

ABCD

**British Indian Ocean Territory
Administration**

**Feasibility Study for the
Resettlement of the British
Indian Ocean Territory
Inception Report**

KPMG LLP

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview of the feasibility study

In March 2014, the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) Administration commissioned KPMG to carry out a feasibility study for the resettlement of BIOT. The feasibility study will be undertaken over a ten-month period between April 2014 and January 2015. It will be conducted by a multi-disciplinary team, who together will prepare a neutral analysis of different options for the resettlement of BIOT. These options will be differentiated by a number of factors, including the likely location, scale and type of possible resettlement.

For each option, the feasibility study will consider the following:

- the likely cost to the UK Government of establishing and maintaining a settlement over periods of five, ten and twenty years;
- whether such a settlement could be economically self-sustaining and, if so, within what time period and under what conditions; and
- the associated risks and full costs of mitigation, in the event that resettlement takes place.

The outcome of the study will be the identification of the most feasible options for the resettlement of BIOT. This will in turn enable Ministers to take an informed policy decision on the resettlement process. Detailed terms of reference for the study are included in Annex A.

1.2 Structure of this inception report

This inception report is the first milestone of the feasibility study's four-week inception phase, which started on Wednesday 5th March. The report collates the work of the study team to date, and includes:

- an overview of the **key principles** which will guide the study;
- a summary of the **resettlement options** which the study will consider;
- a description of the **key phases** of the study and the **analytical framework** through which the potential costs, environmental impacts and benefits of each resettlement option will be assessed.

2 Key principles for the study

The approach adopted by the feasibility study team will be guided by the following overarching principles.

2.1 A neutral analysis

The team will seek, with the support of the BIOT Administration, to obtain as much information as possible about the background to the potential resettlement of the BIOT. This will include the earlier feasibility study, all related peer reviews, independent studies on resettlement and the documentation gathered as part of the initial stakeholder consultations that took place in 2013. This will enable the team to establish a clear picture of the context in which the study is taking place. The team will, however, adopt a 'neutral' approach, starting afresh when analysing the expected costs, environmental impacts and benefits of each resettlement option without being steered by the conclusions of others. A full list of the documents collected by the team to date is presented in Annex B. It is expected that this list will expand as the main phase of the study progresses.

2.2 Open consultation

The process of consultation which began in 2013 will continue through the main phase of the study, and the team will run a number of structured consultation events, both in the UK, Mauritius and the Seychelles which will be organised by the BIOT Administration with support from the British High Commissions in these countries and facilitated by Chagossian community leaders. In addition, views will continue to be requested by e-mail throughout the process. Views will be sought from Chagossians as well as the scientific community (e.g. Chagos Conservation Trust, Pew) and others with an interest in the issue of resettlement. Governments (including representatives from Mauritius, the Seychelles and the US) will be kept informed. These will be important as a means to verify and confirm the findings of the team's desk research and interviews. Hence, human and scientific considerations will be important in the process and inform our evaluations.

Two rounds of such consultations are envisaged in June and October: the first with a focus on gathering information and further development of resettlement options, the second with a focus on reconfirming, cross-checking and verifying the team's initial results – as well as on enabling the team to gain early feedback on the provisional findings of the study.

Monthly update reports will be shared by the BIOT Administration.

2.3 The importance of the environment and an integrated approach

The continued physical and socioeconomic existence of BIOT depends on the health of its underlying coral reefs, upon which the islands are delicately perched. A high level of interdependence calls for joined-up thinking about BIOT's coral islands and about the risks, environmental impacts and benefits associated with alternative re-settlement options. This will be an overarching thread in KPMG's evaluation.

2.4 Resettlement options

The feasibility study will be focused on the following three options, each of which will be analysed against the baseline status quo:

- **Option 1: Small-scale resettlement.** This scenario envisages a limited population of resettlers, whose livelihoods could be supported in a number of ways. This might include, for example, the management of the Marine Protected Area, activities such as artisanal fishing, or employment on the US military facility on Diego Garcia.
- **Option 2: Large-scale resettlement.** This assumes a more substantial settlement, with economic opportunities built around activities such as tourism and/or commercial fisheries. This form of resettlement would require infrastructure development on the outer islands of the archipelago, in order to provide adequate support services for the returning population (including, for example, education and health facilities).
- **Option 3: Limited stay or seasonal returns.** This scenario serves as a middle ground between permanent substantial resettlement and the status quo. It would require some limited investment in infrastructure and facilities, in order to enable interested Chagossians to return to the islands for occasional visits, but not to resettle on a permanent basis.

