



Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 08/26/2026 | Report No: ESRSA05147

**I. BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Operation Data**

Operation ID	Product	Operation Acronym	Approval Fiscal Year
P508806	Investment Project Financing (IPF)	Fiji PROSPER	2027
Operation Name	Fiji: Promoting Scalable Rural Prosperity and Economic Resilience (PROSPER)		
Country/Region Code	Beneficiary country/countries (borrower, recipient)	Region	Practice Area (Lead)
Fiji	Fiji	EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	Environment, Natural Resources & the Blue Economy
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Republic of Fiji, Pacific Island Farmers Organization Network (PIFON)	Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development and Disaster Management, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	04-Sep-2026	18-Nov-2026
Estimated Decision Review Date	Total Project Cost		
01-May-2026	43,750,000.00		

Proposed Development Objective

To increase income opportunities for rural communities in selected value chains and enhance climate resilience in targeted areas.

B. Is the operation being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project Activities

The Fiji Promoting Scalable Rural Prosperity and Economic Resilience (PROSPER) Project (P508806) will strengthen the enabling environment for agribusiness in selected value chains and improve the climate resilience of rural communities in Fiji. The Project targets the corridor comprising the Coral Coast, as well as the Sigatoka and Navua basins on Viti Levu and the island of Taveuni, where smallholder farmers, coastal fishers, and aquaculture producers depend on productive



landscapes and coastal ecosystems that are under increasing pressure from land-use change, sedimentation, and climate-driven environmental degradation. The Project will directly benefit smallholder farmers, fishers, and aquaculture producers in the target area, with a specific focus on women and youth, and will contribute to Fiji's National Development Plan 2025–2029 and its commitments under the Climate Change Act 2021. The Project takes an integrated mountain-to-ocean approach, combining agribusiness development with landscape and coastal ecosystem management and has five Components. Component 1 (Rural Economic Prosperity, will scale up agribusiness opportunities across agriculture, fisheries, and aquaculture value chains through the World Bank Group's AgriConnect model, supporting producer aggregation, market linkages, near-farm infrastructure, and access to finance for smallholders and MSMEs. Component 2 (Integrated Landscape Management, will protect and restore the forests, watersheds, and coastal ecosystems — including mangroves and coral reefs — on which these productive sectors depend, through integrated watershed management and community-based coastal and marine area management. Component 3 (Strengthened Capacity for Rural Prosperity and Resilience,) will strengthen policy, institutional capacity, and inter-ministerial coordination, including hydrological and water quality monitoring and climate data systems. Component 4 (Project Management) will support project oversight, fiduciary management, and environmental and social compliance. Component 5 (Dedicated Grant Mechanism) will strengthen the capacity, participation and access of Indigenous People and Local Communities (IPLCs) to benefit from and contribute to the Project's supported investments. Component 6 (Contingent Emergency Response Component). The CERC is designed to provide a swift response in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency by enabling uncommitted funds to be quickly reallocated to address immediate post-crisis and emergency financing needs.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1 Overview of Environmental and Social Project Settings

Fiji is a democratic island nation in the Southwest Pacific comprising 333 islands, with a land area of over 18,000 square kilometers and an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of approximately 1.28 million square kilometers. The PROSPER Project will focus on the Sigatoka and Navua river basins, the Coral Coast on Viti Levu, and Taveuni Island—areas that contain ecologically significant mangrove, seagrass, freshwater, and coral reef systems under increasing pressure from erosion, sedimentation, forest clearing, and land-based pollution. Fiji is highly exposed to climate-related hazards, including cyclones, flooding, sea-level rise, and prolonged dry periods, with projected GDP losses of up to 7.2 percent by 2050 under pessimistic climate scenarios. The project is implemented in a diverse rural social context, where approximately 48 percent of Fiji's population lives and poverty rates (41.5 percent) significantly exceed urban levels. Rural livelihoods depend heavily on agriculture, fisheries, and tourism, with around 42 percent of households reliant on coastal fisheries for food security. Indigenous iTaukei communities play a central role in land and marine governance through customary tenure systems, while Indo-Fijian farming communities represent a significant stakeholder group, particularly in the agriculturally productive Sigatoka and Navua basins. Indo-Fijian farmers contribute substantially to domestic food supply and agribusiness value chains but often operate under leased land arrangements that can create tenure insecurity and constrain access to finance and long-term climate-resilient investments. Gender inequality cuts across all rural communities, with women performing nearly half of agricultural labor but holding only about 14 percent of formal agricultural jobs. These environmental, social, tenure, and gender dynamics shape the project's environmental and social risk context and underscore the need for inclusive engagement and equitable access to project.

