



Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 22-Jun-2016 | Report No: PIDISDSA19083



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Fiji	Project ID P159297	Project Name P4: Pacific Regional Connectivity Program: Phase 3B, FJ Connectivity Project	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	Estimated Appraisal Date 05-Sep-2016	Estimated Board Date 23-Nov-2016	Practice Area (Lead) Transport & ICT
Lending Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Republic of Fiji	Implementing Agency Ministry of Communications	

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Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
Borrower	0.41
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	5.95
Total Project Cost	6.36

Environmental Assessment Category

B - Partial Assessment

Decision

Track I-The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Other Decision (as needed)

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B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. Fiji is one of the more developed and connected countries in the Pacific region with the highest rates of mobile phone and Internet penetration, and the most affordable information and communication technologies (ICT) services. Fiji has the potential to leverage these technologies to diversify its economy and transform public service delivery, to reduce internal inequalities and also to become a regional hub for ICT-enabled jobs and services. Development opportunities in Fiji have been largely concentrated on the main island, Viti Levu; and the Government wishes to facilitate more equitable access to economic and social development opportunities in other parts of country. The



planned deployment of a new regional submarine optical fiber cable connecting Fiji (Suva on Viti Levu) to Samoa in 2017ⁱ presents an unprecedented opportunity to deliver high-speed low-cost Internet connectivity, and associated economic and social benefits to the Northern Division (Vanua Levu and Taveuni islands) the country's poorest and least developed area. A direct cable connection (branch/spur) to Savusavu in Vanua Levu from this new Samoa-Fiji cable can be achieved at substantially lower cost than a direct cable from Suva to Savusavu.

2. Fiji is comprised of about 332 islands (one-third of which are inhabited) in the South Pacific Ocean about two-thirds of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand. Of the total population of about 875,000, about 77 percent live in the Central and Western Divisions of Fiji on the island of Viti Levu, and 16 percent in the Northern Division (Vanua Levu and Taveuni). Currently about 50 percent of Fijians live in rural areas. Poverty is higher in rural areas, at 44 percent, compared to 26 percent in urban areas, and larger households tend to have a higher incidence of poverty, particularly in rural locations. The Northern Division has the highest rates of poverty (48 percent) according to the most recent Household Income and Expenditure Survey. The Northern Division was also among the areas hardest hit by the recent Cyclone Winston (February/March 2016).

3. Fiji's economy is relatively diversified, but new, nontraditional, sources of growth can also be developed. Average gross national income is US\$5,100 per capita (World Bank, 2016). Agriculture, sugar and tourism drive economic activity, together with some contributions from natural resources (forestry, fishery and mining). Agriculture employs around 70 percent of the labor force, but accounts for just 10 percent of gross domestic product (GDP). The sugar industry has traditionally occupied a dominant role in economic activity, but has declined significantly in recent years due, in large part, to the end of preferential tariffs. The economy has become increasingly dependent on tourism with about 650,000 visitors annually. Fiji's growth momentum remains strong despite the downward revision in growth forecasts to 2.4 from 3.5 percent following Tropical Cyclone (TC) Winston in February 2016. Despite the cyclone, visitor arrivals have held up, rising 5.2 percent in the year to May 2016, as most tourist resorts escaped damage. Personal remittances also rose 6.8 percent on the year in January–May 2016 as families and relatives overseas responded to the cyclone. Recovery-related construction activities and improving labor market conditions further boosted consumption and investment. The growth outlook remains positive, supported by the continued strength of tourism, remittances, and public spending on recovery and reconstruction. Inflation is expected to rise to 2–3 percent as shortages in some agricultural products, strong domestic demand, and capacity constraints from reconstruction activities put upward pressure on prices. The Fiji dollar is expected to continue to depreciate relative to the US dollar in 2016–18, both as a result of a stronger US dollar and higher domestic inflation.

