

Environmental and Social Monitoring Report

Project Number: 46122-003
Reporting Period: January–June 2017
September 2017

Maldives: Preparing Outer Islands for Sustainable Energy Development Project

Sub-projects:

- Design, Supply, Installation & Maintenance of grid-tied solar PV-diesel hybrid power generation plant in 5 Pilot Islands (POISED 001)
- Design, Supply, Installation & Maintenance of Generator & Grid Infrastructure in 5 Pilot Islands of Maldives (POISED 002)
- Design, Supply and Installation of 8MW of Diesel Generator in Male' Capital City of Maldives (POISED 003)
- Design, Supply, Installation & Maintenance of grid-tied solar PV-diesel hybrid power generation plant and Generator & Grid Infrastructure in HA Atoll (POISED 004)
- Design, Supply, Installation & Maintenance of grid-tied solar PV-diesel hybrid power generation plant and Generator & Grid Infrastructure in HDh Atoll (POISED 005)

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Executive Summary

The investments under the Preparing Outer Islands for Sustainable Energy Development (POISED) project are broadly in the areas of renewable energy based electricity generation and energy efficiency improvements at the generation and distribution of electricity. Hence, the project constructs and operates hybrid energy systems that include solar power generation units (on ground and roof-top) with a total capacity of 20888 kWp and 40170 kW diesel generations on about 160 islands. As proposed in the project document a phased-out intervention strategy has been undertaken in the implementation of the project. In the first Phase, the pilot phase of the POISED, five Outer Islands were selected as pilot islands namely: B. Goidhoo, Lh. Kurendhoo, Th. Buruni, Ga. Villingili and Hithadhoo of the Addu. In addition, this reporting period include the 8MW project in Male', Phase 2A, 13 islands of HDh. Atoll, and Phase 2B, 14 islands of HA. Atoll.

The installation of generators and grid works has been completed in all 5 pilot islands. Though major works has been done for the solar PV installation, the contractor still has some remaining work to be completed in the 5 pilot islands. Male' 8MW project has been completed and is ready for commissioning. Phases 2A and 2B are still in a very early stage of the implementation and no on-site physical work has begun yet in both atolls. Work is being done on the detailed design of individual islands.

Performance monitoring has been made continuously in order to align implementation of subproject activities with the objectives of ADB's SPS 2009 and laws and regulations of Maldives and attended accordingly whenever and wherever complaints and issues are raised. The main complaints and concerns raised were water leakages from the roofs and issues on quality of deliverables of the pilot phase. State owned land and buildings are utilised for solar panel installation in the pilot phase, hence no adverse social impact was identified in any of the five islands of the subprojects.

1. Introduction

1.1. Scope of the report

This report provides status of implementation and the processes involved to keep environmental and social safeguards compliance during the implementation of 5 subprojects of POISED, which are:

- Design, supply, installation & maintenance of grid-tied solar PV-diesel hybrid power generation plant in 5 pilot islands; B. Goidhoo, Lh. Kurendhoo, Th. Buruni, GA. Villingili and S. Hithadhoo (POISED 001)
- Design, supply, installation & maintenance of generator & grid infrastructure in 5 pilot islands of Maldives; B. Goidhoo, Lh. Kurendhoo, Th. Buruni, GA. Villingili and S. Hithadhoo (POISED 002)
- Design, supply and installation of 8MW of diesel generator in Male' capital city of Maldives (POISED 003)
- Design, supply, installation & maintenance of grid-tied solar PV-diesel hybrid power generation plant and generator & grid Infrastructure in HA Atoll (POISED 004)
- Design, supply, installation & maintenance of grid-tied solar PV-diesel hybrid power generation plant and generator & grid Infrastructure in HDh Atoll (POISED 005)

