and applies a two-step assessment process to determine the level of assessment required. Step 1 is an initial evaluation to determine if the activity has the potential for significant effect on the environment; the preliminary proposal is an initial evaluation to determine whether an activity or action has significant environmental effect. Step 2 is an EIA for proposals assessed to have potential significant impact which will be reviewed and form the basis of an approved or not approved decision. The EIA process requires extensive and inclusive consultations with all stakeholders. In preparing the EIA, the proponent shall follow the format and content, as detailed in Part IV of the regulation, unless otherwise directed by the Authority. The proponent shall remain subject to regulatory and permitting requirements pursuant to NEPA, Coast Conservation Act, and the Historic Preservation and Tourism Act 1991.

D.1.2. Earthmoving Regulation 1984

29. This regulation stipulates that all earthmoving activities in the RMI require an earthmoving permit.

- ix. Sustainable Development Regulation eo - eo im ej pād wōt ilo elmōkot em enaaj pinej tarrin Earthmoving Regulation eo iien eo wōt emōj kōkkaajiriki

27. Kakien ko ruo im rōlukkuun in aorōk ñan madmōdi jermal ko rej ekkejel ļok wōt ñan karōk ko ilo Phase 2 in PREP eo rej EIA Regulation eo kar bōk jikin ilo 1994 eo im Earthmoving Regulation eo kar bōk jikin ilo 1984 eo. Kakien kein rej waļok ilo kōnono kein ilaļ.

D.1.1 Kakein eo Na Etan Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation eo

28. Environmental Impact Assessment (ak EIA) Regulation eo (epād ilo section 21, NEPA eo) ej juon kakien aorōkrōk ñan kōmmani jermal in pepe kab karōk ko rōkkar im rej jab mō kōmmani ilo jabdewōt jukjuk-im-pād ilo peļaa ko wōj. Kōttōpar eo an kien in ej ñan mejmej-karuo wōt bwe ñe ewōr abñōñō ko waļok jān juon jermal eo emaroñ jelōt peļaa kin juon jukjuk-im-pād en wōr ej uwaaki abñōñō kein mokta wōt jān aer kōmmani jokāālōt ko ñan madmōde juon jermal eo emaroñ jelōt jukjuk-im-pād eo peļaa kin. EIA in ej kōtmāne juon jermal eo ej pojen bōk jikin ilo jeje, im ewōr ruo wāween kōmmane jermal in etale in ñan waate joñan jermal in etale eo aikuji. Wāween eo kein kajuon (ak Step Juon) ej ñan waate wōt eļaññe jermal eo enaaj ļap an jelōt jukjuk-im-pād eo. Wāween eo kein karuo (ak Step Ruo) ej bwe en kōmman juon jermal in etale (ak EIA) ñan jermal ko emōj liñōri elmōkot ko aer ilo jeje eo im jemļok eo bwe en wōnmaanļok wōt ke ak jab wōnmaanļok wōt pedped wōt ioon peba meļeļe ko rōpād ie. Jekjek in madmōde juon EIA (ak jermal in etale) ej kōmman bwe en aikuji in wōr kōnono ko ippān elōñ ro rōkkar bwe ren bōk kuñær im ña ainikier kōn abñōñō ko aer. Ikijjeen kōpooj juon EIA, armej eo im ej jaake maantak juon elmōkot in juon jermal eo ej pojen bōk jikin ilo jeje ej aikuji in ļoore jekjekin kilen jei meļeļe ko an ilo karōk ko ilowaan elmōkot eo ekoba tallep in meļeļe ko aikuji ilo jeje, āinwōt tipdiki ilo Part IV in kakien in, mae iien kakien in ej ba kōmmane. Armej eo im ej jaake maantak elmōkot eo ej aikuji wōt in ļoori karōk im koñ ko ilowaan kien in ekkar ñan NEPA eo, Coast Conservation Act eo, Historic Preservation and Tourism Act eo kar bōk jikin ilo 1991 eo.

D.1.2. Kakien eo Na Etan Earthmoving Regulation eo kar bōk jikin ilo 1984 eo

Permitted persons engage in earthmoving activities shall design, implement, and maintain erosion and sedimentation controls which prevent accelerated erosion and sedimentation. Earthmoving activities may also remain subject to permit requirements pursuant to NEPA, Coast Conservation Act, and the Historic Preservation Act and Tourism Act 1991.

30. The filing of an Earthmoving Application requires the preparation and submission of the required documentation including an initial environmental assessment report. On receipt of an Earthmoving Application, the NEPA review and approval process explained under Section D.1.1 above is triggered. All activities envisaged for Component 2 will require earthmoving permits, requiring the preparation and submission of applications with accompanying documentation as set out under the Regulation.

D.1.3. International conventions and treaties

31. RMI is a signatory to the following conventions: (i) United Nations (UN) 64th General Assembly Resolution on the Human Right to Water and Sanitation; (ii) UN Framework Convention on Climate Change; (iii) UN Convention on Biological Diversity; (iv) UN Barbados Program of Action and Mauritius Strategy; (v) UN Convention to Combat Desertification; (vi) The Micronesian Challenge.

D.2 Legal Framework for Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Compensation

32. The 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.

33. 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 has significance and

29. Kakien in ej lukkuun kallikkar ke aolep jerbal ko im ʔakūtkūt ko armej rej kōmmani ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko ak peḷaak ko ilo RMI rej aikuḷ mālim. Armej ro eḷōj kōmālim er rej aikuḷ in kwaḷōk jekjekin jerbal eo, wāween ʔadḷōde, im kōmman bwe en jab jorrāān parijet eo an lojet eo kutake ekoba joḇan deka, lā, ak bok eo aikuḷ eo im naaj jipaḇ bwe en jab ʔōkaj loḷ jorrāān (kutak) loḷ wōt parijet ko. Jabdewōt jerbal ak ʔakūtkūt armej rej kōmmani me ekūtbuuj kōb, ekkal, im ko jet rej aikuḷ in wōr mālimier ʔokta wōt jān aer bōk jikier ekkar ḇan NEPA eo, Coast Conservation Act eo, im Historic Preservation and Tourism Act eo kar bōk jikin ilo 1991 eo.

30. Wāween jaake loḷ Earthmoving Application eo eḷōj kanne ej aikuḷ in bwe en wōr jerbal in etale ko. Ilo tōre eo eḷōj an tōprak im deḷōḇ Earthmoving Application eo kar kanne, kiiō jerbal in etale ko im jemloḷ ko rōnaaj bōk jikier ekkar ḇan Section D.1.1 in NEPA eo. Aolep jerbal ko ak ʔakūtkūt ko im kar antooḇloḷ ilo ʔweḇan eo kein Karuo (ak Component 2) naaj aikuḷ in wōr mālimier, eo im enaaj bar aikuḷ in wōr peba ko aikuḷ kanni ippān peba ko aikuḷ me kōtmāni ekkar ḇan kakien eo.

D.1.3 Koḇ ko ipeḷaakin laḷ in

31. RMI ej juon eo eḷōj an likūt eḷtan pein ke ej kallimur ilo koḇ kein: (i) United Nations (UN) 64th General Assembly Resolution on the Human Right to Water and Sanitation; (ii) UN Framework Convention on Climate Change; (iii) UN Convention on Biological Diversity; (iv) UN Barbados Program of Action and Mauritius Strategy; (v) UN Convention to Combat Desertification; (vi) The Micronesian Challenge.

D.2 Ta Ko Rej Jab ʔō Kōmmani Kijjien Bwidej im Oḇāān Bwidej

32. Jekjekin bōbōk bwidej kab etal ḇan bwidej ko jet ej pedped wōt ioon kakien ko an kien eo an RMI ekoba kakien ko an World Bank iumwin Safeguard Policy eo aer.

33. Kakien ko an RMI kijjien bwidej kab oḇāān bwidej rej (i) Jemān Āe eo an RMI (ak Constitution eo), (ii) Land Acquisition Act eo kar bōk jikin ilo 1986 eo, im (iii) Coast Conservation Act eo kar bōk jikin ilo 1988. Koḇ eo im aḷap ro ioon Kwajalein eḷ ekoba Kwajalein Development Authority (eo im ekar bōk jikin ilo Oktoba 1, 2016 eo) rej jet koḇ ko me ejjeḷōk ʔoier kab rōtokjā ḇan kōmman

relevance to the issue of access and use of Ebeye land for project activities. These are elaborated on below.

D.2.1 Constitution of the RMI

34. 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.

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

The Judiciary of the RMI

36. 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

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

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

jerbal ioon āne in Ebeye. Kakien kein rōmālij im rōmeej ļok wōt ilo kōmmeļeļe kein ilaļ.

D.2.1 Jemān Āe eo an RMI

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

35. Majeļ ewōr ruo raan an madmōdi kakien ko me tok jān mweo ettā ļok im ej Nitijeļā (maroņ kijien āe kakien) eo im mweo eutieļ ak Council of Irooj (maroņ kijien manit, bwidej, im bwinnin Majeļ). Jekjekin jerbali kakien ko rej alikkar ilo juon jekjek eo me ej koba in ri-kien ro, armeļ ro ilo laļ eo, im ri-tōl ro ilo manit.

Ra eo an Jikin Ekajet eo an RMI

36. Ikijeen Ra eo an Jikin Ekajet eo ilo RMI, ekkar nān Jemān Āe eo, bwe maroņ eo kōmlōte ra in an RMI

“... enaj jenolok 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.”

Ikijeen etal nān bar jet bwidej rooktak ļok 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.”

Maroņ ko ilo Bwidej im Manit

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

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,

and obligations of the Iroiylaplap, Iroiiedrik, Alap and Dri Jerbal.

Without prejudice to the continued application of the customary law pursuant to Section 1 of Article XIII, and subject to the customary law or to any traditional practice in any part of the Republic, it shall not be lawful or competent for any person having any right in any land in the Republic, under the customary law or any traditional practice to make any alienation or disposition of that land, whether by way of sale, mortgage, lease, license or otherwise, without the approval of the Iroiylaplap, Iroiiedrik where necessary, Alap and the Senior Dri Jerbal of such land, who shall be deemed to represent all persons having an interest in that land.

D.2.2 Land Acquisition Act 1968

38. 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.

39. 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 paying for a

maron im edro ko an Iroiylaplap, Iroiiedrik, Alap im Dri-Jerbal.

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

D.2.2 Kakein eo Ɓa Etan Land Acquisition Act eo kar Bōk Jikin ilo 1968 eo

38. Kakien eo kijien bwidej Ɓa etan Land Acquisition Act eo im kar bōk jikin ilo 1986 eo ej kaalikkar karōk ko ilo an jabdewōt kappok bwidej Ɓan kōjerbale im kōllāik oṇāān kōjerbale ekkar Ɓan Article II, Section 5 in Jemān Āe eo an Ɓajel im Ɓan Ɓa mejlan abṇōṇō ko kijien bwidej me rōnaaj bōk jikier.

39. Kakien in ej kallikkar ke mejele in naan in “land” (ak bwidej) ekūtbuuj “men ko rej eddek ioon bwidej eo”. Ej bareinwōt kallikkar ke mejele in naan in “persons interested”, kijien bwidej, ejjab mejele in juon armej eo ej kōllā aolep kajjojo allōn ilowaan juon iiō. Kakien in ekūtbuuj karōk ko raorōk tata, jet jermal in etale ko im juon kein kaṇool ke ej kallikkar an armej eo itok-limo in Ɓan bōk im kōjerbale bwidej eo, iien kōnono ko ilo bwidej ilo jikin ekajet eo, oṇāān bwidej eo, possession and disposal, divesting of land and general items pertaining to such land acquisition. Mejele kein waṇok ijin ilaṇ rej ṇōttan wōt kakien in:

- Tipdik in jekjekin ṇadṇōdi jermal in etale ko kijien kappok bwidej, oṇāān jorrāān ko rej bōk jikier ilo an jermal in etale eo kōṇṇan rej alikkar ilo Preliminary Investigation and Declaration of Intended Acquisition
- Minister eo enaaj kōṇṇane jemṇok eo Ɓan kōjerbale bwidej eo ej aikuj in bōk jikin im

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.

- 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.*

D.2.3 Coast Conservation Act 1988

kōmman kōnono im karōk ko ilo jikin ekajet eo āinwōt kōmlōt ilo jebta in [Proceedings in Court], im enaaj kōmeleleik Attorney-General eo bwe en jaakemaanlōk juon an application nān High Court eo bwe ej kōllāik oṇāān eo nān an High Court eo je juon peba in kaṃool, ke bwidej eo eṃōj bōke kar bōke ilo an innitōk kakien ko. Tōre eo in [ak Proceedings in Court] emālij lōk jekjekin ṃadṃōde jemlōk eo tok jān High Court, buñtōn eo ṃokta jān High Court eo, im ekkatak kijjien kōllā ko

- Payment of Compensation eo ej tipdiki jekjekin kōllā ko, oṇāān ko jet me rej jab maroñ in kōmman, abṇōṇō ko bwe en jab kōmmani kōllā ko me rej aikuj in kōllā, itok-limo in kōmman kōllā, exchange, lukkuun jemlōk eo nān kōmman kōllā ko nān oṇāān ko karōki im an aḷap ro exchange with other
- Possession and Disposal eo ej tipdiki jekjekin ṃadṃōde jemlōk eo (tok jān jikin ekajet eo) kijjien bwidej eo im ri-jerbal ro ioon, nāāt eo jemlōk eo ej bōk jikin, maroñ eo, wōn eo ej aikuj in kabwijer maroñ eo ioon bwidej eo ñe ewōr menin ekkairiur kab wōn eo ej kabwijer maroñ eo ālikin wōt an jemlōk im alikkar kōnono ko ilo jikin ekajet eo
- Divesting of Land eo ej tipdiki jekjekin ṃadṃōdi divesting order ko
- General eo ej tipdiki wāween ebbōk bwidej āinwōt kōmlōt ilo kakien ko jet, an eo ej kappok bwidej kōjekdōṇi iien kōnono ko ilo jikin ekajet eo, kilen kōmmani kōjjeḷā 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 kijjien kabwijer maroñ ioon juon bwidej āinwōt an alikkar ilo Jebta in dede in ke Minister eo ej loe ke jadbewōt bwidej eo bōke im ekkar bwe en aikuj in lōor kakien ko jet eṃōj aer bōk jikier, kōnono ko an eo/ro tōllōkier, unlelep in kabwijer bwidej eo naaj alikkar ke bwidej eo enaaj jerbal nān kien eo im armej ro im karōk ko ilo Jebta in rej aikuj in jerbal ekkar nān bwidej eo kabwijere*

D.2.3 Kakein eo Na Etan Coast Conservation Act eo kar Bōk Jikin ilo 1988 eo

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

41. 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;

42. 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.

D.2.4 Master Lease 2016

43. 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.

40. Kakien in ej kōmman jet karōk ko bwe juon jermal in etale parijet ko en bōk jikin ekoba elmōkot in wāween kōpejaaki jermal ko nān parijet ko; ej nān kōjjeikiiki im kōmman bwe jabdewōt makūtkūt ko kōmmani nān kōmman wōnmaanlōk en wōr joñak ko kōmlōt bwe ren loori ekoba jermal in ekkal ko nān kōjparok parijet ko; im ej nān kōmlōt bwe en wōr uwaak nān jabdewōt abñōñō;

41. Part IV ej kallikkar buñtōn ko nān kōmman mālim nān kōmmani jermal in kōkal ko itōrerein parijet ko. Kakien in ej kōmlōt bwe jabdewōt jermal in kōkal parijet ko

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

42. Part V 319 ej kōmaroñe Director eo ak jabdewōt eo tōllōkun im Director eo ekar kappeiki ilo jeje, nān an ellelōk mālim ekoba koñ ko me ej liļōk ilo mālim eo, ilo jabdewōt iien en jab elļā lōk jān jilu (3) iiō, nān kōkal ilo parijet eo ak bed of the sea lying ilowaan wōt Coastal Zone eo.

D.2.4 Bujen Koñ eo Na Etan Master Lease eo kar bōk jikin ilo 2016 eo

43. Master Lease eo ikōtaan wōt aļap ro im doulul eo na etan Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority (KADA) eo ekar baj ekeke wōt ilowaan lemñoul iiō ko rej jemlōk lōk im ekar jemlōk kūtien ilo Oktoba in 2016 eo. Emōj kōnono kake kūtien bwe en bar aitok lōk nān lemñoul iiō ko rej itok wōt eo im aolep aļap ro rōkar likūt eltan peier ie ijellōkun wōt juon - eo im ekar dik im rūtto lōk wōt likin Majel in me kōtmāne eltan pein. Master Lease in ej kōkajoorlōk lease eo kijjien "jejo jikin ko ioon Ebeje eñ, ...jikin jōkwōpej eñ ekoba jet jikin ko rōkāāl em an KADA... ilo an kaetoklōk jetñaakin jermal in kōkal ko nān kōmman wōnmaanlōk ioon Kwajalein... nān emman lōk eo an mour im ājmour an armej in Kwajalein, nān aer kōļaplōk jermal ko rej lemnaanlōk aelōñ in ekoba jōkkun mour im karejar ippān ro jet, ...em nān an kōtlōk bwe jermal in kōkal ko raorōk ren bōk jikier nān kowōnmaanlōk jōkkun mour im ājmour an armej in ijin...".

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

45. 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.

46. 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.

44. Iumwin Master Lease in, KADA ej kōllāiki oṇāān an kōjerbali bwidej ko kālōti nān kōmmani jermal in kōkal kein kōn joṇan aorōkin \$300,000 ejjab koba eowōj ko em oṇāān ri-jermal ro ilo KADA. Juon men elukkuun in aorōk, Master Lease in (Part V (A): Roads and Utility Corridors), aḷap eo an bwidej eo ej aje ḷok bwidej eo, ekoba aolep men ko ien nān jipaṇ kapidodoik ḷok an jermal ko bōk jikier bwe ri-jermal ro kōjerbale, "... ilo ejjelok bar kakkobaba in karōk kab koṇ."

45. Master Lease in ekōmman bwe en lōn jikin kōmmani jermal in kōkal ak wōnmaanḷok ko. Ej kaalikari menin jeraamman ko me rej nān armej ro āinwōt dān, jikin ebbōk bwidej im kōppojak an armej, jarom im jikin kaduōjḷok pedkat ko tōrerein iaḷ. Ejjaṇin lōn karōk ko eṇōj kakoṇi nān kattōri kijien kōkal in kain jeraamman rōt kein nān kōjparok parijet ko. KADA ijoke elōn an maroṇ in kōmālim jermal in kōkal ko ilowaan wōt menin jeraamman ko kalōki im emaroṇ in kōjenolok kain jermal in ekkal rōt kein ko me rōkāāl nē emenin aikuj, dede in ke eṇōj karōki ilo koṇ ko ilowaan Master Lease eo, ekoba mālim eo tok jān aḷap ro.

46. Mōttan kein waḷok ijin ilaḷ rōlukkuun in aorōk im rej ekkejel ḷok 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 nān karōk ko ilowaan wōt Lease in ekoba kakien ko armej eo ej ilen bōk bwidej in ej aikuj in ḷoori ekkar nān karōk ko ilowaan wōt Lease in, ej kallikkar ijin ke ej kōjemḷok maroṇ ko an im liḷok bwe armej eo ej ilen bōk bwidej in en kabwijeri pedped wōt ioon meḷeḷe kein, me kar aini tok jān ro tōllōkier im ṇa etan "Premise" ko: (1) jabdewōt bwidej ko ioon Ebeye, Kwajalein Atoll ilo RMI me ewōr tarrin 68.98 acres in, āinwōt an lukkuun iio ilo map eo ilo Exhibit "A" eo im alikkar ijin ke ej bwidej eo (ak the "Land"), (2) aolep "Bwidej Ko Kakilepi ḷok Kōn Kwōpej" im armej eo ej kakilepi ḷok bwidej kein jino jān raan eo ej kabwijer maroṇ eo, dede in ke bwidej eo ej 9.94 acre in āinwōt an lukkuun iio ilo map eo ilo Exhibit "A", ippān ḷok bwidej ko jet im kakilepi ḷok ilowaan wōt Lease in ke enaaj bar kōmman jermal in kōb ko ilo metwan bwidej kein āinwōt aer waḷok ilo "Proposed Landfill" eo ilo Exhibit "F" ak ilo bar bwidej ko jet eṇōj kōmālimi

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.

47. 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

ekkar ñan karōk ko ilowaan wōt Lease in (ko im rej mejeje in "Landfill"); im (3) aolep oñān rent ko, tarpok ko im jān ko waļok tok jān bwidej eo im ijo kōļap ļok kōn kwōpej, ekoba mōko kalōki ion bwidej in, men ko kōmmani ñan kōkōmanmanļok, maroñ ko, jeraamman ko, im wōn ekkar bwe en kabwijer maroñ eo.

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

A. Iaļ ko im Imōn Jokwe ko Rōkāāl rej Pojen Kōkal
Ilo armej eo ej pojen bōk bwidej eo in kōjerbale kōmman bwe en bōk jikin Lease in im karōk ko kakoñi ilowaan, armej eo juon ej leļok bwidej eo ej aje ļok bwidej eo ñan jermal ko me armej ro jān jukjuk-im-pād ko naaj amāni tok ālik, ilo an ejjeļok an bar kakkobaba, kijjien bwidej kein laajrak ijin: aolepān Lojjelon, Bunkur, Ebwaj, Gugeegue, im Ñeñe ñan kōmman iaļ ko ie (alikkar ijin āinwōt "Roadways"); im (ii) aolep jikin ko me emōj kaalikari ke rōnaaj jermal ilo tōre ko rej itok wōt ñan kōkal imōn jokwe ko me ewōr aer dān in kwaļkwōļ, tutu, im idaak, ewōr aer em jiddik (mōn kappojak), ewōr aer jarom im jikin lutōk ļok kwōpej ko, im aikuj ko jet ilo juon imōn jokwe āinwōt 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 jermal ñan armej ro ilo āne eo. Armej eo ej aje ļok bwidej eo ej kallikkar ke maroñ kein aji ļok ilo Ebeye eñ rej jarjar tok wōt jān karōk ko rōkar koñ ilo Ebeye Master Lease eo kar bōk jikin ilo 1986 eo.

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

VII. Kōkāāl Jikin Jokwe an Ri-Jermal Ro

Kijjien ri-jermal ro rej amnak im kōmmani jermal ko ion bwidej eo ekkar bwe ren pād ie jino jān raan eo ekar bōk jikin Lease in (alikkar ijin āinwōt "Occupant" ro), ri-wia kake bwidej eo ej errā ñan an kōjerbali maroñ ko an āinwōt juon aļap ekkar ñan mantin Majeļ im imminene ko ilo mantin bwidej bwe en loloorjake bwe armej eo ekar wiaik bwidej eo en wōr juon jikin an jokwe ekāāl,

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 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.

48. 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”.

49. 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 Iroijs 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

eoktak ʔok jān ijo ekar jokwe ie nān an (armeʔ eo ej kab kabwijeʔ bwideʔ eo) kadedeʔok jebal im eddo ko an ekkar nān Article V ijeʔe iloñ. Ri-wia kake bwideʔ eo ej aikuj in bōk eddo in kōrōʔli ʔok kōʔlā ko me armeʔ eo ej kab kabwijeʔ bwideʔ eo ekar kōʔlāiki āinwōt ke ejemʔok kūtien jabdewōt koʔ ko ikōtaan ri-wia kake bwideʔ eo im armeʔ eo ej kab kabwijeʔ bwideʔ eo moʔta ʔok jān raan eo Lease in ekar bōk jikin; dede in ke, ilo bar jet meʔeʔe, ilo kain wāween rōt kein me kōkkāʔl jikin jokwe nān bōk bwideʔ eo bwe en an armeʔ eo ej ilen bōke, ekwe armeʔ eo ej ilen bōke ej aikuj in kōʔlāik ʔok oʔān bwideʔ eo nān aʔap eo an bwideʔ eo oʔān bwideʔ eo. Joñan aorōk in oʔān bwideʔ eo enaaj nān armeʔ eo ej ilen bōke enaaj alikkar ilo koʔ ko ikōtaan aʔap eo im armeʔ eo ej ilen wiaik bwideʔ eo, ak ñe ejjāmin kōnke elōñ tarpok ko, innām joñan oʔān eo enaaj alikkar ilo jikin ekajet eo. Armeʔ eo ej ilen wiaik bwideʔ eo ej errā ke eban kōkāʔl jikin jokwe an ri-jebal ro an mae iien emōj an bar lo juon jikin jokwe, eo ekkar, nān ri-jebal ro an.

48. Master Lease eo ej kakien eo ʔoore kijien kabwijeʔ bwideʔ ko jān aʔap ro aer bwideʔ ko jebal in kōkal ko rej bōk jikier ie ilo aer (aʔap) ro kwaʔok aer errā in aji ʔok bwideʔ ko āinwōt kōmlōt ilo Land Acquisition Act eo ekar bōk jikin ilo 1968. Lease in ej kallikkar ke eban ʔōke kakien ko iumwin Jemān Āe eo kijien “Ejlok maron ion bwireʔ ak jikin ko jet an armij ro kajojo naj maron boke elane juon kien ejab komelim; im jabrewot kain ebok rot in ej aikuj wot komon in Kien eo an Marshall Islands, non an armij ro kōjerbale, im ilo lor aolep wewin kejbarok ko kalikari kin kien.”

49. Ejja moʔttan wōt kōmmeʔeʔe ko kijien Master Lease in ej kijien mour eo rainin me ilo Majeʔ in, ri-tōl ro ilo manit aʔap im irooj ro, rej jet ro eʔap kautieʔ er ejjab tok jān armeʔ ro dooer, ak bareinwōt jān ri-jebal ro ilo Kien. Ej juon men eo ej kwaʔok ao eo aer jarjar tok wōt jān bwebwenato in manit ko aer, em an tōt em koʔ āinwōt juon iaan manit ko ilo mantin Majeʔ ilo wāween aer kabwijere maroñ eo jān epepen nān epepen. Irooj ro rej ruutieʔ ro an Majeʔ. Ilo epepen in rainin ilo Majeʔ in, manit in kautieʔ in ej bar waʔok tok jān ao eo emōj kōjeraamman er kake ilo Jemān Āe eo āinwōt jet ro rej uwaan Mweo

of the Council of Iroijs. The Council is advisory and consultative in its role but the high public regard with which Iroijs are held means they yield enormous influence in the law-making process, on matters of national importance, and especially on issues of customs, 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

D.3 World Bank Safeguard Policies

50. Initial World Bank screening advises that the following Social Safeguard Policies will be triggered as a result of the Project, requiring the Borrower to prepare the safeguards instruments to guide detailed planning once sub-projects are identified firmly at a later stage of Project planning. The triggered policies are -

Table 2: WB Triggered Safeguards Policies in PREP Phase 2

Safeguard Policies Triggered	Yes	No
Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)	X	
Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)	X	
Forests (OP/BP/4.09)		X

Mōn Irooj ro (ak Council of Irooj). Council eo ej tarrin doulul eo ej kapilōke am leļok men ko ñan kōlmenļokjen kaki ilo kakien ko elmōkot kab ejaaki tok jān Nitijelā eo, kijjien aorōk in kakien kein ñan aolepān aelōñ kein, em eļap tata kijjien wāween ko rōjelōt manit eo, wāween kab imminene ko kijjien kōmanit, bwidej em men ko jet kijjien manit im men ko bwinnier. Men in ej ļooran wōt imminene eo ke jabdewōt jikin eo Irooj rein rej kabwijeri maroñ ko ie rej ijeko Kien eo ekōṇaan kōjerbali ñan elōñ kain men ko ñan emman ļok 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 koṇ eo ej etal ilo men ko irooj eo ej kōṇaan. Kien eo im ri-tōl ro ilo manit jimor ewōr menin jeraamman ko ippāer ñan aer kōmmani koṇ ko aer ilo jimwe im jejjet in mour ñan aer jojomare er en kab ñe etōre in kōkāali peba ko me rej kaalikari koṇ ko. Kōn wāween maroñ in ikōtaan Kien eo kab ri-tōl ro ilo manit, jabdewōt abṇōṇō ko kijjien an aļap ro jab bōk jeraamman ko tok wōt jān koṇ ko kōnono kaki ikōtaan Kien eo kab irooj ro rej jañin wanlōñ tak. Master Lease in make ej kōjparoki marñ ko rōtuiej an aļap ro, dede in ļok bar jet kakkobaba, ko me rej kallikkar an aļap ro errā ñan aji bwidej ko aer ñan kōmmani jermal in kōkal ko ekoba ejaaki jikin ko rōmaroñ jipañ kapidodoik ļok an jermal in kōkal ko kōmman. Men in ej juon men emool me emeļeļe em emōj an elōñ bōke bwe en mweier ibwiljn armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko em ri-jermal in kien ro me emōj kōnono ippāer ro me rej kallikkar ke ejjelōk bwidej naaj aji ñan jermal in kōkal kein mae iien elōñ mālim tok jān irooj ro an Ebeye.

D.3 Kakien ko an World Bank eo iumwin wōt Safeguard Policy eo an

50. Jermal in etale ko me rej aikuj kōmman mōmōkaj an World Bank eo rej letok jet kapilōk ko ke kakien ko iumwin wōt Social Safeguard Policy ko jelōti naaj bōk jikier ñe jemļok ko rej alikkar kijjien jermal in, ekōmman bwe armej eo ej bōk jān in jipañ ko en kōpooj safeguards instrument ko ñan an jipañe kijjien elmōkote jekjekin an madmōde jermal eo eļap iien eo ealikkar jermal-dik ko jet iumwin wōt jermal eo eļap tok ālik. Kakien ko naaj bōk jikier im naaj aikuj in ļoori rej -

Tebōļ Ruo: Safeguard Policy ko an WB me Jermal in Kōkal Kein Rōjelōti

Kakien ko Jermal in Ejelōti im Naaj Bōk Jikier	Aet	Jaab
Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01) eo	X	
Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04) eo	X	
Forests (OP/BP/4.09) eo		X

Pest Management (OP 4.09)		X
Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)	X	
Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10)		X
Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)	X	
Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)		X
Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)		X
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60)		X

51. The triggered policies are indicative of the varied range of hard engineering solutions that are to be considered for implementation. The preparation of detailed plans to address impacts under the respective policies will be the responsibility of MPW later in the project planning process, once eligible activities/sub-projects for funding are identified.

52. Initial screening based on field investigations, stakeholder consultations and a review of potential options for implementation indicates an assessment of Category B for the Project. It finds that potential 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.

53. For OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement, a Resettlement Policy Framework is appended to this ESMF (Annex 11) to guide the preparation of detailed resettlement plans later.

D.3.1. OP/BP4.01 Environmental Assessment

54. The purpose of Environmental Assessment is to help ensure the environmental and social soundness and sustainability of investment projects, and to support the integration of environmental and social aspects of projects into the decision-making process. The policy defines procedures to screen and assess potential impacts and mitigation, prepare safeguard instruments, ensure public consultation and transparency and that there are implementation and supervision of commitments relating to findings and recommendations of the environmental assessment.

Pest Management (OP 4.09) eo		X
Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11) eo	X	
Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10) eo		X
Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) eo	X	
Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37) eo		X
Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50) eo		X
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60) eo		X

51. Kakien kein me rōnaaj jelōti im aikuj in bōk jikier rej kallikkar tok elōñ wāween jerbal ko ñan ña mejlan kilen ñadṁōdi jerbal in kōkal ko rōjelōt jukjuk-im-pād ko me rej aikuj in bōk jikier. MPW ej loloorjake elmōkot in tipdik in jerbal ko ñan ña mejlan jerbal in kōkal ko rōjelōt jukjuk-im-pād ko tok ālik ilo ejja ilowaan wōt tōre eo elōñ ro tōllōkier rej elmōkote jekjekin jerbal eo eḷap (kijjien kōkal im wōnṁaanḷok ko jet), ñe ealikka jerbal-dik ko ilowaan wōt jerbal eo eḷap.

52. Jerbal in etale ko me rej aikuj in kar ṁōṁōkaj me kar bōk jikier ilo etale ijo jerbal eo eḷap ej pojen bōk jikin ie, kōnono ko IPPAN ro tōllōkier im ekkatak ko kijjien jekjekin ñadṁōde jerbal eo eḷap aolep rej kallikkar ke en dedeḷok etale in āinwōt an alikka ilo Category B. Jerbal in etale kein me rej aikuj in ṁōṁōkaj rej kallikkar ke eban kanooj in ḷap jorrāan ko waḷok tok jān jerbal in kōkal ko, eḷap tata ñan bwidej eo, rōmaroñ in ña mejlaer im elōñ joñak ko ñan rōpojak ñan aer bōk jikier bwe en jab lōñ jorrāan ko.

53. Ñan OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement eo, ewōr juon Resettlement Policy Framework ilo peij kaṇe jemḷok in ḷok ESMF in (lale Annex 11) ñan jipaṇ kōpooj kōḷmenḷokjeṇ ko ñan resettlement tok ālik.

D.3.1 OB/BP4.01 Jerbal In Etale ko Kijjien Peḷaak eo (ak Environmental Assessment)

54. Jibadbad eo an jerbal in etale ko kijjien peḷaak eo ej ñan jipaṇ mejmej-karruo bwe jerbal ko ñan kōṁṁani wōnṁaanḷok ko ren lukkuun in jejjet ñan peḷaak eo im armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād eo ekoba kūtien an jeraaṁṁan kein bōk jikier bwe ren tōpar tōre ko rej itok wōt. Bareinwōt, jerbal in etale in ej ñan jipaṇ ḷok jemḷok ko ro tōllōkier rej kōṁṁani bwe en wōr ḷōmṇak kijjien peḷaak eo im armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād eo ilo elōñ peḷaak ko. Kakien in ej kaalikkari buñtōn ko ñan etali jorrāan ko me rōmaroñ in bōk jikier im wāween ko ñan pukot mejlaer, kōpooji safeguard instrument ko (wāween ko ñan ṁaanjab-popo), kōṁṁani kōnono ko IPPAN ro tōllōkier

55. This ESMF is an integral part of compliance with this policy. All activities proposed for funding and implementation under the Components 1, 2 and 3 will go through a screening process that will categorize them depending on the assessed significance and nature of its impacts. The assigned category for each subproject will determine the relevant safeguards documentation to be prepared. Activities assessed as Category A will be declined. Category B will require an ESIA and ESMP. Category C activities will be eligible for funding without any further information. The process for screening and assessment is set out in Figure 1.

D.3.2 OP/BP 4.04 Natural Habitats

56. The conservation of natural habitats is essential for long-term sustainable development. The Bank therefore supports the protection, maintenance, and rehabilitation of natural habitats and their functions. The Bank does not support projects involving the significant conversion of natural habitats unless there are no feasible alternatives for the project and its siting, and comprehensive analysis demonstrates that overall benefits from the project substantially outweigh the environmental costs.

57. The small land areas require for siting of telecommunication poles and similar facilities under Component 1 will be selected to avoid adverse impact on sensitive natural habitats. Coastal protection measures envisaged under Component 2 of PREP Phase 2 will concentrate along the coastline where typical natural habitats include coastal strands vegetation, littoral vegetation and lagoon and inshore habitats and ecosystems. These habitats and ecosystems will be threatened by construction activities. There are no known endemic species of high conservation value in these areas, and detailed surveys and assessments for ESIA during the detailed planning phase will identify any

jān jukjuk-im-pād ko koba jikin jermal ko, im bwe ewōr kallimur ko nān pukot mejlan jorrāān ko.

55. ESMF in ej mōttan eo eaorōk tata kijien loori karōk im koṇ ko ippān kakien in. Aolep makūtkūt/jermal ko im jaakiṃaantak nān kappok jāān nān i bwe ren bōk jikier iumwin wōt koṇ ko ilo Mweñan Jermal eo kein kajuon (1), karuo (2), im kajilu (3) naaj aikuṇ in loore jekjekin jembali nān etali me naaj kōmman bwe ren jenolōk jān doon pedped wōt ioon joñan aorōkier im rāpeltan madmōdi. Ijo karōki lōk (makūtkūt/jermal) nān jermal-dik ko rāinlōk wōt naaj alikkar safeguard documentation eo ekkar bwe en pojak. Jabdewōt makūtkūt/jermal eo im alikkar ke ej ekkeljel lōk wōt iumwin Category A naaj joṇke. Makūtkūt/Jermal eo ej pād iumwin Category B naaj aikuṇ juon ESIA im ESMP. Makūtkūt/Jermal eo ej pād iumwin Category C naaj maroñ in etal jāān in jipañ nān e ilo an ejjelōk meṇle ko jet aikuṇ jān e. Jekjek in nān kōmman etale ko im joñak ko ej alikkar ilo Figure 1.

D.3.2 OP/BP 4.04 Peṇaak Ko loon Āne Rōbukwekwe im Rōkūtōkmaro

56. Kōjparoki peṇaak ko rōbukwekwe im rōkūtōkmaro im rōkar baj eddek wōt ie ej juon men eo eaorōk nān dāpij wōt jeraamman im wōnmaanlōk ko an juon laṇ nān tōre ko rej itok wōt. World Bank eo ej kallikkar ijin ke ej rie wāween ko nān kōjparok im kōmmoururi jeraamman im menin wōnmaanlōk ko an juon laṇ im jermal ko aer. World Bank ej jab rie wāween ko me rōkōmman oktak eḷḷap nān jukjuk-im-pād ko ijellōkun ñe ejjelōk wāween ko jet nān ṇa oktak kein rōḷḷap kijien jermal ko rōḷḷap im jukjuk-im-pād eo jelōte, dede in ke ej aikuṇ in lōt juon ekkatak eo me ej kallikkar ke jeraamman ko rōnaaj ḷap lōk jān oṇāān ko julōki nān kōḷḷāiki.

57. Bwidej ko rōddik me rej aikuṇ nān kajjutak joor in taleboon ko im eṇ ko laajrak ilowaan Mweñan Jermal eo Kein Kajuon (ak Component 1) naaj kāālōti nān ṇa mejlan jorrāān ko jelōti jukjuk-im-pād kein ie. Joñak ko nān kōjparok parijet eo ijin āinwōt kar ḷōmṇake ilo Mweñan Jermal eo Kein Karuo (ak Component 2) in Phase 2 in PREP eo naaj jermal ilo parijet ko ijeko im ekkā an wōjke im mar ko eddek ie āinwōt jālitak (ak jāññōr) ko, keinikkan ko im peṇaak ko tu-ar im parijet eo ekoba peṇaak ko ruo, joorāne im joormeto. Jukjuk-im-pād kein rōnaaj jorrāān itok jān jermal in kōkal ko. Ejjañin lōñ menin eddek ko im menin mour ko me raorōk nān kōjparoki ilo ijekein, im ekkatak ko rōtipdik lōk ekoba jermal in etale ko nān ESIA eo me rej

and their location, and prescribe appropriate conservation measures to avoid losses or minimize losses where avoidance is not possible.

D.3.3 OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources

58. Physical cultural resources (PCR) are movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, religious, aesthetics or other cultural significance. The Bank assists countries to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts on physical cultural resources from development projects that it finances. When it is considered triggered, the borrower identifies appropriate measures for avoiding or mitigating these impacts as part of the environmental assessment process. These measures may range from full site protection to selective mitigation, including salvage and documentation, in cases where a portion or all of the physical cultural resources may be lost.

59. The cultural and historic sites of importance in RMI have been identified and listed by the Historic and Preservation Office. In Ebeye, no sites of historical or cultural significance are listed and consultations with government officials on Ebeye Atoll for this report confirmed this. However, several public cemeteries are located close to the coastline and will be at risk of disturbance during the construction of coastal protection measures. Under OP/BP 4.11, the proponent will address any impacts on such sites as an integral part of the EA process, including provisions for managing chance finds, and a monitoring system to track the progress of these activities.