4. Fiji has the potential to develop its digital economy, including a local ICT-enabled services industry, e-commerce, and digital government platforms which, with affordable high-speed Internet connectivity available nationwide, could benefit the majority of the population. A number of key enabling factors are already in place, including: a liberalized telecommunications/ICT services market; existing submarine cable connectivity from Suva to Australia and the United States via the Southern Cross Cable Network (SCCN); an emerging sub-regional cable network connecting Tonga, Vanuatu and prospectively Samoa; a growing technical skills base and talent pool, supported by national and regional universities; and an emerging ICT services sector, including offshoring/outsourcing industries. Fiji has a small but growing ICT-enabled services/business process outsourcing industry. It won the 2014 European Outsourcing Association's Offshoring Destination of the Year Award, which acknowledges operators that have most successfully serviced the United Kingdom and other European outsourcing



markets. The Government has recognized the importance of ICT as an enabler of private sector investment and development, and has implemented several favorable policies and incentives, including the previous development of free trade zones.

5. With continued investment in human capital, physical infrastructure, and the enabling regulatory environment, Fiji as a whole has potential to provide ICT enabled services/industries and an ICT talent pool for the wider Pacific region. While the main expansion in Fiji's digital economy is likely to continue around the capital of Suva and main development corridors, the extension of high-speed Internet to the Northern Division is expected to stimulate local businesses, through improved connectivity, e-commerce potential and reduced transaction costs, plus the development of smaller-scale ICT services.

6. More widespread and affordable access to ICT services can facilitate improved economic opportunities for women, and provide valuable access to information and services. Gender differences are strongly embedded in Fijian culture and tradition. The roles of women are impacted by ethnicity and vary in degree at the household level, but male-dominated hierarchies tend to be common regardless of ethnicity. Women's involvement in political, social and economic activities is promoted through many international and regional gender equality commitments by the government. Women's civil society organizations have been instrumental in getting policies and laws in place for women's rights and gender justice in Fiji. In February 2014, the Government approved the National Gender Policy, which seeks to promote gender equity and equality by removing all forms of gender discrimination and inequalities to attain sustainable development.

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Sectoral and Institutional Context

7. Fiji's ICT sector has benefited from two key factors: its access to the SCCN since 2000, and its competitive market structure. The SCCN optical fiber cable lands in Suva on Viti Levu, providing high-capacity connectivity to global telecommunications networks via Australia and the US. Fiji liberalized its telecommunications market in 2008, resulting in major improvements in coverage and access. The 2008 Telecommunications Promulgation Act which opened the market also established an independent regulator, the Telecommunications Authority of Fiji (TAF). The TAF deals with licensing, technical regulation, and spectrum, although some aspects are managed by the Ministry of Communications (MOC), and consumer matters. TAF also maintains a database for telecoms/ICT monitoring and evaluation system, established under an earlier Institutional Development Fund (IDF) Grant. The Fiji Commerce Commission (FCC) is responsible for monitoring unfair trade practices and introducing price controls when necessary. MOC is responsible for sector policy.

8. The current market structure is summarized in Figure 1 below. The main operators are Fintel, provider of international connectivity services, Telecom Fiji Limited (TFL), operator of the Public Switched Telephone Network (PTSN), Vodafone Fiji Limited, a mobile service provider, and Digicel, a mobile service provider. Fintel and TFL are 100 per cent owned subsidiaries of Amalgamated Telecom Holdings (ATH). Vodafone Fiji is owned 51% by ATH and 49% by the Fiji National Provident Fund (FNPF). Communications Fiji Ltd provides radio communications services and has a small shareholding in