1.2. Brief Project Description

The Maldives, located 750 km southwest of Sri Lanka, is an archipelago consisting of 26 atolls, 1192 islands with a total land area of about 300 sq. km. About two thirds of the country's population live on the outer islands, about 190 islands. The Maldives has about 100 MW of installed diesel generation capacity on the inhabited islands and another 100 MW on the tourism islands. While the Maldives has the unique distinction of being the first country with 100% access to electricity, this achievement has come at a cost. Given the geographic location of islands, each island is electrified with its own diesel powered mini grid system resulting in expensive and not very reliable supply. The cost of diesel power is unaffordable at 30-70 cents/kWh and requires government subsidies in excess of \$50 million annually (POISED Project Administration Manual, Ministry of Environment and Energy, 2014). Electricity sector subsidies are also one of the identified areas for government expenditure management. In 2012, Maldives spent over \$470 million for oil imports of which fuel imports for electricity generation contributes significantly.¹ The 100% diesel dependence of Maldives also makes its carbon emissions per unit of electricity among the highest in the region. The Maldives has significant renewable energy resources namely solar and in some pockets wind energy. Energy sector studies reveal that energy generation based on renewable energy and fossil fuel hybrids would be significantly lower compared to existing options. The transition to renewable energy based systems has sound economic rationale. The Government's effort to increase electricity production from indigenous sources, including solar and wind power, to enhance energy security will reduce the pressure on the balance of payments and improve the fiscal position. The Government has initiated two programs – one for the Male region to replace base load generation with renewable energy and the other on the Outer Islands to replace existing diesel based generation with renewable energy. The POISED Project is aligned to ADB's Strategy 2020 of supporting sustainable energy growth, Energy Policy 2009 and is a part of the Maldives COBP for 2013-2015. Based on the

¹ The Maldives is considered one of the most oil vulnerable countries with oil imports close to 31% of GDP in 2012. (Maldives Energy Outlook 2013 by Ministry of Environment and Energy).

government's investment plan for the outer islands and the characteristics of the electricity systems, a sector lending approach would support the transition of those islands that meet the investment criteria. The project would transform the existing mini grids on the outer islands through physical investments in renewable energy, energy management and control systems, and energy storage and distribution networks. The private sector would have a role in supporting the renewable energy investments in identified outer islands.

The investments under the project are broadly in the areas of renewable energy based electricity generation and energy efficiency improvements at the generation and distribution of electricity. The executing agency will be the Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MOFT). A Project Management Unit (PMU) comprising the officials from Ministry of Environment and Energy (MEE), FENAKA and STELCO has been setup for coordination of activities under the project. The implementing agencies include MEE, FENAKA and STELCO. The PMU is strengthened with external experts in the areas of finance, procurement, contract management, renewable energy (RE) and Solar-Diesel hybrid system. Project Implementation Units (PIU) are also established in FENAKA and STELCO to assist in preparing an overall implementation plan, contract packing and annual budgets.

1.3. Scope of the project

The project components and outputs will be: (i) development of RE ready mini grid systems for outer islands, (ii) capacity enhancement of PMU, STELCO and FENAKA to implement RE mini grid projects. Under this RE project, the initial plan was to cover almost 148 islands of FENAKA and 33 islands of STELCO. However, the project is anticipating to cover 160 islands of both FENAKA and STELCO under the available funds of the POISED.

