

Version 11b



PREP II

Ebeye Seawall Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan



October 2020

Prepared by DIDA and PREP II Staff

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is an internal PREP II document and is not intended for disclosure wider than PREP II, DIDA, World Bank staff, and Contractors.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This SEP is an internal PREP II document and is not intended for disclosure wider than PREP II, DIDA, World Bank staff, and Contractors.

If any party wishes to disclose this document or material enclosed herein to any other party, prior approval must be obtained from the CIU Safeguards Advisor or the DIDA Assistant Secretary.

1.1. General

This PREP II Ebeye Seawall Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared in accordance with the World Bank Environment Policy OP 4.01.

SEP Version 11b is intended to inform stakeholder engagement for the Ebeye seawall Design Phase in relation to Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) preparation.

During the Design Phase of the Project, stakeholder engagement is expected to be led by and undertaken by the Design Consultants appointed by PREP II.

1.2. Delivery Expectations

1.2.1. Industry Best Practice

Section 3.12 of the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the PREP II seawall ESIA is expected to follow INDUSTRY BEST PRACTICE¹.

1.2.2. Stakeholder Engagement Expectations

Section 3.6 of the TOR notes that:

Design will involve consultation with stakeholders to get the best compromise between the length of works, cost and levels of service. Levels of service may vary at different locations along the coast depending on existing vulnerability and infrastructure to be protected. This stakeholder consultation procedure will be repeated at the various stages of the design process, refer to the Design Flowchart Appendix B.

The expectation is that stakeholder engagement for the Preliminary Design Phase will involve the following steps stipulated in Appendix B of the TOR

1. Designer to provide “Investigation protocols in detail for the collection of environmental and social data- to include stakeholder engagement details”
2. Stakeholder engagement towards “Develop ~10 Concepts - Multiple concept Design, levels of Service, E&S Scoping, Site Visits, Consultations, Stakeholder Engagement, Multi-criteria analysis, concept costs”
3. Socialize 10 concepts with stakeholders- consultation, landowners, stakeholder engagement, pre-RAP, pre ESIA, concept costs – contribute towards Design Report ~5 Concepts.
4. Consultation inputs into “Designer refines concepts and recommends 3 Design Options”.

¹ PREP II DSS Terms of Reference, October 2019.

5. *Facilitate stakeholder review of “Options Analysis Report 10 Options to 3 Options”*
6. *Landowner consultations and stakeholder engagement for inputs towards “Full design and costing of 3 Final Designs Physical modelling; preliminary ESIA/ESMP x3; RAP; detailed design x3*
7. *Facilitate stakeholder review of “Constructor RFB/RFP, “3” Designs, “3” Preliminary ESIA/ESMP, RAP”*

1.3. Purpose of this Document

This SEP is provided to assist PREP II Consultants along with personnel from PREP II and CIU with Design Phase stakeholder engagement and consultation on the Ebeye Seawall Project being undertaken as Component 2.1 of Prep II.

Stakeholder engagement and Grievance Redress Mechanisms associated with PREP II Components other than Component 2.1 are set out in a separate document².

Consultation in this context is about helping stakeholders understand the following matters:

1. The rationale for the project;
2. What the project potentially involves;
3. How it might impact them; and
4. How can they can contribute to the outcome.

The following sections set out **AGREED** talking points for each of these items, starting at a high level and drilling down to detail. Each stakeholder engagement activity will need to be considered in terms of the level of detail discussed – but as a basic rule of thumb it can't be assumed that stakeholders will fully understand the political or technical framework.

Following sections dealing with the environmental and social issues, the document sets out summary information on the safeguards process generally and the Grievance Redress Mechanism process.

2. PROJECT RATIONALE

RMI and WB has identified that³:

“Coastal protection in Ebeye [is] a high priority given the density of population, the concentration of both public and private assets and the significance of coastal hazards that is currently evident.”

The Project is intending to address this priority area by constructing a seawall.

The particular risk to people and property on Ebeye is shown in inundation diagrams set out in the following pages.

By 2100, if no action is taken:

- Inundation may lead to dramatic consequences, with water (flood) depths reaching 1 m, for events with a return period of 10 years (or larger), due to swell and typhoon events.
- Storm-induced coastal erosion (shoreline retreat) of up to about 10 m may result.

² \PREP II\General Project Documents\Stakeholder Engagement Plan\Report\PREP II GRM 131218 1413 Components 1, Residual 2 and 3

³ From February 2016 Aide-Memoire for the Climate Resilience Project Scoping Mission

Sea-level rise induced erosion (shoreline retreat) of around 1.5 - 2.5 m. Such levels of erosion and shoreline retreat will need to be accommodated by available land, however in Ebeye, in many locations, space is very limited, with houses and buildings already built very close to the shoreline.

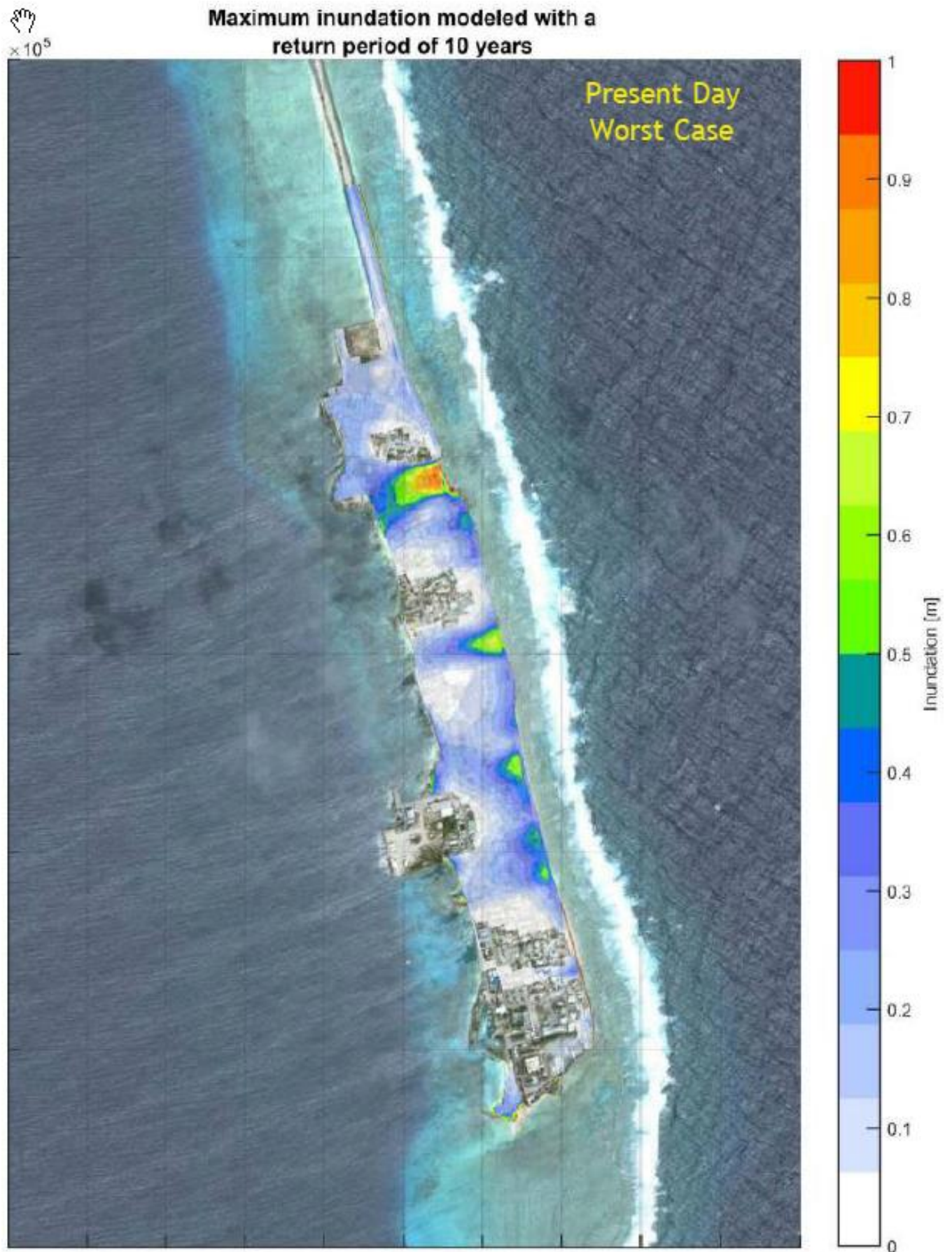
So, in terms of messaging to stakeholders, we are:

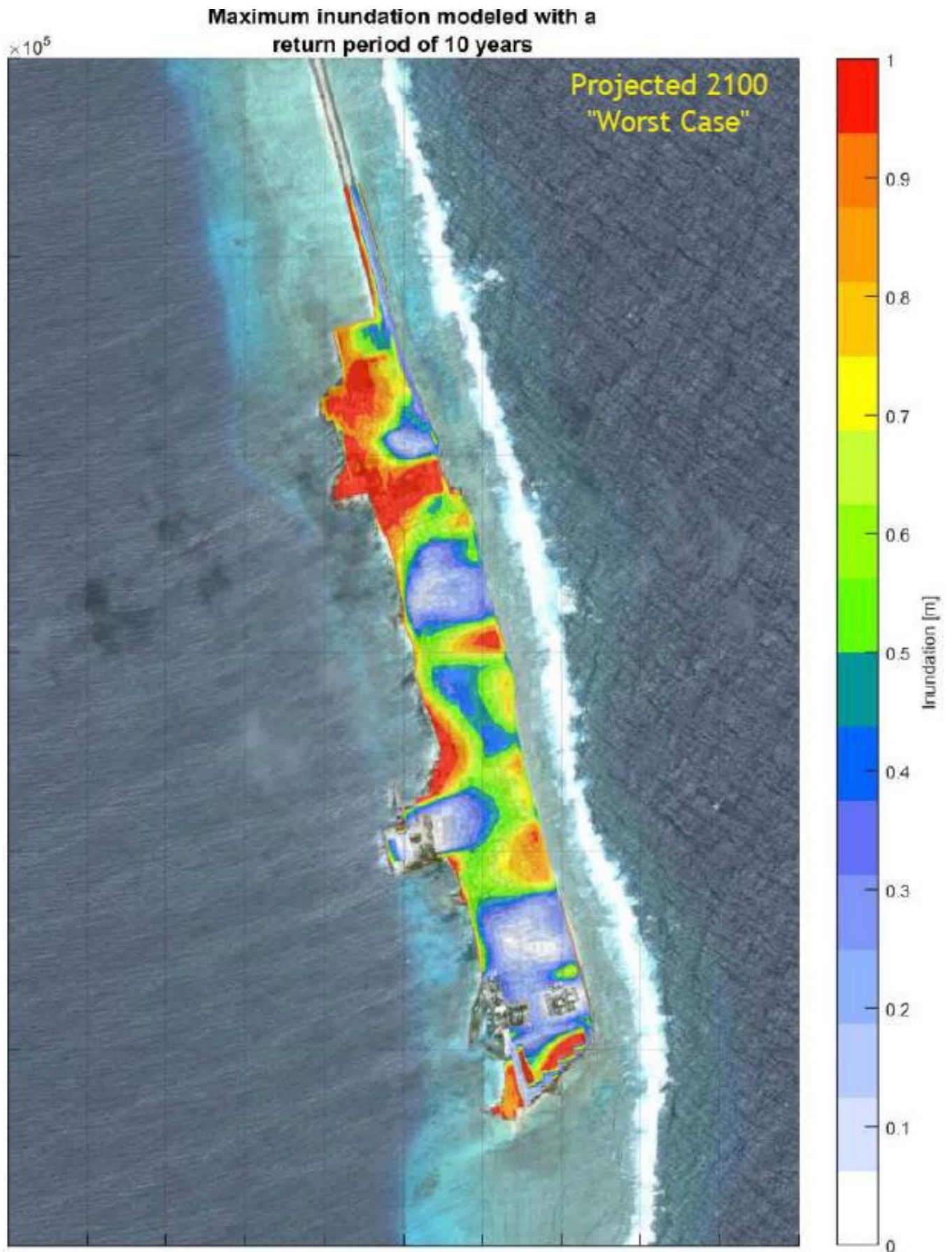
“Designing and constructing a seawall at Ebeye to protect people, and public and private assets from the effects of coastal erosion and flooding; whilst avoiding as far as possible any adverse impacts of construction”

The **primary focus** of the project is the protection of people and assets from the impacts of erosion and flooding.

A **secondary consideration** is the provision of amenities for the local community (within the overall Project budget cap).

These priorities critically influence messaging and stakeholder engagement associated with the Project as discussed in this SEP.





3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1. Key Messages

For the purposes of stakeholder engagement, it is important to emphasize that:

Project design is not yet finalized, and all options are being considered.

and

The budget is fixed so any additions to the project in one area or element will necessarily mean reductions in other areas or elements.

3.2. Project Uncertainty

Whilst it might be reasonable to consider that Project funding is “in place” because the GCF Board has indicated its approval, until this is formalized there remains the possibility that the GCF funding might not eventuate and the consequences of this unavailability of funding need to be considered, from an engagement risk management perspective.

3.3. Design

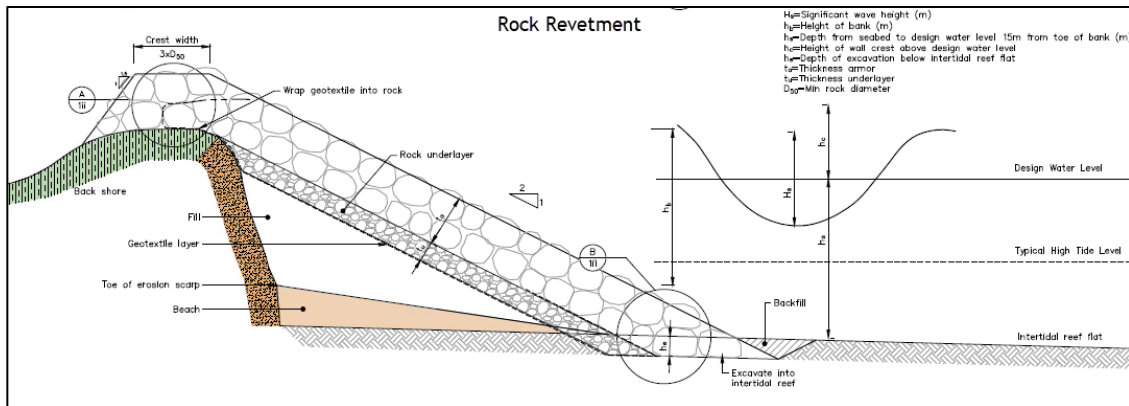
Coastal flooding information and a coastal risk assessment will inform the choice of final design and locations for adaptation. The basic design elements are likely to be as follows (from Deltares report).

- The Design Process is iterative – will not be a fixed design from the outset, and consultation will prepare people to be involved in an iterative process.
- Seawall to extend from causeway to the southwest corner of Ebeye Island (around the powerplant) see below.

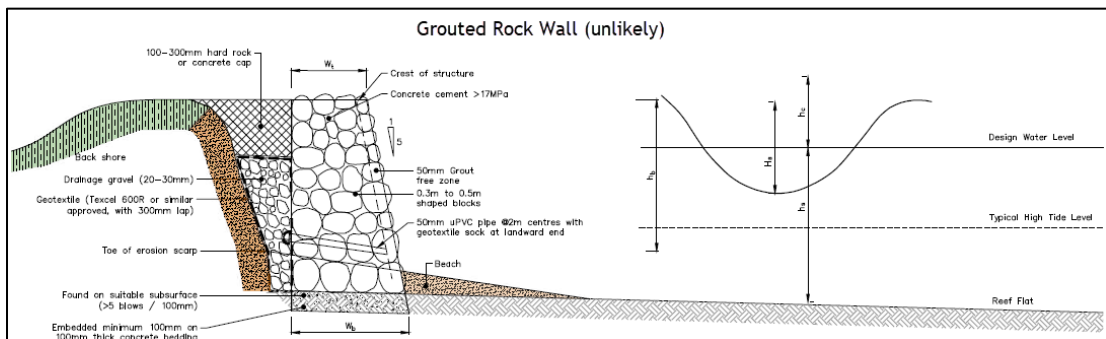
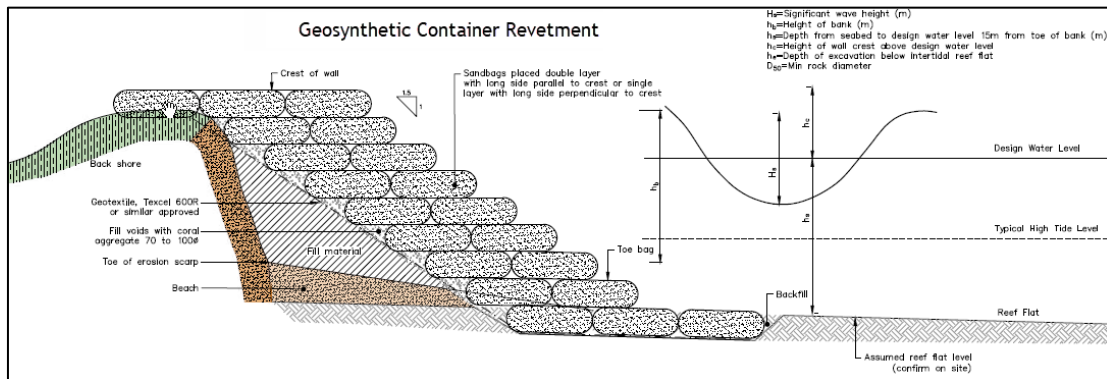
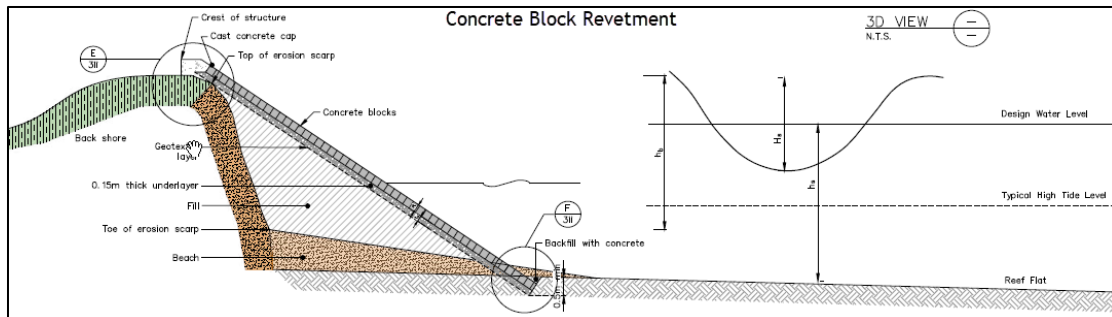


- Construction material most likely to be rock and/or concrete – with construction rocks imported from offshore – no locally sourced materials will be used.