The analysis of these options will consider the possible location of any future resettlement, including both Diego Garcia and the outer islands. The latter will include those formerly inhabited by Chagossians: Salomon atoll (Ile Boddam), Peros Banhos atoll (Ile de Coin and Ile Diamont), Egmont atoll (Ile Sudest) and Great Chagos Bank (Eagle island). The analysis will also proceed on the understanding that these options are not mutually exclusive and that there is scope for a phased approach to the resettlement process.

The analysis of these options will be grounded in an assessment of the likely number, profile and expectations of returnees, as well as an environmental evaluation of different re-settlement scenarios. The study team will seek to quantify and understand the demand for resettlement, including the following:

- approximately how many Chagossians want to return (including the number and typical family sizes);
- the profile of those who want to resettle (considering, for example, their age, skills and training and financial resources); and
- lifestyle expectations.

This analysis will enable indicative predictions of the facilities required to support the resettlement process, as well as likely costs and impacts associated with construction of infrastructures, Chagossian activities, including transport, and likely mitigation measures required (e.g. against coastal erosion, sea level rise). It will ensure adequate scope for planning and sustainability, should resettlement take place.

2.5 **Presenting findings in a clear and accessible way**

The final output of this feasibility study will be a report that sets out an economic and, financial and environmental analysis of each resettlement option, to reflect the likely implications for the BIOT over the short, medium and long term including ongoing liabilities. The report will address in detail the range of issues identified in the analytical framework presented in section 4.2, and will also be supported by clearly defined estimates of capital costs, operating and maintenance costs and potential revenue streams for the BIOT.

The study team recognises the importance of ensuring that the final output of this study is easy for readers to follow, with a logical structure, providing context and presenting the findings in a clear and concise way. This is particularly critical given the sensitivity of this assignment. The report will therefore be presented in draft form providing a significant period towards the end of the study during which the report can be shared and debated with the Chagossians, scientific experts and other parties.

3 Approach to the study

3.1 Key phases of activity

Phase I: consultation and data gathering (April – June 2014). The team will begin the main phase of the study, the aim of which will be to consult with the Chagossians and other key stakeholders to gather relevant data on the population, as well as on the carrying capacity and resources of the islands themselves through a visit to the Territory. Literature searches and consultations with scientists familiar with BIOT will also be important.

While the team will start with a blank slate, attempts have already been made to survey the Chagossians, and to establish a clearer picture of the numbers who wish to return. The Howell Report of 2008 is one such resource, and the team will need to undertake a thorough and critical desk-based review of relevant materials and consultation papers before beginning its fieldwork. The fieldwork will, nevertheless, be critical, and will involve face-to-face consultation events and the use of structured questionnaires to survey the Chagossians resident in the UK, Seychelles and Mauritius.

The aim of this will be to understand, in more in-depth terms:

- how many people want to return, under what circumstances;
- the specific nature and likely timing of this return (either permanent or temporary);
- the profile of those who would consider resettling (covering the issues noted above in section 2.4); and
- lifestyle expectations, based on current living standards in the Chagossians' respective locations.

The result of this consultation process will be detailed socio-economic profile estimates for the average Chagossian family that chooses to resettle, in terms of costs and incomes, and relative to lifestyle expectations and island conditions. The team will model these costs and incomes over a 5, 10 and 20-year time-span, to allow for adequate scenario planning. The team will also produce a short report recording these consultations which will be circulated by the BIOT Administration for information. As noted below, climate change impacts will be considered over longer time scales (2050 at least), in accordance with the timeframe used by many agencies including the IPCC.

An integral part of this work will be collecting and synthesising key environmental studies and works on the British Indian Ocean Territory, so that the direct and indirect environmental implications of the different re-settlement options, including anticipated transport needs, can be understood as fully as possible. This will allow weighting of likely economic opportunities against projected financial costs, risks and environmental consequences.