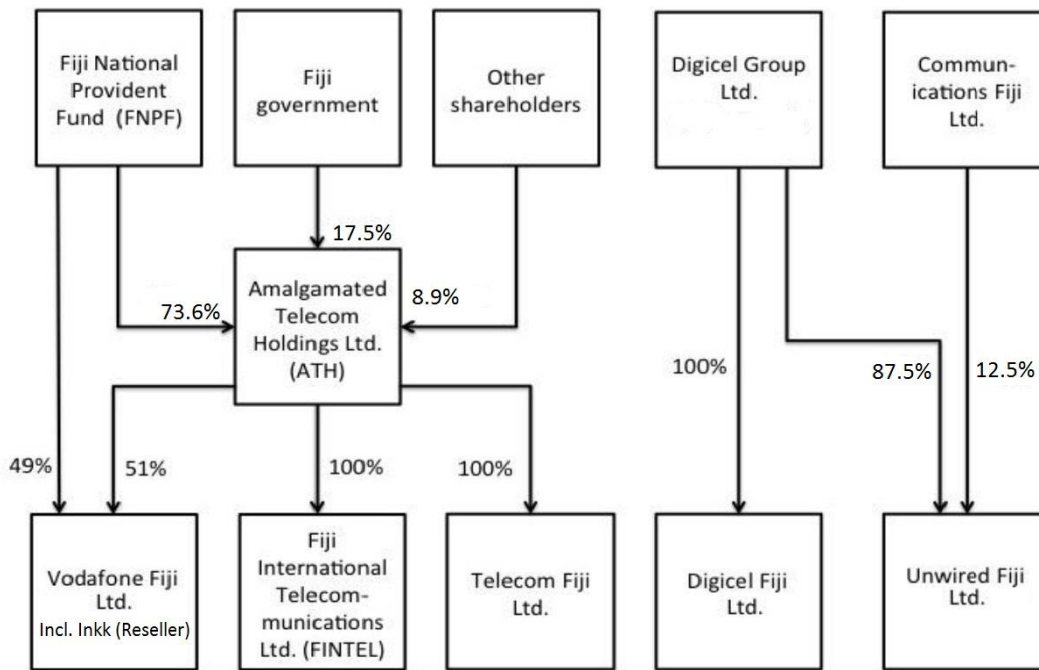


Unwired, an ISP which is majority owned by Digicel via its ownership of DataNets of PNG. Operators receive 15-year unified licenses allowing them to provide any service for that period.

9. **Access.** Basic mobile phone penetration as of June 2016 was 118 percent of the population. Mobile broadband (3G/4G) coverage is near-universal with 96 percent of the population within reach of a 3G signal and 50 percent within reach of a 4G signal. Mobile broadband penetration is about 50 percent. Fixed broadband access (mostly ADSL, some optical fiber) is currently about 5 percent.

10. Affordability of ICT services has improved significantly since market liberalization, and particularly since the FCC’s imposition of wholesale price regulations in 2010. The impact on prices from increased mobile Internet competition, and removal of duties on mobile broadband devices also has been significant. Post-paid prices have remained roughly the same between 2006 and 2016, but the amount of included data has increased. For prepaid users, the pricing options have become more flexible as operators have shifted to “bundled” approaches tailored to different user segments.

Figure 1. Fiji Telecommunications Market Structure



Note: ATH and Communications Fiji Ltd are listed on the South Pacific Stock Exchange. Digicel Group Ltd. is privately held, incorporated in Bermuda and domiciled in Jamaica. Sources: Adapted from ATH, Industry Data.

11. Access to and affordability of ICT service has lagged in the Northern Division due to the higher costs and limited capacity of the communications backbone which comprises of four microwave links plus satellite links for the more remote locations. While it accounts for 17 percent of the population it generates about 10 to 12 percent of total telecoms traffic, and revenues, in aggregate. While, overall, Fiji has a connectivity level of about 1.5 Mbps/100 people (and rising) via optical fiber, for the Northern

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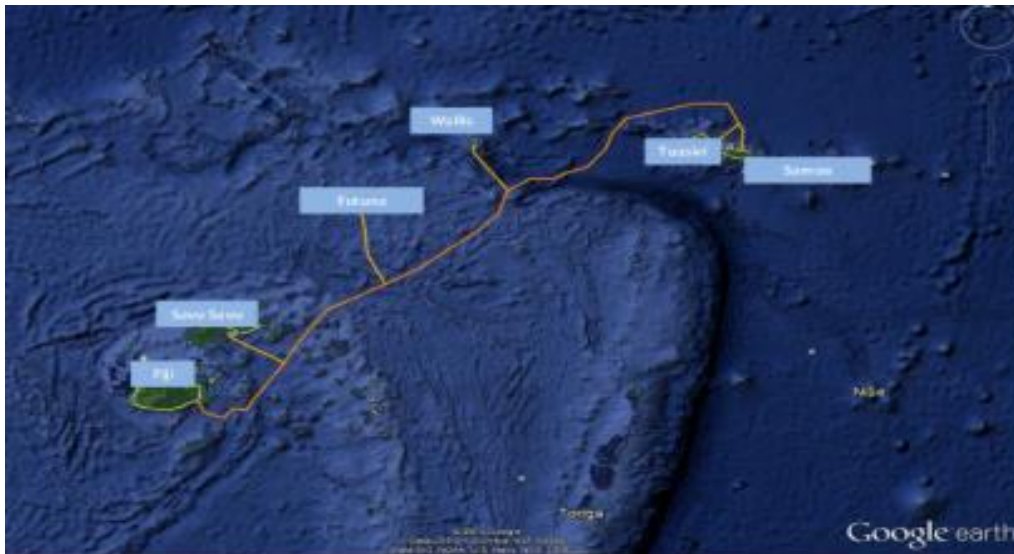
Division, connectivity is less than 1 Mbps/100 people. Demand for bandwidth in the Central and Western Divisions is estimated to be more than 2Mbps/100 people. However, demand for bandwidth in the Northern Division is projected to increase from the current level of 1.2 Gbps to 19 Gbps over the next 10 years and 170 Gbps over the next 25 years. Microwave and satellite links are insufficient to meet such demand. ⁱⁱ