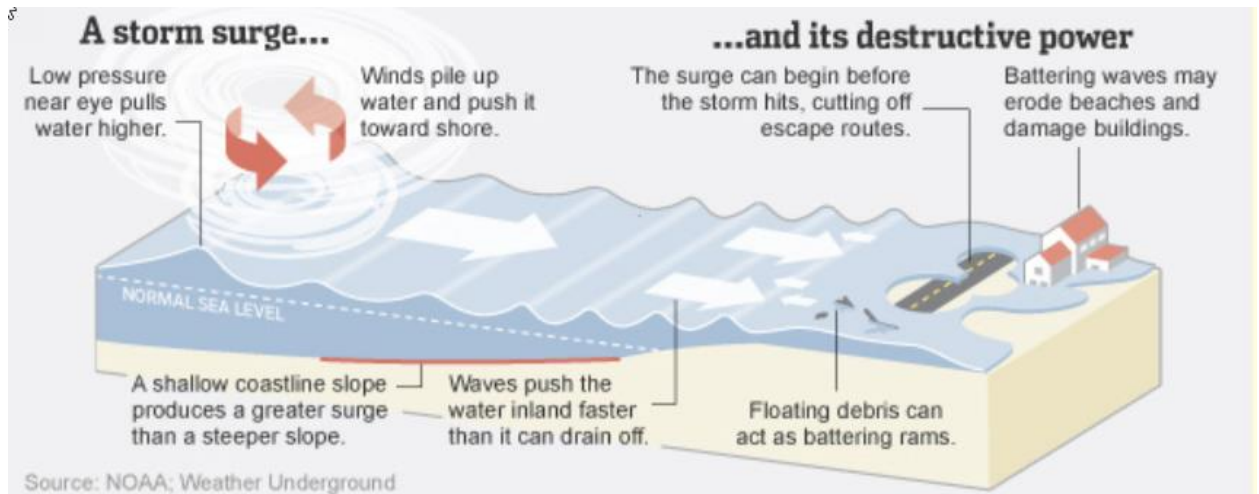
- Final design is a long way off – but likely to be conventional rock revetment given need for proven design, reliability and likely lowest cost:



- Alternative options will be considered including:



- A seawall works by separating land and water areas. Seawalls are normally very massive structures because they are designed to resist the full force of waves and storm surge.
- Storm surge has been identified as the design worst-case cause of likely inundation on Ebeye



- The Ebeye seawall may be up to 14 feet (4.2 metres) above mean sea level (12 feet high above the reef). Measures will be incorporated to reduce visual impacts (if necessary).
- Seawall design is critically tied to the overtopping/flooding rate.
- Overtopping is water that splashes above/runs over and landward of the line of protection, flooding the land as a result of waves running up the face of the seawall (including swash through an armor rock wall)

What is overtopping?



Overtopping is water that splashes above and landward of the line of protection.




Lajes, Azores Breakwater (image from Jeff Melby)

- Seawall structures designed to prevent all overtopping under severe storm conditions will be too expensive to build.
- The acceptable rate of overtopping represents a balance between costs associated with increased protection and greater damages associated with less protection, and this will be an important design factor for Ebeye– this will be a matter for stakeholder engagement.
- The wall will be designed to protect Ebeye from a certain sized storm event (for example a 1 in 30 year or a 1 in 50 year storm event with selection of the final level to be derived from the detailed design phase.
- Detailed design variables will include:
 - Distance from houses – creation of buffer zone from land-side activities
 - Height – relates to acceptable overtopping frequency vs visual impact
 - Ease of construction
 - Public and Worker safety - of paramount importance
 - Beach access/public amenities

3.4. Area Plan

To come once broad design options selected:

Describe location and, where possible, include a map of the project site(s) and surrounding area, showing communities and proximity to sensitive sites, and including any worker accommodation, lay-down yards, or other temporary activities that also may impact stakeholders.

4. PROJECT TIMELINE

All subject to COVID-19 limitations

Pre-design	until August 2020
Design	August 2020 – August 2021 (tbc)
Construction works commence	September 2022-2023 (tbc) depending on type of seawall

5. POTENTIAL ADVERSE IMPACTS

The following potential impacts were identified in the ESMF and during initial site walkovers.

5.1. Material quantities and sourcing

Materials sourcing has been identified as a potential high environmental risk based around the volumes required. Quantities are discussed initially in this section, followed by a screening of associated environmental effects.

5.1.1. Quantities

Estimated [order of magnitude] volumes of rock are set out as follows (based on Deltares report Figure 9.7 for Gradient 1:1.5):

	Volume per linear m ³	Length m	Total Volume m ³
Armor Rock	29.3	1500	43950
Underlayer	4.9	1500	7350

Assumed fill volumes based on wall distance from existing shoreline (4m high wall):

Distance from shoreline	Volume per linear m ³	Length m	Total Volume m ³
10	40	1500	60000
5	20	1501	30020
2.5	10	1502	15020

In summary requirements are:

- Armour Rock 45,000 m³
- Underlayer 7,500 m³
- Fill zero-10,000 m³

5.1.2. Issues Associated with Sourcing the Materials⁴

RMI PREP II has been classified⁵ as 'Category B⁶' for environmental and social risks, on the premise that potential impacts of the construction of the coastal protection works would not be irreversible, would not be significant beyond the immediate project area and could be sufficiently mitigated.

Contingent to this classification was that the project would not use local sources of rock, sand or gravel; collectively called 'aggregates'.

This activity was considered one of the highest risk for potential environmental and social impacts for RMI PREP, for three reasons: the potential to create conflicts between land owners and government regarding who owns the resource, coastal erosion risks, and reef and coastal environment biodiversity risks.

The extent and severity of coastal erosion on Majuro Atoll is well documented (McKensie, et. al, 2006⁷, Xue, 2001⁸, amongst others). A history of dredging, beach mining and reef rock blasting is widely considered a significant cause of this erosion. It appears that materials are removed from the coast that would otherwise have been available to replenish the beach. Removing rock and sand changes the pattern and energy of waves, changing erosion and deposition patterns. Ebeye and Majuro atolls are both vulnerable given their low lying geography, high population and key infrastructure located along the coast, and because of the future predictions of sea level rise and increased intensity and frequency of storms and typhoons.

Other impacts from dredging and beach mining include:

- 1) the removal of habitats in the dredging / mining zone – coral reef, reef rock, sandy-bottom environments, seagrass environments; and
- 2) the damage and degradation of habitats near the dredging zone from changes in water clarity, nutrients, wave energy, sand movements (erosion and deposition patterns) and sedimentation.

⁴ Based on information provided by Pene Ferguson (WB) email 20 September 2018.

⁵ Para 77, RMI PREP II Project Appraisal Document, April 18 2017

⁶ Of a scale from Category A to Category C, where A is potentially significant risks beyond the immediate area, irreversible impacts and other risks requiring extensive mitigation and where C is low or no environmental or social risks.

⁷ McKensie, et. al. 2006. Economic Assessment of the True Costs of Aggregate Mining in Majuro Atoll Republic of Marshall Islands. SOPAC Technical Report 383.

⁸ Xue, C. 2001. Coastal Erosion and Management of Majuro Atoll, Marshall Islands. *Journal of Coastal Research*, Vol 17 No. 4 (Autumn, 2001), pp. 909-918.

Coral reefs are extremely sensitive to changes in light, sediment and nutrients. They are slow growing organisms and take a very long time (decades) to recolonize after disturbances and fully recreate the diversity of the original habitat.

The rates of natural replenishment of sand and gravel would vary depending on several factors (size and type of sand or gravel nearby, depth, location, tidal and wave directions and energy, frequency of storm surges and typhoons). The evidence indicates that the replenishment rate is less than the erosion potential, and that there is an overall increase in coastal erosion in Majuro.

Reef rock blasting has created large holes in the reef rock along the coastal edges of Majuro and Ebeye. These holes potentially reduce the surface friction provided by the reef rock thereby generating higher waves, and increased wave energy, would reach the shore at the location of pits. One study has measured a reduction in wave height and amplitude at the shore at the location of a pit, compared to intact reef flat⁹, but the methodology was very limited and the authors (and peer reviewers) recommend further research¹⁰. There is anecdotal evidence that the holes provide 'biodiversity', since corals can recolonize the edges of the pits and create 'fish nurseries'¹¹. Locals like to fish in the holes as they provide easy access to reef fish trapped in the pits at low tide. There is also anecdotal evidence that the rates of colonization are low and that there is low coverage of corals in the pits. The pits also collect sand and gravel that would otherwise be deposited on the beach, further increasing vulnerability to erosion. Based on available information there are no net biodiversity benefits from the pits, and the coastal erosion issues outweigh any small gain in coral recolonization or 'fish nurseries'.

Finally, reef rock mining breaks the layer of rock that contains the underground freshwater lens on atolls. Whilst there is no readily available documented evidence of this occurring in Majuro or Ebeye, it is likely to have had cumulative impacts on the fresh water lens (along with urbanization and pollution).

The development objective of the RMI PREP project is to '*strengthen resilience to climate change and natural hazards in RMI through improved early warning systems, climate resilient investments in shoreline protection, and financial protection of the Recipient*'.

Shoreline protection will be a significant investment of both IDA and GCF funds with long term anticipated benefits for the sustainability of atoll communities. However, using near-shore dredged materials, blasted reef rock and / or beach sands to construct the coastal protection works could contribute to a net increase in vulnerability. It could effectively mean protecting one coastline while increasing the erosion and inundation risks elsewhere.

World Bank safeguards policies require the assessment of all potential impacts from project activities, including cumulative impacts and impacts from ancillary works such as sources of aggregates and waste disposal. OP4.04 Natural Habitats prohibits the Bank from funding projects where the impacts on critical habitats are significant. During project preparation, the risks of potentially increasing coastal vulnerability were screened and led to a decision to avoid impacts by avoiding the use of locally-sourced aggregates.