D.2 Overview of Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Managing Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The project will be implemented by multiple agencies and partners including government and non-governmental agencies. The implementing agencies have limited to moderate capacity to manage E&S risks under the World Bank ESF.



The Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development and Disaster Management (MRMDDM), Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) and the Dedicated Grant Mechanism - national executing agency (DGM-NEA) have no prior World Bank-financed project or ESF implementation experience. The main risks relate to consistent application of E&S screening, documentation, supervision, GRM management and incident reporting across a multi-agency, multi-site operation.

MRMDDM, as lead implementing agency, will be responsible for overall E&S coordination, screening, reporting and liaison with the World Bank. It showed strong engagement during preparation but will need support to apply ESF instruments, clearance procedures and incident reporting requirements during implementation. MoECC has relevant national environmental regulatory experience, including EIA and permitting, but limited familiarity with ESF requirements. Its role in Component 2 will require ESF-focused support. The DGM NEA has the weakest E&S capacity, despite managing activities with ESS7 and FPIC requirements. Its strengths in community engagement will need to be complemented by dedicated support on E&S screening, FPIC documentation, GRM administration, grant-level monitoring and ESF reporting. Technical agencies, including MoFF and MoAWSI, will provide focal points to support site-level screening and monitoring. Their effectiveness will depend on clear PMU guidance, practical induction training and regular coordination during the first year of implementation.

The project will establish E&S staffing within both the main PROSPER PMU and the DGM PMU. The main PMU will include a Safeguards Coordinator, environmental officers, a social officer, communications, and a gender officer. The DGM PMU will include a dedicated E&S officer, communications, and gender staff. Core E&S staff are expected to be recruited during preparation so that screening, supervision and reporting systems are operational from project effectiveness. The responsibilities under these PMU arrangements are captured in separate ESCPs, that is, one for PROSPER and the other for DGM.

The World Bank will provide intensive implementation support, especially during the first 18 months, including review of quarterly E&S reports and incident notifications. The ESMF sets out a training program covering ESF requirements, E&S screening, LMP implementation, GRM operation, ESIRT incident reporting, OHS, Codes of Conduct, SEA/SH prevention, Chance Find Procedures, FPIC documentation and inclusive engagement. Training will be delivered before activities commence and refreshed during implementation, with focused support for the DGM NEA and technical agency focal points.

II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

A.1 Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

Environmental risk is classified as substantial. The project is expected to generate positive environmental benefits through primary forest protection in the Sigatoka Basin, mangrove and coral reef restoration, improved management of qoliqolis, Locally Managed Marine Areas and watersheds, enhanced coastal protection through hybrid nature-based seawalls, and better water quality from watershed management and upgraded wastewater systems. However, environmental risks are assessed as Substantial due to the range of civil works, landscape and marine interventions,



agribusiness investments and possible emergency response activities. Key risks include localized construction impacts such as soil erosion, dust, noise, waste generation and habitat disturbance; increased pressure on water resources and soils from intensified agriculture; agrochemical use and runoff from horticulture activities; impacts on sensitive coastal, riverine and marine ecosystems during NbS seawall construction, reforestation, mangrove and coral restoration; risks to water quality and groundwater if wastewater systems are not properly designed and operated; potential introduction of invasive species through inappropriate planting materials; and unmanaged debris, hazardous waste or ecological disturbance under future CERC activities if adequate E&S screening and controls are not applied.