2. Project Status

2.1. Implementation Schedule

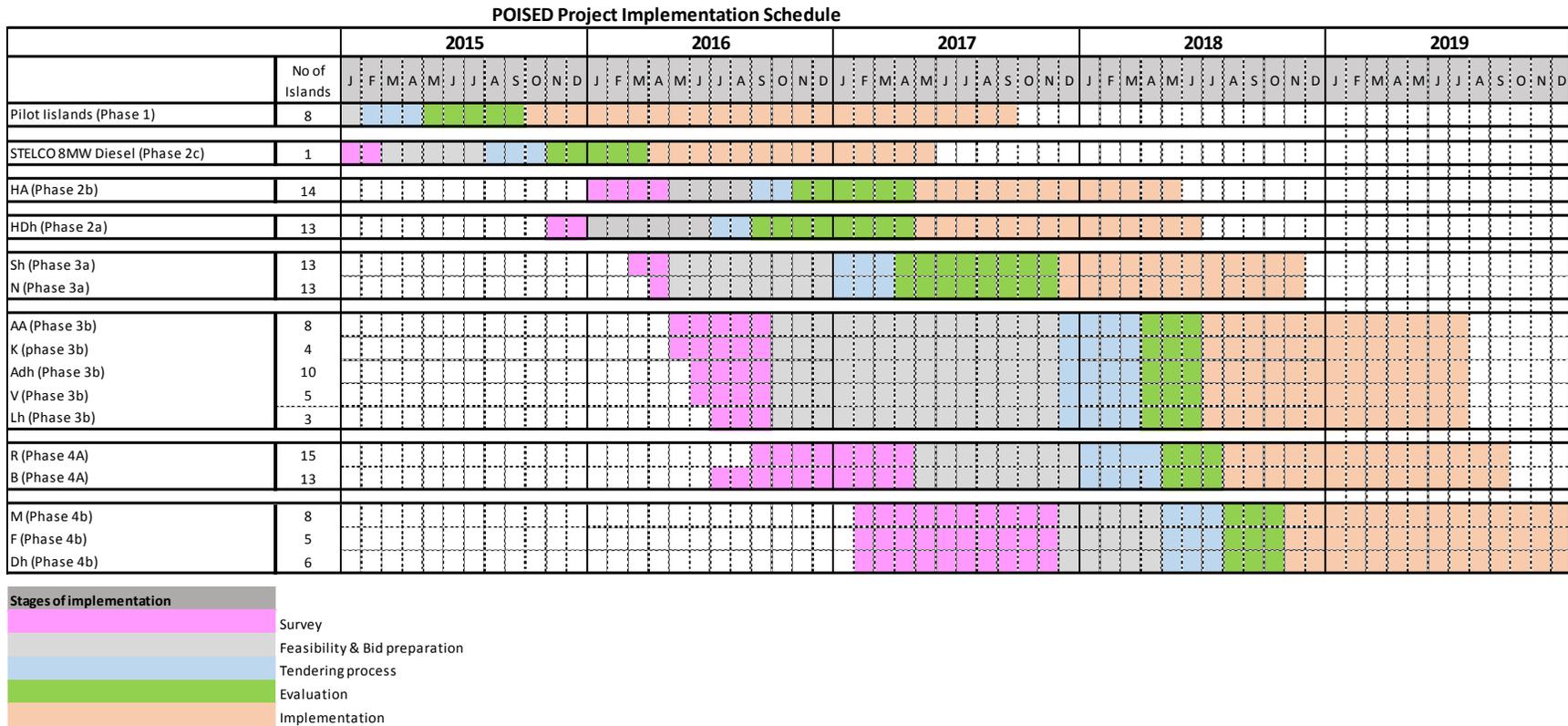


Figure 1. The planned implementation schedule for the POISED sub-projects

2.2. Status of Project Implementation

Table 1 gives brief status of overall implementation of the POISED project as of 30th June 2017. The progress of implementation is also shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**, where the area shaded in black indicates completion status.

Table 1. Status of Overall Implementation of the POISED Project (as of 30th June 2017)

Major components/activities	Status
PMU	Established (Hired Project Manager for POISED Project (POISED 001-OS), Technical Expert Local (POISED S-120330), Environment Specialist (POISED S-120769; S-132820), Social Expert (Gender and Community Development) (POISED S-120329), Technical Consultancy Services Contract (POISED 001-TC), IT & Financing Consultant's Services (POISED 002-TC), Senior Advisor (JFJCM) (018303))
Design, Supply, Installation & Maintenance of grid-tied solar PV-diesel hybrid power generation plant in 5 Pilot Islands (POISED 001)	Contract signed on 17 th April 2016. Installation work in all islands have commenced in the last reporting period ending December 2016. The remaining major installations have been completed during this reporting period. Work is ongoing on developing the Energy Management System (EMS). Therefore 95% of overall project implementation has been completed in all islands except in Villingili where completion is at 75%, as Villingili powerhouse needed an extension to accommodate the Control Panel.
Design, Supply, Installation & Maintenance of Generator & Grid Infrastructure in 5 Pilot Islands of Maldives (POISED 002)	Contract signed on 17 th April 2016. By end of December 2016 (last reporting period), about 90% of installation and construction work has been completed. Installation and construction work has been completed during this reporting period and is in operation. Therefore, only a small amount of minor construction work was carried out in this reporting period.
Design, Supply and Installation of 8MW of Diesel Generator in Male' Capital City of Maldives (POISED 003)	Contract signed on 17 th April 2016. Installation work is completed and waiting for commissioning.
Design, Supply, Installation & Maintenance of grid-tied solar PV-diesel hybrid power generation plant and Generator & Grid Infrastructure in HDh Atoll	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field survey completed - Feasibility study completed and report formulated on 27th July 2016. - Preparation of tender document - Tendered published on 11th July 2016 - Pre-bid meeting held on 1st August 2016 - Bid submitted on 26th September 2016. 9 parties submitted bid documents. - Bid evaluation process completed - Contract awarded and signed on 18th May 2017 and 24th May 2017, respectively. - Conducted technical survey for detail