Recognizing the ongoing demand for sand and gravel for construction projects, the RMI PREP project is supporting RMI by funding a study to identify potentially sustainable sources of sands and gravels from Majuro and Kwajalein lagoons. The social, environmental and resource ownership aspects of aggregate dredging / mining will be considered alongside the technical aspects and economics. The outcome of this study is unlikely to be ready in time for RMI PREP coastal

⁹ Ford, et. al. 2013. Reef Flat Wave Processes and Excavation Pits: Observations and Implications for Majuro Atoll, Marshall Islands. *Journal of Coastal Research*, Vol 23 No. 3, pp. 545-554.

¹⁰ Therefore it is difficult to give much weight to this study.

¹¹ We have no evidence of this, and 'fish nurseries' are unlikely. However, the pits are likely to trap fish on each outgoing tide.

protection works, but may influence the source of sand or gravel for future projects. The study may also conclude that there are no potential sources of sand or gravels that would meet compliance with World Bank safeguards policies. Following the SPC report the Bank would still require a full ESIA for any aggregates that may be sourced locally. This would need to assess and address specific biodiversity, social, economic and coastal protection issues. This will take time to investigate with no guarantee of clearance from the Bank if the risks are too high or mitigation is too costly.

EPA Permit conditions require abatement of sediment, and EPA do regular monitoring. Compliance with sediment abatement conditions is variable.

5.1.3. Potential Material Sourcing Issues for Ebeye Sea Wall

Some parties might promote locally sourced material based around considerations that given the project has a finite budget, and locally source material will be cheaper than imported material, it would be possible to extend the wall if locally sourced materials were used.

However, both WB and GCF safeguards protocols constrain the use of local rock for the seawall, with the indicated risk Category as B under both GCF and WB¹² predicated on use of imported materials. If rocks are locally sourced the project will default to Category A. We are advised that the GCF will not fund a Category A project, and the WB imposes more significant environmental and social requirements on a Category A project.

It is therefore necessary to import the seawall revetment rock, under-layer and any fill to retain the project's current risk status, with all aggregates imported according to the following process:

1. Where aggregates are sourced from a Part I Country¹³, no further assessment and documentation is required;
2. Where aggregates are sourced from a Part 2 Country¹⁴, 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.
3. EPA will conduct due diligence to validate the documentation and information submitted by the proponent."

Some local material such as demolition materials or construction rubble, which is not derived from extraction, might be used, subject to ESIA on all such locally sourced material to confirm that adverse impacts are no more than minor, and that the material is not sourced from on-shore quarrying, near-shore or off-shore dredging, blasted reef rock and/or beach sands/natural rock.

¹² GCF Categories:

(a) Category A. Activities with potential significant adverse environmental and/or social risks and impacts that, individually or cumulatively, are diverse, irreversible, or unprecedented;
 (b) Category B. Activities with potential limited adverse environmental and/or social risks and impacts that individually or cumulatively, are few, generally site-specific, largely reversible, and readily addressed through mitigation measures; and
 (c) Category C. Activities with minimal or no adverse environmental and/or social risks and/or impacts.

Source:

https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/953917/GCF_B.19_06_-_Environmental_and_social_management_system_environmental_and_social_policy.pdf/126d7a6c-c20a-4d4f-9ef4-ad0719ef32a8

¹³ Part 1 Countries are Developed Countries as per WB listing.

¹⁴ Part 2 Countries are Developing Countries as per WB listing.

5.1.4. Existing Scrap Metal

The Ebeye foreshore is in places occupied by significant areas of scrap metal. This material will need to be relocated to make way for seawall construction. There are limited valid disposal areas for this scrap on Ebeye – the landfill is not optimal for Project waste disposal.

Locals have suggested one option for disposal of the scrap is to use it as backfill in the seawall. This might pose risks for future integrity of the seawall and requires further research.

An alternative option could be to remove the scrap from the island for disposal overseas to an authorised disposal site.

No decision has been made yet in respect of scrap handling.

5.1.5. Construction impacts

Table 1 sets out a summary of impacts of construction and earthworks (including maintenance works) with associated mitigation options.

Table 1: Impacts of Construction and Earthworks (including Maintenance Works)

Potential Issue or Impact	Mitigation Measures
1. Public safety -Vehicle Movements	
Accidental injury to the public, particularly children, from vehicle movements is identified as potentially the most significant project risk element, given the high population density and limited maneuvering space on Ebeye.	Comprehensive Traffic Management Plan including attention to community safety
2. Public safety – Project Works	
Accidental injury to the public, particularly children, from project works generally is another significant project risk element.	Comprehensive Site Safety Management Plan including attention to community safety – to be developed by the Constructor.
3. Procuring labor, goods and services	
Concerns about imbalance between local impacts and local benefits in the short term.	Engage locals in work where possible, and prioritize local spending for food and services where possible. Ensure equitable access for men and women
Concerns about potential social impacts arising from any imported workers:	Engage locals in work where possible. 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.
4. Site Access	
Potential disagreements/disputes with landowners/land users regarding 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.
5. Laydown Area	
Early consideration was given to using reef flat area to the north of the Ebeye Landfill as a laydown area for seawall rock. This may conflict with recent plans by Ebeye government to develop a new port area in the same location.	Consultation with Ebeye local government about port plans in the area. Look at alternative laydown areas to avoid conflict. Need to locate laydown areas where subsequent transport to wall construction will not pose an unacceptable risk to community safety.
6. Clearing Vegetation	
Loss of vegetation (unlikely to be a major issue for Ebeye)	Selectively clear vegetation. Only remove what is absolutely necessary. Obtain agreement from the owner (including agreement on compensation if necessary) 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.
7. Sediment Control	
Potential siltation and sediment runoff. Increased sedimentation into the lagoon or ocean and increased coastal erosion.	Minimize area of ground disturbance.
8. Hazardous Substances/Fuel Storage and Maintenance Activities	

Potential Issue or Impact	Mitigation Measures
Water pollution and human health risks associated with fuel spills	Ensure that all equipment maintenance activities, including oil changes, are conducted within demarcated maintenance areas, Construct and maintain fuel storage areas, Constructor to include fuel, oil and hazardous waste in their CEMP for review by the Designer and approval by the EPA 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).
9. Unexploded Ordinance	Stop work on discovery of UXO – develop UXO response plan
10. Impact on Marine Ecosystems	
Potential further fragmentation of coral communities.	Avoid using locally sourced aggregates for seawall.
11. Dust and Air Quality	
Complaints by neighbours and community and worker health risks from creation of excessive dust during construction operations.	Prepare Dust Management Plan including attention to community and worker health risks and nuisance – to be developed as part of ESIA development.
12. Noise, Vibrations and Operating Hours	
Complaints by neighbours and the public about noise and vibration.	Where possible limit operations to between 6am and 6pm, Monday to Saturday, to reduce impacting on home life after work hours acknowledging that the Constructor may need to access the coast during low tide cycles overnight etc. Negotiate with schools, hospitals and other sensitive sites to develop a schedule of noisy work, taking into account the needs of occupants. Inform occupants and neighbors when there will be unusual or unavoidable noise.
13. Waste Management	
Water and land pollution from uncontrolled use of materials and/or spills.	Contractor to be responsible for the safe and sound storage and recycling or disposal of all solid waste; to be included in the Constructor's CEMP. Minimize the production of waste: • Avoid over-ordering of imported materials (don't overspecify); • Prefabricate parts (such as frames) where relevant and practical; • 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.

Potential Issue or Impact	Mitigation Measures
	Identify and demarcate storage areas clearly indicating the specific materials that can be stored in each. • All solid waste that cannot be reused locally is to be transported for recycling or disposal in approved landfills / waste disposal facilities. • 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.
14. Occupational Safety	
Risk of injury to workers	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; • 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).
15. Demolition or Alternation of Existing Buildings	

Potential Issue or Impact	Mitigation Measures
Adverse impacts on the public, adjacent residents and landowners from ancillary building works – adjacent buildings etc.	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. • 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.
16. Community Relations	
Community concerns about the Project interfering with day-to-day life; greivances	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 complaints mechanism under the EMSF/ESMP that can be used to provide feedback and lodge complaints.
17. Environmental Emergency Procedures	
Risk to the environment and local community from occurrence of unforeseen events such as spillages of fuel etc..	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). • The Contractor shall prepare a report on the incident detailing the accident, clean-up actions

Potential Issue or Impact	Mitigation Measures
	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.
18. Monitoring	
Need to confirm activities are being undertaken in accordance with plans or undertakings to ensure adverse impacts don't arise.	Visual site inspections on a weekly basis to be carried out by the Design and Supervision firm. Remedies to be discussed and implemented during the site inspections, and records kept.

5.1.6. Aquatic marine issues

There is only limited quantitative data relating to Ebeye's lagoon and reef species and ecosystem. Ebeye's marine environment is reportedly degraded and polluted from years of raw sewage disposal, and other hazardous substances and contaminants including PCB.

Increased sedimentation during construction of the seawall may increase marine habitat degradation by contributing to coral smothering.

There is also the risk of a cumulative impact of seawall-related construction contamination (e.g. silt and dust) plus existing contamination from land-based pollutants. This could have implications for the inshore fishery if sedimentation proves to be a serious impact.

These issues will be explored in depth in ESIA's with measures for their mitigation set out in corresponding ESMPs.

5.2. Potential Adverse Social impacts

5.2.1. Land limitations in Ebeye

Ebeye's limited land area effectively eliminates the option of shoreline retreat and relocation as a strategy for climate resilience for threatened coastal populations.

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 to be addressed in the Resettlement Policy Framework (Annex 2 of ESMF).

