



ADDITIONAL FINANCING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP) - DIGITAL FEDERATED STATES OF

ABSTRACT

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed in accordance with the World Bank (WB) requirements. The objective of the SEP is to assist the FSM Telecommunications Cable Corporation (FSMTCC) / Open Access Entity (OAE), Department of Transportation, Communication & Infrastructure (DTC&I), Telecommunication Regulatory Authority (TRA), Department of Health and Human Services and Department of Finance and Administration (DoFA) to effectively engage with all stakeholders who have an interest in, or will be affected by, the project components.

James L. Neumann

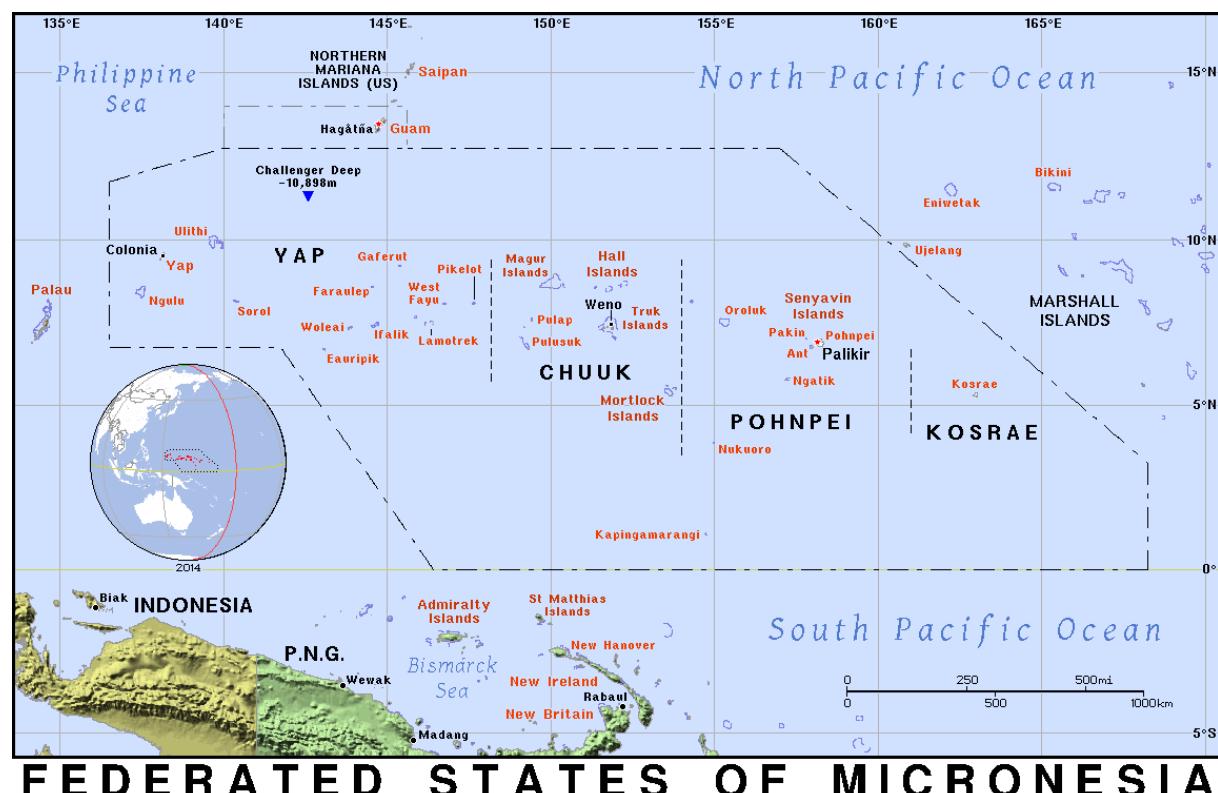
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Document History

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

4G LTE	4 th Generation Long Term Evolution (wireless communication standard)
CBO	Community Based Organisation
DoFA	Department of Finance and Administration
DoTCI	Department of Transportation, Communication and Infrastructure
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework (World Bank)
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards (World Bank)
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
FSMTC	Federated States of Micronesia Telecommunication Corporation
FSMTCC	Federated States of Micronesia Telecommunications Cable Corporation (also known as OAE)
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OAE	Open Access Entity (also known as FSM Telecommunications Cable Corporation)
PPA	Project Preparation Advance
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TOR	Terms of Reference
TRA	Telecommunications Regulatory Authority
USD	United States Dollars
WB	World Bank

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background and Context

The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is made up of four (4) semi-autonomous states (Chuuk, Kosrae, Pohnpei, Yap) located between Palau and the Philippines to the west and the Marshall Islands to the east. Although its land area covers just 700 km², FSM consists of more than 600 islands scattered over an area of about 2.6 million km². Each State has a main, 'high' island (volcanic in origin) where the majority of the State's population are located, except Kosrae which is the only island in the State. The overall population of FSM is estimated to be 105,544 (2017), of which approximately 45 percent live in Chuuk, 37 percent in Pohnpei, 11 percent in Yap, and 7 percent in Kosrae.

There is internal migration to Pohnpei, which hosts FSM's capital Palikir, as individuals are particularly drawn to employment with the National Government. Access to basic services is also generally higher in Pohnpei. Each State is diverse in terms of language, cultural norms and land tenure laws.

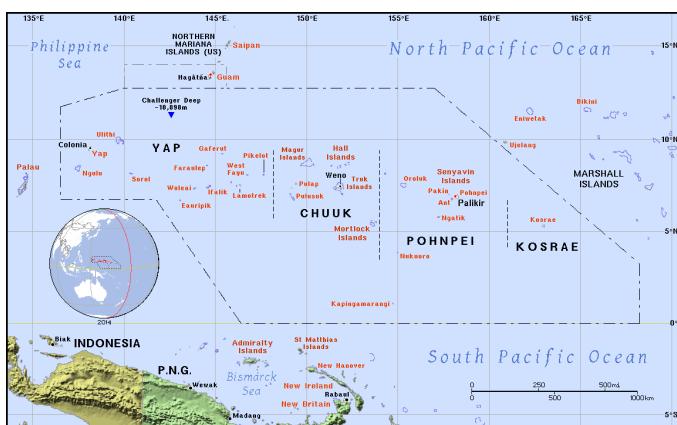


Figure 1 - Map of FSM

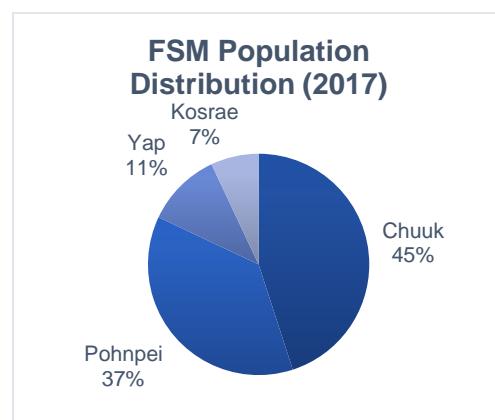


Figure 2 - FSM Population

The project preparation requires a consultative process with stakeholders and an assessment of environmental and social issues and impacts and the preparation of instruments in compliance with World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework and the relevant FSM National and State laws and regulations.

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed in accordance with the World Bank (WB) requirements. The objective of the SEP is to assist the FSM Telecommunications Cable Corporation (FSMTCC) / Open Access Entity (OAE), Department of Transportation, Communication & Infrastructure (DTC&I), Telecommunication Regulatory Authority (TRA) and Department of Finance and Administration (DoFA) to effectively engage with all stakeholders who have an interest in, or will be affected by, the project components.

This SEP describes the planned stakeholder consultation and engagement process for the project. It outlines a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will assist the implementing agencies to develop and maintain constructive relationships with the various stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle. The document also summarizes a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for stakeholders to raise their concerns about the project with the implementing agencies and the World Bank.

This report provides records of stakeholder consultations conducted in August 2019 during project preparation.

1.2 Project Overview

The Government of FSM is seeking funding from the World Bank for the Digital FSM Project (the Project) to support investments in digital infrastructure in all four States as a catalyst to mobilize private sector investment and increase access to higher quality, lower cost digital services. The Government has received a Project Preparation Advance (PPA) from the World Bank (WB) to assist in the preparation of the Digital FSM Project.

The Project's objective is to expand access to the internet, promote private sector investment in digital services and establish the critical foundations for digital government services and the digital economy. The Project will support the Government of FSM's efforts to move towards an integrated Digital Government Platform that will help to provide greater efficiency and resource-sharing within Government, facilitate better communication with citizens and residents, and introduce a more service-oriented approach to serving individuals and business users. Technical assistance will also be provided on legal, regulatory and policy related issues, including core telecommunications sector regulation, and to build trust around the use of digital services.

Undersea fibre optic cable was installed under a previous project (Palau-FSM Connectivity Project) to the main island in each State. Domestic terrestrial fibre will be installed in the urban and rural areas of the main islands. Mobile 4G base stations and satellite connectivity will be installed on outer islands (volcanic and atoll) with populations >100 people (42 islands). A significant proportion of the population will benefit from access to improved mobile and broadband services.

The FSM Digital Project has four (4) components as per the disclosed Project Information Documents (PID). The general activities under each component are outlined below:

Component One: National Digital Connectivity Infrastructure

- a Improving national data connectivity through the installation of high-speed domestic (terrestrial) fiber network around the main island in each of the four states to approximately 80% of homes with Fiber To The Home (FTTH) technology. The infrastructure will predominantly use existing poles to provide the infrastructure for above ground fiber services and where necessary, there will be micro-trenching to install the fiber cable below ground where above ground is not feasible. Any FTTH connection will be above ground;
- b Bridging the connectivity gap for outer islands with the installation of microwave towers to provide 4G Long Term Evolution (LTE) technology. This technology will be constructed in atolls/islands with more than 100 people (42 islands) via a Public Private Partnership (PPP) mechanism;

Component Two: Digital Government Platform

- a Development of an all of Government Digital Government Strategic Framework (DGSF) to improve business processes and workflow efficiencies;
- b National ID system to increase access to and enable the digitalization of public and private sector services;
- c Secure Government Network and Data Center, Disaster Recovery/Business Continuity and Government Cloud (FSM-Cloud);
- d Design and implementation of a National Government Portal to facilitate citizen and business access to public information; and
- e Implementation of selected e-Services in key sectors (e.g. health, agriculture, urban, transport and education).

Component Three: Enabling Environment for Digital Government and Digital Economy

- a Creation of a legal and regulatory framework for Digital Government through the development of institutional and data governance arrangements, particularly around data security, data protection, authentication protocols and processes, privacy, transparency, non-discrimination, Netsafe principles and practices, and support for digital transactions;
- b Creation and rollout of a Government's Cyber Security Program which will include the development of operational and administrative standards, assurance, monitoring, audit and Cyber-Security Emergency Response capabilities; and
- c Telecommunications Regulatory Support, which will include assistance with respect to licensing, interconnection, wholesale access, spectrum issues, quality of service monitoring and enforcement, technical regulation, and leadership and advocacy issues.

Component Four: Project Management

- a Provide funding for the Central Implementation Unit for the management of this and other projects over four years.

The proposed infrastructure under Component 1 remains in flux. Options that were discussed during the mission period included (a) fibre to the home (FTTH); (b) fibre to distribution cabinets; (c) fibre backbone supported by 5G once available; and (d) combinations of microwave tower or undersea cable connections in particular areas (e.g. around the lagoon). The final technical design will have differing social and environmental impacts that may require further assessment. For example, FTTH would require installation onto private/clan/family owned land and would require a request or other permission from the landowner(s), depending on the different legislation in each state. Similarly, depending on the siting of microwave of 5G towers and if public land is available, there may be a need for land to be leased. Any undersea cables (e.g. to connect lagoonal islands in Chuuk or Rumung island in Yap) would need further environmental assessment and consideration of tidal land ownership (from the high tide mark to the outer reef or as deep as a woman's chest in some areas).

1.3 Summary of Expected Impacts

Given the known likely nature of the project activities, there are potential minor environmental and social impacts. Screening¹ has identified the following potential negative social and environmental impacts of the project:

Project Benefits

Independent economic analysis of the proposed project indicated that “economically speaking, except for one scenario in Yap, all Fixed Broadband scenarios show positive Economic impacts and the Mobile Broadband scenario shows high positive results for all FSM islands.”²

Stakeholder consultations have indicated overwhelming support for the Digital FSM project, with perceived level of benefits to be extremely high. Expected benefits of the project include improved access to information, social connections to family and friends in other locations, improved access to educational resources, banking services, opportunities for increased economic participation, access to government eServices (including the health system), increased use of internet for meetings instead of requiring physical travel, and many more. Remittances are a major source of revenue for families in FSM, and internet connectivity will make these vastly easier to access. Online purchasing has also been identified as a major benefit to individuals and businesses.

Increased internet connectivity through the Digital FSM project will undoubtedly be beneficial for the people of FSM. However, increased access will also introduce some risks, as is experienced globally.

Sensitive Receptors

Across the four States, there are likely to be sensitive receptors including schools, hospitals, churches, graves, and important habitats and/or habitats for important species that may be encountered while implementing the Digital FSM Project. Prior to doing any works, an assessment of the sensitive receptors will be undertaken to ensure that the project will not in any way impact the receptor. The current alignments do not pass through any National Parks. The assessment may include for example but not limited to, discussions with community, Government, and for example, ecological surveys as required.

Particular attention would need to be paid to hospitals and other emergency services (police, fire stations, etc.) to ensure access is not restricted during construction works.

Environmental Impacts

The environmental risks are considered minor and relate primarily to managing underground activities where they occur and waste during infrastructure installation and maintenance. The risks to the community and workers during installation and maintenance relate to health and safety disruptions to access to properties and businesses. These types of risks can be managed through effective codes of practice for the installation of infrastructure, training of workers and good supervision and oversight of mitigation measures.

There are a number of potential minor impacts associated with the works including but not limited to the potential erosion and sediment movement where micro-trenching is undertaken and/or the installation of new poles during rainfall events. The likelihood of these impacts is low, and the impacts are considered to also be low.

Micro-trenching equipment can generate noise levels within and along the FSM Digital Project footprint and route. All micro-trenching will be restricted to 7am to 5pm between Monday to Saturday. The likelihood of the impacts is low and the impacts are considered to also be minor.

The FSM Digital project is unlikely to result in significant waste. There may be the potential for sediment waste from digging of footings for towers. The likelihood of the impacts is low and the impacts are considered to also be minor.

There is unlikely to be any significant impacts on terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecology although it is likely that there will be some vegetation clearing for both above ground and any underground works. Terrestrially, the sites are all disturbed. As such, the likelihood of any impacts is considered to slight with negligible impact. The FSM Digital Project is also unlikely to have a significant impact on marine environments. The FSM Digital Project will not construct any new structures that will reduce fish movement and/or alter existing benthic environments and moreover, will not undertake in water activities. The likelihood of the impacts is minor and the impacts are considered to also be minor.

The main biological impacts will be the trimming and/or removal of vegetation. The likelihood of this is high although the impact will be low. It is critical to ensure no protected vegetation is removed.

¹ World Bank: Concept Environment and Social Review Summary (ESRS – Concept Stage) – 8 June 2019

² Polyconseil, FSM Connectivity Project, Economic and Financial Assessment, 26 July 2019

Invasive species already occur across the four states. When undertaking the importation of any equipment, it will be necessary to ensure no invasive species are contained within the importation and movement of equipment between the states of equipment etc. The likelihood of these impacts is minor and the impacts are considered to also be minor.

In locations where there is a need for towers to be built (for microwave or satellite connectivity) with associated power supply (such as solar panels and batteries), there may be impacts in terms of vegetation clearing. There are also the potential impacts associated with the use of vessels working within the islands and the potential for these vessels to run aground, albeit, this impact is likely to be rare.

The final technical design for each location has not yet been finalized. There was discussion about the potential for additional terrestrial cables in Kosrae to connect Walung. If the ongoing consultations, technical and financial considerations determine that these approaches are preferred, there would be a need for further environmental assessment of the proposed marine locations and landing areas along with easement locations for underground and/or above ground fiber.

Social Impacts

The Digital FSM project will touch almost every citizen living in FSM in different ways, and the stakeholder engagement plan is therefore designed generally to target very broadly the communities across the entire country.

From the preliminary consultations undertaken, the key considerations identified include:

- **Land** –There will need to be extensive consultations and agreement with communities on accessing land required for the Project. In all cases existing government-leased land will be prioritised, but in some locations there may also be negotiations, Land Use Agreements, requests for services or permissions put in place. Involuntary land access is prohibited by the Project,
- **Construction works** – communication regarding when, where and duration of construction works in each location will be important, including any temporary access restriction during works, as well as information on community awareness of issues and impacts of construction workers, particularly when working near private houses or remote or isolated communities..
- **Competition in the Telecommunications Sector** – across all four states of FSM during consultations, concern was raised with FSM Telecom. There was a lot of interest in increased competition in the telecommunications retail sector, as well as the role of OAE. People expressed concern with regards to the price of phone and internet services, to businesses and individuals, and were also concerned about ongoing costs of maintenance being passed through to consumers. Further engagement is needed to understand the basis of the concerns, and to understand the role of the Telecommunications Regulatory Authority and OAE in addressing any issues and communicating to communities and key stakeholders.
- **Internet use** – public awareness raising is key to ensure that citizens who may be exposed to the internet for the first time, or have much improved service, are aware of risks such as online scams, fraud, identity theft, viruses, hacking, spyware and malware and what they can do to identify potential risks and protect themselves. Programs targeting parents to understand risks to children, such as content that may be explicit or violent, as well as people who may target children for grooming or other risks, would be beneficial to be included under the program also. Youth and cyber-bullying could also be targeted through campaigns under this program.
- **Legislation** – where there are changes to legislation under the program, such as introducing laws regarding posting content without consent (e.g. revenge pornography), it will be important that the legislation is socialised, and stakeholders are aware of the changes and implications of the law.

Physical Infrastructure – Planning, Construction and Maintenance

Social risks of the physical infrastructure component are minor and relate primarily to land, presence of construction workers (approximately 10 foreign workers) within communities, community and worker health and safety during construction, public perceptions of FSM Telecom and the Open Access Entity (OAE), unequal access for disadvantaged households (including female headed and people living with disabilities), and exacerbating existing risks associated with internet usage.

The Digital FSM Project will provide Fiber To The Home (FTTH), which would be a significant social benefit as it increases the likelihood of access by the poorest households and is the most cost and time effective way forward. FTTH involves connecting the fiber to each individual private property (homes and businesses) where it is technically feasible to do so. All connections to households will be above ground. There are existing easements for utilities that allow utilities to access private land for the purposes of provision of public services, which includes the FSM Telecom and the Open Access Entity (OAE), one of the implementing agencies for the project. There may be some impacts to private residences or business where the services are connected, including removal of trees (food or shade), gardens including crops, fences and other minor constructions. These can mostly be avoided, and if not, discussed and agreed with landowners in writing prior to any works being undertaken.

The construction workforce is expected to consist of approximately 10 foreign workers, including technicians and project managers, working with local labor. Work will be carried out quickly so the duration of workers in any one place is possibly up to one month or so, however this will vary from location to location. The main risk of the presence of workers is related to their proximity to community members, including women and children, as they would be working at every household and premises if FTTH proceeds. Further, the labor force would be visiting very remote, isolate communities, with associated risks to women and children. Whilst the time on each island is likely to be small, if the work is conducted from the government field ship visiting multiple locations, the time at sea may be quite lengthy.

Community health and safety during construction is largely related to potential traffic risks associated with blocking off parts of roads whilst works are undertaken, as well as the risks to the community of the workers as above.

Worker health and safety risks are those associated with construction, which is anticipated to include local workers. Identified risks have been outlined in the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) section of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

Digital Government Platform

In order to deliver government eServices and a portal as proposed under Component 2 of the project, a voluntary National ID system has been proposed to provide a unique legal identity to all citizens and residents of FSM and facilitate the authentication of that identity and electronic signature online. Primary of these risks would be that the systems are able to be hacked and misused by third parties, which is an issue particularly given the connected nature of the system with other eGovernment services, which makes the information rich (e.g. including health, education, tax and personal information that could be used for identity fraud). FSM citizens are particular targets due to their rights to reside and study in the USA, making them valuable targets for identity theft. There would also be risks of inappropriate government use of citizen data, and perceptions of this and consultation on this would be important irrespective of if that risk is real or perceived or may become a consideration under future governments.