Substantial

A.2 Social Risk Rating

Social risk is classified as substantial. The project is expected to generate positive social impacts by increasing income and livelihood opportunities for rural households, smallholders, SMEs and community groups; improving access to water and sanitation; strengthening food security through agricultural and value-chain support; and supporting culturally appropriate governance and benefit-sharing for iTaukei communities and other Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities through the DGM. However, social risks are assessed as Substantial due to the project's work in customary land and marine areas, remote rural communities and multi-stakeholder delivery arrangements. Key risks include occupational health and safety hazards for direct, contracted and community workers; potential non-compliance with labor standards, minimum age requirements and fair working conditions; labor influx-related community conflict and communicable disease risks; temporary livelihood impacts or access restrictions linked to civil works, watershed management, coastal protection or managed marine areas; risks of inadequate consultation or failure to secure FPIC for activities affecting iTaukei customary land, qoliqolis or community resources; inequitable benefit-sharing if traditional governance and vulnerable groups are not effectively included; exclusion of women, youth, persons with disabilities and minority groups from decision-making or project benefits; SEA/SH risks, particularly in remote areas and during construction; community health and safety risks from traffic, machinery and construction sites; and potential disturbance of sacred sites or cultural heritage during works if screening and chance find procedures are not properly implemented.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESS) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1 Relevance of Environmental and Social Standards

ESS1 - Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Relevant

ESS1 applies as the project involves multiple components with diverse E&S risks across ecologically sensitive landscapes. The project is expected to deliver meaningful E&S benefits, including carbon sequestration through forest protection and mangrove restoration, improved biodiversity through better management of qoliqolis and LMMAs, enhanced coastal resilience through NbS seawall infrastructure, improved water quality from upgraded wastewater systems, and increased income, food security, and livelihood opportunities for rural households, smallholders, and SMEs. On the negative side, civil works across Components 1 and 2 carry construction-phase environmental risks including soil erosion, dust, noise, runoff from expanded horticulture, groundwater contamination from wastewater infrastructure, temporary disturbance to coastal and marine ecosystems during NbS and restoration works, and the risk of invasive species introduction. CERC activities may generate unmanaged debris and ecological disturbance if not adequately screened. Socially, key risks include unsafe OHS conditions and child labor exposure during civil works,



non-compliance with fair labor standards among contracted and community workers, temporary livelihood impacts or resource access restrictions, failure to secure FPIC from iTaukei communities on activities affecting customary land or marine resources, marginalisation of women and youth from grants and decision-making, SEA/SH risk driven by labor influx and the structural vulnerability of rural and maritime women, and accidental disturbance to sacred sites and cultural heritage areas. To mitigate these risks, an ESMF has been prepared as the primary instrument, establishing the risk management framework for all activities, governing risk identification, screening, and management for all activities. A mandatory three-step E&S screening process is applied to all subprojects and grants before approval, with an Exclusion List ruling out high-risk activities. Site-specific ESMPs and C-ESMPs are required for all civil works subprojects. The PMUs under MRMDDM and the NEA holds separate E&S compliance responsibility and reports quarterly to the World Bank. Given varying institutional capacity across implementing agencies, ESS1 necessitates targeted capacity building, particularly for MoECC and the DGM NEA, both of which have limited prior ESF experience. Adaptive management provisions allow the ESMF to be updated as project scope evolves.

ESS10 - Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Relevant

ESS10 applies across all project components given the diverse range of affected stakeholders including iTaukei communities, Indo-Fijian farmers, women, youth, persons with disabilities, SMEs, fishing communities, and government agencies. A SEP has been prepared, establishing a structured engagement program throughout the project lifecycle. Engagement methods are tailored to community literacy levels and customary governance norms, including village meetings and targeted sessions for women and youth. The SEP requires systematic feedback collection at least twice per year. Two GRM channels are established, that is, project-level and worker-specific, with provisions for anonymous and confidential reporting, and all key project documents have been publicly disclosed prior to appraisal.