12. A submarine optical fibre cable to Vanua Levu is therefore necessary to meet traffic demand and additionally to increase resilience and lessen the risk that communications will be interrupted by cyclones or other severe weather events. Fiji is in the cyclone zone and so experiences several each year. Following the recent cyclone Winston, only one of the four microwave links between the main island and the Northern division remained in service; all have subsequently been repaired, but are potentially vulnerable.

13. The proposed cable to Vanua Levu would also connect the Northern Division to a broader sub-region. Under the Pacific Regional Connectivity Program Phase 3, Samoa Connectivity Project (P128904) the World Bank, together with the Asian Development Bank, the Government of Australia, the Government of Samoa, and the shareholders of the Samoa Submarine Cable Company (SSCC) are financing a new submarine optical fibre cable that will connect Samoa (Upolu and Savai'i) to Fiji (Suva on Viti Levu island). The deployment of this cable presents an opportunity for connecting Vanua Levu via a branch/spur at lower cost than a direct cable from Suva. The territory of Wallis and Futuna (France) is also commissioning spur cables to the new Samoa-Fiji cable through a Project financed by the Government of France. By mid- to end-2017, Fiji, Samoa, and Wallis and Futuna are all expected to be linked via a subregional network, with onward international connectivity to Australia and the United States via the SCCN (Figure 2). The main trunk, financed by World Bank and ADB, connecting Apia to Suva is approximately 1,510km long (without spurs going to Savaii, Wallis or Futuna). The length of the spur from the main trunk to Savusavu would be approximately 95km.

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Figure 2. Proposed Samoa-Fiji-Wallis and Futuna Subregional Cable System





C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The objectives of the Project are to reduce the cost and increase the availability of internet services in the Northern Division of the Borrower's territory.

Key Results

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D. Project Description

14. The proposed Fiji Connectivity Project is closely linked to the ongoing Samoa Connectivity Project (P128904). The Project will finance the incremental costs of the extension of the Samoa-Fiji cable to Savusavu on Vanua Levu Island in Fiji, and the installation of terrestrial equipment to achieve an operational Suva to Savusavu cable system. This Project also includes institutional development components to ensure that the cable is able to deliver services to the widest possible population at the lowest possible cost.

15. The Government of Samoa/SSCC have already commenced procurement for the Samoa-Fiji cable, through a competitive process, with the Savusavu connection provided for as an "extended configuration" to this main cable system. The SSCC is targeting cable ready for service in Samoa by August 2017. This requires that complementary works for the Savusavu extension commence by Q3 2016, entailing some retroactive financing. The Savusavu extension is expected to be completed in Q4 2017, and the monitoring of Project-related benefits and impacts will continue through 2019. Project components are summarized below.

16. **Component 1. Submarine Cable System (US\$5.2 million)**, comprising the following elements:

(a) Suva to Savusavu Cable. Design, supply and installation of a submarine optical fibre cable to connect Vanua Levu to the main Samoa-Fiji cable, including: a marine survey, cable manufacture and cable deployment. Specifically, this component will finance the *incremental cost of connecting Vanua Levu* including: a branching unit (BU-4) on the main cable, and a spur cable connecting to a beach manhole (BMH) at Savusavu.