This component carries a number of significant social risks, in terms of the potential use and security of this data by the FSM government or other parties (commercial, foreign governments, criminal, etc.). Significant preparation would need to be undertaken to articulate the potential benefits, use, security and privacy of this system and data. Stakeholder engagement would be required to ensure that the community have broad and deep understanding of this proposed system, ramifications and protections, their ability to opt/in or out of the system, and potential benefits, risks and types of data to be linked to it.

Stakeholder engagement would also be required regarding each proposed government eService under Component 2 and in developing the proposed strategic framework, including with the relevant State and National Departments to understand existing related activities. Consultation on gender mainstreaming is also needed.

Internet Connectivity

1. Social risks arising from internet access include those outlined below. Notably, these risks already exist in FSM, given fairly widespread albeit slow and limited speed access to the internet, some of the time, and in some locations, however they would be exacerbated through the project and the number of affected people would be expected to increase. This project will increase the speed, reliability, availability of the internet, reduce costs of internet services and would be expected to result in an increase to the number of internet users and significant social benefits. However, it would also increase exposure to online risks that are experienced globally, including:
 - a. Changes to culture, community, society, way of life and social discourse;
 - b. Political interference;
 - c. Scams, fraud and identity theft;
 - d. Viruses and hacking;
 - e. Access to the dark web;
 - f. Gambling and addiction;
 - g. Illegal adult content;
 - h. Revenge pornography;
 - i. Cyber bullying;
 - j. Children being exposed to violent or adult content;
 - k. Inappropriate use of social media;
 - l. Child grooming; and
 - m. Increased opportunities for human trafficking.



Image source: <https://hackernoon.com/wtf-is-dark-web-358569fde822>

FSM citizens may be particularly appealing targets for online scams, fraud and identify theft due to their rights to work, live and study in the USA as a result of the Compact of Free Association between the USA and FSM. Given the fairly recent introduction of internet to FSM, the population currently have fairly limited understanding of these risks and are more likely to fall for scams. Identity theft is a particular risk, as it would allow people access to the USA.

There are also risks relating to unequal access based on gender, age or ability. Domestic violence may be an issue, with women's groups reporting awareness of one or more instances of men denying their wives access to phones/internet over concern of affairs or neglecting domestic and childcare duties. Conversely the internet will enable more information on domestic violence prevention, rights and access to emergency support.

These risks are no different in scale and nature from what is experienced world-wide in terms of internet access, and don't need to be overstated in the context of FSM or as compared to impacts already being experienced due to current connectivity. The only features that differentiate FSM are that people may be connecting to the internet for the first time, meaning they are less savvy than other users to increasingly sophisticated scams, and also the particular appeal of FSM citizens for scams due to the perception that they enable 'backdoor' access to the USA through the Compact.

2 Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

The Central Implementation Unit held a Project Kick Off meeting in early June 2019 for two days. Representatives from all four states were invited to participate, however unfortunately due to flight issues the Yap representatives were unable to attend.

Preliminary stakeholder consultations were undertaken in all four states in August 2019. The list of stakeholders is outlined below, and detailed participation lists are included in Annex 1 – Summary of Stakeholder Consultations. Stakeholders were consulted at the national level, as well as at each state level. Elected and traditional leaders were included in the consultations, as well as representatives from NGOs, communities, women and youth groups.

National:

- Attorney General's Office
- Department of Customs and Tax
- Department of Education
- Department of Environment, Climate Change and Emergency Management (DECCEM)
- Department of Finance and Administration (DoFA) and Central Implementation Unit (CIU)
- Department of Foreign Affairs (Immigration)
- Department of Health and Social Affairs (DoHSA)
- Department of Justice
- Department of Resource and Development (including Land)
- Department of Transportation, Communication and Infrastructure (DTCI) – Implementing Agency
- Department of Women's Affairs
- FSM Telecom Cable (FSMTC) / Open Access Entity (OAE)
- FSM Telecom (FSMTC)
- International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
- National Police
- Public Information Office
- Telecommunication Regulatory Authority (TRA)

State:

- Governor's Office
- Senators and Legislature
- Traditional leaders
 - Yap – Council of Chiefs (Yap “Proper” and Outer Islands)
 - Chuuk – Clan Leaders and Outer Island Leaders
 - Pohnpei – Chiefs
 - Kosrae – (not applicable)
- Department of Health
- Department of Transport
- Department of Land
- Department of Youth and Civic Affairs
- Chamber of Commerce
- Environmental Protection Authority
- Open Access Entity (OAE)
- Church leaders
- Women's and Youth Groups
- NGOs / CBOs
- Attorney General's Office

3 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Project stakeholders have been identified in four categories as a basis of determining the likely relationship to the project and to determine appropriate consultation methods throughout the project lifecycle. The list of stakeholders needs to remain dynamic over the duration of the project and as it enters different phases.

The project has distinct activities, and the stakeholders related to each are distinct with differing engagement needed. For the purposes of stakeholder engagement, these activities are defined as:

Component 1 – Sub-component 1.1

1. Backbone fibre to main islands in each state (along existing roads and road easements)
2. Fibre to the Home (FTTH)
3. Backbone fibre to locations without existing easements (including walking tracks)
4. Microwave tower connections (short distances requiring line of sight from towers on both sides)

Component 1 – Sub-component 1.2

5. Satellite connectivity to outer atolls

Components 2 and 3

6. Government Digital Government Strategic Framework (DGSF), Government Portal, eServices and data management
7. National ID system
8. Legal, regulatory, cyber security, telecommunications regulatory authority and gender mainstreaming

Project Component 4

Project Management does not have implications for stakeholder engagement. CIU staff engaged under this activity will be involved in the stakeholder engagement of this Project.

3.1 Project Partners

Project partners are defined as stakeholders that contribute to the execution and implementation of the Project. Project partners as identified for the Project Preparation stage are:

- Department of Finance and Administration (DoFA)
- FSM Telecommunications Cable Corporation (FSMTCC) / Open Access Entity (OAE) (implementing agency)
- Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (TRA) (implementing agency)
- Department of Health and Human Services (implementing agency)
- FSM Telecom
- Department of Transportation, Communication & Infrastructure (DTC&I) (implementing agency)
- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)
- State Environmental Protection Agencies (EPAs) / Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority (KIRMA)
- State Utilities (Power, Water and Sanitation)
- Resource Management (Land and Marine)
- The World Bank Regional Office

The list of partners will likely change over the project life cycle and hence will be updated accordingly.

3.2 Project Beneficiaries

The project will have wide benefits – socially and economically – for almost all citizens of FSM, as long as access for all is delivered as part of the project to avoid exacerbates inequality through introducing a ‘digital divide’.

3.3 Project Affected Peoples

The project area for construction includes widespread construction work across all primary and secondary roads on the main islands or atolls in each state, with some construction works on remote and outer atolls and islands also. As such almost all citizens, households and businesses of FSM will be affected by the project both during construction as well as through increased connectivity resulting from the project. The downside social risks associated with the internet already exist in FSM, however are likely to increase as a result of the project across the general population.

Broad stakeholder engagement across each state is needed. There are some parties who will be particularly affected, as outlined below.

Different project activities will impact on the population in different ways. These are as outlined in the table below.

Project Affected People			
Activity	Communities	Land owners and , users	Businesses, Government and Public
Sub-Component 1.1			
1. Backbone fibre to main islands in each state (along existing roads and road easements)	Minor affects to communities caused by temporary loss of access during construction. Potential impacts to trees, crops, gardens or informal structures protruding onto existing easements.	None foreseen	Minor affects to businesses and offices caused by temporary loss of access during construction. Hospitals, police stations, fire stations, major transport hubs (airports, ports) and other services requiring 24/7 access during construction. State Utilities (Power).
2. Fibre to the Home (FTTH)	Minor impacts to landowners and land users with houses or businesses (without existing power droplines), who would need to keep trees cut from new fibre dropline to the house	Minor disruption to landowners and land users who request FTTH.	Minor impacts to business owners, government departments, schools, hospitals, health clinics, NGOs, etc. who request FTTH
3. Backbone fibre to locations without existing easements (including walking tracks)	Community members in select locations (tentatively some of the Chuuk Lagoon islands, Rumung and Walung)	Traditional leaders, landowners and land users in select locations (tentatively some of the Chuuk Lagoon islands, Rumung and Walung)	Schools, churches, local businesses, community buildings, etc. in proximity to proposed fibre
4. Microwave tower sites (short distances requiring line of sight from towers on both sides)	Communities close to location of proposed towers, including any with restrictions on growing trees within the line of sight	Chiefs, Clan Leaders, Councils, Landowners and land users of potential sites for microwave towers, especially where government-leased land is not available and acquisition of sites is required	Businesses, schools or other public services within proximity of tower locations (or co-sited)
Sub-Component 1.2			
5. Satellite connectivity to outer atolls	Community members who would benefit from access to new internet connections, assuming pricing and access issues are addressed for all income levels.	Landowners and traditional leaders involved in negotiation of any new sites for towers required in these locations, where	Minor impacts to schools, dispensaries, etc. where satellites would be located on existing buildings or sites, require power supply.

Activity	Project Affected People		
Component 1	Communities	Land owners and , users	Businesses, Government and Public
	Community members who would be responsible for maintenance and service continuity.	government-leased land is not available.	FSM Telecom (where they have existing competing infrastructure)
Components 2 and 3	Communities	Traditional resource users and rights holders	Businesses and Government
6. Government Digital Government Strategic Framework (DGSF), Government Portal, eServices and data management	Communities would benefit from increased access to government eServices	(none identified)	State government departments, schools, hospitals, etc. would benefit from proposed system if implemented in accordance with their needs
7. National ID system	<p>All members of the communities would be potentially affected by this system if data is compromised by hackers or used inappropriately by government actors.</p> <p>Community would need to demonstrate broad support for proposed system and provide time for consultation process.</p>	(none identified)	(none identified)
8. Legal, regulatory, cyber security, telecommunications regulatory authority and gender mainstreaming	<p>Low income and vulnerable communities (including female headed households, people living with disabilities, households with high numbers of children, the elderly and other low income households, remote communities, etc.) would benefit from price structures through the regulator that allow targeted low cost access to services.</p> <p>Vulnerable people, including women and girls, would benefit from stronger legislation around potential risks of the internet (such as revenge pornography).</p> <p>Community would broadly benefit from increased cyber security.</p>	Gender mainstreaming may challenge existing/traditional leadership roles in communities, whilst bringing broad benefits for economic participation.	Government and businesses would broadly benefit from increased cyber security to minimize risks.

3.4 Other Interested Parties

As defined by the World Bank, other interested parties are stakeholders who may be interested in the project because of its location, its proximity to natural or other resources, or because of the sector or parties involved in the project. These may be local government officials, community leaders, and civil society organizations, particularly those who work in or with the affected communities. Other interested parties for this project have been identified as follows at the National level:

Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Attorney General's Office – Department of Customs and Tax – Department of Education – Department of Environment, Climate Change and Emergency Management (DECCEM) – Department of Foreign Affairs (Immigration) – Department of Health and Social Affairs (DoHSA) – Department of Justice – Department of Resource and Development – Department of Women's Affairs – Department of Youth and Civil Affairs – National Police – Public Information Office
Businesses / Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Potential Telecommunications Competitors – Potential Internet Service Providers (ISPs)
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – International Organisation for Migration (IOM) – Development Agencies (ADB, UNDP, etc.)

At the State level, the following interested parties have been identified:

Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Attorney General's Office – Department of Education – Department of Justice – Department of Health – Department of Transport – Department of Resources (Land) – Department of Youth and Civic Affairs – Environmental Protection Authority / Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority (KIRMA) – Police
Formal Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Governor's Office, Senators / Legislature, Mayors, State Congress Delegates – Outer Atoll Representatives (except Kosrae)
Traditional Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Yap – Council of Chiefs (Yap "Proper" and Outer Islands) – Chuuk – Clan Leaders and Outer Island Leaders – Pohnpei – Chiefs – Kosrae – (not applicable)
Businesses / Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Chamber of Commerce
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Church leaders – NGOs, CBOs

In addition, there are some State specific agencies as listed below:

- Yap Public Service Corporation (YPSC); and
- Kosrae Youth Development Association.

3.5 Disadvantaged / Vulnerable Individuals or Groups

Some project impacts may disproportionately fall on disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups, who often do not have a voice to express their concerns or understand the impacts of a project.

This project has a strong gender component, and a separate gender consultant is being engaged through the World Bank to focus specifically on these issues. The project includes a gender focus under Component 2 of the design and will aim at achieving gender mainstreaming.

Gender-based violence rates are high in FSM and women are vulnerable to trafficking, illegal sex work, unwanted pregnancies, harassment and violence, and through the consultations it has been reported that there have been a number of instances of revenge pornography, particularly in Chuuk state, for which legislation and enforcement are currently lacking. Imported and transient workforces such as the construction industry are known to contribute to these issues. Gender analyses will be conducted during the project design stage, and the findings will be incorporated into action planning for implementation stage.

Other vulnerable groups, such as youth, the elderly and disabled, will be consulted. Attention will be paid to specific vulnerabilities as well as specific benefits that projects can bring to women and other vulnerable members of society, and where necessary particular targeted awareness raising programs for these groups will be proposed (for example, cyber-bullying programs targeting youth or scams and fraud awareness and prevention for elderly people). The project will identify vulnerable or disadvantaged individuals or groups and the limitations they may have in participating and/or in understanding the project information on an ongoing basis. Additional support or resources needed to enable these people to participate in the consultation process will be provided. The following have been identified as vulnerable people (or their representatives) in each state:

	Chuuk	Yap	Kosrae	Pohnpei
Women	Chuuk Women's Council	Yap Women's Association Women's Interests Office (WIO) Human Trafficking Taskforce	Kosrae Women's Association Kosrae Women's Christian Association	Pohnpei Woman's Council / Dept of Social Services
Youth	Church Youth groups Chuuk Youth Council	Church youth groups Dept. of Youth and Civic Affairs	Church youth groups	Pohnpei Youth Council Youth for Change Youth Development Association of Pohnpei
People Living with Disabilities	TBC	TBC	TBC	Pohnpei Consumer (Disability) Organisation Pohnpei Women Disability Organisation
Low Income Communities	Mortlock and North West Island Groups Faichuk and other lagoon islands with high poverty rates	Outer Islands	(Not applicable)	Outer Islands Low income communities in Pohnpei
Elderly and Others	TBC	TBC	TBC	Senior Citizen's Association

3.6 Summary of project stakeholder needs

A summary of key stakeholder needs are outlined below:

Community	Stakeholder Group	Key characteristics	Language Needs	Preferred Notification means	Specific needs
Chuuk					
Lagoon Islands	Communities within the Chuuk lagoon with proposed infrastructure (fibre and towers)	Various – some islands are considered dangerous to visit due to clan fighting	Chuukese / English	Representatives on Weno	Land use requirements need to be addressed. Extensive engagement.
Mortlock Islands	Very remote communities on outer atolls, some requiring boat journeys to access (e.g. 25+ hours by fishing boat)	Small, traditional sea faring communities	Various	Communications through representatives on Weno	Very hard to access communities for consultations due to prohibitive distances by boat
Kosrae					
Walung Community	Remote community without access by usable/maintained road	Approximately 50-100 households	Kosraen	Community Townhall Meeting Meetings with leaders	Need to visit the community by boat
Pohnpei					
<i>None identified during preliminary consultations – perhaps some communities on islands close to the main island may have particular needs to be considered.</i>					
Yap					
Rumung Community (Yap Proper)	Community without current electricity, roads, or telecom copper connections	Approximately 30 households	Yapese, English	Communication through Chief and Senator Permission to visit community is difficult – very restricted access	Need to address way to confirm best design for community with limited site access
Tamol (Outer Islands)	Very remote communities on outer atolls, some requiring boat journeys to access (hours by fishing boat)	Small, traditional sea faring communities	Various	Communications through representatives on Yap Proper	Very hard to access communities for consultations due to prohibitive distances by boat

4 Stakeholder Engagement Program

4.1 Key Messages

Key messages will need to be developed as the project design is confirmed in more detail during implementation and through the process of engagement with stakeholders to select final locations and confirm technical options. Some of the key messages will include:

- Fibre to the Home (FTTH) is optional and can be provided for free to households and businesses who request connection in writing and can provide evidence that they are the legal landowners (formal title or community acknowledgement).
- Internet services would need to be connected if desired through a retain service provider. FSM Telecom is the only current option, but in future there may be other retail telecom or internet service providers.
- Infrastructure delivered through this project will be owned by the OAE (not Telecom). The role of these entities also needs to be outlined to community members to distinguish between the two.
- All infrastructure related to the project will be placed on existing roads with road easements or government-leased land as a priority, when available. Where this is not possible, land access will be negotiated through voluntary agreements. No involuntary land access will be permitted.
- Outer atoll communities with more than 100 residents will be connected via satellite if they are interested..
- Where possible, local workers will be engaged to assist with construction. On outer atolls, local community members will be trained in maintenance.
- The expected timelines for construction works in each location should be communicated once determined.

The OAE have prepared a Communications Strategy, which will further develop key messages.

4.2 Purpose and timing of stakeholder engagement program

The objectives of stakeholder engagement in this project include:

- Disseminating information about the project;
- Eliciting input and advice from a range of stakeholders, and adjusting the project design in response to feedback received;
- Fostering confidence and trust;
- Ensuring local buy-in of proposed project design;
- Providing avenues for conflict resolution by consensus; and
- Generating, and responding to, feedback.

Engagement of stakeholders has already commenced as part of the project preparation. This will continue throughout the project lifecycle, starting as early as possible and continuing throughout planning and installation activities and through the technical advisory components.

The nature and frequency of the engagement will be tailored to relevant groups, issues and subprojects. For example, any land use agreements or permissions for land required under the project will call for a significant investment of engagement with the affected communities, whilst other issues such as temporary access restriction for construction works could be undertaken through once off informing of relevant parties.

Table 1 – Proposed Stakeholder Engagement Activities details the planned stakeholder engagement activities (including disclosure and consultation as outlined in the following two sections).

4.3 Proposed strategy for information disclosure

Information prior and during project implementation will be made available through a range of approaches, tailored to the audience and needs. The four state radio networks will be used for messages targeting the whole community, such as upcoming works plans and informing of open information sessions. Some brochures will be prepared for communicating more complex information, such as regarding the telecommunication sector governance and roles of each organization (OAE, TRA, Telecom and potential new retail providers), given significant levels of community concern and interest.

Communities will also be informed of the code of conduct for workers. Land permissions, land use changes and related topics will have a significant stakeholder engagement component. Traditional leaders, community and women's groups will also be involved at various points.

4.4 Proposed strategy for consultation

The following methods will be used to consult with various stakeholder groups, and will vary according to target audience:

- Interviews with stakeholders and relevant organization
- Public meetings, workshops, and/or focus groups on specific topic
- Specific measures to include vulnerable groups to ensure their views are incorporated into project decision making
- Other traditional mechanisms for consultation and decision making, including engaging with traditional leaders and Pacific style “talanoa” conversations.