Phase II: analysis (July-Sept 2014). Having gathered relevant data through desk research and consultations, the team will reconfirm, cross-check and verify information such as those wishing to return as well as undertake a detailed analysis of the prospects for an economically self-sustaining community on BIOT, weighing the likely economic opportunities against the expected financial and environmental risks and costs. We will carry out a realistic assessment of opportunities for:

- gainful employment (e.g., in agriculture, fishing, handicrafts, etc);
- tourism (possibly requiring private sector involvement) in fields such as eco-tourism, the development of a small exclusive resort (cf. Maldives), cruise-ship visits, research and scientific visits;
- BIOT government employment;
- income generation opportunities through the BIOT; and
- the possibility of remittances and/or contributions from other sources (both public and private).

Alongside this we will calculate the likely financial costs and environmental consideration of resettlement, covering:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| ■ access facilities; | ■ transportation requirements (including international, inter-island and terrestrial transportation); |
| ■ housing; | ■ power generation; |
| ■ schools and clinics; | ■ telecommunications; and |
| ■ administration buildings; | ■ water, sanitation and waste facilities. |

Besides the capital costs of the above items, the team will also consider the question of operating costs, payment for services, as well as administration (e.g. any need for an expatriate doctor, teacher, etc.).

Phase III: production of the study report (October 2014 onwards). The result of this work will be presented initially in a draft feasibility study report, and will set out an economic, financial and environmental analysis of each resettlement option. This will reflect the likely financial implications over the short, medium and long term, and will be supported by clearly defined estimates of:

- capital costs, including any contingent liabilities, especially for the first five years;
- annual operating and maintenance costs, including Chagossians employed in local government jobs;

- revenue and income from the following: payments for utility services; levies on tourists and visitors; import duties and taxes; land sales and fees; rents; other income (e.g. stamps, coins, internet registration, etc.);
- environmental-financial implications of the resettlement options and transport needs, including costs of upholding BIOT ordinances and international legislation, environmental monitoring and also measures needed to combat sea level rise and coastal erosion plus estimated costs;
- presentation of results in the form of a spreadsheet model over 20 years for each option, with sensitivity tests on key parameters (these will emerge during the analysis, but could include an increase or decrease in resettlement numbers, success in developing local economic initiatives, implementation delays, etc).

The draft will be circulated by the BIOT Administration to those with an interest for final views before being finalised and published without revision.

3.2 Analytical framework

The study team will analyse the different resettlement scenarios, using the framework set out below.

Area of analysis	Key questions/issues for consideration
1. Likely number, profile and expectations of returnees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ How many Chagossians want to return to BIOT (either permanently or temporarily), both in terms of numbers and family sizes? ■ What is the age and skills profile of those who wish to resettle (this will be important in determining the facilities, service and service requirements)? ■ What are the lifestyle expectations if resettlement takes place (e.g.: reasonably modern; subsistence; eco village; temporary pilot resettlement; scientific research station)?
2. Legal and political factors	<p>What are the likely implications of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ agreements with the US Government, given their military presence on Diego Garcia? ■ the Marine Protected Area, established in April 2010? ■ existing BIOT Ordinances? ■ human rights considerations

Area of analysis	Key questions/issues for consideration
3. Environmental impact of resettlement options including transport needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ flora and fauna and the marine reserve; ■ any international agreements; ■ human carrying capacity of the islands; and environmental evaluation of the different re-settlement options over 5 years, 10 years, 20 years and possibly longer time periods, integrating the experience/role/involvement of resettled Chagossians in protection of marine/land environment; ■ sea level rise, other climate change impacts and ‘natural’ processes (e.g. erosion), including possible mitigation costs up to 2050 at least.
4. Economic prospects	<p>What are the opportunities for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ gainful employment (e.g., in agriculture, fishing, handicrafts; etc.)? ■ tourism (possibly requiring private sector involvement) in: eco-tourism, small exclusive resort (cf. Maldives), cruise-ship visits, research and scientific visits? The dynamic between economic viability and ecological sustainability will be particularly important. ■ BIOT government employment? ■ income generation opportunities through BIOT government (e.g. stamps, coins, internet registration, etc.)? ■ the possibility of remittances and/or contributions from other sources (both public and private)?