(b) Landing stations and ancillary equipment. Construction of a cable landing station and ancillary facilities in Savusavu, including acquisition and installation of onshore equipment.

(c) Indefeasible Right of Use. This will finance Fiji's purchase of the right to use the additional optical fiber pair that will be embedded into the main Samoa-Fiji cable for Fiji's use for a period that will be negotiated between Fiji and SSCC. The cost of this IRU incorporates:

- The incremental cost of the fiber pair in the cable from the Suva CLS to the connection at BU4;
- The cost of the BU from the point at which the Fiji-dedicated fiber pair is redirected to Savusavu;

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- The 'life of cable' spares contribution; plus,
- Upfront capitalized operation and maintenance charge by SSCC for continuity of service of the optical pair from Suva to the Savusavu BMH.

(d) Project management (marine segment). This is for the pro-rated cost of technical oversight of the cable and electronics installation and testing.

17. **Component 2. Regulatory Technical Assistance (US\$ 0.20 million).** This will finance TA to the FCC in relation to interconnection and access agreements including the negotiation and implementation of regulatory instruments to ensure cost based and nondiscriminatory access to the cable infrastructure. This will be within the overall framework of the Commerce Commission Decree (2010), and include support for cost analysis, tariff-setting, and carrier rights and obligations.

18. **Component 3. Project Management and Administration (US\$ 0.55 million).** This will finance a Project Management Unit in the MOC, including: (a) a technical project manager to facilitate engagement with SSCC, suppliers and other parties, and management of civil works in Savusavu, (b) a project coordinator/procurement specialist; (c) a financial management specialist/accountant; (d) a safeguards support specialist. The PMU will be responsible for technical and administrative project coordination, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, plus communications and outreach. This component will also finance office equipment, audit and incremental operating costs.

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Component Name:

1. Submarine Cable System

Comments (optional)

Submarine cable-marine segment
Savusavu cable landing station & ancillary equipment
Indefeasible right of use

Component Name:

2. Regulatory Technical Assistance

Comments (optional)

Regulatory Technical assistance to the Fiji Commerce Commission

Component Name:

3. Project Management

Comments (optional)

Technical and administrative Project management

E. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)



21. The Savusavu cable will be a spur off the Suva to Samoa (Upolu and Savai'i) cable system and landing at the Savusavu airport, on Vanua Levu, Fiji's second largest island. The Suva to Apia cable system is a separate project that is funded by an IDA grant to Samoa and the Suva to Savusavu system is an opportunistic extension. The branching unit will be located on the Suva to Samoa cable in the Koro Basin, and the cable will be laid east to West across the sea floor, with a short section across the reef and foreshore to a beach manhole (BMH) at the seaward (southern) end of the Savusavu runway. The Savusavu airport precinct is owned by the Government of Fiji and operated by Airports Fiji Limited. Terrestrial cable will be laid along the end of the runway, along the Hibiscus Highway less than one kilometer to Government owned land operated by Airports Fiji Limited (AFL) for airport operations. The reef section is degraded with no critical habitats identified during the environmental assessment. There are no mangroves in the location, and no other vegetation clearance required to install the terrestrial infrastructure.

22. The main activities will be:

- (i) a marine bathymetric survey to characterise the route (1-10km study corridor) to avoid known environmentally significant areas and other features with potential design or cable integrity implications such as canyons, seamounts and hydrothermal vents;
- (ii) detailed design of the submerged cable (there will be no repeaters). This will determine the cable route, cable types and quantities, and clarify the nature of its deployment on the seafloor and foreshore – surface laying, or trenching and burial, supplementary protection, etc.
- (iii) construction of a BMH (approx. 1sqm) at the Savusavu airport to land the cable at a new shed on the AFL airport operations, on a small rise less than 1km along the Hibiscus Highway from the BMH;
- (iv) cable laying – the cable will be buried in the shallow water approaching to the landing sites and surface-laid along the deep water route. In most cases, the cable will lie directly on the seabed. Near shore areas will require the cable to be buried up to one metre (by sea plough or hydro-jetting methods) to protect it from damage.