Table 1 – Proposed Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Project stage	Information to be disclosed / Topic of Consultation	Methods proposed	Timetable: Locations/ dates	Target stakeholders	Responsibilities
Component 1 – Sub-component 1.1 (Activity 1 - Backbone fibre to main islands in each state (along existing roads and road easements) & Activity 2 - Fibre to the Home (FTTH))					
Project Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of proposed project and components - Summary of stakeholder consultations and response/ actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public consultation workshops - Small group meetings - Individual meetings (as relevant) - State radio and TV - Disclosure on DTCI and World Bank website of Stakeholder Consultation Summary (as part of ESMP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All four states and national July to September 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government agencies at National and State Level - Communities / General Public - Traditional Leaders - NGOs and CBOs - Representatives of Vulnerable Groups - Private sector - Other interested parties 	DoFA CIU
Inception Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposed fibre routing - Identification of areas where households, business and other premises are able to request FTTH - Process for requesting FTTH for householders, businesses and others - Information on the GM, how the public can access it, and steps involved in resolution. - Identification of sensitive receptors (biodiversity, cultural heritage, social receptors) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multiple community consultation workshops - Small group discussions with traditional leaders (chiefs, clan leaders, etc.) - Small group discussions with traditional landowners and other affected parties - Radio, TV, Posters, Flyers, Facebook Page (refer to Communications Strategy) - Collaboration with State Departments of Land for follow up with each household interested in requesting connections - House visits targeting vulnerable community members, including the elderly, people living with disabilities, female-headed and low income households (identified through special interest groups and community leaders) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All four states and national as required, prior to final design and roll out and during roll out in each state. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All households and businesses interested in connecting FTTH - Vulnerable groups (especially those who may not be able to participate in public consultations) - Landowners and land users - Traditional community leaders 	DoFA CIU, OAE and State Departments of Land
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opportunities to Collaborate on Project Implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meetings, emails, VC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As soon as possible and ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project managers in utilities for relevant projects in FSM (e.g. Tonoas roads and Chuuk energy) Walung power supply and Weno water supply) - US Compact projects - Other potentially related 	DoFA CIU and OAE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand ongoing and planned related fibre and satellite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Senior level meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As soon as possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FSM Telecom 	DoFA CIU and OAE

Project stage	Information to be disclosed / Topic of Consultation	Methods proposed	Timetable: Locations/ dates	Target stakeholders	Responsibilities
	construction works				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summary of stakeholder consultations and response/ actions, including revised project design and ESCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up public consultation workshops - State radio - Information brochure on telecommunications sector in FSM (see component 3 below on OAE/TRA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All four states and national <i>To be held at the commencement of the inception phase, once revised project documents are available.</i> - <i>To be repeated in the event of any significant changes to the project, including revised ESCP.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government agencies at National and State Level - Communities - Traditional Leaders - NGOs and CBOs - Representatives of Vulnerable Groups - Private sector - Other interested parties 	DoFA CIU
Pre-construction / Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Code of Conduct for Workers - Traffic management plan - Information on access changes due to works schedule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public consultation workshops - Inception workshop - Project kick-off meetings - Notification on state radio - Pamphlets with key dates and areas to be provided to each household and business 2-4 weeks prior to construction works commencing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation workshops in each state to update on final project design, inform of tentative works schedule and workers CoC for interaction with communities - Radio <i>Twice daily in weeks of disclosure</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All project workers - All people near the works locations, including visitors, - Road users, including pedestrians and drivers, and local residents near works areas 	DoFA CIU, OAE, Contractors Contractors
Component 1 – Sub-component 1.1 (Activity 3 - Backbone fibre to locations without existing easements - including walking tracks)					
Inception Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of proposed project and components - Land access requirements and negotiations on individual land access agreements - Proposed project routing for easement agreement negotiation process - Process for requesting FTTH for householders, businesses and others - Summary of stakeholder consultations and response/ actions - Information on the GM, how the public can access it, and steps involved in resolution. - Identification of sensitive receptors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multiple community consultation workshops - Small group discussions with traditional leaders (chiefs, clan leaders, etc.) - Individual meetings (as relevant) - Small group discussions with traditional landowners and other affected parties - Collaboration with State Departments of Land for follow up with each household interested in requesting connections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locations to be determined based on discussions with communities in locations identified as suitable for backbone fibre. Tentative locations include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Chuuk Lagoonal Islands o Yap Proper (Rumung) o Kosraw (Walung) o Others identified as project design evolves <p><i>Timing TBC</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traditional Leaders - Landowners and land users of proposed route for fibre - Landholders of proposed sites - Representatives of Vulnerable Groups - All households and businesses interested in connecting FTTH - Other interested parties 	DoFA CIU, OAE and State Departments of Land

Project stage	Information to be disclosed / Topic of Consultation	Methods proposed	Timetable: Locations/ dates	Target stakeholders	Responsibilities
	(biodiversity, cultural heritage, social receptors)				
	- Opportunities to Collaborate on Project Implementation	- Meetings, emails, VC	- As soon as possible	- Project managers in utilities for on relevant projects in FSM (e.g. Tonoas roads and Chuuk energy) - ADB TTLs on related projects in FSM (e.g. Walung power supply and Weno water supply) - US Compact projects - Other potentially related	DoFA CIU and OAE
Pre-construction / Construction	- Code of Conduct for Workers	- Public consultation workshops - Inception workshop - Project kick-off meetings	- Remote communities – workshop on arrival of work team with community members - Consultation workshops in each state to update on final project design, inform of tentative works schedule and workers CoC for interaction with communities	- All project workers - All communities, including remote locations	DoFA CIU, OAE, Contractors
	- Land access agreements including timing, site screening implementation of agreed mitigation	- Site meetings with land owners or used	- Prior to construction	- All landowners/users including vulnerable groups	DoFA CIU, OAE, Contractors
	- Information on access changes due to works schedule	- Notification on state radio - Pamphlets with key dates and areas to be provided to each household and business 2-4 weeks prior to construction works commencing	- Radio, distribution to affected communities <i>Twice daily in weeks of disclosure</i>	- All people near the works locations, including visitors, - Local residents near works areas	Contractors
Component 1 – Sub-component 1.1 (Activity 4 - Microwave tower connections (short distances requiring line of sight from towers on both sides)					
Inception Phase	- Negotiations on use of existing tower sites	- Senior level meetings	- As soon as possible	- FSM Telecom	DoFA CIU and OAE
	- Proposed project site selection for new tower sites where government-leased land is not available - Information on the GM, how the public can access it, and steps involved in resolution. - Identification of sensitive receptors (biodiversity, cultural heritage,	- Multiple community consultation workshops - Small group discussions with traditional leaders (chiefs, clan leaders, etc.) - Individual meetings (as relevant) - Small group discussions with traditional landowners and other affected parties	- Locations to be determined based on sites required where government leased land is not available. Tentative locations include: o Chuuk Lagoonal Islands (Faichuks, Parem, Fefan, Tonoas and Uman) o Yap Proper (Rumung and Bechyal/Maap)	- Landowners and land users of proposed sites including vulnerable groups - Neighbouring landholders of proposed sites - Traditional community leaders	DoFA CIU, OAE and State Departments of Land

Project stage	Information to be disclosed / Topic of Consultation	Methods proposed	Timetable: Locations/ dates	Target stakeholders	Responsibilities
	social receptors)				
	- Negotiation of Land Use Agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valuation assessment of land prior to negotiations commencing (as per FSM Legislation) - Small group discussions and negotiations with traditional landowners and other affected parties - Signing of Land Use Agreements - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locations to be determined based on sites required where government leased land is not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landowners and land users of proposed sites including vulnerable groups 	DoFA CIU, OAE and State Departments of Land
Pre-construction / Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Code of Conduct for Workers - Information on access changes due to works schedule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project kick-off meetings - Pamphlets with key dates and areas to be provided to each household and business 2-4 weeks prior to construction works commencing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation workshops in each state to update on final project design, inform of tentative works schedule and workers CoC for interaction with communities - Distribution to affected communities <i>Twice daily in weeks of disclosure</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All project workers - Local communities including vulnerable groups - All people near the works locations, including visitors - Local residents near works areas 	DoFA CIU, OAE, Contractors Contractors
Component 1 – Sub-component 1.2 (Activity 5 - Satellite connectivity to outer atolls)					
Project Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of proposed project and components - Summary of stakeholder consultations and response/ actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public consultation workshops - Small group meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chuuk, Pohnpei and Yap <i>July to September 2019</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government agencies at State Level - Traditional and Formal Leaders from Outer Island Communities 	DoFA CIU
Inception Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposed project site selection for satellites to be attached to existing buildings (schools, dispensaries, etc.) or towers/poles on existing government-leased land; or identification of private land where government land is not available or suitable. - Information on the GM, how the public can access it, and steps involved in resolution. - Identification of sensitive receptors (biodiversity, cultural heritage, social receptors) - Proposed project site selection for satellites to be placed on new 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small group discussions with traditional leaders (chiefs, clan leaders, etc.) and operators of selected building (school, dispensary, etc.) - Small group discussions with traditional landowners and other affected parties - Meeting with owners of private land. - Small group discussions with traditional leaders (chiefs, clan leaders, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locations to be determined <i>As soon as possible</i> - Locations to be determined <i>As soon as possible</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heads of selected school, dispensary, etc. and relevant state government department - Landowners of proposed sites including vulnerable groups - Traditional community leaders - Landowners of proposed sites including vulnerable groups 	OAE DoFA CIU and OAE

Project stage	Information to be disclosed / Topic of Consultation	Methods proposed	Timetable: Locations/ dates	Target stakeholders	Responsibilities
	locations (if any) for negotiations on land use agreements	- Small group discussions with traditional landowners and other affected parties		- Neighbouring landholders of proposed sites - Traditional community leaders	
Pre-construction / Construction	- Code of Conduct for Workers	- Project kick-off meetings at each site	- Workshop on arrival of work team with community members	- All project workers - All communities, including outer atolls and other remote locations	Contractors
	- Information on works schedule	- Councils of Chiefs and other leaders to be informed in advance by email/phone	- Email/phone <i>Two-four weeks before works commence</i>	- Traditional community leaders, to inform others in community	Contractors
Component 2					
Design stage	- Overview of voluntary National ID system	- Public consultation workshops - Focus groups	- All four states <i>Timing TBC</i>	- Broader public, including vulnerable groups and women - Government agencies	DoFA CIU and DoTCI
	- Consultations on digital government strategic framework, portal and eServices, gender strengthening	- Public consultation workshops - Focus groups - Meetings with state governments	- All four states <i>Timing TBC</i>	- State government departments (e.g. women, health, education, lands, etc). - Women's groups - Other interested parties	DoFA CIU and DoTCI
	- Information on the GRM, how the public can access it, and steps involved in resolution.				
Component 3					
Implementation	- Information on telecommunication sector structure, governance and liberalisation	- Information Brochure (2 page) in English (other languages if deemed necessary) - Facebook page (OAE) / online, if possible	- All four states <i>Timing TBC</i>	- Interested community members	OAE and TRA
	- Information on cyber security and legal and regulatory framework changes	- Public consultation workshops - Focus groups - Meetings with state governments	- All four states <i>Timing TBC</i>	- State government departments - Women's groups - Private sector - Other interested parties	DoFA CIU and TRA
	- Community awareness raising on social and financial risks of the internet	- Targeted programs through schools, youth and women's groups - Broad information sharing through community groups, schools, traditional leaders, church groups - Workshops and information sessions - Brochures (2 page) in English, translated as applicable	- All four states <i>Timing TBC</i>	- Parents, women and youth - Broader public, including vulnerable groups - Traditional Leaders - Private sector - Other interested parties	DoFA CIU and DoTCI

Project stage	Information to be disclosed / Topic of Consultation	Methods proposed	Timetable: Locations/ dates	Target stakeholders	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Service connection options and support for vulnerable/low-income households with service access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inauguration ceremony (in each state) - State radio - Advertising of retail telecommunication providers and internet service providers regarding service connections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All four states <i>Timing TBC</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All households and businesses interested in connecting 	DoFA CIU, retail providers

4.5 Proposed strategy to incorporate the view of vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups will be targeted through representative organisations, including women, disability and youth associations. Remote communities, which are often low income, will be included through their traditional (e.g. chiefs) and formal representatives (e.g. senators).

The project will inherently benefit vulnerable groups, such as people living with disabilities, by increasing access opportunities for a range of government and private services, including the eGovernment systems, access to banking, remote employment opportunities, education and health services. As the project is intended to be delivered nationwide, including to any outer atolls with a population over 100 people, all people will have theoretical benefit from the project.

Measures will be developed through the project to allow access to project benefits. The main impediments to vulnerable people benefitting from the project will be related to the cost of “last mile” connections to each household, access to devices and costs of services. The Telecommunications Regulatory Authority will have a key role to play regarding the latter, to ensure that the project doesn’t deepen inequality. The “last mile” connection question will differ depending on the final technical solution selected, with the potential “leapfrog” option of upcoming 5G or other wireless platform being a preferential outcome.

Additional vulnerable groups on this project may be identified during future stages of community engagement, and the plan will be revised accordingly to reflect this identification of new stakeholders.

4.6 Timelines

There is no current information available regarding the project timelines. This will need to be updated once the project design is further finalised. There remain a number of project design components that are in flux that will impact timeframes, including FTTH / FTTN, proposal for fibre cable on five islands within Chuuk lagoon,

4.7 Review of Comments

Comments, suggestions, clarifications and other information collected will be documented in Consultation Records, and at the next engagement opportunity a summary of how they were taken into account will be reported back to the stakeholder group.

This document includes details of the consultations undertaken as part of the project preparation phase, including key discussion points and recommendations to respond to stakeholder feedback in Annex 1 – Summary of Stakeholder Consultations. A summary of all parties consulted is included in Annex 2 – Organisations / Agencies Consulted, and the list of individuals in Annex 3 – List of Stakeholders Consulted. Detailed records of discussions are included in Annex 4 – Records of Stakeholder Consultations.

Concerns voiced by the stakeholders and commitments consequently made by the project will be recorded in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), which will be updated over the project lifecycle.

4.8 Future Phases of Project

People will be kept informed as the project develops, including reporting on project environmental and social performance and implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan and grievance mechanism. Projects will report at least annually to stakeholders and more frequently during particularly key activities when the public may experience more impacts, including negotiations relating to land and construction.

5 Resources and Responsibilities for implementing stakeholder engagement activities

5.1 Resources

The Department of Finance and Administration (DoFA) have established a Central Implementation Unit (CIU) to oversee World Bank financed projects, including safeguards oversight. CIU will be the key agency with responsibility for oversight of this plan.

A proposed budget for the stakeholder engagement activities has been outlined in the ESMP, reflecting the activities as per Table 1 – Proposed Stakeholder Engagement Activities.

The key point of contact for further information on the project is the CIU’s National Safeguards Coordinator, or alternatively, the International Safeguards Specialist.

5.2 Management Functions and Responsibilities

To ensure that the stakeholder engagement plan is effective, DoTCI will hire, train and deploy qualified personnel with good communication skills to undertake the stakeholder engagement, where needed in addition to the CIU personnel. Hiring suitable staff will be included in the ESCP as one of the commitments.

6 Grievance Mechanism

A formal Grievance Mechanism (GM) has been developed for this project as a part of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The GM takes into account culturally appropriate ways of handling community concerns. Processes for documenting complaints and concerns have been specified, including time commitments to resolve issues.

The GM has been and will continue to be communicated to all stakeholder groups during each planned engagement activity. Special communications will be held with the vulnerable groups identified at each location. Further details are included in *Section 4.4 Proposed strategy for consultation*.

7 Monitoring and Reporting

7.1 Involvement of stakeholders in monitoring activities

Procedures to monitor the progress of implementation of the ESMP and relevant social safeguards, will be established and maintained throughout the Project. These will include, but not be limited to, monitoring of engagement outcomes related to gender.

Recording and monitoring in the implementation phase of the projects will be carried out by the implementing agencies in collaboration with the CIU at regular intervals. Regular reporting of such information to other Project partners should also be established, including to people in the project areas.

Monitoring and Reporting should be conducted by qualified and experienced national experts, with the potential assistance from NGOs and international consultants. No involvement of potentially affected communities is planned. Six-monthly reporting back to stakeholder groups should continue throughout the implementation stage. Stakeholders should always be reminded of the availability of the grievance mechanism through consultations and reports.

Performance will be evaluated against activities specified in Table 1 – Proposed Stakeholder Engagement Activities.

7.2 Reporting back to stakeholder groups

The stakeholder engagement process will promote the development of strong, constructive and responsive relationships among the key identified Project stakeholders for successful management of the project's environmental and social risks. Effective stakeholder engagement between the Government and project stakeholders improves the environment and social sustainability of projects, enhances project acceptance and makes significant contribution to successful project design and implementation.

Comments, suggestions, clarifications and other information collected will be documented in Consultation Records, and at the next engagement opportunity a summary of how they were taken into account will be reported back to the stakeholder group. Stakeholders will be reminded of the availability of the grievance mechanism during all consultations, workshops, meetings, etc.

The CIU will maintain and regularly update this SEP detailing public consultations, disclosure information and grievances throughout the project, which will be available for public review on request. Stakeholder engagement should be periodically evaluated by senior management, assisted by the Safeguards Officer including:

- Engagement activities completed, reported and recorded; and
- Grievances received and how they have been addressed.

Concerns voiced by the stakeholders and commitments consequently made by the project will be recorded in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), which will be updated over the project lifecycle.

Annex 1 – Summary of Stakeholder Consultations

Workshops and stakeholder meetings were held in August 2019 in all four states of FSM. The main objectives were to ensure that stakeholders understood the proposed project, had the opportunity to raise any concerns that could determine the project design, clarify information provided, and determine stakeholders' attitudes towards the project. The preliminary stakeholder consultations were also an opportunity to identify any major risks that could be anticipated.

Consultations were held with 74 organizations and agencies, including special interest groups related to gender, youth and disabilities.

State	Information Dissemination and Consultation Meeting	Other Consultations
Yap	6 organizations	11 organizations
Chuuk	10 organizations	9 organizations
Pohnpei	19 organizations	1 organization
Kosrae	10 organizations	3 organizations
National	(no workshop)	5 organizations

Minutes from the meetings and workshops are included in Annex 4 – Records of Stakeholder Consultations, including list of people met.

In all consultations, stakeholders indicated that they supported the project and wanted it to commence as soon as possible. They also indicated that they would provide support as needed to resolve any issues that may arise, such as land permissions. Overall, the stakeholders indicated that the project benefits would far outweigh any negative risks or impacts.

The following emerging themes identified in discussions were similar across all states:

- 1 Existing Internet Access.** All states have an existing level of internet access – although somewhat constrained by price, reliability, connection speed and availability. The social risks associated with internet use are already being experienced in FSM. Opportunities to reduce these downside risks are needed, irrespective of this project.
- 2 FSM citizens may be particularly appealing targets** for online scams, fraud and identify theft due to their rights to work, live and study in the USA as a result of the Compact of Free Association between the USA and FSM.
- 3 Legislation and regulations** – a gap analysis of legislation and regulations is needed to consider the social risks. In some states, law enforcement is also somewhat limited (e.g. Chuuk). It would be recommended that this can be undertaken as soon as possible, even prior to construction
- 4 Public Perception of Telecom** – in all states, one of the primary concerns raised during consultations by a wide range of stakeholders was the role of Telecom in the project. Public perceptions were that Telecom are not trustworthy, have an anti-competitive stance, and have been providing bad services at high cost. There is a lack of understanding as to why internet hasn't improved already given the fibre landing in three of the four states, which may have partially resulted in missed understanding of what was delivered under the prior project (submarine cables). Key messaging for ongoing stakeholder engagement should reiterate the separation of roles between the Open Access Entity (OAE), Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (TRA) and Telecom and the possibility of improved competition in the telecom retail sector through 'liberalisation', which would appear to be publicly supported. The implications of these for end users should also be clearly articulated. Concern was raised regarding economic benefit going to Telecom (national level) rather than being retained within the states.
- 5 Existing Fibre Networks and Associated Infrastructure** – Telecom have installed their own infrastructure in some locations, including fibre networks (e.g. Weno island in Chuuk), and towers in various locations, including some outer atolls. This investment has included funding through grants, and in some cases may not be compatible with being opened to other retailers to use as the market opens. Telecom are continuing to deploy additional infrastructure in new locations concurrently with the Digital FSM preparation process.
- 6 Selection of Outer Islands to be included** – All outer atolls with a population over 100 people are to be included in the project. This is currently estimated at 42 atolls based on data from the last national census in 2010 (and some sampling in 2013). As the next census is scheduled for 2020, this could be an up to date basis for

determining which atolls should be included in the project. Atolls often consist of a collection of islands within close proximity to each other, and the population may be over 100 people but distributed across small, proximal islands within the atoll. Further consideration may be needed regarding the criteria to select atolls to be included. Defining the population numbers is complex due to significant fluctuations between school holiday periods, weekends/weekdays due to regular inter-island commuting for schooling and work.