Area of analysis	Key questions/issues for consideration
5. Access issues	<p>This could be a major consideration, given the experience of others (including Overseas Territories such as Pitcairn, as well as the Seychelles and Rodrigues), so there is a need to consider options such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ docking facilities, ■ an airstrip; ■ access through American facility (cf. Ascension); and/or ■ shipping facilities.
6. Training and administration requirements	<p>The former would, in particular, require an assessment of the skill sets that potential resettlers would bring.</p>
7. Risks and uncertainties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is likely to be a need for a comprehensive statement of the risks and uncertainties associated with the resettlement process. This would include the identification of potential mitigation measures, if any are required. This may, for example, involve a disaster management plan in case of extreme emergency (e.g. dramatic climate change, tsunami, etc.), which may draw on the regional experience of disaster management plans (cyclones, climate change, and recent tsunami alert and management system); ■ The limits of acceptable environmental change need to be addressed and agreed prior to any re-settlement; and, if limits/thresholds are crossed (e.g. unacceptable nutrient levels from sewage or fall in coral biodiversity), consideration needs to be given to the practical and financial consequences – again before any new infrastructures associated with re-settlement are built.

Area of analysis	Key questions/issues for consideration
8. Benchmarking with other islands	This would identify and draw comparisons to (i) other Overseas Territories (e.g. Pitcairn, St Helena, Ascension (which also has an American facility), Montserrat, Tristan da Cunha, etc.; (ii) other islands with similar issues/problems around the world related to: USA, France, Australia, involving bases, mineral development or which face similar environmental problems (e.g. Maldives), and such issues.

3.3 Core study team

The study will be lead by a small core team, as described in the paragraphs below.

Malcolm Summerfield, Economist. Malcolm brings 40 years' experience working on economic planning, development and feasibility studies across the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, Middle East, Eastern and Central Europe, Europe, Central and South America. He is experienced in a wide range of projects, with an emphasis on economic and financial evaluation, institutional development, national and regional analysis, market analysis, water resource planning, water supply and sewerage projects, environmental studies, transportation studies, energy projects, mining projects and other types of infrastructure. Malcolm has been closely involved in a full range of economic and financial assignments in the Overseas Territories for the last eight years, in Anguilla, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St Helena and Tristan da Cunha. Malcolm will be responsible for the economic aspects of the feasibility study, analysing the likely cost implications and economic opportunities linked to resettlement.

Professor Andrew Price, Environmental Specialist. Andrew is a marine biologist, environmental advisor, consultant and writer. He has specialist knowledge of the Gulf, Middle East and the wider Indian Ocean region. His main work is on biodiversity, resilience, environmental disturbance and compensation, conservation and protected areas. He also has extensive experience in integrated planning. For his evaluation of coastal damage from the 1991 Gulf War, Andrew received the British Consultant of the Year Award, a prize open to entries from industry and academia. He is currently a visiting professor at Warwick University and honorary professor at York University. Andrew has visited the Chagos Archipelago three times, and published seven papers on the environment, biology and natural resources, as well as being a co-author of the conservation management plan for Chagos. Andrew will lead on the environmental aspects of the feasibility study, exploring the likely impact of resettlement on the environment.

Nancy Laatonen, Resettlement and Social Development Specialist. Nancy brings more than three decades experience in international development, with track record in 46 countries. She resided in Africa for eight years and has completed over 75 assignments for the World Bank, Millennium Challenge Corporation, Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, CIDA, and UNDP. Nancy brings a strong track record in resettlement planning, gender equality, community development and social development impact assessments. Most recently, Nancy has acted as a Resettlement and Social Safeguards Specialist for the Asian Development Bank, analysing the possible impact of transport projects along the Greater Mekong Subregion East-West Economic Corridor. She served as team leader and socio-economist for an impact assessment of a World Bank Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Project in Papua New Guinea. Nancy directed a 14-person team, training team members on social and environment data collection in 24 villages to measure impacts on villagers' lives. This project was subsequently showcased at the International PIARC Conference in Paris for its excellent work in poverty results. Nancy will consider the social factors related to the proposed resettlement process, and will lead on the design of consultations with the Chagossians themselves.