ESS2 - Labor and Working Conditions

Relevant

Labor Management Procedures (LMP) have been prepared as an annex to the ESMF and adopted prior to effectiveness. The project involves direct workers, contracted workers, primary supply workers, and community workers. Primary supply workers are defined in the LMP in accordance with ESS2 and footnote 5 as workers employed by suppliers who provide, on an ongoing basis, goods or materials essential to core project functions. For this project, primary supply workers are potentially relevant in connection with suppliers of construction materials (aggregate, concrete, timber, rock) for civil works under Components 1 and 2, suppliers of seedlings or plant material for NbS restoration activities, and suppliers of biodegradable FAD materials. Where primary supply workers are determined relevant to a given activity, applicable labor conditions (child labor, forced labor, basic OHS) are required to be reflected as contractual conditions in procurement contracts. Key risks include OHS hazards during civil works, potential non-compliance with minimum wage provisions under the Fijian Employment Relations Act, child labor risk in agricultural supply chains, and labor influx-related community conflict. Mitigation measures include mandatory Codes of Conduct, minimum age verification (18 years), worker-specific grievance mechanisms separate from the community-facing GRM, and contractor OHS Management Plans. A worker-specific grievance channel is established, accessible to all worker categories including primary supply workers, with confidentiality protections and protections against retaliation. Grievance data is reported to the World Bank on a quarterly basis as part of E&S progress reporting.

ESS3 - Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Relevant



The project's civil works, small-scale irrigation rehabilitation, agricultural support, and nature-based solution activities create risks of waste generation, localized pollution, sedimentation, water-quality degradation, and inefficient resource use. Construction activities which include the development of cold storage facilities, hybrid nature-based seawalls, wastewater systems, and refurbishment of facilities such as the Lami Training Center may generate solid waste, hazardous materials, and construction runoff if not properly managed. Agricultural grant activities carry the risk of pesticide and agrochemical use that could result in soil and water contamination. Local landfill facilities may be deficient in some project areas, increasing the risk of improper waste disposal, and that national pesticide banned lists may not fully align with international standards, creating a gap in chemical risk management. The ESMF addresses pesticide and agrochemical risks through a strict exclusion approach. The project Exclusion List prohibits the purchase or use of pesticides, insecticides, herbicides, and other dangerous chemicals that are banned under national law or classified as WHO Category 1A or 1B. The Grant Manual reinforces this by prohibiting the purchase or use of such substances under any grant-funded activity. Grant-supported agricultural and agribusiness activities are further required to incorporate climate-smart agriculture practices, including those that reduce reliance on chemical inputs. For waste and hazardous materials management, ESMF Annex 5 (CoESP) and Annex 6 (C-ESMP requirements) of the ESMF set standardized site-level procedures. Contractors are required to minimize waste generation, segregate waste streams, and store waste safely to avoid attracting pests or creating fire hazards. Burning, burying, or dumping waste in unauthorized areas is prohibited. Fuel, oil, paint, solvents, and cement must be stored in secure, banded containers away from drains, waterways, wells, and coastal areas. Contractors must maintain spill response materials at all locations where fuels or chemicals are stored and are required to clean up any spills immediately. Waste from works on Viti Levu must be disposed of at the Naboro landfill, and on Taveuni at a registered dump site; the specific disposal location for each activity must be identified during project screening and documented in contracts. On erosion, sedimentation, and water quality, the ESMF's Annex 5 specifies that works near watercourses, mangroves, reefs, or other sensitive habitats must incorporate diversion drains, sediment barriers, sandbags, mulch, and vegetation cover to control runoff. Stockpiling of sand, gravel, or waste in areas where materials may wash into rivers, mangroves, or reefs is prohibited. Exposed soil must be stabilized as soon as practicable, and works must cease during heavy rainfall where erosion or pollution risks cannot be controlled. For water supply, sanitation, and irrigation activities, the ESMF requires screening for water-source sustainability and downstream user impacts; septic systems and pit latrines must maintain safe separation distances from wells and waterways to prevent groundwater contamination; and sludge and construction effluent must be managed safely and disposed of only through approved methods. Nature-based wastewater treatment facilities must be sited to avoid contamination of drinking water sources, groundwater, and coastal ecosystems.