- 7 **Viability of Outer islands** – Ongoing maintenance of infrastructure provided to outer atolls will be a considerable challenge and cost. Some of the outer atolls are prohibitively difficult to access (e.g. 25 hours or more by fishing boat in the Mortlock islands, or further in Pohnpei state). The cost and practicality of maintaining service to outer island communities with little to no formal economy or ability to pay for services would need to be factored into the modelling for the OAE, to ensure that the infrastructure provided remains viable over the long term and that it is able to benefit low income or vulnerable people. Training locals to be able to undertake maintenance in each atoll could also reduce the overhead costs and response times. Internet services are critical for these remote communities, by providing increased access to government services, welfare, education, health as well as better connectivity to families, friends and social networks. Increased access to communication for emergency response (including boats at sea) would also be potentially life saving.
- 8 **Inclusive Access** – irrespective of the provision of physical infrastructure for connectivity through the proposed World Bank grant funding, end users will obtain access to services through a retain provider, of which currently Telecom is the only option. There is a risk that vulnerable groups – low income households (typically female headed, and those with more children), people living with disabilities, the unemployed or those living in remote locations (including the outer atolls) will possibly be unable to access internet services. A funding mechanism for service provision to vulnerable communities could be considered (e.g. regulations on pricing, a fund that can support low income households with connection costs, etc.). Another option may be communal services (rather than individual).
- 9 **Timelines and Sequencing.** There was significant interest from stakeholders in the project proceeding as soon as possible, with many requests for priority connections (including to the outer islands and Kosrae to correspond with the submarine cable landing). Many were of the opinion that remote communities should be serviced first.
- 10 **Engagement of local companies during construction.** There was consistent interest across the country for local labor to be used where possible for construction, given the scarcity of employment opportunities. The FSM labour law requires foreign companies to train locals.
- 11 **Government eServices** – there are government eServices already being developed for health and education. Coordination with these would be needed to avoid duplication of systems under the framework. There was some concern about a national ID system that linked multiple eServices together, although the benefits were also recognised. This would require further consultations with clear representation of what is proposed and the implications. Questions were also raised about if these systems would be national or state level, reflecting some concerns over the centralisation of data that may need to be factored into the eServices framework.

Particular concerns in each state include:

Chuuk

- a. **Lack of electricity.** A number of the lagoon islands are currently lacking roads, easements and electricity. There are some planned electrical mini-grid projects. Some households have private generators, but there is no data available.
- b. **Land permissions** need to be carefully managed, however there is likely to be community and leadership support (formal and traditional) for the project that will support this going forward. Within the lagoon, the current proposal is for fiber cables to be laid on five of the islands in Chuuk lagoon, microwave connections between other lagoon islands and satellite connections to outer islands. This proposal has implications for land permissions, as follows:
 - **Weno** – There are existing roads and easements (primary and secondary roads) on Weno, however historically these easements have been problematic for infrastructure development. There has been community resistance to digging, which is seen as being particularly intrusive (e.g. for underwater pipes or other services), although there is an ADB grant to assist with underground water supply on Weno. Chuuk is also subject to typhoons that impact overhead cables. Telecom have built an above ground fiber network around Weno with grant funding; however it is unclear if this network is suitable or compatible to being opened to other retail providers.
 - **Tonoas** – There is a section of road on Tonoas with easements, however other parts of the island do not have public land - this would need to be negotiated for the project to proceed. There is another World Bank project that may also be involved in road construction in Tonoas.

- **Fefan, Udot and Uman** – these islands lack existing roads or public easements, as they were not agreed to by the landowners. If the proposed fiber cables are to proceed, significant negotiations would be needed regarding land permissions on these islands. In the event that new technologies (such as 5G) are imminent, the time and cost of this process may not be warranted.
- **New base stations** are proposed for the Faichuk islands (3), Parem (1), Fefan (2), Tonoas (1) and Uman (2). For all of these, appropriate sites would need to be identified and a suitable land parcel negotiated with the local landowners.
- **Existing base stations** are proposed to be upgraded used on Romanum (1), Fred (1), Takuro (1) and Weno (6).
- **Outer Islands** – it is proposed that 4G LTE towers will be sited on public land associated with existing government facilities (schools, health clinics, solar generation sites, cell phone sites, etc).

c. There are opportunities for coordination with other planned infrastructure projects, including:

- World Bank Infrastructure Grant – will likely be used for road construction on Tonoas
- World Bank Energy Project – if cables are laid between the lagoon islands, then it could be worth considering laying fiber cables at the same time (although the cost benefit of this would need to be considered). There may be additional opportunities to share sites for solar panels and telecommunication towers with this project.
- ADB grant for a new water system on Weno, implemented with the Chuuk Power Utility Corporation (CPUC). This project is planning to run underground water pipes around Weno.

Kosrae

- a. **Road Alignments** – on Kosrae, there are two new proposed roads (realignment of a coastal road and a new cross-inland route). The fibre location should be considered in the context of these roads, noting that the coastal road is proposed to relocate due to rising sea levels, however, also services a number of existing households.
- b. **Walung Community** – this community are currently difficult to access by a gravel road in disrepair, or by boat from the airport. The community are supportive of the project. There is no road in the community or existing easement, however ADB are currently in the process of getting permissions from landowners for an electricity project to run a cable along the same route as a fibre cable. A site for a microwave tower would also need to be confirmed (potentially on the existing school site) and formally agreed with the community. On the other side (near the airport), the WIMAX tower would also need to be sited with suitable land identified and negotiated.
- c. **Easements under Review** – over 1,000 easements around Kosrae are currently under review to confirm that they are valid. This will be completed prior to project commencement and will ensure that they are robust and less likely to be challenged.
- d. **Foreign Workers** – there have been issues in Kosrae with regards to foreign workers and prostitution, including underage. There are also issues of workers leaving children behind with local women.

Pohnpei

- a. **Existing Government eServices** – there is an existing system being developed by the Department of Education containing student and staff records. Similarly, there is an existing system being developed by the Department of Health for eHealth records.
- b. **Significant concern regarding Telecom** – interest in understanding the future possibility of Telecom and OAE becoming one entity and retaining monopoly over service provision.
- c. **Human Trafficking Prevention** – more support was requested in this area, especially given the increased risks and exposure of more internet access.

Yap

- a. **Rumung community (Yap Proper)** – currently have no electricity, copper telephone cable and only basic roads (no easements). The community were interested in being included as part of the current project, despite rumours (unfounded) that they had declined provision of previous services. They have a cell site currently through Telecom.
- b. **Village groups** – there may be some land issues where houses are built behind other houses in clusters. Strategies for these scenarios will need to be developed and could include a community based wireless distribution option.

Key Recommendations:

1. **An additional component is proposed** to be included in the project design for Community Awareness Raising, to include:
 - Parental awareness raising program regarding online risks to children (including grooming and violent or explicit content) and parental control options (delivered through schools and NGO/CBOs);
 - Cyber-bullying awareness raising campaign (schools and parents);
 - Broad community awareness raising on scams, fraud, viruses, hacking and identify theft;
 - National reporting line for online scams, fraud, etc.
 - Regional Cyber-Crime Cooperation, including human trafficking;
 - Maintenance capacity building in remote locations, including outer islands.
2. **Gap analysis for Legislation and Regulations** – preferably to be undertaken as soon as possible, such that any updates have time to be implemented prior to the increased service provision being available. This also applies to the awareness raising program above.
3. **Land permissions** – Further consideration is needed regarding the proposed infrastructure for Chuuk state, given the constraints of land permissions within some of the Chuuk lagoon islands.
4. **Telecom** – The public will need clear messages regarding the roles of Telecom and the OAE, as well as the regulator. A strong regulator will be a key component to ensuring public value for money and affordable services, and this will need to be implemented in practice as well as clearly communicated to the public.
5. **Cultural Awareness Training and Health Testing for Workers** (no bikinis, no photos of stone money banks, no trespassing on private land) before arriving, as well as STD and other communicable disease (e.g. TB) testing (work with public health).
6. **Locals Workers** should be engaged for construction works where possible.

Annex 2 – Organisations / Agencies Consulted

Consultations were undertaken in each state and at the national level in August 2019:

State	Information Dissemination and Consultation Meeting	Other Consultations
National	– N/A	1 Central Implementation Unit (DoFA) 2 Telecommunication Regulatory Authority 3 Attorney General's Office 4 Human Trafficking Project 5 National Police
Yap	6 Department of Public Works 7 FSM Telecom 8 Yap Chamber of Commerce 9 Yap State Public Service Corporation 10 Manta Ray Bay Resort 11 Media and Protocol	12 Attorney General's Office 13 Director of Health 14 Environmental Protection Authority 15 Yap Chamber of Commerce 16 Land and Marine Resources 17 Yap Women's Association 18 Senator and Chief – Rumung Island 19 Governor and Senators / Legislature 20 Council of Chiefs – Pilung (Yap Proper) 21 Council of Chiefs – Tamol (outer islands) 22 Others (Lubuw, Margery, Bill Ackers)
Chuuk	23 Chuuk Public Utility Corporation (CPUC) 24 Department of Transportation and Public Works 25 Legislature 26 Department of Education 27 Department of Health Services 28 Chamber of Commerce 29 FSM Telecom 30 Economic Commission 31 Department of Administrative Services 32 Mortlock Islands Development Authority (MIDA)	33 Governor 34 Attorney General 35 Department of Resources (Land and Marine) 36 EPA 37 Chuuk Youth Council 38 Lagoon Islands Representatives (Fefan) 39 Chuuk Women's Council 40 Chuuk Power Utility Corporation (CPUC) 41 Chuuk Outer Islands Representatives (Mortlock Islands)

State	Information Dissemination and Consultation Meeting	Other Consultations
Kosrae	42 Department of Transportation and Infrastructure 43 FSM Telecom 44 Governor 45 Attorney General 46 Senators with Legislature 47 Department of Administration and Finance 48 Department of Resources and Economic Affairs 49 Municipality Representatives 50 Project Management Office 51 Small Business Center	52 Walung Community Consultation Workshop 53 Governor 54 Department of Resources and Economic Affairs
Pohnpei	55 Lt. Governor 56 Division of Budget/Finance 57 Department of Health and Social Services 58 Department of Resources and Development 59 Attorney General's Office 60 Department of Education 61 Department of Land 62 Outer Island Chief Executives (Municipality Representatives) 63 Pohnpei Housing Authority 64 FSM Telecommunications Corporation 65 PREL 66 Office of Fisheries and Aquaculture (OFA) 67 Public Affairs Office 68 Pohnpei Consumer's Association (Disability) 69 Pohnpei Transportation Authority 70 Pohnpei Environmental Protection Agency 71 Pohnpei Community Health Center 72 Micronesia Conservation Trust (NGO) 73 USAID Climate Ready (NGO)	74 Department of Social Affairs – Gender representative

Annex 3 – List of Stakeholders Consulted

National

August 12th and August 30th, 2019

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Chuuk State - Stakeholder Consultations

August 19th to 23rd

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Kosrae State - Stakeholder Consultations

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Pohnpei State - Stakeholder Consultations

August 28th to 30th

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Annex 4 – Records of Stakeholder Consultations

Consultation: #1

Date: 12th August 2019

Participants: 1 + project team

Discussion:

FSMTCC also known as the Open Access Entity is the owner of FSM's submarine Cable Assets. Proposed is that OAE will own and maintain the FTTH assets. Currently it does not own terrestrial infrastructure. The inception phase of the project is under the responsibility of CIU. The company is a privatised entity with an independent Board of directors and two government ministries as shareholders. The assets of FSMTCC are grant funded by World Bank. FSM Digital's scope includes institutional strengthening and eGovernment services, which are not part of FSMTCC's mandate.

OAE is a not for profit organisation, its full cost of operations are to be paid by the communications industry. Operational costs are 250-300K per year, which may grow to 300-350K per year. There are costs to maintain sea cables, annualised at around \$500K growing to \$650K in 2021. The third costs category is services that are outsourced to FSM Telecom of approx. \$800K per year. As a not for profit organisation, OAE may add 5% to bill for contingency to pay future "cable repairs" etc. Telecom does not invoice OAE as it will give OAE the opportunity to add a 5% mark-up to the invoice and Telecom wishes to avoid that. This is an anomaly in the structure/arrangements.

Current terrestrial cable is partly hanging on poles – cheaper but exposed to natural disasters. Therefore, plan is to bury fibre, however then there are land, access and cost implications. There may be encroachment issues from illegal buildings on easements or roads. There is a possibility of using overhead cables for sections where underground is too difficult/costly, and accept risk of damage on occasion, with trained staff in each state to repair (splice cables) if needed. The World Bank's economic analysis indicated a preference for the additional \$4-6 million in cost to bury cables as much as possible.

Discussed the scope of the project – and if the OAE will need to construct fibre to the home (FTTH) or to the closest distribution cabinets. Whilst the decision has not been made on the full extent of the installation, at this stage planning is to the distribution cabinets and we can work on that assumption for the current round of assessments. As part of procurement, if there are significant cost/efficiency savings from FTTH then that may be considered later.

A consultant will be engaged to do geo-mapping to confirm the exact routing of the cables and siting of the wireless towers / dishes. The geo-mapping TOR is currently on WB website for 75-90 days' work for all 4 states, to commence in September and expected to be completed by the end of 2019, after completion of the preliminary stakeholder engagement process. If there are significant variations, there may be implications for further stakeholder engagement, in particular with respect to land access.

The physical construction has 3 parts:

1. **Fibre Optic Cable**, hanging on poles or buried in ducts, terminating in local distribution cabinets. According to the current plans, this will follow public roadways in all locations except Chuuk, where there are not roads in all areas. Refer to Specific Issues section for more detail.
2. For islands that are within line of sight of the main island Weno, **microwave links** could be deployed, that can transmit speeds up to 4 Gbps. Typically, this equipment is deployed on towers, the microwave link is the connection between the towers, from there the signal goes into the local (broadband / fibre) access network. A local source of electricity is needed. Bigger islands within the Chuuk lagoon could be connected via submarine cable.
3. For outer islands or more remote locations, the short-term alternative would be to offer basic mobile services on the outer islands using **solar powered small LTE cell sites** with VSAT connectivity sharing a certain amount of satellite capacity. About 42 small islands would require such a solar powered small LTE cell site with VSAT connectivity. These have a small footprint (20sqm maximum) and are intended to be co-sited on existing government buildings, including schools, health clinics etc.

It was agreed that the following assumptions could be made for the purposes of the impact assessment:

- **Assumption 1** – fibre will be laid on public land in all locations, to the local distribution cabinet (OLTE or SLTE) – refer to program design and preliminary/indicative mapping. At this stage, FTTH is not planned or accounted for under this assessment.

- **Assumption 2** – WIMAX and 4G LTE towers will be sited on public land associated with existing government facilities (schools, health clinics, solar generation sites, cell phone sites, etc). In the event that this is not possible for selected WIMAX locations due to line of sight requirement, an assessment of land implications will need to be undertaken on a case by case basis.

Labor Management Plan inputs / assumptions – a consultant will be engaged to assess the labor implications; however, this will be completed after the ESMP period. There will be options to structure contract to encourage use of national contractors, which may cause slower construction than engaging purely international contractors. Balance of imperatives. Some preliminary estimates are in the report provided by Pieter (but there may be gaps in data needed for labor management plan).

There is a parallel project in Chuuk state for power lines to be run around the main islands. FSMTCC are coordinating and plan to operate jointly in laying the fibre optic cables together with the power cables. For Chuuk it will be reasonably important to lay underground, given their exposure to typhoons. Pohnpei and Yap also have some exposure to typhoons, however Kosrae this is not such a consideration as they are only three degrees North of the equator.

Team who will assist with the consultations include:

- **Chuuk** – Donsean is engaged as a contractor for FSMTCC. Donsean is a technical person.
- **Pohnpei** – Wilmer (CIU staff) will assist
- **Yap** - Sebastian has been engaged for stakeholder consultations. Part time employee of FSMTCC
- **Kosrae** – Andy George needs to be engaged to assist

For the construction phase, also need to confirm arrangements for safeguards monitoring in each location, especially in Kosrae, need someone part time down there.

It was agreed that Pieter will inform the FSMTCC board of ESMP team and consultations at the board meeting this week in Pohnpei, and that they have the opportunity for any issues to be presented if needed. Suggested stakeholders include the former vice president (Redley Killion), former telecom exec/CEO (John Sohl), president of the FSM Development Bank, (Anna Mendiola) and the former lieutenant governor of Yap (Tony Tareg) if available. All four are Directors in FSMTCC / OAE's current Board. CEO of market regulator TRA (Takuro Akinaga)

Specific issues:

Kosrae - A new gravel road is proposed for one section. It will need to be considered if the fibre will follow this new alignment or the existing one. This can be confirmed as part of the geo-mapping process. In the early mappings there was a section of fibre proposed where the road (shown in red) doesn't have existing ducts or poles to hang the wire. This could also be covered as microwave and that section of road may have been subsequently built (and this issue is not relevant). It will be confirmed if this red section is an error in the mapping or not.

Chuuk – there are not roads in all locations and the easements are not clear. There could be land issues there. Probably not a big issue as a tower may be an option – up to each island to decide what they want to do – they will have to address the land issues. On two islands – reasonably big solar power projects going in – they are putting power units in, then need to deliver to the houses – they will probably go with above ground. Telecom has put some fibre on Weno, but not a lot of companies/households have been connected and the capacity is not clear. The Chuuk map in report has some problem with the place names (they shifted) – to note when referencing the map.

Acronyms: EMC - East Micronesian Cable (System)

Consultation: #2

Date: 13th August 2019

Participants: 2 + project team

Discussion:

The World Bank Task Team Leaders are James Neumann and Natasha Beschorner, based out of Washington DC.

James came to FSM in May/June 2019 and held a workshop. **ACTION:** Rob will provide copies of James's presentation and the list of participants from that workshop.

CIU asked for a project concept from the World Bank however it wasn't provided, and the workshop proceeded without it. Subsequently CIU found the concept note on the World Bank website (published in March 2019) but hadn't been shared with CIU/FSM government.

The overall project budget is USD 30 million. Of this, USD 5 million will be allocated to funding the CIU. This appears to be in addition to the USD 20 million budget currently outlined in the World Bank project documents (as outlined below).

Budget (Source: Project Information Document – PID, 17 June 2019)

- Component 1 - \$12 million
- Component 2 - \$6 million
- Component 3 - \$1.5 million

Project Management - \$0.5 million

TOTAL \$20 million

Rob confirmed that there is no construction under Component 2. The proposed data centre will be sited on an existing building.

CIU were not aware that the National ID system was proposed to be included as part of Component 2 and noted that in FSM it was unlikely to be acceptable and consultations on it may be quite controversial. There is an existing voter ID system, but no tax numbers (e.g. for businesses).

The CIU are not interested in the national ID system and were not aware that it was in the concept note. Rob will confirm with the Chief of Staff are they interested in it. If not, then it would be excluded from the consultations. Would require a state national leadership conference and interest/buy in from senior leadership. Rob to provide formal confirmation by email regarding this component.

There is a draft cyber security bill – Rob will provide – a group from Australia, workshop in December 2019 to do a diagnostic and better inform the legislation.

Consultation: #3

Date: 29th August 2019

Participants: 1

Discussion:

Consultation process – went through two phases. The first one was the TRA process, which has been completed and decisions are made from those. Have sent out rules and regulation documents to telecommunications companies including Docomo (Guam), Digicel, FSMTC and others. They sent their comments and those have been addressed. Issues raised were things like pricing. Process of promulgating the rules and regulations.

The second consultations are still ongoing – they are waiting to receive comments back next month. This one is following the administrative procedures act from AGs office – government standard procedure for promulgating new rules and regulations. Sent out to all four states governors, offices, congressmen, chairmen of committees, etc. Copy of rules and regulations on the website – www.tra.fm.

They are planning to have a town hall community meeting once the second phase consultation process is completed in all the states. The townhall is part of the second round. Looking forward to making the rules and regulations be effective by Sep 31st, 2019.

Have not had a lot of involvement with the Digital FSM project, although they were involved in the workshop. Excited by the eGovernment component. Providing the cables throughout the islands is a good thing.

