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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 01-Nov-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA23813
# BASIC INFORMATION

## A. Basic Project Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Parent Project ID (if any)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
<td>P159395</td>
<td>TV: Telecommunications and ICT Development Project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Estimated Appraisal Date</th>
<th>Estimated Board Date</th>
<th>Practice Area (Lead)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC</td>
<td>02-Oct-2018</td>
<td>13-Dec-2018</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financing Instrument</th>
<th>Borrower(s)</th>
<th>Implementing Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment Project Financing</td>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
<td>Ministry of Communications and Transport</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to facilitate improved access to, and reduced cost of, internet services in Tuvalu.

### Components

1. Technical Assistance
2. Enhancing Connectivity Infrastructure
3. Project Management

## PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US$, Millions)

### SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Project Cost</th>
<th>29.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Financing</td>
<td>29.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which IBRD/IDA</td>
<td>29.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financing Gap</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DETAILS

**World Bank Group Financing**

| International Development Association (IDA) | 29.00 |
B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Introduction

1. Tuvalu is one of the least connected countries in the Pacific region in 2018. Telecommunications and internet services are costly, of limited variety and variable quality. Services are particularly limited outside the main island of Funafuti. More affordable and reliable internet services would facilitate business development, tourism, and management of natural disasters, and support the delivery of social services such as education, and healthcare. In this context, this Project proposes to assist Tuvalu in developing and implementing a sustainable solution for high quality, high speed connectivity which shifts fiscal and operational responsibility away from Government to an experienced international telecommunications operator.

Country overview

2. Tuvalu consists of nine inhabited low-lying island atolls in the South Pacific. The nearest neighbouring states (more than 1,000 km away) are Kiribati to the North and Fiji to the South. The total population is 10,640 (2012 census) of whom 57 percent live on the main island of Funafuti. Tuvalu is vulnerable to natural disasters, the most recent being Cyclone Pam in 2015.

3. Tuvalu’s principal revenues derive from the sale of fishing rights of its waters, and remittances from expatriate workers, many of whom are merchant sailors or seasonal workers in Australia and New Zealand. It is also heavily dependent on foreign aid. The Government of Tuvalu (GoTV) also has leased the Internet domain “dot TV” to Verisign and that lease returns between US$4 and 5 million per year (about 10-12 percent of GDP).

4. The present generation faces multiple challenges: fresh water is increasingly difficult to obtain - all being roof top collection, almost all formal employment is in the public sector; outside of the public sector the working population are still engaged in subsistence farming and fishing. Diversification of sources of growth and increased private sector-led employment and income-generation are therefore important medium-term development goals. Lack of, or inadequate, basic infrastructure remains a major barrier to economic development and service delivery, particularly on the Outer Islands.
5. The Government of Tuvalu appreciates the need for ICT services extension and its third National Development Plan (NDP) for the period 2016 – 2020 is now in place. This plan, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016 to 2020 – also referred to as TK III - notes the key role of ICT services as an underpinning enabler for development in other areas of GoTV priority such as education, health, and disaster management. Without the widespread availability of ICT services, these other areas of Government priority cannot proceed.

6. Successful reforms in this sector will likely contribute to the overall economic reform process in Tuvalu. A sound and efficient telecom and ICT sector is recognized as a necessary precursor to any sustainable and effective national development and prospective international interest in investment in the Tuvalu economy. Accordingly, ICT services expansion and widespread availability are key priorities for GoTV.

Economic Context and Recent Developments.

7. GDP per capita is currently US$3,536 (2017). GDP growth increased to 9.1 percent in 2015, partly on account of recovery spending following Cyclone Pam, before falling back to 3.0 percent in 2016. In 2017 growth is estimated to have increased slightly to 3.2 percent, reflecting the impact of ongoing public works. Besides being one of the most remote economies in the world, the inherent lack of economies of scale and high transaction costs resulting from the dispersion of a small population across nine islands has hampered economic development. The public sector plays a major role in the economy, accounting for almost all formal employment; while the private sector (consisting mainly of small firms in the wholesale and retail sectors) remains small and undeveloped.