ESS4 - Community Health and Safety

Relevant

Small-scale civil works associated with wastewater facilities, coastal stabilization, irrigation systems, and other physical investments carry the potential to expose nearby communities to a range of health and safety risks. The ESMF identifies risks including traffic and equipment hazards from construction activity; community exposure to active worksites including excavations, stored materials, and heavy machinery; restricted access to homes, farms, water sources, and fishing areas; localized dust, noise, and vibration impacts; water quality and sanitation-related health risks; risks from labor influx and communicable disease transmission; and SEA/SH risks arising from the presence of construction workers in rural communities. The ESMF's Code of Environmental and Social Practice (Annex 5) establishes the core site-level controls for community health and safety. Worksites must be clearly demarcated, fenced, or taped off to prevent unauthorized access, and safety barriers must be used to keep children and



community members away from machinery, excavations, and stored materials. Safe pedestrian and vehicle access must be maintained around all sites, including for persons with disabilities. Noisy or disruptive works must be scheduled during appropriate hours, and nearby communities must be notified in advance. Access to homes, farms, water sources, and fishing areas must not be blocked without prior consultation and agreed temporary arrangements. For traffic safety, vehicle movements must be planned to minimize risks to pedestrians, schools, markets, and villages. Safe speeds and designated parking and loading areas must be observed, drivers must be trained, and loads must be secured to prevent falling materials, dust, or spills during transport. Emergency preparedness arrangements must be in place at all worksites, including posted emergency contact numbers and procedures. Workers must be trained to understand site procedures for fire, chemical spills, floods, landslides, and cyclone warnings. Serious community safety incidents must be reported to the PMU immediately and to the World Bank within 48 hours. On communicable diseases, the ESMF screens for and mitigates public health risks related to labor influx and poor site hygiene, including the application of COVID-19 mitigation measures as part of the LMP. For SEA/SH, the ESMF applies a dedicated SEA/SH Risk Management Protocol and Code of Conduct. All project workers must sign the Code of Conduct, which prohibits sexual activity with community members and sexually provocative or demeaning behavior. Grievance channels for SEA/SH must be confidential and survivor-centred, with established referral pathways to appropriate support services. Project staff are prohibited from investigating SEA/SH allegations themselves unless specifically trained and authorized to do so. SEA/SH allegations must be reported to the PMU immediately and to the World Bank within 48 hours. A project-level community Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is established and must be publicized to all project participants and nearby communities. The PMUs are responsible for logging, investigating, and reporting on grievances to the World Bank on a quarterly basis.

ESS5 - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Relevant

Involuntary land acquisition and physical displacement are strictly prohibited under the project. All land-based activities rely exclusively on voluntary land use agreements consistent with the iTaukei Land Trust Board (TLTB) framework. The principal risk under ESS5 is temporary economic displacement or restriction of access to resources (land, fisheries, water) during civil works. Where such restrictions occur, livelihood restoration management measures must be prepared and implemented as part of the relevant site-specific ESMP.

ESS6 - Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Relevant

The project operates across ecologically sensitive landscapes spanning terrestrial, coastal, and marine environments. Physical works and resource-use activities particularly in the Sigatoka and Taveuni landscapes and their associated coastal zones create risks to natural habitats and living natural resources. The ESMF identifies specific risks including habitat disturbance to mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass beds, forests, and riverbanks from construction activities such as hybrid nature-based seawalls and irrigation rehabilitation; erosion, sedimentation, and vegetation clearance during civil works; biosecurity risks from the potential introduction of invasive species or diseases through non-native planting materials or contaminated equipment; and long-term operational risks from nature-based solutions and natural resource management activities if ecological outcomes are not adequately monitored. The ESMF mandates a screening process for all activities involving coastal, marine, freshwater, forest, riparian, or agricultural habitats. This screening must specifically identify potential impacts on both natural and critical habitats, and site-specific ESMPs must apply the mitigation hierarchy with avoidance as the first priority. Screening for hybrid nature-based seawalls and coastal restoration activities include site selection criteria already operationalised nationally by IA's mandated to