Questions for consideration during stakeholder engagement include:

1. What are people's understanding of risk of sea level rise?
2. What are peoples' views on relocation of households in relation to Wall construction?
3. What are peoples views on provision of additional public space, particularly if that means a tradeoff with wall size or length? [Note: Avoid talk of walkways or anything specific so as to not raise any expectations].
4. As a resident adjacent the seawall how happy are you for the public/construction workers to walk behind your dwelling place – between your property and the sea?
5. For all parties, particularly residents adjacent the seawall: How important is it that you have direct access to the ocean side reef?

5.2.2. Land Ownership

In the Marshall Islands, the traditional landowners or Iroij, are held in extremely high esteem not only by their constituencies, but also by the Government. Iroj is an acquired status but one deeply rooted in history, and entrenched in Marshallese culture by the hereditary nature by which the Iroj title is passed down through generations of blood heirs. The Iroj are Marshall Islands' royalty. In modern day Marshall Islands, this status is preserved if not further enhanced by the substantial powers vested in them by the Constitution as members of the Council of Iroj's. The Council is advisory and consultative in its role but the high public regard with which Iroj's 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 Iroj are of interest to the Government for public purposes, the process of acquisition is a negotiation between equal parties – Government and Iroj – if not one slanted in favor of the Iroj .

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. This power relationship eliminates any concerns about landowners being disadvantaged in such negotiations.

The principal Marshall Islands laws governing land acquisition, resettlement and compensation presently include (i) RMI Constitution and (ii) the Public Lands and Resources Act 2008. The Kwajalein Master Lease is also a major land ownership document for Ebeye.

RMI Constitution

The RMI Constitution prohibits the “*alienation or disposition of [any land interest], whether by way of sale, mortgage, lease, license or otherwise, without the approval of the Iroijlaplap, Iroijedrik where necessary, Alap and the Senior Dri Jerbal of such land.*” These four classes represent “all persons having an interest in that land,” so approval is required from each before any land interest is alienated.”

Public Lands and Resources Act 2008

The Public Lands and Resources Act 2008 sets out that all marine areas below the ordinary high water mark belong to the Government with various exceptions relating to fish weirs and traps, ownership of coconuts or other small objects deposited on the shore, and fishing rights on reefs where water is not greater than 4 feet at low tide.

The Act also addresses title to reclaimed land as follows:

§105. Title to land-filled and land reclaimed from marine areas.

Notwithstanding the provisions of any law to the contrary, title to new land created through “land-fill” or other land reclamation processes, from marine areas below the ordinary high water mark, by the government, or by any other person, corporation or other legal entity, for any purpose whatsoever, shall vest in the owners of the adjoining land or lands.

In summary, alienation of land requires approval of all parties, however constructing the seawall below the Ordinary High Tide mark (Mean High Tide Level) would not involve alienation of land and thus will not require these approvals.

Attorney General Opinion

On 31 January 2018 The Chief Secretary wrote to the Office of the Attorney General requesting an opinion on the following questions:

1. Which entity, public or private, can claim legitimate ownership over the intertidal zone (and all resources therein) on both the lagoon and ocean sides of Majuro atoll?
2. Does this interpretation extend to all other atolls and islands in the Marshall Islands, and if not, how does it differ?
3. Which entity, public or private, can claim legitimate ownership over the marine zone beyond the intertidal zone and within the Majuro Lagoon?
4. Does this interpretation extend to all other atolls and islands in the Marshall Islands, and if not, how does it differ?
5. Are there any limitations to the regulations, fees and charges that the Government of the Marshall Islands may impose upon the exploitation of resources within either the intertidal or marine zones of the Majuro Lagoon?
6. Does this interpretation extend to all other atolls and islands in the Marshall Islands, and if not, how does it differ?

7. *If it is deemed appropriate to extend regulations, fees or charges upon the exploitation of aggregate resources in the Majuro Lagoon (or other Lagoons within RMI), which Government entity should take prime carriage for the determination and implementation of such regulations, fees and charges?*

A reply from the AG Office¹⁵ was received on June 11, 2019. The reply broadly addresses these questions and provides legal precedents as appropriate.

Kwajalein Master Lease

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 relevance to the issue of access and use of Ebeye land for project activities. The Master Lease is especially important in the unique context of landownership and development planning where traditional landowners' involvement is integral.

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”.

The Master Lease 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 who unanimously note that nothing happens in Ebeye without the Iroij's prior approval.

The Master Lease is a negotiated agreement between the Mojen eo an Iroij Bwio Jeimata Kabua 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.

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.*”

The Master Lease thus provides for the voluntary acquisition of Ebeye land for development purposes. Parts 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.

¹⁵ See Google Drive\PREP II\Component 2 Documents\Legal Opinion on Aggregate Ownership\Legal Opinion.pdf

Under the Master Lease KADA has leasehold over landward elements of Ebeye, all “existing landfill” and all future or proposed landfill¹⁶.

The Master Lease provides for KADA to have leasehold over the Seawall, whilst ownership under the Public Lands and Resources Act 2008 falls to the landowner.

Section VII of the Master Lease is relevant to the issue of compensation for lost or affected assets basically Section VII provides for:

The Lessor “agrees to use and exercise all of their rights and powers as landowners under traditional Marshallese Customary Law and Traditional Practice to assist Lessee in its efforts to relocate these Occupants as necessary from their existing residences or business premises in order to permit the Lessee to complete its redevelopment of the Premises pursuant to Article V above in a timely manner”

The 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.

Mon Nin Weto

Application of the Master Lease is the appropriate mechanism for addressing land ownership and relocation issues (if any) relating to the seawall on Ebeye. However, the Mon Nin Weto is not a signatory to the Master Lease and has been dealt with separately in respect of land use/ownership issues.

A letter of understanding was signed between the landowner of Mon Nin Weto and PREP II establishing that the Mon Nin Weto owner would abide by the Master lease in matters relating to the seawall.

5.2.3. Land Access

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

5.2.4. Physical cultural resources (PCR)

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 ESIAs 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

¹⁶ In this context “landfill” refers to works undertaken in the foreshore which elevate land level above mean sea level – otherwise known as a reclamation.

- Chance Find Procedures
- Capacity Building, and
- Monitoring and reporting requirements.

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

5.2.5. Pressure on existing civil infrastructure

Ebeye is experiencing a boom in infrastructure development. In addition to PREP II, three other development projects are at various stages of planning and or implementation¹⁷. 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.

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)¹⁸.

There are limited facilities to support the additional population.

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/accommodation.

5.2.6. Labor

Employment opportunities directly generated during project implementation is an important benefit for ri Ebeye, 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.

It will be important that appropriate social safeguards controls are developed to avoid personnel related impacts on the local communities.

5.2.7. Social vices

RMI's population age structure is heavily skewed (40%) to people 14 years and younger. In Ebeye seeing young people on the streets in late hours of the night is a regular occurrence, giving credence to reports of people sleeping in shifts and of young people being encouraged "... to stay 'out' at night so the elders can sleep".

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.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ US Army Corps of Engineers. June 2010. *Ebeye Infrastructure Survey Report*. USAKA pp. 85

ESIA consultations need to highlight these issues and ensure that appropriate social safeguards controls are developed to avoid personnel related impacts on the local communities, and ensure proper awareness and education of young people.

5.2.8. Adverse impacts on household income sources

Coastal degradation accelerated by sedimentation caused by project activities might impact 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 subsidize family incomes. These are collected on the reef flats on the ocean side.

5.2.9. Gender related impacts

Improved community resilience as a result of the Project will benefit all ri Ebeye irrespective of gender.

However, direct benefits in terms of local employment are likely to favor men over women, mainly 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.

5.2.10. Unexploded Ordinances (UXO)

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 1944.

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 reduction. To date this survey has not been implemented.

5.2.11. Positive and beneficial impacts

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, and in other flood prone areas, will be better protected. Landowners will benefit from increased values of land and their continued habitability.

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.

5.3. Risk Assessment

Refer Appendix 3.

6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

6.1. Identities

The following table identifies institutional, Governmental, non-governmental, commercial and community stakeholders at the National, Provincial and urban levels¹⁹.

Ministry of Works, Infrastructure and Utilities (MWIU)
MWIU Project Management Unit (PMU)
Chief Secretary's Office
National Disaster Management Office
Joint National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation and DRM
Chief Secretary's Office - Ebeye
Minister in Assistance
Ministry of Finance
Division of International Development Assistance - Project Implementation Unit
Program Support Unit (within SPC)
Regional Coordination Unit (within PIFS)
Regional Technical Committee
Environment Protection Authority
World Bank
National Weather Service
National Steering Committee (inclusive of NDC and NCCC)
Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority
Kwajalein Atoll Local Government
Kwajalein Joint Utilities Authority
Mon Nin Weto Representatives
Women United Together Marshall Islands
International Organization of Migration
Red Cross
Public Beneficiaries
Direct Project Beneficiaries Ebeye
Direct Project Beneficiaries Majuro
Direct Project Beneficiaries Outer Islands
Negatively Affected Parties Ebeye
Negatively Affected Parties Majuro
Negatively Affected Parties Outer Islands

¹⁹ Masterfile Location: \\PREP II\PREP Phase 2- PM\General Project Documents\Stakeholder Engagement Plan\PREP II Full Stakeholder Matrix 103018 1009.xlsx

The Stakeholder Engagement Masterfile²⁰ identifies for each party, the respective stakeholder roles and responsibilities for engagement.

6.2. Lead for Negotiations

A senior lead person is necessary for high level negotiations such as with landowners under the master lease – this senior person is to be decided by the PREP II Steering Committee (SC) – could be Chief Secretary or similar.

Negotiator will vary depending on matter under negotiation and “level” of subject matter.

6.3. Encouraging Stakeholders to Engage

6.3.1. Citizen Engagement

The World Bank is increasingly seeking high level, early phase engagement with local citizens in respect of Bank projects. Citizen engagement is intended to go beyond mere grievance management and is intended to effectively communicate the projects through the community and provide an easy mechanism for any party to contact the Project in regard to any issues..