All land requirements are Government owned. Permits will be required to occupy the seabed, which is owned by the Government of Fiji and administered by the Ministry of Lands and Survey.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Penelope Ruth Ferguson, Ross James Butler

IMPLEMENTATION

The Ministry of Communications will set up a Project Management Unit to assist with project implementation. The Ministry does not have in-house safeguards capability. The PMU will engage a suitably qualified part time safeguards advisor to implement the ESMP and supervise the compliance of the ESMP during civil works and cable laying.

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY



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Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>The works will involve cable laying across the sea bed and reef, earthworks to bury the on-land infrastructure, and the construction of a building for the cable landing station.</p> <p>The project is classified as Category B. There are no impacts that will be irreversible or unprecedented. The project footprint is small and the final location of the cable is flexible. The ESMP is based on similar projects funded by IDA and Asian Development Bank (Fiji – Tonga, Fiji- Samoa, Palau and Federated States of Micronesia) and has adopted the same Codes of Environmental Practice as the Fiji-Samoa cable. The ESMP has not identified any sensitive receptors that will be affected by the project and provides standard mitigation measures, including a detailed survey prior to cable laying, to avoid significant impacts and manage the residual, minor impacts. The final design (including routing) and associated Contractors ESMP will be submitted for Bank approval prior to commencement of works.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>Natural habitats may be disturbed temporarily during cable laying across the reef. No protected areas are located within the project area of influence. The ESMP has been informed by ecological surveys of the reef and foreshore. The reef is in a degraded state and there are locations where the cable can be laid across the reef to avoid damaging intact / health coral assemblages. Significant seabed habitats, such as hydro-thermal vents, will be surveyed during the detailed design phase and avoided. There are no natural habitats in the footprint of the terrestrial infrastructure.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	<p>Works will be required in the foreshore but there are no mangroves in the vicinity and therefore there will be no disturbance to forest habitats, or the management of, or access to forests.</p>
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	<p>There is no requirement to manage pests under this project.</p>
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	<p>No PCR were identified in the environmental assessment for the ESMP, including consultations with the community. Due to the small footprint and works in the already disturbed areas of airport land</p>



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		and the highway, there is low likelihood of PCR being discovered during construction. A chance find procedures has been included in the ESMP and the policy is triggered as a precautionary measure in case a PCR is discovered using these procedures.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The assessment undertaken by OPCS and documented in the Environmental and Social Safeguard Instrument for the Pacific (ESSIP) found that in Fiji, the native Fijian population is distinct in many respects from the historically migrant Indian population, but does not meet all of the Bank's defining characteristics. Although culturally distinct subgroups may be present in outlying islands within Fiji (e.g., Rotuma Island), two of the defining characteristics (the indigenous language is not different from the official language, and there generally are not customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from a dominant society and culture) are not present. It is noted that the fibre optic cable will come ashore in an area where no culturally distinctive sub-groups exist. Therefore there are no populations of people in the project area that meet the defining characteristics of the policy. Accordingly it is not triggered.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	Permits will be required to occupy the seabed, which is owned by the Government and administered by the Ministry of Lands and Survey. All terrestrial infrastructure will be on land owned by Airports Fiji Limited or Telecoms Fiji Limited (State-owned Enterprises), or within gazetted road reserve. A Memorandum of Understanding will be made between the Ministry of Aviation and the Ministry of Communications for the use of Government land for fibre optic cable, beach manhole and cable landing station. There will be no displacement of people. There are no fishing reserves or customary fishing areas in the project area of influence. Accordingly this policy is not triggered. A process for compensation, or replacement of like for like, for lost assets or impacts on livelihoods from installation works on Government land is provided in the ESMP.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	Not applicable.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	Not applicable.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	Not applicable.



KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The project influence area (PIA) includes terrestrial and marine environments near Savusavu, on Vanua Levu, Fiji's second largest island. Potential adverse environmental impacts may include temporary site-specific disturbance of marine ecosystems (including habitats and species) and coastal areas and people using the reef (fishing, gleaning) during installation and maintenance of the cable, and construction of the land and marine based infrastructure, which are expected to be temporary and readily manageable. There are no sensitive receptors which will be significantly impacted by the nature and scale of proposed civil works / cable laying.