8. Tuvalu’s economy is highly vulnerable to challenges stemming from its very small size and geographic isolation, structural economic conditions, and relies heavily on grants and buffer assets (the Tuvalu Trust Fund, and its auxiliary fund – the Consolidated Investment Fund) to absorb shocks. With no monetary independence, a high level of import dependence and minimal financial infrastructure, fiscal policy is the main tool available to the GoTV to manage the economy. Tuvalu’s fiscal position is extremely tight with regular pre-grant fiscal deficits providing limited space for government investments or operations, particularly in times of crisis. In addition, natural disasters such as cyclones, king-tides, and droughts are relatively regular and devastating occurrences in Tuvalu. Given the small size of the economy in nominal terms, these exogenous shocks can significantly alter fiscal outcomes.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

9. ICT Sector Overview. Tuvalu’s ICT sector is characterized by a single Government owned provider, Tuvalu Telecommunications Corporation (TTC). TTC is a very small entity with limited business, marketing and services delivery competencies, low international and national access capacity and, at the retail end, affordability and quality of service issues. Fixed voice services to individual premises (residential and Government offices) are limited to two of the country’s nine islands - Funafuti and Vaitupu. The other Outer Islands have fixed phone services in the Island Council premises while the general population is served with bureau-based services, i.e. the customer must go to a specific location to use a phone or computer. Mobile broadband (3G and recently introduced 4G mobile) and voice services are limited to Funafuti although TTC is progressively installing new satellite facilities and plans on installing 3G services at some Outer Islands subject to Government finance and completion of the satellite facilities. The 2G network that did service four of the Outer Islands was shut down in September 2016, pending future
replacement by 3G. WiFi Internet access is available at four locations on Funafuti and one location at each of the Outer Islands. On some of the Outer Islands, the WiFi service is being extended but presently requires users to go to the WiFi hub with their own device; the available bandwidth has been increased but remains very limited – resulting in poor service suitable for little more than email. Access to ICT services is summarized in Table 1.

**Table 1. Access to ICT services, 2018 (% of population)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Fixed Lines</th>
<th>Fixed (ADSL) Internet</th>
<th>Mobile (2G) (active)</th>
<th>Mobile 3G/4G (active)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% population</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Active Subscribers</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Business &amp; Residential)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: TTC

10. The condition of the infrastructure and quality of services both on the main island (Funafuti) and on the Outer Islands is poor. On Funafuti the fixed line (copper cable) network needs frequent repairs and the incumbent envisages retirement of all copper cables by 2020 due to condition and costs of maintenance. The access network is then envisaged to migrate to wireless for all voice and data services. TTC has prepared a plan for establishment of fibre to the premises (FTTP) Passive Optical Network, but this proposal is unfunded and is dependant first on dramatically improved international capacity and technical analysis comparing the benefits of FTTH versus wireless solutions.

11. The scale and circumstances of TTC’s operations pose difficult challenges for its future. Although TCC made a modest profit in 2017, it operated at a loss for each of the previous 11 years, requiring periodic Government subsidies. TTC’s limited size also means that suppliers are reluctant to deal with it (market volume, cost of support, possibility of default) which limits its access to competitively supplied and priced products and services, including international services terminations. TTC’s limited workforce (total staff 37) means that the skills required are largely not available. As a monopoly TTC has had little incentive for marketing its services and stimulating demand for new services.

12. The very small population and low GDP of Tuvalu has so far limited the potential for private sector development. The ICT market is also highly fragmented with approximately 40% of the population living on Outer Islands outside of Funafuti. These outer islands represent only about 25% of the total revenue from the national market due to the lower disposable income of the population on the islands. The vast distances and lack of economical transportation services also contribute to the high operational costs in Tuvalu—e.g. price of a small mobile tower ex-factory is about US$4,000, but another US$65,000 is typically required for transport and installation on an outer island. All these factors have contributed to a perpetuating cycle of limited services, high prices, low revenues and ongoing going Government subsidies and financial support.
13. TTC has a community service obligation (CSO) arrangement with the Government for the provision of services to Outer Islands. Under this program TTC is progressively installing new satellite connectivity on each Outer Island coupled with new WiFi distribution. A new connection for Niulakita - population 35--is being considered. For its backbone network TTC negotiated satellite capacity on the ‘C band’ Asian Broadcasting Satellite (ABS) for an initial level of 10 Mbps in November 2015. TTC has since expanded capacity from ABS to accommodate services to Vaitupu Island – 4Mbps being dedicated to Vaitupu and TTC has plans for some 3Mbps to each Outer Island (except Niulakita - population 30). However, these extensions are largely unfunded and those that have been completed suffer from the high costs of purchasing satellite connectivity in small amounts without the commercial scale, scope and expertise available to international operators.