6.3.2. Stakeholder Engagement Philosophy

Stakeholder engagement will be undertaken on the basis that Stakeholders are to be encouraged to engage, especially in the early pre-design stages and that Stakeholder input will provide an important basis for final design.

This SEP has been developed in accordance with the “PREP II Stakeholder Engagement Philosophy” and the Stakeholder Engagement Diagram provided as Figure 1:

“PREP II Stakeholder Engagement Philosophy”

As a guiding principle, all stakeholders with an interest in PREP II will be afforded opportunities to:

- *Understand the Project and its implications for them.*
- *Participate in the design, implementation and review of sub-projects directly affecting them, and*
- *Have access to mechanisms to voice opposition or grievance arising from project activities*

In broad terms PREP II's stakeholder engagement is based on meaningful engagement and encouraging participation, not just communication. PREP II will:

- Enable people / communities to openly express their preferences or concerns without intimidation or trepidation;
- Consult with people on ‘their terms’ (language, time, location, methods, etc.)
- Engage women and vulnerable community members who may not be able to engage through the usual methods of communications with villager and land owners.
- Allow enough time for stakeholders to prepare and participate, and their contributions can be integrated into project design and other outputs.
- Keep accurate records of attendance and information shared. (Date, location, list of participant (including gender, role/title), summary of issues discussed and outcomes agreed).
- Integrate stakeholder contributions into plans and designs where practicable.
- Provide an adequate budget for staff/ consultants, venue hire and catering, materials etc.

²⁰ Masterfile Location: \\PREP II\PREP Phase 2- PM\General Project Documents\Stakeholder Engagement Plan\PREP II Full Stakeholder Matrix 103018 1009.xlsx

- Develop a transparent and open programme for Project implementation.

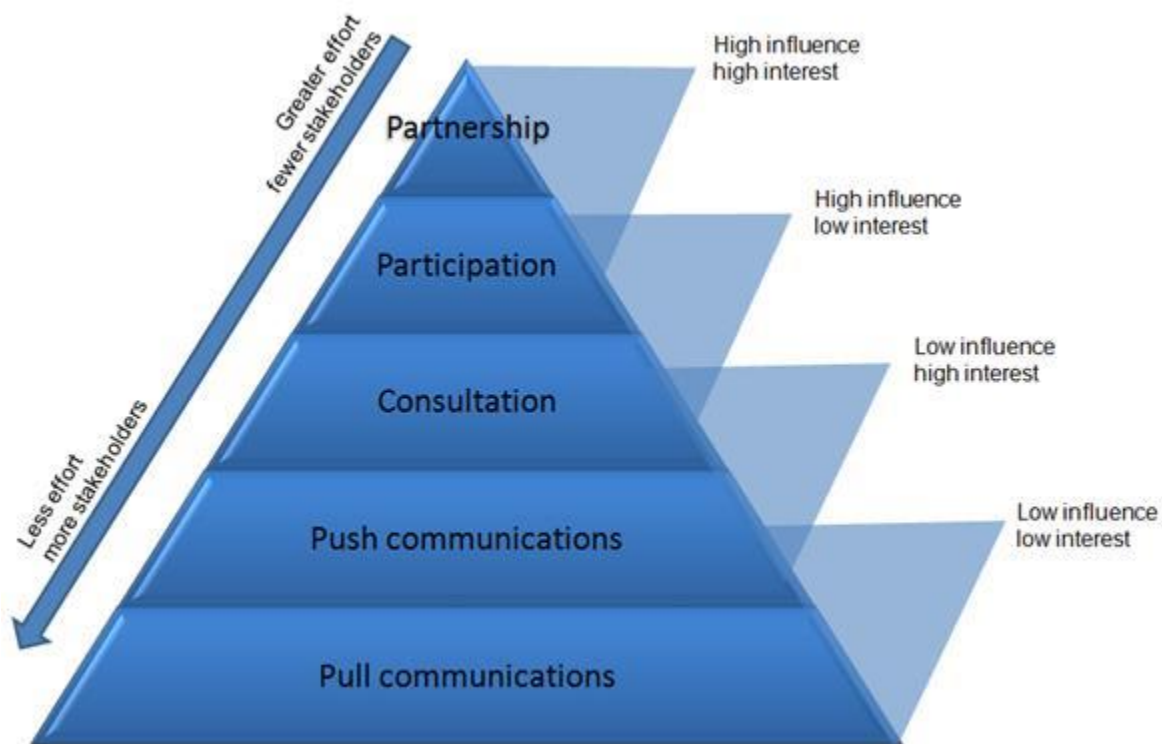


Figure 1: Stakeholder Engagement Diagram

6.4. Information Disclosure

Information for the PREP II Ebeye Project will be disclosed to each of the stakeholder groups as set out in Table 2.

Table 2: Information Disclosure Methods for PREP II[illegible]

[illegible]

6.5. Proposed Consultation Strategy

Table 3 sets out methods to consult with each of the stakeholder groups. Methods used will vary according to target audience, for example:

- Interviews with stakeholders and relevant organization
- Surveys, polls, and questionnaires, including for PREP II a baseline assessment of satisfaction/perceptions
- Public meetings, workshops, and/or focus groups on specific topic
- Participatory methods
- Other traditional mechanisms for consultation and decision making.

Table 3: PREP II Consultation Methods

Project stage	Topic of consultation	Methods used	Timetable: Locations/ dates	Target stakeholders	Responsibilities
Design Phase	Project Scope	Private Meeting Private Meeting Private Meeting Public Meeting Public radio announcement (102.5FM) – 6 monthly newsletter Short Video: “Ebeye Seawall Project” – to include information on GRM		Ebeye Traditional Leaders (including Mon Nin Alap) Ebeye Department Heads Rukjenleen Club Ebeye Community Ebeye Community Ebeye Community, Project Stakeholders, WB	Design and Supervision Consultant with logistic support from Ebeye CIU Representative
Design Phase	Mon Nin Weto	Private meeting		Mon Nin Weto and KADA	Design and Supervision Consultant with logistic support from Ebeye CIU Representative
Construction	Traffic Safety; Social Safeguards; Noise Pollution; Potential Repercussions of Construction	Public meeting Public meeting Public radio announcement (102.5FM) Short Video: “Safety First: Ebeye Seawall Project”		Kwajalein Educators Association Ebeye Community Ebeye Community Ebeye Community	Design and Supervision Consultant with logistic support from Ebeye CIU Representative

6.6. Proposed strategy to incorporate the views of vulnerable groups

The Project recognizes the value of the views of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups, and that the Project should be as inclusive of all parties, as possible. In order to minimize discouragement during deliberation processes, it is important to consider the needs of disadvantaged groups, including women and persons with disability.

Meetings held separately for each group is imperative to foster a conducive environment for consultation. Interpreters will be sought for deaf persons, as well as other professional assistance, should the need arise. Moreover, accessible meeting venues and transport will be provided for persons with disabilities. One-on-one meetings, or at home visits for disadvantaged persons living in areas directly affected by the project, are also considerable options.

6.6.1. Youth Engagement

PREP II recognizes the youth as key partners and stakeholders in advancing and building national resilience, to ensure preparedness and in reducing risks.

A youth engagement initiative has been proposed between PREP II and the Public-School System (PSS) with the objectives of empowering, informing and inspiring change and action among the youth in the Marshall Islands. A first draft of a concept note has been developed. This initiative is in the inception phase and objectives, activities, collaborations etc. will change with time.

The interim objectives of the PREP II Youth Engagement are as following:

- (i) To increase the national youth knowledge about climate change, resilience and natural disasters;
- (ii) To improve the capacity of the national youth to take action against climate change and its effects through practical experience and tools;

PSS is incorporating climate change into the school curriculum and it is anticipated that the activities will take place during the second semester of the 2020-2021 school year. Initially a pilot test will take place on Ebeye to determine if the curriculum and initiative should be included nationally.

Responsibility for this initiative is assigned to Elin Axel in the PREP II Team, in consultation with CIU Safeguards and the CIU Ebeye Representative.

6.6.2. Safety of Youth in the Community

Additional activities will be included under an initiative in Ebeye to keep young people away from the construction site when the construction of the sea-wall starts, thereby achieving a further and separate objective of youth engagement:

- (iii) To enhance the Ebeye youth environmental safety awareness, especially as it pertains to the dangers surrounding large scale construction projects like the seawall in Ebeye

Responsibility for this initiative is allocated to the Design Consultant with logistic support provided by the CIU Ebeye Representative.

6.7. Stakeholder Engagement Template

Appendix 2 sets out a template for recording stakeholder engagement meetings.

The form would be filled in by the appropriate PREP II party of Contractor/Consultant involved in or responsible for that consultation event and will be filed by the PREP II Ebeye Representative to provide a comprehensive record of meetings held through the course of the project.