Based on due diligence, all land for duct routes are government-owned including the reef and foreshore, public road reserve and airport land.

Due to the narrow and flexible cable footprint, the most effective impact management strategy is to avoid significant or sensitive receptors during detailed design. Prior to cable installation, a detailed marine survey of the sea floor bathymetry and ecology from the Koro Basin to the beach manhole site will be undertaken, to avoid any sensitive environments such as seamounts, hydrothermal vents and intact / healthy coral assemblages during cable laying. Installation works will be temporary (such as digging trenches) with minor disturbances.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

The impacts of the cable will be the social and economic benefits to the community from the increased access to internet services. This is overwhelmingly beneficial, relating to enhancing the potential for development of ICT-enabled business and e-commerce, and reduce business transaction costs in Vanua Levu. For individuals and households, it will mean greater access to educational and leisure activities, and assist with personal communications and household management. Potential social impacts from improved access, that require long term commitments from the industry to manage, include anti-social online behaviour (scamming, bullying, addictions, etc.).

There will be minor maintenance requirements on the cables and a 'no anchor' zone along the inshore length of the cable. There are only small water craft that use the area and this is likely to have no impact on their activities.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.



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Several alternative BMH and cable landing station sites were considered during a technical visit, including an assessment of potential environmental and social impacts. Alternative locations for the BMH could be found on government land (road reserve), and would enable the cable to use a sandy channel to enter the foreshore (rather than reef). This option meant more terrestrial disturbances and a less secure BMH location compared to the preferred option. The impacts to the reef from the preferred, shorter, distance from the outer reef to land were considered minor and the shorter distance to the cable landing station was considered lower impact overall. iTaukei (custom) owned land and private land were avoided as there were many suitable options available for Government land for the BMH (road reserve and airport locations) and for the CLS (airport locations and TFL building).

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

A PMU located in MoC will have overall responsibility to ensure safeguard compliance in the design and construction phase and will work in collaboration with key agencies with regard to safeguard requirements. MoC does not have experience with World Bank safeguard requirements and does not have in-house safeguards expertise. The PMU will engage a part time safeguards specialist to implement the requirements of the ESMP, including review of the detailed marine survey and detailed design and the supervision of the ESMP implementation during civil works and cable laying.

The final cable route will be reviewed and cleared by the Bank.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

A public meeting project took place in Savusavu on 20th September 2016. Other stakeholders were consulted separately. The details of these consultations are documented in the ESMP. The key stakeholders are: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), The Department of Lands, & iTaukei Lands Trust Board (TLTB), Department of Environment (DoE), The Fiji Meteorological Service (TBC), Fiji Ports Corporation Limited, Airports Fiji Limited (AFL), Savusavu Town Council, Savusavu Chief Ratu Golea Naulu, and local Mataqali (custom land owners) who own Qoliqoli (fishing rights) including Nacekoro & Raranipolo Mataqali.

The ESMP outlines grievance procedures adhering to cultural formalities in Fiji, Code of Environmental Practice (COEP) and World Bank public consultation and information disclosure requirements. The IEE/ESIA report and ESMP has been disclosed locally in Fiji and also via the World Bank's Infoshop in September 2016.

B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank 23-Sep-2016	Date of submission to InfoShop 23-Sep-2016	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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"In country" Disclosure



Fiji

23-Sep-2016

Comments

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

Yes

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?

Yes

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats

Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?

No

If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?

NA

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Yes

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

No

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?

Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

Yes

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All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes

CONTACT POINT

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APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Natasha Beschorner
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Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:		
Practice Manager/Manager:	Boutheina Guerhazi	30-Sep-2016
Country Director:	Mona Sur	02-Oct-2016

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ⁱ The cable is co-financed by IDA under the Pacific Regional Connectivity Program, Phase 3 Samoa Connectivity Project (P128904), and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Government of Australia, the Government of Samoa and the investors in the Samoa Submarine Cable Company.

ⁱⁱ Visitors (tourists and others) will impact overall broadband demand, but this is not captured here. Assuming about 700,000 annual visitor arrivals 20% of those visitors may buy a prepaid SIM card which may or may not include data. However, such cards are limited in time, usually they last two months so they are not included in penetration rates or demand analysis.