Matthew Boyle, Project Manager. Matthew will serve as the overall manager of this feasibility study, responsible for ensuring a coherent approach, maintaining close liaison between the expert team and key counterparts from the FCO and BIOT. Matthew is a core member of KPMG's International Development practice in the UK, as well as an experienced programme manager – and brings experience from a wide range of relevant sectors. He currently oversees a complex £5 million DFID-funded Commercial Law and Justice Programme, the aim of which is to encourage justice sector reforms in a range of countries in order to foster economic growth. He has assessed the effectiveness and impact of education and health sector reforms in Malawi and Pakistan. Matthew also brings relevant Overseas Territories and island experience, having been a key team member on a DFID-funded Public Service Reform Programme in Montserrat.

Nathan Hill, Project Assistant. The core team will also be supported by Nathan Hill, who works in KPMG's London practice alongside Matthew. Nathan has relevant practical experience as an economist in the UK Government Economic Service, as part of the civil service fast-stream graduate programme. He also served for several years on the Overseas Development Institute Fellowship, as an economist and policy adviser working on food security issues within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security in Sierra Leone. Nathan will provide backstopping support to the team as a whole, and will work alongside Malcolm in the assessment of the likely costs and income streams associated with the proposed resettlement options for the BIOT.

This core team will be supported by a wider pool of experts, both international and regional, the composition of which will be determined during the inception phase.

Annex A: Terms of reference

For a new Feasibility Study into the resettlement of the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT)

January 2014
Foreign & Commonwealth Office

OBJECTIVE

1. To advise on the feasibility of different options for the resettlement of the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT), estimating their likely costs and risks. To address all relevant issues, including financial, legal, environmental, logistics, social, economic and defence.

THE RECIPIENT

2. The BIOT Administration.

THE SCOPE

What is included:

3. The **Feasibility Study** will consider a range of **options** for the resettlement of BIOT, **differentiated by factors**, including:
 - The location, which would include consideration of the outer islands and of Diego Garcia.
 - The scale of possible resettlement and sustainable socio-economic development options in the short (5 years), medium (10 years) and long-term (20 years), including livelihood opportunities.
 - The types of possible resettlement drawing on suggestions from the initial consultation.
 - The environmental carrying capacity of the proposed locations (access to water, energy, sources of food etc). The environmental feasibility will take into account likely scenarios of climate change and sea level rise, following good practice from the IPCC (Intergovernmental panel on climate change).

- Take full account of scientific uncertainty around areas such as climate change, sea level rise and carrying capacity, including fisheries productivity by expressing ranges and probability instead of a single model as the basis.
- When considering the options, the Study will address the following questions:
 - What would be the cost to the UK of establishing and maintaining a settlement over 5, 10 and 20 years?
 - Could a settlement be economically self-sustaining and if so within what time period and under what conditions?
- The Study will factor in the suggestions made in the initial consultation on the review of resettlement of BIOT and propose which specific options will be considered. The options to be analysed will form part of the Inception Report. The Study will take account of the suggestions made during the consultation on the type of resettlement. These suggestions include: a modern lifestyle; a subsistence lifestyle; an eco-village; a pilot resettlement with some employment on the Diego Garcia military base; a scientific research station.

What is excluded:

4. Proposals or suggestions not directly relating to the feasibility of resettlement are outside the scope of this study. This includes any issues relating to sovereignty, nationality, and historical compensation payments.
5. This work is undertaken without prejudice to any on-going litigation.

REQUIREMENTS

6. The options should be developed using multi-disciplinary expertise. Drawing on experts will be essential, inter alia, in the fields of livelihoods and social development, economics, defence, industrial development, anthropology, health care, education, environment, climate change, science and conservation.
7. The Feasibility Study would need to analyse each option, in a neutral way. It should include analysis of the factors below, but could use an alternative framework to the PESTLE one suggested. The framework must be specified in the Inception Report.
 - **Political** factors, including how the US military facility on Diego Garcia could impact the feasibility of resettlement options.