D.3.4 OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement

60. Involuntary resettlement refers to management of adverse impacts of loss of, or damage to, land, assets or

bōk jikier ilo tōre eo elmōkot im pepe ko rōtipdik ļok wōt rej kōmman naaj kallikkar jabdewōt jorrāān ko rōmaroñ waļok ekoba ijeko, im joñak ko ñan kōjparok peļaa ko karōki kadede ñan kōmman bwe en jab wōr likjab ko ijeko me ejjeļok kajjitōk kaki ke juon jerbāl eo enaaj jere (likjab in jerbāl) enaaj wōr oñāān.

D.3.3 OP/BP 4.11 Jeraamman ko Rej Waļok Jān Peļaa ko Ioon Āne eo

58. Jeraamman ko rej waļok jān peļaa ko ioon āne eo (ak Physical Cultural Resources, PRC ko) rej jet men ko me rōmaroñ ak rōmaroñ jab mōmakūt, jet jikin im peļaa ko ioon āne eo, jet ekjab ak em, im jet keinikkan im meļan ko me ewōr bwebwenatoier, aorōkier, jitōbweier, im jabdewōt wāween ko rej kwaļok aorōk in manit eo. World Bank ej jipañ laļ ko ej leļok jāān ñan aer bwe ren pukot mejlan jorrāān ko rōmaroñ waļok tok jān jerbāl in kōkal ko ñan kōmman wōnmaanļok. Ñe ejelōt jeraamman ko rōkar waļok tok jān peļaa ko ioon āne eo, innām laļ eo me ej bōk jāān in jipañ kein ej aikuj in kaalikkari buñtōn ko rōkkar ñan ña mejlan jorrāān kein me rōmaroñ jelōt peļaa ko im jeraamman ko rej waļok jān i āinwōt ke ej mōttan wōt jerbāl in etale ko ilowaan wōt jekjekin leļok jāān. Joñak (ak buñtōn) kein rōmaroñ in kōmman bwe juon dipio in bwidej en ejjeļok kōkal ioon ak jejjojo wāween ko ñan ña mejlan jorrāān ko ren bōk jikier, ilo ijeko me emaroñ jidik in ak aolepāer rōmaroñ kōkkuri menin jeraamman ko ie.

59. Ijeko me raorōk ñan mantin kab bwebwenato in Majel im emōj an wōpij eo an Historic Preservation Office eo an RMI loi emōj aer alikkar im lōlō ilo juon laajrak. Ilo Ebeye eñ, ejjeļok juon jikin eñ ewōr mantin ak bwebwenato in Majel ie me eaorōk ñan kōjparoke im kōnono ko IPPAN ri-jerbāl ro an kien ioon Ebeye eñ emōj aer kallikkar men in. Ijoke, ewōr jejjojo wūleej ko me repaake parijet eo im rōmaroñ jelōti ilo tōre eñ me ej pojen wōr jerbāl in kōkal ñan kōjparok parijet eo. lumwin wōt OP/BP 4.11 eo, armej eo me ekar kōtļok an jerbāl in kōkal ko bōk jikier naaj pukot mejlan wāween ko rōjelōt kain jikin kein kōnke ej mōttan wōt buñtōn ko raorōk ilowaan wōt jekjekin jerbale EA eo, ekoba karōk ko kijien kōjjeikiiki chance find ko, im juon kein jerbāl eo me ej waate ia eo kajjojo tōprak in jerabl ko rōpād ie.

D.3.4 OP/BP 4.12 An Armej ro Emmakūt ilo an Ejjeļok Mālim Jān Er

livelihoods, where the affected person has no choice. In the Bank's experience, involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks: production systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost.

61. The Resettlement Policy Framework (Annex 11) sets out arrangements for the voluntary access and use of land for project purposes and the management of all involuntary resettlement impacts that will be generated. Involuntary resettlement impacts include relocation or damage to shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, and or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

D.3.5 Gap Analysis of RMI laws and regulations and WB Safeguards Policies

Table 3: Gap Analysis of WB Safeguards Policies and RMI Laws and Regulations

Bank Safeguards Policies OP/BP 4.01 Requirement	RMI Equivalent	Equivalence
Environmental Screening. Projects categorised as A, B or C.	Environmental screening is central to NEPA's Earthmoving Permit application process. Proposals that generate environmental impacts are categorized into 2 groups - those with significant impacts requiring an ESIA and others with no significant impacts that will not require the same.	RMI NEPA and WB policies are generally equivalent.
Cat B projects require the preparation of either an ESIA if	Proposals assessed to generate significant impacts are	Equivalent.

60. Involuntary resettlement eo ej mejele in kilen kōjjeikiiki im kōpeḷaaki wāween ko ṇan ṇa mejḷan jorrāan ko ṇan āne, men ko rej letok jeraamman ekoba mour im ājmour an armej ro, me armej eo jelōte ejjelōk an maroñ. Ilo wāween ko World Bank emōj an tōpari, involuntary resettlement iumwin jermal in kōkal ko, ñe rej jab ṇa mejḷan jorrāan ko, ekkā an kōḷapḷok jorrāan ko me rōjelōt menin jeraamman ko an juon laḷ, mour im ājmour an armej ro, im peḷaak ko ioon āne eo āinwōt: production system ko rōjepleklek; armej ro rōjelmae jerata (im jeramōl) ñe jeraamman ko aer rōjako; armej ro rej emmakūt ḷok ṇan bar jet jukjuk-im-pād ko me kapeel ko aer rōjabwe ṇan jermal ko ie ekoba jie eo eḷap ḷok ṇan kappok jeraamman ko; jikin jermal im jikuul ko an jukjuk-im-pād eo ekoba jem-jerā eo an armej ro ie ṇan doon emōjṇo ḷok; nukwōn eo ikōtaan armej erup; im wāween kōmanit ko an armej ro, ekoba ri-tōl ro aer ilo manit im aer naaj jipaṇ doon edik ḷok ak ejako.

61. Resettlement Policy Framework eo (ilo Annex 11) ej kaalikari koṇ ko kijjien bwidej ko me aḷap ro aer rōkar make aji ḷok ṇan jermal in kōkal ko ekoba wāween kōpeḷaaki jorrāan me naaj waḷok tok jān involuntary resettlement eo. Jorrāan ko waḷok tok jān involuntary resettlement eo ekūtbuuj emmakūt ḷok ṇan juon jukjuk-im-pād ekāal ak jorrāan ko ṇan imōn jokwe ko, jeraamman ko rōjako, im men ko rej kōjeraamman armej āinwōt oṇāan ko ilo jikin jermal im ko jet rōjako, em kōmman bwe armej jelōt er ren aikuj in emmakūt ṇan bar juon jikin; ak involuntary restriction in pād ijeko me emōj kōmō pād ie emaroñ jipaṇ ṇa mejḷan apaṇ im jorrāan ko rōjelōt armej ro me jorrāan ko rōjelōt er.

D.3.6 Ekkatak ko Rej Kallikkar Likjab in Jermal ko Ikōtaan Kakien ko an RMI im ko an WB eo lumwin Safeguard Policy ko An

Tebōl Jilu: Jermal in Etale ko ṇan lale ñe jermal in kōkal kein rōjelōt Safeguard Policy ko an WB em kakien ko an RMI

Men ko Aikuji Ekkar ṇan OP/BP 4.01 eo lumwin wōt Safeguard Policy ko an WB	Ijo Kuṇaan RMI	Rāinḷok wōt ke Rāinjuon jān doon
Jermal in Etale ko ṇan Peḷaak ko. Jermal ko rōḷḷap im jermal-dik ko kōjenolōki ṇan A, B, ak C.	Jermal in etale ko ṇan peḷaak ko ej juon jermal eo elukkuun in aorōk kōmlōt ilo peba in mālim eo an NEPA ṇa etan Earthmoving Permit. Elmōkot ko jaaki maan tak me rej kallikkar ke enaaj wōr jorrāan ṇan peḷaak eo rej jenolōk im pād ilo ruo kumi ko - elmōkot	NEPA eo an RMI im kakien ko an WB rōnañin āinḷok wōt

the sub-projects are not known or an ESMP if the sub-projects impacts are similar and not likely to involve serious impacts.	required to undertake a detailed ESIA.	
An ESMP that includes mitigation measures, allocation of responsibilities, costs and reporting requirements.	NEPA process also requires an ESMP identifying mitigation measures, responsible parties, costs and reporting requirements.	Equivalent.
Monitoring is required that includes a monitoring framework that allocates location, frequency, costs and responsibilities.	The legislation is silent on this matter.	The ESMF requires ESMP to include monitoring as per OP4.01.
Public consultation required for Category A and B projects	Public consultation is required for both categories if there are any responses to public notifications.	The ESMF follows OP4.01.
Disclosure is required	Disclosure is required.	Equivalent
Institutional capacity and training requirements are assessed.	The legislation is silent on this matter.	The ESMF requires ESMP to include capacity building as per OP4.01.

	ko me elukkuun in naaj lap an jelôt pejaak eo naaj aikuj in kômman ESIA eo im elmôkot ko me ejjab kanooj in lap an jelôt pejaak eo eban aikuj in kômman ESIA eo.	
Jerbal ko rej päd ilo Category B rej aikuj in köpooj juon ESIA ñe jermal-dik ko rej jañin de alikkar ak juon ESMP ñe jermal-dik ko rômaroñ jelôt pejaak eo bôtaab eban kanooj in lap jorrään ewalok	Elmôkot ko jaaki maan tak im emôj etali im liñôri me rej kallikkar ke enaaj lap jorrään enaaj jelôt pejaak eo rej aikuj in kômmane juon ESIA eo etipdik	Räinlok wôt
Juon ESMP eo me ekütbuuj karök ko ñan na mejlan jorrään ko, wön ej eddoik ta, oñään ko im ennaan im mejele ko rökääl ilo jeje	Jekjekin jerali elmôkot ko an NEPA ej kallikkar ke ej aikuj wör juon ESMP eo me ej kaalikkari karök ko ñan na mejlan jorrään ko, ro töllökier ñan na mejlan jorrään ko, oñään ko im ennaan im mejele ko rökääl ilo jeje	Räinlok wôt
Waati im etali lokwan jermal ko ej aikuj in kômman dede in ke ej aikuj in wör juon jekjekin kômmani jermal ko ñan waati im etali lokwan jermal ko me rej letok alikkar in ia eo/ko jorrään eo ej bök jikin ie, ikkutkut in jorrään eo/ko, oñään ko julok ñan na mejlan jorrään ko im wön ej bök eddo in aolepän men kein	Kakien eo ekiki ilo wäween kein ñe rej walok	ESMF eo ej kötmäne juon ESMP eo ñan kobaik jermal in waate im etale lokwan jermal ko äinwôt kömlôt ilo OP 4.01
Könono ko ippän ro töllökier ilo jujuk-im-päd ko ak jikin jermal ko	Könono ko ippän ro töllökier ilo jujuk-im-päd ko ak jikin jermal ko rej aikuj in kômman ñan jermal ko röjenolok im röpäd ilo Category B im C ñe ewör kajitök ñan köjjele ko	ESMF eo ej loore OP 4.01 eo
Kajeededi mejele ko ñan armej ej aikuj in kômman	Kajeededi mejele ko ñan armej ej aikuj in kômman	Räinlok wôt
Joñan kapeel eo epäd ippän ri-jermal ro ilo wöpij ko rej loloorjaki jermal kein ekoba kamminene ko rej aikuj in büki naaj etali	Kakien eo ekiki ilo wäween kein ñe rej walok	ESMF eo ej kallikkar ke ej aikuj in wör juon ESMP eo ñan kakobaik kamminene ko ñan kalök kapeel epäd ippän ri-jermal ro äinwôt kömlôt ilo OP 4.01

Involuntary Resettlement Requirements

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.

Men ko Aikuji Kijien Aer Kaduōj Lok Armej ro

Kakien ko an World Bank lumwin wôt Safeguard Policy ko an	Kakien ko an RMI	Karök ko ñan Na Mejlan Likjab in Jerbal ko
OP 4.12 ej kömlôt ke Resettlement Plan eo ej aikuj in pojak pedped wôt ion könono ko ippän armej ro jelôt er, im armej ro me röjerata lok im röjedmatmat ñan jorrään kein en bar wör könono ippäer ñan aer jeleä kön maroñ ko aer kijien resettlement ko lilok ñan er	Ejjeleok juon men eo kömlôt ke ej aikuj pojak juon RP. Master Lease eo ej kallikkar ke ej aikuj in lõn könono ko ippän ro töllökier ren bök jikier ak ejjeleok juon wäween eo emälij ej kömlôt ke en lõn könono ko ippän AP ro. Ijoke könono ko ippän AP ro jet ilo aikuj eo ñan kömakit er ñan bar jet jikin mae ien ewör jikin ko emôj loi ñan kömaküt er.	Ijeko rökkar ñan RAP/ARAP, rōnaaj könono kaki ippän armej ro jelôt er, ekoba doulul ko jet bar jelôt er, im naaj lito-litak mejele ko wöpij eo ej loloorjaki

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, these will be addressed as part of the ESMP.	Emenin aikuj bwe en emman jok jukkun mour im ajmour an armej ro emoj komakut er ilo an kar jermal elon buiton ko nan komakut armej rein. Ejelok juon ej aikuj nana jok an mour im pad kab ejjab jukkun an mour ainwot ro jet emoj komakut er nan bar jet jikin bwe en maron komman jermal in kokal ko ilo ijeko rokar pad ie	Ewor onaan ko im kollaik armej rein ej alikkar ilowaan Master Lease eo kijien jorrään ko nan imoko imweer, ak onaan kein rej jab nan kobaik tok jet men ko rej kojeraammane armej ro ekoba waween ko ronaaj kojako an armej ro buk menin jeraamman kein aer	Ewor jet men ko im rainlok wot men kein komlot ijin. Kakien eo an WB enaaj bok jikin nan kakurmool ke aolep jeraamman ko rojako naaj etal onajer. Ijo ewor menin jeraamman en ejako me ej nan juon tore eo ekadu kutien, onaan kein naaj etal ainwot ke ej mottan wot ESMP eo
Requires that Displaced Persons are compensated for all losses, including non-land assets, at full replacement cost.	The principle of 'just compensation' is stipulated in the Master Plan for estimating the losses accrued to affected people as a result of the Project. The concept of 'comparable alternatives' is also stipulated for replacing residences and business premises which bears equivalence to the WB principle of replacement cost.	There is agreement on the need for just compensation although RMI policies are not specific as to the method for calculating compensation. WB's principle of 'replacement cost' using current market values for compensation of affected assets will apply, where applicable.	Ej komlot bwe armej ro komakut er nan bar juon jikin en wor kollä ko rej etal nan er, ekoba jeraamman ko aer me rej jab walok tok jan bwidej eo, ilo likio	Kolmenlokjen eo kijien 'just compensation' ej lolö ilowaan Master Plan eo nan bwine joñan eo ejako me ej walok tok jan armej ro jelot er kon jermal in kokal ko rej bok jikier. Lomnak eo na etan 'comparable alternatives' ej bareinwot lolö ilo Master Plan eo nan kokäl jikin jokwe ko ekoba ijeko kalöki me rej ainlok wot kolmenlokjen eo an WB kijien onaan ko nan kokäl jikin jokwe	Ewor kon ko kijien aikuj nan kollä onaan ko rokar nan kolläiki ijoke kakien ko an RMI rej jab kallikkar waween lali jete onaan ko. Kolmenlokjen eo an WB kijien 'replacement cost' ilo an kojermal joñak ko ilo an wia kake laj in nan kollä onaan menin jeraamman ko me naaj jeloti, ijeko rokkar
OP 4.12 requires that resettlement outcomes be monitored and assessed.	No specific requirement for the monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcomes.	Where applicable, WB policy applies. RAP/ARAPs will include indicators and baseline data to monitor impacts on living standards of Affected People. The monitoring reports will also be disclosed including to Affected People.	OP 4.12 eo ej komlot bwe en wor jermal in waati im etali ia ko toprak ko tok jan jibadbad ko an resettlement eo ropad ie	Ejelok juon waween eo ej komlot kijien jermal in waate kab etale ko ren komman nan toprak ko an resettlement eo	Ijo ekkar bwe en bok jikin, kakien eo an WB enaaj bok jikin. RAP/ARAP ko ronaaj kutbuuj ta ko rej kallikkar toprak ko ekoba kein kamool ko nan waati jorrään ko rojelot jukkun mour im ajmour an armej ro. Jermal in waate kab etale ko emoj likut ilo jeje naaj aikuj in lito-litak nan ro tollokier im armej ro jelot er
OP/BP 4.11 Physical and Cultural Resources - PCR includes resources of archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious (incl. graveyards and burial sites), aesthetic, or other cultural significance.	RMI's Historic Preservation Act 1991 promotes the preservation of the historic and cultural heritage of the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Section 206 (b) provides for the issuing or denial of permits, after review by the Council, for use, access, and development of land containing cultural and historic properties...	Equivalent.	OP/BP 4.11 eo kijien jeraamman ko rej walok jan pejaak ko ioon ane eo - ak PCR eo ekutbuuj bwebwenato in, aorok in, jetob in (ekoba wuleej ko), ak jadedwot waween ko rej kwajok aorok in manit eo	Kakien eo an RMI na etan Historic Preservation Act eo kar bok jikin ilo 1991 eo ej komlot ke ijeko im ewor bwebwenato in mantin Majel ie naaj aikuj in kojparoke. Section 206 (b) ilo kakien in ej komlot ke ellelok im jab ellelok in malim ko nan kalok juon bwidej alikin an Council eo an Irooj etale elmokot in jermal eo ne enaaj jelot men ko ie me rej ekkejel jok wot ippän manit	Rainlok wot

				eo im bwebwenato ko an laj eo...	
OP4.04 Natural Habitats Bank supports the protection, maintenance, and rehabilitation of natural habitats and their functions; expects borrower to apply a precautionary approach to natural resource management to ensure opportunities for environmentally sustainable development.	The RMI National Environment Protection Act 1984 provides for the protection and management of the environment, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. To preserve important historical, cultural and natural aspects of the nation's culture and heritage, maintaining at the same time an environment which supports multiplicity and variety of individual choice	Equivalent	OP 4.04 eo kijjien Pejaak ko kar baj Eddek wõt ie - World Bank eo ej rie wāween ko ñan kōjparok im kōmmoururi jeraamman im menin wōnmaanlōk ko an juon laj im jermal ko aer; ej kōtmān jān eo ej kappok jāān in jipañ bwe en bük buñtōn ko ñan mejmej-karruo bwe menin jeraamman ko kar baj eddek wõt ilo pejaak eo ren pād wõt ñan tōre ko rej itok wõt	Kakien eo an RMI ña etan National Environment Protection Act eo kar bōk jikin ilo 1984 eo ej kōmlōt ke pejaak eo im menin jeraamman ko ie ej aikuj in wōr kōlmenlōkjen ñan kōjparoki, im bwe jabdewōt nūrbotak ko bōk jikier ej aikuj in wōr ej ña mejjaer. Ñan kōjparok ijeko raorōk im ewōr bwebwenato in manit eo an armej in laj eo, im ejja ilo wāween in pejaak eo enaaj maroñ in kōjeraamman armej ro ie ekoba kālālōt in mour ko aer make	Rāinlōk wõt
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	World Bank ej rie jermal ko ñan kōjparok pejaak ko rōbukwekwe im rōkūtōkmaro im ijeko elap wōnmaanlōk ie, ekoba jermal in kaddeki lōk ijekein	Kakien eo an RMI ña etan Environmental Assessment Act eo im kar bōk jikin ilo 1994 eo ej kōmlōt bwe jabdewōt jikin ko ewōr menin mour im menin eddek ko ie rōjako lōk ej aikuj in wōr kōlmenlōkjen ko ñan kōjparoki āinwōt ej mōttan wõt jekjekin jerbale EIA eo	Rāinlōk wõt
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.	World Bank ej jab rie jermal ko rōnaaj, ilo an make baj lōmñak, enaaj kōmman oktak ko rōllap me rōnaaj jelōt pejaak eo im menin jeraamman ko ie	Men in ej bōk jikin ilo NEPA 1991 eo im EIA Regulation 1994 eo	Rāinlōk wõt
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 eo ej kōtmāne bwe eo ej bōk jāān in jipañ kein ej aikuj in bar lōmñak kōn kōlmenlōkjen ko, eddo ko, im jīmwe ko an doulul ko jet āinwōt NGO ko ekoba jukjuk-im-pād ko me jelōti itok wõt jān jermal ko me emōj kōjjemmoji oñāer tok jān World Bank... bwe ilo tōre eo elmkot in jekjekin madmōde jermal eo elap ej bōk jikin kijjien jekjekin jermal in, iien eo ej bōk jikin, jermal in waate ko kōn tōprak ko rōpād ia ekoba jermal in ekkatak ko	Part V in EIA Regulation 1994 eo ej kōmlōt bwe mejele ko kijjien jermal eo elap ren aikuj in diwōj lōk ñan armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād eo, ri-jermal ro ilo wōpij ko tōllōkier, im jabdewōt ekoba kōnono ko ippān rein (laajrak lōk imaan) ñan eproñ abñōñō ko aer	Rāinlōk wõt

E. Significant Potential Environmental and Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

E.1 Potential Activities/Subprojects under different Components

E. Jorrāān ko Rōjelōt Pejaak eo Ekoba Jokkun Mour im Ājmour an Armej Me Rōlukkuun In Maroñ Bōk Jikier Wāween ko ñan Ña Mejjaer

E.1 Jermal Dik ko me Rōmaroñ bōk jikier iumwin kajjojo Mweñan Jermal ko

62. Jermal in enaaj kwaḷok elōñ wāween ko ñan ña mejjan jorrāān ko rōmaron in waḷok im jelōt pejaak eo ekoba

62. The Project will generate potentially adverse environmental and social impacts in the activities under Components 1, 2 and 3.

Component 1

63. Under Component 1, the installation of telecommunication poles and similar facilities and the possible upgrading/refurbishment of the NDMO center are activities that will be screened and assessed for safeguards impacts under this Framework.

Component 2

64. Coastal protection works under Component 2 will strengthen climate resilience in Ebeye and, potentially, “hot-spots” in Majuro in subsequent phases subject to further analysis and available funding. A number of hard engineering solutions and soft eco-friendly solutions are being examined. Initial findings from studies conducted indicate that the priority for coastal protection will be on the risk-averse ocean-side of Ebeye (Deltares, 2016). Revetments are the recommended protection method. How these will be delivered remains to be sorted out. It is possible that for cost effectiveness, implementation may involve the design and implementation of one activity, engaging one contractor.

65. For Components 1, 2 and 3, the requirement for stakeholder engagement is essential to inform and raise awareness, build capacity and promote empowerment as part of emergency preparedness. For detailed planning of eligible activities/subprojects, engaging project affected people for their views and needs is essential.

E.2 Potential adverse environmental impacts

E.2.1 Material sourcing

66. There are limited, if any, local options for the sustainable sourcing of large aggregates needed for the kind of hard engineering solutions envisage for coastal protection works for Ebeye or other parts of RMI. The

jokkun mour im ājmour an armej ilo wāween ko rej ellaajrak iumwin Mweñan jermal ko kein kajuon (1), karuo (2), im kajilu (3).

Mweñan Jermal eo Kein Kajuon (1)

63. Iumwin mweñan jermal in, enaaj kōmman jermal in etale ko ñan waati joñan jorrāan ko rōnaaj waļok ñe enaaj kōmman jermal in kajjutak joor in taleboon ko ekoba kōkal imōn jermal ko me rej loloorjaki jermal ko kijjien mejatoto im lojet eo ekoba kōkāal NDMO center eo.

Mweñan Jermal eo Kein Karuo (2)

64. Jermal ko kijjien kōjparok parijet eo iumwin mweñan jermal in kein karuo naaj kōmaroñ armej ro ioon Ebeye ñan aer maroñ ña mejlan jorrāan ko waļok tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo, ekoba, ijeko me repaak aer jako (jān aer jelōti) ioon Majuro ilo tōre ko rej itok wōt ejja ilowaan wōt mweñan jermal in pedped wōt ioon ekkatak ko im jān in jipañ ko ñe ewōr. Elōñ wāween kōkal ko me rōppen im rōtiljek ļok kab rōmman ñan jukjuk-im-pād eo me rej etali kiiō. Elōñ ekkatak ko rej kallikkar ke kōkal ko ñan kōjparok parijet ko ej juon iaan jermal ko ñan kadikļok jorrāan ko (tok jān lojet eo) ñae likin Ebeye naaj aikuj mōmōkaj (epād ilo ekkatak eo Deltares ekar kōpooje ilo 2016 eo). Dekā, bok, im jimeen ippān doon rej men ko rōkkar im rōpen tata ñan kalōk apar eo ej kōjparok parijet ko. Kijjien an men kein kōbwebweien apar in tōpar ļok ijin ej itok wōt ñan karōke. Emaroñ in alikkar bwe ñe en jab ļap joļok jān, kōkal ko rej pojen bōk jikier rej aikuj in kallikkar juon pija eo me ej kwaļok lōmān apar eo ekoba jekjekin jerbale, me naaj aikuji juon contractor.

65. Kijjien Mweñan Jermal ko Kein Kajuon (1), Kauro (2), im Kajilu (3), kōnono ko ippān ro tōlļokier ej aikuj in kōmman bwe eaorōk ñan aer jelā im lōñ aer kōkōl, kōļapļok kapeel ko ibwilijin ri-jermal ro aer ekoba kōļapļok maroñ eo an wōpij ko tōlļokier kōmman kamminene ko ñan maanjab-popo. Ñan meļeļe ko rōtipdik ļok kijjien jermal-dik ekoba makūtkūt ko, kōnono ippān armej ro me jermal eo eļap enaaj jelōt er ñan aer ña ainikier im kwaļoki kōļmenļokjeñ ko aer emenin aorōk bwe en kōmman.

E.2 Wāween ko rōmaroñ jipañ ña mejlan jorrāan ko rōjelōt pelaak im jukjuk-im-pād eo

E.2.1 Kōkāalel men ko kōbwebwein jermal in kōkal eo Ejjab kanooj in lōñ, ñe elōñ ļok, kōbwebwein kein jermal ko aikuji me rōpād ilo Majel in me rōmaroñ jipañ kōn aikuj eo ñan kōkal apar ko rōkajoor im rōppen ñan

option of reef mining is problematic given the perceived potential adverse impacts on the health of the inshore area, marine biodiversity and the long term structural integrity of the reef plate itself. But there is limited published scientific studies and evidence for and or against the environmental impacts of reef quarrying thus a degree of uncertainty exists for which more scientific information is needed. The extent of fragmentation of the lagoon and reef ecosystem caused by extensive reef blasting in the early seventies is quite visible, with pits of various sizes and depths the most prominent feature of Ebeye lagoon's bathymetry. A constructability and aggregate source review will be undertaken as part of the Project to better inform future decision making and planning. Meanwhile, all aggregates required for coastal protection activities for PREP Phase 2 will be imported.

67. The following process applies in assessing imported aggregates for PREP Phase 2 -

- Where aggregates are sourced from a Part 1 Country⁶, no further assessment and documentation is required;
- Where aggregates are sourced from a Part 2 Country⁷,
 - the proponent is required to provide relevant documentation and other evidences to show aggregates are sourced from a licensed quarry(ies) and that proper regulations of the source country are fully complied with.
 - EPA will conduct due diligence to validate the documentation and information submitted by the proponent.

E.2.2 Construction impacts

68. The construction of 'hard' protection options such as revetments and sea walls for coastal protection will generate noise, dust, pollution and vibrations where

kōjparok parijet in Ebeye ak aelōn ko jet RMI. Wāween eo nān rupi im kūbwij pedped (ak wōd) ko ekōmman jorrān ko rōjelōt peḷaak eo kijien ājmour eo an menin eddek ko ilo parijet eo, menin mour ko ie ekoba aitokan an parijet eo naaj pād kiiō ke emōj rupe pedped eo ej jipaṇ kōjparoke. Ebareinwōt jabwe meḷeḷe ko rōtiljek, rōlōt, im rej kallikkar kein kaṃool ko kijien ak ṇae jorrān ko rōjelōt peḷaak eo ṇe pedped ko rōnaaj rup emōj ekōmman bwe ejjab lukkuun in alikkar meḷeḷe rōt ko aikuji. An lōn jikin ko emōj rupi ilo pedped eo im wōd ko ilo jiljilimjuonṇoul eo rōbwe aer alikkar, ilo kajjo kain joṇan aer depakpak, aitok em ṇwilaḷ ilo ar in Ebeye eṇ. Men ko kōbwebwein jermal in kōkal in naaj aikuji in etali im ekkatak kaki āinwōt ke ej mōttan ko rej aikuji in kōmman nān jipaṇ kōmmani jemḷok ko an kōkal ko rej itok wōt. Mekarta, aolep men ko kōbwebwein jermal in kōkal in nān kōjparok parijet eo ilo maḷūtkūt ko karōki ilo Phase 2 in PREP eo naaj būktok jān laḷ ko likin.

67. Jekjekin maḍmōde jermal in etale ko nān men ko kōbwebwein jermal in kōkal eo im būktok jān likin ilo Phase 2 in PREP eo naaj āinwōt in -

- ijeko (ak laḷ ko) me rōlukkuun in wōnmaanḷok (ak Part 1 Country) me men kein kōbwebwein jermal in kōkal in naaj itok jāni, ejjelok jermal in etale ko ekoba jeje ko rej kallikkar tōprak in etale ko naaj kōmman;
- ijeko (ak laḷ ko) me rej jab kanooj in kab edik wōnmaanḷok me men kein kōbwebwein jermal in kōkal in naaj itok jāni (ak Part 2 Country),
 - armej eo ekar wiaik tok men kein jān ijekein ej aikuji in kwaḷoki peba ko rōkkar me rōpād ilo jeje ekoba kein kaṃool ko jet me rej kallikkar ke men kein kōbwebwein jermal in rej itok jān juon eo ekar wia kaki me elōn an peba (license) ekoba ej ḷoori kakien ko an laḷ eo an
 - EPA enaaj etali peba kein nān kakūrmool meḷeḷe ko ilo peba ko ri-wia eo ekar jaaki maan ḷok

E.2.E Jorrān ko jarjar tok jān an jermal in kōkal eo kōmman

68. Kalōki apar ko rōppen ekoba sea wall eo nān kōjparok parijet eo enaaj kōuwaroṇroṇ itok jān waan kab kein

⁶ Part 1 Countries are Developed Countries as per WB listing.

⁷ Part 2 Countries are Developing Countries as per WB listing.

heavy machinery shifting and moving large amounts of aggregate materials are involved. Increased sedimentation into the lagoon or ocean and increased coastal erosion are likely impacts. There may be further fragmentation of coral communities. The full list of potential impacts and mitigation measures are given in Annex 6: Potential Remedial Measures and Best Practices for Construction and Earthworks (including maintenance works).

E.2.3 Aquatic marine issues

69. There is limited available quantitative data of Ebeye's lagoon and reef species and ecosystem. More widely reported is the degraded and polluted condition of Ebeye's marine environment from years of raw sewage disposal, and other hazardous substances and contaminants including PCB. This is the baseline for assessing the potential adverse impacts from coastal protection activities of the Project.

70. The longer-term impact on the marine environment of increased sedimentation during construction is increased marine habitat degradation, when corals do not receive adequate sunlight for coral algae photosynthesis, thereby smothering them. This will compound an existing situation of high levels of contamination from land based pollutants with dire consequences on the dependent inshore fishery. These issues will be explored in depth in ESIA's with measures for their mitigation set out in corresponding ESMPs.

E.3. Potential Adverse Social impacts

E.3.1 Land limitations in Ebeye

71. Ebeye's limited land area is a major contributor to the overcrowding issue discussed previously. But there are other relevant implications to this Project. The lack of land space, in the context of continuing coastal erosion, and other hazards associated with climate change and climate variability, effectively eliminates the option of retreat and relocation as a strategy for climate resilience for threatened coastal populations.

jerbal ko, kwalok elap būnal, kōmman kwōpej ekoba kōmweiur laj eo jān baru killep ko nān kōmakūtkūti men ko kōbwebwein jerbal in. Enaaj lap lok an eoñ lok tu-ar ak tu-lik eo ekoba enaaj lap lok an lojet eo kutake āne eo rej jet iaan jorrāān ko rōmaroñ in walok. Emaroñ in lōñ lok ijeko rej rupi ilo pedped eo. Laajrak eo im ej kwalok jorrāān kein me rōmaroñ in walok im wāween ko nān na mejjaer rej alikkar ilo Annex 6: Wāween ko Rōmaroñ Jipañ Na Mejlan Jorrāān ko Walok Tok jān Jerbal in Kōkal (ekoba maintenance).

E.2.3 Apañ ko kijjien lojet eo

69. Ejabwe mejele ko rōtiljek im rōtipdik kijjien jekjekin mour ko an ekoba oran menin mour ko ilo wōd ko ekoba pejaak eo me menin mour kein rej pād im mour ie. Men eo elap kōnono kake ej an jorrāān lok im baijin lok lojet eo an Ebeye itok wōt jān baib eo me ej kaduōj lok kwōpejān armej in Ebeye iumwin elōñ iiō ko, ekoba baijin ko jet rōkquwōtata kab PCB eo. Ijo ekkatak in enaaj kōmman nān na mejlan jorrāān kein ne jerbal in kōkal eo nān kōjparok parijet eo naaj kōmman.

70. Jorrāān eo eto kūtien an bar emmane kijjien lojet eo ej ne ej lap lok bok rej etal in koñ juon jikin ilo tōre eo jerbal in kōkal eo ej kōmman naaj bar lap lok an jelōt pejaak eo im menin mour in lojet eo ej pād ie, ilo wāween an wōd ko jab tōpar meram in al, im ekōmman bwe kameji. Men in enaaj kōmman bwe en kajoor lok baijin eo itok jān kein jerbal ko im kōmman bwe en jelōt mour an ek in pedped ko. Jorrāān kein naaj aikuj in etali im ekkatak kaki ilowaan wōt ESIA eo pedped wōt ioon koñ ko emōj karōki nān na mejjaer āinwōt alikkar ilo ESMP ko.

E.3 Wāween ko rōmaroñ jipañ na mejlan jorrāān ko rōjelōt armej ro im jokkun aer mour

E.3.1 An jabwe bwidej ioon Ebeye en

71. An jabwe bwidej ioon Ebeye en ej juon iaan men ko rōllap im rej kōmman an lukkuun itileñeñ ijen. Ak ebar lōñ men ko rōkkar nān jerbal in elap. An ejjelok bwidej, nān jikin waan jerbal ko im kein jerbal ko nān kōmmani jerbal in kōkal ko nān kōjparok parijet eo, ekoba jorrāān ko jet rej walok tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo, rej jimor kōmman bwe en jako wāween eo ekkar nān bar kappok bwidej nān jokwe āinwōt juon iaan wāween ko rej kwalok an armej ro peran ilo pukpukote mejlan jorrāān ko jelōt er ilo parijet ko.

72. During the construction phase, the demand for available land for the temporary use of the Project contractors, and for the possible relocation of affected people either temporarily or permanently, is an issue. These issues will be addressed in the Resettlement Policy Framework.

E.3.2 Land Access

73. Access to and use of land for project activities will be addressed in the Resettlement Policy Framework. (Annex 2).

E.3.3 Physical cultural resources (PCR)

74. The RMI listing of sites and places of historical and cultural significance indicate no such sites on Ebeye. The Bank's OP 4.11 stipulates the preservation of PCR and to avoid their destruction or damage. PCR includes movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, group of structures, natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious (including graveyards and burial sites), aesthetic or other cultural significance.

75. Several public cemeteries and burial grounds along Ebeye's coastline may be impacted adversely by the project. Measures to avoid and reduce these impacts, and to mitigate where impacts are unavoidable will be taken into consideration in ESIA's and ESMPs. A PCR Management Plan will be prepared as part of the Environmental Assessment and will include the following

- Measures for avoiding or mitigating adverse impacts
- Chance Find Procedures
- Capacity Building, and
- Monitoring and reporting requirements.

72. Ilo tōre eo im rej jino kōkal, aikuj eo kijjien bwidej ñan ri-jerbal ro, ekoba wāween eo emaroñ kōmman bwe armej ro jelōt er ren aikuj in bar emmakūt ñan bar juon jikin eoktak jān kapjuknen eo aer. Apañ kein rōnaaj alikkar mejjaer ilo Resettlement Policy Framework eo.

E.3.2 Aikuj Eo Kijjien Bwidej

73. Aikuj eo kijjien bwidej ñan kōjerbale ñan kōmmani jerbal in kōkal ko naaj bar kōnono kake ilo Resettlement Policy Framework eo (ilo Annex 2 eo).

E.3.3 Menin jeraamman ko rej waļok jān ioon āne eo (ak PCR ko)

74. Laajrak in jikin ko me ewōr aorōkier ñan bwebwenato im mo (manit) ko an RMI ej kallikkar ke ejjelok juon jikin emō ioon Ebeye eñ. Kakien eo an World Bank ilo OP 4.11 ej kallikkar ke ijekein im menin jeraamman kein ren jab naaj jorrān ñe jerbal in kōkal ko rōnaaj kōmman. PCR kein rōkūtbuuj men ko me rōmaroñ ak rōmaroñ jab emmakūt jān juon jikin ñan bar juon jikin, kumi in men ko raorōk, keinikkan im menin eddek ko peļaaakin ekoba peļaaak eo me ewōr bwebwenatoier, aorōkier ñan manit eo, jitōbeir, im wāween ko jet kōjerbali ekkar ñan manit eo.

75. Jejojo wūleej im ijeko kōjerbali ñan kalibwin ānbwinnin armej ijeko itōrerein parijet ko ilo Ebeye maroñ in jelōt jān jerbal in kōkal ko. Buñtōn ko ñan ña mejlan wāween kein rōjelōt ijekein im kadiklok jorrān enaaj waļok naaj aikuj alikkar ilo ESIA ko im ESMP ko. Enaaj wōr juon wāween eo ej kōtmāne kilen kōjjeikiiki PCR ko me naaj kōpooje āinwōt ke ej mōttan ko raorōk ilo jerbal in etale eo (ak Environmental Assessment eo) im naaj kūtbuuj meļeļe ko kijjien wāween kein laajrak ijin ilaļ

- Wāween ko ñan ña mejlan jorrān rōmaroñ waļok im jelōt peļaaak eo
- Buñtōn ko ñan etale peļaaak eo ñe enaaj lukkuun ļap ak dik jorrān enaaj waļok ñe jerbal in kōkal eo enaaj bōk jikin
- An ļap lok kapeel im jeļā eo ippān ri-jerbal ro rej pojen madmōde jerbal in kōkal eo, em
- Kilan waate im likūt ilo jeje tōprak ko ālikin waati ia ko kajjojo jerbal ko rōpād ie im ewōr ke jabdewōt

Code of practice for cultural heritage, and PCR Chance Find Procedures are in Annex 7 and 8 respectively to assist the preparation of these plans as required.

E.3.4 Pressure on existing civil infrastructure

76. For Component 2, Ebeye is experiencing a boom in infrastructure development not before seen on the atoll. In addition to PREP Phase 2, three other development projects are at various stages of planning and or implementation⁸. Each project will likely be implemented by outside contractors accompanied by hired expatriate workers. More frequent or regular visits of donor representatives, consultants and Majuro-based government and aid agencies representatives can also be reasonably expected.

77. There is insufficient information to make possible a meaningful estimate of a likely population of expatriate workers. However, combining the various planned projects, this additional population and the accompanying project activities will put significant stress on Ebeye's limited services, resources and physical infrastructure. Ebeye is already severely overcrowded and existing civil infrastructural capacity for water, electricity, sewage and solid waste is badly deteriorated and or struggling to sustain its current population (USAKA, 2010)⁹. There is one 15-room hotel, a few small eating places and limited other facilities to support the additional population.

