



Sustainable Energy Industry Development Project

Environment and Social Management Framework

**Pacific Power Association
Suva, Fiji**

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Contents

1. Introduction	4
2. Project Description.....	5
3. Potential Environmental and Social Issues	9
4. Legal and Policy Framework	11
5. Processes for Site Screening and Mitigation.....	13
6. Grievance Redress Mechanism.....	15
7. Stakeholder Consultation and Information Disclosure.....	17
8. Institutional Arrangements and Responsibilities	18
Annex 1 Environmental and Social Code of Practice – Installation of Wind Monitoring Masts.....	19
ESCOP Attachment A Site Screening Checklist	21
ESCOP: Attachment B - Securing Temporary Land Use	24
ESCOP Attachment C: Voluntary Land Donation Form.....	25
ESCOP Attachment D: Incorporating Elements of an Indigenous Peoples Plan (OP4.10)	26
Annex 2 Terms of Reference for Technical Advisory	28
Annex 3 Record of Stakeholder Consultation Meeting	29

Cover photo: Wind monitoring mast, Tuvalu, 2013. Ann McLean.



Figure 1 Location Map of the Pacific. Source: www.geographicguide.com

1. Introduction

The Sustainable Energy Industry Development Project (SEIDP) will provide technical assistance to increase data availability and capacity in Pacific Island power utilities for renewable energy. The objective is to enhance their ability to manage renewable energy technologies in their networks and implement long-term disaster risk planning. It will be implemented by the Pacific Power Association (PPA), a non-governmental industry organisation based in Fiji representing 20 member countries.

Overall, the project is expected to have a perpetual positive impact on the social and physical environments in the Pacific. The Pacific has heavy reliance on generation from diesel fuel which is an expensive finite resource and needs to be handled, shipped, stored/distributed all of which have the potential to create substantive environmental harm, particularly in sensitive environments. Analysis of renewable energy opportunities in the Pacific will seek to reduce these costs and environmental risks.

This Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) sets out the principles and procedures for managing the environmental and social aspects of the project. The rationale of applying a framework is that specific details of the project activities will only be known during project implementation. The purpose of a framework is to guide the PPA and its consultants on how to screen the activities and manage any issues during implementation.

The report outlines the SEIDP project, its components, the possible environmental and social impacts and the appropriate mitigation measures. The ESMF is consistent with the laws of the Pacific Island Countries involved in the project and relevant World Bank Safeguard Policies.

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2. Project Description

2.1 Background

The growth of sustainable energy technologies in the Pacific region has accelerated the need to fill gaps in the establishment and adoption of training standards, installation and design guidelines for renewable energy systems and the ability for the industry to provide self-regulation during this period of rapid growth.

Successful quality driven and sustainable industries require a skilled workforce and appropriate guidelines and standards that the industry applies. This project includes a suite of technical assistance activities to be implemented over the coming four years to support the creation of an enabling environment for renewable energy investments in Pacific Island Countries (PICs).

2.2 Project Development Objectives and Implementation Arrangements

The SEIDP development objective is to increase the data availability and capacity in Pacific Island power utilities to enhance their ability to incorporate and manage renewable energy technologies and long-term disaster risk planning.

The project will be implemented by the PPA, assisted by the Sustainable Energy Industry Association of the Pacific Islands (SEIAPI) and technical consultants. The PPA is a regional industry body; its active membership is composed of any electric power utility operating in 20 member countries¹, as well as any public or private electric power corporations, government departments, statutory bodies or other agencies which are directly responsible for public power supply within a member country. Consultants will be required to assist PPA to manage the project and to deliver the technical and capacity building outputs. SEIAPI is a nonprofit industry association with the mission to create an enabling environment for the growth of sustainable energy business entities and sustainable energy equipment and/or energy services in the Pacific Islands. It is currently operating as a volunteer-and-member-funded organization.

2.2 Overview of the Project Components and Safeguards Instruments

2.2.1 Component 1: Renewable Energy Resource Mapping

A resource-mapping assessment of solar and / or wind capacity across 10 PICs: Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu².

The objective of this component is to enhance awareness and knowledge of governments, utilities and the private sector about the resource potential for renewable technologies (solar and/or wind), and

¹ American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, and Western Samoa.

² Note that the World Bank is already assisting Papua New Guinea (PNG) with a Renewable Energy Resource Mapping and Geospatial Planning Project (P145864) which is why it has not been included in Component 1 of this project. PNG is included in Components 2 and 3 of this project.

to provide governments with a spatial planning framework to guide investment in the renewable energy sector. These resource maps will: (a) provide a detailed assessment for solar and wind in the islands; (b) increase the awareness and knowledge of governments and other energy-sector players about renewable energy potential; (c) provide baseline information for potential new public- and private-sector investment projects; and (d) serve as an input for grid integration studies.

Resource mapping will be done in phases:

- Phase 1 – Preliminary modeling and planning: Preparation of an initial renewable energy resource estimate at the country level using existing data.
- Phase 2 – Ground-based data collection: Installing wind monitoring masts and solar monitoring equipment, with real-time data transmission and reporting, for the purpose of validating and improving energy models and generating reliable benchmarking data.
- Phase 3 – Production of a validated resource maps and reports.

Phase 2 above will be a critical phase from a safeguards perspective as it will involve physical activities on the ground. Accordingly, it will require community consultation, access to land and the temporary erection of monitoring masts etc. This ESMF and COEP focus mainly on this phase.