- **Economic** factors, including the full “lifecycle” cost (5, 10, 20 years) of any resettlement option to the UK. All options should consider the development of a sustainable local economy, social and livelihoods development and income generation for any resettled individuals and the infrastructure and other requirements for this. It should assess, with reference to other UK Overseas Territories and other low-lying small island states, the likelihood of the economy being financially self-sufficient and meeting prudential financial guidelines, and the timescale if this were to happen. See below for a fuller analysis of potential cost implications. It should explore economic opportunities through models of eco-tourism or non-damaging eco-system use for example.
- **Social** factors, including the practical aspects of life in a remote location and the extent of public service provision (including health, welfare and social services, education, law enforcement and housing provision at a scale appropriate for each option) and population levels in view of the options in question and of “basic social needs”. Consider the standards in the Millennium Development Goals.
- **Technological** factors, including the need to establish and maintain access to the islands, both by the resident population and for goods and services; the development of infrastructure (including running water and waste management), transport, communications and coastal engineering.
- **Legal factors:** BIOT ordinances and the nature of the BIOT Marine Protected Area (MPA) can be amended. In considering options, the extent to which existing provisions, in Ordinances and the environmental obligations of BIOT will be considered. The impact on the present MPA, will need to be highlighted, along with any possible new legal implications. Human rights considerations should also be taken into account.
- **Environmental** factors: The study should assess:
 - Environmental factors which would affect habitation: for example, Carrying capacity assessments to examine the potential natural resources *in situ* which support life (potable water, food, energy) and the viability of economic activities such as tourism development, fishing, and industrial development .
 - A climate change and variability assessment looking at future scenarios and how these might affect life on the island. This should include sea level rise models, rogue waves, coastal erosion and tropical cyclone/storm event frequency and intensity and changes in wave/wind conditions.

- Possibilities for the island's natural resources to promote economic activities should also be examined, for example, fishing (pelagic, inshore recreational/game fishing), together with the coral reefs and other marine and terrestrial resources and their potential eco-tourism value.
 - Impacts of resettlement on the environment: including change in land use, waste management and economic activities. **Costs** and benefits associated with each of the options should be considered, including initial capital costs, running costs and contingent liabilities, including from the UK's legal obligations.
 - The costs of mitigating risks, in the event of a resettlement, should also be considered. The options should be cognisant of the 2012 HMG White Paper on the Overseas Territories which restates UK policy and obligations, including the policy that their "reasonable assistance needs, where financial self-sufficiency is not possible, are a first call on the aid budget".
8. The 2000-2002 Feasibility Study will be made available for its detailed content and conclusions to be considered as part of this study. Other background material relevant to the Study, including other reports relating to the 2002 Feasibility Study and the extensive documentation gathered as part of the initial consultations of stakeholders in July 2013 will also be made available for consideration.

Reporting requirements:

9. The following are essential:
- An Inception report. This should specify the different options for resettlement to be considered as part of the Study, and the framework for the analysis, including how risk and cost, will be evaluated. It should explain the methodology to be used. It should provide project management information:
 - a standard format for the monthly update reports;
 - a risk management plan for the project; and
 - a proposed timeframe for delivery and reporting, including monthly milestones.
 - A list of proposed experts to be engaged and their subject areas (together with curriculae vitae)

The BIOT Administration will consult stakeholders on this document before it is finalised.

- Monthly update reports should provide information about progress against the monthly milestones, and include a forward planning timetable. Monthly reports should be kept brief to retain the focus on producing the main study. These reports may be used to inform and consult stakeholders, by the BIOT Administration.
- Exception reports as necessary to bring issues or risks to the attention of the Recipient, including problems with delivery, or proposed amendments to the project.
- A Final Report setting out the different options for resettlement of BIOT and analysis of the feasibility each option. The BIOT Administration is committed to publishing the full factual feasibility study by the consultants, without revision.

Performance requirements:

12. Attention to detail and a sound and agreed quality assurance process is essential. The study will seek input from Chagossians in the UK, Seychelles and Mauritius and other interested parties throughout the review. There should be clarity about how this input relates in process terms to the analysis of the Feasibility Study, and clear parameters on transparency and confidentiality. Consultants will be required to visit the Islands which will be funded by the BIOT Administration.