14. The 3G and 4G networks were established by two separate partnerships with separate equipment vendors. The 3G mobile facilities are provided and established on Funafuti as a wholesale service which is on-sold by TTC. The 4G system is owned by TTC. TTC had contracted for new low-cost satellite connectivity for all islands via Asia Broadcast Satellite (ABS). Existing high cost satellite services contracts that were to expire at the end of 2016 have been extended pending completion of the ABS satellite service to Outer Islands. This ABS capacity is used to support the 3G service which is managed through a core switch in Pohnpei (Federated States of Micronesia) which also provides the data gateway for the 3G Internet services. These investments in new ICT services are generally on the margins and overall service quality and access remains very constrained.

15. Total international connectivity (by satellite) in early 2018 was 101 Mbps (unidirectional, equivalent to about 70 Mbps via cable which is bi-directional). This corresponds to 6.3 kbps/ per capita. For comparison, Fiji, a near neighbour albeit with a larger economy, has international connectivity of about 32 kbps/ per capita. However, Tuvalu’s need for bandwidth is expected to grow, in line with regional and global trends, driven by individual and institutional demand and expanded by expectations that are not funded. Recent analysis undertaken by the World Bank estimates demand for bandwidth to Funafuti to grow, in a conservative base case scenario, to at least 3.7 Gbps by 2037. Experience of other regional connectivity projects in the Pacific (e.g. Tonga and Samoa) has shown that data uptake has increased very rapidly after deployment of cables, surpassing expectations.

16. **ICT Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework.** The Ministry of Communications and Transport (MCT) is responsible for the development of ICT policy but has very limited capacity. A preliminary ICT policy document has been prepared. This will be finalized in 2018. A small unit within MCT will be established specifically focused on ICT sector oversight. The existing Public Enterprise Reform and Management Unit (PERMU) under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED) has a mandate to oversee public enterprise financial performance but the new unit will address ICT sector operational performance.

**C. Proposed Development Objective(s)**

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)
The Project Development Objective is to facilitate improved access to, and reduced cost of, internet services in Tuvalu.

Key Results
(a) Access to internet (% of population)
(b) Price of mobile internet services, by volume (US$/GB)
(c) Price of wholesale internet bandwidth (US$/Mbps/month)
(d) Private capital mobilized (US$)
(e) Available international internet bandwidth (Mbps)

D. Project Description

17. The Project will address the physical connectivity infrastructure and the enabling environment needed to support the implementation of a Public Private Partnership (PPP) governing the ownership, management and operation of connectivity infrastructure.

18. Component 1. Technical Assistance (US$2.00 million)

a. Assist the Government to develop and implement ICT policy, new / amending legislation and reforms for the ICT sector;

b. Assist the Government with: (i) the design of a public private partnership (PPP) transaction for telecommunications and internet service provision; and (ii) development and implementation of the legal and regulatory enabling environment to support the implementation of the PPP and repositioning of Tuvalu Telecommunications Corporation (TTC);

c. Advise the Government on strategies to facilitate digital adoption, including a strategy for digital government and support for the development of the legal and regulatory enabling environment to support digital government and digital commerce (data protection, cybersecurity, cybercrime, e-transactions, etc).

19. Component 2. Enhancing Connectivity Infrastructure (US$26.5 million). This will finance support for the Government’s financial contribution to the PPP transaction to design, build and operate the international and domestic access networks to connect users on Funafuti to the global internet. The outer islands would also be covered by the services included under the PPP comprising improved satellite bandwidth and terrestrial access network infrastructure.