Major components/activities	Status
	drawing
Design, Supply, Installation & Maintenance of grid-tied solar PV-diesel hybrid power generation plant and Generator & Grid Infrastructure in HA Atoll	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical surveys conducted. - Feasibility study report completed on 1st March 2016. - Preparation of tender document - Tendered published on 30th August 2016 - Pre-bid meeting held on 19th September 2016 - bid submitted on 26th October 2016. - Bid evaluation process completed - Contract awarded and signed on 27th April 2017 and 30th April 2017, respectively. - Conducted technical survey - Prepared and submitted detailed design
Design, Supply, Installation & Maintenance of grid-tied solar PV-diesel hybrid power generation plant and Generator & Grid Infrastructure in Sh & N Atolls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical surveys conducted. - Feasibility study report completed on 1st March 2016. - Preparation of tender document is in progress - Bid submitted on 3rd April 2017 - Bid evaluation process in progress
Design, Supply, Installation & Maintenance of grid-tied solar PV-diesel hybrid power generation plant and Generator & Grid Infrastructure in Lh Atoll	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feasibility study conducted and report formulated
Design, Supply, Installation & Maintenance of grid-tied solar PV-diesel hybrid power generation plant and Generator & Grid Infrastructure in R & B Atolls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical surveys conducted. - Feasibility study in progress
Design, Supply, Installation & Maintenance of grid-tied solar PV-diesel hybrid power generation plant and Generator & Grid Infrastructure in K, AA, ADh, V Atolls and S. Hulhumeedhoo island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical surveys conducted and feasibility report for K, ADh and V completed on December 2016. - Technical surveys conducted and feasibility report for AA completed on November 2016. - Technical surveys for S conducted and feasibility report is in progress.
Design, Supply, Installation & Maintenance of grid-tied solar PV-diesel hybrid power generation plant and Generator & Grid Infrastructure in GA and GDh. Atolls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical surveys conducted and initial feasibility report completed in November 2016. - This phase has been removed from POISED as IDB loan component has been withdrawn by MoFT.
Design, Supply, Installation & Maintenance of grid-tied solar PV-diesel hybrid power generation plant and Generator & Grid Infrastructure in M, F & Dh Atolls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical surveys conducted in F Atoll.

2.3. Project Monitoring

Regular monitoring is implemented by the PMU and PIU. Daily routine supervision and monitoring are also conducted by the FENAKA staff from respective branch of the sub-project sites. The main objective of this regular supervision and monitoring is to ensure that the project activities are carried out in line with the ADB's SPS 2009 and the country's safeguard system. The project implementation plan is being made to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts of projects on environment and the people living around the sites. Hence, project supervision and monitoring undertakes all required assurance.

3. Environmental safeguards compliance

3.1. Compliance to National Regulations

The project loan agreement requires the Executing Agency to implement the project in compliance with all agreed relevant provisions stipulated in the environmental documentation of the project, for example: Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), Environmental Assessment and Review Framework (EARF), ADB's Environmental Policy (2002), Environmental Covenants as stipulated in the Loan Agreement, EMMP applicable to the subprojects.