78. The expected influx may provide opportunities for and incentives for entrepreneurial individuals especially in the services sector. At the same time, there are potential adverse impacts to be considered including those associated with workers camps.

E.3.5 Labour

79. Employment opportunities directly generated during project implementation is an important benefit for local

Koŋ ko kijjien kōjparok men ko bwinnin juon laj, ekoba karōk ko kakoŋi ilo PCR Chance Find Procedure eo rōpād ilo Annex 7 (ñan Code of practice eo) im Annex 8 (ñan PCR Chance Find Procedure) eo ñan jipaŋ kōpooj elmōkot kein āinwōt aer menin aikuŋ ñan kōpooji.

E.3.4 Apaŋ eo waļok tok jān an lōŋ ļok armej ñan service ko liļok ñan er

76. Kijjien Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Karuo (2), Ebeye enaaj jelmae juon tōre eo me jermal in kōkal ko me rōjjañin kar bōk jikier juon alen. Dede in ke ilo Phase 2 in PREP eo, ewōr jilu bar jermal in kōkal ko rōkajjo joñan ko rōpād ie kijjien elmōkot. Kajjojo jermal kein naaj maroŋ bōktok ri-jermal jān likin Majel in. Ro tōllōkier jān ro rej letok jāñ in jipaŋ ko ñan jermal in kōkal kein, ekoba ro rōtijemļok rej letok kapilōk ippān ri-jermal in kien ro ekoba ra ko jet an kien ioon Majuro naaj ikkutkut ļok aer etal ñan ijekein rej kalōki bwe ren lali im loi.

77. Men kein aolep ippān doon, joñan lōŋ in armej rein ippān ļok jermal in kōkal ko rej kōmman naaj lukkuun bwe an kaapaŋ service ko ioon Ebeye, menin jeraamman ko ekoba jikin jokwe im bwidej. Ebeye emōj an de lukkuun itileñeñ im orļok kōn armej dede in ke mōko kalōki ioon, jarom eo ie, im men eo ain kwōpejān armej rōlukkuun in mōr im jorrāñ ak elukkuun ļap kakkōt bwe en kōjeraamman armej ro ie (āinwōt an waļok ilo USAKA ilo 2014 eo). Ewōr juon hotel eo im ewōr joñoul-ļalem (15) ruum ie, jejjo jikin mōñā dede in an lukkuun jabwe jikin em ñan lōŋ in armej ro.

78. Joñan an naaj lōŋ armej ekoba men ko rōnaaj aikuŋ jān iien ñan iien maroŋ kōjeraamman ro ewōr aer business bwe ren kōmmani service ko aer tōre in. Ejja ilo tōre in wōt, ewōr jorrāñ ko rōmaroŋ bōk jikier me ej aikuŋ in lōŋ kōļmenļokjeŋ ko ñan ña mejļ aer ekoba ri-jermal jelōt er.

E.3.5 Jerbal ko

79. An pellōk elōŋ jermal ko me waļok tok jān jermal in kōkal kein im rej bōk jikier ej juon men eo eaorōk ñan Ri-

⁸ An ADB Waste and Sanitation Project commenced implementation in March 2016; Compact funded Ebeye Mid-Corridor Housing Project; a separate Schools Project are in the advanced planning stages. JICA is also known to be in the early planning stages of a renewable energy (solar) project.

⁹ US Army Corps of Engineers. June 2010. *Ebeye Infrastructure Survey Report*. USAKA pp. 85.

Ebeyeans, but will not be fully realized if the locals are not given priority for hiring by Project contractors. Community resentment can lead to social conflict if locals feel they are being overlooked for jobs they are capable of performing, and given not only to foreigners but worse still, to Marshallese from other atolls.

E.3.6 Social vices

80. RMI's population age structure is heavily skewed (40%) to people 14 years and younger. In Ebeye in particular, seeing young people on the streets in late hours of the night is a regular observation made during the site visit for this report. This observation gives credence to reports of people sleeping in shifts¹⁰ and of young people being encouraged "... to stay 'out' at night so the elders can sleep"¹¹. Not only do these observations underscore the seriousness of the overcrowding issue, but more importantly, they point to the existence of conditions that will expose vulnerable young people to underage sex, HIV AIDS, drugs, smoking and other undesirable habits.

81. ESIA consultations need to highlight these concerns. Proper awareness and education of young people is necessary.

E.3.7 Adverse impacts on household income sources

82. A possible long term impact of coastal degradation that may be accelerated by sedimentation caused by project activities under Component 2 is the loss of household incomes for families dependent on the making and selling of handicrafts using seashells. Community consultations in Ebeye found a number of women and households rely on handicraft using a range of mollusks shells to subsidise family incomes. These are collected on the reef flats on the ocean side.

Ebeye ro, bōtaab eban juon men eo enaaj kūrṃool ejaññe Ri-Ebeye ro rej jab kālōt er ṃōṃōkaj ñan kanni jerbal ko rōpelḷok im ro rej jeban jerbal ko rej kappok ri-jerbal ñan i. An armej ro jab ṃōṃōṃō kōn wāween in (ñe enaaj bōk jikin) enaaj kōṃṃan bwe en wōr tarpok im ḷōkapokpok ko ñe armej rein rej lo ke rej jab kālōt er ñan kabwijejer jerbal kein rōpelḷok me rōmaroñi, im ñe naaj ḷiḷok jerbal kein ñan ejjab ri-likin ro wōt ak ri-Majeḷ ro tok jān aelōñ ko jet ijellōkun Ebeye.

E.3.6 Jekjekin mour ko rōjelōt aenōṃṃan an armej

80. Oran armej ilo RMI eḷap wōt an lōñ ḷōdikdik ro (ewōr eñoul bōjjāñ, 40%) me ewōr joñoul-emān (14) aer iio im dik ḷok. loon Ebeye eṇ, ḷōdikdik ro ekkā aer pād nabōj in lukwōn boñ naaj juon men ekkā loe ilo iien ko ro tōllōkier rōnaaj etal in etali ijeko rej kalōki. Men in emaroñ kōṃṃan bwe ri-jerbal ro ren kiki ilo iien aer jerbal em ḷōdikdik ro rej kapilōk er bwe ren "... pād nabōj in boñ bwe rūtto ro ren maroñ kiki". Jekjekin mour kein rej jab letok jet kōḷmenḷokjeṇ ko me rej kōṃṃan ad pukot mejlan apañ eo kijjien an itileñeñ armej, ak men eo eaorōk ḷok juon, rōnaaj kōṃṃan bwe ḷōdikdik ro ren kōṃṃani mour ko rōjelōt iio ko aer āinwōt ḷajikmeed, nañinmej in HIV AIDS, būki men ko rōkajjoor, kōbaatat, im mour in imminene ko jet rōnana.

81. Kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier ilowaan wōt ESIA eo ej aikuj in ṇa mejlan abṇōṃō kein. Meḷeḷe eo an ḷōdikdik ro im jeḷḷōkjeṇ eo ippāer emenin aikuj bwe ren kōṃṃan.

E.3.7 Wāween ko ñan ṇa mejlan jorrāñ ko rōjelōt oṇāñ ko mour jāni waḷok tok jān kapeel ko ilo pā

82. Juon jorrāñ eo eaitok kūtien im naaj jelōt armej ro itok wōt jān jerbal in kōkal ko iumwin Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Karuo (2) me rej bōk jikier iturin parijet eo rōmaroñ kōṃṃan an bok eo etal im koṇ ḷok bar juon jikin im jieñi ḷok bar eo me armej ro rej ai libbukwe im alu ko ñan aer kōṃṃan amiṃōṃō jāni. Kōnono ko ippān armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko Ebeye rej kallikkar an lōñ kōrā etal in kalibbukwe im kappok alu ñan kōṃṃan amiṃōṃō em wia eaki. Libbukwe im alu kein rej aini jān ioon pedped (bar) eo ilik.

¹⁰ Beca International. 2015. Op cit.

¹¹ Yumi Crisostomo, personal communications, 7 Nov., 2016.

E.3.8 Gender related impacts

83. Improved community resilience as a result of the Project will benefit all Ebeyeans irrespective of gender. But direct benefits in terms of local employment are likely to favour men over women, possibly due to the physical nature of non-skilled work that may be available for local people. Where the expected influx of expatriate construction workers is assumed to be male dominated, given the types of skills likely required (heavy machine operators, mechanics, etc.) then the risk of young local females getting exposed to prostitution sexual harassment and possibly other social vices, is heightened.

The issue of lost incomes described above is largely women-related, as collectors of shellfish and makers of weaved handicrafts adorned with an assorted mix of shells.

E.3.9 Unexploded Ordinances (UXO)

84. The risk of unexploded ordinances (UXO) from World War II in the Marshall Islands remains with an unknown amount of explosive devices remaining uncleared from many atolls. Kwajalein and surrounding atolls were heavily fortified by the Japanese forces during the early years of World War II until the US forces captured the atoll in February 1944¹². Locals recall stories of Japanese dumping munition, and armaments including warplanes in the Ebeye lagoon before surrendering. A 2013 US funded 'hazard reduction' project targeting the northern atolls of Taroa and Mili also recommended a survey of UXO for Ebeye and other atolls as a requisite to hazard reduction¹³. To date this survey has not been implemented

E.3.10 Other issues

85. Issues including Occupational Safety, Community Relations, Environmental Emergency and relevant procedures, are dealt within in Annex 4: Compilation of Possible Remedial Measures and Best Practices for Construction and Earthworks.

E.3.8 Jorrāān ko jarjar tok jān an jeraamman ko etal nān kōrā ro ke ak maan ro

83. An emman lok im peran lok jukjuk-im-pād eo itok wōt jān jermal in eļap naaj kōjolet Ri-Ebeye ro kōn elōñ jeraamman ko mekarta ñe maan an kōrā. Ijoke enaaj lap lok jeraamman eo enaaj etal nān maan ro jān kōrā ro, itok wōt jān kain kapeel ko aikuji ñan kōmmani jermal ko. Enaaj lōñ lok ri-jermal ro bōktok er jān likin Majel ak ekkā wōt maan ro, itok wōt jān kapeel ko aikuji (āinwōt kattōri waan jermal ko im ko āierlok wōt). Men in enaaj kōmman bwe en lōñ lok ledik ro rej wia kake ānbwinnier ekoba kōmmani jekjekin mour ko rōjekkar ñan mour.

Apañ eo kijien jeraamman ko juon ejjab maroñ tōpari rej kijien wōt kōrā ro, kōnke ekkā wōt aer ai libbukwe im alu ko ñan aer kōmman amimōño eaki.

E.3.9 Kein Kabboklok ko Rōjjañin Deboklok (ak UXO ko)

84. Ekouwōtata ñe kein kabboklok ko rōjjañin deboklok jān pata eo an la! in kein karuo peļak in Majel in rōjjañin de loi em rōjjañin de deboklok jān kajjojo aelōñ ko. Ilo Kuwajleen em aelōñ ko jet repaake rōkar jet iaan ijeko me rōlutok lok kōn kein kabboklok kein tok jān Ri-Nibboñ ro tōre eo pata eo an la! in kein karuo ke rōkar pata ippān US em ke rōkar bōk ilo Pāpode 1944. Elōñ ri-Majel rej keememej wōt elōñ bwebwenato in Ri-Nibboñ ro aer kar ejjolok jōt in bu ko, em kein kabboklok ko ekoba baļuun in tariñae ko ilo maļo in Ebeye mokta jān aer kar kwaļok aer bōbweer ñan Ri-Amedka ro. Juon jermal eo ñan karreoiki peļak ko ilo Taroa im Mili ilo 2013 jān kien eo an Amedka kar kallikkar jet kōļmenlokjen ko ñan kōmmani juon jermal in ekkatak kijien kein kabboklok kein (ak UXO kein) ioon Ebeye eñ em aelōñ ko jet. Ñan rainin, jermal in ekkatak in ejjañin bōk jikin.

E.3.10 Apañ ko jet

85. Apañ ko me rōkūt buuj kapeel ko ippān ri-jermal ro bwe ren jeļā ke mour eo aer eaorōk ñan kōjparoke, jem-jerā ko ippān armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko, wāween ko reidiñ ñan maðmōdi me rōjelōt peļak eo ekoba buñtōn ko ñan ña mejlan idiñ kein, aolep em pād kōmmeļe ko

¹² Wikipedia: Pacific War World War II – Gilbert and Marshall Islands Campaigns. Downloaded 20Jan2017.

¹³ Article: "Clearance Operations in the Pacific Islands" by Len Austin, Golden West Humanitarian Foundation; Published in: *The Journal for ERW and Mine Action*. Issue 18.3; Fall 2014. <http://www.jmu.edu/cisr/journal>

86. Some of these and their measures for mitigation are presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Mitigation Measures for Identified Negative Impacts

Activity	Potential Significant Negative Impacts	Key mitigation measures
Civil works - hard engineering solutions	Hazardous substances and waste management	Early and on-going stakeholder engagement. Safe storage of hazardous materials, and training of all personnel. Large aggregate material - all imported. If imported from Part 1 countries, no further due diligence required; If from Part 2 countries ¹⁴ , conduct due diligence on sources to ensure compliance with source government laws and regulations.
	Source of aggregates for construction (sand and gravel).	Removal and export of all solid and hazardous waste to permitted landfills.
	Solid waste accumulation	Minimise the cutting down or damage to large trees near the coastline.
	Removal of vegetation / disturbances to terrestrial natural habitats	Constrain working hours and provide adequate warning of works to affected people.
	Noise and dust, and disruption to building occupiers / road users / neighbours	Mandatory and repeated worker training in HIV / AIDs, cultural awareness and about refraining from unacceptable conduct behaviour towards local community members.
Imported workers causing disruption to traditional lifestyles		Minimize number of imported workers by employing locals wherever possible.
		Conduct community youth awareness activities.
		Introduce a Worker Code of Conduct as part of employment contracts
		Where workers camps are used, requirements and measures for the sound and safe management of associated impacts will be incorporated into the Contractors ESMP.
Impacts on PCR - disruption / damage to graves and physical cultural resources		Preparation of ESIA and ESMP will also draw on the Bank's Note on "Managing the Risks of Adverse Impacts on Communities from Temporary Project Induced Labour Influx"
		Avoid graves and physical cultural resources in design where possible, otherwise prepare a PCR Management Plan that is informed by the affected communities in the safe, dignified and culturally appropriate

aer ilo Annex 4: Wāween ko Rōkkar Emōj Aini Tok Ippān Doon nān Nā Mejlan Mālejjoñ ko Kijjien Jerbal in Kōkal ko

86. Jet iaan wāween kein im koñ ko karōki ie rej wāļok ilo tebōļ in ilaļ, Tebōļ 4.

Tebōļ 4: Joñak ko nān Nā Mejlan Jorrāān ko Wāļok tok jān Jerbal in Kōkal ko

Jerbal eo	Jorrāān ko Maroñ Wāļok Tok Jān Jerbal eo	Wāween ko rōkkar nān nā mejlan jorrāān kein
Jerbal in kōkal ko - wāween kōkal ko rōppen im rōtiljek mañmōdi	Baijin ko im wāween kōjjeikiiki kwōpej ko Ijeko būkitok men ko kōbwebwein jerbal in kōkal (āinwōt bok im iā/dekā) Ejino lōñ ļok kwōpej in māl (iron) ko me ejjeļok jikin jōkwōpeji An jōkak keinikkan ko/peļak ko rōjino jelōti Ainikien kein jerbal ko ekoba būñal eo, kab imōñ jōkwe ko an ri-jerbal ro, ro rej kōjerbal iāļ eo, em ro jet repaake ijo jerbal in kōkal ro rej kōmman ie maroñ in jelōti Ebbōktok ri-jerbal tok jān iāļ ko likin maroñ kōmman bwe en jelōt manit im wāween mour ko an armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād eo	Kōnono ko ippān ro tōļļokier rej aikuj in kōmman ļok wōt imaan Epojok jikin kōkuñi ļok kwōpej kein rōbaijin im kōbwebwein jerbal in, im kamminene an ri-jerbal ro kaki baijin kein Men ko kōbwebwein jerbal in kōkal me rej aikuj in iap - ren aolep itok jān iāļ ko likin. Ne rej itok jān iāļ ko likin, ejjeļok kaapañpañ en kōrumwij aer itok; ne jān iāļ ko me rōjañin lukkuun in wōnmaanļok, kōmman jerbal in etale ko nān etale ri-wia kake eo ej ke ļoori kakien ko an kien eo an iāļ eo an. Ai im bar būki kwōpej kein kab ko me rōbaijin nān ijeko emōj kōmālimi nān kōkuñi ļok kwōpej kein ie Kadikļok jōkak keinikkan im wōjke ko itōrerein parijet ko Kadikļok awa in jerbal ko me leļok kōkapilōklōk ko nān armej ro maroñ jelōt er im jukjuk-im-pād eo aer Enaaj kōmman kamminene ko kijjien nāñinmej in HIV / AID nān ri-jerbal ro, kōlapļok aer jeļā kōn manit em aer jeļā kōn jekjekin mour ko rōjekkar nān mour ibwiljin armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād eo Ri-jerbal ro rej aikuj in pād ilo kamminene kab kōnono ko kijjien nāñinmej in HIV/AIDs, kab mantin mour an armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād eo Kaiiet ļok uwaan ri-jerbal ro bōktok er jān iāļ ko likin Majeļ im ebbōk ri-Majeļ bwe ren kabwijer jerbal kein Kōmmani kōnono ko nān lelōñ tak jeļā im mejele kōn jōdikdik ro Kōjādeik juon Worker Code of Conduct eo me ej mōttan wōt contract in jerbal ko Ijo ri-jerbal ro rej jōkwe ie, men ko kōmlōt bwe ren bōk jikier nān dāpij aenōmman im jōkane eo aer naaj bōk jikier ilo ESMP eo an Contractor ro An pojok juon ESIA em ESMP naaj bar alikkar ilo men ko kōmlōt jān

¹⁴ Part II Countries – Developing Countries including potential source PICs such as Palau, Nauru, Solomon Is., Fiji, Kiribati etc.

		methods of relocation and reinternment. Implement Chance Find Procedures.			World Bank eo kijien “Managing the Risks of Adverse Impacts on Communities from Temporary Project Induced Labour Influx”
	Occupational injuries or loss of life.	Contractors are required to prepare and implement Contractors ESMP, which includes a Safety Manual. All staff must be adequately trained and resourced for the job. Provide barriers to exclude the public from work sites.	Jorrään löb im wüleej ko kab jikin ko emōj jabwiki ak ewör bwebwenato in ak mantin Majel ko röpäd ie	Kōmman bwe ilo elmōkot ko ilo jekjekin jermal eo ren jab kütbuuj ijeko me ewör löb ak wüleej im men ko jet raorök me rej bwinnin manit ko an laj eo, bwe ñe jaab ekwe köpooj juon peba eo ej tipdiki wāween köpeļaaki jermal in kökal ko ijekein bwe ren jab jelöt PCR ko me mejele ko rej itok jän armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-päd eo kijijen wāween ko rökkar ekkar ñan manit eo ñan kōmaküt wüleej kein ñan bar jet jikin Kōmmani ekkatak ko me rōnaaj kaalikari jorrään ko rōmaroñ in bök jikier	
	Unexploded ordinances (UXO) cause actual or potential harm to workers, bystanders or property.	UXO risks will be assessed early in project design. Trained explosives experts will survey sites likely to contain UXO and clear any UXO for offsite disposal/destruction.			
	Involuntary resettlement or loss of assets or loss of access to resources leading to a loss of income or other impacts on livelihoods. Disputes between households Disputes between Contractor and local affected households Conflicts between land owners and Govt.	Early and on-going engagement with all land owners and other affected people (tenants, squatters, resource users). Identify land requirements early. Involve KADA and community leaders in dispute resolution. Provide entitlements and assistance as per the RPF Inform traditional landowners using proper cultural protocol early before project implementation. Seek agreement through amendments to the Master Lease for works on Ebeye.	Jorrään ñan ri-jermal ro ak ri-jermal ro rōmaroñ mej	Contractor ro rej aikuj köpooj im köjermal juon Contractor ESMP, eo im ewör juon bok eo ej kömeleleik wāween ko raorök ñan köjparok mour eo an juon ri-jermal (ak juon Safety Manual) Aolep ri-jermal ro rej aikuj in wör aer kapeel im imminene kijien jermal ko Kōmman wörwör bwe armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-päd ko ren deļoñe ļok jikin jermal eo	
			Kein kaddebokļok ko me rōjjañin kar rup (tok jän pata eo an laj in kein karuo) rōmaroñ in bar jet men ko rökpuwötata ñan ri-jermal ro, ro rej alwōje an ri-jermal ro jermal ak mōko ilo peļaak eo	Kein ruprup ko naaj etali mōmōkaj ekkar ñan design eo an jermal in Ro rōtijemļok kijien kein kabbok ļok kein naaj etali peļaak kein me emaroñ in wör men kein ie ñan бүki im rupi ļok ijeko rōttoļok jän armej	
Construction impacts - long term environmental impacts	Degradation and or loss of shellfish stocks	Develop and implement strategies for minimizing sedimentation, including containment and diversion before works begin.	An ro tölløkier kaduojļok armej ro jän jukjuk-im-päd eo ak jorrään ko jelöti menin jeraamman ko ioon āne eo me rōmaroñ in kaal an ejjeļok jeraamman emaroñ waļok jän wāween kein lakweelel ko ikōtaan armej ro im mōko mweer lakweelel ko ikōtaan Contractor eo im armej ro mōko mweer rōjelöti lakweelel ko ikōtaan aļap ro im ri-jermal in kien ro	Kōnono ko ippān aļap im ri-töl ro ilo manit naan aikuj in kōmman mōmōkaj ekoba armej ro jelöt mour ko aer (armej ro rej jukjuk-im-amnak ioon bwidej eo, ri-jermal ro) Pukot bwidej ko kōkuņi ñan köjembali mōmōkaj Kōmman bwe ri-töl/ri-jermal ro an KADA im ri-töl ro ilo manit ekoba aļap ro bwe ren bök kuņaer ilo iakweelel ko kijien bwidej ñan pukot jemļok eo Leļok jipañ ko ekkar ñan koņ ko ilo RPF eo Kōjeļaik ri-töl ro ilo manit ilo jejjet in kōmanit mōkta jän an jermal in kökal eo bök jikin. Lale bwe en lōñ koņ ko karōki im ukoti ļok jidik ilowaan Master Lease eo bwe en jermal ñan Ebeye	
	Jorrään ko tok jän jermal in kökal ko - jorrään ko raitok kütier rōjelöt peļaak im jukjuk-im-päd eo	An jako ijeko libbukwe im alu ko kab menin amimōño ko rej itok jāni		Ejaak im kattōri wāween ko ñan kadikļok bwe bok eo en jab ae ļok jän juon jikin ñan bar juon jikin, ekoba wāween ko ñan ña mejļan iaļ in bok eo waļok to jän ae eo mōkta wöt jän an ijino jabdewöt jermal	

E.4 Positive and beneficial impacts

87. Strengthened climate resilience and improved protection from coastal hazards are the long-term benefits of PREP Phase 2. Coastal communities including those in the outer islands of RMI, are the targeted beneficiaries from improved information flow and communication for emergency preparedness and response. In Ebeye, infrastructure and homes in the identified 'hot spots' where the risk of flooding and inundation is highest, will be better protected. Likewise, are all other infrastructure, public facilities and homes immediately fronting the planned structures will be better protected. Landowners will benefit from increased values of land and their continued habitability.

88. During construction of coastal structures, the Project will generate economic benefit for the Ebeye community through increased employment opportunities. The increased demand for local services will create investment and business opportunities. The immediate beneficiaries are local service providers in accommodation, supermarkets, food vendors/retailers, transportation, entertainment and others.

F. Environmental and Social Management Process

89. The Environment and Social Management Process takes into account the relevant laws and policies of RMI and the World Bank Safeguards Policies.

F.1. Sub-project Screening & Safeguards Implementation Process

90. Every activity proposed for funding under Component 1, 2 and 3 of PREP Phase 2 go through the safeguards screening and assessment process shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**1 below, and described in the subsequent sections.

Figure 1 Sub-project Screening and Safeguard Implementation Process

E.4 Wāween ko rōmman waļok tok jān jerbal eo

87. Kōmaroñ armej ro ñan ña mejlan jorrāan ko waļok tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo ad kab an emman loj men ko rej kōjparok parijet ko jān jorrāan ko waļok tok jān lojet eo rej jet iaan wāween ko rōmman em raitok kūtier ejja iumwin wōt Phase 2 in PREP eo. Jukjuk-im-pād ko rej pād tōrerein parijet ko ekoba ijeko ilo outer island ko ilo RMI, rej ijeko im armej ro me rōnaaj amāni jeraamman kein kijien wāween lito-litak meļeļe ko ñan maanjab-popo jān im ña mejlan jorrāan kein. Ilo Ebeye eñ, mōko kalōki ñan jikin jerbal kab mōko mōn armej me ralikkar ilo ijeko me rōlukkun in kōuwōtata ñan ibwij im ño ko rōutiej jāni, naaj emman loj wāween ko ñan kōjparok. Bareinwōt, jikin jerbal ko kab mōko mōn armej me rōpād iturin ijekein naaj bar emman loj wāween ko ñan kōjparoki. Aļap ro rōnaaj jeraamman jāni bwe eļaploj bwidej ko aer im eto loj kūtien kōjerbali.

88. Ilo tōre eo rej kalōk apar eo ej pojen kōjparok parijet ko, enaaj lōñ jeraamman ko ñan jukjuk-im-pād ko ion Ebeye ilo an lōñ loj jerbal ko rōpeļloj ñan kanni. Menin aikuj ko ñan mour ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko naaj kōjeraammani mōn wia ko. Ro me rōnaaj amen jeraamman kein naaj ro rej wia kaki menin aikuj kein ñan mour āinwōt jikin jokwe, mōn wia ko rōļlap, mōn mōñā ko, iaļ ñan ito-itak, jikin wia piја ko im men ko jet.

F. Jekjekin Kōjjeikiiki Jerbal ko Rōjelōt Peļaa eo kab Jokkun Mour an Armej ro

89. Jekjekin kōjjeikiiki jerbal ko ilo rōjelōt peļaa eo kab jokkun mour an armej ro ej aikuj bwe kakien ko an RMI im ko an World Bank iumwin Safeguard Policy ko an ren emmourur ilo an jerbal kein kōmman.

F.1. Jekjekin Kattōri Jerbal-dik ko Kijien Etale & Kōjparok Mour

90. Jabdewōt jerbal eo me ej aikuji jāan in jipañ kein iumwin Mweñan Jerbal ko Kein Kajuon (1), Karuo (2), im Kajilu (3) in Phase 2 in PREP eo rej aikuj in etali mokta āinwōt an waļok ilo Figure 1 ñe ilaļ, im āinwōt bar kōmeļeļeik loj wōt ilo mōttan kañe jet tok ālik.

Figure 1 Jerbal in Etale ko ñan Jerbal-dik ko kab Jekjekin an Jerbal Kein Bōk Jikier bwe Ren Loor wōt (Safeguard) Kakien ko



F.1.1 Step 1: Preparation and submission of proposed Project Activity

91. Eligible activities for project funding under Component 1 and 2 will require permits under the NEPA Earthmoving Regulation. MPW will complete and submit an NEPA Earthmoving Permit application for each of these activities, with the necessary supporting documentation. NEPA will review the submission to ensure compliance with RMI laws and regulations. The NEPA Earthmoving Application template is provided in Annex 12.

F.1.2 Step 2: Screening Review and Determination of Safeguard Instruments

92. The NEPA will screen each proposed activity to determine the types and severity of potential impacts, and thus the type of EA required. They will be assisted by



F.1.1 Buñtōn eo Kein Kajuon (1): Kōpooj im jaake ʃok elmōkot in jekjekin jermal eo ñan World Bank im NEPA ñan aer etale im liñōre

91. Jermal ko me rōkkar ñan an etal jāan in jipañ ko ñan i iumwin wōt Mweñan Jermal eo Kein Kajuon (1) im Karuo (2) naaj aikuj mālim ekkar ñan kakien eo ña etan NEPA Earthmoving Regulation. MPW eo enaaj kadedelōk im jaake ʃok peba eo ej kajjitōk mālim ñan kajjojo jermal kein, ippān ʃok peba ko jet aikuji. NEPA enaaj etali aolepān peba kein ñan an lale ñe kakien ko an RMI rej ʃoori. Peba in aikuj ñan kanne epād ilo Annex 12.

F.1.2 Buñtōn eo Kein Karuo (2): Jermal in Etale ko ñan Elmōkot ko im Alikkar in Safeguard Instrument ko

92. NEPA eo enaaj etali kajjojo jermal-dik ko ñan kwaʃok alikkar in kain kab joñan jorrāan ko maroñ waʃok jāni, em alikkar in kain EA eo me ej aikuj in kōmman. Jermal in

the Safeguards Advisor embedded in MOF/DIDA. Each proposed activity will be categorized into one of the three EA categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity and scale of the activity and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts. The WB Task Team will check NEPA's screening to ensure compliance with WB policies.

- a. Category A: A proposed project is classified as Category A if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works.
- b. Category B: A proposed activity or project is classified as Category B if its potential adverse, environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas - including wetlands, forests grasslands, and other natural habitats - are less adverse than those of Category A project. These impacts are site specific, few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases mitigatory measures can be designed more readily than Category A projects or activities.
- c. Category C: A proposed project is classified as Category C if it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. Beyond screening, no further EA action is required for a Category C project.

93. PREP Phase 2 is a Category B for environment, thus all proposals categorized as Category A are not eligible. Only proposals categorized as B or C will be considered further. Category B proposals for coastal protection works will require the preparation of ESIA and ESMP. More simple subprojects, such as Component 1 activities, will only require the preparation of an ESMP.

etale kein naaj wōr juon Safeguards Advisor eo im etijemlōk naaj jipaṇ kab ej pād iumwin MOF/DIDA. Kajjojo jermal-dik ko naaj kōjenolōki ṇan juon iaan EA category ko jilu, pedped ioon kain jermal rōt eo, ia eo ej bōk jikin ie, eo joṇan an aorōk kab eo joṇan aikuj ko julōki ṇan kōmṇane ekoba jorrāan ko rōmaroṇ waļok jān e me rōmaroṇ jelōt peļak eo. Task Team eo an World Bank naaj lale bwe kakien ko an NEPA ren emmourur ekkar ṇan kakien ko an World Bank eo.

- a. Category A: Juon jermal eo eļap im eṇōj jaake ṇaan tak elmōkot eo an im eṇōj kaalikkare ke ej pād ilo Category A ej juon jermal eo me emaroṇ in lukkuun in jelōt peļak ko me rōpidodo ṇan aer jorrāan ṇe elōṇ kōto (kab jorrāan ko jet waļok tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo ad), rōbukwekwe ak rooktak kōn elōṇ men ko rōjeja loi ilo peļak ko jet. Jorrāan kein rōmaroṇ in jelōt mōko ijeko rej pād itōrerein wōrwōr eo an jikin jermal eo
- b. Category B: Juon jermal eo eļap eṇōj jaake ṇaan tak elmōkot eo an im eṇōj kaalikkare ke ej pād ilo Category B ej juon jermal eo emaroṇ in lōṇ jorrāan ko waļok tok jān e ṇan peļak eo ak armej ro - ekoba ijeko joṇ ko rej eddek ie, ijeko rōbukwekwe im marmari, kab ijeko jet me keinikkan, wōjke kab mar ko rōkar baj pād ie iumwin elōṇ iio ko - me rōdik loj jān jorrāan ko waļok tok jān jorrāan in jermal ko ilo Category A. Jorrāan kein ekkā wōt aer jelōt peļak eo, jejojo wōt jikin ko me ṇe jelōti epen bar kōkōmanṇan im kōmouri; em ṇe ej waļok kain jekjek rōt in ekkā pukot mejlaer jān jermal ko ilo Category A
- c. Category C: Juon jermal eo eļap eṇōj jaake ṇaan tak elmōkot eo an im eṇōj kaalikkare ke ej pād ilo Category C ej juon jermal eo emaroṇ in dik ak ejjelōk jorrāan ko waļok tok jān e ṇan peļak eo. Ijellōkun etali jermal kein ilo category in, ejjelōk EA eṇ aj aikuj in kōmṇan

93. Phase 2 in PREP eo ej juon jermal eo eļap im ej pād ilo Category B kijien peļak ko, eṇōj aolep elmōkot ko eṇōj kaalikkari ke rej jermal ko rōpād ilo Category A jāan in jipaṇ ko rej jab etal ṇan i. Elmōkot ko wōt me rej pād ilo B ak C naaj maroṇ in wōnṇaanlōk wōt. Elmōkot ko ilo Category B kijien kōjparok parijet ko naaj aikuj in kōpooj juon ESIA im juon ESMP ippāer tok. Jermal-dik ko me rōpidodo im rōmōkaj ṇadṇōdi, āinwōt ko ilo Mweṇan Jermal eo Kein Kajuon (1), naaj aikuj in kōpooj wōt juon ESMP

F.1.3 Step 3: Preparation of safeguards instruments and stakeholder consultations

94. The Safeguards Consultant Firm attached to MPW will prepare - or otherwise engage independent ESIA specialists to prepare - ESIA and ESMPs required. Where independent ESIA specialists are engaged, the Safeguards Consultant Firm attached to MPW will prepare TORs, facilitate TA procurement and supervise the engagement of the TA's to deliver fully on the requirements of the TOR.

95. On receipt of the ESIA, the Safeguards Consultant Firm will review it and in consultation with the Safeguards Advisor in MOF/DIDA, determine if a resettlement plan is needed. If required, the Safeguards Consultant Firm as part of the MPW PMU, will mobilize the procuring of a resettlement specialist and will supervise the preparation of the resettlement action plan in accordance with the RPF and its subsequent implementation. A sample TOR for a resettlement specialist is annexed to the attached RPF.

The following table indicates the relevant instrument(s) for potential subprojects -

Table 5: Potential subprojects & Possible Safeguards instruments

Component	Potential subproject	Possible safeguards instrument(s)
1	Installation of transmission poles and similar telecommunication facilities	ESMP
	Refurbishment of NDMO centre	ESMP
	Demolition and construction of new NDMO center on existing footprint	ESIA and ESMP
	New outer island radio station	None
2	Revetment construction	ESIA, ESMP, CEMP; A/RAP.
	Ecosystem-based rehabilitation options	ESMP/none
3	Stakeholder consultations	SEP

F.1.3 Buñtōn eo Kein Kajilu (3): Kōppopo safeguard instrument ko (āinwōt ESIA, ESMP, RAP im ko āierlōkwōt) ekoba kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier

94. Doulul eo im ej letok kapilōk ko im ɲa etan Safeguards Consultant Firm eo im ejja mōttan wōt MPW naaj kōpooj - ak ɲe jaab pukot tok ro rōtijemlōk ɲan kōpooj juon ESIA - juon ESIA im juon ESMP āinwōt kōmlōt ke men ko aikuji kein. Ijo im eo etijemlōk kijjien ESIA ej jerbale, Safeguard Consultant Firm eo naaj kōpooj juon TOR (laajrak in jet naan ko raorōk ɲan jelā im mejele eaki), kōjjeikiiki TA procurement eo ekoba ro rej bōk kuɲaer ilo TA eo bwe ren kōmɲani men ko rej aikuji in kōmɲani.

95. Ilo tōre eɲ emōj an tōprak tok ESIA eo, innām Safeguards Consultant Firm eo enaaj etale em pedped wōt ioon kōkapilōklōk ko an eo etijemlōk ej jerbale iumwin MOF/DIDA, naaj alikkar ɲe juon resettlement plan ej aikuji in kōmɲan. ɲe eaijuj bwe en kōmɲan, Safeguards Consultant Firm eo me ejja mōttan wōt MPW PMU eo, naaj maroñ kōmɲan bwe juon eo etijemlōk kijjien elmōkot lōmɲak ok ɲan kōmɲakūt armej jān juon jikin ɲan bar juon jikin en pidodo lōk ekoba e eo naaj kapilōke wāween kōpooje elmōkot eo ekkar ɲan RPF eo kab wāween rej itok wōt ɲan aer bōk jikier. Juon waanjoñak in TOR kijjien armej rōt in etijemlōk ilo emɲakūt rōt kein ej alikkar ilo annex eo im ej pād ilo RPF eo.

Tebōj in ilaļ ej kallikkar kain instrument rōt ko rōjejjet ɲan jerbale ko rōmaroñ bōk jikier -

Tebōj 5: Jerbale dik ko rōmaroñ bōk jikier em Safeguard instrument ko rōmaroñ kōkar

Mweñan Jermal eo	Jerbale eo emaroñ kōmɲan	Safeguard instrument eo emōj kallikkar ke ekkar tata
1	Kajjutak joor in taleboon (ak antenna) ko ɲan leto-letak mejele kab kalōk mōko ɲan kaduo tok mejele ko kijjien mejatoto im lojet eo	ESMP eo
	Kōkōmanman lōk NDMO center eo	ESMP eo
	Rupe im kalōk juon NDMO center kāl ilo ijo ej pād ie	ESIA eo em ESMP eo
	Juon radio station an outer island ko	Ejjelōk
2	Kalōk apar ko rōppen jān an ɲo itōn rupi	ESIA eo, ESMP eo, CEMP eo; A/RAP eo.

96. Category B projects/activities requires the proponent to consult project-affected groups and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) about the project's environmental aspects and takes their views into account. A Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) prepared by MOF/DIDA will provide guidance on the requirements for stakeholder consultations required that complies with RMI requirement for stakeholder consultations for ESIA preparation as well as WB policies.

F.1.4 Step 4: Review of prepared safeguards instruments as per WB Safeguards Policies

97. The Safeguards Advisor in MOF/DIDA will review all prepared safeguards instruments to determine their adequacy vis-à-vis the Bank's safeguards policies. NEPA will also likewise be reviewing the ESIA to ensure compliance with RMI laws and regulations. The Safeguards Advisor's review will ensure that the ESIA, ESMP and RAP are consistent with the TORs agreed to with the MPW and NEPA. The review also gives special attention to, among other things, the nature of the consultations with affected groups and local NGOs and the extent to which the views of such groups were considered, the proposed measures for mitigating and monitoring environmental impacts and, as appropriate, strengthening institutional capacity.

F.1.5 Step 5: Submit prepared safeguards instruments to WB for no objection and Disclosure.

98. The Safeguards Advisor MOF/DIDA will submit the prepared instruments to the WB once reviewed and finalized, for a WB no objections letter (NOL). On receipt of the 'NOL', the Safeguards Advisor MOF/DIDA will advise as follows:

- MPW to proceed with disclosing the instruments locally. Disclosure is intended to support the decision making by RMI and the Bank by allowing the public access to information on the environment and social aspects of projects.
- MPW to liaise with NEPA, to expedite approval and the issuing of appropriate permits.

	Wāween ko jet rōkkar ñan kōjparok pejaak ko im menin eddek ko (wōjke, mar, kab keinikkan ko) im jabdewōt men ie	ESMP eo/ejjeļok
3	Kōnono ko ippān ro tōļļokier	SEP eo

96. Jerbal ko eṃōj kallikkar ke rej pād ilo Category B rej aikuj bwe armej eo ej loloorjaki jermal kein en kōṃṃani kōnono ippān ro im jorrāān ko waļok tok jān jermal kein jelōt er ekoba NGO ko. Juon elmōkot eo ṇa etan Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) naaj aikuj in pojak tok jān MOF/DIDA ñan an jipaṇ lali bwe men ko rej aikuj in kōṃṃan āinwōt kōnono ko ippān ro tōļļokier rej aikuj in loor wāween ko eṃōj karōki im kōkuṇi ilo RMI bwe en maroṇ pojak juon ESIA ekoba kakien ko an World Bank.