20. Component 3. Project Management (US$0.50 million). This will finance Project administration, fiduciary support, Project audit and communications. This Component will also support management of applicable safeguards compliance.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements
The Government and a selected Operator will enter into a PPP Agreement which will convert, reform or replace TTC as a corporate vehicle for the PPP transaction. The PPP contract will set out all the various institutional, governance, and performance obligations. These include as follows: (a) Government will invest and commit public financing to support the business case for the private sector operator; (b) the private sector operator will commit to invest its own funds to meet any additional capital expenses, working capital and operational expenses as necessary to meet specified infrastructure deployment and operational commitments under PPP; (c) a suitably representative board will be established; and (d) the private sector operator will have the sole right to receive TTC dividends from earnings and profits during the PPP term. A performance monitoring arrangement will be established between the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and MCT to monitor and enforce compliance by the private sector operator with the PPP arrangements.

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

Safeguards analysis is related to the submarine cable and associated infrastructure investments to be scoped and assessed under Component 1 and to be installed under Component 2. The most likely route for the submarine cable to be laid is between Tokelau and Funafuti atoll, Tuvalu. The cable would connect at a branching unit in Tokelau’s coastal waters, laid across the ocean floor and across the reef, before landing at the beach on Funafuti. The cable route starts on a slightly elevated ridge which runs between Atafu and Nukunonu, Tokelau. From there to Funafuti, the seafloor runs at a depth of over 6,500m and is generally level with some scattered sea mounts. There are no significant trenches or ridges along the cable route. Funafuti is a moderately densely populated atoll island, and the main island of Tuvalu. Most of the island has been developed for residential, public and commercial land uses, with limited open space or fallow land. The 1.5km airport runway dominates the centre of the atoll, and the commercial centre and Government services are located adjacent. The exact location for the landing site, beach manhole and cable landing station will be identified during the design stage for Component 2. Site options have been assessed in the Environmental and Social Management Plan and most feasible landing sites are located on the ocean (eastern) side of Funafuti, on Government-leased land used for infrastructure and public services or private land. One feasible option is located on the lagoon side and lands on Government-leased land. Due to the narrow, and flexible, project footprint, significant or sensitive receptors such as wetlands, physical cultural resources, boat channels or privately-owned pig pens on Government-leased land can be avoided during detailed design. In all cases, involuntary land acquisition and involuntary resettlement can be avoided. The option for improving connectivity to one or more of the eight outer islands may involve maintenance and/or installation of new satellite equipment within the existing TCC compounds (Government-leased land). The compounds already contain radio towers, cellular towers and/or other communications equipment, and are co-located with other Government services (such as the hospital or health clinic, council office or town hall).
### G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Penelope Ruth Ferguson, Environmental Specialist  
Rachelle Therese Marburg, Social Specialist

### SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safeguard Policies</th>
<th>Triggered?</th>
<th>Explanation (Optional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>OP4.01 applies to the technical advisory work to develop the Public Private Partnership and strategies for outer island and international connectivity, and for the installation of the cable and other investments under Component 2. The strategies relate to submarine fibre-optic cable infrastructure investments that may have impacts on land use or the coastal marine area of Funafuti. The physical works will involve cable laying across the sea bed and reef, earthworks to bury the on-land infrastructure, and the construction of a new building or renovation of an existing building for the cable landing station. The project footprint is small and the final location of the cable is flexible to avoid sensitive receptors. 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 to avoid sensitive receptors. An ESMP has been prepared and is based on similar projects funded by IDA (Fiji – Tonga, Fiji- Samoa, Suva-Savusavu, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati). The ESMP covers all feasible options for the landing site and locations for cable landing stations. The final strategy, and the location and layout will be determined during project implementation and will be informed by the ESMP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>OP4.03 will not be triggered for the Private Sector Activities under Component 2 and the PPP will operate under OP4.01 and the ESMP prepared for the project. The proposed PPP arrangement does not meet the criteria for applying OP 4.03,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP/BP Code</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The ESMP contains a review of natural habitats and concludes that there are no natural habitats at risk from the installation of the cable and associated infrastructure for any of the feasible landing options, nor from installation of equipment on outer islands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forests OP/BP 4.36</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No mangroves or forests are located within the area of impact of the proposed cable route options or terrestrial infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pest Management OP 4.09</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The project will not involve the production, procurement, storage, handling or transportation of any pesticide, nor will it result in an increased use of pesticides. Therefore, the policy is not triggered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The ESMP does not identify any physical cultural resources at risk from the installation of the cable and associated infrastructure for any of the feasible landing options, nor from installation of equipment on outer islands. A chance find procedure is included in the ESMP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The assessment undertaken by OPCS and documented in the Environmental and Social Safeguard Instrument for the Pacific (ESSIP) found that there are no minority populations in Tuvalu that meet all four criteria in OP 4.10. Hence this policy is not triggered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Infrastructure investments require the occupation of land and foreshore / seabed on Funafuti and outer islands. Cables and landing stations have very small footprints and are flexible; they are able to avoid sensitive receptors. The options for landing sites and the cable landing station have been screened and Government-leased land and private land is available and leases can be obtained without involuntary land acquisition. Any potential sites that may require involuntary resettlement (such as the removal of pig pens or residential assets) have been avoided during the site selection process during project preparation, and will continue to be avoided during strategic study under Component 1 and in detailed design; this is clearly documented in the ESMP. Permits for the occupation of the seafloor / foreshore will be obtained from the local Council / Kaupule through the legal processes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All outer island infrastructure will be located within Government-leased compounds that are used to co-locate essential services such as communications, health and governance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>The project would not involve construction or rehabilitation of dams nor would it affect or depend on the safety of any existing dam.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The project will not be implemented on any international waterways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No part of the project activities will be implemented in a disputed area, so the policy is not triggered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 on Funafuti, Tuvalu’s capital and main 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 documented in the ESMP, all potential landing sites and cable landing station sites are government-leased or private land where lease arrangements can be made under Tuvalu law.