6.8. Summary of project stakeholder needs

The following table sets out needs of each identified stakeholder groups involved with PREP II:

Community	Stakeholder group	Key characteristics	Language needs	Preferred notification means (e-mail, phone, radio, letter)	Specific needs
Ebeye	Ebeye Traditional Leadership	Representatives from all three realms.	Official language	Written information, radio, letter, visit	Accessibility
Ebeye	Chief Secretary's Office – Ebeye		Marshallese; English	Email, phone, written information	
Ebeye	Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority		English	Email, phone, written information	
Ebeye	Kwajalein Atoll Local Government	Have council representation from all over the atoll and the various groups on Ebeye	Marshallese	Email, phone, written information	
Ebeye	Kwajalein Atoll Joint Utility Resources, Inc.		Marshallese, English	Email, phone, written information	
Ebeye	Mon Nin Weto	Landowner of weto not included in Kwajalein Atoll Master Lease	Marshallese	Phone, written information, letter, visit, radio	
Ebeye	Rukjenleen Club	Representation of all women's group on Ebeye; under WUTMI umbrella	Marshallese	Email, phone, written information, radio, letter	
Ebeye	Church Groups	Representation from all 11 churches on Ebeye	Marshallese	Email, phone, written information, radio, letter	Meetings not held on church days (Sundays or Saturdays)
Ebeye	Kwajalein Educators Association	Association of key members of each 8 school and PTA	Marshallese, English	Email, phone, written information, radio, letter	Meetings not held during school hours
Ebeye	Ebeye Elderly Population – especially those living oceanside	Individuals 50+ years old. Men and women	Marshallese	Email, phone, written information, radio, letter	Provide transport for individuals, large writing, mic system, accessibility

Community	Stakeholder group	Key characteristics	Language needs	Preferred notification means (e-mail, phone, radio, letter)	Specific needs
Ebeye	Ebeye Persons with Disability	(TBD – info from MOCIA Gender and Disability Office)	Marshallese	Email, phone, written information, radio, letter,	Provide transport for individuals, large writing, mic system, accessibility, interpreter
Ebeye	Ebeye Youth - education	(TBD – info from PSS; CIU Ebeye Representative)	Marshallese	Email, phone, written information, radio, letter youth engagement programme	Provide transport, materials targeted at youth audience, liaison with PSS
Ebeye	Ebeye Youth Community Safety	(TBD – info from PSS; CIU Ebeye Representative)	Marshallese	Email, phone, written information, radio, letter youth engagement programme	Provide transport, materials targeted at youth audience, liaison with PSS

6.9. Timelines

This SEP Version 11b relates to the Design Phase of the Project.

This SEP Version 11b and the information collected are intended assist the Design Consultant with stakeholder engagement as part of ESIA preparation.

6.10. Review of Feedback and Comments

All comments/feedback will be recorded in a comments/feedback register by the Ebeye CIU Representative, who will then direct the comments to the Designated Contact Person and DIDA Safeguards Advisor for consideration as to how comments are to be addressed.

Recorded comments will be provided upon request to those involved in the PREP II Project.

6.11. Future Phases of Project

Stakeholders will be notified about the Project via quarterly reports during construction period, and annual reports during the implementation period, special reports during peak phases of activity, when the public might experience more impacts from the project, and when phases are changing.

It is important that stakeholders and the general public are made aware of the future phases of the project.

Information media such as the PREP II Short Videos, the Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority's Facebook page, quarterly newsletters, radio announcements, posters, and flyers, will be used to supplement traditional mediums, such as public and private meetings.

6.12. Resources and Responsibilities for implementing stakeholder engagement activities

The SEP is the overall responsibility of the PREP II Project Manager in consultation with the CIU Safeguards Team.

The Design Consultant is responsible for implementation of the SEP with logistic support provided by the CIU Ebeye Representative. During stakeholder engagement activities, minutes will be taken recording stakeholders present, matters discussed, comments made, and grievance reports collected.

The PREP II Project Manager's role in the stakeholder engagement activities is to ensure oversight and timely response to stakeholder complaints or concerns via the GRM (Section 8). This is vital to the success of the Ebeye Project.

The Ebeye CIU Representative will process all grievances pursuant to the GRM.

6.13. Monitoring and Reporting

6.13.1. Involvement of stakeholders in monitoring activities

The RMIEPA will be undertaking some monitoring under the provision of the Earthmoving Permit. This monitoring will be done in consultation with PREP II personnel to ensure efficient use of resources.

6.13.2. Reporting back to stakeholder groups

During Project Design and Construction, the Design Consultant will ensure results of stakeholder engagement activities will be reported back to both affected stakeholders and broader stakeholder groups on a regular basis in a 3 monthly newsletter or on an individual basis relating to specific issues or grievances.

7. SAFEGUARDS PROCESS OVERVIEW

- See Appendix 1

8. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

8.1. Introduction

8.1.1. Principles of the Complaints/Grievance Process

This document sets out a process whereby members of the public can make contact with personnel involved with PREP II.

Any person may have an interest in the Project, or they may wish to find information about the Project. They may also seek to express a dissatisfaction, concern, or complaint about the Project because they believe they have been or will be negatively impacted by Project activities. Concerns may be raised about facilities or services provided, or about actions or lack of actions taken, and concerns can be raised by individuals or groups.

Concerns may be raised orally or in writing, and may also include inquiries, recommendations, suggestions, or requests.

This process is called a Grievance Redress Mechanism ("**GRM**") which is intended to ensure

- That the basic rights and interests of every person affected by the project are protected; and
- That their concerns during all phases of design, construction and operation are effectively and timely addressed.

8.1.2. Overview

This GRM covers the entire Project (including all Project activities), and extends from the time of Project effectiveness) recognizing that complaints and issues can arise at any time, including predesign, design, construction and post construction.

Figure 2 sets out an overview of the PREP II Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for all aspects of the Ebeye-Sea Wall Project, showing involvement of the relevant parties. The CIU Ebeye Representative is involved at each stage in a coordination and liaison role to help facilitate resolution where possible.

For the purposes of this GRM, the Designated Contact Person (“**DCP**”) is the CIU Ebeye Representative.

Table 4 explains the relevant roles and responsibilities associated with the Grievance Redress Process from the perspective of the Ebeye Project.

Table 4: Grievance Redress Process

Stage	Process	Duration
1	Aggrieved Party (AP) takes their grievance to either Construction Site Supervisor (CSS) or Designated Contact Person (DCP) –in the pre-construction period there will be no CSS and the DCP is the appropriate initial focal point. Once construction commences, the CSS becomes the initial focal point for information. If the AP contacts any of the Project Representatives (Recipients) set out in Section 8.2, those Project Representatives will communicate the grievance to the DCP or CSS within 4 hours of receipt. Pre- construction Within 4 hours of the DCP receiving the concern or complaint: 1. DCP logs concern or complaint [Section 7 of this GRM] 2. DCP determines whether concern or complaint is Project related. a. If not Project-related DCP advises AP and forwards concern or complaint to appropriate authority. 3. DCP determines whether concern or complaint is “sensitive” or serious (e.g. relating to GBV/Trafficking; violence, law breaking, land claims, political or commercial sensitivity). a. If information is potentially sensitive or serious, DCP escalates immediately to the PREP II Project Manager for urgent attention. WB notified. Post commencement of construction Within 4 hours of the CSS receiving the concern or complaint: 1. CSS logs concern or complaint [Section 7 of this GRM] and advises DCP and PREP II Project Manager.	Any time.

	2. CSS determines whether concern or complaint is Project related. a. If not Project-related CSS advises AP, DCP and PREP II Project Manager, and forwards concern or complaint to appropriate authority. 3. CSS determines whether information in concern or complaint is “sensitive” or serious (e.g. relating to GBV/Trafficking; violence, law breaking, land claims, political or commercial sensitivity). a. If information is sensitive or serious, CSS escalates immediately to the PREP II Project Manager for urgent attention. DCP and WB notified.	
2	On receipt of the complaint, the Project DCP or CSS endeavours to resolve it to mutual satisfaction of AP and Project within 24 hours. For complaints that were satisfactorily resolved by the DCP/CSS, the incident and resultant resolution will be logged by the DCP/CSS and reported to the PREP II Project Manager.	Within 24 hours of logging of grievance
3	If issue unable to be resolved immediately post logging, DCP/CSS to process the grievance (with input from other parties as appropriate) and endeavor to address it with the AP. Note that timeframe for this step may be extended with the mutual agreement of all involved parties.	Within 2 weeks of logging grievance (subject to extension by mutual agreement).
4	Where the AP is not satisfied resolution from Step 3, the DCP will refer the AP to the PREP II Project Manager.	2 weeks after logging grievance
5	The PREP II Project Manager endeavours to address and resolve the complaint and inform the aggrieved party. If it's a land issue, PREP II Project Manager will advise the MPW Secretary and the latter will consult KADA on the matter, for a solution. For complaints that were satisfactorily resolved by the PREP II Project Manager, the incident and resultant resolution will be logged by the DCP and reported to CSS. The PREP II Project Manager will refer to the MWIU Secretary other unresolved grievances for action/resolution. Any complaints relating to GBV will be dealt with pursuant to Section 8.5 of this GRM.	2 weeks after GM receives complaint..
If the matter remains unresolved, or complainant is not satisfied with the outcome:		
6	The MWIU Secretary endeavors to address and resolve the complaint and inform the AP. If the matter remains unresolved within 2 weeks of the Secretary receiving the complaint, or AP is not satisfied with the outcome, the Secretary will then refer to matter to the National Steering Committee (NSC) for a resolution.	2 weeks after Secretary receives complaint.

	The DCP will log details of issue and resultant resolution status..	
7	NSC resolves issue.	1 month after NSC receives complaint
5	If complaint remains unresolved or the AP 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	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.