F.1.4 Buñtōn eo kein Kaemān (4): Safeguard instrument ko kōpooji rej jino etali ekkar ñan kakien ko an RMI im World Bank eo

97. Armej eo ej kapilōk kijien Safeguard ko iumwin MOF/DIDA naaj etali aolepān safeguard instrument ko eṃōj kōpooji ñan lali eo joṇan kōkar ñan safeguard kakien ko an World Bank. NEPA enaaj bareinwōt etale ESIA eo ñan lale bwe kakien ko an RMI ren loori ilo an jermal kein naaj kōṃṃan. Armej in ej kapilōk kijien Safeguard ko naaj etali men kein ñan lale bwe ESIA eo, ESMP eo im RAP eo ren jokkun wōt TOR ko eṃōj kar karōki im kōkuṇi loj iṃaan ippān MPW kab NEPA. Men in ekōṃṃan bwe en ļap kōļmenļokjeṇ kaki kōnono ko ippān armej ro jelōt mour ko aer ekoba NGO ko kab aorōk eo bwe ainikien rein en wōr. Men in ekōṃṃan bwe koṇ ko eṃōj karōki ñan ṇa mejlan jorrāān waļok tok jān jermal in kōkal kein, em bwe en wōr, ļap loj in kapeel ko ippān ri-jermal ro rej loloorjaki jermal im eddo kein.

F.1.5 Buñtōn eo Kein Kōļalem (5): Jerbal ko rej bok jikier - Jaaki loj safeguard instrument ko eṃōj elmōkoti im etali ñan an World Bank eo jab kaelļāiki kab ñan Lito-Litak Meļeļeko ie

98. Armej eo ej leļok kapilōk im ej jermal iumwin MOF/DIDA naaj jaaki loj safeguard instrument ko eṃōj elmōkoti im etali ñan World Bank bwe en je juon lōta in an jab jab-kaelļāik jermal kein (ak NOL). Ālikin an tōprak lōta eo (NOL), armej eo ej kapilōk ñan MOF/DIDA naaj kōkkapilōklōk kōn men kein:

- An MPW wōnṃaanloj wōt in lito-litak meļeļeo ko kijien instrument kein. An meļeļeo kein ajeeded naaj jipaṇ ilo kōṃṃani jemloj (kāālōt) ko ikōtaan RMI im World Bank ilo an armej ro jeļā im meļeļeo kōn jermal kein

- Where an RAP is involved, MPW will withhold executing a Notice to Proceed to the works contractor, until after the RAP is fully implemented and a separate NOL is received from the WB signalling its approval.

The Bank will also disclose the same safeguards instruments on its website.

F.1.6 Step 6: Implementation and Monitoring

99. During project implementation, MPW reports on (a) compliance with measures agreed with the Bank on the basis of the findings and results of the EA, including implementation of any ESMP, as set out in the project documents; (b) the status of mitigation measures, and (c) the findings of monitoring programs. The Bank bases supervision of the Project's environmental aspects on the findings and recommendations of the EA, including measures set out in the legal agreement, any ESMP, and other project documents. It is important that MPW's monitoring tracks progress of measures addressing these recommendations. The full arrangements for implementation, monitoring and reporting are presented and discussed under Section K.

F.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement

100. The RPF in Annex 11 discusses in detail the arrangements for land acquisition and the management of resettlement impacts.

F.3 Technical Assistance - Aggregates Study and Coastal Vulnerability Assessment

101. World Bank safeguards policies also apply to technical assistance delivered under the project. The two key pieces of work funded by the project are under Component 2:

- Sustainable Aggregates Study
- Coastal Vulnerability Assessment and mapping

- An MPW jermal ippān NEPA, nān an lipjerjeri an eļļā im mālim jermal ko
- Ijo im RAP eo naaj aikuj in kōmman, MPW naaj dāpij wōt peba in mālim eo nān an jermal eo wōnmaanlōk wōt (Notice to Proceed) an contractor eo, mae iien eo RAP eo eņōj an dedeļok em juon lōta (NOL) naaj bar itok jān World Bank eo em ej kallikkar ke emālim

World Bank eo naaj bar kajeedei meļeļe kein ilo website eo an kijjien safeguard instrument kein.

F.1.6 Buņtōn eo Kein Kajiljino (6): An Jermal Kein Bōk Jikier Kab Wāween Waati im Etali Rōpād Ia

99. Ilo tōre eo jermal in eļap ej bōk jikin, MPW ej kallikkar tok tōprak ko rōpād ia kijjien (a) an jermal in ļoori wōt koņ ko karōki ļok iṃaan ippān World Bank ekkar nān EA eo, ekoba ESMP eo; (b) tu-ia eo wāween ko nān ṃa mejļan jorrāān ko rōjelōt peļak eo im armej ro ie, kab (c) likjab in jermal ko loi ālikin etali kab waati tōprak in jermal eo eļap. World Bank ej jipaņ kōn aorōk in peļak ko ṃe enaaj kōmman jermal in kōkal kein im menin aikuj ko jet nān kōļmenļokjeņ eaki āinwōt aer waļok ilo EA eo, ekoba wāween ko rej alikkar ilo koņ eo, ilo jabdewōt ESMP ko, kab peba aorōkrōk ko jet. Emenin aorōk bwe wāween an MPW waati em etali tōprak in jermal kein ilo an ṃa ļōmṃak ko eņōj kōjāeiki nān ļōmṃak kaki im kōmṃani. Koņ ko nān kōmṃani jermal kein im karōk kein, waati im etali rōpād ia tōprakier kab likūt ilo jeje tōprak kein rej alikkar ilo Section K.

F.2. Kijjien Kabwajer Juon Bwidej em Eņmṃakūt Jān Juon Bwidej Nān Bar Juon Bwidej

100. RPF eo ilo Annex 11 ej tipdiki tok wāween ko eņōj karōki im kōkuņi kijjien kabwajer juon bwidej em kijjien kōjjeikiiki jorrāān ko ilo an armej eņmṃakūt jān juon bwidej nān bar juon.

F.3 Jipaņ - Ekkatak eo Kijjien Men ko Kōbwebwein Jermal eo Eļap em Jermal in Etale ko nān Parijet ko Rōjedmatmat nān Jorrāān ko Waļok tok jān Lōjet eo

101. Kakien ko an World Bank eo kijjien wōt safeguard ko rej bar jermal nān jipaņ ko kijjien kapilōk ekkar nān kōttōpar ko an jermal eo eļap. Men ko ruo raorōk me ej itok jāān in jipaņ nān i iuṃwin wōt Mṃweñan Jermal eo Kein Karuo (2) rej:

- Ekkatak ko kijjien men ko kōbwebwein jermal eo eļap im aikuji waļok tok jān peļak eo bwe ṃe

Each Terms of Reference will include relevant scope of work to ensure that environmental and social safeguards are integrated into the methodology and outputs of each technical assistance contract. The Terms of Reference will indicate the specific safeguards expertise required in the team and the level of effort required by the specialist(s). Standard clauses are provided for reference in Annex 9.	rōkkar ñan kōjerbali kōnke rōmaroñ make bar waļok jān iien ñan iien • Jerbal in etale ko kab wāween ko rej kaalikkari ijeko me rōjedmatmat ñan jorrāān ko waļok tok jān lojet eo Kajjojo TOR naaj aikuj in kūtbuuj joñan an jermal-dik ko maroñ jelōt peļak eo kab jokkun mour an armej bwe ren kōmman iumwin tōl im kapilōk ko an juon eo etijemļok kōn jermal rōt kein ilo koñ eo. TOR in naaj kallikkar kain kapeel ko aikuji tata kijjien safeguard eo ilowaan wōt kumi eo kab joñan jermal eo aikuji ñan joļok ñan armej in (ak rein). Eoon ko kijjien karōk kab koñ rōkkā aer aikuji in lōlō ilo jeje rōpād ilo Annex 9.
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G. Consultations

102. Consultation is mandated by the following six (6) policies of the Bank: OP/BP 4.01; Environment Assessment, Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12), Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.13); PCR (OP/BP4.11); Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04) and Forests (OP/BP 4.36) Policies. Except the Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.13) and Forest Policy (OP/BP 4.36), the remaining four policies are triggered in PREP Phase 2 for RMI. Consultation required for all six policies is a two-way process in which beneficiaries provide advice and input on the design of proposed projects that affect their lives and environment.

G.1 Stakeholder Engagement

103. Engaging stakeholders early in the design process is essential to the effective implementation of Components 1, 2 and 3. Component 1 targets RMI institutions responsible for climate and disaster resilience (e.g. implementing the JNAP), as well as disaster early warning and preparedness. Responsible institutions need to agree to ways and processes for collaboration and coordination in the promotion of multi-hazard warning systems and for preparing a clear system and roadmap for communicating with outer islands. It means agreeing on roles and responsibilities and the processes and systems for coordinating and communicating during implementation.

G. Kōnono ko Ippān Ro Tōllōkier

102. Kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier rej aikuji bwe ren kōmman āinwōt kōmlōt ilo kakien kein jiljino (6) an World Bank eo: OP/BP 4.01 eo; Environment Assessment, Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) eo, Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.13) eo; PCR (OP/BP4.11) eo; Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04) eo em Forests (OP/BP 4.36) eo. Ijellōkun Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.13) eo em Forest Policy (OP/BP 4.36) eo, kakien ko emān rej bōk jikier ilo Phase 2 in PREP eo an RMI. Kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier āinwōt kōmlōt ilo kakien kein jiljino rej bōk jikier ilo ruo wāween ko me ro rōnaaj jeraamman jān jermal eo eļap maroñ ña ainikier im kwaļok ļōmņak ko aer kijjien jekjekin jermal emōj elmokote me enaaj jelōt mour ko aer kab jukjuk-im-pād eo.

G.1 Kōnono ko Ippān Ro Tōllōkier

103. Bōk meļeļe im kōmmani kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier mōmōkaj ilo tōre eo jekjekin mādmodē jermal in kōkal kein rej elmokote elukkuun in aorōk bwe en pidodo mādmodi jermal in kōkal kein iumwin Mweñan Jerbal ko kein Kajuon (1), Karuo (2), im Kajilu (3). Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Kajuon ej iok ļok wōt wōpij ko me rej eddoik wāween im jermal ko ñan ña mejļan jorrāān ko ālikin aer bōk jikier (āinwōt rej loloorjake bwe JNAP eo en kōmman), im bareinwōt wāween ko ñan tōpari meļeļe ko mokta jān an jorrāān ko (waļok tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo ad) bōk jikier em wāween maanjab-popo ñan i. Wōpij kein tōllōkier rej aikuji in errā kōn wāween aer jermal ippān doon ilo aer kajjioñ kōmman bwe en wōr juon kein jermal eo me emaroñ litok meļeļe ko im kallikkar tok ke ej pojen wōr taibuun, kōto eļļap, iōļap-lep, im jorrāān ko jet rej waļok tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo ad ilo juon wōt iien.

104. Consultations with local communities and key community leaders is vital to raising awareness and foster understanding of national and local level systems for two-way communication of early warning of hazards, and for identifying local needs for improved communications including training needs for the use of new technologies and systems.

105. For Component 2, stakeholder engagement is mandatory for all four safeguards policies triggered in PREP Phase 2. Project affected people need to be consulted and to input to subproject design by identifying their issues and needs, and in the design of measures for their mitigation. It needs to happen early in the planning and design phase of eligible subprojects. At the community level, the engagement of women and vulnerable groups, often the worst affected by natural disasters, is of paramount importance. The meaningful engagement of project affected people is a cornerstone requirement for the preparation of subprojects safeguards instruments. MPW and NEPA are key agencies for making sure meaningful consultation is achieved.

106. Component 3, which aim is to strengthen the emergency preparedness and immediate response capacity of RMI for low and medium scale disasters, aims to establish systems of communication for the mobilization of the country in the event of national emergencies, among other outputs. This is a shared responsibility involving several agencies and institutions, and requiring a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities to ensure effective coordination when faced with a national emergency. Protocols for communicating and informing the public in the event of

Rej bareinwōt aikuj errā ippān doon kōn wāween aer jerbal ippān doon ilo aer kajjioñ kōpooj juon kein jerbal eo kab juon iaļ eo me epidodo ñan aer tōpar outer island kōn meļeļe ko kijjien jorrāān kein waļok tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo. Meļeļe in bwe rej aikuj in errā kōn kain eddo rōt ko wōn ekkar bwe en madmōdi kab jekjekin em wāween kōpeļaaki eddo kein ilo iien eo rej kōmman.

104. Kōnono ko ippān armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko ekoba ri-tōl ro aer ilo manit elukkuun in aorōk bwe ej lōñaj jeļā im meļeļe eo ippāer kōn jorrāān ko, wāween maajab-popo, kab kein jerbal ko rej litok meļeļe ko kijjien jorrāān kein em wāween ko rōkkar ñan ad kōpooj kōj. Kōnono kein rej bar jipañ ilo wāween ad kōkōmanmanloķ ad leto-letak meļeļe ekoba kamminene ko ñan kōjerbali kein jerbal in kapeel ko raan kein me rej waati im kautiki tok mejatoto em lojet eo.

105. Ilo Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Karuo (2), kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier ej juon men eo ej aikuj kōmman ekkar ñan aolep kakien ko emān kijjien safeguard rej kōmlōt ilo Phase 2 in PREP eo. Armej ro jerbal in eļap ejelōt er rej aikuj in kōnono ippāer bwe ren liļok lōmṇak ko aer ñan ro rej elmōkoti jekjekin jerbal-dik ko bwe ren maroñ kaalikari jorrāān im aikuj ko rōmaroñ bōk jikier, em wāween ko rōkkar ñan pukot mejlan jorrāān im aikuj kein. Kōnono kein rej aikuj in bōk jikier ilo jino in elmōkote jekjekin naaj madmōdi jerbal-dik ko ilowaan wōt jerbal in kōkal eo eļap. Kijjien kōnono ko ippān armej ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko, elukkuun in aorōk bwe kōrā ro ekoba armej ro jelōt er, ekkā wōt ro rōjorrāān tata ālikin an jorrāān kein waļok, ren ṇa ainikier im lōmṇak ko aer. Tokjān kōnono ko ippān armej ro jelōt er ej juon iaan menin aikuj ko ñan kōpooji safeguard instrument ko. MPW em NEPA rej wōpij ko rōkkar tata ñan kōmman bwe kōnono kein ippān ro tōllōkier ren jet kōnono ko rōtokjā.

106. Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Kajilu (3), eo im ej ñan kōļap loķ wāween ko ñan maanjab-popo em kōmmani ta ko rōkkar ñe jorrāān rej jab kanooj in kōuwōtata kab jorrāān ko rōkōuwōtata loķ me rōnaaj bōk jikier kab ālikin aer bōk jikier ilo RMI, ej ñan kalōk juon kein jerbal eo ej de-in-ju tok meļeļe ko ñan keañ ko reidiñ, ekoba meļeļe ko jet. Eddo kein rej an wōpij kein rej loloorjaki jerbal kein kijjien mejatoto eo im lojet eo, em emenin aikuj bwe en meļeļe ri-jerbal ro kōn eddo kein aer bwe en pidodo aer kōjjeikiiki eddo kein ñe ewōr keañ eṇ eidiñ. Karōk ko eṇōj kōkuṇi kijjien lito-litak meļeļe kein ñan armej ro ñe enaaj

an imminent event need to be understood at all levels. The need for a well-thought-out stakeholder engagement plan, developed collectively by all stakeholder's groups and organizations, cannot be overemphasized.

G.2 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

107. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be prepared by MOF/DIDA early in project implementation that will:

- Identify institutional, Governmental, non-governmental, commercial and community stakeholders at the National, Provincial and urban levels. Stakeholders include beneficiaries and negatively affected parties.
- Identify the ways to engage the stakeholders in the key outputs of the project:
 - Coastal Vulnerability Assessment and Management Plan
 - ESIA, EMP, RAP/ARAP
 - Future prioritisation, selection and implementation of subproject investments
- Identify the roles and responsibilities for stakeholder engagement for MOF, MPW, other relevant agencies, Consultants and other activities' or subproject proponents.
- Principles for engagement and consultation. These should be based on principles for meaningful engagement and encourage participation, not just communication. Such as:
 - Allowing people / communities to openly express their preferences or concerns without intimidation or trepidation;
 - Consulting with people on 'their terms' (language, time, location, methods, etc.)
 - Engaging women and vulnerable community members who may not be able to engage through the usual methods of communications with villager and land owners.
 - In a timely manner - allowing enough time for stakeholders to prepare and participate, and their contributions can be integrated into project design and other outputs.
- Keeping accurate records of attendance and information shared. (Date, location, list of

wōr idiñ naaj aikuj in jeļā kaki im kaṃooli ṃokta jān aer diwōj ļok jān aolep ri-jerbal ro rej loloorjaki meļeļe kein bwe ren tōpar armej. Aikuj eo bwe en ejaak juon pepe kijjien an ro tōllōkier bōk kuṇaer naaj aikuj in ejaak jān kajjojo wōpij ko im doulul ko kab armej ro jeļōt er, em ejjab aikuj in tar jān joñan an mālij.

G.2 Pepe eo Kijjien Kōnono ko Kōṃṃani Ippān Ro Tōllōkier

107. Juon pepe eo kijjien kōnono ko kōṃṃani ippān ro tōllōkier (ak Stakeholder Engagement Plan) naaj pojak tok jān MOF/DIDA ilo ijjino in kōṃṃan jerbal in kōkal eo eļap naaj:

- Kwaļok im ṇa ri-jerbal ro im armej ro tōllōkier jān wōpij ko rej loloorjaki jerbal ko kijjien meļatoto im ļojet eo ad, Kien eo, NGO ko, ro jet jān peļaa in laļ in ilo kajjojo karōk ko armej ro rōpād ie ilo jikin jerbal, jukjuk-im-pād ko, im ijeko jet. Armej rein tōllōkier ekūtbuuj armej ro rōnaaj jeraaṃṃan kab armej ro jeļōt er
- Kwaļok im ṇa wāween ko ṇan kōṃṃan bwe ro tōllōkier ren kōnono im kwaļok ļōmṇak ko aer ilo elmōkote jerbal in kōkal eo eļap:
 - Ekkatak ko kijjien parijet ko rōlukkuun in jorrāān em wāween kōpeļaae ṇe eien ṇa meļaa
 - ESIA eo, EMP eo, RAP/ARAP eo
 - Joortolik ko an jerbal-dik ko rej ṃōttan wōt jerbal in kōkal eo eļap ilo tōre ko rej itok wōt bwe ren lali erri wōt kein rej aikuj in ṃōṃōkaj ṃadṃōdi, kālōti kab kōṃṃan bwe ren bōk jikier
- Kwaļok im ṇa eddo ko an MOF, MPW ekoba doulul im jikin jerbal ko jet kijjien kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier rej pojen kōṃṃan
- Wāween ko rōkkar tata ṇan kōṃṃani kōnono kein ippān rein tōllōkier. Wāween kein rej aikuj pedped wōt ioon wāween ko rej kōṃṃan bwe kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier ren tokjā em rej kōṃṃan bwe armej ro ren bōk kuṇaer im ṇa ainikier, ejjab leto-letak wōt meļeļe ko rōkkar ak bar ebbōk meļeļe. Āinwōt:
 - Kōtļok bwe armej ro / jukjuk-im-pād ko ren ṇa abṇōṇō ko aer im men ko rej kōṇaan ilo ejjeļok kalijeļok;
 - Kōnono ippān ro tōllōkier ṇan ṇa ainikier (kajin, iien, ia, wāween ko rōkkar, im ko āierļokwōt)

participant (including gender, role/title), summary of issues discussed and outcomes agreed).

- How stakeholder contributions will be integrated into plans and designs.
- Budget for staff/ consultants, venue hire and catering, materials etc.
- Programme for implementation

- Kōtłōk bwe kōrā ro em armej ro rōlukuun naaj ioon jorrān kein jelōt er ren bōk kuṇaer me rōmarōn in wōtłōk jān wāween ko ṇan leto-letak mejeje ippān armej in jukjuk-im-pād ko em əlap ro aer
- Ilo juon jekjek eo ekōjparok iien - kōtłōk bwe ro tōllōkier ren kōppojak im bōk kuṇaer ilo kōnono ko, em lōmṇak ko aer liḷōk ṇan ri-jerbal ro tōllōkier marōn in bōk jikin ilo tōre eo rej jino elmōkote jerbal eo əlap em kab ilo wāween ko jet rōkkar

- Kōjparoki tōprak in kōnono āinwōt wōn ekar pād em mejeje rōt eo ekar kwaḷōk. (Raana, ia, laajrak in etan ro rōkar bōk kuṇaer, rej ṇaan ke kōrā, jerbal im taitōl ta ko aer, tallep in apaṇ kab abṇōṇō ko rōkar lilōn tak ilo kōnono eo
- Eo wāween lōmṇak kein an armej rein tōllōkier rej kwaḷōk ainikier bōk jikier ilo elmōkot im pepe ko karōki ilo jerbal eo əlap
- Oṇān ri-jerbal ro / ro rōtijemḷōk rej jipaṇ ilo elmōkote jerbal eo əlap, jikin ko, kappok ri-jerbal, ṇōṇā, men ko kōbwebwein jerbal eo im ko āierḷōkwōt
- Program ko ṇan kōmṇan bwe jerbal eo en bōk jikin

G.3 Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation at the activity/subproject level

108. For any activity/subprojects that will be developed during the project implementation phase, consultation will be specific to the activity/subproject design, safeguards issues and the community(ies) where the project will be located. A subproject specific consultation plan will be prepared and implemented.

109. The mode of consultation will vary according to the subproject and the participants, but in all cases, will promote participation by ensuring that the venue is accessible, the timing convenient and the manner of conduct of the consultation socially and culturally appropriate. Consultations will be announced to give sufficient notice for participants to prepare and provide input to project design.

G.3 Kōnono ko Ippān Ro Tōllōkier ilo jerbal-dik ko rej ṇōttan wōt jerbal eo əlap

108. Jabdewōt jerbal-dik ko me naaj bōk jikier ilo tōre eo jerbal eo əlap ej jino kōmṇan, kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier naaj kijien wōt elmōkoti jekjekin ṇadṇōdi jerbal-dik kein, apaṇ ko kijien safeguard em jukjuk-im-pād ko me jerbal in əlap naaj bōk jikin ie. Juon pepe eo ṇan kōmṇani kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier kijien wōt jerbal-dik kein naaj aikuj in pojak em bōk jikin.

109. Kōnono ko ippān ro tōllōkier rōnaaj āinjuon jān doon ekkar ṇan jerbal-dik eo tōpare kab ro rej bōk kuṇer, ak ilo jabdewōt wāween ko rōkkar, naaj kōmṇan bwe ijo im kōnono ko rej bōk jikier ie ren peḷḷōk ṇan jabdewōt eo eitok-limo in bōk kuṇaan, ilo wāween ko rōkkar ṇan ṇanit im mour an armej ro. Kōnono kein ippān ro tōllōkier naaj kōjjeḷā kaki mejatoto ṇan leḷōk əlap iien bwe ro rej ṇōṇōṇō in bōk kuṇaer ren kōpooji im likūt lōmṇak kab kakkobaba ko aer kijien jekjekin ṇadṇōde jerbal eo əlap.

110. Consultations will be tailored to the needs of the participants, gender sensitivities with regards to consultations, be in the local language, and will avoid technical and bureaucratic jargon. All sectors of the public should be invited and encouraged to contribute, including representatives of vulnerable groups. To get maximum input from women, consider having their meetings held separately from men's meetings. Facilitators of meetings should engage with these participants at the conclusion of public meetings to ensure that their opinions on discussions and decisions are recorded if they have not spoken up out of respect for custom and seniority.

111. For Component 2, MPW will work closely with local governments and NEPA, as well as local organizations and NGOs, to conduct consultations. Following consultation, the following will be documented and disclosed with the safeguard instrument:

- Manner in which notification of the consultation was announced: media(s) used, date(s), description or copy of the announcement
- Date(s) consultation(s) was (were) held
- Location(s) consultation(s) was (were) held
- Measures taken to ensure participation of vulnerable groups/women
- Materials presented at consultations, e.g. information bulletins, maps, plans, photographs
- Who was invited and who attended: Name, gender, Organization or Occupation, Telephone/ e-mail /address (home and/or office)
- Meeting Program/Schedule
- Summary Meeting Minutes (Comments by gender, Questions by gender and Response by Presenters by gender)
- List of decisions reached, and any actions agreed upon with schedules and deadlines and responsibilities.
- How the project design, ESMP or other documentation was amended to take into account the issues raised during the consultation.

110. Kōnono kein ippān ro tōllōkier naaj kōmmani bwe ren kaki uwaak im abhōñō ko an armej ro kab ro rej bōk kuṇaer, em naaj kōmman bwe maan im kōrā ren jīmōr bōk kuṇaer, ilo kajin eo aer, em naaj etal wōt jān kōnono ko me elōñ kakien ko im men ko rej jab ekkar ṇan ṇanit im aikuj ko an armej ro. Aolep ra ko an kien naaj kūr tok er em rej ruwainene in kwalōki lōmṇak ko aer, ekoba armej ro rej rōkar pād ilo etan kumi ko aer me jermal kein rōlukkuun in naaj jelōt er. Bwe en ḷap ainikien kōrā ro, kōmman bwe kwelōk eo ippāer ṇan aer ṇa ainikier en jenolōk jān kwelōk eo ippān maan ro. Ro rej kōjjeikiiki kōnono im kwelōk kein naaj aikuj in kiiō kōnono kōn jermal eo ippān armej rej rōkar itōn bōk kuṇaer ṇan kōmman bwe lōmṇak ko aer im jemlōk ko kālōti ren pād ilo jeje ke rōkar jab bōk kuṇaer im kōnono itok wōt jān ṇanit eo.

111. Kijjien Mweṇan Jermal eo Kein Karuo (2), MPW naaj jermal ippān kien ko an aelōñ ko em NEPA, ekoba doulul ko an armej ro kab NGO ko, ṇan kōmmani kōnono ippān ro tōllōkier. Ālikin kōnono ko, men kein ilaḷ naaj pād ilo jeje em lito-litak ippān safeguard instrument eo:

- Wāween an kar kōjjeḷā eo kōmman: retio ta ak jikin bōk meḷeḷe rōt eo kōjerbale, raan, kōmmeḷeḷe eo ilo kōjjeḷā eo ek juon copy in
- Raan ko kōnono ko rōkar kōmman
- Ia ko kōnono ko rōkar bōk jikier ie
- Koṇ ko karōki ippān doon ṇan kōmman bwe armej ro/kōrā ro ren bōk kuṇaer
- Meḷeḷe ko kijjien jermal eo eḷap kwalōki ilo kōnono ko, āinwōt bulletin ko, pija in ijeko jermal kein rōnaaj kōmman ie, elmōkot in pepe ko, pija ko
- Wōn ro kar kūr tok er bwe ren itōn bōk kuṇaer: Etaer, maan ke ak kōrā, doulul eo ak jikin jermal eo aer, taleboon/email/atōreej (ṇweo ak wōpij eo)
- Laajrak in kōnono ko kōpooji ṇan kwelōk eo kab iien ko karōki ṇan kajjojo kōnono ko
- Tōprak in kwelōk eo likūt ilo jeje (lōmṇak im abhōñō ko an maan im kōrā ro rōkar ṇa ainikier, kajjitōk ko aer, im uwaak ko tok jān ro rōkar kōpooj iien kōnono eo)
- Laajrak in jemlōk (kālōt) ko tōpari, em jabdewōt koṇ ko ṇan jino kōmmani me rej aikuj in dedelōk

ilo iien ko karōki bwe ren dedeḷok kab eddo ko an kajjojo

- Ewi wāween an jekjekin ṁadṁōde jermal in eḷap, ESMP eo kab karōk ko jet alikkar ilo jeje naaj oktak pedped wōt ioon kōnono kōṁṁani ippān ro tōllōkier

H. Grievance Redress Mechanism

H.1 Grievance Redress Process

112. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is presented below to uphold the project's social and environmental safeguards performance. The purpose of the GRM is to record and address any complaints that may arise during the implementation phase of the project and/or any future operational issues that have the potential to be designed out during implementation phase. The GRM is designed to address concerns and complaints promptly and transparently with no impacts (cost, discrimination) for any reports made by project affected people (APs). The GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, providing an additional opportunity to resolve grievances at the local, project level.

113. The key objectives of the GRM are:

- Record, categorize and prioritize the grievances;
- Settle the grievances via consultation with all stakeholders (and inform those stakeholders of the solutions);
- Forward any unresolved cases to the relevant authority.

As the GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, it is recognized that the GRM will comprise community level, project level and RMI judiciary level redress mechanisms. The details of each of those components are described as follows.

H.2 Community Level Grievance Redress Mechanism

114. Local communities in RMI have existing traditional and cultural grievance redress mechanisms. It is expected that some disputes at the community level may be

H. Jekjekin Na Abṁōṁō ko Kwaḷoki

H.1 Jekjekin Na Abṁōṁō ko Kwaḷoki

112. Jekjekin kili im ṁa abṁōṁō ko kwaḷoki (ak GRM) ej waḷok ijeṁe ilaḷ ṁan dāpij wōt kakien ko kijien safeguard eo kijien jokkun mour em peḷaak ko bwe ren emmourur ilo an jermal in kōkal in kōṁṁan. Jibadbad eo an GRM in ej ṁan likūt ilo jeje kab ṁa abṁōṁō ko rej bōk jikier ilo tōre eo jermal eo ej kōṁṁan em/ak jabdewōt jermal ko rōnaaj kōṁṁan ilo tōre ko rej itok wōt me ewōr wāween pukot mejlaer. GRM in ej ṁan ṁa abṁōṁō ko rej wanlōṁ tak ilo iien eo eṁōkaj tata em ilo ejjeḷok kalijekḷok ko me rōban jelōt ro rej ṁa ainikier (oṁāan ko julok ṁan abṁōṁō ko, kalijekḷok) eṁōj likūt ilo jeje me rej waḷok tok jān armej ro jelōt mour ko aer (ak AP ro). GRM eṁōj āiki jekjekin an jermal bwe en jermal ṁan ro tōllōkier ilo kien im ro tōllōkier ilo ṁanit, kōṁṁan bwe abṁōṁō ko wanlōṁ tak eṁōj ṁa mejlaer ippān armej ro im ri-tōl ro aer ilo jukjuk-im-pād/ṁanit eo, kab ippān ri-jermal ro.

113. Men ko raorōk tata ilo GRM in rej:

- Likūt abṁōṁō ko ilo jeje, kōjenolōki ekkar ṁan paotokier em kōṁōkajkaji ko rōkkar bwe ren ṁōṁōkaj;
- Kallikkar jemḷok ko ṁan abṁōṁō ko lilōṁ tak ilo kōnono ko kōṁṁani ippān aolepān ro tōllōkier ilo jermal eo (em kōjeḷāiki er aolep kōn mejlan/jemḷok ko);
- Jaaki ḷok wōt abṁōṁō ko rej jaṁin wōr wāween pukot mejlaer ṁan ro tōllōkier rōkkar

Ilo an GRM in jermal ibwilijin ro tōllōkier ilo kien im ṁanit, emenin aorōk ṁan jeḷā ke GRM in naaj bōk jikin ippān ro tōllōkier ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko, ippān ri-jermal ro em ippān ro ilo jikin ekajet eo an RMI ṁan ṁa mejlan abṁōṁō ko lilōṁ tak. Tipdik in an bōk jikin kajjojo rein tōllōkier rej alikkar ijeṁe ilaḷ.

H.2 Jekjekin Na Abṁōṁō ko Ippān Ro Tōllōkier ilo Jukjuk-im-Pād eo

114. Jukjuk-im-pād ko ilo RMI ewōr ṁanit ko rōkar baj pād wōt jān etto em wāween ṁa abṁōṁō ko an armej ro

resolved using these mechanism, without the involvement of the contractor(s), and or Government representatives at local and national level. Such types of disputes include differences between households over land, or boundaries, even on issues triggered indirectly by the Project such as employment, behaviour of imported workers etc.

115. These mechanisms will involve the landowners, which under Marshall Island's law mean principally the Irooj, Aļap, and Senior Ri Jerbal. For Ebeye, in particular, it is expected that for any land dispute issues pertaining to the Project, issues would be resolved at this level given the nature of land ownership and the significant power and influence yield by the traditional landowners.

116. Where issues caused by the project are raised and resolved through these existing community level grievance redress mechanisms, it is important that a mechanism for reporting them to the MPW is established, so MPW records all complaints/outcomes, and or provide assistance, as required for their resolution. The option of using existing community mechanisms for resolving and reporting project related grievance is recommended particularly for Ebeye given the larger scale of activities and their potential impacts.

H.3 Project Level Grievance Redress Mechanism

117. Many project related grievances are minor and site-specific. Often, they revolve around nuisances generated during construction such as noise, dust, vibration, workers' disputes etc. Often, they can be resolved easily on site. Other grievances are more difficult especially when it's about land boundaries, or misunderstandings between affected households and the Contractor regarding access arrangements. Most of these cannot be resolved immediately and on site.

doon ri-tōl ro ilo ʔanit eo. Emenin aikuj bwe jet iakwāālel ko rej bōk jikier ibwilijin ro ilo jukjuk-im-pād eo ren wōr mejjaer ilo an ri-tōl ro ilo ʔanit eo bōk kuṇaer, ilo an ri-jerbal ro jab bōk kuṇaer, ak ri-jerbal in kien ro. Jet iaan abṇōṇō ko akwāāl kaki rōkūtbuuj oktak ko ilo ʔōko ioon bwidej ko, ak jemlōk in kōtaan wāto, ekoba apaṇ ko rōmaroṇ wālōk me kar jab lōmṇaki ke rōnaaj wālōk tok jān jerbal eo eļap āinwōt jerbal ko rōpellōk, ʔanit ko an ri-jerbal ro bōktok er jān likin Majel.

115. Wāween kein rōnaaj kūtbuuj rō tōllōkier ilo ʔanit eo āinwōt Irooj ro, Aļap ro, kab Senior Ri-Jerbal ro. Kijjien Ebeye, eļap tata, emenin aorōk bwe ṇe ewōr abṇōṇō im akwāāl ko kijjien bwidej rōjelōt jerbal in kōkal eo eļap, innām jemlōk im jokāālōt ko naaj alikkar ippān rein tōllōkier ilo ʔanit kōnke er eo rej kabwijeri maroṇ ko ioon bwidej eo ekoba an maroṇ kein kōn jedmatmat ioon armej ro.

116. Jabdewōt iien eo enaaj etal im wālōk abṇōṇō ko kōn wōt jerbal eo kab an alikkar jemlōk ko ṇan abṇōṇō kein ilo an jerbal wāween kein ṇan ṇa ainikien ro tōllōkier ilo ʔanit eo, eaorōk bwe en wōr juon kilen likūti abṇōṇō im kōnono kab jemlōk ko ilo jeje ṇan MPW, bwe MPW ej kōllaajraki im jeiki aolep abṇōṇō ko/jemlōk ko kijjien abṇōṇō ko, ak leļōk jipaṇ, āinwōt kōmlōt ke rej eddoik juon jemlōk eo ealikka. Wāween in ṇan kōjerbal kilen kōnono ippān ro tōllōkier ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko ṇan ṇa abṇōṇō ko rōkar lilōṇ tak kab likūti men kein ilo jeje ej juon men eo me eletok lōmṇak ko rōmṇan eļap tata ṇan Ebeye bwe enaaj ļap im lōṇ jerbal ko kab jorrāan maroṇ wālōk tok jān jerbal in kōkal kein.

H.3 Jekjekin ṇa Abṇōṇō ko Ippān Ro Tōllōkier ilo Jerbal eo

117. Elōṇ abṇōṇō ko kijjien wōt jerbal ko me rōddik em rej kijjien wōt jet jikin ko. Elōṇ iaer, rej kain abṇōṇō ko me jarjar tok jān jerbal ko āinwōt ainikien kein jerbal ko, bwiṇal, an ṇweiur laļ ṇe rej kaṇṇūṇṇūṇi, an ri-jerbal ro akwāāl em ko āierlōkwōt Elōṇ iaer, rōmaroṇ in wōr jemlōkier ilo ijen wōt. Abṇōṇō ko jet rōppen lōk eļap tata ṇe ej kijjien jemlōk in kōtaan wāto, ak lōkapokpok ko ikōtaan armej ro rej jokwe epaake jikin jerbal eo kab Contractor eo kijjien an armej ro maroṇ karōk iien aer access. Elōṇ iaan kain abṇōṇō rōt kein rej jab maroṇ in wōr jemlōkier ilo iien eo eṇōkaj tata kab ilo ijeṇe rej kōmṇan jerbal ko ie.

118. For Component 1 and 3, which activities are expected to be in Majuro and other outer islands, a Contact Person (DCP) will be designated within the MPW PMU, to receive, review, record and address project related complaints. For Component 2, a similar Contact Person will be appointed by MPW from amongst its Ebeye based staff.

119. In practice - and this is particularly more relevant to Component 2 because of the expected larger scale of its activities - many complaints are likely to be associated with construction impacts. Most are received directly on site by the Contractor's Site Supervisor (CSS) who will endeavour to resolve them satisfactorily on site. The CSS will inform the MPW Contact Person (CP) in Ebeye of these complaints and their outcomes, and of others not satisfactorily resolved that the Contact Person should take over. The Ebeye CP will log these in the Complaints Register.

120. For all three components, the two CPs will, on receipt of each complaint, note the date, time, name and contact details of the complainant, and the nature of the complaint in the Complaints Register. The CP will inform the complainant of when to expect a response. He/She will then endeavour to address it to the best of his/her abilities, as soon as possible. Should the CP not able to resolved the complaint to the satisfaction of the affected persons, he/she will then refer the complaint directly to the MPW PMU Project Manager (PM).

121. Complaints referred to the MPW PM will require him/her to take earnest action to resolve them at the earliest time possible. It would be desirable that the aggrieved party is consulted and be informed of the course of action being taken, and when a result may be expected. Reporting back to the complainant will be undertaken within a period of two weeks from the date that the complaint was received. In the case of Component 2, if it's a land related issue, the MPW PM will inform the MPW Secretary who will consult KADA on how best to resolve it.

118. Kijjien M̄weñan Jerbal eo Kein Kajuon (1) im Kein Kajilu (3), ijo me jermal ko rej aikuj in bōk jikier ilo Majuro kab ilo aelōñ ko likin, juon eo im jitōñe bwe en em̄makūt̄kūt̄ kōn jermal kein (ak DCP) naaj itok jān MPW PMU eo, ñan an būk ippān jabdewōt̄ peba ko kijjien jermal eo, etali im liñōri, je em ña mejlan abñōñō ko wanlōñ tak. Kijjien M̄weñan Jerbal eo Kein Karuo (2), ejja armej rot in jitōñe bwe en kōm̄mani jermal kein naaj itok jān Ebeye.

119. Ilo imminene - em ijo in elap ʔok an kōkar ñan M̄weñan Jerbal eo Kein Karuo (2) kōnke jermal ko rōnaaj ʔap ʔok - elōñ abñōñō ko rōkōn wanlōñ tak jarjar tok jān jorrāñ ko rej waʔok tok jān jermal in kōkal ko. Ekkā an abñōñō ko waʔok ilo jikin jermal eo im rōkōn iok ʔok ro rej kōpeʔaaki jermal ko (ak CSS ro) me rōnaaj kajjion pukot mejlan jorrāñ ko ilo jikin jermal eo. CSS eo enaaj kōjeʔaik armej eo em̄oj̄ jitōñe bwe en loloorjaki abñōñō ko bwe en wōr jem̄ʔokier ak wōr mejlaer ilo MPW (ak CP eo) eo ilo Ebeye, em abñōñō ko me rej jab maroñ wōr jem̄ʔokier me CP eo ej aikuj in loloorjaki. CP eo Ebeye naaj jei abñōñō kein ilo Complaints Register eo.