Main concerns – raised during the conference – Kosrae are delayed in getting fibre connection because they were trying to also fix the road. Compliance for the people about land in Pohnpei also.

It has the potential to make it a smooth process where all components work together.

Relationship with FSM TC (Telecom) is pretty stable. Hard to answer if Telecom are overcharging or if it's a community perception issue. Most people think that Telecom is very expensive, and the rates are too high.

Consultation: #4**Date:** 29th August 2019**Participants:** 3 + Project Team**Discussion:**

- The internet – bring it. The only way people will compete in the world is to speak fluent English.
- Currently the national government doesn't have laws against child pornography – don't want FSM to become a place where tourists come to "sex tourism" and exchange of images. That's a major gap that FSM has. Have already seen things like that – nothing that they can do.
- People downloading child pornography here – can't do anything about it. The child pornography model is that they have to share original material – begins a dialogue that means more material is being shared. Can tell if it's original or recycled material.
- Through this project - legislative support and community awareness. Informing people of new laws and what activities are prohibited. Socialising new legislation regarding child pornography.
- Companies that like to target FSM nationals because of their ability to work in the US. Recruiters from Hawaii target Kosrae - could be an opportunity for more exploitation.
- Scamming – could have a labour trafficking component. Work from home – make \$500 per day – not well versed in how that's untrue, especially as they could live in the US.
- In Chuuk someone was sent pieces of guns – piecemeal – to put together. The economy out here can't really sustain such activities. Pohnpei is the only state that has minimum wage – most people don't earn enough to engage in dark web.
- Wouldn't have jurisdiction over issues of revenge porn at a federal level. Chuuk state anti-trafficking laws have a cyber element. Would have to be addressed as state level legislation, unless it was under telecommunication laws.
- There are cyber-crime conferences for the Pacific – need treaties between countries – to manage between countries.
- The trans-national crimes unit has undertaken some awareness program on cyber safety for almost all 4 states. The key component is the awareness part for people to understand what is really going on online. There was a good response to that program. They are planning to do ongoing training, but this is shifting of the administration so currently awaiting leadership. Funded through the AFP. This also involves NZ, Australia and countries in the South and North Pacific (21 Pacific island countries). Cybercrimes focus was on bullying, sexting, etc.
- There is currently nothing to assist with prosecuting cyber-crimes cross jurisdictionally. Currently can only look at cross jurisdiction if they're on a boat and it's covered by the Nauru agreement. Receive US Compact support – a resource also – they were the ones who flagged and notified about the child pornography issue and extraditions – they also provide support and training. On a request basis.
- Domestic violence is also addressed at a state level. State police normally do an awareness on domestic violence on the island, in conjunction with national police if they need assistance. DV has been changing slowly. People are starting to be aware that it's not the way they are supposed to act. The other issue that we have in Pohnpei is the cultural, traditional lifestyle of men. This has always been an issue and slowly changing. Impression is that domestic violence is reducing. Men are now more open to wives working and earning money. Girls have more exposure also. The internet opens the whole world.
- One thing that would be helpful is a mechanism to notify the government if they have been scammed or dealing with some cyber issue. At least to DoJ or TCNI (transports communications and infrastructure) to follow up so they can track issues (e.g. revenge porn or particular scams). Could be used as a basis for the community awareness programs.
- Former President created an impersonation Facebook page - law enforcement group to help out with taking down profile.
- NFC transfer – a public corporation that promotes fisheries – hacked into exec director's email – sent accountant an email with instructions to do a wire transfer for boat parts. They checked and got a response saying yes – so they sent the transfer of approx. \$30K. When they talked to the banks, they didn't assist. Started interviewing people – only a few days later got the FBI to talk to them – then the bank took that seriously. Because the transfer was through US based banks, and culprits were in the

USA (DC/Maryland). Nigerian. Bank froze the account and saved some of the money, some money had gone to Africa and couldn't be recovered.

- Construction workers – national level issue – these are very small communities and foreign workers can sometimes be disruptive. Professional code of conduct in place. Awareness of FSM laws, no sex with lawyers, etc. Especially in more remote places where it is hard to have law enforcement. There are some communities that are ripe for exploitation. Mechanism to complain and notify authorities – GRM – anonymous reporting.
- Filipino knew the guardian of a couple of young children was cash poor – was offering \$10-20 to encourage young girls to visit and have sex with him. He testified against himself – they were in love and getting married – an admission. Convicted and judge gave him a 15-month suspended sentence. When company finished the project, allowed to go.
- Trafficking persons report – a great message which is congress does it's part by appropriating money, and it all falls apart in the judiciary. Congress appropriates money for human trafficking programs, go to court but get a weak slap on the wrist. That situation could be replicated a thousand times.
- Have to be a lot of awareness for families – don't give children to workers. Whalers would come and women and girls were given for exchange – there is a cultural / historical foundation. Awareness raising may have impact in changing perspective on it. Provide an 800-number to call and report and know that there is a penalty for these behaviours.
- Another judge and another horrific scenario – and they got a 15-year sentence. Judges are giving higher sentences.
- Increased law enforcement presence if possible – perhaps some people with the construction workers – security? Background checks?
- Consultant look over current legislation – around cyber security issues that have to do with potential porn, etc issues. Think we don't know what we are lacking. Have that presented to congress for implementation. Grievance mechanism – that is anonymous – perhaps also online. Ensure people coming in aren't perverts and creeps.
- Some websites would need to be restricted (dark web content).
- Online gambling also an issue.
- Human trafficking issues – more funds needed. Risk of online exposure, connections, etc.
- National ID – need to consider that FSM has a unique position with access to the united states. If an individual (e.g. Nigerian scammers) getting someone's access and information would make for a much better scam here than other countries. Would need additional safeguards because this is an attractive place to scam people.
- Guatemalan national married a Chuukese woman in the US. He got deported from the USA, his co-worker was Chuukese, so co-worker married him. Got him a fake FSM birth certificate. Therefore, as an FSM citizen cannot be deported from the USA anymore. Added attractiveness to get busted here.
- An individual from Cameroon came here with forged acceptance papers from College of Micronesia, got him entry into COM – and then realised he was not enrolled. Once you have a visa to be here, then you can get a visa for USA or Guam more easily. The other issue was that he travelled through Air Niugini – avoided US territory – once he gets there, they would return him back to his own country.
- Ship registry – they don't have one. You can be international or domestic (waters you work in), and open or closed. FSM is domestic and closed – have to be an FSM citizen to own the boat. RMI and Palau are international and open. Headquarters are in a strip mall in Virginia. Core business – fleet of 6 boats, insurance, upkeep, authority to flag the boat, pay registration fee, every year boat is surveyed. Lots of fees. Constant fee generating machine. Got on the internet and created a webpage – Micronesian ship and marine registry – sold registrations, registered 372 vessels. Made 100,000 to millions of fees. Started selling seafarers certificates. Looks just like a passport with country name, photo. All these international maritime conventions on safety, etc. Check you can operate a lifeboat, mouth to mouth, etc. When you go to embassies around the world with big ports, a special line for seafarers. A diplomatic note one day that someone from Syria had a fake seafarer's certificate from FSM and wanted to use it to get a visa for the USA.
- The good part of fibre coming here – ability to track that faster. Got on the internet and fought back. Circular to UN – informing that they were not authorised, slowly trickled to ports around the world.
- There will always be a group of people who want a seafarer's certificate – e.g. paedophiles who can't get through international maritime organisation (IMO) for a legitimate certificate.
- Scammers are becoming more aware that FSM is a "back door" into the US.

- Craig – assisted with land for telecom towers. If the entity that wants the easements is part of the government – If TCNI do it – then the AG office would be their lawyers to assist with land. OAE would need their own lawyers as they are not a government entity.
- When land is undocumented – the land commission has to declare the land a registration area – land commission determine who would get a title for land in Pohnpei. In Pohnpei – don't need to worry about people having tide water land – that's all public.
- Chuuk – on paper it looks fine – they are supposed to register – but registration areas just never get done. Government AGs office and landowners collude together. Would wait for a line to fall over and a banana tree to fall over – then would get a judgement for approx. \$2 million. In federal court – cases of civil rights – where police had discharged a weapon against people – state would agree to a judgement of \$2-3 million – no payment made. There are risks of Chuuk regarding land. Some of the easements can be challenged
- Utilities - Power, Water, sewer, trash, cable TV...
- Who is the easement holder? If it's the state of Chuuk – are they limited to subleasing to a Utility to come in there. Technically CPUC – are public but independent from the state. They are an SOE, supposed to be independent. Chuuk state – in their easement – can they provide utilities – Chuuk state and OAE need an agreement to say it is covered by the easement. Maybe no compensation but would defend Chuuk state against any claims or indemnify them. This is probably needed wherever there is an easement. The Pohnpei easements are worded for multiple utilities – this is also true for Chuuk. Just a question of if OAE is seen as a utility. If they go to the home, could perhaps argue that they are a utility.
- Each state will be different – each state has an AG with different contract workers every 1-2 years with different opinions and requirements on the easement wording. Have a strip of land with 3 different easements on them. It's not insurmountable.
- Each state has an eminent domain process – e.g. involuntary resettlement.
- No one liked OAE from the get-go – new, change, competition to FSM Telecom. Contracts with exorbitant salaries – scheme of carpet baggers coming in.
- Usually land surveyors go out and survey the land – e.g. for the road.
- In general – Chuukese believe that the government can't own land. In Dec 2017 – weather station and legislature are – decision that the land due to some defect with the notice and appeal went back to the landowners and the legislature had to leave.
- Court system doesn't lend itself to stability and has a lot of debt.
- Published court decision that talks about the boundary for tide water land. From Chuuk state supreme court that says that people own tide water land up to where Chuukese women can no longer engage in traditional reef net fishing (e.g. approx. chest height). A boat had hit the reef and they wanted compensation. In his opinion – custom, tradition in Chuuk – from high water mark to end of the 12-mile zone – that was owned by the people not the state. FSM Supreme Court – published decision – look at the digest. Competing claims of land ownership between two clans.
- To lay the fibre – consider the
- Did an easement in Tol for a cell tower. Took the land commission employees and had them taken over to Tol for visits. After 5-6 visits do a hearing (not official) to provide their best opinion on who owns that land. Came back – more people showed up – eventually people would say... yes, that's ours. By the time they got to do the hearing – most people came out to say this is probably who owns this land. Typically, they tend to agree. Quite complex.
- Community engagement will be key for having land easement issues cleared in Chuuk.

Consultation: Yap Consultation Workshop**Date:** 14th August 2019**Participants:** 12 + project team

- Department of Public Works x 1
- FSM Telecom x 1
- Yap Chamber of Commerce x 4
- Yap State Public Service Corporation (YSPSC) x 4
- Manta Ray Bay Resort x 1
- Media and Protocol x 1

**Discussion:**

The Yap cable was connected at the start of this year. The World Bank has provided a PPA to agree to fund the project.

Questions:

- Who owns the infrastructure? The government would own but provide access to Telecom and other service providers.
- Who would own the government portal – state or national level? Noted that there is some existing portal at Yap state level.
- Does the project include connections to the house or not? Telecom – OAE is wholesale, not retail – it is not yet clear but could be up to Telecom to run it up to the homes.
- If Telecom run the cable to the home, then who owns that cable if you want to swap providers? If the OAE owns to the home, then that becomes a moot point.
- What happens when a second home wants to tap into those connections? This is a current issue for power lines – need to provide secondary or tertiary lines from that first house. Some program to assess that cost.
- Existing cable underground – is it fibre optic? No – it's copper. Would it be better to replace that?
- Would there be a requirement to maintain satellite connectivity as a backup? Telecom do require this for essential services (not 100% redundancy). Not sure for this project.

Comments:

- Permits and approvals for construction works would be needed (EPA).
- The project is good for the state. We don't need impact assessment. They already have copper cable, it's already in place. So, we have done some major digging.
- Opportunity to reuse the existing copper ducts owned by FSM Telecom – at the moment some politics between them that could result in sub-optimal outcome.
- Fair to say that most people in Yap would be very happy to have improved internet services.
- There is one island (Rumung) who didn't want to have electricity connection (they mostly live in Colonia and visit their island). Possible that they will also not be interested in internet connectivity. Note that when solar projects were done (some standalone household, some mini grid), they were put on clan owned land with no real issues. They have subsequently requested a cell site for mobile communications. They have over 100 people and would likely now be interested in having fibre connection. The island doesn't have power, except at the cell tower location. One option is to co-locate a microwave tower with the cell site, or to run fibre to the island.
- OAE did the submarine fibre – they did the construction for that. It was a very smooth process. The Telecom is the one dealing with the community.
- Parental controls of having the internet – partly up to parents to implement in the household and to have awareness, educate the kids. There is no way to control that. Telecom want the users to use as much as possible, but there are issues of family values that should be left to the families.
- Education systems for parents – e.g. awareness raising of how parents can control access to kids.

- The government or this project should not look into these issues around control of use - that's up the family or individuals. The government has control over communications because they control the infrastructure. Freedom is okay, but freedom to do bad is not allowed.
- Request for regulations - including cyber security – to be reviewed to make sure that all is up to date for Yap state and adequately balances privacy, policing and censorship. Preference for control within hands of individuals.
- Issues around usage at schools – e.g. should cell phones be banned at schools? People are spending more time on technology – rather than in face to face interaction with family and others. At home have 3 kids, struggle with power bill, but kids need to be charged. Sometimes they find their cables cut in half.
- Government eservices – most governments have portals – have our own. May have a preference for it to be at the state instead of national level.
- A national ID system is something that they need to have – e.g. for passport to be renewed – they all have to go to Pohnpei – no big pressing issues currently, except cost and inconvenience.
- The marine works were done by local construction company. Some construction skills are available locally. There is a preference for more local workers to be involved if possible. Telecom have some people available with skills locally to splice fibre if needed. They did the backhaul from cable stations. They are not fibre, but they have the skills (approx. 13 people).
- No real concerns with bringing in foreign workers, although preference for local people if they have skills, through competitive bidding process.
- Access to outer islands – can fly to 3 islands, otherwise serviced by the field ship. They have 3 canoes. Perhaps only 4-5 islands would have over 100 people.
- The existing backhaul terrestrial cable (connected to the submarine cable) is all on existing easements.
- Preference for underground due to location and risk of typhoons – right in the path of typhoons. Primary line and secondary lines.
- To premises – underground or aerial. Depends on individual house – may avoid some issues with neighbours.
- Good sit down with legislature, government and work through the issues.
- Telstra owns the copper conduits - some are damaged, cracked, may not be worth reusing.

Key Issues:

- Need to confirm if Rumung island should be included in the network connectivity – follow up conversation with the Chiefs
- Confirm the approach of selecting islands with over 100 people. A lot of the populations are transient (e.g. depart during school term or weekdays), so population estimates may be inaccurate depending on when the sample/census was conducted. Most recent census was in 2010, so also may be some changes to population sizes.
- Yap has atolls – two groups – atolls may split communities onto smaller islands, may be more than 100 within an atoll on different islands. Need to consider inclusion in the project, combined population and impact on proposed infrastructure needed to span islands within an atoll for coverage where populations are.
- Is it to the home or to the node? Relative cost and who bears the cost? Will project benefits be realised if not to the premises (e.g. can people afford to run connections)? Trust in Telecom company in terms of wanting to swap service providers and who owns the cable to the premises. Who maintains the fibre to the house if there are issues and can households afford it if it falls to them?
- Awareness raising – including for parents – they have the ability to control what their kids' access.
- There may be issues with land becoming difficult if it needs to cross other private land of neighbours.
- If the fibre is connected to each house, who owns that infrastructure (on “private/clan” land)? Who maintains that? Any implications for service providers?

In summation – Yap are in support of project proceeding.

Consultation: #5

Date: 14th August 2019

Participants: 1 + project team

Discussion:

- There are concerns about security threats from Huawei with current networking equipment
- In Yap state, most people already have access to the internet through 3G, sometimes fast enough to stream movies, and this is having an impact already.
- The biggest impact so far is that people are falling victim to scams – some are now reported (not a lot). Nigerian prince, 'recruitment' for fake jobs, pornography and non-consensual pornography (e.g. revenge porn)
- AG's office is already drafting some state-based legislation to address the revenge-porn issue. They are also engaging with schools around internet safety.
- There was an issue of a federal worker downloading child pornography at work – and there was no legislation to prevent that or make them able to be dismissed/prosecuted.
- They have prosecuted 12yo's for producing child pornography and were told that they had seen it on their parents' phones and were copying what they had been exposed to.
- There is minimal human trafficking and good human trafficking legislation in place in every state. This is not a concern from a legislative perspective, even with increased internet access. There was an issue of people being taken to Guam for work and then having their passports taken off them, and child brides to Australia.
- Importing illicit materials (weapons, drugs, etc) – the legislation could be improved in this area at national and state level. Meth is starting to come in. There are some illegal weapons – mostly bow and arrows. In Chuuk, they also use "Philippine Sling Shots".
- Gambling is illegal and not much of an issue, although there are some problems with lottery scams.
- Have heard that their connection currently has no security – it is an open connection (not sure if this is true – but project component 3 looks to address issues of cyber security already).
- Issue of a young man being blackmailed from Cote D'Ivoire who committed suicide. Romance scam, where compromising pictures were threatened to be released online without consent.
- FSM has particularly high suicide rates – it is very prevalent. There is also a lot of existing sexual abuse of children.
- Issues of bullying also – posting of local fight videos – impacts adults and children
- On some outer islands (Ulithe) – people are choosing to buy internet credit instead of food. A welfare issue for their children.
- In terms of a National ID – there is no privacy in FSM already, so the privacy aspects of this would be less of a social concern. The population is so small that everyone knows everything. There are existing social security numbers, passports and registers that could be used as a basis.
- There are online 'dramas' on the Micronesian Forum, where people post a lot of negative posts, particularly targeted at the government. This is more used by middle aged / older population, while teenagers and younger users are more on Facebook. Issues with the younger group include filming live pornography, sometimes get people very drunk and then film them, lots of issues and impacts on people's reputations, causing a source of distress. It is very easy for share/email/forward photos and videos. Young people are now being exposed to a lot of content online.
- Some consideration is needed regarding restriction of certain sites and content.

Consultation: #6

Date: 14th August 2019

Participants: 1 + project team

Discussion:

- Definitely need better internet speed – lots of advantages for the health sector. Bandwidth is currently a big concern and issue for them. Would like to be able to connect to health clinics and other health sites on remote communities/outer atolls by video conferencing.
- Currently they have issues of duplication of records and tracking where everyone goes. Would be useful to stay up to date on health services accessed, vaccinations, etc. They are currently unaware if people are being treated elsewhere.
- Connecting to other states and countries would also be very beneficial for knowledge sharing and training. There are federal programs for online health records (eHealth record - EHR) is being developed currently for all states, but it requires a certain level of internet connectivity to be beneficial which is not currently there. The EHR system would address their key needs for the health sector. They have been waiting for this for over 2 years already.
- Outer island health staff are would benefit from increased access to online learning without flying. They currently connect via radio, which is open to anyone to listen to and has confidentiality issues and sometimes is difficult to communicate effectively through.
- When people are born on the outer islands, a health ID is created, but sometimes that doesn't come through and they end up with duplicate records. They often don't record the date of birth and sometimes don't have family names or use them inconsistently (sometimes their own name, sometimes their father's name, sometimes they forget what they provided previously). This contributes to duplicate health records.
- National ID system would cause some concerns for security/privacy, depending on how it was used and how many different government services it was linked to. This may be concerning for users.
- Since internet access has been on Yap, have not seen an observable increase in the incidence of suicide rates. There are concerns that parents used devices to 'babysit' their children which is not developmentally ideal for long durations.
- There has also been no clear change in terms of either legal or illegal drug use as a result of current level of internet connectivity in Yap.

Consultation: #7

Date: 14-Aug-2019

Participants: 1 + Project Team

Discussion:

- Fully support the program internet access around the island. Cheaper, would be wonderful to remove the monopoly.