The IEE and EARF prepared for the project had identified the environmental regulatory requirements of the project undertaken as per the country's laws and regulations, especially the Environment Protection and Preservation Act of Maldives (4/93), Environmental Damage Liabilities Regulation 2011, National Environmental Action Plan III (NEAP III) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation 2012. The Environmental regulatory requirements of the project with the compliance status are summarized and presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of compliance with national environmental regulatory requirements

	Relevant government notifications and regulations	Compliance requirement under the regulations	Compliance status
1	EIA process, the legal requirement as stipulated in EPP Act (4/93) Article 5 and according to EIA Regulation 2012	- Conducted IEE and submitted to the EPA for approval	IEE approved
2	Managing and disposing of wastes, oil and gases as stipulated in EPP Act (4/93)	- Use the Environmental Management Plan for this project which specifies how the wastes, oil and gases generated by the project shall be disposed	Subprojects have not been handling anything as such so far
3	Management, handling and disposal of hazardous waste according to regulations and standards as stipulated in EPP Act (4/93)	- Ensure safe disposal of chemical, hazardous and industrial waste	Subprojects have not been handling anything as such so far

	Relevant government notifications and regulations	Compliance requirement under the regulations	Compliance status
4	Safe disposal of chemical, hazardous and industrial waste	- Ensure safe disposal of chemical, hazardous and industrial waste	Subprojects have not been handling anything as such so far
5	Protecting protected areas and natural reserves	- Avoid protected areas and natural reserves	Sites had been selected carefully considering all the requirements therefore, no project site is located at any protected area or natural reserves.
6	Uprooting, removal, cutting and transportation of palms and trees as in the Regulation on Uprooting, Cutting and Transportation of Palms and Trees 2006 and Regulations of Conservation of Old Trees and National Biodiversity 2002 Strategy and Action Plan 2002	- Avoid/minimise large- scale uprooting, removal, cutting and transportation of palms and trees and include in the EIA - Conserve and protect old trees which are rare and are in extinct at island, atoll and national level - Foster community participation, ownership and support for biodiversity conservation	Some trimming of tree branches were carried out at sites. Routine trimming has been done as needed to minimise shading of PV panels. Some very minor bushes and ground covering were cleared from the site in B. Goidhoo and Lh. Kurendhoo. These are not owned by any person and grows abundantly in the area. (See Figure 3).
7	Safe disposal of solid waste and encourage recycling and reduction of waste generated as in the Waste Management Policy and Waste Regulations 2013	- Ensure safe disposal of solid waste and encourage recycling and reduction of waste generated - Develop guidelines on waste management and disposal and advocate to enforce such guidelines through inter-sectoral collaboration - Encourage waste reduction, reuse, recycling and recover	Waste disposal has been done accordingly as directed by the councils to allocated areas

3.2. Compliance to Environmental Covenants from the ADB Loan Agreement

MEE is implementing projects under loan agreement no: 46122 (AUGUST 2014). According to the loan agreement, EA has to ensure that subprojects are not located within protected areas, natural reserves and areas of cultural and historical importance should be avoided. The subprojects were designed after detailed field surveys to ensure strict compliance with the above conditions. No sensitive areas of cultural and historical importance are affected by the project activities and no sites located within protected area and natural reserves. The projects are being planned, designed and implemented in compliance to the other conditions

of the loan agreement. Environment and its compliance status is summarized and presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Environmental Compliance Requirements as per Loan Agreement

	Environmental compliance requirements	Compliance status
1	Implement the project strictly in compliance with IEE, EARF, ADB's policy and environmental regulations of the country	Complied with the extent as reported
2	Monitor, audit and report semi-annually on the implementation of EMP	Regular monitoring has been conducted and reported
3	Ensure that (i) the subprojects are not located within national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, unless prior environmental clearance is obtained from relevant government agencies; (ii) monuments of cultural or historical importance are avoided; and (iii) the developed EMP with adequate budget is implemented for each subproject	Conducted detailed technical, social and environmental assessment prior to design of the project and complied with the plans

3.3. Compliance to Environmental Management Plan

The project activities include establishment of Solar –Diesel Hybrid Power Generation Systems in all 5 pilot islands and enhancing the capacity and efficiency of the distribution networks in the subproject areas. Hence, the subproject works involve installation of solar PV system on rooftop or ground mounting, replacement of inefficient diesel generator sets and addition of new diesel generator sets and Refurbishment of distribution mini-grid systems. All works associated with subprojects have been complied with ADB's social and environmental safeguard policies and Maldives laws and regulations.

3.4. Safeguards Monitoring Results and Unanticipated Impacts

No construction work was done in HA and HDh islands. Major construction work for generator and grid infrastructure installation in all 5 pilot islands was completed during the last reporting period. Heavier construction related work such as roof upgrading and or changing and foundation of civil works in all islands have been completed in 2016 in all islands except Kurendhoo. The work undertaken for this reporting period involved the remaining minor works for solar PV installation such as installation and connection of inverters, laying of cables and other smaller work associated with installation of PV panels. Major construction of civil works was done only in Kurendhoo for installation of the PV panels.