120. Ñan aolepān m̄weñan kein, CP ko ruo naaj, ilo iien eo abñōñō ko rej tōprak tok, kallikkar raan eo, awa eo, āt eo em meʔeʔe ko rōtipdik ñan tōpar armej eo ekar kwaʔok abñōñō ko an, em tallep in kab paotok in abñōñō eo em̄oj̄ likūti ilo Complaints Register eo. CP eo naaj kōjeʔaik armej eo ekar kwaʔok abñōñō ko an ñan an lōñ uwaak ko ñan abñōñō ko an. Enaaj loloorjake bwe en uwaak abñōñō ko joñan wōt̄ eo emaroñe, ilo iien eo em̄okaj tata. Ñe CP eo eban maroñ in ña mejlan abñōñō ko bwe en ju būruōn armej eo ekar lilōñ tak, enaaj bōkʔok armej eo ekar kwaʔok abñōñō ko an ñan Manage eo an MPW PMU Project eo (ak PM eo).

121. Abñōñō kein me naaj aikuj etal ippān MPW PM eo naaj aikuj bwe e en wōr mejlan ilo iien eo em̄okaj tata. Emaroñ in em̄man bwe ro rōkar wanlōñ tak kōn abñōñō ko aer ren jeʔa ilo kōnono ko kōm̄mani ippāer kijjien wāween ko ñan ña mejlan jorrāñ ko, em iien eo me ej wōr alikkarier rej kōtmāni. Kallikkar ʔok uwaak ko ñan armej eo ekar lelōñ tak abñōñō ko an naaj kōm̄man ilowaan wōt̄ ruo wiik ālikin raan eo abñōñō eo ekar wanlōñ tak. Ikijjeen M̄weñan Jerbal eo Kein Karuo (2), ñe abñōñō eo ej kijjien bwidej, innām MPW PM eo naaj kōjeʔaik Secretary eo an MPW ñan an kōnono ippān KADA kijjien wāween pukot mejlan abñōñō eo.

122. If the complainant is not resolved to the satisfaction of the aggrieved party, the complaint will then be referred by the MPW Secretary to the National Steering Committee (NSC). The NSC will be required to address the concern within 1 month.

123. Should measures taken by the National Steering Committee fail to satisfy the complainant, the aggrieved party is free to take his/her grievance to the RMI Court, and the Court's decision will be final. It is possible that for land issues, it would be advisable for the complainant to take his/her issue to the traditional landowners for a decision. The landowner's decision on the matter will be final.

124. It is vital that appropriate signage is erected at the sites of all works providing the public with updated project information and summarizing the GRM process, including contact details of the relevant Contact Person. Anyone shall be able to lodge a complaint and the methods (forms, in person, telephone, forms written in Marshallese) should not inhibit the lodgement of any complaint.

125. The Complaints Register will be maintained by the respective CPs, who will log the: i) details and nature of the complaint ii) the complainant name and their contact details iii) date iv) corrective actions taken in response to the complaint. This information will be included in MPW's progress reports to the Bank.

126. The project level process can only act within its appropriate level of authority and where appropriate, complaints will be referred on to the relevant authority such as those indicated involving traditional landowners and community leaders.

H.4 RMI Judiciary Level Grievance Redress Mechanism

127. The project level process will not impede affected persons access to the RMI legal system. At any time, the complainant may take the matter to the appropriate legal or judicial authority as per the laws of the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

122. Ñe armej eo ekar kwaļok abñōñō eo ejjañin ju būruōn, innām abñōñō eo naaj lemaan ļok wōt ñan Secretary eo an MPW bwe en leļok wōt ñan National Steering Committee eo (ak NSC eo). NSC eo naaj aikuj in ña mejļan abñōñō eo lelōñ tak ilowaan wōt juon allōñ.

123. Ñe elōñ koñ ko National Steering Committee eo enaaj likjab jān an kōmman ñan an kaju būruōn armej eo ekar lelōñ tak abñōñō eo an, innām armej eo ekar abñōñō ej an pepe ñe ebōk abñōñō eo an ñan jikin ekajet eo an RMI, em jikin ekajet eo enaaj kōmmane jemļok eo. Emaroñ ekkar, eļaññe ej kijien bwidej bwe armej eo ekar abñōñō en bōk abñōñō eo an ñan ri-tōl ro an ilo manit im aļap ro ñan aer ippān doon kake juon jemļok. Jemļok eo jān aļap eo ej uwaak eo ñan abñōñō eo.

124. Elukkuun in aorōk bwe jeje ko rej kallikkar ta-im-ta ilo jikin jermal ko bwe armej ro ren jeļā kōn ia eo jermal eo epād ie em ej kallikkar jekjekin madmōdi abñōñō ko ñae jermal in, ekoba tipdik in meļeļe ko ñan tōpar armej eo emōj jitōñe im kappeiki (ak CP eo). Jabdewōt emaroñ in kwaļok an abñōñō em jekjekin ña abñōñō ko (peba ko, ilo armej, ilo taleboon, peba ko jei ilo Kajin Majel) rej jab aikuj in dāpij armej eo jān an kwaļok an abñōñō.

125. Complaint Register eo naaj pād iumwin loloorjake an CP eo emōj kappeiki ñan an lale, eo im enaaj kadeļōñi: i) tipdik in meļeļe ko kab paotokin abñōñō eo, ii) etan armej eo ej abñōñō em meļeļe ñan tōpar er, iii) raan eo abñōñō eo ekar kōmman, iv) wāween ko rōkkar ñan ña mejļan abñōñō eo lelōñ tak. Meļeļe kein naaj pād ilo tōprak in jermal ko rōpād ilo jeje ñan aer etan ñan World Bank.

126. Jekjekin ña mejļan abñōñō ko ilo jikin jermal eo maroñ wōt in kōmman ibwilijin ro tōllōkier kab ijeko jet rōkkar bwe ren bōk kuñær, abñōñō kein naaj etal wōt ñan ro tōllōkier rōkkar bwe ren liñōri im ekkatak kaki āinwōt ri-tōl ro ilo manit (aļap im irooj ro) kab ri-tōl ro er ilo jukjuk-im-pād ko.

H.4 Jekjekin Ña Abñōñō ko Ippān Ro Tōllōkier ilo Jikin Ekajet eo

127. Jekjekin ña mejļan abñōñō ko ilo jikin jermal eo ejjāmin naaj kabōjrak an armej ro rej abñōñō kwaļok ainikier ilo jikin ekajet ko rōkkar an RMI. Jabdewōt iien, armej eo ej abñōñō emaroñ bōk abñōñō eo an ñan ro tōllōkier rōkkar bwe ren roñjake abñōñō eo an ekkar ñan kakien ko an RMI.

Table 6: Grievance Redress Process - Project level

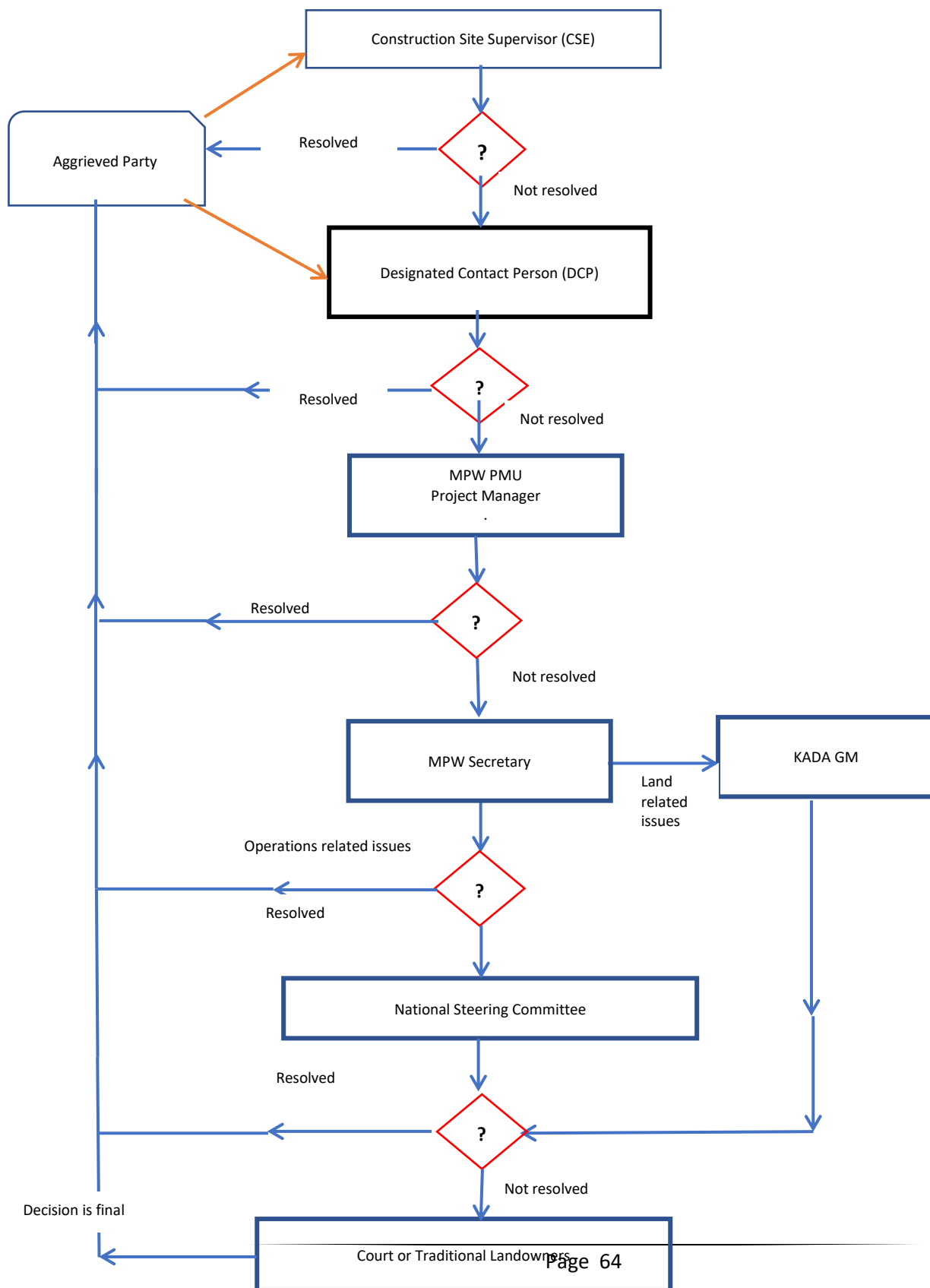
Stage	Process	Duration
1	The Aggrieved Party (AP) will take his/her grievance to Construction Site Supervisor (CSS) who will endeavour to resolve it immediately. Where AP is not satisfied, the CSS will refer the AP to the Project's Designated Contact Person (DCP). For complaints that were satisfactorily 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	Immediately after logging of grievance.
3	The MPW PMU Project Manager will endeavour to address and resolve the complaint and inform the aggrieved party. If it's a land issue, MPW Project Manager will advise the MPW Secretary and the latter will consult KADA on the matter, for a solution. The PM will also refer to the MPW Secretary other unresolved grievances for his/her action.	2 weeks.
If the matter remains unresolved, or complainant is not satisfied with the outcome at the project level		
4	The MPW Secretary, will then 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/she 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.

Tebōl Jiljino (6): Jekjekin Na Abñōñō ko Kwaļōki - Ilo Jikin Jerbal eo

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 jītōñe im kappeiki ñan an loloorjake abñōñō eo (ak DCP eo). Abñōñō ko me ewōr uwaakier im rōkajū būruōn AP eo jān CSS eo, naaj kōjelāik DCP eo em DCP eo naaj likūt abñōñō eo ilo jeje em wāween ko karōki ñan ña mejlan abñōñō eo naaj kōmman	Jabdwōt iien
Ruo	Iien eo abñōñō eo ej tōprak tok ñan ri-jerbal ro tōllōkier, DCP eo naaj pukot mejlan iien eo wōt emōkaj tata. Ñe ejjab maroñ pukot mejlan, enaaj kōjelāik MPW PMU Project Manager eo	Iien eo wōt ālikin an abñōñō eo lōlō ilo jeje
Jilu	MPW PMU PM eo naaj pukot mejlan abñōñō eo em kōjelāik armej eo ekar abñōñō kōn tōprak eo. Ñe abñōñō eo ej kijjien bwidej, MPW PM eo naaj kapilōke MPW Secretary eo em ro ļok ilōñ naaj kōnono ippān KADA kōn abñōñō eo, ñan juon wāween eo ej ña mejlan abñōñō eo. PM eo naaj liļok abñōñō ko jet ejjelok mejlaer ñan Secretary eo an MPW eo ñan an Secretary eo an MPW pukot mejlan.	Ruo wiik
Ñe abñōñō eo ejjañin wōr uwaakin im tōprak in, ak armej eo ej abñōñō ejjab ju būruōn kōn wāween eo ñan ña 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
Ľalem	Ñe abñōñō eo ekab de jañin wōr mejlan ak armej eo ej abñōñō ejjab ju būruōn kōn tōprak in jerbal eo kōmmane ekkar ñan NSC eo ñan ña mejlan abñōñō eo, ej an pepe in bōk abñōñō eo an ñan ro tōllōkier rōkkar ekkar ñan kakien ko an kien. Juon jemļok enaaj alikkar tok jān jikin ekajet eo.	Jabdwōt iien
Jiljino	Kijjien Mweñan Jerbal eo Kein Karuo (2), ñe abñōñō eo ej kijjien bwidej, KADA emaroñ pukot mejlan kōn jipañ ko an ri-tōl ro ilo manit eo (alp em irooj ro), em jemļok eo rej karōke naaj uwaak eo ñan abñōñō eo	Iien eo wōt ālikin nōm̃ba jilu (3)

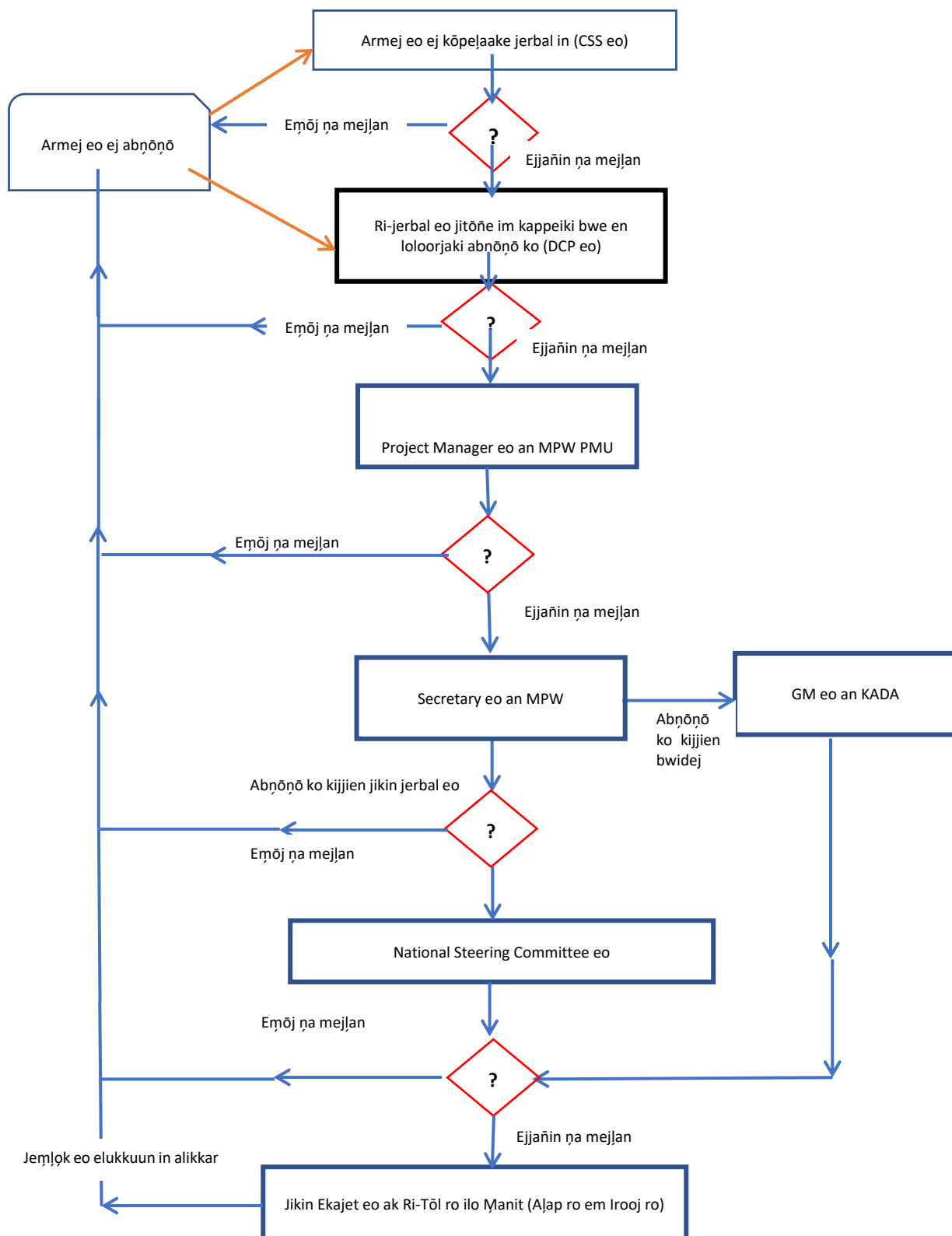
Kajin Pälle

Figure 2: Flow Diagram showing Project level Grievance Redress Mechanism



Kajin Majel

Figure 2: Flow Diagram eo me ej kwalok Jekjekin Na Mejlan Abnōḡḡ ko Rej Bōk Jikier



I. Institutional Arrangements for Safeguards Implementation

128. The National arrangements for project implementation are reiterated here from the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) to provide context for the arrangements for safeguards implementation.

I.1. National Arrangements for Project Implementation *National Steering Committee*

129. RMI will be responsible for implementing activities under each component of the Project. The institutional framework will include a National Steering Committee (NSC) which will provide Project oversight and guidance at the national level. A key component of the PREP Phase II institutional arrangements is to use the existing National Disaster Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary Office as the NSC for the PREP, eventually adding any new stakeholders (for instance, the Kwajalein Local Government and/or Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority (KADA)) that may be identified during project preparation. The NSC will oversee and guide project implementation.

Implementation Agencies

130. The Chief Secretary Office will have the overall internal coordination responsibility for the Project, and will act as the secretariat to the NSC. MOF/DIDA will implement Components 1 and 3, and MPW Component 2. Except for safeguards implementation, where in the interest of efficient use of available capacity and resources, and to avoid duplication and overlapping responsibilities, MPW will be responsible for safeguards implementation on a day-to-day basis with MOF/DIDA to have overall safeguards coordination and oversight.

Project Management

131. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) within MOF/DIDA will comprise of a Project Manager, Safeguards Advisor and a Project Accountant. The Project Manager will manage the day-to-day implementation of the PREP activities for RMI, including procurement activities for Component 1, 3, and 4, with support from the Regional Program Support Unit (PSU) in SPC.

I. Koṇ ko Emōj Karōki Ibwilijin Wōpij ko Tōllōkier (Jorrān ko tok jān mejatoto im lojet eo ad) Kijjien Safeguard Implementation

128. Karōk ko an Aelōn Kein nān jino būrojāāk in kar litok jān Project Appraisal Document (PAD) eo nān letok jet mejeje ko nān kōmman karōk nān safeguards implementation.

I.1 Koṇ ko Emōj Karōki nān Jino Būrojāāk in *National Steering Committee eo*

129. Enaaj an RMI eddo eo nān kōmmani makūtkūt ko iumwin kajjojo mōttan ko ilo Būrojāāk in. Institutional Framework eo enaaj koba-in National Steering Committee (NSC) eo im maroñ ko ilōn tata rōpād ippān nān kwaļok wāween im pedped in jermal e Būrojāāk in. Juon iaan mōttan ko raorōk an PREP Phase II institutional arrangement ej nān kōjerbale National Disaster Committee eo im ej jea jān Chief Secretary Office eo āinwōt NSC nān PREP, im naaj barāinwōt kobaik jabdewōt stakeholders kāāl (nān wanjoñak, Kwajalein Local Government eo im Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority (KADA)) ro im maroñ loi mokta jān an būrojāāk eo wōnmaan loj wōt. NSC eo enaaj lale im kwaļok kilen kōmmane ak jino būrojāāk in.

Wōpij ko Tōllōkier nān Kattōri im Kōjeikiiki Jermal ko

130. Wōpij eo an Chief Secretary eo enaaj pād ippān aolepān maroñ ko nān lolorjake Būrojāāk in, im enaaj bar jermal āinwōt secretariat nān NSC. MOF/DIDA enaaj kōmmane Mōttan 1 im 3, im MPW enaaj kōmmane Mōttan 2. Ijellōkin wōt safeguards implementation, bwe en emman im jikkun wōt juon kōjermal maroñ ko kab kein jermal ko rōpād, im barāinwōt bwe en jab ruo alen kōmmane juon jermal, MPW enaaj eddoik safeguards implementation ilo kajjojo raan ippān MOF/DIDA.

Kijjien Wāween Kōpeļake Jermal eo

131. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) eo ilo MOF/DIDA enaaj wōr juon Project Manager, juon Safeguards Advisor im juon Project Accountant. Project Manager eo enaaj lolorjake aolep jermal im makūtkūt ko an PREP nān RMI, ekoba wia kein jermal (procurement activities) ko nān Mōttan 1, 3, im 4, im Regional Program Support Unit (PSU) eo ilo SPC enaaj jipañ.

132. A separate Project Management Unit (PMU) within MPW will be responsible for the implementation of Component 2. It will be strengthened with the appropriate technical experts for this role. As mentioned above, it will also have responsibility for implementing the day-to-day safeguards requirements of all activities under Components 1, 2 and 3. A Safeguards Consultant firm, recruited by the MOF/DIDA under this Component and embedded in the PMU, will be responsible for planning, capacity building, design, environmental and social impact assessment, land access due diligence and documentation, procurement, contract management and supervision of coastal protection measures and investments (including the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan).

I.3. Safeguards Implementation Arrangements

133. MOF/DIDA's PIU will have overall coordination of ESMF and RPF implementation. MPW will have responsibility for the day-to-day implementation of all safeguards requirements

134. For MOF/DIDA, a Safeguards Advisor will be attached to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and will ensure the effective implementation of the Project ESMF and RPF. A detailed TOR for the Safeguards Advisor is in Annex 2. Its functions include the supervision of MPW's safeguards activities, implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and for the overall record keeping and reporting of safeguards for the project.

135. MPW's Safeguards Consultant(s) functions include, among others, planning, capacity building, environmental and social impact assessment, land access due diligence and documentation, contract management and supervision of activities with safeguards requirements. The respective responsibilities of the agencies involved in Safeguards implementation are set out below.

136. MPW (and the Safeguards Consultant(s)) -

- Prepare and submit the activities proposal for Components 1, 2 and 3 for NEPA's screening and categorization;
- Prepare ESIA and ESMP required or otherwise procure independent ESIA specialists to prepare these safeguards instruments. Where

132. Juon Project Management Unit (PMU) eo ejenolok ilo MPW enaaj eddoik jerbal ko ñan jino ak kōmmane Mōttan 2. Enaaj kajoer lok kōn ro im ewōr aer kapeel ilo eddo ak jerbal in. Āinwōt an kar kōmlet imaan lok, enaaj barāinwōt wōr an eddo ñan loloorjake safeguards requirements ko kajjojo raan iumwin Mōttan 1, 2, im 3. Juon Safeguards Consultant firm, eo im bōktok in MOF/DIDA iumwin Mōttan in im epād ilo PMU, enaaj eddoik planning, capacity building, design, environmental and social impact assessment, land access due diligence and documentation, procurement, contract management and supervision of coastal protection measures and investments (including the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan).

I.3. Koñ ko Karōki kijjien Safeguard Implementation

133. PIU eo an MOF/DIDA enaaj pād ippān aolepān jerbal in loloorjake kōmmane ESMF im RPF. MPW enaaj eddoik kōmmane aolep safeguards requirements ko kajjojo raan.

134. Ñan MOF/DIDA, enaaj koba lok juon Safeguards Advisor ñan Project Implementation Unit (PIU) eo enaaj loloorjake bwe en jokkun wōt juon im emman an wōnmaan lok jerbal ko an Būrojāāk ESMF im RPF. Juon TOR eo ettipdikdik mejele ko ie ñan Safeguards Advisor eo epād ilo Annex 2. Jerbal ko an ekoba loloorjake im etale makūtkūt in safeguards ko an MPW, kōmmani jerbal ko kōn Stakeholder Engagement Plan, im lali aoleān jerbal ko kijjien kōjparoki rekoot ko (record keeping) im riboote safeguards ko an būrojāāk eo.

135. Jerbal ko an Safeguard Consultant (eo/ro) an MPW ekoba planning, capacity building, environmental and social impact assessment, land access due diligence and documentation, contract management and supervision of activities with safeguards requirements, ijellokin ko jet. Jerbal in eddo ko raorōk an agencies ko rej bōk kuṇaer ilo kōmmane Safeguards ko rej laajrak ijin ilaļ.

136. MPW (im Safeguards Consultant (ro)) -

- Kōpooj im lelok elmokot in makūtkūt ko ñan Mōttan 1, 2 im 3 ñan an NEPA etale im kōllaajrake;
- Kōpooj men in aikuj ko ñan ESIAs im ESMP nē ej jab procure independent ESIA specialists bwe en kōpooji safeguards instruments kein. Eļāññe

independent specialists are engaged, the Safeguards Consultants will prepare TORs in consultation with NEPA, and supervise of the contracted specialists in the preparation of required ESIA, ESMP and RAPs.

- Work closely with NEPA to review prepared safeguards instruments to ensure WB requirements are satisfied.
- Disclose safeguards instruments locally, and submit approved instruments for disclosure on the Bank's website.
- Submit request for an NOL to the Bank, and on receipt of the Bank's NOL, mobilize works contractor(s).
- Procure contractors for activities implementation including the preparation of all required documentation.
- Work closely with KADA and as required, the contractor to ensure unhindered access to working sites, including informing traditional landowners.
- Monitor ESMPs, review safeguards compliance, prepare and submit monitoring reports
- Strengthen MPW internal capacity in WB safeguards policies and their requirements through appropriate mentoring and counter-parting arrangements with Project consultants, and other methods of knowledge transfer.
- Resolve complaints received or otherwise ensure that unresolved issues are referred to the National Steering Committee for resolution as per Grievance Redress Mechanism.

137. NEPA will -

- Contribute to the screening of proposed activities for PREP funding to ensure compliance with RMI laws and regulations
- Contribute to the review of safeguards instruments including ESIA and ESMPs, as necessary
- Conduct due diligence on imported aggregate sources to ensure they comply with source country safeguards and good practice.
- Issue approvals and permits on acceptance of safeguards instruments.

enaaj wōr independent specialists, Safeguards Consultants eo enaaj kōpooj TORs ko ilo an bōk kapilōk jān NEPA, im lale specialists ro eṃōj contract-e er ilo iien kōpooj EISA, ESMP, im RAPs.

- Jerbal ippān NEPA im etali safeguards instruments ko eṃōj kōpooji bwe ren ļor joṇak ko an WB.
- Kajeeded safeguards instruments ko ijōkein, im liļok instruments ko eṃōj kaeļļāiki bwe ren kajeeded ilo website eo an WB.
- Leļok aikuj ak kajjitōk ṇān kōn juon NOL ṇān Bank, im ilo iien eo eṃōj bōk NOL eo an Bank, kōtļok bwe kumi in jermal (ko) ren jino jermal.
- Kappok/wia kumi in jermal ṇān kōmṃani ṃakūtkūt ekoba kōpooji aolep jermal ko jermal ko jet aikuji.
- Jerbal ippān KADA im āinwōt ke aikuj in, kumi in jermal eo bwe en jab ruṃwij ļok ṇān jikin jermal ko, ekoba kōjeļāik ro ewōr aer maroṇ ion bwidej ekkar ṇān ṃanit.
- Lale ESMPs, etale safeguard compliance, kōpooj im leļok riboot in etale ko
- Kōkajoor ļok joṇan maroṇ ak jeļā eo ilo MPW kijjien WB safeguard policies ko im men ko jet aikuj in kōmṃani im karōk ko jet ippān Project consultants ro, im jekjek ak wāween ko jet kijjien leļok ak bōk kapeel.
- Ṇa mejeļan iakwāālāl ko rej waļok ṇe ej jab loloorjake bwe iakwāālāl ko ejaṇin wōr uwaaki-er ren etal ṇān National Steering Committee ṇān uwaaki āinwōt an waļok ilo Grievance Redress Mechanism eo.

137. NEPA enaaj -

- Bōk ijo kuṇaan ilo etale ṃakūtkūt ko eṃōj elmōkoti ṇān PREP funding bwe en jikkun wōt juon ippān kien im kakien ko an RMI
- Bōk ijo kuṇaan ilo etale safeguard instruments ko ekoba ESIA im ESMPs, eļāñṇe aikuj in
- Conduct due diligence on imported aggregate sources to ensure they comply with source country safeguards and good practice.
- Kaeļļāik im kōmālim safeguards instruments ko.
- Jerbal ippān MPW ilo jermal in etale ko raorōk ṇān safeguards instruments ko ekoba ESMPs, eļāñṇe aikuj in.

- Collaborate with MPW in the monitoring of relevant safeguards instruments including ESMPs, as necessary.
- Collaborate with MPW in stakeholder consultations, as required.

138. MOF/DIDA will

- Procure Safeguards Advisor within the PIU.
- Assist and advise NEPA on the Bank's environmental categorization and their corresponding safeguards instruments to ensure compliance with the Bank's policies.
- Ensure that prepared safeguards instruments are properly reviewed taking into account the approved TORs.
- Together with MPW's Safeguards Consultant(s), determine if resettlement plans are required based on ESIA findings, and ensure all prepared RAPs follow and are in compliance with the Resettlement Policy Framework.
- Ensure the approved safeguards instruments are sent to the Bank for disclosure on its website.
- Ensure full implementation of RAP/A-RAP including the payment of all entitlements to approved beneficiaries.
- Prepare and submit request for an NOL to the Bank, once and on receipt of the Bank's NOL, mobilize works contractor(s).
- Procure works contractor including the preparation of all required procurement documentation.
- Monitor ESMPs, review safeguards compliance, prepare and submit monitoring reports
- Strengthen MPW internal capacity in WB safeguards policies and their requirements through appropriate mentoring and counter-parting arrangements with Project consultants, and other methods of knowledge transfer.
- Resolve complaints received or otherwise ensure that unresolved issues are referred to the National Steering Committee for resolution as per Grievance Redress Mechanism.

- Jerbal ippān MPW ilo iien leto-letak mejele ak kapilōk nān stakeholder ro, āinwōt an aikuj in.

138. MOF/DIDA enaaj -

- Kappok/wia Safeguards Advisor ilowaan wōt PIU eo.
- Jipaṇ im kapilōk NEPA kōn wāween an Bank eo kōllaajrake pejaak ko im safeguards instruments ko aer bwe ren jokkun wōt juon ippān policies ko an Bank eo.
- Loloorjake bwe safeguards instruments ko rōpojak eṃōj lukkuun liñōri im keidi ippān TORs ko eṃōj aer eḷḷā.
- Koba ḷok ippān Safeguards Consultant (ro) an MPW im lale ejaññe resettlement plans ko rej aikuj in bōk jikier ekkar nān katak ko loi ilo ESIA eo, im loloorjake bwe aolep RAPs ko eṃōj kōpoji rej ḷoor im jokkun wōt juon ippān Resettlement Policy Framework eo.
- Loloorjake bwe safeguards instruments ko eṃōj aer eḷḷā rej etal nān Bank eo bwe en kajeededi ilo website eo an.
- Loloorjake bwe jermal ko kijjien RAP/A-RAP ren wōnṃaanḷok ekoba kōḷḷā ko nān aolep ro eṃō an alikkar ke ewōr aer kōj.
- Kōpooj im leḷok kajjitōk ak aikuj ko nān juon NOL nān Bank eo, ilo iien eo eṃōj an Bank eo leḷok NOL eo, kōtḷok bwe kumi in jermal (ko) ren jino jermal.
- Kappok ak wia kumi im jermal ekoba kōpooj aolep kein jermal ko aikuj in pukoti ak wiaiki.
- Etale ESMPs ko, liñōri safeguards compliance, kōpooj im leḷok riboot in etale ko.
- Kōkajoor ḷok joñan maroñ ak jeḷā eo ilo MPW kijjien WB safeguard policies ko im men ko jet aikuj in kōṃṃani ilo an wōr karōk in jermal ippān Project consultants ro, im jekjek ak wāween ko jet kijjien leḷok ak bōk kapeel.
- Ḽa mejḷan iakwāālāl ko rej waḷok ñe ej jab loloorjake bwe iakwāālāl ko ejjañin wōr uwaaki-er ren etal nān National Steering Committee nān uwaaki āinwōt an waḷok ilo Grievance Redress Mechanism eo.

J. Disclosure

139. Requirement for disclosure is mandated by the Environmental Assessment, Involuntary Resettlement and Natural Habitats policies. For OP/BP4.11 (Physical Cultural Resources), the Task Team (TT) consults with RMI and others with relevant expertise on whether disclosure of the findings of the physical cultural resources components of the ESIA would jeopardize the safety or integrity of any of the physical cultural resources involved. In addition, the TT consults with the relevant RMI implementing agency to determine if such disclosure could endanger the source of information regarding the physical cultural resources. In such cases, sensitive information relating to these particular aspects, such as the precise location or value of a physical cultural resource, may be omitted from the EA report.

140. Responsibilities for local disclosure where applicable lies with MPW for Components 1, 2 and 3.

141. MOF/DIDA will ensure the Project ESMF is translated into Marshallese before disclosure. Likewise, MOF/DIDA will ensure that several copies of the ESIA and ESMP, and A/RAP if one is prepared, are available locally at a public location easily accessible to affected groups and local NGOs. Requirements for the disclosure of A/RAP are set out in the attached RPF.

J. Disclosure (Leto-Letak Mejele ko Ñan ro Töllökier; Kajeeded)

139. Men ko aikuji ñan kajeeded naaj kōmālimi jān Environmental Assessment, Involuntary Resettlement im Natural Habitats policies. Ñan OP/BP4.11 (Physical Cultural Resources), Task Team (TT) eo ej bōk mejele ippān RMI im ro jet im ewōr kapeel ko ippāer ejaññe kajeedede mejele ak katak ko loi kōn physical cultural resources components ko an ESIA emaroñ kōkkure ak likūt ilo kōuwōtata ineemman ak mool eo kōn jadbewōt physical cultural resources components ko rej jerbali ak bōk kuṇaer. Ñan kakkobaba, TT eo ej bōk kapilōk ippān agency in RMI eo ej bōk eddo in kōmmani jerbali kein ñan bōk mejele ejaññe jerbali in kajeeded ko rōmaroñ kōkkure jikin bōk mejele ko kijjien physical cultural resources ko. Ilo wāween rōt in, mejele ko loi jān kain jekjek rōt in, āinwōt jejjet in jikin eo ak aorōk in juon physical cultural resource, maroñ in jako ak jab likūt ilo EA riboot eo.

140. Eddo ko kijjien lito-litak mejele ko ñan ro töllökier epād ippān MPW ñan Mweñan jerbali ko kein kajuon (1), karuo (2) im kajilu (3).

M141. OF/DIDA enaaj loloorjake bwe Būrojāāak ESMF en oktak ñan kajin Majeļ mokta jān kajeedede. Ilo ejja wāween in wōt, MOF/DIDA enaaj loloorjake bwe jejjo copy in ukok ko an ESIA im ESMP, im A/RAP ejaññe emōj kōpooj juon, rej pād ilo ijeko lōbwilej im enaaj pidodo an ro ak kumi in armej ro jelōt er im NGOs ko ijekein tōpari. Jerbali ko aikuj in kōmmani ñan kōmman jerbali in kajeeded kōn A/RAP eo rej alikkar ilo RPF eo emōj kōddāpe ak kobaiki.

K. Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting

142. MPW is responsible for the internal monitoring, evaluation and reporting of all safeguards implementation. MPW will collect and report data against the results framework. The results framework forms the basis for tracking the progress of activities and their outcomes towards meeting the PREP objectives. An example of a monitoring plan for the framework documents is as follows:

Table 7: Template for Monitoring Plan

Compliance Issue	Key Performance Indicator and Target parameter is to be monitored	How is the parameter to be monitored/ type of	When is the parameter to be monitored- frequency of
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K. Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting

142. MPW ej eddoik jerbali in etale, kakkobaba ak ōkōmanman ļok im riboote aoelp safeguards implementation ko. MPW enaaj aini im ribooti aoelp mejele ko rej jelmāe result framework eo. Results framework eo ej kwaļok pedped ko ñan etale tōprak in ṁakūkūt ko im ia ko rōpād ie ak jemļok ko aer tōpar kōttōpar ko an PREP. Juon waanjoñak ñan wāween etale framework document ej waļok ijin:

Tebōļ 7: Jekjek in Jerbali eo Łoore ñan Kōmmani Jerbali in Etale ko Kijjien Tōprak in Jerbali in Kōkal ko

Kōļmenļokjeñ kōn koñ ko	Men ko rej kaalikkar tōprak inj jerbali im naaj	Ewi wāween naaj etale parameter	Nāat eo naaj etale parameter eo - emmakijjij
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		monitoring equipment	measurement or continuous
Compliance with Screening Steps 1 for subprojects	Percentage of subprojects accurately screened by project using the screening checklist Targets: 100% of subprojects screened, 100% of issues are accurately screened	Check screening records against subproject records.	Annually
Compliance with Screening Step 2	Percentage of sub-projects are screened using the screening checklist Targets: 100% of subprojects screened, 100% of issues accurately screened	Check screening records against subproject records.	Annually
Grievance Redress	Percentage of complaints that are resolved within the time period Target: 100% of complaints are resolved within the time period	Review GRM records	Annually
Capacity Building	Percentage of capacity building Target: 100% completed on time	Check capacity building records against capacity building plan	Annually

143. For each activity, there will be a monitoring plan that will be implemented by MPW as part of its activities supervision. An RAP is not expected for PREP Phase 2 based on the initial assessment of the severity of involuntary resettlement impacts. If there is an A/RAP, MPW will monitor and report on its full implementation without the need for engaging an external monitoring agency (EMA).

144. MPW will prepare monthly reports on safeguards implementation progress for their respective components. It will submit to the World Bank semi-annual reports that would provide an overview of the safeguards progress, and highlight issues that need attention.