undertake these activities to ensure suitable sites are selected and that damage to mangroves or coral reefs is avoided. Reforestation and planting activities require the use of native seedlings only, and Ministry of Forestry biosecurity officials will screen to clear the materials/seedlings before use. The ESMF's Exclusion List expressly prohibits financing for activities involving the extensive harvest and commercial trade of forest resources, conversion of forestland to agricultural land, logging in primary forests, or any activity that would cause significant degradation or conversion of natural or critical habitat. The Code of Environmental and Social Practice (Annex 5) requires that vegetation clearance during works be strictly limited to the approved work footprint, that unnecessary clearance be avoided, and that works must not damage mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass, or tabu areas unless the activity has been specifically screened and approved with documented mitigation measures. Hunting, wildlife collection, and disturbance of nests as part of project works are prohibited. For biosecurity and invasive species, the ESMF references the Fiji Biosecurity Act 2008 as the governing legislative instrument and requires that the introduction of invasive species, pests, or diseases through equipment and planting materials be prohibited. The project supports Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) as governance mechanisms to improve the sustainable management of marine resources and reduce E&S risks in coastal interventions. Site-specific ESMPs for relevant activities must include monitoring of ecological outcomes to track the effectiveness of biodiversity mitigation measures.

ESS7 - Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

Relevant

iTaukei communities constitute the predominant rural population in the project areas and hold customary rights to approximately 88% of Fiji's land and to qoliqoli (marine and fisheries) areas. The project engages with iTaukei communities throughout all components, with the most intensive engagement under Component 5 (DGM), which is designed and governed by IPLCs through the DGM National Steering Committee. Key risks include: failure to adequately consult iTaukei communities in a culturally appropriate manner; failure to secure FPIC for activities on customary land or qoliqoli areas where FPIC is required under ESS7; exclusion of iTaukei women and youth from project benefits; and inequitable benefit-sharing from commercial value chain development. The FPIC framework is governed by a consistent, unified protocol across the ESMF and Exclusion List: activities that would require FPIC are excluded from financing unless (i) the need for FPIC has been identified through screening; (ii) the required FPIC process has been agreed in writing with the World Bank; and (iii) appropriate instruments have been prepared and disclosed prior to implementation. Activities may not proceed pending completion of these steps. Community engagement follows iTaukei customary protocols, including the sevusevu ceremony and engagement beginning with the Turaga ni Koro. All communications with iTaukei communities are conducted in the iTaukei language. The SEP specifies a multi-stage FPIC process applicable to DGM-financed activities and any other project activities affecting iTaukei communities' collective interests in land, resources, or cultural heritage.

ESS8 - Cultural Heritage

Relevant

Ground-disturbing activities across all civil works components carry a risk of encountering unknown physical cultural resources, including graves, sacred sites (yavusa sites), and archaeological deposits. Chance Find Procedures have been prepared as an annex to the ESMF. All contractors are required to implement these procedures. Workers are trained on chance find protocol at pre-commencement induction.

ESS9 - Financial Intermediaries

Not Currently Relevant



ESS9 is not currently relevant, as the project does not include financial intermediary. If a financial intermediation mechanism is introduced during implementation, the applicability of ESS9 will be reassessed and appropriate arrangements will be established consistent with ESS9 requirements.

B.2 Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Operations on International Waterways

No

OP 7.60 Operations in Disputed Areas

No

B.3 Other Salient Features

Use of Borrower Framework

In Part

Borrower framework will be implemented in part because Fiji has relevant laws and institutions that can manage several environmental and social risks, but the national system does not fully cover all World Bank ESF requirements, especially social risk management, ESS5/ESS7 requirements, SEA/SH handling, vulnerable groups, project-level grievance arrangements, and systematic screening/monitoring across multiple implementing agencies. The project will rely on Fiji's framework where it is adequate, but supplement it with the ESMF, SEP, LMP, ESCP, exclusion list, screening procedures, CoESP, CESMPs and project-specific gap-filling measures. Some of the applicable Fiji national framework include the:

- Environment Management (Amendment) Act 2025 and EIA Regulations 2007,
- Environment Management (Waste Disposal and Recycling) Regulations 2007,
- Pesticides Act 1971 and related regulations,
- Employment Relations Act, Employment Relations Regulations, Health and Safety at Work Act,
- iTaukei Lands Act, Native Land Trust Act and State Acquisition of Lands Act,
- Biosecurity Act 2008, and the
- Preservation of Objects of Archaeological and Palaeontological Interest Act.