   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 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.

   There are no potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts.

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 social connectivity, government services and more efficient business transactions. 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.). If outer island connectivity is also improved under Component 2 (to be confirmed during implementation), then the impacts will be nation-wide and will assist with the educational, health and social connectedness of some of the most remote communities in the Pacific.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts. Several alternative landing sites and cable landing station sites were considered during technical visits and the preparation of the ESMP, including an assessment of potential environmental and social impacts. Some options were removed following the assessment, since the options would require damage or removal of privately owned pig pens or other livelihood assets, causing unnecessary social impacts. The ESMP provides further assessment of sensitive receptors (such as a marine reserve and a natural brackish pond) that should be avoided when the final layout is confirmed (during project implementation).

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. MCT engaged a consultant to prepare a practical ESMP and consultations for project preparation. The ESMP is a practical tool to assist with the final site selections, stakeholder consultations and the mitigation measures required for the physical works. MCT-based PMU will recruit an experienced, part time safeguards advisor who will be available to provide timely advice to the Project Manager and take responsibility for implementing the safeguards-related tasks. The Private Sector Partner shall bring safeguards experience and skills to the partnership to support the Govt. Under Component 1, the Safeguards Advisor will influence the design and location of physical investments and review the capacity of the Private Sector Partner during the preparation of the Partnership. The PMU Safeguards Advisor will also be responsible for supervising ESMP implementation under Component 2 on behalf of the Govt. of Tuvalu, but it is expected that they will be supported by the PPP.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people. Kaupule for Funafuti and outer islands are key stakeholders since they control the uses of the foreshore and seabed and they have an interest in the connectivity improvements and benefits for their constituents. The land and building owner(s) and occupants (if any), and neighbours to the works, will be confirmed during project implementation (once the final layout is confirmed). The ESMP contains a consultation plan to identify and consult with affected parties during the detailed design phase and prior to installation starting. The key issues are to avoid nuisances such as noise, dust and property or road access restrictions, beach access and avoiding accidents with staff and bystanders.

B. Disclosure Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</th>
<th>Date of receipt by the Bank</th>
<th>Date of submission for disclosure</th>
<th>For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>09-Aug-2018</td>
<td>25-Sep-2018</td>
<td>For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"In country" Disclosure
C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

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

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?
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

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

World Bank
James L. Neumann
Senior Counsel
Natasha Beschorner
Senior ICT Policy Specialist

Borrower/Client/Recipient
Tuvalu

Implementing Agencies
Ministry of Communications and Transport
Falasese Tupau
Assistant Secretary
falasese@gmail.com

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

APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):
James L. Neumann
Natasha Beschorner

Approved By
Safeguards Advisor: Svend E. Jensby 24-Oct-2018
Practice Manager/Manager: Jane Treadwell 30-Oct-2018