I. Capacity Building

145. 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 MOF/DIDA Project implementation Unit. Similarly, a Safeguards Consultant (firm) will be procured under Component 2 to perform the roles and responsibilities assigned in this ESMF to MPW, for the full duration of the project. Other short term consultants may be engaged from time to time to perform specific tasks including, as

	aikuj in etale Joñak ko Kóttopari	eo/kein jerbal in etale rôt	in joñak ko ak aolep iien
Koñ ko ñan Jerbal in Etale Buñtôn 1 ñan būrojääk dikdik ko	Joñan bōjjāān eo an būrojääk dikdik ko emōj lukkuun etali jān būrojääk eo ilo an kōjerbal screening checklist eo Kóttōpar ko: 100% in būrojääk dikdik ko emōj etali, 100% in issues ko rej lukkuun etali	Keidi rekoot ko an jerbal in etale ippān rekoot ko an būrojääk dikdik ko	Aolep iio
Koñ ko ñan Jerbal in Etale Buñtôn 1	Joñan bōjjāān eo an būrojääk dikdik ko emōj etali ilo an kōjerbal screening checklist eo Kóttōpar ko: 100% in būrojääk dikdik ko emōj etali, 100% in issues ko emōj lukkuun etali	Keidi rekoot ko an jerbal in etale ippān rekoot ko an būrojääk dikdik ko	Aolep iio
Grievance Redress	Joñan bōjjāān in iakwāālāl ko emōj ña mejjāer kōn iien eo emōj karōke Kóttōpar eo: 100% in n in iakwāālāl ko emōj ña mejjāer	Liñōri rekoot ko an GRM	Aolep iio
Capacity Building	Percentage of capacity building Target: 100% completed on time	Keidi rekoot ko an capacity building ippān capacity building plan	Aolep iio

143. Ñan kajjojo makũtkũt, enaaj wōr juon iien etale eo im MPW enaaj kōmmane āinwōt ke ej mōttan wōt makũtkũt ej loloorjaki. Ejjeļok RAP kōtmāne ñan PREP Phase 2 pedped ioon jerbal in etale eo jinion kōn severity of involuntary resettlement impacts. Eļaññe enaaj wōr A/RAP, MPW enaaj etale im riboote wāween an jerbal ijellōkin aikuj eo ñan kōjerbal kumi in etale jān likin ak external monitoring agency (EMA).

144. MPW enaaj kōmman riboot kajjojo allōñ kōn tōprak in an safeguards ko jerbal ñan mōttan ko rej aikuj jerbal ñani. Enaaj leļok ñan World Bank riboot ko ilo kajjojo iolapān juon iio ko im rōnaaj kwaļok pija in an safeguards ko jerbal, im kōlmenļokjeñ ko emōj kaalikari me aikuj in etali.

I. Kōļapļok Kapeel ko Ippān Ri-Jerbal ro

145. Ijeko im ejabwe maroñ ak kapeel ie enaaj itok jipāñ jān ro naaj bōktok er im ewōr aer imminene im kapeel ilo safeguards ñan eddo ko eļap aer aorōk ilo būrojääk in. 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 kōļļā oñaan ak bōktok iumwin Mōttan 2 ñan kōmmani jerbal im eddo ko raar kaalikari ilo ESMF in ñan MPW, ñan aolepān aitokan būrojääk in. Ro jet im ewōr aer kapeel ilo jerbal in

necessary, the preparation of safeguards instruments for subprojects, monitoring and evaluation, external monitoring of RAP implementation.

146. 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.

147. 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 RPF15
- 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.
- Training in the above areas is recommended to be held within three (3) months of project effectiveness.
- On-going support will be provided by the World Bank Task Team for the duration of the project including for the initial activities environmental screening, categorization and review of prepared safeguards instruments.

rōmaroñ in bar bōk kuṇaer ilo iien ko rōkadu jān iien ñan iien ñan kōmṁani jermal ko eṁōj kōjenolōki ekoba, eḷaññe aikuj in, kōppopo ko ñan kein jermal ko ñan safeguards ko ñan būrojāāk dikdik ko, etale im kōkōmṁanṁan ḷok, jermal in etale ko jān likin kōn wāween an RAP eo bōk jikin.

146. Ri-kapilōk eo an kōn Safeguards im ro eḷap meḷeḷe ko ippāer kōn Safeguards iumwin MOF/DIDA im MPW, rōnaaj kammineneik im katakin ri-jermal ro jān aelōñ kein im rej jermal ippāer im ro jet. Rōnaaj barāinwōt bōk kuṇaer ilo jipañ kōḷap ḷok kapeel im maroñ ko ippān NEPA kijien technical support im jermal in kapilōk ko kattōri ilo iien etali elmōkot ko, liñōri kein jermal ko an safeguards, im ilo iien etale im riboot kōn ESMF eo.

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

- Safeguards Policies ko an World Bank, eḷaptata ko eṁōj ūrōji im aorōk ñan Būrojāāk eo;
- Eddo im jermal 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 jorrāan 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 kōjjeikik tōprak ko an ri-kapeel eo.
- Kamminene ko kijien men kein kōllaajraki ilōñ rej aikuj in bōk jikier ilowaan jilu (3) allōñ mōkta jān an būrojāāk eo jino.
- Jipañ ko rōnaaj wōnṁaan ḷok rōnaaj itok jān World Bank Task Team ñan jemḷok in būrojāāk in ekoba jipañ ko ñan ṁakūtkūt ko ñan etale peḷaak eo jinoin tata, kōllaajrak, im liñōre im kōpooje kein jermal ko an safeguards.

M. Budget

148. The following is an indicative budget only, based on best estimates with assumptions of the kind of coastal protection method likely to be use under Component 2 and its potential environmental and social impacts, and of

M. Budget

148. Laajrak in ilaḷ ej elmōkot in bajet wōt, pedped ion leḷōmṁak ko rōmṁan tata kōn ḷōmṁak ko kōn naaj kain wāween rōt ko rōmaroñ naaj kōjerbali ñan kōjparok parijet iumwin Mōttan 2 im wāween ko an im rōmaroñ

¹⁵ Resettlement Policy Framework

the extent of stakeholder engagement required for Components 1,2 and 3. More detailed budgets will be developed for each subproject safeguard instrument.

Table 8: Indicative Budget for ESMF and RPF Implementation

Budget Item	Detail	Cost Estimate (USD)
Component 1		
Stakeholder Engagement	Catering, venue hire, media, materials, travel and accommodation , translation and interpretation services, etc.	60,000
Resettlement entitlements	Compensation for lost assets and other forms of assistance	100,000
Component 2: Strengthening Coastal Resilience		
MPW Safeguards Consultants (Firm)	Fees to scope and prepare safeguards instruments (ESIA, ESMP, RAP) and supervise Contractor ESMP implementation, operating costs, office support and maintenance, communication etc	450,000
Stakeholder Engagement	Catering, venue hire, media, materials, travel and accommodation in Ebeye, translation and interpretation services, etc.	30,000
Training	Venue, stationery, refreshments, training materials.	10,000
Disclosure of safeguards instruments	Translation, report production, distribution	5,000
Monitoring and reporting	Travel and accommodation costs in Ebeye; report production costs; external monitoring agency	60,000
GRM related costs	Personnel, communication, transportation, office support costs	30,000
Resettlement entitlements	Compensation for lost/damage assets, other development assistance.	100,000
Component 3: Contingency Emergency Response		
Stakeholder engagement	Contingency: Catering, venue hire, media, materials, travel and accommodation , translation and interpretation services, etc.	60,000
MAF/DIDA Safeguards Specialist	Consultant fees, operating costs, office support and maintenance, communication etc.	250,000
Resettlement entitlements (Component 1 and 3)	Compensation for lost assets and other forms of assistance	50,000
	TOTAL	1,205,000

jelōt peḷaak im jokkun mour, im jān joṇan an kar stakeholder ro bōk kuṇaer āinwōt ke ej min in aikuḷ jān Mōttan 1, 2 im 3. Bajet ko rōtipdik ḷok naaj kōmṃani nān kajjojo safeguard instrument ilo būrojāāk dikdik ko.

Tebōḷ 8: Joṇan Jāān eo Naaj Aikuḷi nān ESMF eo kab RPF eo bwe ren maroṇ bōk jikier

Men ko aikuḷ Bajet	Tipdik	Oṇāan eo antḡon e (USD)
Mōttan 1		
Ilo an Stakeholder ro bōk kuṇaer	Mōṇā, jikin eo, kein jerbal ko nān bōk piḷa, kein jerbal ko jet, ialan maḷūtkūt im jikin jokwe, jerbal in ukok im ṇa ainikien, imko jet.	60,000
Resettlement entitlements	Oṇāan jata bwidej, oṇāan ko nān men in jeraamṃan ko luuji im ko jet	100,000
Mōttan 2: Kōkajoor ḷok jerbal ko kijien Kōkajoor Parijet		
Rikapilōk ro (Doulul) kōn Safeguards an MPW	Oṇāan ko nān etale im kōpoḷ safeguards instruments (ESIA, ESMP, RAP) ko im loloṛjake Kumi in jerbal ko nān kōmṃane ESMP eo, oṇāan jerbal, jipaṇ jān wōpij ko im jerbal in kōkōmṃanṃan ḷok ko, kein jerbal in kōnono im ko jet	450,000
Ilo an Stakeholder ro bōk kuṇaer	Mōṇā, jikin eo, kein jerbal ko nān bōk piḷa, kein jerbal ko jet, ialan maḷūtkūt im jikin jokwe ilo Ebeye, jerbal in ukok im ṇa ainikien, imko jet.	30,000
Kamminene	Jikin, kein jerbal ko (peba, peen im ko jet), kapije, kein jerbal ko nān kamminene	10,000
Kajeeded safeguards instruments ko	Ukok, tōprak in riboot ko, kajeeded	5,000
Monitoring and reporting	Oṇāan ialan maḷūtkūt im jikin jokwe ilo Ebeye; oṇāan tōprak in riboot ko.	30,000
Oṇāan ko rej ekkejel	Rijerbal, kein jerbal in kōnono ko, ial, ippān GRM	30,000
Resettlement entitlements	Oṇāan ko nān men in jeraamṃan ko luuji, kein jipaṇ wōnmaṇ ḷok ko jet	100,000
Mōttan 3: Kōpetaklik im Uwaak nān men in Idīn		
Ilo an Stakeholder ro bōk kuṇaer	Kōpetaklik: Mōṇā, jikin eo, kein jerbal ko nān bōk piḷa, kein jerbal ko jet, ialan maḷūtkūt im jikin jokwe, jerbal in ukok im ṇa ainikien, imko jet.	60,000
Rikapeel ro kōn Safeguard an MAF/DIDA	Oṇāan rikapilōk, oṇāan kōmṃani jerbal ko, jipaṇ jān wōpij ko im jerbal in kōkōmṃanṃan ḷok ko, kein jerbal in kōnono im ko jet.	250,000
Resettlement entitlements (Mōttan 1 im 3)	Oṇāan jata bwidej, oṇāan ko nān men in jeraamṃan ko luuji im ko jet	50,000
	KOBA IN AOLEP	1,205,000

Annex 1 - Potential Subprojects for Component 2

Preliminary assessment of coastal vulnerability by Deltares (2016) shows a preference for hard engineering solutions as opposed to soft ecosystem-based options for Ebeye. Similar work has not yet been completed for Majuro, but the options are likely to be similar. Common

Annex 1 - Būrojāāk dikdik ko rōmaroṇ Bōk Jikier ilo

Mōttan 2

Ekkatak eo jinoin kōn mōjṇo in parijet jān Deltares (2016) ej kwaḷok juon ḷōmṇak nān hard engineering solution (juon uwaak eo epen injineaiki) ijellōkin juon jokāālōt eo nān soft ecosystem-based nān Ebeye. Kain jerbal rōt in ej jaṇin de dedeḷok ilo Majuro, ijo wōt ke jokāālōt ko rōmaroṇ āinwōt juon. Jokāālōt in kōjparok ko rōppen im

hard protection options identified and defined by Murray Ford et al (2013)¹⁶ for atolls are -

1. Seawalls - these are self-supporting structure that are built parallel to the shoreline. A properly built seawall will protect the land and property behind it. Seawalls require on-going maintenance.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.

ekkā kōjērbali rej kaalikkari im kōmeleleiki jān Murry Ford et al (2013) 1 nān aelōn ko rej -

1. Seawalls - jālita kein rej jutak lōk iaer rej kalōki bwe ren ettōr wōt itōrerein parijet. Juon seawall eo enaaj emman kalōke enaaj kōjparok āne/bwidej eo im mwēiuk ko itu-likin. Seawall ko rej aikuj bwe ren kōkōmanman lōk aolep iien.
2. Revetments - jālita kein rōjepāpe im rej bōk jipān jān bōk im dekā jiddik ko rej kalōki bwe ren ettōr wōt itōrerein parijet. Kilen kōmman revetment ej ejouj dekā killep ko ak gabion baskets nān ejaak kein bōbrae ilo parijet. Juon revetment eo enaaj emman kalōke enaaj kabōjrak kajoor in nō ko, ak emarōn jab kabōjrak an uwe dān. Revetment ko rej aikuj bwe ren kōkōmanman lōk aolep iien.
3. Groynes - Groynes ko rej ettōr meto lōk jān parijet im aujiid ak kinōōr tok bok im men ko jet rej peto-petak itōrerein parijet ak tarkijet. Juon groyne eo enaaj emman kalōke enaaj kinōōr tok bok im men ko jet rej peto-petak nān an kōlap lōk parijet eo, im ejaake juon matmat eo enaaj emman nān jelmae kajoor in nō. Groynes elap an emman nān parijet ko rōkabokbok im ae eo tarkijet elap an kajoor im ej etal ilo juon wōt iaḷ.
4. Breakwaters - Jālita rōt in ej kōmman ilo lōjet ak tarkijet nān kadik lōk ak bōbrae jān an kajoor in nō tōpar parijet. Ne naaj kalōke ilo jikin ko rōjejjēt, juon breakwater emarōn ejaak bok ilo parijet. Breakwater ej kōjparok parijet eo ilo an kadik lōk kajoor in nō im kōlap lōk bok eo parijet. Breakwater emarōn ukot nemāmein parijet ko repaak im tōre parijet ko jet.

Annex 2: Draft Terms of Reference for the PIU Safeguards Advisor and PMU Safeguards Consultant Background -

The Republic of the Marshall Islands is among the most vulnerable nations in the world. It is highly exposed to adverse effects from climate change and natural hazards (including floods, droughts, tropical cyclones, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and tsunamis), which can result in disasters that affect its entire economic, human, and physical environment and impact its long-term development agenda.

Annex 2: Draft Terms of Reference for the PIU and PMU Safeguards Consultant Background -

Republic eo an Majel ej pād ilubwiljin laḷ ko wōj rōmōjñō ilo laḷ in. Elap an jedmatmat nān jorrāān ko waḷok jān ukotak in mejatoto, men in kauwōtata ko rej make waḷok (ekoba ibwileplep ko, deñdeñ in mājlep ko, tropical cyclones, makūtkūt laḷ ko, rup in boḷkeno ko, im nō ko routiej) ko im rōmarōn kwaḷok jorrāān laḷap im jelōt aolepān men in jeraamman ko, armej, im peḷaak ko im

¹⁶ Ford, M and Coastal Consultants NZ Ltd. 2013. A Landowners' Guide to Coastal Protection. Univ Hawaii Sea Grant College Program.

Disasters, climate variability or extreme weather and future changes in climate, are increasingly recognized as a core development challenge as they adversely impact social and economic development. Poor populations tend to live in higher-risk areas, making them more likely to be affected by adverse natural events. More importantly, the vulnerability of the poor to natural disasters and the effects of climate change are expected to increase due to increased population pressure, pushing the poor to live in more marginal areas. Hence, there is widespread acceptance of the need for mainstreaming disaster risk and climate change in development planning and financing.

The objective of the Republic of Marshall Islands Resilience Project (RMI PREP) is to strengthen disaster resilience, early warning and preparedness, and improve post-disaster response capacity of participating countries. The project development objective is: to strengthen early warning systems, climate resilient investments in shoreline protection, and financial protection of RMI.

Project components -

PREP Phase 2 has four main components -

Component 1 - Strengthening Early Warning systems and Disaster Preparedness;

Component 2 - Strengthening coastal resilience;

Component 3 - CERC Cyclone Emergency Response C and

Component 4 - Project and Program Management

Safeguards Requirements

The planned activities of PREP Phase 2 for Marshall Islands triggers the following World Bank Safeguards Policies (i) OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment; (ii) OP/BP4.04 Natural Habitats; (iii) OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources and (iv) OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement. The overall Environmental Assessment category assigned is category B.

To guide safeguards planning during the detailed planning phase when eligible subprojects are identified, an Environmental and Social Management Framework

kakkure lõmṇak ko ñan kōmṇan wōnṇaan lõk ko eaitok kitieer.

Jorrāan laṗlaṗ ko, ukotak in mejatoto ak lañ ko rōkajoor im oktak in mejatoto ko ilju-jekṗaj, ej laṗ lõk kili āinwōt juon abañ laṗlaṗ ñan jerbāl in wōnṇaan lõk ko āinwōt aer kakkure jōkkun mour im jerbāl in wōnṇaan lõk ñan men in jeraamṇan. Armej ro rōjeraṇōl ekkā wōt aer jokwe ilo jikin ko rōkauwōtata, kōmṇan bwe en pidodo lõk aer naaj jorrāan jān men in kauwōtatako ko rej make bōk jikier. Men eo eaorōk lõk, ej joñan mōjṇo eo an ro rōjeraṇōl ñan men in kauwōtata ko rej make waṗlōk im jorrāan ko jān ukotak in mejatoto rej elmōkot ke rōnaaj kajoor lõk itok wōt jān an mōkaj an lōñ lõk oran armej, kōmṇan men in an ro rōjeraṇōl jokwe ilo jikin ko rōnana. Kōn men in, eṇōj an armej kile aikuj eo ñan pukot mejlan jorrāan ko rej make waṗlōk im ukotak in mejatoto ilo lõmṇak ko ñan kōmṇan wōnṇaan lõk im kijjien jāān.

Kōttōpar eo an Republic of the Marshall Islands Resilience Project (RMI PREP) ej ñan kōkajoor lõk jerbāl kijjien jorrāan ko rej make waṗlōk, kakkōl ko iṇaan im lukkuun pojak, im kōkōmṇanṇan lõk joñan maroñ eo kōn pojak ko mōkta jān an wōr jorrāan ilo laṗ ko rej bōk kuṇaer. Kōttōpar eo ñan kōmṇan wōnṇaan lõk an būrojāāk in ej: ñan kōkajoor lõk wāween kakkōl ko iṇaan, joortoklik ko rōpen ak aitok kitie-er kijjien mejatoto ilo kōjparok parijet, im kōjparok jeraamṇan ko an RMI.

Mōttan ko ilo Būrojāāk in -

PREP Phase 2 ewōr emān mōttan ko raorōk ie -

Mōttan 1 - Kōkajoor lõk Wāween Kakkōl ko iṇaan im Kōppojak ko ñan men in Jorrāan;

Mōttan 2 - Kōkajoor lõk jerbāl ko kijjien Kōkajoor Parijet;

Mōttan 3 - CREC Uwaak ñan men in Idiñ jān taibuun C im

Mōttan 4 - Kōjjeikik im Kōṗlaak Būrojāāk im Būrookraam

Men in Aikuj ko ñan Safeguards ko

Maṗūtkūt ko lõmṇaki ñan PREP Phase 2 ñan Maṗeṗ rōūrōj jet iaan Safeguards Policies ko an World Bank (i) OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment; (ii) OP/BP 4.06 Natural Habitats; (iii) OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources and (v) OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement. Joñak eo leṗlōk ñan Tarlep in Jerbāl ko kōn Peṗaak eo epād ilo joñak B.

Ñan tōl karōkan safeguards ko ilo tōrān tipdiki elmōkot ko ñe eṇōj kaalikari būrojāāk dikdik ko rōkkar, juon Environmental and Social Management Framework

(ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared by SPC.

Capacity Strengthening for Safeguards Management

PREP Phase II is implemented by two separate government agencies. MOF/DIDA will implement Components 1 and 3, and MPW Component 2. However, for safeguards planning and implementation, MPW will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of all requirements of the ESMF and RPF for all three components, and MOF/DIDA will be responsible for overall safeguards coordination and oversight. Both agencies have capacity limitations and need strengthening and technical assistance to be able to perform their assigned functions. This will take the form of a Safeguards Advisor for MOF/DIDA, and a Safeguards Consultant firm to support MPW.

The following Terms of Reference sets out the roles and responsibilities of (i) Safeguards Advisor for MOF/DIDA and (ii) the Safeguards Consultant(s) for MPW.

(i) TOR for MOF/DIDA's Safeguards Advisor General Responsibility:

The Safeguards Advisor will provide technical assistance to MOF-DIDA, as the implementing agency with overall coordination for safeguards requirements of PREP Phase 2 as set out in the ESMF and RPF.

Specific tasks and responsibilities:

The Safeguards Consultant shall perform the following functions -

- Prepare and maintain the safeguards procedures in the Project Implementation Manual.
- Develop and maintain an annual work plan for safeguards implementation, including timelines and budgets.
- Oversee the performance of the MPW's Safeguards Consultant firm to ensure timely and quality delivery of all safeguards outputs.
- Ensure the adequacy of screening and categorization of proposed activities as per WB's safeguards policies;
- As necessary, assist MPW to procure, engage and supervise competent consultants to perform specific tasks, including the preparation of

(ESMF) im Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) kar kōpooji jān SPC.

Kōkajoor ļok joñan maroñ eo ñan Kōjjeikik Safeguards ko

PREP Phase II ej kōmman-in ruo wōpij ko an kien im rōjenolok jān doon. MOF/DIDA enaaj kōmmane Mōttan 1 im 3, im MPW Mōttan 2. Ijo wōt ke, ñan elmokoti im kōmmani safeguards ko, MPW enaaj eddoik kōmmani aolep men in aikuj ko ñan ESMF eo im RPF eo ñan aolepān mōttan ko jilu kajjojo raan, im MOF/DIDA enaaj eddoik tarlep in kōjjeikik im etale safeguards ko. Wōpij kein jīmōr ewōr aer mōjñō im rej aikuj kōkajoor ļok im jipañ ko kijien kapeel rōt in bwe ren maroñ in kōmmani jermal ko aer. Men in enaaj bōk jikin ilo an naaj etal juon Rikapilōk kōn Safeguards ñan MOF/DIDA, im juon doulul in Rikapeel kōn Safeguards ñan jipañ MPW.

Laajrak in Terms of Reference ej kaalikkar jermal in eddo ko an (i) Rikapilōk kōn Safeguards ñan MOF/DIDA im (ii) Rikapilōk (ro) kōn Safeguards ñan MPW.

(i) TOR ñan Rikapilōk eo kōn Safeguards eo an MOF/DIDA

Eddo ko Jabdewōt:

Rikapilōk eo kōn Safeguards enaaj bōd eddo in jipañ kijien kapeel ko aikuji ñan MOF-DIDA, āinwōt ke ej wōpij eo enaaj kōmmane im epād ippān tarlep in kōjjeikik men ko aikuji ñan safeguards ko ñan PREP Phase 2 āinwōt an kaalikkar ilo ESMF eo im RPF eo.

Kajjojo jermal ko im eddo ko:

Rikapeel eo kōn Safeguards ko ej aikuj in kōmmane laajrak in jermal kein -

- Kōpooj im ļoor wōt buñtōn ko an safeguards ko ilo Project Implementation Manual eo.
- Kōpooj im ļoor juon mōñakjen in jermal ñan kajjojo iio ñan kōmmani safeguards ko, ekoba ñāāt ko jermal ko rōnaaj dedeļok im bajet ko.
- Etali jermal ko an doulul in Rikapeel ro kōn Safeguards ko an MPW bwe ren dedeļok ilo iien im lukkuun emman.
- Kōmman bwe en lukkuun jejjēt jermal in etale ko im kōjjenolok ko ñan mākūtkūt ko kar elmokoti bwe ren ellaajrak ippān safeguard policies ko an WB.
- Eļaññe aikuj in, jipañ MPW ñan pukot, kōjermal im tōl ak loloorjake rikapeel ro ewōr aer imminene

required environmental and social safeguards instruments for eligible subprojects;

- Ensure the integration of environmental and social safeguards into technical advisory work packages such as the Aggregates Study and the Coastal Vulnerability Assessment by reviewing the TOR, and reviewing the consultant's draft outputs. Prepare ESMP for simple subprojects with limited environmental and social impacts.
- Prepare applications for environmental permits with NEPA, and ensure all permits and licenses are obtained prior to works starting.
- As necessary, assist in reviewing prepared safeguards instruments such as ESIA, ESMP and RAPs;
- Develop a capacity building plan for environment and social safeguards.
- Ensure the effective implementation of priority actions of the Capacity Building Plan for safeguards.
- Maximise the transfer of knowledge and expertise in environmental and social safeguards management to counterpart staff through mentoring and other forms of knowledge transfer.
- Advise MOF-DIDA/MPW of any major environmental and social safeguards issues for which urgent measures are needed.
- Ensure the timely monitoring and reporting on progress in the implementation for safeguards instruments such as ESIA, ESMP, RAP and A/RAP for specific subprojects.
- Monitor the Engineering Consultant's Team supervision of the Contractor's ESMP during construction and support the Team's safeguards person to manage non-compliances and incidences.
- Monitor and report on the overall progress in the implementation of the ESMF and RPF
- Provide input of progress in safeguards implementation into Project progress and annual reports, drawing on progress reports of the MPW Safeguards Consultant as necessary.
- Conduct due diligence on land ownership issues involved with eligible subprojects, as required.
- Prepare and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan for the RMI PREP, coordinating

bwe ren kōmmani jermal ko emōj kōjenolōki, ekoba kōpooj safeguards instruments ko aikuji ñan būrojāāk dikkik ko rōkkar;

- Kōmman bwe jermal eo kijien kobaik lok safeguards ko ñan technical advisory work packages ko ren bōk jikier, āinwōt Ekkatak eo kōn Aolepān Jermal in im Jermal in Ekkatak eo kōn Mōjñō in Parijet jān liñōri TOR ko, im liñōri jermal ko rikapeel eo emōj an jino kadedeik lok. Kōpooj ESMP ñan būrojāāk dikkik ko rōpidodo ak emman kōmadmōdi im edik aer naaj jelōt pejaak eo im jokkun mour.
- Kōpooj peba in mālim ko ñan pejaak ippān NEPA, im kōmman bwe aolep mālim im ļaijen ren dedeļok mokta jān an jino jermal.
- Eļañne aikuji in, jipañ liñōri safeguards instruments ko emōj kōpoji āinwōt ESIA, ESMP, im RAPs;
- Kōmmane juon mōñakjen in kōļap lok joñan maroñ im kapeel kijien environmental and social safeguards.
- Kōmman bwe jejjēt jerbale mākūtkūt ko raorōk ñan Mōñakjen in Kōļap lok Joñan Maroñ im Kapeel ñan safeguards ko.
- Joļok eļap iien ñan leļok meļeļe im kapeel kijien kōjjeikik safeguards ko ñan rijermal ro jet ilo katakin ak kapilōk im wāween jitdam ko jet.
- Kapilōk MOF-DIDA/MPW kōn jadbewōt kajjitōk ko rōļļap kōn safeguards ko im rej aikuji joñak ko raorōk.
- Kōmman bwe jermal in etale ko ren jejjēt im riboot ko kōn tōprak in jermal kōn safeguards instruments ko āinwōt ESIA, ESMP, RAP im A/RAP ñan būrojāāk dikkik ko emōj kōjenolōki ren bōk jikier.
- Etale ļokan an Engineering Consultant Team eo etale ESMP eo an Kumi in Jermal eo ilo iien jermal im jipañ armej eo ej eddoik safeguards jān Team eo ñan kōtbale jermal ko rej jab tōprak im emmakikij in aer waļok.
- Etale im riboot kōn tarlep in wñmaan lok in jermal ko an ESMF eo im RPF eo.
- Letok meļeļe kōn tōprak ko kijien jerbale safeguards ko ñan tōprak in jermal ko an Būrojāāk eo im riboot ko an kajjojo iio, riboot kōn tōprak in jermal ko an Rikapeel ko kōn Safeguards ko an MPW eļañne aikuji in.

all stakeholder and public consultations around the coastal protection works and other significant project outputs.

- Ensure the timely disclosure of all safeguards instruments and other relevant information locally.
- Maintain the GRM database and coordinate the resolution of complaints and grievances.
- Update and redisclose the ESMF and RPF if required, following significant changes to the project.
- Other related project duties as required by MOF-DIDA PIU and MPW's PMU.

Key deliverables -

1. Sixth monthly Safeguards Monitoring Progress reports
2. Reports of all training conducted;
3. Input into Project Progress reports
4. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Expertise

The Safeguards Advisor shall have a graduate degree in environmental and social impact assessment, environmental science, environmental engineering, planning or similar relevant discipline, and at least 10 years' relevant experience in the management of impacts from infrastructure projects in small island states or in similar landscapes. At least two year's demonstrable experience with the World Bank safeguards policies or equivalent development partner policy implementation is required. Effective project management skills are necessary. An understanding of the Marshallese culture is an advantage.

Commitment

- Kōmmani jerbal ko rōkkar kijien jabdewōt idabtōk ko kōn marōn ko ioon bwidej nān būrojāāk dikdik ko, eļaññe aikuj in.
- Kōpooj im kōmmane juon Stakeholder Engagement Plan nān RMI PREP, kōpļaa aolep jerbal ko kijien leto-letak meļeļe ak kapilōk kijien jerbal ko kōn kōjparok parijet nān stakeholder ro im aolep armej im tōprak ko jet raorōk ilo būrojāāk in.
- Kōmman bwe en jejjet iien kajeeded aolep safeguards instruments ko im meļeļe ko jet raorōk ilo aelōñ kein.
- Loloorjake database eo an GRM im kōpļaa uwaak ko nān iakwāālāl im ļōkapokpok ko.
- Kobaik ļok meļeļe ko rōkāāl im bar kajeeded ESMF eo im RPF eo eļaññe aikuj in, ļoor oktak ko raorōk nān būrojāāk eo.
- Eddo ko jet rej ekkejel wōt ippān būrojāāk in āinwōt ke aikuji jān PIU eo an MOF-DIDA im PMU eo an MPW.

Jerbal ko rōlukkuun in aorōk bwe ren kōmman -

1. Riboot eo kein kajiljino ilo kajjojo allōñ kōn Safeguards Monitoring Progress reports (note fr. H - ejjab lukkuun meļeļe)
2. Riboot ko kōn aolep kamminene ko rōkar kōmman;
3. Riboot ko kōn jerbal in kakkobaba ko nān Project Progress eo
4. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Kapeel

Rikapilōk eo kōn Safeguards ej aikuj wōr juon an peba in kaddiwōjļok ilo environmental impact assessment, environmental science, environmental engineering, planning or similar relevant discipline, im diktata 10 iiō immeinene kōn jerbal in kōjjeikik wāween ko rej waļok jān jerbal in ekkal ilo small island states ak ilo ijoko jet eatartar karkan āne/bwidej ie. Diktata ruo iiō in immienen kōn safeguards policies ko an World Bank ak ijoko jet āier ļok wōt. Kapeel ko kijien kōjjeikik/kōtbalbal būrojāāk relukkuun aorōk. Meļeļe kōn mantin Majel enaaj jipañ.

Kallimur/Eddo

The position will be located in Majuro, with regular travel to Ebeye. The position will be full time for the first year and will be reviewed annually.

(ii) TOR for MPW's Safeguards Consultant

General Responsibility:

The Safeguards Consultant firm will provide technical assistance to MPW's Project Management Unit, to ensure the effective and timely implementation of the day-to-day requirements of PREP Phase 2 as set out in the ESMF and RPF.

Specific tasks and responsibilities:

The Safeguards Consultant firm shall perform the following functions -

- Assist PIU, as required, in the development of annual work plans for safeguards implementation.
- Implement the approved annual work plan for safeguards.
- Assist PIU, as required, to ensure the adequacy of screening and categorization of proposed activities as per WB's safeguards policies;
- Prepare applications for environmental permits with NEPA, and ensure all permits and licenses are obtained prior to works starting.
- Procure, engage and supervise competent consultants to perform specific safeguards tasks, including the preparation of required safeguards instruments for eligible activities and subprojects;
- Prepare ESMP for simple subprojects with limited environmental and social impacts.
- Provide input in the review of technical advisory work packages such as the Aggregates Study and the Coastal Vulnerability Assessment as may be required by PIU.
- As necessary, assist in reviewing prepared safeguards instruments such as ESIA, ESMP and RAPs;
- Implement assigned actions of the Capacity Building Plan for safeguards.
- Maximise the transfer of knowledge and expertise in safeguards management to counterpart staff through mentoring and other forms of knowledge transfer.

Jerbal in enaaj pād ilo Majuro, im enaaj wōr iien etal nān Ebeye. Jerbal in enaaj full time ilo iiō eo kein kajuon im naaj etale im liñore aolep iiō.

(ii) TOR nān Rikapeel eo kōn Safeguards eo an MPW

Eddo ko Jabdewōt:

Doulul in Rikapeel ro kōn Safeguards ko enaaj bōk eddo in jipañ kijjien kapeel ko aikuji nān Project Management Unit eo an MPW, nān kōmman bwe en jimwe im jejjet im loor iien loloorjaki jabdewō jerbal ko aikuji kajjojo raan nān PREP Phase 2 āinwōt an alikkar ilo ESMF eo im RPF eo.

Kajjojo jerbal ko im eddo ko:

Doulul in Rikapeel ro kōn Safeguards ko ej aikuji in kōmmane laajrak in jerbal kein -

- Jipañ PIU, āinwōt ke emenin aikuji, ilo iien kōmmane mōṇakjen in jerbal ko ilo kajjojo iiō nān kōmmani safeguards ko.
- Kōmmani mōṇakjen in jerbal ko ilo kajjojo iiō im emōj kōmālimi nān safeguards ko.
- Jipañ PIU, āinwōt ke emenin aikuji, nān kōmman bwe en lukkuun jejjet jerbal in etale ko im kōjjenolok ko nān makūtkūt ko kar elmokoti bwe ren ellaajrak ippān safeguard policies ko an WB.
- Kōpooj peba in mālim ko nān peḷaak ippān NEPA, im kōmman bwe aolep mālim im laijen ren dedeḷok mokta jān an jino jerbal.
- kōjerbal im tōl ak loloorjake rikapeel ro ewōr aer imminene bwe ren kōmmani jerbal ko emōj kōjenoloki, ekoba kōpooj safeguards instruments ko aikuji nān būrojāāk dikdik ko rōkkar;
- Kōpooj ESMP nān būrojāāk dikdik ko rōpidodo ak emman kōmadmōdi im edik aer naaj jelōt peḷaak eo im jokkun mour.
- Leḷok meḷeḷe ilo iien liñore technical advisory work packages ko, āinwōt Ekkatak eo kōn Aolepān Jerbal in im Jerbal in Ekkatak eo kōn Mōjṇo in Parijet āinwōt ke emarōn menin aikij jān PIU.
- Eḷaṇne aikuji in, jipañ liñori safeguards instruments ko emōj kōpoji āinwōt ESIA, ESMP, im RAPs ko;
- Kōmmani makūtkūt ko emōj karōki nān Mōṇakjen in Kōḷap ḷok Joṇan Maroñ im Kapeel kōn safeguards.

- Advise MOF-DIDA/MPW of any major environmental and social safeguards issues arising during project implementation for which urgent measures are needed.
- Conduct timely monitoring of and reporting on progress in the implementation for safeguards instruments such as ESIA, ESMP, RAP and A/RAP for specific subprojects.
- Ensure the timely implementation of RAPs including the full payment of all entitlements including alternative arrangements for the late payment of entitlements under dispute.
- Provide MOF/DIDA with RAP implementation report once RAP entitlements are fully paid out, to expedite MOF/DIDA's request for Bank NOL.
- Supervise the contractors' ESMP implementation during construction and assist contractors' in addressing non-compliances and incidences.
- Prepare and submit regular safeguards monitoring reports to MOF/DIDA.
- Conduct due diligence on land ownership issues involved with eligible subprojects, as required.
- Disclosure all safeguards instruments and other relevant information locally, ensuring documents are translated into Marshallese as required.
- Assist with resolving project related grievances referred to the MPW Project Manager and Secretary, as necessary.
- Other related project duties as required by MOF-DIDA PIU and MPW's PMU.

Key deliverables -

5. All required safeguards instruments
6. Sixth monthly Safeguards Monitoring Progress reports
7. Reports of all training conducted;
8. Input into Project Progress reports

- Joļok eļap iien ñan leļok meļeļe im kapeel kijjien kōjjeikik safeguards ko ñan rijerbal ro jet ilo katakin ak kapilōk im wāween jitdaṃ ko jet.
- Kapilōk MOF-DIDA/MPW kōn jabdewōt kajjitōk ko rōļļap kōn safeguards ko im rej loi ilo iien jerbale būrojāāk in im rej aikuji joṇak ko raorōk.
- Kōṃṃani jerbale in etale ko bwe ren jejjēt im riboot ko kōn tōprak in jerbale kōn safeguards instruments ko āinwōt ESIA, ESMP, RAP im A/RAP ñan būrojāāk dikdik ko eṃōj kōjenolōki ren bōk jikier.
- Kōṃṃan bwe en jejjēt iien jerbale RAPs ko ekoba aolepān kōļļā eo ñan aolep ro ewōr aer kōj ekoba karōk ko jet ñan ruṃwīj ļok in kōļļā ñan kōj ko ewōr pok ak iakwāālāl ie.
- Leļok riboot eo kijjien jerbale ko an RAP ilo iien eo eṃōj kōļļāik aolep koṇ ko an RAP, ñan kōṃōkaj ļok kajjitōk eo an MOF/DIDA ñan NOL eo an Bank.
- Lale ESMP eo an kumi in jerbale ko ilo iien aer kōṃṃani jerbale ko im jipañ kumi in jerbale ko pukot mejļan jerbale ko rej jab tōprak im emmakikij in aer waļok.
- Kōpooj im leļok riboot ko ekkā kōṃṃani kijjien etale safeguards ko ñan MOF/DIDA.
- Kōṃṃani jerbale ko rōkkar kijjien jabdewōt idabtōk ko kōn maroṇ ko ioon bwidej ñan būrojāāk dikdik ko, eļaññe aikuji in.
- Kajeeded aolep safeguards instruments ko im meļeļe ko jet raorōk ilo aelōñ kein, kōṃṃan bwe peba ak jerbale ko ren ukok ñan Kajin Majeļ ainwōt an aikuji in.
- Jipañ ilo pukot mejļan uwaak ko ñan iakwāālāl im ļōkapokpok ko rej ekkejel wōt ilo būrojāāk in ko im rej etal ñan MPW Project Manager im Secretary, āinwōt an aikuji in.
- Eddo ko jet rej ekkejel wōt ippan būrojāāk in āinwōt ke aikuji jān PIU eo an MOF-DIDA im PMU eo an MPW.

Jerbale ko rōlukkuun in aorōk bwe ren kōṃṃan -

1. Aolep safeguards instruments ko aikuji
2. Riboot eo kein kajiljino ilo kajjojo allōñ kōn Safeguards Monitoring Progress reports (note fr. H - ejjab lukkuun meļeļe)
3. Riboot in aolep kamminene ko rōkar kōṃṃan
4. Riboot ko kōn jerbale in kakkobaba ko ñan Project Progress eo

Expertise

The Safeguards Consultant shall be an established firm with a solid reputation and expertise in environmental and social impact assessment, environmental science, environmental engineering, planning or similar relevant discipline, and at least 10 years' relevant experience in the management of impacts from infrastructure projects in small island states or in similar landscapes. Individual experts assigned to the Project shall have at minimum a graduate level degree in one or more of the above disciplines and at least two year's demonstrable experience with the World Bank safeguards policies or equivalent development partner policy implementation is required. Effective project management skills are necessary. An understanding of the Marshallese culture is an advantage.

Commitment

The position will be located in MPW, Majuro, with regular travel to Ebeye. The position will be full time for the first year and will be reviewed annually.