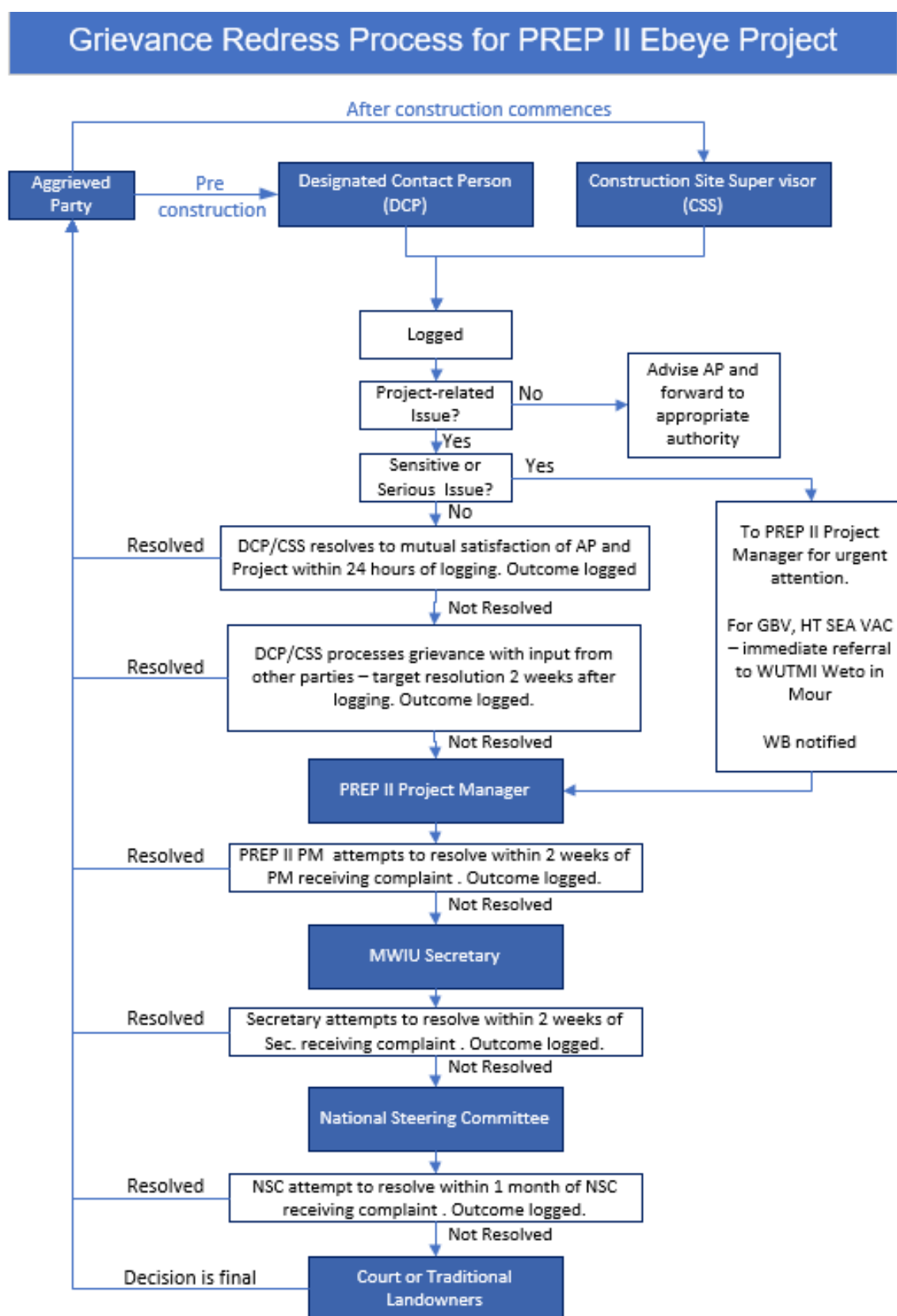


Figure 2: PREP II Ebeye Grievance Redress Mechanism

8.2. How to Get in Touch

Anyone can make a complaint, raise a grievance, ask for information on the project or get in touch for any reason. Complaints can be anonymous. The various ways to get in touch are:

In person:

Ebeye- [To come – PREP II Ebeye Office plus Contactor office contact point]

Majuro - MIDB Building, Level 4, Room #405 Delap Village, Majuro MH 96960

By Phone:

Construction Site Supervisor	XXXXXX [To Come]
CIU Ebeye Representative, Ebeye, Yumi Cristostomo	XXXXXX
DIDA Office, Majuro	(692) 625 5968
PREP II Project Manager, Majuro, Tony Mellen,	(692) 456 4224
PREP II Project Engineer, XXXX	(692) XXXX

By email:

Construction Site Supervisor	email address XXXX [to Come]
CIU Ebeye Representative, Ebeye, Yumi Cristostomo	XXXXXX
PREP II Project Manager, Majuro	tony.mellen@gmail.com
PREP II Project Engineer	XXXX

Copy to Marshall Ferrin (ferrinm22@gmail.com) [CIU Programme Manager]

By mail:

Ebeye- [To come – PREP II Ebeye Office]

Majuro – DIDA, P.O. Box D Majuro, MH 96960

Website:

rmi-mof.com/division-of-international-development-assistance/news-and-updates/

This information, and a brief summary of the process for answering queries and managing grievances, will be published on the DIDA website, and in consultation discussions particularly when involving the RMI and other Stakeholders.

8.3. Public Notification and Citizen Engagement

PREP II intends that the wider community (Project Beneficiaries) should be given the opportunity to be made aware of the Project and options for getting in touch with relevant Project personnel. To this end, PREP II will implement the following initiatives:

Radio:	Advertisements informing the stakeholder community of the scope of the Project, Project benefits, and where to get further information.
Marshall Islands Journal	Editorial article on the scope of the Project, and where to get further information
Internet:	A brief summary of the Project and the process for interacting with Project personnel will be published on the DIDA website. Updates to Facebook and website as required. rmi-mof.com/division-of-international-development-assistance/news-and-updates/
Notice Boards:	For areas proposed for physical works, a notice board will be installed outside each operational area, describing the Project, and identifying where to get further information.

8.4. Report Form

Issues can be raised in any form, from anyone, including anonymous. Anyone in the DIDA, CIU or Project team may receive a complaint at any time, including Contractors. All complaints shall be forwarded to the DCP within 12 hours of receipt. All such contacts will be recorded and screened.

The following template is for recording grievance complaints. Each incident should be recorded, and the forms filed appropriately by the DCP/PREP II Project Manager as appropriate. Screening will determine whether the complaint is project related. If the complaint is not project-related, then it is closed (or referred to the correct agency).

GRIEVANCE REPORT FORM

Grievance Information: Summarise Details

Name of Complainant (or anonymous), and gender	Employee ID (If Employee)	Telephone Email
Date of Complaint	Date of 2 week deadline for resolution or escalation:	Actual date of close out:

Date, time, and location of Event leading to Grievance:**Detailed account of Grievance (Include names of persons involved) if known:****Are there any policies, procedures, guidelines that may have been violated:****Proposed solution or sought remedy:**

Outcome of Grievance:

Date and Signature of Entry into Record:

Date and Signature of Close-out:

8.5. Gender Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse including Human Trafficking

GRM feedback and information received by Project personnel in any other way, which raises concerns about Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH) and Violence Against Children (VAC), will be immediately referred to the WUTMI Weto in Mour: Violence Against Women and Girls Support Service (WIM). Conversely, any information provided by WUTMI WIM to Project or CIU staff regarding a potentially Project-related GBV, SEA/SH or VAC grievance, will be recorded by the Project as a grievance and support will be provided, as necessary to WUTMI WIM to support the survivor(s).

Refer Section 8.6 of this GRM for confidentiality provisions.

8.6. Information Handling and Storage

Each concern or complaint received by the DCP shall be allocated a unique File identifier – PREP II GRM – 2020 #1, – PREP II GRM – 2020 #2 etc.

A hard copy of the Grievance Report Form will be filed by the DCP in a locked filing cabinet.

Details of each concern or complaint will be input into a master file excel spreadsheet which will be stored by the – PREP II Project Manager in a – PREP II Project sub-folder: [\\Safeguards\\Complaints](#).

Detailed information relating to GBV, SEA, HT, VAC to be treated as personal and confidential [retained within Project management and governance group] at all times, and shall only be made available to WUTMI and approved authorities (such as police).

Any other information shall be treated as confidential unless all parties have approved release.

8.7. Communicating the GRM with Stakeholders

During all Stakeholder Engagement Activities, there will be a statement announcing that there is a Grievance Redress Process where and how Stakeholders can raise complaints and have them processed.

Communication about the GRM will be incorporated in broader communications as set out in Section 8.3 above.

Appendix 1- RMI and WB Safeguards Framework

Appendix 2: Consultation Record Template

Template for Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement at the Activity/Subproject Level Records of Meetings

Preamble:

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.

This template sets out an activity/subproject specific consultation plan in respect of such consultations, and is to be used for each meeting/consultation event.

Project Name	RMI PREP II
Activity/Subproject for consultation	
Purpose of Consultation	
Date	
Venue/Location	
Name of Facilitator	
Who was invited and who attended: Name, gender, Organization or Occupation, Telephone/ e-mail /address (home and/or office)	
Meeting Agenda	Include or refer to document(s)
Summary Meeting Minutes (Comments by gender, Questions by gender and Response by Presenters by gender)	Include or refer to document(s)
List of decisions reached, and any actions agreed upon with schedules and deadlines and responsibilities	Include or refer to document(s)

How the project design, ESMP or other documentation was amended to take into account the issues raised during the consultation.	
How and when was meeting notified? [describe or provide copy of the announcement]	
Materials presented at consultations, e.g. information bulletins, maps, plans, photographs	Include or refer to document(s)
ESMF Compliance Verification	
Organisation	☐ Venue accessible ☐ Timing convenient ☐ Social and culturally appropriate ☐ Notice of meeting sufficient for participants.
Engagement	Did meeting account for: ☐ Needs of the participants ☐ Gender sensitivities ☐ Local language requirements ☐ Avoiding technical and bureaucratic jargon. ☐ Inclusiveness to all sectors of the public ☐ Representatives of vulnerable groups ☐ Maximising input from women. ☐ Facilitators engagement with participants at the conclusion to ensure all opinions are recorded for those not speaking up out of respect for custom and seniority