Use of Common Approach

No

Not applicable at this stage.

C. Overview of Required Environmental and Social Risk Management Activities

C.1 What Borrower environmental and social analyses, instruments, plans and/or frameworks are planned or required by implementation?

The following environmental and social instruments have been developed for appraisal/disclosure, with additional activity-specific instruments to be prepared during implementation once subproject locations and designs are known.

- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF): this is the main framework instrument because exact sites and detailed designs are not yet known. It assesses the preliminary E&S risks, identifies applicable ESSs, compares Fiji's legal framework with the ESF, sets out screening and approval procedures, includes standard mitigation measures, and defines implementation, monitoring, reporting, training and budget arrangements. The ESMF sets out a sequential due



diligence process: 1) Screen each activity against the exclusion list. 2) Complete activity-level E&S screening. 3) Apply Fiji's national EIA/EMP permitting process where required.

4) Assess additional ESF risks not fully covered by national systems, especially social risks, land/resource access, ESS7, livelihood impacts, SEA/SH, labor, biodiversity, grievance access, and vulnerable groups. 5) Prepare the required site-specific instrument, such as an ESMP, etc. 6) Integrate mitigation measures into procurement, contracts, grant documents, TORs and implementation agreements. 7) Conduct consultation and disclosure under the SEP. 8) Implement, monitor, report, and apply corrective actions as needed.

- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP): prepared as a project instrument to guide consultation, disclosure, culturally appropriate engagement, grievance management, and inclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, including iTaukei communities, women, youth, Indo-Fijian farmers, rural enterprises, cooperatives and other affected or interested stakeholders.

- Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP): prepared to set out the Borrower's binding commitments, timelines and responsibilities for implementing the ESF instruments, staffing, monitoring, reporting, incident notification, training, and preparation of any further site-specific instruments.

- Labor Management Procedures (LMP): included as an annex to the ESMF. It covers direct workers, contracted workers and community workers, and includes worker terms and conditions, minimum age requirements, OHS, non-discrimination, SEA/SH-related measures, and worker grievance arrangements.

- Chance Find Procedures: included as an annex for managing unexpected physical cultural heritage finds during civil works.

- CERC Environmental and Social Screening Form: included as an annex in the ESMF, and intended to be used if the Contingent Emergency Response Component is activated.

- Code of Environmental and Social Practice for Minor Civil Works: included as an annex in the ESMF to manage typical low to moderate impacts from refurbishment, minor infrastructure, civil works and small-scale construction activities.

- Contractor ESMP Template: included as an annex in the ESMF to guide preparation of contractor site-specific management plans for civil works.

- Site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) – to be prepared as required during implementation once subproject locations and designs are confirmed, consistent with the ESMF.

In addition, the establishment of the Project Management Units (PMUs) with dedicated environmental and social staff and targeted capacity-strengthening measures will be implemented to support effective implementation, monitoring, and reporting of E&S risk management measures.

III. CONTACT POINT



The World Bank

Fiji: Promoting Scalable Rural Prosperity And Economic Resilience (prosper) (P508806)

World Bank

Task Team Leader: Aimee Terese Hall Title: Senior Environmental Specialist

Email: ahall8@worldbankgroup.org

Co Task Team Leader: Rebecca Jean Gilsdorf Title: Senior Water Supply and Sanitation Specialist

Email: rgilsdorf@worldbankgroup.org

IV. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

V. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Aimee Terese Hall
Co Task Team Leader(s):	Rebecca Jean Gilsdorf
ADM Environmental Specialist:	Vira Harieta Atalifo
ADM Social Specialist:	Rebekah Beatrice Ramsay

Public Disclosure