Kapeel

Rikapeel eo kōn safeguards ej aikuj in juon doulul ej ebuñbuñ im emman jerbal ko an im elap kapeel ilo environmental impact assessment, environmental science, environmental engineering, planning or similar relevant discipline, im diktata 10 iiō immeinene kōn jerbal in kōjjeikik wāween ko rej waļok jān jerbal in ekkal ilo small island states ak ilo ijoko jet eatartar karkan āne/bwidej ie. Kajjojo rikapeel ro kālōt e nān Būrojāāk in ej aikuj in wōr diktata juon graduate level degree ilo juon ak lōñ ļok jān ko emōj kōllaajraki ilōñ im diktata ruo iiō immienene kōn safeguards policies ko an World Bank ak ijoko jet āier ļok wōt. Kapeel ko kijjien kōjjeikik/kōtbalbal būrojāāk relukkuun aorōk. Meļeļe kōn mantin Majel enaaj jipañ.

Kallimur/Eddo

Jerbal in enaaj pād ilo MW, Majuro, im enaaj wōr iien etal nān Ebeye. Jerbal in enaaj full time ilo iiō eo kein kajuon im naaj etale im liñōre aolep iiō.

Annex 3: Environment and SIA Guidelines**1. Introduction**

An ESIA focuses on the significant environmental issues of a subproject. The report's scope and level of detail should be commensurate with the project's potential impacts. The report submitted to the Bank is prepared in English. An executive summary can be provided in local language for disclosure.

2. Document Format

The ESIA report should include the following items:

1. Executive summary. Concisely discusses significant findings and recommended actions.
2. Policy, legal, and administrative framework. Discusses the policy, legal, and administrative framework within which the ESIA is carried out and WB policies. Identifies relevant international environmental agreements to which the country is a party.
3. Project description. Concisely describes the proposed subproject and its geographic, ecological, social, and temporal context. Indicates the need for any resettlement plan. Include a

Annex 3: Joñak ko an Peļak eo im SIA**1. Kadkadin**

Jerbal eo elap an juon ESIA ej kōn jorrān ko rōļļap ñae peļak eo jān juon būrojāāk dikdik. Depakpak in riboot eo im joñan tipdikin ej aikuj in joñan wōt wāween ko rōmarōñ jelōt ak waļok jān būrojāāk eo. Riboot eo me enaaj etal nān Bank eo ej kōmman ilo kajin Pālle. Juon kōmmeļeļe eo ewejapdik marōñ in kōmmane ilo kajin eo an jukjuk im pād eo nān kajeede.

2. Jekjekin Peba Eo

Riboot eo an ESIA ej aikuj kobaik men kein:

1. Kōmmeļeļe eo ewejapdik. Kōmmeļeļe kadu kōn jemļok ko im makūtkūt ko aikuj in kōmmani.
2. Policy, legal, and administrative framework. Kōmmeļeļeik policy, legal and administrative framework ko im EISA eo ettōr ilowaan im policies ko an WB. Kwaļok koñ ko kōn peļak im raorōk ilo aolepān laļin ko im laļin ej mōttan wōt.
3. Kōmmeļeļein Būrojāāk eo. Kōmmeļeļe kadu kōn būrojāāk dikdik eo emōj elmokote im kadkadin ia eo ej pād ie, menin mour im menin eddek ko im peļak eo aer, jokkun mour, im wāween ko rōkar baj pād wōt ie. Kaalikar aikuj ko nān jabdewōt lōmñak in emmakūt ko. Kobaik juon mab eo ej

map showing the subproject site and the subproject's area of influence.

4. Baseline data. Assesses the dimensions of the study area and describes relevant physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions, including any changes anticipated before the project commences. Includes identification of indigenous people and their socio-cultural characteristics. Data should be relevant to decisions about project location, design, operation, or mitigation measures. The section indicates the accuracy, reliability, and sources of the data.
5. Environmental and social impacts. Predicts and assesses the project's likely positive and negative impacts, in quantitative terms to the extent possible. Identifies mitigation measures and any residual negative impacts that cannot be mitigated. Explores opportunities for environmental enhancement. Identifies and estimates the extent and quality of available data, key data gaps, and uncertainties associated with predictions, and specifies topics that do not require further attention.
6. Social assessment. Identification of the socio-cultural context and the potential impacts.
7. Analysis of alternatives. Systematically compares feasible alternatives to the proposed project site, technology, design, and operation in terms of their potential environmental impacts. States the basis for selecting the particular project design proposed and justifies mitigation measures.
8. Consultation. Describes stakeholder engagement, consultation effort and outputs.
9. Environmental and social management plan (ESMP). Covers mitigation measures, monitoring, and institutional strengthening.
10. Appendixes
 - List of EA report preparers--individuals and organizations.
 - References--written materials both published and unpublished, used in study preparation.
 - Record of interagency and consultation meetings, including consultations for obtaining the informed views of the affected people and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The

kwaļok jikin eo būrojāāk dikdik enaaj kōmman ie im ijoko būrojāāk dikdik eo enaaj jelōti.

4. Pedped in meļeļe. Joņake joņan jikin ekkatak eo im kōmeļeļeik ijo enaaj bōk jikin ie, menin mour im menin eddek, im joņan jikkun mour im jeraamman, ekoba jabdewōt oktak ko antōoni mōkta jān an būrojāāk eo ijino. Ekoba jermal in kaalikkar armej in jikin eo im men maalkan manit ko aer. Meļeļe ko rej aikuj in ekkar nān jokāālōt ko kōn ia eo būrojāāk in enaaj pād ie, wāween ekkal, jermal, ak joņak ko nān kōkōmanman ļok. Mōttan eo ej kaalikkar jīmwe, lōke, im ia ko meļeļe ko rej jebar jāne.
5. Jorrāān ko ņae peļaa eo im jikkun mour. Erre maan ļok im lale im joņake wāween ko rōmaroņ waļok jān būrojāāk in eļāñne emman ak nana, ilo kajin dettan nān joņan wōt eo emaroņ. Kaalikkar joņak ko nān kōkōmanman ļok im jabdewōt jorrāān ko waļok im rej pād wōt me rej jab maroņ jako ak dik ļok. Lale jabdewōt iaļ ko nān kōkōmanman ļok peļaa eo. Kwaļok im elmōkote dettan im aorōk in meļeļe ko rōpad, meļeļe ko raorōk im rōjako, im ko ej jab lap meļeļe kaki im rej ekkejel wōt ippān elmōkot ko, im kaalikkar unin kōnono ko me rej jab aikuj bar rōļ nani.
6. Etale jikkun mour. Jermal in kaalikkar men ko maalkan manit im wāween ko rōmaroņ waļok.
7. Ekkatak kōn wāween/jikin ko jet. Keidi ilo kōjermal ekkatak ko jet kōn wāween/jikin ko jet rōmaroņ emman ippān elmōkot eo kōn ia eo būrojāāk eo ej pād, kein jermal ko rōkaheel, wāween ekkal, im jermal ilo kalimjōk wāween ko rōmaroņ waļok nān peļaa eo. Kwaļok pedped eo nān kāālōt elmōkot eo kōn wāween ekkal eo an būrojāāk eo im kōmeļeļe kōn joņak ko nān kōkōmanman ļok.
8. Bōk meļeļe ak kapilōk. Kōmeļeļeik wāween an stakeholder ro bōk kuņaer, tōprak in iien bōk meļeļe ak kapilōk.
9. Lōmņak eo nān kōjjeikik peļaa eo im jikkun mour (Environmental and social management plan(ESMP)). Ekūpuuj joņak ko nān kōkōmanman ļok, jermal in etale, im institutional strengthening.
10. Appendixes
 - Laajrak in ro raar kōpooj EA riboot eo - kajjojo armej im doulul ko

record specifies any means other than consultations (e.g., surveys) that were used to obtain the views of affected groups and local NGOs.

- Tables presenting the relevant data referred to or summarized in the main text.
- List of associated reports (e.g., resettlement plan or indigenous people development plan).

- Reference - jerbal ko jei ko emōj aer published im ko rōjjañin jimor, kar kōjerbali ilo ekkatak ko ñan kōpooj jerbal in.
- Rekoot in wōpij ko rej ippān doon im kōmmaner jerbal in im iien leto-letak mejele ak kapilōk, ekoba iien leto-letak mejele ak kapilōk ñan dāpij wōt wāween ko emōj ekkatak kaki kōn armej ro naaj jelōt er im doulul ko ejjab an kien (non-governmental organizations ((NGOs) ilo jukjuk im pād eo. Rekoot eo ek kaalikkar jabdewōt ia| ko jet ijellōkun leto-letak mejele ak kapilōk (waanjoñak. Ekkatak ko (surveys)) men kar kōjerbali ñan bōk kōlmān|ōkjen ko an kumi in armej ko im NGO ko ilo jukjuk im pād ko.
- Tebōl ko rej kwalōk mejele ko raorōk im rej kaioklōk ak kōmejele ilo lukkuun jerbal (main text) eo.
- Laajrak in riboot ko mōttan (waanjoñak. resettlement plan ak indigenous people development plan).

Annex 4: Environment and Social Management Plan Template

This template is relevant for any subproject under the PREP Phase 2 that requires a stand-alone ESMP (without an ESIA). Potential subprojects are telecommunication facilities under Component 1 that will occupy small areas outside existing easements and which may have site specific and short term construction and operational impact.

Use this as a guide for preparing an ESMP that will satisfy World Bank safeguards policy OP/BP4.01 Environmental Assessment. It should also suffice for RMI-EPA's requirements for EA under the EIA Regulation 1994.

1. Introduction

A brief overview of the project, environmental and social context and purpose of the ESMP.

2. Project Description

A description of the investment, the location, the construction works required, what will happen during

Annex 4: Environment and Social Management Plan Template

Mōñakjen in eaorōk ñan makūtkūt dikdik ko iumwin PREP Phase 2 eo im ej aikuji juon ESMP eo ej jutak |ōk iaan (ilo an ejjelōk juon EISA). Makūtkūt dikdik ko im rōmaroñ bōk jikier rej mōko imōn kein kōnono ko iumwin Mōttan 1 ko im rōmaroñ pād ilo jikin jiddik ko itulik in easements ko im emaroñ wōr jikin ko emōj kōjenolōki ñani im bōk jidik wōt iien ñan kōmmani im dik jorrāan ko walōk jān kōmadmōdi.

Kōjerbale men in āinwōt juon jenōk ñan kōpooj juon ESMP eo enaaj |oor safeguards policy OP/BP4.01 Environmental Assessment eo an World Bank. Ej aikuji in naaj barāinwōt |oor aikuji ko ñan EA iumwin EIA Regulation 1994 eo an RMI-EPA.

1. Kadkadin

Juon kōmejele eo ekadu kōn būrojāak eo, pija in pe|aak eo im jokkun mour im unlelep in ESMP eo.

2. Kōmejele in Būrojāak eo

Juon kōmejele in joortoklik eo, jikin eo, jerbal ko aikuji in bōk jikier, ta eo enaaj walōk ilo iien eo jerbal, im

operation, and any important issues regarding decommissioning. Include project components that may have an environmental or social impact, such as:

- Types of materials required (aggregates, fresh water)
- Transportation of materials during construction
- Waste management
- Hazardous materials
- Demolition of structures, removal of trees
- Proposed improvements or benefits from upgrades to the local economy, culture, community

Environmental and Social Baseline

Description of the land ownership and leasing arrangements, description of the locality and land use (fallow land, residential, commercial, adjacent to a school, on the foreshore), physical cultural resources, closest dwelling(s), water body that will receive drainage, natural habitats (bird nesting areas, foreshore environments, etc.), protected areas, significant or relevant ecosystem, flora and /or fauna in the area (coral reef biodiversity, migratory birds etc.).

Describe the community, local social and governance or council structures, describe any unique aspects of culture and language. Describe the existing impacts and benefits of the facility/asset/site. Provide details of current land ownership and leases. The social context should also describe occupations and sources of livelihood, gender roles and issues, land tenure and connections to land, and the socio-economic conditions, including any commentary on poverty, vulnerability due to gender, ethnicity or culture group, age or disability in the community, resource allocation and access and income distribution, where relevant.

Legislative Context

Provide an overview of the relevant laws, regulations and policies and how this document provides the relevant

jabdewōt un ko raorōk kijjien kabōjrak būrojāāk in. Ekoba mōttan ko ilo būrojāāk in im rōmaroñ jelet peļaak ak jokkun mour, āinwōt;

- Kain kein jerbal rōt ko aikuji (tarlep, dān ak aibōj)
- Iaļan kein jerbal ko ilo iien jerbal
- Wāween kōjjeikik kwōpej
- Kein jerbal ko rōkauwōtata
- Rupī kāān mōko, kōmakūt wōjke ko
- Lōmṇak ko kijjien kōkōmṇanṇan ļok ak bōk jeraamṇan jān men in wōnṇaan ļok ko ṇan local economy, ṇanit, im jukjuk im pād

Pedped in Peļaak eo im Jokkun Mour

Kōmeļeļe kōn an wōn bwidej im koṇ ko kijjien kōjerbal bwidej, kōmeļeļe kōn ia ak jikin im kōjerbal bwidej (meļaaṇ ko, ijoko jikin armej, jikin wia, ijoko iturin iṇōn jikuul ko, ijoko iturin parijet), men in jeraamṇan ko rōlikio kōn ṇanit, mōko repaak tata, lwe ko im naaj lutōki, jikin men in mour kab eddek ko (ijoko bao ko rej el ie, peļaak ko iturin parijet, im ko jet.) jikin ko eṇōj kamo jabdewōt ṇakūt kūt ie, jikin jokwe an men in mour ak eddek ko raorōk im ļap tokjāer, men in mour im eddek ilo jikin eo (jikin jokwe an wōd lōñlōñ ko wōj, bao ko rej eṇmakūt ak jeplaak, im ko jet.).

Kōmeļeļeik jukjuk im pād eo, jokkun mour im wāween kōpļaak ak jekjek in koṇjel, kōmeļeļeik jabdewōt wāween ko rōjenolok kōn ṇanit im kajin. Kōmeļeļeik jabdewōt jorrāān ak men in jeraamṇan jān facility/asset/site. Bōktok meļeļe ko rōttipdikdik kōn wōn ro aer bwidej kiiō im wāween kōjerbal bwidej kiiō. Pijain jokkun mour ek aikuṇ bar kōmeļeļeik jerbal ko an armej, im iaļan/unjān mour, eddo im kōllabōrbōr ko an ṇaan im kōrā, wāween kōjerbal ak bōk bwidej, kōkkeitaak ko ṇan bwidej, im socio-economic conditions, ekoba jabdewōt meļeļe ko kijjien jeraṇol, vulnerability due to gender, ia eo kwōj itok jān e ak doulul in ṇanit, iiō ak ro ewōr aer mōjṇo ilo ānbwin ilo jukjuk im pād eo, men in jeraamṇaan ko būktoki im tōpari im wāween ajeej jāān/men in jeraamṇan, ijo aikuji.

Legislative Context

Kōpooj juon kōmmeļeļe kōn kien, kakien im policies ko raorōk im wāween an jerbal in kaalikkar meļeļe ko raorōk ṇan juon mālim ṇan peļaak ko im kōmālim ko jet.

information for an environmental permit and other approvals.

Provide an overview of how the ESMP meets the requirements of the World Bank safeguard policies.

Provide commentary on any international environmental agreements that RMI is party to, relevant to the project.

Identify relevant legally protected areas and traditional or customary protected areas.

Significant Impacts and Mitigation

Provide a summary of significant environmental and social impacts and how the project will manage them to incorporate applicable safeguards policy and regulatory requirements.

Physical Cultural Resources Management Plan

If necessary, include specific measures to identify, protect or otherwise move or alter any physical cultural resources. Consult with the Historic Preservation Office and the community for the most appropriate methods of protection and integrate these concepts into project design. A separate PCR Management Plan may be required for complex sites or sites with potentially significant impacts on cultural property or historic sites.

Kōpooj juon kōmmelele kōn wāween an ESMP eo tōpari men in aikuji ko ñan safeguard policies ko an World Bank.

Kōpooj melele ko kōn jabdewōt koñ an laj in kijjien pejaak ko me RMI ej bade ippān im eaorōk ñan būrojāāk in.

Kaalikkari ijoko emōj an kien kamo jabdewōt makūtkūt ie im jikin ko ewōr mō ie ekkar ñan manit.

Significant Impacts and Mitigation

Kōpooj juon kōmmelele kōn aorōkin jorrāan ko ñan pejaak eo im jokkun mour im wāween an naaj būrojāāk eo kōtbalbali im kakobaiki ilo safeguards policy ko rōkkar im aikuji ñani.

Physical Cultural Resources Management Plan

Ejaññe aikuji in, kobaik jet joñak ko emōj kōjenolōki ñan kaalikkar, kōjparok ak ejaññe jaab kōmakūt ak ukot jabdewōt men in jeraamman ko kōn manit im rōlikio. Bōk kapilōk ippān Historic Prevention Office eo im jukjuk im pād eo kōn wāween eo ekkar tata ñan kōjparok im kobaiki ilo wāween naaj kōmmane būrojāāk eo. Juon PCR Management Plan eo ejenolok maroñ naaj aikuji ñan jikin ko epen jerbali ak jikin ko epād men ko mweien manit ak ewōr bwebwenatoi-er ekkar ñan manit im rōmaroñ naaj jorrāan.

Impacts and Mitigation Plan

Activity	Impact	Mitigating Measure	Residual impact	Responsibility	Cost
Design and Pre-Construction Phase					
General Civil Works and Construction Phase					
Operational Phase					
Decommissioning Phase					

Monitoring Plan

Issue	What parameter is to be monitored	Where is the parameter to be monitored	How is the parameter to be monitored/ type of monitoring equipment	When is the parameter to be monitored- frequency of measurement or continuous	Responsibility	Cost
Design and Pre-Construction Phase						
General Civil Works and Construction Phase						
Operations Phase						
Decommissioning Phase						

Impacts and Mitigation Plan

Maakūtkūt	Jorrāān ko wāḷok jān	Joḥak ko ḥan kōmōraik ḷok	Jorrāān ko rej pād wōt	Eddo	Oṇāān
Jekjekin im jermal ko imaan ilo Tōrān Ekkal in					
Jermal ko Kajjojo im Tōrān Ekkal					
Tōrān Jermal					
Tōrān Kabbōjrak					

Būḷāān in Etale

Kajjitōk ak Nūr bōktak	Parameter ta eo aikuj in naaj etale	Ia eo paramenter eo ej aikuj in etale	Ewi wāween naaj etale parameter eo/kein jermal in etale rōt	Ṇāāt eo naaj etale parameter eo - emmakijkij in joḥak ko ak aolep iien	Eddo	Oṇāān
Jekjekin im jermal ko imaan ilo Tōrān Ekkal in						
Jermal ko Kajjojo im Tōrān Ekkal						
Tōrān Jermal						
Tōrān Kabbōjrak						

9. Institutional Arrangements

A short narrative discussion supported by organizational charts detailing who is responsible for which task under the ESMP.

Institution	Responsibility

MOF/DIDA will engage an outside specialist to prepare any required ESMP in accordance with the ESMF and the relevant RMI Regulations.

The World Bank task team will be responsible for reviewing the ESMP against their safeguard policies, confirming the risk category, and supervising the implementation of the ESMP.

10. Institutional Strengthening

Describe the tasks and equipment that are required for the project to support MOF/DIDA, PIU, EPA, contractors and others to implement the environmental and social management measures proposed.

- Equipment purchases (personal protective equipment, monitoring equipment etc.)
- Training (workshops, formal training, tool box training)
- Consultancy fees (workshops, on-the-job training, monitoring services)

11. Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation

Describe the consultation plan and provide records of what was carried out, who participated (men and women) and what the outcomes were, and how the feedback was incorporated into the final ESMP. Refer to consultation guidelines in the ESMF for further details.

12. References

13. Annexes (supporting information, technical reports etc.)

Annex 5: Possible Remedial Measures and Best Practices for Managing the Impacts of Construction and Earthworks (including Maintenance Works)

9. Institutional Arrangements

Juon kōmelele kadu eo im ej joortoklik kōn jaat eo ej kōllaajrak im kaalikkar wōn eo ej eddoik jermal ta iumein ESMP eo.

Institution	Responsibility

MOF/DIDA enaaj kōjermal juon rikapeel jān likin nān kōpooj jabdewōr men in aikuji ko an ESMP im ej ekejel jōk wōt ippān ESMF eo im Kakien ko raorōk an RMI.

Kumi in jermal eo an Wrold Bank enaaj eddoik liñōrim keidi ESMP nān safeguard policies ko aer, kaalikkar joñan kauwōtata, im loloorjake kōmmane ESMP eo.

10. Institutional Strengthening

Kōmeleleik jermal ko im kein jermal ko me aikuji nān būrojāak eo nān rie MOF/DIDA, PIU, EPA, kumi in jermal ko im ro jet nān jerbale joñak ko nān kōjjeikik pejaak eo im jokkun mour im kar jaake maan jōk.

- Wiaik kein jermal ko (kein jermal ko nān kōjparok rijermal ro, kein jermal in etale ko , ko jet.)
- Kamminene (iien kuk im kamminene ko, kamminene ko rōjejjēt, kamminene kōn kein jermal ko)
- Oñaan rikapilōk (iien kuk im kamminene ko, kamminene ko ilo iien jermal, jermal in etale ko)

11. Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation

Kōmeleleik būlāān in kailōk eo im kwalōk rekoot in ta ko rōkar bōk jikier, wōn ro raar bōk kuñaer (emman im kōrā) im ta tōprak ko, im wāween an melele ko būki ālkin jermal eo kar koba jōk ilo ESMP eo ālītata. Etal nān jenōk ko kijien kapilōk ilo ESMF eo nān melele ko rōllap jōk.

12. References

13. Annexes (supporting information, technical reports etc.)

Annex 5: Joñak ko Rmaron Emman nān Kajimwe im Imminene ko Rōmmanata nān Kōjjeikik Wāween ko Rōnaaj Walōk jān Jermal in Ekkal im Kōmakūtūt Bwidej (ekoba Jermal in Kōkōmanman jōk ko)

This compilation of remedial measures is provided to guide and assist interested agencies, NGOs, and individuals including safeguards specialists and independent consultants, in the preparation of ESMP for PREP Phase 2 subprojects.

1. Provision of labour

Engage locals in work wherever possible, and prioritise local spending for food and services wherever possible. Ensure equitable access for men and women.

For imported workers: Provide worker awareness training, and workshops with the community to support / encourage assimilation of workers into the communities during construction. Include HIV/Aids and STD issues in the training.

2. Site Access

Ensure all agreements are in place prior to starting works, including agreements to enter sites or buildings, and to install infrastructure and / or modify buildings or sites.

3. Clearing Vegetation

Selectively clear vegetation. Only remove what is absolutely necessary.

Agreement from the owner shall be given, and any compensation agreed to, prior to trees being trimmed or removed.

Whenever possible, land owners and occupiers should be allowed to benefit from cut vegetation for firewood and other uses.

4. Sediment Control

Disturb as little ground area as possible and trap sediment onsite using brush fences or silt fences.

Divert water around construction sites or disturbed areas with ditches.

Laajrak in joñak ko ñan kajimwe in kar kōmmane ñan an tōl im jipañ wōpij ko ewōr aer itok-limo, NGO ko, im kajjojo armej ekoba rikapeel ro kōn safeguards im jabdewōt rikapeel ro, ilo iien kōpooj ESMP eo ñan būrojāāk dikdik iumwin PREP Phase 2.

1. Wāween kappok rijerbal

Kōjerbal armej ro ilo aelōñ eo ilo jabdewōt jermal ko rōmaroñi, im kōmman bwe aolep jāān ko kōjerbali ñan mōñā im jermal ko jet ren mōkta etal ñan aelōñ eo ilo jabdewōt men eo rōmaroñ kōmmane. Ej aikuj bwe en jokkun wōt juon kilen ekkāālel rijerbal meñe emman ak kōrā.

Ñan rijerbal ro bōktok jān likin: Kōmman jermal ak kamminene in keeañ ko, im wāween kuk im bōk mejeje ko jet ippān jukjuk im pād eo ñan jipañ/kōkajoor ļok ippān doon eo an rijerbal ro im ro ilo jukjuk im pād ko ilo iien jermal. Kakobaik nañinmej in HIV/Aids im STD ilo iien kamminene ko.

2. Jimwe ko ñan deļoñe ļok Jikin Jermal ko

Ej aikuj bwe en dedeļok koñ ko mōkta jān an jino jermal, ekoba koñ ko ñan deļoñe ļok jikin jermal ko ak em ko, im ñan kōmman jermal in ekkal im/ak kōkōmanman ļok em ko im jikin jermal ko.

3. Julok Men in Eddek ko

Kāālōt men in eddek ta ko rej aikuj in jako. Julok wōt men in eddek ko men emenin aorōk bwe ren jako.

Ej aikuj bwe en dedeļok koñ ko ippān ro ewōr aer manroñ, im jabdewōt kōļļā eo emōj errā kake, mōkta jān an jino jepjep ak julok wōjke ko.

Jabdewōt iien eo emaroñ, ro ewōr aer maroñ ioon bwidej im ro rej pād ilo bwidej ko ej aikuj in etal jeraamman eo ñan er jān julok wōjke ko ñan kane im jermal ko jet.

4. Sediment Control

Kadik totake bwidej joñan wōt maroñ im allok kwōpej ilo jikin jermal eo ilo kōjerbal brush fences ak silt fences.

Kajeor dān ko ilo jikin jermal eo ak jikin ko jelōti ñan iaļan dān ko ak roñ ko.

5. Hazardous Substances, Fuel Storage and Maintenance Activities

Operate a dedicated equipment maintenance and fuel storage areas (>20m from water storage). Hazardous substances should be covered from rain and sun, in locked storage areas, and have concrete floors. Concrete floors should be bounded to capture spills.

Ensure that all equipment maintenance activities, including oil changes, are conducted within demarcated maintenance areas

Never dispose spent oils on the ground or into the sea.

All spills and waste petroleum products shall be treated as hazardous waste (see below).

6. Aggregates

All aggregates required for construction of foundations or platforms shall be imported, and from permitted / licensed quarries. RMI-EPA shall conduct proper due diligence to ensure compliance with World Bank policies prior to commencement of implementation.

7. Noise and Operating Hours

Confine operations to between 6am and 6pm, Monday to Saturday, to avoid impacting on home life after work hours.

Negotiate with schools, hospitals and other sensitive sites a schedule of noisy work, taking into account the needs of occupants.

Inform occupants and neighbours when there will be unusual or unavoidable noise.

8. Waste Management

At all times, the Contractor is responsible for the safe and sound storage and recycling or disposal of all solid waste. Minimize the production of waste:

- Avoid over-ordering of imported materials (don't over specify);
- Prefabricate parts (such as frames) where relevant / practical;

5. Men ko Rōkauwōtata, Jikin Kakkoŋ Kaan im Makūtkūt ko ñan Kōkōmanman lōk

Kōmmanne juon jikin eo ejenolōk ñan kōmmani kein jermal ko im jikin kakkoŋ kaan ko (>20m jān jikin kakkoŋ dān eo). Men ko rōkauwōtata rej aikuj penjak jān wōt im a, im pād ilo jikin kakkoŋ ko rej lak, im ewōr an pedped jimāāñ. Ej aikuj in wōr tōrerein pedped eo bwe en maroñ dāpij men ko rej tōr.

Lale bwe aolep makūtkūt ko kijien kōmmani kein jermal ko, ekoba jānij weil, rej bōk jikier ilo ijo emōj kōjenolōke ñan jermal rōt in.

Jaab lōk wōt ñan jidik joḷōk weil ko emōj kōjembali ñan bwidej ak lojet.

Aolep lutōk ak kwōpej ko jān men ko rej kōmman jān petroleum aikuj naaj kōjenolōki āinwot kwōpej ko rōkauwōtata (lale tulal).

6. Men ko Kōbwebweien Jermal in Kōkal ko

Aolep aggregates ko rej aikuj bwe en kōmman aer pedped rej aikuj naaj itok jān likin, im jān jikin ko ewōr aer mālim ak ļaijen. RMI-EPA ej aikuj in kōmmani jermal ko rōkkar im rōmman ñan lale bwe ren ellaajrak wōt ilo policies ko an World Bank mokta jāan jinoin jermal.

7. Ainikien im Awa in Jermal ko.

Kabōjrak ak liepe iien jermal ko ñan ikōtaan 6 awa jibboñ ñan 6 awa jota, Mande ñan Jādede, ñan kōmman bwe en jab jelōt jokkun mour ilo mōko ālkin awa in jermal ko.

Kōnono ippān jikuul ko, aupitōl ko im ijoko jet rōkkar kōn juon iien jerbale jermal ko rōkauwaroñroñ, ilo an lōmṇake aikuj ko an rijermal ak ro rej jokwe ilo jikin jermal eo.

Kōjjeļaik rijermal ak ro rej jokwe ilo jikin jermal eo im ro rej jokwe turin jikin jermal eo ñe enaaj wōr jermal ko rōlukkuun kauwaroñroñ.

8. Kōjjeikik Kwōpej

Ilo aolep iien, Kumi in jermal eo ej eddoik kōjparok, jikin kakkoŋ im bar kōjermal, ak joḷōk aolep kwōpej. Kadiklōk kōmman kwōpej:

- Jab ortar kōļļapļap kein jermal ko jān likin (en jab ļap kōjjenolōk)
- Ejaaki mōttan ko (āinwōt mōṇakjen ko) ñe aikuj in/emaroñ;

- Train staff to reduce mistakes and wastage of materials;
- Find local uses for left over materials;
- Select materials that are easily reused or recycled at the end of their life.

All workers to use mobile toilets provided for the project.

Store waste safely and securely on site. Separate hazardous waste, green waste, recycling, etc. Identify and demarcate storage areas clearly indicating the specific materials that can be stored in each.

Solid waste includes;

- Inorganic non-recyclable waste = waste that cannot decompose / break down easily and which cannot be recycled
- Hazardous waste, examples such as asbestos, waste oil etc.
- Recyclable waste = waste that can be recycled, i.e. plastics, metals, timber, paper.

All solid waste that cannot be reused locally is to be transported for recycling or disposal in permitted / licensed landfills / facilities. This may be in main centres or Port Moresby.

Green (organic) waste (i.e. waste that will decay / break down in a reasonable amount of time, such as plant waste and food waste) may be composted. Land owners and occupiers should have access to any tree trimmings and other materials that may be of use for firewood or other purposes.

No waste is to be left on site after the work is completed.

9. Occupational Safety

The Contractor shall be responsible for complying with all RMI safety laws and regulations and the World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines, and should consider the following as a minimum:

- Carefully and clearly mark pedestrian-safe access routes around the construction areas;

- Kammineneik rijerbal ro kadik ļok kōmman bōd im kakkuri kein jerbal ko;
- Lale ta ko bwe in kein jerbal ko rōmaroñ jerbal ñani ilo aelōñ eo;
- Kāālōti ujkinen ak kein jerbal ko epidodo naaj bar kōjerbali ālikin an dedeļok jerbal ko aer.

Aolep rijerbal ren kōjerbal eñ jiddik ko maroñ bōk-to-bōk-tak im eñoj kōpooji ñan būrojāā eo.

Kakoñ kwōpej ko ilo jikin ko rōtiljek. Kōjenolok kwōpej ko rōkauwōtata, kwōpej ko rōmaroñ erom bwidej, ko maroñ bar kōjerbali, im ko jet. Kaalikkar im kōjenolok jikin kakkoñ ko im en alikkar kain kwōpej rōt ko rōmaroñ kakkoñ ilo kajjojo jikin kakkoñ.

Solid waste ekoba;

- Inorganic non-recyclable waste = kwōpej ko rej jab maroñ kōt/pidodo aer madoñoñ im rej jab maroñ bar kōjerbali
- Kwōpej ko rōkauwōtata, waanjoñak āinwōt asbestos, kwōpejin weil, im ko jet.
- Recyclable waste = kwōpej ko rōmaroñ bar jerbal, waanjoñak; būlajtiik, aen/māāl, alal, peba.

Aolep solid waste ko me rej jab maroñ bar jerbal ilo aelōñ eo rej aikuj in eñmakūt ñan bar kōjerbali ak juloki ilo jikin ko ewōr aer mālim ak ļaijen in kōn jerbal rōt in. Emaroñ ilo centres (ioon āne) ko ak Port Moresby.

Green (organic) waste (waanjoñak kwōpej ko rōnaaj mor ļok/ madoñoñ ļok ilo juon ien eo eñman, āinwōt kwōpejān men in eddek im kwōpejān mōñā ko) rōmaroñ erom kōñ. Ro ewōr aer maroñ ioon bwidej im rijerbal ak ro rej jokwe ilo jikin jerbal eo rej aikuj jeraamman jān jabdewōt wōjke ko rej jepjep im men ko jet me rōmaroñ kōjerbali ñan kane ak jerbal ko jet.

Ejjeļok kwōpej ej aikuj in pād wōt ilo jikin jerbal eo ālkin an dedeļok jerbal.

9. Kōjparok ilo Jikin Jerbal

Kumi in jerbal eo ej an eddo ñan ļoor aolep kien im kakien ko an RMI kijien kōjparok im World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines, im ej aikuj lale bwe laajrak in en āinwōt juon joñak eo edik tata ļoor:

- Kōmmanmōn im kaalikkar kōkkaleik juon iaļan an ri-etetal ļa ro etetal itōrerein jikin jerbal eo;

- Conduct safety training for construction workers working at heights and around electricity, and driver safety training for heavy vehicle drivers, prior to beginning work;
- Provide personal protective equipment and clothing (gloves, boots, etc.) for construction workers and enforce their use;
- Post Material Safety Data Sheets for each chemical present on the worksite and ensure workers understand them.
- Ensure that the removal of asbestos-containing materials or other toxic substances be performed and disposed of by specially trained workers with correct protective equipment;

General Health and Safety Awareness for construction and maintenance workers will include:

- Introduction to health and safety issues in construction sites by the Contractor;
- Education on basic hygienic practices to minimize spread of tropical and sexually transmitted diseases, including information on methods of transmission and protection;
- Prohibition of drugs, kava and alcohol on construction sites;
- Assure availability of medical assistance in emergency or non-emergency situations and availability of other health-related assistance.

Further guidance is provided in the World Bank Group EHS Guidelines (in reference list below).

10. Demolition or Alternation of Existing Buildings

The Contractor shall implement adequate measures during demolition of existing infrastructure to protect workers and public from falling debris and flying objects. Among these measures, the Contractor shall:

- Ensure all compensation and / or resettlement has occurred and access is authorized, prior to demolition.
- Set aside a designated and restricted waste drop or discharge zones.

- Kōmman kamminene kōn kōjparok nān rijerbal ro rej jermal ilo ijoko rōutiej, rijerbal in jarom ro, im kamminene in kōjparok kattōr waan jermal ko rōllap, mokta jān an jino jermal;
- Leļok personal protective equipment im nuknuk (tebūbrō, boots, im ko jet) nān ro rej jermal in ekkal im kipel aer kōjembali;
- Kōddāp Material Safety Data Sheets nān kajjojo kamikōl ko rōpād ilo jikin jermal eo im lale bwe rijerbal ro ren meļeļe kaki.
- Lale bwe ilo iien kōmakūt jabdewōt men ko ewōr asbestos ak toxic substances ko jet me rej aikuj in jembali im julōki, rijerbal ro emōj aer kamminene ilo jermal rōt in rej aikuj in jerbale ilo aer kōjermal kein jermal in kōjparok ko rōjimwe.

Jermal in Keeaṅ ko kijien Ājmour im Kōjparok nān rijerbal in ekkal ro im ro rej kōkōmmanman ļok kien jermal ko enaaj koba:

- Kwaļok kadkadin kajitōk ko kōn ājmour im kōjparok ilo jikin jermal ko jān Kumi in Jermal eo;
- Meļeļe ko kijien wāween karreoik eok make nān kadik ļok ajeeded in nañinmej ko jemaroñ būki jān ro mōttad, ekoba meļeļe ko kōn wāween aer etal jān juon armej nān bar juon im meļeļek ko kōn wāween aṃ kōjparok eok make;
- Kōmō kōjermal uno ko rōkajoor, kava, im arkool ilo jikin jermal ko;
- Lale bwe en wōr jipaṅ nān nañinmej ko reidiñ ak ko rej jab im en bar wōr jipaṅ nān nañinmej ko jet rōjelōt ājmour.

Meļeļe ko rōllap ļok rōpād ilo World Bank Group EHS Guidelines (ilo laajrak in reference eo ila).

10. Ruprup ak Wāween ko jet nān Em ko rōpād

Kumi in jermal eo ej aikuj kōmmani ak būki joṅak ko rōkkar ilo iien ruprup em ko rōpād nān kōjparok rijerbal ro armej ro jān men ko rej wōtlōk im men ko rej kato-ketak. Ilubwiljin joṅak kein, Kumi in jermal eo ej aikuj:

- Lale bwe aolep oṇāān ko im/ak emōj kōmakūt armej in ededēļok an wōr mālim nān deļoṇ, mokta jān ruprup.
- Kōjenolok juon jikin im kōmō etal nān jikin kawōtlōk kwōpej in.
- Ilo iien jidpen, mwijmwij, kaidik ļok, kameoeo, kabukwōnkwōn, im jijel, rijerbal ro rej aikuj

- Conduct sawing, cutting, grinding, sanding, chipping or chiselling with proper guards and anchoring as applicable.
- Maintain clear traffic ways to avoid traffic hazards from loose scrap.
- Provide all workers with safety glasses with side shields, hard hats, and safety shoes.

11. Community Relations

Inform the community about construction and work schedules, and the potential risks and harm from construction sites or maintenance work.

Inform local community as early as possible and repeat at least one day in advance of any interruption to traffic, electricity or water supply etc. Advise through postings at the project site, at public meeting places, and in affected homes/businesses.

Advise people of the complaint mechanism under the EMSF/ESMP that can be used to provide feedback and lodge complaints.

12. Environmental Emergency Procedures

In the event that accidental leakage or spillage of diesel/chemicals takes place, the following response procedures shall be followed:

- The person who has identified the leakage/spillage shall immediately check if anyone is injured and shall then inform the Supervising Engineer or in his/her absence, the Site Operations Manager.
- In such cases, all personnel shall take immediate action to stop and contain the spillage / leakage;
- The Contractor shall arrange maintenance staff with appropriate protective clothing to clean up the chemicals/chemical waste. This may be achieved through soaking with sawdust (if the quantity of spillage/leakage is small), or sand bags (if the quantity is large); and/or using a shovel to remove the sand / topsoil (if the spillage/leakage occurs on bare ground);
- Contaminated sand and materials must be handled as hazardous waste (see above).

kōjerbal likōppejñak ko rōkkar im aṅkō ko ejaññe emaroñ.

- Kanooj lale iaḷan ito-itak ko bwe ren jab penjak ṇan bōbrae jān kauwōtata in men ko rōmaroñ wōtlōk.
- Leḷok ṇan aolep rijerbal māj in jerbal, at ko rōppen, im juuj in jerbal ko.

11. Bujen ko ippān Jukjuk im Pād eo

Kōjjeḷāik jukjuk im pād eo kōn jerbal eo im karkan jerbal ko, im jorrāan ko im men in kōmmetak ko rōmaroñ waḷok jān jikin jerbal eo ak jerbal in kōkōmānman ḷok ko.

Mōkaj im kōjjeḷāik jukjuk im pād eo ilo aelōñ eo im bar āliji ruṃwij tata juon raan ṃokta jān jabdewōt kabbōjrak ak wāween ko rōnaaj kapoub iaḷan ito-itak, jarom ak dān im ko jet. Kapilōk ilo kōddāp kōjjeḷā ilo jikin jerbal eo, ilo jikin iion doon ak kuk ko an aolep armej, im ilo ṃōko/jikin wia ko men kein rōnaaj jelōti.

Kapilōk armej kōn kein jerbal eo ṇan bōk kajjitōk ak abṇōṇō ko iuṃwin ESMF/ESMP eo im maroñ in kōjerbale ṇan leḷok koḷmenḷokjeṇ ak meḷeḷe im ebbōk abṇōṇō.