Consultation: #8

Date: 15th August 2019

Participants: 5 + project team

Discussion:

- Socially conservative entities concerned about content control – and using this to slow down the project. Consider ways to enable that without slowing down implementation. Censorship.
- If a family don't want children watching too much content, it's up to the family.
- With new upgrades – what speed are we talking about? FSM has 100GB per second coming in. Concern that the regulator will be throttling – actually has allowed for future data needs.
- At some point a list of rates are going to be presented – and they are too high for people to use, especially for businesses (worse than for individuals).
- Business Rates US \$2,400 – 11,000 per month (if you pay upfront, 10% discount).
- Competition in the Telecom sector? It's still a small market and risky. It's a very difficult place to navigate business wise. There is an ethical responsibility on TCC to get this through, so the end users get connectivity at affordable rates.
- Once the infrastructure is in place – then it is more possible to open up the market to other retail telecommunication providers to create competition – removes some of the business risk.

- If the cable is provided free – the cost should come substantially down as the satellite currently in use is really expensive. Increased competition may also reduce end user costs.
- Business account – currently paying \$399 per month for 2.5MB per second (one step up from the basic).
- Councils will provide letters in support of the project.
- Local company assisted with the construction of the terrestrial component of the sub-marine cable. They won the bid competitively.
- Outer islands are still pretty traditional – a matter of the council to provide permission to enter. Foreign work force would be okay if there is no option of a local one. Preference to workers from the local island.

Consultation: #9

Date: 15th August 2019

Participants: 2 + project team

Discussion:

- In Yap – if it is on the road, then there is an easement – and as such no impact on driveways, trees, etc.
- Land in Yap is privately owned (individual), including in Yap proper and on the outer islands. The government.
- In Colonia – some properties are owned by the government.
- Some land titles are formal – but it is through the chief for landowners.
- On outer islands, government has permission for public buildings (such as schools, health clinics, dispensary).
- On Rumung island – there is no land with government permission. Would need the permission of the chief to be able to provide access. There is a school – but it's on the other side of the island. Telecom company already have assets setup. Existing satellite tower with solar power.
- If a cable was to be run to Rumung, would need to do a marine assessment. Would not need to be as sophisticated as sub-marine.
- As long as the community want it, then there shouldn't be that much damage.
- There is a causeway connecting Rumung, but it has been damaged (impassable). There was a recent proposal for dredging – didn't get anywhere because of manta rays in the broader area. Preliminary assessment was undertaken – report can be provided (from James to Wilmer).
- Approximately 40% of land titles are contained in an excel sheet by Dep of Land. On Yap proper only, nothing on the outer islands. Operating a GIS system – would be useful to make that available to people outside. Would allow for land use planning. Sheet is stored as backup in a vault. Marine also provide their data to SPC – surveys and assessments.
- Primary and secondary roads all have easements. There are maps available – in hard copy (or scanned).
- Telecom would have maps of existing copper wire locations. Public service corporation have also laid water pipes.
- The Department of Land can hold community level consultations ahead of works so that people are aware of the project. As long as communities are involved there shouldn't be any issues.
- For State Government connection - US\$300 per month for land, US\$200 per month for marine from their budget. Perhaps subsidised by the state gov.
- Personally - \$30 per month for home use. Get to use it for 5 days out of the month – it is unlimited, but there is not always access, sometimes not available and sometimes very slow.
- Roads have not changed much in the past 30-40 years, except widening (through agreement with the chiefs). Some of the maps showing easements were developed in the 1970s-80s.
- Need to control access – software for the office to block access – at home told the kids not to use it, check their history. This is already happening and will continue under the project. "You cannot control that". With every good thing, comes a few bad things. Heaven and a little bit of hell.
- The local way is more important than the churches. Chiefs are the "bottom line".

Consultation: #10**Date:** 15-Aug-2019**Participants:** 13**Discussion:**

Each year run the National Women's Conference. Types of issues that they look at include:

- Food security
- Eliminating violence against women
- The Family Protection Act → *NOTE: RELEVANT FOR COMPONENT 3*
- Improving women's participation in politics

Questions / Comments:

- Is this project being implemented by Telecom? Some sensitivities/concerns regarding this and structure/distinction between Telecom and OAE.
- Will this replace the copper?
- Workers – noted that there was a garment factory that had foreign workers, and they were not aware of local customs and sensitivities.
- Proposed that workers should have cultural awareness training (no bikinis, no photos of stone money banks, no trespassing on private land) before arriving, as well as STD and other communicable disease (e.g. TB) testing (work with public health).
- Everyone was looking forward to faster, better service. Even old people want to stay in contact with children overseas.
- If the technology becomes 5G, will there be health implications? Not currently proposed and not sure if this is a real or perceived risk.
- The internet will impact life and living – need to have some education/awareness program before the infrastructure is available. People change their lifestyles (staying up late, sleeping in), changes priorities and perspectives. However, most people already have some internet access in their homes and these issues have already arrived. At home, people often wear headphones and are more disconnected from each other. Kids often know more about technology than their parents.
- Training for parents on parental controls will be important – particularly for women.



Consultation: #11

Date: 15-Aug-2019

Participants: 3 + Project Team

Discussion:

- In the 1980s, when the copper was laid, Rumung didn't want to have it installed. When they wanted to lay the submersible fibre optic, the people on this side where the cable terminated said "they don't want development". Rumung was not consulted regarding the project. Decision made on the testimony of other people.
- Chief stated that they are interested in having the community connected to the internet.
- There are typically 30 people during the week, but on a weekend, there would be around 100 people there. It's part of Yap proper island (not an outer island).
- Diaspora would be 700-800.
- The underground fibre would be preferable if there is project budget available. However, there are two villages / communities / chiefs, and it would need to be considered if the wireless may suit the needs better.
- There is not currently power on the island. There have been plans for electricity. The difficulty is the low population.
- There is no public land on Rumung – it's all private land.
- Who owns the channel between Rumung and the next island? The same community on both sides of the island (one village), and other villages (with different chiefs) along the north side of the island, where the road/track runs (approx. 3m across). Would be a logical connection across the island along the existing road/track.
- Municipal chief will organise a meeting of the other village chiefs to discuss.
- The economics of this and technical design needs to be considered. Channel is used by hotel boats etc. as well as people living around the area. Would need to sign post that the cable is there. Deliberate damage possible if there is a brawl. Have been some plans for dredging to deepen the channel. This has not been approved, but it is a potential issue. Someone is negotiating to develop the uninhabited area as a tourist development. No casino proposal in this area.
- Government control and family control of internet use. Some legislation – to control what types of programs or filter some content.

Consultation: #12

Date: 16-Aug-2019

Participants: 13 + Project Team

Discussion:

- Roads are gazetted – primary and secondary – public
- Update from "islands" to "atolls" – as an atoll may be more than one island
- Last mile connections – is the important one – how and where they would like it. Fibre is excellent news, that opportunity to provide input in where it would go to. At some point – is it logistically possible – there may be a lot of different homes. Instead of going to every single home, can do wide WIFI spots. Could be handled through villages/communities to share access through telecom.
- All the villages have power, except Rumung island.
- Structure of FSM TCC – is that the OAE. Concern about Telecom, monopoly and pricing.
- Lack of information – assumption that we have fibre now – but the costs are the same, the performance hasn't improved – closeness of Telecom and the Cable Corporation. Want to be comfortable that the intention of the OAE is – have some influence on how that is structured.
- Revenge porn – putting together some legislation.
- (Online gambling), children's access to content, adult content, cyber bullying, scams, access to the dark web.
- Fake news – nothing in place to help with that.
- Overuse of technology – esp. children.

- Who will be the agency responsible for supporting component 2 and 3 of the project?
- Foreign workers should supplement the work force – if possible, want them to be Yapese.
- Project design to include a fourth component on community awareness raising, on parental controls, cyber bullying and scams.

Consultation: #13

Date: 16-Aug-2019

Participants: 8 + Project Team

Discussion:

- Clarify regarding the existing copper line connecting to the sub-marine cable.
- Which line is better – telephone line or underground?
- With sea level rise, the existing copper cable running around near the ocean is sometimes exposed. May need to consider the routing of the new cable in terms of sea level.
- How do communities / villages connect ‘collectively’ to a wide area WIFI network, instead of individual households.
- Council can provide a letter outlining their preference around to the distribution cabinet, to the premises / house or village level, including their commitment to the land aspects.
- What timeframe?
- Chiefs were in support of the proposed project.
- Like some idea of controlling internet access to the people – how and where is that control coming from? Is it the government, international, etc?
- Water line, power and current copper are in place. Might be an idea to follow that and everyone can tap into it. Issues on the coastal areas where it is exposed. The road is not submerged, but the cables are exposed. There may be places where it needs to be up on poles (near the hospital).

Consultation: #14

Date: 16-Aug-2019

Participants: 3 + Project Team

Discussion:

- Perhaps 21-22 islands were connected to the solar mini-grid project
- It is very hard to track population numbers as people move a lot (e.g. commute for weekdays but are back for weekends). School kids come to Yap Proper, and back for the holidays.
- Some of the atolls have underground services – this is much better due to exposure to typhoons.
- Most places are currently connected by radio
- Everyone on the outer islands would have already had some exposure / access to the internet.
- In our culture, if a relative passed over, modify ... how do you tell local communities / family first before the news is spread more broadly.
- The proposed ‘Component 4’ is needed in terms of raising awareness of people on the risks of the internet – in particular around cyber bullying, awareness of scams and prevention, and parental controls.
- Legislation around child pornography, use of internet in workplaces (including government) etc. could also be reviewed to ensure that there are no gaps.
- Would also need to review legislation in light of the dark web and other illegal activity.
- Make sure that there is no ‘elite capture’ of access on outer islands in terms of controlling access across a community.
- The schools are on community land – not government property – they have permission to build schools, dispensaries, etc. If ever the government decides to relocate – the land goes back to the community. This is also the case for the church. That lease agreement is through the council.
- Requested additional consultations as the project proceeds – to confirm where they would be placed.

- Local workers are preferred – if the contract comes with outside workers – that's okay.
- Request a list of islands, atolls, an estimate of the maximum population
- Council is next meeting later this month – if we can get the blurb for the chair to tell the council what we have talked about, and to assist with collating the list. Sebastian can perhaps attend the meeting.
- 6 main atolls
- No past issues with foreign workers.
- They are to tell us which islands are needed and where it should be put – determine the best location. Never have a mountain on the outer islands.

Consultation: #15

Date: 16-Aug-2019

Participants: 2 + Project Team

Discussion:

- Land is via stewardship and is passed via name, and the majority of it is not documented. Land cannot be sold – no one has the right to sell land as it affects the whole clan. There have been attempts to survey and document land ownership, but it remains complex.
- Each community has a 'Failu' for men (by the waterfront) and a 'pebay' (community house) near the centre of the village for all. Some also have historical 'women's houses' but less common now. Connections could be provided to the 'Pebay' in communities where it is complex to get it to every household (e.g. if land permissions don't allow access to houses behind other houses, then it may be possible to distribute from central point wirelessly).
- Will be important to consider access and costings for the outer islands – for them it will be literally lifesaving.
- The US Compact will expire in 2023. China has been heavily courting FSM and giving gifts.

Consultation: Radio Presentation

Date: 16-Aug-2019

Participants: Public - Radio

Discussion:

An overview of the project was provided over Yap Radio.



Consultation: #17**Date:** 19-Aug-2019**Participants:** 1 + Project Team**Discussion:**

- There was a grant for the fibre optic cable laid on Weno, which is currently being taken to the premises.
- Each municipality has a mayor. The Chuuk Power Utility Corporation (CPUC) are putting solar panels on schools in selected islands. For permissions the Mayor represented the communities. These may be good sites for satellites as they also require a power supply.
- Land on Weno island is privately owned. Weno and some of Tonoas islands have easements for roads, but the other islands don't. The people would not agree to them.
- Internet would bring more exposure to the outside world and brings privacy concerns through participation in online forums.
- Some lagoon islands don't have power, and some have sporadic power (solar, generators). There are some who are getting mini grids.
- The World Bank provided a \$60m infrastructure grant – Chuuk had a share for road construction. This will likely be used on Tonoas. It would be good to coordinate on construction with the road project.
- Faichuk island group within the lagoon is one of the most populated parts of Chuuk, but also has some major issues. They do have solar but no road or easements.
- Suggested it would be good to outreach to communities so that they understand the project.
- Gambling is illegal in Chuuk. A group proposed to setup online gambling from Chuuk and sought to change the legislation, but it was not permitted. Would need to consider online gambling legislation.

**Consultation: #18****Date:** 19-Aug-2019**Participants:** 9 + Project Team**Representatives from:**

- Chuuk Public Utility Corporation (CPUC)
- Department of Transportation and Public Works
- Legislature
- Department of Education
- Department of Health Services
- Chamber of Commerce
- FSM Telecom
- Economic Commission

Discussion:

- Road easements are only in place in Weno and Tonoas (lagoon islands). In other places they don't have easements.
- Land considerations here will need to be carefully managed, however there is likely to be community and leadership support (formal and traditional) for the project that will support this going forward.
- There was a pretty big typhoon that hit about 4 years ago. Digging is more intrusive than putting in above ground cables. They may not want that to happen.
- ADB grant for 20m for a new water system for Weno. Already starting public radio announcements out to the communities. This year suffered a major drought – no rain for 7 months – very concerned that they would run out of water for the island.
- The state law is clear for Utilities – they can put things in place for private property – there are constraints on nuisance, and it can't detract from the value of the property (services typically increase the value). Law was amended about 7 years ago for the utilities. OAE would need to look at their laws also – do they have something similar? This would be a national law. Would be more community resistance to putting it in the ground – a great time would be when water pipes are being laid along the road for Weno. For Tonoas – have put the distribution line around the island, now running to a 20m coconut processing facility. Just signed a PPA for that. Before they put the poles in, spoke to village chiefs and got them to sign authorisation.
- The old roads have asbestos pipes under the old roads. Was installed in the late 60s and 70s – it has been leaking (water pipe leaking).
- In Weno – on the main road should be okay. Some question on other roads – should be fine?
- Other islands – some don't have roads.
- Discussions with mayor of Fefan for projects. Community is supportive once you explain the project and what it is for. If they run into problems, talk to Toss.
- Outer islands – they need it, and they would be supportive.
- National statistics office – has data but it is a bit outdated. Will be a new census in 2020. No state census, only national.
- Telecom are planning to put on two more towers.
- There is an existing lease agreement between Telecom / telecommunications sector for cables to be laid on power poles owned by the CPUC (utility).
- Can assume safely that all communities would want this.
- Land can be addressed.
- Construction workers – if they are in their hundreds, then they may complain. When 10-20 would not be a big issue.
- There are no legal quotas – just regulation. The first priority is local workers – Chuukese instead of outsiders. At least labour would be local.
- National law controls employment. The constitution requires locals to be employed if they are qualified.
- Foreign companies have to train locals – in the FSM Labour Law.
- Filipinos were convicted for sex trafficking of minors – bringing Filipino workers into FSM. With local girls.
- Outside of Weno – people currently have limited access. A lot of the population is outside of Weno.
- The downside issues are already here – they are existing.
- Quite a dramatic number of youths – their marriages were arranged through Facebook. Online dating, no particular issues.
- Parental control. Through schools and also community centers.
- Internet usage boomed here when social media turned up. Facebook is synonymous to internet.
- CPUC are expanding power to the outer islands – economically – there is no way that people on these islands can pay for power. If it's affordable or too expensive. For power – great intention from WB but could bankrupt the utility. Would it be subsidised by people from the bigger islands to the outer islands? How can these remote communities viably connect? Even in more densely populated areas...
- Awareness on identify theft. Viruses. Fake news. Political interference. Social discourse.

- People from the lagoon area need the internet. For communications, to send money. In Faichook area, need to go up to the mountain to get access. The internet access would be very helpful to get very good internet connection to the people out there to connect to relatives outside.
- Then on the other side for FSM Telecom – would like the money to remain here to help the Chuuk economy, not sending out lots of money abroad if there are foreign companies coming here. There is legislation that is being developed to ensure that companies are registered locally.
- Drugs are not a problem, except locally grown marijuana.
- Outer islands – rely on families for remittances. Would be a plus to have faster internet.
- Operations for search and rescue would be reduced – through Dep of Transport – if they have cell phones on outer islands, would make our lives easier. Would also put in requirements to carry, along with safety life jackets, also a cell phone.
- Law on telecommunication – previously only Telecom, now there is OAE. Telecom used to be the only company authorised by law to do telecommunications. As a consumer, you want competition for prices to go down and service to go out. But when consumers are winning if they are foreign companies, but the funds go abroad, that's a problem for the economy.
- Rough for locals to reduce investments to turn around against Telecom and used against them. As a utility – heard WB was putting money to a competitor and allow others to use their wires to kill their business.
- For outer islands– some lease agreement for the power utility to have land for provision of services. Land is not granted. \$1,300 pm for 25 years for leasing the land. The savings from fuel are to go towards paying the lease for land for solar. Use those savings to keep the tariff flat. Doing projects on the outer islands costs more money – need to get a boat, go to outer islands to maintain. Savings on fuel is to be passed on to the outer islands. Chuuk is spread so wide – 15-20 hours one way, you're still in Chuuk in any direction. There are also no economies out there – there are people who have never had power for hundreds of years – don't want to put assets in locations where they can't maintain them. Need to work in conjunction with the utilities – they are both WB funded. There will also need to have power there. They are doing mini grids for these islands. There are two outer islands that are moving access from 22% to 50% of the population – heavily populated. A region in the lagoon that has 30,000 people. One outer island atoll would have a population of approximately 10,000 people – approximately 10-8 miles away from Weno/Chuuk Lagoon. May need a fibre to be laid to that location. Still concerned whether they can do O&M on these islands.
- Potential for the island's economy to be stimulated by access to power – e.g. shops could open – but in the short term the utility has to depreciate these assets and they will be in the red. Gov subsidies may not be an option. Even very cheap power – no one is using it – it's too expensive. Our government would not want to double their tariffs to provide for the outer islands, so they don't maintain it. Very expensive to deliver services. FSM is so hugely spread out.
- Chuuk state – don't have 'pebay' (community house) like Yap does – instead it may be a school or other community facility.
- Cooperatives could be setup for villages / communities – creating an NGO that is a cooperation, with different members – could have sub-coops. Could be setup at a municipal level, with each village as a sub-co-op.
- Would the wire be shared amongst all operators?
- Certain frequency – used for 4G or 3G – there is only so much on the cable. Telecom is trying to buy up that whole frequency.
- Who appoints the board of the OAE? Concerns around transparency... how genuinely the access will be open to competitors.