Security requirements:

13. Consultants contracted to deliver the review will need to comply with contractual security requirements, including compliance with the requirements of the Official Secrets Act.

Information management and reporting:

14. The outputs of the Study and the rights to the material collated in the process of conducting the Study, including all communications will be the property of the BIOT Administration. An information management system should be agreed at the start of the process, including the disclosure of any documents, as per contractual requirements.

Risk and issue management:

15. The consultants should have a robust risk management procedure, including appropriate, agreed mechanisms for internal escalation, and an understanding of when such mechanisms will be invoked.

TIMEFRAME

16. The Inception Report should be agreed, taking account of input from the stakeholders within 4 weeks of project initiation. The analysis of the feasibility and costs of the options for the resettlement of BIOT should be completed within 12 months. Extensions/amendments to this timeline subject to unforeseen circumstances and requirements of the project shall be agreed by the recipient at least one calendar month in advance.

COMPETITON CRITERIA

17. We aim to conduct the competition using HMG Consultancy One framework agreement and the evaluation rules which relate to it. Typically we will be looking for a provider who is credible, impartial and can deliver value for money.

Annex B: List of documents

Feasibility Study for the Resettlement of the Chagos Archipelago: Phase 2B, Executive Summary, Royal Haskoning, 2002.

Note on the need for strong science in the resettlement feasibility study, Chagos Conservation Trust, 2014.

Infrastructure Update, Commander Chad Lorenzana, Public Works Officer, Naval Support Facility, Diego Garcia, 2013.

Ministerial Statement on the British Indian Ocean Territory, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State Mark Simmonds, July 2013.

Ministerial Statement on the British Indian Ocean Territory, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State Mark Simmonds, November 2013.

Response to the Chagos Conservation Trust's note on the feasibility study, David Snoxell, 2014.

Reefs and islands of the Chagos Archipelago, Professor Charles Sheppard, School of Life Sciences, University of Warwick, 2012.

Returning Home: A Proposal for the Resettlement of the Chagos Islands, Chagos Refugees Group and UK Chagos Support Association, 2008.

Review of Coastal Processes and Ocean Study: Chagos Archipelago, Dr Paul Kench, University of Auckland, 2012.

Summary of the Initial Consultation: Taking Stock of UK Policy Towards the Resettlement of the British Indian Ocean Territory, FCO, 2013.

An Update on Past and Future Sea Level Changes at Diego Garcia and Remarks on the Need for Chagos Regional Ocean Modelling, Philip Woodworth, National Oceanography Centre Liverpool, 2014.

BIOT Policy Review: Consultation Response, Chagos Conservation Trust, 2013.

The Overseas Territories: Security, Success and Sustainability, UK Government White Paper, 2012.

Biodiversity, resettlement and the long term prospects for small populations on small tropical islands, Notes for Howell Report by Mark Spalding, 2008.

The Chagos Archipelago – Footprint of Empire, or World Heritage? Peter Sand, Environmental Policy and Law, 40/5, 2010.

Chagos Newsletter for December 2013, UK Chagos Support Association, 2013.

Is the tide turning in Chagos? David Snoxell, Chagos Refugees Group International Conference, Mauritius, 2013.

Fortress, Safe Haven or Home? The Chagos MPA in Political Context, Peter Harris, Marine Policy, 2014.

Lords Debate on the Chagos Archipelago, Hansard, 2013.

Technical Proposal for BIOT Feasibility Study, KPMG, 2014.

Terms of Reference for BIOT Feasibility Study, FCO, 2013 and January 2014.

Ministerial Statement on Diego Garcia: the Lagoon Environment, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State Mark Simmonds, March 2014.

New Protection for the Marine Life of the British Indian Ocean Territory, FCO Statement, April 2010.

Consultation on Whether to Establish a Marine Protected Area in the British Indian Ocean Territory, Chagos Environment Network, February 2010.

Consultation on Whether to Establish a Marine Protected Area in the British Indian Ocean Territory, FCO Consultation Document, 2009.

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