12. Buñtōn ko ṇan men in Idiñ ko ṇae Peḷaak eo

Ilo iien eo jidilōk in ettal ak lutōk in tijel/kamikōḷ enaaj bōk jikin, laajrak in ej buñtōn ko ṇan ṇa mejḷan im aikuj naaj ḷoori:

- Armej ro eaar lo ettal/lutōk eo ej aikuj kajju lale ejaññe ewōr eṇ ejorrāan innām ej aikuj kōjjeḷāik Supervising Engineer eo ak ñe ejako, Site Operation Manager eo.
- Ilo wāween rōt in , aolep rijerbal ro rej aikuj kajju bōk buñtōn ko rōmōkaj ṇan kabōjrak ettal/lutōk eo;
- Kumi in jerbal eo ej aikuj kōmṃan karōk bwe rijerbal ro kijjien jerbal rōt in ren kōṇak nuknuk ko rōkkar ṇan kōjparok er im karreoik kwōpejān kamikōḷ ko/kamikōḷ eo. Men in emaroñ tōprak ilo kōjerbal tōp in jidpen ṇan matmate (ejaññe joṇan eo elutōk edik), ak pāāk in bok ko (ejaññe eḷap joṇan eo elutōk); im/ak kōjerbal juon jabōḷ ṇan kōṃakūt bok/bwidej eo tulōñ (ejaññe ekar lutōk iion bwidej);
- Bok im bwidej ko eaar lutōk kamikōḷ ko ṇani rōnaaj pād ilo kwōpej ko rōkauwōtata (lale tulōñ).

The Contractor shall prepare a report on the incident detailing the accident, clean-up actions taken, any pollution problems and suggested measures to prevent similar accidents from happening again in future. The incident report shall then be submitted to MPW for review and submit to the appropriate RMI authority.

13. Monitoring

Visual site inspections on a weekly basis are recommended to be carried out by the IA's. Remedies to be discussed and implemented during the site inspections, and records kept.

14. References

IFC. 2007. Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines 2.0 Occupational Safety.

Kumi in Jerbal eo ej aikuj kōpooj juon riboot kōn wāween eo eaar waļok im tipdiki ta ko raar bōk jikier, wāween kar karreoiki, jabdewōt jorrāān kijien kwōpej im lōmṇak ko kōn joṇak ko naaj būki ṇan bōbrae jorrāān ko reāier ļok wōt bwe ren jab waļok ilo raan ko rej itok wōt. Riboot eo kōn jorrāān in aikuj naaj leļok ṇan MPW ṇan etale im leļok ṇan wōpij ko rōkkar an RMI.

13. Jerbal in Etale

Jербal in lale im etale ko ilo kajjojo wiik kar liṇaan ļok im IA enaaj wōnṇaan ļok wōt im kōmṇane. Uwaak ṇan kōkōmṇan ļok naaj kōnono kaki im kōmṇani ilo iien eo jербal in etale ko rej bōk jikier, im kakoṇ rekoot ko.

14. References

IFC. 2007. Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines 2.0 Occupational Safety.

Annex 6: Guidelines: cultural heritage preservation

Cultural heritage / physical cultural resources (PCR) are the sites, areas, objects, or artefacts that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural, religious or spiritual significance to a weto, atoll, or to the nation. They may also have international significance. This 'tangible cultural heritage' includes movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes, for example:

- Sacred burial sites or sites of human remains
- Spiritual or culturally significant sites, locality, landscapes,
- WWII historic sites
- Fossils
- Places of worship, ceremonies, festivals
- Historic or cultural buildings

There are risks that PCR may be damaged, degraded or vandalised from PREP activities, either from poor design and development of site infrastructure, or construction activities. In the case of Ebeye, this refers mainly to public cemeteries and any unexpected chance finds.

Annex 6: Joṇak ko: Kōjparok men ko bōnjān ṇanit

Bōnjān ṇanit/ jeraaṇṇan ko an ṇanit im rōlikio (physical cultural resources (PCR)) ej mejelejin jikin ko, ia ro jikin ko rej pād ie, jabdewōt men, men ko rej kwaļok wāween mour ilo kar raan ko jeṇaan, men ko ak dekā ko rej kwaļok kōn epepen ak dettan laļ in, bwebwenato ko, men ko rej kwaļok wāween kar ekkal, kabuṇ ak jetōb im raorōk ṇan juon wāto, aelōṇ, ak ṇan laļ eo. Rōmaroṇ bar aorōk ṇan aolepān laļin. Men kein 'rōlikio bōnjān ṇanit' ekoba men ko rōmaroṇ eṇṇakūt ak men ko rej jab maroṇ eṇṇakūt, jikin ko, kāān eṇ, kāān jabdewōt men, im men ko me rōkar baj pād wōt im kōjāllin āne, ṇan waanjoṇak;

- Lōb ko ewōr aer mō ak jikin ko ewōr ṇōttan armej ie
- Jikin ko rejjetōbtōb ak raorōk ṇan ṇanit, kōjāllin āne
- Jikin ko ewōr bwebwenato in kar Pata eo An Laļin Kein Karuo
- Mōttan bok ak dekā ko raorōk ṇan ekkatak
- Jikin kabuṇ ko, kwelok ko, ippān doon ko
- Bwebwenato ak ṇōn etto ko

Ewōr kauwōtata ko ke PCR kein rōmaroṇ in jorrāān, dikļok aorōk ko aer ak lukkuun jorrāān jān ṇakūtāt ko an PREP, emaroṇ jān wāween ekkal ak jербal ko rej jab lukkuun eṇṇan ilo iien kōmṇane jikin ekkal eo, ak jербal in ekkal ko. Ilo wāween rōt in ilo Ebeye, men in eļap an

1. Project Screening:

Are there sites of historic and cultural value in the Project Area as determined by the Historic and Cultural Preservation Office?

Incorporate cultural heritage measures into the project design. Ensure cultural heritage expertise is on the design team and reviews and contributes to the design and operational plans for the site/facility/asset. A separate PCR Management Plan may be required to address specific aspect of the subproject.

Will there be any items or sites that may need to be protected, avoided, relocated, removed, altered or destroyed in order of the subproject to go ahead?

PCR may found in the area of influence of an infrastructure project (such as grave sites on a proposed road easement). Or PCR may need to be moved or altered to allow for the infrastructure development. Avoid any damage or desecration to cultural heritage unless absolutely necessary and a PCR Management Plan has been prepared and approved by the Historic and Cultural Preservation Office.

2. PCR Management Plan

To be consistent with the World Bank Safeguard Policy on Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP4.11, a plan for the measures to avoid or mitigate any adverse impacts on physical cultural resources must be prepared and disclosed publicly where there will be significant impacts to a PCR, or where PCR. The plan should be prepared with participation from the Historic and Cultural Preservation Office, local communities, land owners, and consistent with the laws of RMI.

When preparing the plan, provide the following:

- Detailed descriptions and maps of the site / item, and the location.

naaj kaiiok ʎok lōb ko an aolep armej im jabdewōt men ko kar jab antōoni im rōwaʎok.

1. Project Screening:

Ewōr ke jikin ko im raorōk nān manit im bwebwenato ilo ljo Būrojāāk eo ej pād ie āinwōt an kar alikkar jān Historic and Cultural Preservation Office eo?

Kakobaik joñak ko kōn men ko bōnjān manit nān wāween kōmmane būrojāāk eo. Lale bwe en wōr ro elap kapeel ko ippāer kijjien men ko bōnjān manit ippān kumi eo ej loloorjake wāween ekkal nān liñōre im bōk kuṇaan ilo wāween ekkal eo im wāween kōmmane jermal ko nān jikin/em/men in aorōk ko. Juon Mōṇakjen nān Kōjjeikik PCR eo ejenolok maroñ aikuji nān pukot mejlan kabañban ko an būrojāāk dikdik in.

Enaaj ke wōr men ak jikin ko me naaj aikuji in kōjparoki, jab el ʎok nane, bōke im bar likūt juon jikin, kōmakūti, ukoti ak kakkuri bwe en maroñ wōnmaan ʎok būrojāāk dikdik eo?

PCR ko maroñ loi ilo jikin eo ej maalkan juon būrojāāk in ekkal (āinwōt lōb ak jikin kallib ko ilo juon elmokot in kōkōmanman ʎok ia). Ak PCR ko rōmaroñ aikuji emmakūt ak ukot ʎok nān kōtʎok bwe en wōnmaan ʎok jermal in ekkal ko. Jab kōtʎok jabdewōt jorrāan ak kakkure men ko bōnjān manit ijellokūn wōt ñe elukkuun aikuji in im juon Mōṇakjen nān Kōjjeikik PCR emōj kōpooje im emōj an ellā jān Historic and Cultural Preservation Office eo.

2. Mōṇakjen nān Kōjjeikik PCR

Bwe en maroñ jikkun wōt juon ippān Safeguard Policy eo an World Bank kōn Physical Cultural Resources

OP/BP4.11, juon lōmṇak kōn joñak ko nān jab el ʎok ak kadik ʎok jabdewōt men eo enaaj ʎap an jelōt men in Jeraamman ko an Manit im Rōlikio ej aikuji in kōmman im kajeeded looblej kōn ijoko im enaaj ʎap an jelōt juon PCR, ak ia eo PCR eo ej pād ie. Lōmṇak in naaj aikuji kōpooje im Historic and Cultural Preservation Office eo, jukjuk im pād eo ilo aelōn eo im ro ewōr aer maroñ ioon bwidej rej aikuji bōk kuṇaer ie im ej aikuji in jikkun wōt juon ippān kien ko an RMI.

Ilo iien kōpooj lōmṇak in, ej aikuji wōr men kein:

- Tipdik in kōmmeleje ko im mab ko kōn jikin eo, men ko ie, im ia eo ej pād ie.

- Details of the protection, enhancement and / or development of a cultural site, building or other PCR for tourism purposes. Provide a description of the operational requirements of the site as it relates to the PCR.
- Detailed descriptions of the method for avoidance, protection, removal etc. (such as fencing, signage, dismantling and reconstruction), including which organisations or individuals must be involved, and the timing for works.
- Compensation process and other mitigation measures for damage or loss.

The plan must also include:

- provisions for managing chance finds (see below);
- any necessary measures for strengthening institutional capacity for the management of physical cultural resources; and
- a monitoring system to track the progress of these activities.

The plan can be a chapter in the subproject Environmental and Social Management Plan, prepared as part of Project Design, or a separate report, depending on the nature and scale of the proposed activities (to be decided during project screening).

The plan should form part of the tender documents for Contractors, as part of the contract with Contractors, and part of any training and capacity building for the project.

- Tipdik in wāween kōjparok, kōkōmanman ɭok im/ ak kōmmane juon jikin manit, em ak PCR ko jet nan un ko nan kañkotañ ak jermal in kañol. Kwaɭok juon kōmmeɭeɭe in men ko naaj aikuji nan kōmmani jermal ko ilo jikin eo ainwōt kwaɭok ilo PCR eo.
- Tipdik in kōmmeɭeɭe ko kōn wāween ko nan jab eɭ ɭok, kōjparok, kōmkaūt im ko jet (ainwōt wōrwōr, kōkkaɭe, mejaɭ im bar kōmmane), ekoba doulul ta ak armej ta ro rej aikuji koba ɭok, im karkan iien jermal ko.
- Buñtōn ko nan na oñān im joñak ko jet nan kadik ɭok jorrān ak men ko rōjako.

ɭōmɲak eo ej aikuji bar kobaik:

- Aikuji ko nan kōjjeikik men ko jide im loi (lale tulaɭ);
- Jabdewōt joñak ko aikuji nan kōkajoor ɭok institutional capacity nan kōjjeikik jeraamman ko an manit im rōlikio; im
- Juon wāween etale nan lale wōnmaan ɭok ko an makūtkūt kein.

ɭōmɲak in emarōn juon jepta ilo būrojāāk dikkik ko ilo Environmental and Social Management Plan eo, kar kōpooje ainwōt mōttan wōt Wāween ekkal eo an Būrojāāk (Project Design), ak juon riboot eo ejenolok, pedped wōt ioon pao-tokin im dettan makūtkūt ko emōj elmokoti (naaj kālōti ilo iien etale būrojāāk in).

ɭōmɲak eo ej aikuji ejaak mōttan jān tender documents nan Kumi in Jermal ko, ainwōt mōttan wōt koñ eo ippān Kumi in Jermal ko, im mōttan jabdewōt kamminene im wāween ko nan kōɭap ɭok marōn im kapeel nan būrojāāk eo.

Annex 7: PCR Chance Find Procedures

In accordance with OP4.11 Physical Cultural Resources and the RMI Historic Preservation Act 1991, when a person working on the project discovers a cultural heritage site or item, the following procedures should be followed:

1. Stop the activities in the area of the chance find;
2. Delineate the discovered site or area (e.g. fencing);
3. Secure the site to prevent any further disturbance, damage or loss. In cases of human

Annex 7: Jekjekin Etali Jorrān ko nan Waate Joñan Aer Kōuwōtata em Naaj Jelōt Manit eo

Ilo an ekkejel ippān OP4.11 Physical Cultural Resources and the RMI Historic Preservation Act 1991, ejañne juon armej ej jermal ilo būrojāāk eo enaaj lo juon jikin jolet an manit ak bōnjān manit, buñtōn kein rej laajrak aikuji in naaj loori:

1. Kabōjrak makūtkūt ko ilo jikin eo kar lo men eo ie;
2. Kaalikkar jikin eo (waanjoñak, wōrwōre)

remains, arrange for a guard to watch the site until the police, local government and / or National Cultural Commission representative or person with delegated authority take over;

4. Prohibit the collection of objective by any person;
5. Notify the local government and RMI Historic Preservation Office within 24 hours (and police if it is human remains);
6. Any objects that are found must be handed over to the Historic Preservation Office.
7. Project works can resume only after instruction is provided from the Historic Preservation Office.

3. Kōjparok jikin eo ñan kabōjrak jabdewōt kain ṁakūtākūt ko rōnaaj toktake, kakkure ak kōjakoik. Ilo wāween ko kijjien ṁōttan armej, kōṁṁan karōk bwe en wōr juon ej lale jikin eo ṁae iien eo būljiimāāṇ ro, ro rej itok jān kien eo an aelōñ eo im/ak Wōpij eo an Aelōñ kein kijjien ṁanit ak armej eo ewōr maroñ eṁōj leḷok ñane ej wōnṁaan ḷok wōt im jerbale;
4. Kōmḡ an jabdewōt armej ae jabdewōt men
5. Kōjjeḷaik kien eo an aelōñ eo im RMI Historic Preservation Office ilowaan 24 awa (im būljiimāāṇ eḷaṇṇe ṁōttan armej);
6. Jabdewōt men eo naaj loe aikuj in naaj leḷok ñan Historic Preservation Office.
7. Jermal ko an būrojāāk eo rōmaroñ bar jino ālkin an itok kōmmeḷeḷe jān Historic Preservation Office eo.

Annex 9: Terms of Reference for Technical Advisory Projects

The Terms of Reference for any Technical Advisory projects should contain the following clauses as a minimum:

1. Analysis should include the environmental and social aspects and impacts, consistent with the safeguard policies of the World Bank and the Environmental and Social Management Framework, and RMI's National Infrastructure Plan and Coastal Management Framework.
2. Outcomes and outputs (including, but not limited to, ESIA, ESMPs, Vulnerability Assessment Report, concept design, detailed design,) should be consistent with the safeguard policies of the Environmental and Social Management Framework, and RMI's National Infrastructure Plan and Coastal Management Framework.

Annex 9: Terms of Reference for Technical Advisory Projects

Terms of Reference eo ñan jabdewōt Technical Advisory būrojāāk ko rej aikuj in wōr aer laajrak in eoon kein āinwōt juon joṇak eo ediktata:

1. Jermal in etale ko rōmālij rej aikuj kobaik ṁōttan ak jermal ko im wāween an naaj jelōt peḷaak im jokkun mour, ellaajrak wōt ippān safeguard policies ko an World Bank im Environmental and Social Management Framework (ṁōṇakjen in Kōjjeikik Peḷaak im Jokkun Mour) eo, im RMI's National Infrastructure Plan and Coastal Management Framework (ṁōṇakjen in jermal in Ekkal im Kōjjeikik Parijet eo an RMI) eo.
2. Tōprak im meḷeḷe ko (ekoba, ak ej jab likjab jān, ESIA, ESMPs, Vulnerability Assessment Report (Riboot in Jermal in Etale Joṇan ṁōjḡḡ), ḷōmṁak ko ñan wāween kōṁṁane, tipdik in wāween kōṁṁane,) rej aikuj ellaajrak wōt ippān safeguard policies ko an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ṁōṇakjen in Kōjjeikik Peḷaak im Jokkun Mour) eo, im RMI's National Infrastructure Plan and Coastal Management Framework (ṁōṇakjen in jermal in Ekkal im Kōjjeikik Parijet eo an RMI) eo.

Annex 10: ESMF and RPF Stakeholders Consultations

PREP Phase 2 - RMI
Stakeholder Consultations Report, 5 - 9 December 2016

Annex 10: 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 OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment, OP/BP 3.6 Natural Habitats, OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources and OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement.

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

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

Target groups

The following groups of stakeholders were targeted for the consultations -

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

Kadkad in Kōnono kein -

lien leto-letak mejele ak kapilōk ippān stakeholder ej aiku in bōk jikin ilo iien eo rej kōpooji safeguards instruments ko nān aolepān safeguards policies ko emān kar kōruji iumwin PREP Phase 2. Policies kein rej OP/BP4.01 Environmental Assessment, OP/BP 3.6 Natural Habitats, OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources im OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement.

Riboot eo tok ālik ej aini mejele ko kijjien iien leto-letak mejele ak kapilōk ko ekar bōk jikin āinwōt ke ej mōttan wōt kōppopo ko nān Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) im Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). Ej kōmejeleik karōk ko raar kōmman in bōk jikier bwe en jejjet stakeholder ro kar kūr tok er, wāween kar kūr tok 97 oak kajjitōk, im kar wāween kwaļok ak kaalikare ekoba wāween kalimjōke, kakkobaba ko, wāween ļōmṇak kake im ko jet jān ro raar bōk kuṇaer.

lien leto-letak mejele ak kapilōk ko nān kōmejeleik kein jerbal ko ṇaetaer ESMF im RPF rōkar bōk jikier jān 5 - 9 raan in Tijemba, 2016. Mōkta jān men in, iien leto-letak mejele ak kapilōk ko ippān rijerbal ro jān kien eo me eļap ijoko kuṇaer nān Būrojāāk rōkar kōmman.

Kumi ko kōttōpari

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

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

Methods***Invitation and solicitation -***

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

Ilo Ebeye, ejjeļok wōpij inretio im jikin kōmman nuuj bwe ren kar jerbal nān kūr tok ak kōmman kōjjeļā. Būļijmāñ

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

Consultations Format and Presentations -

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

There were two power point presentations made;

- (i) an overview of the Project including its objectives, components, institutional arrangements and funding plan, the results of the Vulnerability Assessment Study including the 'hot spots' for flooding and inundation, and the range of hard engineering options being consider.
- (ii) Presentation on the ESMF and RPF. Power point presentations on the ESMF and RPF were tailored to suit each target audience, in terms of the issues that were highlighted for which views were solicited. For instance, in the case of landowners and community leaders, the highlighted issue was land and the impacts the proposed coastal protection measures on land both temporarily and permanently. For local community people,

ro rōkar poub ilo aer kar ettōr-to ettōr-tak imejan aelōñ en kōn juon kein kōnono eo eļap ainikien ñan aer kōjjeļaik armej kōn iien leto-letak meļeļe ak kapilōk in, 98 oak ej kōnono kake, ia eo enaaj bō jikin ie im ñāāt. Men in ekar kōmman jeļjo raan mōkta jān an iien leto-letak meļeļe ak kapilōk eo bōk jikin im ilo raan eo iien leto-letak meļeļe ak kapilōk eo ekar bōk jikin, im mōkta wōt jidik jān an iien leto-letak meļeļe ak kapilōk eo bōk jikin.

Schedule (Karōk) -

lien leto-letak meļeļe ak kapilōk ko ñan kumi kein kajjojo rōkar bōk jikier ekkar ñan karōk in -

Kumi in Stakeholder ro	Raan im iien/awa
1. Wōpij ko eļap ijoko kuņaer	• 5 Dec, 2016; 10 am; MOF/DIDA Conference Room
2. NGOs, doulul ko jukjuk im pād eo, im jukjuk im pād eo ilo Majuro	• 6 Dec, 2016; 2:00pm; Marshall Is Resort Conference Room
3. Ro im ewōr aer marōñ ion bwidej ekkar ñan manit im ritōl ro an jukjuk im pād ko ilo Ebeye	• 7 Dec, 2016; Ebeye , Community entertainment centre
6. KADA im KAJUR	• 8 Dec, 2016; 9:30am; KAJUR office;
7. Jukjuk im pād eo ilo Ebeye	• 8 Dec, 2016; Ebeye - Community entertainment center

Karōkan iien leto-letak meļeļe ak kapilōk ko im Presentations ko -

PowerPoint presentations ko kar kattōri ilo kajin Pālle im Ms Abacca Maddison, Deputy Chief Secretary eo ekar ukote ñan kajin aelōñ kein.

Ekar wōr ruo presentations ko kar kōmmani;

- (i) tarlep in Būrojāāk in ekoba kōttopar ko an, mōttan ko ie, karōk ko an peded eo im karōk ko ñan ña oñāñ, tōprak ko jān Vulnerability Assessment Study eo ekoba 'hot spots' ak 'jikin ko ekkā an waļok' ibwij leplep im iuwe dān in lojet, im jokāālōt ko rōppen im aikuj in ļomnak kaki.
- (ii) Presentation kōn ESMF kab RPF. Power point presentation eo kōn ESMF and and RPF kar teilaiki ekkar ñan kajjojo kumi ko rōkar roñjake, im ñan ļokapokpok ko kar kaalikari ak kajjitōk kaki. Ñan waanjoñak, ñe en kar baj ro im ewōr aer marōñ ion bwidej im ritōl ro an jukjuk im pād ko, ļokapokpok ko kar kaalikari ej kōn bwidej im ta ko rōnaaj waļok jān

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, 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 process 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, CSO, EPA and MoF/DIDA involved. Consultations with NGOs and civil organizations

elmokot eo kōn joñak ko ñan kōjparok arijet ioon bwidej ilo jidik wōt iien im ñan indeo jīmōr. Ñan armej ro ilo jukjuk im pād ko, kar kōmeleje kōn tarlep in wāween kōmmane aolep jokāālōt ko. Men in ej letok juon pedped in kōnono kōn jikin ko im rōmaroñ ekkar ñan kōjparoki vis-à-vis 'hot spots' im jikin ko jet eļap aer naaj jorrāān, wāween ko rōnaaj waļok jān kōmmani jermal ko ak mokta jān an jermal ko bōk jikier ak jorrāān ak wāween ko enaaj to aer pād, tōpar parijet ak lojet ñan jermal ko jabdewōt, im ko jet. Ñan wōpij ko, presentation eo kōmelejeik un ko ñan etale peļaa ko im jokkun mour, im jermal im eddo ko an kajjojo wōpij im doulul ko ilo iien kattōre ESMF eo im RPF eo.

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

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

Unin kōnono	Ri-bōktok
Jar in Kōppeļok	Juon iaan armej ro
Naan in kōppeļok im kwaļok kadkad in makūtūt ko	Ms Abacca Maddison, Deputy Chief Secretary, Ebeye
Presentation eo kein kajuon - Tarlep in Bürojaak eo im kōmeleje kōn Mōttan 2 - Coastal Resilience	Ms Jennifer Tseng, MOF/DIDA, RMI
Presentation eo kein karuo - ESMF im RPF - im meleje ko kōn wāween ko rōnaaj jelōt peļaa 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 meleje ak kapilōk ko emān rej eddāp ilo jermal in.

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

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

were attended by five organizations namely Marshall Islands Mayors Association, International Organization for Migration, College of Marshall Islands, Women United Together in Marshall Islands (Ebeye), and 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;
 - MOF/DIDA explained that a Safeguards Consultant will be procured and embed in MPW to assist the Ministry;
 - MOF/DIDA will also house the Project Implementation Unit wherein two project specialists plus a Safeguards Specialist will be placed.

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).

lien leto-letak mejele ak kapilok eo nan ro ewor aer maron ioon bwidej im ri-tol ro an jukjuk im pad ko ilo Ebeye ekar koba tok lukkuun ro ewor aer maron ioon bwidej eo im ekkar nan ro im rej jermal ijoh ejjab konan bok jikin.

Laajrak in ro rokar bok kunaer ej eddap ilo jermal in.

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

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

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

- a. Kajjojo jermal im eddo ko kar konono kaki im kaalikkari; eak wor erra ilo elmokot in jermal ko me rej kaalikkari lukkuun eddo ko aer;
- b. MPW - ekar kwaok an lomnak kon joan maron ak jela eo kijien safeguards;
 - MOF/DIDA ekar komelele ke emoj pukot juon safeguards Consultant im enaaj pad ilo MPW nan jipai Ministry eo;
 - MOF/DIDA enaaj pad ippai Project Implementation Unit eo im enaaj wor ruo specialists ro ekoba juon Safeguards Specialists ie.
- c. EPA - ekar komelele ke jermal ko kijien etale pejaak ko im komalim an wonman lok jermal ebok ikotaan 3 lok nan 6 allon;

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

EPA's process of obtaining permits for development -

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

NDMO -

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

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

Issues raised -

- a. Outer islands communications needs strengthening. Options (i) Radionet/HF radios; (ii) FM radio;
- b. Maintenance of existing communication systems a major issue;
- c. Must have a clear Early Warning System first, then develop networks within each atolls.
- d. Two main focal points for outer islanders (i) NTA and (ii) Weather Service.

- 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 jermal in etale ak lale ko ilōñ tata im ej kajju im bōk kuṇaan ilo Grievance Redress Mechanism eo ñan ṇa mejeḷan iakwāāl ko ekar jab wōr uwaakier ilo labōl ko ilal, im ejja ilo jekjek in wōt, Secretary eo an MPW ñan iakwāālāl ko ilo Mōttan 2, im MOF/DIDA ñan iakwāālāl ko ilo ṇakūtūt ko an Mōttan 1 im 3.

Buñtōn ko an EPA ñan bōk mālim in kōmṇan jermal in wōnṇaan ḷok -

- a. EPA ekar kōmejeḷeik buñtōn ko aer ñan uwaake juon an NDMO kajjitōk;
- b. Eaar wōr kōmejeḷe ke WB ej errā ilo kōjerbale buñtōn ko an aelōñ kein ijellōkin wōt ñe ewōr oktak. Ilo wāween rōt in, naaj aikuj ḷoor karōk ko an Bank eo.
- c. ESMF im RPF eo rej pedped ioon kien im kakien ko an RMI im safeguards policies ko an Bank eo.

NDMO -

- a. Ekar kwaḷok an itoklimo ilo juon NDMO center eo ekāāl;
- b. Aikuj ko jet - kōkōmṇanṇan ḷok kein jermal ko; kein jermal in kōnono ak tōpar doon im juon jānedeta in joortoklik.
- c. Kamminene ñan ri-jermal ro ej juon aikuj ḷapḷap.

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

Kajjitōk ko raar wallōñtak -

- a. Kein jermal in kōnono ak tōpar doon ko ilo aelōñ ko likin rej aikuj eṇṇan/kajoor ḷok. Jokāālōt (i) Radionet/HF radios; (ii) FM radio;
- b. Jermal in kōkōmṇanṇan ḷok kein jermal in kōnono ko rōpād ej juon kajjitōk eo eḷap;
- c. Ej aikuj bwe en wōr juon Early Warning System eo e-alikkar ṇokta, innām kōmṇan ilo kajjojo aelōñ.
- d. Ruo jikin ko eḷap aer aorōk ñan aelōñ ko likin (i) NTA im (ii) Weather Service.

- e. Red Cross has similar network as NTA and Weather Service - have focal points in all atolls but they need communication equipment.
- f. MALGOV emphasized effective early warning systems based on clear communication protocol; good understanding of what different categories mean, and good awareness and education for communities;
- g. For Component 3, MALGOV recommends tapping into existing Red Cross Early Warning System.
- 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 Irooj 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

- e. Red Cross ewōr an kein jermal ko āinwōt NTA im Weather Service - ewōr jikin ko raorōk ilo aolep aelōñ ijo wōt ke rej aikuj kein jermal in kōnono.
- f. MALGOV ekar kōmman waanjoñak kōn jet early warning system ko rōnaaj emman im rej pedped ioon an alikkar kōnnanōk doon kōn buñtōn ko; lukkuun mejele kōn ta mejelein different categories, jeļā im mejele kōn jukjuk im pād ko;
- g. Ñan Mōttan 3, MALGOV ej kajjitōk bwe en jermal Early Warning System eo epād and Red Cross.
- h. MALGOV ej jab lap maroñ eo ippān ñan emergency response im eaij kōkajoor ļok jikin in.

lien leto-letak mejele ak kapilōk ko ippān ro ewōr aer maroñ ioon bwidej im ri-tōl ro an jukjuk im pād eo Kajjitōk ko raar wallōñtak raar kōmejeleiki -

1. Kōppopo ñan Men in Kauwōtata
 - a. Radio station eļap aikuji ilo Ebeye ñan kōkōmman ļok wāween leto-letak mejele. Men in ej juon iaan makūtkūt ko iumwin PREP Phase 2 ilo Mōttan 1;
2. Wāween tōl im karōk eo an Kien eo loļap keidi ippān wāween tōl im karōk eo an juon aelōñ -
 - a. Ewi wāween an kien eo an aelōñ eo jeļā ke enaaj lap ļok maroñ eo ippān kijjen tōl im karōk ilo Būrojāāk in? Jān imminene ko mokta ļok, eļaptata būrojāāk in ekkal ko, kien eo loļap eļap eddo eo ippān ñan kipel būrojāāk kein im bōk ak leļok mejele im jermal ippān kien eo an aelōñ eo ejabwe ak ejabjab.
3. Master Lease -
 - a. Master Lease eo ej aikuj in ke jain bwe būrojāāk eo en jino?
 - b. Irooj ro rōkar lale ke aolep men rej pedped ioon Master Lease eo im ej aikuj bwe en jain mokta jān an jabdewōt men bōk jikin.
 - c. Mōttan wōt juon iaan ro im ewōr aer maroñ ioon bwidej likūt eļtan pein; im ewōr kōjatdikdik naaj bōk eļtan pein ilo raan kane repaak imaan;
 - d. Men ko kōmmani ñan kōjparok parijet rej jab kōnono kaki ilo lease eo; easements ko emōj kōmmani rōmaroñ jab jejjēt, kōn men in ej aikuj im kōmman easements ko rōkāāl.

- 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.
4. Design of Component 2 coastal protection structures -
- a. All participants noted the best option is the revetment wall extending the whole length of Ebeye's 103 oaks but also accepted it may not be possible because of costs.
 - b. Can we have more funding to cover the whole island including Guugeegue? Guugeegue has value and several public assets such as the schools. In the long run, the development of Guugeegue and protecting the causeway has certain value to the people of Ebeye. We should look at the big picture instead of hot spots only.
 - c. KADA explained that WB would like to see the maximum number of people benefiting from the coastal protection investment which is a significant amount of money. He noted that the Bank has to be accountable to its donors and questions around costs and population will have to be clearly answered with a cost-benefit analysis. Ebeye will have to look at alternative funding for the last 3 miles of the causeway.
5. General comments -
- a. There was general agreement that this first WB project for RMI be successful, to more easily leverage additional funds for other areas that need similar protection.
 - b. The Iroij and Senator Mike Kabua thanked the presenters and expressed his interest in the Project. He also requested copies of the presentations.
- e. Juon easement kãal itōrerein parijet enaaj wōr tokjān ñan PREP Phase 2 im būrojāāk in baib ko jet ļōmñaki, waanjoñak Renewable Energy Project eo;
 - f. Jejjo armej raar lukkuun kwaļok aer rie Būrojāāk in im jermal ko an ioon bwidej ko ioon Ebeye.
 - g. Maroñ ko jilu ilōñ tata ioon bwidej (irooj ro) e-alikkar aer rie ijo wōt ke ejjelok eñ eaar lukkuun kwaļok ainikien.
4. Wāween kōmmane Mōttan 2 men ko kōmmani ñan kōjparok parijet -
- a. Aolep ro raar bōk kuñaer rar lo ke jokālōt eo emman tata ej revetment wall eo im kōmman ilo aolepān parijet in Ebeye ijo wōt ke rōbar jelā ke men in emaroñ jab bōk jikin kōnke eļap oñaan.
 - b. Emaroñ ke ļap ļok jān eo bwe en kabwe aolepān anin ekoba Guugeegue? Ebar lōñ men in aorōk ko ilo Guugeegue āinwōt jikuul eo ie. Ilo tu-aitokan, jermal ko ñan kōkōmanman ļok Guugeegue im kōjparok causeway eo ewōr aer aorōk ñan armej in Ebeye. Jej aikuj in kalimjōk pija eo ekilep ijellōkin ad kalimjōk wōt hot spots ko.
 - c. KADA ekar kōmeļeļe ke WB ekōñaan lo oran aolep armej ro im rōnaaj jeraamman jān joortoklik eo kōn kōjparok parijet eo im ej juon jān eo eļap an kilep. Ekar barāinwōt ba ke Bank eo ej aikuj maroñ kamool men kein ñan ri-ijpañ (donor) ro an im kajjitōk ko kōn oñāan im oran armej rej aikuj in naaj alikkar uwaak ko aer kōn juon jermal in etale oñāan-jeraamman. Ebeye enaaj aikuj in lale iaļan jān ko jet ñan mail ko 3 āliktata ñan causeway eo.
5. Kolmenļokjeñ ko jān aolep
- a. Ekar wōr koñ jān aolep ke būrojāāk eo jinoim tata an WB ej aikuj bwe en naan tōprak im dedeļok, bwe en naaj wōr kein kēmaan ñan bar kajjitōk jān ñan ijoko jet im rōbar aikuj jermal in kōjparok ko āinwōt in.
 - b. Irooj im Senator Mike Kabua ekar kamoolol ro rōkar kwaļok meļeļe ko im ekar kwaļok an itoklimo ilo Būrojāāk in.

Ekar barāinwōt kajjitōk an kape in presentation ko.

Consultations with local community (Ebeye), 8 Dec 2016

Issues raised and questions asked -

Uses of the land and sea on the Oceanside -

- 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?

lien leto-letak mejele ak kapilōk ko ippān ro ilo jukjuk im pād eo (Ebeye), 8 raan in Tijemba 2016

kolmenlōkjen ko

raar wallōntak im kajjitōk ko raar jāde -

Jerbal ko nān bwidej im lōjet rot u-lik -

- a. Ajiri ro rej tutu lik. Ejjeļok eñ enañin mej jān maļoñ ilo an ajiri ro tutu lik, ak jeļjo ajiri eñōj 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 nān amiñōno ko aer. Sedimentation im wāween ko jet jebar jān jermal in ekkal ko rej bōk jikier rōnaaj kakkure men in jeraamman in im jelōt baamle ko rej bōk aer mour jān men kein.

Early warning and disaster preparedness

- a. Jairiin in kakkōl/peel
 - Kōmman jainiin in kakkōl/peel nān kajjojo taib in men in kauwōtata ko
 - Kōmman iien an jukjuk im pād eo katak im mejele kōn jairiin in kakkōl ko
 - Ej aikuj in bar wōr jairiin in kakkōl ilo Guugeegue
- b. Būlijmāāñ: kwaļok kōn men in kapañpañ ko ilo leto-letak mejele im juon ratio station enaaj lukkuun ļap an jipañ
- c. Kein kōnono k oak wāween leto-letak mejele ej aikuj in tōpar aolepān eñ im ekoba aetō ko jet, ej jab Ebeye wōt;
- d. Ro rej kōjerbal VHS retio rōmaroñ in bar kamminene bwe ren koba ilo jermal ko nān kōppopo nān men in kauwōtata ko nān aer maroñ leto-letak naan in keeañ ko mōktata
- e. lien kamminene/katak ko nān kōppopo ko rej aikuj kōmman ippān ri-jikuuļ ro im rūkaki ro ilo mōñ jikuuļ ko;
- f. lien kamminene/katak ko nān kōppopo ko rej aikuj in wōnmaan ļok wōt im rej aikuj in bar kōmman ippān ro kiiō im er ro rej bōk kuñær jinoiñ tata (WUTMI, KAJUR, KALGOV, YTYIH, im ro jet).

Kōjparok parijet

- a. Ro uwaan WUTMI - men ko kōmmani nān kōjparok parijet eo rōnaaj ke ukot ae/aet eo lik im kōļap ļok an kauwōtata?

- 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;
- 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 wāto 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 ocean side 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

- b. Kōrā ro rej bōk jeraamman jān lik/ioon pedped nān kappok ak ae aer libbukwe nān amiṃōṃo. Men ko kōmmani nān kōjparok parijet eo rōnaaj ke ukot wāween an men in mour in lojet ko mour. Ewi wāween aṃ naaj kadik loḷk wāween in?
- c. Ej aikuj bwe en pidodo an jabdewōt tōpar lik im ej aikuj bwe en wōr jikin uwe/to im rāām ilo men ko kōmmani nān kōjparok parijet eo;
- d. Berm eo enaaj jemloḷk ia? Ewi aitokan?
- e. Jorrāān ko rōnaaj jōbar jān men in - wōn enaaj kadik loḷk jorrāān ko rōnaaj jōbar jān men in? Būrojāāk in ej aikuj ekkatak jān bōd ko im immenene ko jān kar jālitak (seawall) ko kōmmani ṃokta loḷk (Guugeegue causeway).
- f. Būrojāāk in ej kōmman ilo aolepān ān eṇ kōbōjrak jorrāān ko rōnaaj jōbar jāne.

Koḷmenloḷkjen ko jān aolep -

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

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

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

- a. Kape eo ekāāl tata an Master Lease eo ej kape eo ilo Nobōmba 10 raan eo;
- b. Wāween kōmmane Būrojāāk in ej aikuj bwe en wōr wāween ko nān kapidodo tōpar lik. loon pedped lik ej jikin iukkure eo an ajiri ro ilo Ebeye. Jikin uwe/to ak jekjek ko jet nān tōpar lik rej aikuj kōmman ilo jeḷjo jikin, ainwōt ilo aujpitōḷ eo.
- c. Bwidej ko kōjberbal nān kumi in jermal ko (jikin jermal) -
 - KADA enaaj pukot bwidej ko rōkkar. Ewi joṃan bwidej eo aikuji? Emaroṃ ke itok juon elmōkot?
 - Ej jab lukkuun ḷap bwidej eo epād nān ekkāālel, nān būrojāāk in im ro jet ilo pipeline eo;
 - Jej aikuj jipaṃ eo an KALGOV nān an rakij ṃōttan māāl ko ilo meḷan eo an PW im oḷb eo/stevedore area;
- d. Mechanism for formalizing karōkan bwidej ippān MPW
 - Oktan leta ko;

- Notice to Proceed from MPW to the contractor once permit is received from EPA which would have KADA's endorsement.

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.

- Immenne ko kōn buñtōn ko an Earthmoving Permit
- Kōjjeļā ko ñan wōnṃaan ʎok wōt jān MPW ñan kumi in jermal ko eļaññe eṃōj an itok mālim jān EPA ko im enaaj mōj an KADA kōmālimi.

Kakkobaba ko ñan master lease eo

- Easement ko rōkāāl itōrerein parijet naaj aikuji ñan jermal ak wōnṃaan ʎok ko ʎōmṃaki ñan ijlu im jekļaj 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 ʎok jermal - KADA (Carl Hacker) ekar kaalikkar ke eṃōj an tōpar ak kōnono ippa lawyer eo kōn 'wordings.'