These works are monitored by FENAKA site supervisors in respective islands. These works, especially in the 4 islands except Kurendhoo, do not involve use of large machineries which cause heavy noise pollution or emissions. The impacts noticed include minor noise disturbances during construction work, temporary inconveniences in accessing roads during trenching and disturbances due to increased vehicle movement for loading and unloading. There have been no reports of complaints from community regarding noise disturbances and emissions during these construction activities.

In addition, PMU site visits were made to Goidhoo (26-29 January), Buruni (27-28 April) and Addu City (6-7 April & 18-21 May) during this period. The visits also verify that there are insignificant environmental impacts from construction work.

4. Social safeguards compliance

Utmost attention is given while conducting the performance monitoring as to achieve the objectives of ADB's SPS 2009 with regard to social safeguards and involuntary resettlement. Hence, monitoring is made to observe the subprojects compliance with legal and policy requirements, social safeguard covenants, and resettlement plan requirements.

4.1. Compliance with Legal and Policy Requirements

The Social Safeguard parameters including Resettlement Framework (RF), land acquisition, eligibility and entitlements and compensations are set corresponding ADB's SPS 2009 and Maldives laws and regulations. The purpose of regular performance monitoring is to assess potential environmental, health, safety and social impacts of the subproject activities and any interventions undertaken under the POISED project. This enables to enforce all elements of Social Safeguard parameters set in the project documents and ensures that they are conducted in compliance with the ADB's SPS 2009 and Maldives laws and regulations. It was observed that no stakeholders or anyone from any of these subproject islands have formally lodged any complaint relating to any activity or any component implemented under the project being against or breached any law or regulation of the Maldives.

However, some very minor bushes and ground covering were cleared from the site allocated for PV installation in B. Goidhoo and Lh. Kurendhoo (see Figure 3). These are mainly species that grow abundantly in coastal areas. According to the councils of both islands and from the site observation, there was no tree within the boundaries of the site which required a compensation. PV panels were installed on the roof top of government owned or FENAKA owned buildings in all other three islands with the permission of relevant agencies.



Figure 3. Clearing of vegetation for PV mounting

4.2. Compliance with Social Safeguard Covenants

The project activities were carried out as they align with social safeguard covenants and complying with ADB's Social and Environmental Safeguards policy and the country's laws and regulations. Meaningful consultations, pre and during project implementation, were conducted with subproject communities including women and Women Development Committees (WDCs), NGOs and individuals or youth from women and Women Development

Committees and NGOs as appropriate. They were provided with opportunities to participate in information dissemination sessions. Particular attention was given to the needs of vulnerable groups and they will be provided with just and lawful compensation if they are affected from any of the project activities. Required information and documents are disclosed and additional consultations are conducted when needed.

4.3. Compliance with Resettlement Plan Requirements

State owned land and buildings are utilised for solar panel installation, hence, not required voluntary or involuntary resettlement process to be undertaken in any of the subproject sites. All Island Councils (ICs) and City Councils (CCs) and government agencies agreed to provide necessary land and building structures for the project. Pre-approvals were sought and obtained for utilisation of roofs and the land allocation was made in early consultation process. Therefore, no land acquisition dispute was aroused in any of these five islands other than in Kurendhoo. It was not a dispute in Kurendhoo per se but it was a development priority issue as in their Island Development Plan due to the long time elapsed for the implementation of the project and materialisation of the project outcome. The allocated site has been occupied for other ongoing development project. There are no indigenous people or communities identified in Maldives. However, the Resettlement Framework (RF) prepared for the project will guide the preparation of other phases of the project.

5. Implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

5.1. Grievance Redress Mechanism

As per the project document, a grievance redresses mechanism was established and all complaints and concerns raised by different stakeholders and members from communities of all five islands were attended in a timely manner. There were no concerns raised relating to resettlement and other social issues, however, during this reporting period complaints were only lodged regarding water leakages from roofs of two Addu schools where PV installations were made. Based on the experiences of the pilot phase, structural designs of the PV mounting are being changed in the upcoming phases. The new contractors have been advised to change the method for roof mounting.