Consultation: #19**Date:** 20-Aug-2019**Participants:** 7 + Project Team**Discussion:**

- If Chuuk state decides that the cable should be trenched, within the existing easement – only a permit would be required. If the cable was aerial, what would be needed – for Weno – just the same thing. Existing power poles on Weno are within the easements, and as such that communities have already given consent. Easement is 15ft from the centre of the road on each side, and an additional.
- The road easement is 30ft total, and an additional 5ft additional on each side for services (40ft total).
- Land is the biggest issue – all land is privately owned. Same situation as the first phase of this project. Do secondary roads have an easement on Weno? Yes, they have easements on secondary road.
- Usually in a community, the owner of the front gave permission to the owners behind and it goes forward from that. The front owner has control over everything – usually they are related, so if they block access to services... it is resolved.
- Chiefs don't have power over properties – only influence. The landowners – would need to be the ones who are consulted. Heads of families. 60% of Weno have formal land titles. For other lagoonal islands, it would only be 10-15%. Tanoas – 80% covered. Outer Islands – 10% titles.
- The chiefs have say on the outer islands.
- Preference if the fibre could be run all the way to the houses.
- Utilities – power, water, sewer and communication – to private land. Telephone poles belong to the utilities – FSM Telecom are leasing some of those poles. It was quicker and cheaper to lay the cable above ground – but it is costly when a typhoon comes through.
- FSM Telecom are planning to take out the copper from Weno and take it to another state to be reused.
- Lagoonal islands – quite a few with large populations – quite a few don't have roads or power. What is the easiest way to get telecommunications to them? Cable to each island, distributed by WIFI or 4G in each location. Or to have a microwave dish to get the signal across. Prefer to have the lagoonal islands with cables underwater to connect them. Also need to engage with tidal owners – from high water mark to the end of the reef is owned. Open water between the islands is owned by the state. Therefore, microwaves may be a preferable option. Some of the lagoonal islands have populations of approximately
- In Japanese times, power ran between Weno, Tonoas, Fefan and Etten. Unfortunately, they were taken out and they were never done with any easement (forceful).
- Depends on the islands lagoonal –
- For the outer islands, the Chiefs have the ability to determine regarding land.
- ADB did an easement and the governor signed it into law. Passed by legislature - covers the price of land valuation for easements / access across any private land. There would be costs involved if we are covering any private land. They are ongoing lease payments. Usually the deal is that there is a one-time payment. This administration does not agree with leases – looking at purchasing land.
- Easement for government land purchases – currently the government is demanding outright purchase – with a one-off payment (not ongoing lease payments).
- There are some marine protected areas – also anywhere there may be unexploded ordinances and heavy traffic around sunk wrecks. There are some maps – particularly the dive shops. There are other wrecks (not from the war) that have been sunk – some of those.
- At the moment there is no concept of fibre across the lagoon itself.
- Faichuuk – has the largest population.
- Outside of the government assets on each island – then we would need to involve the landowners. Would be important to engage with each group of stakeholders, landowners.
- On all the lagoonal islands – would likely need to lease land to put these on. There are some generators, and some solar going in, but not all of them. Would need to incorporate that as well.
- On the outer islands – there are schools and dispensaries – could be used if suitable.
- There are more than 20 atolls in Chuuk state, which consist of a number of islands. Some have communities and some don't. Would discuss with disaster coordination office for numbers of people.
- EPA has GIS system.
- The national government has scheduled field trips to the outer islands – depends on FSM Dept. Transportation, Communication and Infrastructure
- Commerce and Industry Office also takes care of labour – needs to approval all labour that would come in. There are no laws in Chuuk requiring a percentage of local workers.

- Preference would be local construction workers if possible.
- Human trafficking – there was an issue of construction. There was a case involving project workers – the project manager got involved with a minor and they were convicted. The age of consent was moved that year from 13 to 18yo.
- Another issue is misinformation – when getting a lot of information to remote communities, and not high quality of information. People get news from Facebook.
- Scams – online lottery problems.
- There are existing need to make government data more secure – vaults for backups are not fireproof (only the door). The cloud / backup / data centre is key.

Consultation: #20

Date: 20-Aug-2019

Participants: 1 + Project Team

Discussion:

- Difficult to look at negative side of the internet – young people are very interested in having access.
- Security issues
- Young people are more vulnerable to a lot of risks – content for young people, but also increasing vulnerability to human trafficking – recruitment is increasing
- No law on cyber-safety – to cover the regulate the use of internet in the islands, especially in Chuuk.
- We see the potential that the internet brings to the islands, in terms of economy.
- Shared internet access – given the cultural dynamics – if it is provided to a community / chief to control. Normally have to respect when told not to. There are homes where WIFI is shared with young people and neighbours use it, it's not really controlled by elders in the house – so that is not likely to be a problem.
- Revenge porn is common in Chuuk. Uploading pictures and videos on Facebook – underaged girls drunk and taken advantage of sometimes. These are issues that are surfacing on the internet and being shared around. With the current internet that we have – it is difficult for law enforcement to prosecute and convict on these because of the low capacity of law enforcement. How impactful this can be – will increased access increase this problem?
- It's an island context where everyone knows each other – when there is exposure to another person, then there can also be community violence breaking out as a result – typically against the perpetrator, and victim is discriminated or verbally attacked. The family of the victim usually look for the perpetrator to attack – to hurt them.
- A question of capacity of the law enforcement – improve the system.
- Have a law on human trafficking, including distribution of porn materials, especially that involves minors. Interesting to work with the schools, also need to work with law enforcement to improve or expand enforcement.
- Raise awareness in schools with young people – and through youth organisations – on the risks and issues of revenge porn.
- Chuuk has a big population of kids who are not in school – the negative impacts are normally bigger for those who are not in schools. Work with local NGOs to connect to those people who are not in schools. Also, the Church.
- The Chuuk Youth Council is a council of many organisations – many are church youth groups – usually started and supported by the churches. Can create a curriculum – in agreement with the churches. So far have seen complementary actions with churches to social issues – for a common good.
- Porn is a major concern for the churches – it's usually a taboo – that in itself brings together NGOs, CBOs and the church together – to work with young people to protect themselves from being victimised by pornography, revenge porn, etc.
- Human trafficking – happens in Chuuk. One good thing about the internet is that it increases awareness. Because it's a taboo, a good idea to have on the internet

- Usual way of educating the communities – can find information online about how to protect yourself, can access information more broadly instead of listening through community where the social dynamics may not allow you to ask questions.
- One of the good things is that you are able to report it – improves communication. To complement the potential idea of working with law enforcement, could improve reporting mechanisms so that people reporting are being protected. At the national level there is legislation that protects people who report human trafficking.
- Long term impact in terms of people having difficulties in the community if they have reported someone of authority. Would be very difficult – if they know that they have been reported on. Could block access to opportunities, especially if they have been facilitated by the authorities.
- There have been a couple of cases prosecuted resulting from online human trafficking. Human trafficking law recently created in 2014 – it wasn't enacted until 2-3 years ago. It's hard to say if it was there before, as people have only started reporting it recently.
- People being taken out of Chuuk – but also within the state. Not necessarily transferring of people from one place to another. Definition is capitalising on the exploitation part. Could be people chatting on a messenger, and then they arrange a date, one or two more guys take up, abuse them, share it online. Abuse of authority and use of a human being to do what they want to do, qualifies. Exploitation of an individual involving a third party.
- Support the project going ahead. Youth are pro-digital. The issues are the main ones. We want to see a way to
- Youth are often marginalised – not included in implementation. Would like to be included in the consultations, from planning stage to implementation. Propose more engagement with NGOs, CBOs, etc.
- Chuuk Women's Council and Chuuk Youth Council – hold government to account.

Consultation: #21

Date: 20-Aug-2019

Participants: 10 + Project Team

Discussion:

- Mechanism for communal access to the internet is needed – especially for poorer communities and to facilitate the development of commerce across the country. At the moment, a lot is centred on Weno island. Remittances, banking services, etc would be beneficial if available for all consumers and more secure. Payroll services for government employees would also be beneficial.
- There is an interest in the upcoming procurement for the Digital FSM project for the CCOC members – they would like to be notified when these come up (Wilmer to action)
- There would be educational benefits – such as online content – for remote communities and it would be very important to include these islands. There should be uniform access to the internet across all of FSM.
- There is a need for legislation to support increased digital services (private sector) to be available – such as money transfer and shopify, etc platforms that are beneficial for the private sector.
- Currently issues of land titling and surveying are major impediments holding up the economy.
- There have been some issues in Chuuk with regards to online scams. Some sort of public education is needed. People perceive the internet to be the 'bible truth' – and the internet even more so.
- For businesses, it would be useful to have access to training on issues such as backups, virus protection, banking security, etc. Perhaps through the College of Micronesia.
- Would also be benefits to businesses and tourism through ATMs that are more reliably connected.

Consultation: #22

Date: 20-Aug-2019

Participants: 1 + Project Team

Discussion:

- Most people have slow access to the internet. The fibre has made no difference – still very slow.
- Need to consider how to deal with harmful aspects – pornography, etc.
- There was a prosecution due to an assault of a young woman, that was recorded and posted online (self-incriminating evidence), however the perpetrators had left FSM before they were able to prosecute.
- They need some ability to monitor content posted from FSM and to be able to track them down, as the FBI are able to do, using IP addresses.
- Legislation is needed to make disseminating information without consent (e.g. videos) a crime. There are an increasing number of compromising photos and videos online. Some of them are non-consensual.
- There is not a lot of human trafficking in FSM – this is not of much concern
- No additional legislation would be needed for online gambling – this would be covered under existing legislation.
- Supports the project to proceed.

Consultation: #23

Date: 21-Aug-2019

Participants: 1 + Project Team

Discussion:

- There is no government owned land on these islands (Fefan, Parem, Siis) and almost no easements. Approximately 30% of the land on these 3 islands would be formally titled. On Fefan there used to be a road, however it is now a walking track. An easement project started but stopped and there are only some easements in place. There was some confusion over the boundaries and complexity of finishing the project. There was a study done on Fefan for a tuna cannery project. There should be assistance from the state to clear the question of easements, but it would be necessary to hear from the communities.
- On Parem island the school building may be suitable as a location – tentatively. Islands also have meeting halls, churches and other community spaces.
- Land consent is needed – from family, chiefs, etc.
- Community awareness is needed – landowners would need to be engaged and give permission. Project support would need to be developed, in certain municipalities, 95% of land is privately owned and there are ongoing disputes between the Attorney General's office and landowners over municipal assets (e.g. schools). Engagement through consultations on island would be needed – there is low access to radio.
- Chiefs represent the people. It would be needed to meet with the traditional and formal leaders of the municipalities.
- Currently most people have some (limited) access to the internet. Without legislation, it's like driving on a new road with no speed limit. Awareness and training are very relevant and important.
- A big percentage of people have no income – how can they pay for services? 75% of income is from outside the islands, remittances are a big issue. Price structures are key for poor families.
- Labour force – also would need to keep people informed and have liaison with the community.
- There is some current 3G connection from other islands, however not full coverage.

Consultation: #24**Date:** 21-Aug-2019**Participants:** 1 + Project Team**Discussion:**

- Grateful to have cable to be upgraded – both positive and negative impacts.
- Even with slow internet – seeing the benefits – can communicate with families and learn good information from the internet.
- Again, the social issues that comes with this – would like us to work with Women's council on those and help them to be aware on what has been experienced in other projects in other countries. Those are the information that they want to empower the communities want to learn the positive and negative from other countries and minimise what is appropriate and applicable to our own people and educate them on the pros and cons on having access to the internet.
- Currently most people have some access to the internet some of the time. The social impacts of the internet are already here – they are experiencing them daily and the Chuuk Women's Organisation are working to address some of this and are keen for support to support this for youth, women and families.
- In FSM for the World Bank - focused on infrastructure – what about social infrastructure?
- With the internet – can rape – kids take pictures of girls and put it online – think it's just for fun – but it's really a human rights violation. What we teach these girls and are empowering those girls. The community is not ready for it. We are seeing it. Empowering and education of women and girls.
- Organisation is trying to introduce the family law – at the state level. This looks at domestic violence and counselling. There is no law on domestic violence. Encouraging consent – was successful in increasing the age of consent from 13 to 18 years old.
- National government has laws – looking to bring the state laws up to speed.
- Almost every new project that brings in outsiders have issues with communities. Briefing is also nice with the organisation that comes in so that they can share the issues that they have learned along the way from contract workers who take advantage of our girls. In 2014 age of consent law was approved – because of the experience that they had had with previous contract workers – some of them were deported because they enforced the age of consent law. Helped the human trafficking cases. With new people coming in – especially construction workers – have a debrief with organisations, government agencies – before they come out in the community. They need to respect our culture and they are coming from a different culture. Cultural awareness is the key to that – no excuse – they can sign off that they did the briefing. There is a consultation with the people coming in.
- Domestic violence is a big issue.
- Human trafficking - There as a case where it was posted on the internet – a guy uploaded pornographic image on the internet – detected from Pohnpei and the national police got that guy. Waiting for this trial.
- A case in Guam – Chuukese women through they were going to be hired in Guam – but turned out it was for prostitution. Once they reached Guam, they took away their passports. Girls were not educated and didn't know that they were there to be prostitutes. Sex trafficking and separate labor trafficking. Recruiting girls to work in Guam as "storekeepers" but were taken passports. A relative was married to a police officer and exposed the case. Establishing Guam's own human trafficking laws. Pacific / Micronesian region to focus on these laws. As we advance, we need to also learn more about what comes with the outside. Global issues that apply in our small communities. Educates us – also exposes us to what is out there that is not good, relevant and healthy for our people.
- Facebook – have seen Chuukese pictures passing through – naked videos – now shared and open out there without accessing to the internet. Facebook has exposed Chuukese and they think it's funny. Facebook changes to privacy settings?
- Like the idea of getting parents involved and monitor what their kids are exposed to. Parents being engaged in their activities. Depends on each individual how they take control of the use of the internet.



- Some husbands don't want their wives to be online and have the internet – believe that the way for them to have an affair with someone, but the men have access. The man is in control and wife is submissive to giving up the right to be on the internet. Then some wives that are smarter than the husband and they get access to the internet at work. Depends on each individual and accessibility of the internet.
- Young teens have access to communicate on where to meet – can cause violence if they meet husband/boyfriend gets made – parents know that they went out with a guy and come back.
- Changes to social dynamic – since having a phone, wives don't cook, clean, do the washing – order take out or have children do the laundry. Got to look at both sides. Abusing of time – not looking after the family – using the internet / Facebook instead of getting kids ready for school, searching for connection. Don't talk to real people, because using the technology.
- There is a couple in the Lagoon island that stay in a place with free internet. They have been here for a month without a house – just outside the church – bring their kids there – to have access to the internet. The municipal office just removed them to go back to their island. Child neglect – just live on their boat to have internet access.
- People are using phone credit instead of buying food – also happens in Chuuk. Let their children stave. One of the things that they are really seeing – kids are going to school and malnutrition is really increasing. Leadership – need to show that they can't always ask for infrastructure – but also other programs that are important. Help government implement some of the things that they can't do. Infrastructure and social – there are no funding for these social issues.
- Grant from ADB to do a survey of the government performance – for the whole state. 2-3-year project. Assessment from the community consultation came up with 5 priorities – social issues, economic and work, education, infrastructure. Shared the result of the survey with leadership – went back to development bank. Come up with priorities and promote these social issues.
- There shouldn't be any problems – women are the landholders – matrilineal – the women have the say, but the men take care of the land. Women is the silent power – let the brother be the person representing and speaking on your behalf – but the decision is from the women. Land that is for family cannot be given – as the father have to buy your children land. Women have to be the ones to sign the land. Women have to be involved and talk to. Women are the one with their name on the land. For the women to respect the brother and let them be involved. Some families it is changing, and the women have all the rights and power and authority to the land. Everywhere in Chuuk the women own the land – lagoon and outer islands. Women has the power of the land, but to respect the brother they involve him.
- Hard for man to sell the land – land is for all of us. Man going to respect and remember that even the parents told us that when they get married, they have to go and stay with the wife, not the other way around. You can sell land in Chuuk.
- Where will it go? Consultations with communities – balance of technical, economic and social / land.
- Very ready for fast internet

Consultation: #25

Date: 21-Aug-2019

Participants: 1 + Project Team

Discussion:

- All outer islands have schools (fairly big, with long term leases), dispensaries. No need to use private land.
- How difficult Chuuk is – WB paid for a consultancies firm Entura to bring a whole team to Chuuk, hired some locals to do a feasibility study to all these islands (lagoon, Mortlocks and North West) to determine if they can pay for power, if their economy can be generated. Will give a report in 2 months – still haven't got the feasibility study – it's too hard to come up with a feasibility for these islands.
- You can be on a ship for 25 hours in each direction and still be in Chuuk.
- The majority of these islands have never had power, or roads. In order to put in power – either above ground or underground. Needs equipment – diggers, bring over lines, transformers, easements, go to

people and put a pole here for people who have never dealt with this before. Geographically this is very difficult.

- Within the lagoon looked at dropping a cable – two benefits to this – could just expand the power plant in Weno – other benefit is land is cheaper on lagoon islands compared to Weno – could then put solar farms on those islands and bring it back.
- ADB have said they need to do a study to map the ocean floor in the lagoon to determine the length of cable needed and any issues in terms of the ocean bed.
- The islands are not surveyed – except Weno – maybe some (few) within the lagoon. Our land commission office was mismanaged and burned down several years ago. The vault was actually open when it burned down – so everything burned inside. There are no surveyed boundary lines on the islands, how do you determine the owners.
- 4-5-6 generations, with no probate down – so how do you determine if it has been passed down appropriately. When you go to villages – you know that the family has been there for a few hundred years – but who owns which plot within the family land – as soon as they might have money from putting up a tower – everyone wants land. IF you deal with the wrong landowner, you get sued or machetes.
- Weno is more modernised – businesses, power, water, cable, TV, internet – people are pretty civil. Within the islands, still a lot of infighting – people are dying from fighting with knives, rocks. No public safety out there – police.
- Can shoot signals – hard for people to cheat with that. For power generation – got to have a generator, solar panels, or both as mini-grid – but also need to have a distribution network with cables. \$3 million for mini-grid for 2 islands – one lagoon and one in the Mortlocks. Satawan – approx. 20 hours by ship from Chuuk Lagoon. World Bank brought back Entura – they went by plane (6 people max) – with renewable energy person. They are doing a feasibility study for that island. The \$1.5m from WB is supposed to be a mini-grid with combination of diesel generator and solar – need to be able to get drums of diesel out there. Need to be able to train locals to do basic maintenance on the lines – likely above ground. They have an above ground system, but it has been down for years. Only works when the congressman buys diesel – they don't maintain it – fuel injectors will get dirty, clogged – safety issues. Islanders with limited outside exposure – safety issue. How do they dispose of oil? They are self-generating and who is in charge of that.
- About 10 years – Chuuk was the worst utility in FSM – power out every 2 days, no money for employees or to buy the fuel. Today we are the best in FSM – Pohnpei is now the worst. USA came in and put in \$15mill into Chuuk's system. We have just got out of a hole – this connection to the outer islands could sink the utility – as they can't maintain it. The feasibility studies are very important – don't want to put the infrastructure in if they can't feasibly maintain. Expectations – people wait for power in their home, but it doesn't come, or it doesn't last – only works for 6 months, then it doesn't work, and WB has gone.
- World Bank is looking at the access to energy – currently 22% - those two islands would move it up to close to 50% based on population for those islands. Sounds grand and dandy – island needs power, give it to them. The question is can we do it in a sustainable manner. Telecoms can't do it without power. All the outer islands – individuals have private generators – all of them.
- The satellite may be more viable than the power – as the infrastructure is not as involved.
- If you want to generate an economy where people don't need to leave the island because they can sustain.
- A survey would be very helpful to know how many people have self-generation.
- Some islands – the population is very transitory based on season, and also there is a lot of migration of young people to the USA. Need locals to come back and deal with issues here. In order to solve a problem, you need to be a local – half the battle is to train the locals. The issue in FSM is too much migration. Under compact 2 – people go for studies but can now stay and live in the USA.
- Currently doing Tonoas – had to take bulldozer, bucket truck to lift people to the poles – tyres break down, suspension breaks down. Petroleum company are doing the generation, utility is doing the distribution. Don't know how they are going to manage operations – local office or send people from Weno. Have a lot of local contractors that they have worked with – can't determine if they need an office there until they know the load. Not sure how much the revenue will be – the island has not had power for a long, long time. The landowners shut down the power plant – they wanted a new lease, wouldn't agree to the amount, and shut it down.