5.2. Status of Implementation of the GRM

No complaints and concerns were raised during the implementation of the sub-projects in the reporting period.

6. Stakeholder Engagement

6.1. Stakeholder Engagement Process

All key stakeholders are engaged during the feasibility studies that were carried out in all 5 islands. In order to engage and increase stakeholder participation, the following key activities were conducted in all sites of the subprojects:

- Introduction of the POISED project to FENAKA branches, island councils, women and the community, students, teachers and parents;
- Awareness sessions for women, students and parents on economising the electricity and energy efficiency, and importance of renewable energy and career guidance for the students;
- Social Impact Assessment Survey: The household survey was carried out by a trained team from the respective island, including staff from FENAKA, Council, and staff from

other government agencies covering two focus group discussions, including women and disadvantaged households.

The consultation process has been maintained as an ongoing dialogue with stakeholders such as councils, women, line ministries and agencies, FENAKA and STELCO. Key stakeholders dialogue has been maintained through regular technical and steering committee meetings. However, the PMU, PIU and contractor should conduct issue based meetings when needed.

6.2. Consultations

The Table 4 gives consultations and meetings are conducted during the reporting period

Table 4. Stakeholder consultations held during Jan-June 2017

	Consultations/ meetings conducted	Date	Attendees	Outcomes
1	Public consultations conducted in Vaavu atoll (including meetings with island council, WDC, FENAKA branch, and sessions on RE energy efficiency to students)	11-16 March 2017	Elected members and staff of island council, Women and WDC members, FENAKA staff, Parents, teachers and staff and students of Fulidhoo, Thinadhoo, Felidhoo, and Keyodhoo	Introduced and promoted POISED project, Awareness created on RE and Energy Efficiency
2	Public consultations conducted in Kaafu atoll (including meetings with island council, WDC, FENAKA branch, and sessions on RE energy efficiency to students)	10-13 April 2017	Elected members and staff of island council, Women and WDC members, FENAKA staff, Parents, teachers and staff and students of Gaafaru and Gulhi	Introduced and promoted POISED project, Awareness created on RE and Energy Efficiency
3	Public consultations conducted in Alifu Dhaalu atoll (including meetings with island council, WDC, FENAKA branch, and sessions on RE energy efficiency to students)	9-17 May 2017	Elected members and staff of island council and FENAKA of Hangnaameedhoo, Kun'burudhoo, Mahibadhoo, Mandhoo, Dhan'gethi, Dhigurah and Fenfushi islands	Introduced and promoted POISED project,
4	Public consultations conducted in Faafu atoll (including meetings with island	12-17 April 2017	Elected members and staff of island council, WDC members, and	Introduced and promoted POISED project

	council, WDC, FENAKA branch, and sessions on RE energy efficiency to students)		FENAKA staff of Feeali, Bileiydhoo, Magoodhoo, Dharan'boodhoo and Nilandhoo	
5	Public consultations conducted in Baa atoll (including meetings with island council, WDC, FENAKA branch, and sessions on RE energy efficiency to students)	18-25 April 2017	Elected members and staff of island council, Women and WDC members, FENAKA staff, Parents, teachers and staff and students of Eydhaafushi, Hithaadhoo, Thulhaadhoo, Fulhadhoo, Fehendhoo and Maalhos	Introduced and promoted POISED project, Awareness created on RE and Energy Efficiency

7. Conclusion

The monitoring report confirms that the subprojects of Design, Supply, Installation & Maintenance of grid-tied solar PV-diesel hybrid power generation plant in 5 Pilot Islands (POISED 001) and Design, Supply, Installation & Maintenance of Generator & Grid Infrastructure in 5 Pilot Islands of Maldives (POISED 002), have so far caused no negative environmental and social impacts. Implementation of activities are undertaken considering all the ADB's Environmental and Social Safeguard policies and in line with Maldives laws and regulations and attended accordingly whenever and wherever complaints and issues are raised. Hence, attention is given to the possible extent towards the implementation of socio-environmental safeguards and all subprojects' activities are implemented in compliance with laws and regulations of the country and social covenants of Loan Agreement.