- The people who own the land with the power generation are fairly wealthy families – if the deal falls through, they have enough for their own generators – so they are really impacting everyone else. Related by blood – you are part of a clan. This is fading somewhat.
- There is conflict between adjacent landowners – conflict between people who live next to each other – such as boundary lines, who owns the land, what you can do with the land.
- There is really little development – the compact has given \$1 billion over 30-40 years – to FSM, Chuuk has the most. When you go around, we can't tell.
- Why lack development – land issues, lack skilled workers – electricians, accountants, lawyers, doctors, lawyers.
- The US front loaded the compact – released a lot of money when the society wasn't developed. Pulled people off the street – made them judges – people got money to buy boats, cars, family, etc.
- If we could go back in time, back load the funds – as people are educated and understand how to manage the government, private sector. Now the US is strict with the money - \$197million is frozen right now because they have to go through the US to get money approved. They just say no, as most projects are not in compliance if they think it's not necessary. Chuuk is about to get \$90 million. Some will be on a new hospital.
- Post-disaster recovery funds – USAID – may have funded the Telecom fibre cable on Weno (possibly funded by the compact)
- Telecom do have an anti-competitive stance – they were highly against it. Statutorily created company – 100% owned by the government but no shareholder dividends. It is subsidised. Concern that people may lose their jobs... e.g. the CEO of Telecom – would push against it. There was a lot of false things said about World Bank and their intentions – this continues today. Some people have conspiracy theories that WB want to take control of these countries. There is also a sentiment that this is our company – one of the few that have been successful in FSM. Rob Solomon came to Chuuk – want the land next to Telecom – L5 is hotel of DUDE and his wife – told him they would get high speed internet.
- Utilities in Chuuk – specific law to allow you to go into private properties. It is a CPUC specific law – if the definition of infrastructure included telecom, could make an argument to make that right.
- To lay cables underground on a new route – now will deal with these challenges of landowners wanting to see the law to see if you're allowed to put in Telecom cables. There has to be a lot of outreach programs – radio announcements, food for bringing the chiefs together – the chiefs (every single one) signed it, mayors and formal municipal leaders – promises that they will be allowed to put in the lines and regularly maintain the lines. A lot of outreach in Chuukese. Also did Q&A.
- Feasibility – in October will put in a line item for public outreach and media – 10% of budget, cameras, chairs, tents – go out to islands. There is little outreach for the private sector.
- World Bank's goal – 80% of utilities in FSM are owned by the public. Major disconnect between public and private sector – but the biggest users are the private sectors. They are doing projects in a vacuum without engaging with the private sector. Before they do projects, go village to village and get people's perspectives on things.
- Tell people that they are putting a new pipe – currently there is an asbestos pipe underground – need to do a study on leaving that in the ground. Zero outreach right now.
- There is anger with Telecom in Chuuk also – expectations.
- The CEO for OAE – they had a small distraction about salary of \$300-400K per year. Something isn't right – who pays for this. Fearmongering – who pays for it. Misinformation? 200-300K per year.
- President Christian – was here with the new regulator – and the new OAE CEO for ribbon cutting. Teased Pieter the whole time about how much he makes – the \$400K man. In front of everyone.
- Misinformation creating fear in people and giving out information that isn't true. Leads to confusion – whose fault is it...? What is slowing things down.
- We have high speed now – can download movies and HD already.
- AMI – changed meters so they are smart readers. Can be connected and disconnected – all meters done online and can be managed online. Telecom is not dependable.
- \$10m renewable project – 2MW solar farm – load is 2MW – during the day could be running on the sun. Need a computer to monitor coverage and warm up the generator if the clouds are approaching, turn on generator when the clouds are there, switch back. The internet is not dependable enough. Go to OAE, setup their own system – to connect to the fibre.
- A 3rd party may create their own local network. To provide essential services in a reliable way.

- The future is collecting data through the network. There is so much error with humans.
- Meter readers are fabricating readings for relatives, misreading. ADB are grading the utilities.
- The current management is not capable of turning around the performance of CPUC. We have 24-hour power but still major problems. Dependable high-speed internet will have a huge impact. Data collection is huge for the utility. They have no IT department – need to bring it on.
- If Telecom put in a fibre that isn't up to par – they didn't do transparent procurement – they are getting ready as a utility to move onto the cloud – social impact if the second phase is not good.
- Without power, water and sewer – you cannot develop an economy. A lot of people come and look at the ocean and resources – but can't invest here without the infrastructure.
- With cable and the security of fibre optic – helps with water. The new water system is smart meters - \$20m from ADB for new water system. Reticulated water system for Weno and Tonoas – buried pipes. Probably design will be 2020, construction in 2021.
- ADB contact person – Michael Trainer.
- Private engineering firm from Guam – advisors for a new water project. A lot of the WB, ADB projects bring in their own engineers – want to bring in local engineers. Can't rely on engineers from the entity providing funds. Take two workers up to Guam, teaching them how to do GPS and mapping. Come back to Chuuk and do portions of the water lines. If we can put in the lines with their GPS system, would be very helpful.
- What size of the pipe, brand name of the meter, meter number – all mapped on GPS. Could also map the cables with them. Would really help with O&M in the future. Could be laid in conjunction.
- Also, will be doing laterals into houses – could do the same pipe into the houses.
- Telecom are already in the Mortlocks – putting in towers. FSM Congress money – appropriated funds to do this. Violation of terms of agreements?

Consultation: #26

Date: 21-Aug-2019

Participants: 1 + Project Team

Discussion:

- There is some internet through satellite to the Mortlock region through Telecom – to the closer islands
- There may be future social impacts through connecting these islands that have no current connectivity. If WB can provide the means to improve telecoms in the area, it would be most appreciated. Plenty of plans still on that.
- 11 municipalities with 4 atolls of a few islands each.
- Enhance the connection of what they have now. Look at what we already have, and the new, put this together.
- Project to enhance the current capability. The intention is to get assistance to the remote places.
- Wanted to mention issues of land – there are existing dispensaries – even those have issues until now.
- All the land on the atolls – all owned by individuals or family. There are a few municipalities where they have government land. Most municipalities have outright purchased land there. People also own the tidal land.
- Namonuk island – men own on that atoll. Everywhere in Chuuk – men are Chiefs. What the chief says is done, not the women. The lineage is through the women, not the man.
- There would not be a problem at all with leases for land if needed. The municipalities would support that.
- Only two islands in the Mortlocks that have a tower. On Mort – the satellite dish is on the roof of the school building.
- Express their interest in the program. Existing facilities for the government and open to sharing those facilities. It would also benefit a lot – including transportation around the islands.
- People would be very interested in training people to maintain the infrastructure.

- No issues with people to come for works. Employment on island would be preferable. The labour is out there. No municipality would deny the opportunity. Any jobs that can be done locally would be welcomed in the economy
- What will the people get out of the project? The internet may help small businesses out there.
- Question of ownership – OAE / Telecom
- There is always a possibility to pay for services – some islands don't have economies, but they find a way. They have no choice. What are the rates for service? Free hotspots through schools may be an option. Internet costs – how to spread costs of satellite across the users given higher costs for outer islands.
- Mortlock Islands are 30 miles to 300 miles away. You can understand the problem, especially in case of emergency. There used to be government owned vehicles making monthly regular runs for materials and passengers. Is the World Bank providing grants for communications can they provide grants for transport?
- About half of people have some existing access – some of the time. They can be very determined; people can go to small picnic islands just to get connection.
- Even without the internet – things are changing (times are changing). With the internet more people are on it. This is expected. Facebook and all that. Good thing especially for emergencies.
- We have the part of Mortlock that is closest to Weno. With the thinking these days, it is different from far out there because they already have access to the internet. They might want that to happen earlier. It would be a good advantage to do that. It's free, it's a grant. We appreciate it and are keen to have it as soon as possible.
- Have the islands in the Mortlocks been considered – need to understand each island and which one has access already. The outer Mortlocks – have zero access at the moment. The rest have some WIFI and 3G that they can use – telephone and internet.
- The remote communities should be considered first.
- Funding is a grant.

Consultation: #27

Date: 26th August 2019

Participants: 3 + Project Team

- Carson Sigrah - Governor

Discussion:

- Fibre Cable should be laid on the existing coastal road – not the new proposed alignment (unless they do both).
- There are easements for utilities for existing households – Governor would support looking at this including OAE.
- It would be important to do the submarine and terrestrial components together if possible.

Consultation: Walung Community Consultation

Date: 24-Aug-2019

Participants: Approx. 25 people + Project Team

Discussion:

- ADB energy project - currently getting permission from landowners to run power cables. Ideal to run fibre at the same time or allow space in the conduit for both. All people in Walung have given permission, but state law requires all heirs (including overseas) to give permission also, which is causing delays.

- Primary school building may be well located for a microwave tower. Cannot place behind the school. At the front may be possible, will check but likely under existing school lease.
- No work on Sunday. Workers need to Understand local culture. Culture is to feed visitors. Procurement to require as many local workers as possible.
- Some 3G access currently. Limited.
- Concern that people may participate less in church. Kids may grow up with different culture and changes.
- In support of project and proposed fibre and microwave tower location (at front of school).

Consultation: Kosrae Stakeholder Consultation Workshop

Date: 26-Aug-2019

Participants: 18 + Project Team

Representatives from:

- Department of Transportation and Infrastructure x 1
- FSM Telecom x 1
- Governor + Governor's office
- Attorney General
- Senators with Legislature x 8
- Legislature Legal Aid x 1
- Department of Administration and Finance
- Department of Resources and Economic Affairs
- Municipality
- Project Management Office
- Small Business Center

Discussion:

- There are over 1000 easements – have directed staff to start reviewing these as some may not be valid/legal. Some may need to be updated. May be a challenge. From the landing point to ... side. Decide whether we continue with the main route or look at the secondary point. Purposes of whether these are still valid or not.
- The government has purchased 300sqm – need to know exactly where the landing point will be – not yet finalised. The design team will have to look and consult on this. If it is within the corridors of that land it will be okay – anything outside of that would need to be discussed.
- For the cable landing station – needs to be flat and has a foundation (can be built). Doesn't matter where – can accommodate. Landing station – needs to be 8x8m. Will be on government land or with a lease arrangement.
- Decision has been made to go underground. The routing decision – based on the existing setup, not yet on the new road. Decision by the leadership.
- The legislation allows all utilities to have access – this would include OAE as they can be seen as being a utility.
- If there are any problematic easements – they will be addressed by the end of the year.
- How do you define a utility? Need to look at how to consider OAE. Is/was Telecom a utility - Yes? All public services are utilities.
- Who pays for operations and maintenance? Does the WB fund that? The cost of maintenance would be reduced as compared to maintaining a copper network.
- Kerma – EPAs – can also include training / capacity building within the project. Also, for maintenance technicians.
- This room includes law makers and decision makers. Take more time to deal with social and env safeguards.

- It is very clear that they want the cable as soon as possible. Leadership – would like to nominate a social point to work with directly so the government can support the effort to be quicker. Everyone is very anxious, not to talk but to proceed.
- Glad to have the timetable to communicate to the people.
- Some demand with respect to land. Some consideration to that.
- What to do when there are households behind other houses in terms of access.
- On the map – Kosrae has decided to pursue the cross-island road. In the future if they decide to identify funds to redirect land to new road to connect communities. Could be included but would be issues with easements and road alignment. There are about 3-4 miles left to complete the segment. On the second tranche – 6-7 miles.
- Regulators tell incumbent operators – separated accounts (landlines, mobile, etc). They need to be able to make phone calls from their network to operators and the other way around.
- Telecom has existing fibre optic to the villages. Using it for cable TV – not integrated to telephone network. For terrestrial fibre... don't connect to copper cable as it doesn't make sense speed wise.
- Prefer local workers – not right now.
- Can't work on Sunday – as long as they are compliant with the laws.
- Hackers – already happening. Awareness raising for community on this.

Consultation: #30

Date: 26-Aug-2019

Participants: 2 + Project Team

Discussion:

- Concern regarding content for kids and what they can download
- Interested in funding being allocated to women's groups for advocacy on legislation relating to internet use
- On Kosrae, land is mostly owned by men (now collectively). There is an heirship law that requires everyone to sign off regarding land permissions
- There have been some issues with fishing companies and prostitution. When the airport was built by a Korean company, there were also workers who left kids behind. The same issue has arisen with the US army.
- In some cases, parents take their children to foreign workers as an income stream, and awareness raising is needed around this.
- Cyber bullying has already started at Kosrae high school.
- KWA support the project, although noted that it would change culture.

Consultation: #31

Date: 26-Aug-2019

Participants: 1 + Project Team

Discussion:

- The department is ready to support the project
- There are some issues with easements that the department are in the process of resolving. They are undertaking a review of all the easements to see if they are valid and undertook to address any issues before the project commences. Assured us that this review would confirm all easements were lawful and therefore they would be robust at the time the project commences.
- There is one new road being proposed (inland), and if this proceeds the department will secure the easements for this also for construction. This may also include the area around to Walung community.

- The road corridor is 60ft wide, of which the road uses the middle 30ft. There is an additional 15ft on both sides of the road.
- Approximately 75% of the land is formally titled with Certificates of Titles (CTs)

Consultation: #32

Date: 27-Aug-2019

Participants: 1 + Project Team

Discussion:

- There is no current legislation for revenge porn, however some issues are arising already
- FSM has some human trafficking, including some allegations, but there has never been a conviction. The case from Chuuk where people were taken to Gaum was mentioned, however there don't seem to be any other examples from Kosrae.
- The definition of human trafficking is quite broad, including issues such as domestic kidnapping and other items that may not typically be considered. A case was mentioned where a perpetrator took a woman from her house without consent and held her without permission, sexually assaulted her.
- There are laws related to explicit adult materials
- There is some domestic violence. A group sponsored by SPC are working on this issue. Family protection laws in Kosrae are having a positive effect, with less incidents since the law has been in place. The internet may also be useful to increase information and awareness of these laws.
- Yap and Chuuk don't have a family protection act
- There was a scam involving someone from Kosrae, who sent \$5-10,000 to Guam. Public awareness of scams would be beneficial to avoid people falling for these.
- Gambling is currently illegal; however, it is not clear if this law would also apply to online gambling
- There were several cases where firearms were brought into Kosrae, which were prosecuted through joint law enforcement. Two instances were locals and one was an American. There is not a lot of smuggling as Kosrae is too small.
- Supported the proposed fibre optic cable as it would be a good thing for the community
- No specific areas of support requested for legislation review – would be interested to have an expert provide advice on what the main areas of concern would be and gaps in the legislation.

Consultation: #33

Date: 29th August 2019

Participants: 2 + Project Team

Discussion:

Appreciative and supportive of the project and briefing before the broad stakeholder workshop.

Consultation: #34

Date: 29th August 2019

Participants: 2

Discussion:

There is an existing system developed by the State Department of Education. The database contains student and staff records. They are also proposing another system to address admin, finance and HR issues. There is a national system also – mostly administration focused.

Not aware of issues within schools associated with cyber bullying or use of technology. Impression was that there is currently limited use of technology in the classroom, primarily with teenagers.

Consultation: #35

Date: 29th August 2019

Participants: 1

Discussion:

Land ownership is a mixture of men and women, it was traditionally matrilineal but that changed under formal land ownership. Of the main island of Pohnpei, by land area approximately 30-50% is formally titled. They are currently clarifying this percentage. There is no formal titling on the fringing reef islands or outer islands.

There is a new law to allow utilities to access private land if it is requested. Currently utilities are not allowed to install on private land without a specific request. This can be done in "bulk" as a spreadsheet of households who have requested the service connection, to be managed through Department of Land or the Governor's Public Information Office.

Consultation: #36

Date: 29th August 2019

Participants: 1

Discussion:

The internet has the potential to be particularly beneficial for people living with disabilities. People living with disabilities, and women in particular, remain very disadvantaged and are often very low / no income. As such, it would be beneficial to find options for these people to access cheap or free internet connection services so that they may be able to benefit from the project. Could look at those who are members of disability organisations as a way to target individuals.

Consultation: Pohnpei Consultation Workshop

Date: 29th August 2019

Participants: 28 + project team

- Governor's Office x 2 (including Lieutenant Governor)
- IT Specialist – Pohnpei Community Health Center / Pohnpei State IT Steering Committee
- Chief of Staff
- Pohnpei Department of Education (PDOE) x 3 / PREL
- PNI
- PLP
- Pohnpei Housing Association (PHA)
- PCHC
- PFA/PCO
- KMG
- USAID Climate Ready Project
- Community Housing x 1
- OFA
- Pompei State Admin
- State Attorney General's Office
- FSM Telecom
- Municipal / Local Government x 3
- Electoral Commission
- Pohnpei Transportation Authority (PTA)
- Department of Land
- Director of Department of Resources
- Disabled Persons Organisation

Discussion:

- Is there submarine cable already in Pohnpei? Yes
- For outer islands – will service be provided for free? There is World Bank intention to provide support for some service of disadvantaged people / outer islands for a period of time to subsidise

use of satellite. What is the duration of this support? The expectation is that this will trigger economic growth and based on this then over time people in the outer islands would be able to shoulder those costs. Otherwise need to look for alternative solutions.

- What are the two biggest challenges for the project? Land in each location. Are there other political or competition issues? OAE is not a competitor to Telecom.
- Now that there is one customer – can you ensure us that you don't collude and expand your monopoly that exists. By law – the task is limited to long distance submarine cable connectivity. That will be extended likely to fibre to the home for operators of FSM. Ultimately, they are concerned about the price to users – role of the Telecommunication Regulatory Authority.
- Question of the priority of the legislation, regulation and awareness raising components – can this happen before the physical infrastructure is installed to pre-empt issues?
- Experienced issues of scams already. There is already widespread access to the internet in Pohnpei.
- Why can't I connect my home now?
- IT Steering Committee for Pohnpei – will be a key stakeholder for consultations.
- Why doesn't Telecom service the whole island.
- A lot of interest in the competition in the retail telecom sector – including use of the infrastructure through OAE
- Land is a challenge – already gave Telecom our easement rights. Does that apply to this project? Land should not be a problem.
- Can a consumer connect to the wholesale provider to save costs (like when you buy rice or chicken)? OAE - by law, they are not allowed to connect retail customers – only licenced operators (such as Telecom) – licenced by the Telecommunication Regulatory Authority. Could be possible to provide services to an outer atoll if a legal entity was established.
- Who are the agencies involved in implementation? OAE (for component 1), also DCTI and TRA.
- What is the project timeframe?
- Everyone is in favour of the project
- How can you provide the service to outer islands 600 miles away from Pohnpei? Through satellite. Cable is too expensive.
- Can't wait for the data centre for the government
- Kids in Pohnpei looking for a job – in Guam or Hawaii – thank you for the new jobs. Without that I'm sure that a lot of people will be able to be hired in Pohnpei. The economic calculations suggest that the economic growth will be significant in Chuuk and Pohnpei.

Consultation: #38

Date: 29th August 2019

Participants: 1 + project team

Discussion:

- Work closely with the Pohnpei Women's Council comprised of 28 women's groups.
- The internet is amazing to an extent of connecting family members far away
- Some problems with young girls – video posting of sexual activities of young girls – several accounts. Have been trying to look at trying to create legislation around that
- Recently passed a domestic violence act – there are some reservations that child protection issues are not adequate – but it took 9 years to get it to this point. We didn't include cyber bullying or internet terrorism in that specific legislation Looking at trying to create one. There is always room for amendments. Trying to create child protection services – standard operating procedures around those – approval of the DV act, the Governor established a DV task force to do research and provide recommendations on child protection services and what each department can offer. That has been done and sent to the legislature – have not yet heard back. Did include cyber bullying in that – but not yet adopted. Issues of online grooming etc. may still be needed.
- The internet has created more understanding of domestic violence. The more people have access to the internet, the more understanding they are because there are some groups that share and distribute elimination of violence against women messages. There is also a working group that try

to submit policy on EVAW including creating information and educational materials and includes internet messages.

- Recently increased the age of consent act – will be included in that.
- The outer islands – amazing to be able to connect them.
- Negative side – current issues for women include lack of understanding of how the internet is just open, in the sense that some women (in rural areas) who have computers or cell phones – don't understand what issues they might get into when talking to people that they don't know or befriend people from around the world but not understanding what sort of problems that they might get into. Had a case where a woman befriended someone from India – under the impression that they were friends – shared sexual video on chat and it was shared and somehow came back to Pohnpei and it was shared widely. She was a great grandmother.
- No observable issues with drugs, weapons – main issue is exposure of young people.
- Construction workers – issues – it depends on – in the past we have had women who fall into relationships with them – doesn't happen as much now as previously. People are more aware of the risks in Colonia, where people are more aware and educated as compared to people from rural communities. May need some awareness raising for those groups. Consulting with traditional leadership first may be useful. This is not in any way a negative connotation but everything that this office does has to be through consultation with traditional leaders. Cannot take public education into each municipality without their approval. This causes issues because in terms of domestic violence and the family protection act, there is not a lot of support from traditional leaders. These are still issuing in Pohnpei where people tend to turn away and consider it to be the family's business. Not what is understood, and people are not aware of domestic violence.
- Internet access would really help with public support and awareness.
- Land used to be matrilineal in Pohnpei – however can now be owned by men and women. In the past the land was inherited / passed on to the first and oldest son. Land is still a major issue. Pohnpei is still a matrilineal society – however this is changing / progressing slowly. There are still so many land issues.
- Sounds like a really good project – please proceed.