The activities will ensure the sharing of knowledge about the current existing information and will avoid duplication of data collection. The outputs will inform future renewable energy generation investments (beyond the life of the SEIDP project).

Figure 2 Example of a wind monitoring mast, Tuvalu.



2.2.2 Component 2: Utilities Capacity Building

A program of activities designed to increase capacity within the utilities in 11 Pacific Island Countries: Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Capacity building will include planning for, and management of, the integration of renewable energy generation in their systems, data collection and management, and knowledge sharing across jurisdictions. This program of activities will include: (a) acquisition of modeling software and consultancy services for renewable energy integration and capacity building; (b) development of an online power benchmarking platform; (c) development of Industry guidelines and competency standards; (d) training/workshops including for environmental and social impact assessment and mitigation related to renewable energy such as land acquisition/leasing, construction impacts, noise and others in a manner which meet international standards; (e) power utilities career development assessment plan; and (f) disaster-recovery and risk-reduction activities.

2.2.3 Component 3: Technical assistance and project management

This component will carry out a program of activities designed to enhance the PPA's capacity for overall project coordination, management and monitoring. These activities include coordination, administration, technical operation, procurement, financial management, environmental and social management, gender action plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting.

3. Potential Environmental and Social Issues

The potential environmental and social issues are minor and can be managed through careful site selection for monitoring equipment and through ensuring consultants' analysis and outputs are consistent with good practice and the World Bank safeguards policies.

Table 1 Summary of Potential Aspects and Impacts

Activity	Potential Environmental and Social Aspects	Potential Negative Environmental and Social Impacts (if not mitigated)	Mitigation Tool
Installing, maintaining and removing temporary wind monitoring masts. (Component 1, Phase 2)	Requires a small amount of land, located on hill tops or other exposed areas where wind resource is located. Sites will be decided during implementation of Phase 1. May require tree trimming, track clearance for access. Preference given to public land. Where private land is required for the mast itself or for access ways, etc. consultation will be undertaken.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate consultation with land owners / users, impacting on people's human rights. • Lack of appropriate compensation for temporary use of land and access • Loss of productive land, or production from crops or trees. • Disturbance or interference with physical cultural resources (tapu / tabu sites, artefacts). • Disturbance or interference with nesting or feeding sites. 	Environmental and Social Code of Practice (ESCAP) for Wind Monitoring Masts (Annex 1) Site selection screening checklist (Attachment A of COESP)
Preparation of resource maps and atlas', and recommendations for renewable energy investigations and development. (Component 1, Phase 3)	Recommendations will influence future wind and solar resource use and land use for renewable energy generation.	Recommendations may lead to longer term negative environmental and social outcomes from poor planning (beyond the life of the project).	Terms of Reference for consultants to include clauses ensuring that analysis and outputs are consistent with World Bank Safeguard Policies and other key WB initiatives such as Citizen Outreach etc.

Activity	Potential Environmental and Social Aspects	Potential Negative Environmental and Social Impacts (if not mitigated)	Mitigation Tool
Preparation of training materials, standards, guidelines for renewable energy sector. Disaster risk planning. <i>(Component 2, items c, d and f)</i>	Training and resources will influence industry participants on future management of social and environmental aspects and impacts of renewable energy.	Poor practice in future sector planning, development and operations may have longer term negative environmental and social outcomes (beyond the life of the project).	Terms of Reference for consultants to include clauses ensuring that analysis and outputs are consistent with World Bank Safeguard Policies and other key WB initiatives such as Citizen Outreach etc.

4. Legal and Policy Framework

4.1 World Bank Safeguard Policies

World Bank Safeguard Policies applicable to this project are summarized below³.

Table 2 Summary of Relevant World Bank Safeguard Policies

World Bank Safeguard Policy	Overview	Application for SEIDP
OP/BP.01 Environmental Assessment	Requirements and procedures for the environmental assessment of the Bank's lending operations.	Potential impacts are low risk. The project is Category B – impacts are able to be managed without long term consequences. Risks will be managed by the ESMF and associated COESP which provides screening criteria, assessments and documentation required during project implementation.
OP4.10 Indigenous Peoples	Guidance to ensure that indigenous people are involved in Free, Prior and Informed Consultation and benefit from development projects.	Because the project will apply to a number of countries where Indigenous Peoples reside and have strong relationships with land, OP/BP 4.10 is triggered. For the Component 1, some land requirements may be in areas used / inhabited / owned by indigenous communities. The policy requirements will be followed in these instances. However, because the physical footprint of the project (wind masts etc.) is very confined, it is expected that where IP communities do exist, they will represent the sole or overwhelming majority of people in the project area. Accordingly, no specific IP instrument will be required. Instead, the elements of an IPP will be incorporated into the site selection, lease arrangements and installation procedures in these locations. Guidance is provided for this in Attachment D of the COESP.

³ The entire Operational Manual with details of all policies is available online at [Ext Opmanual - Operational Manual - World Bank](#)

OP4.11 Physical Cultural Resources	Avoid the disturbance and / or destruction of Physical Cultural Resources (PCR).	The footprint of the equipment required for Component 1 is very small and physical cultural resources can be avoided. Physical cultural resources will be screened as part of site selection and avoided.
OP4.12 Involuntary Resettlement	Addresses direct economic and social impacts from project activities that may cause involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or access to assets or (iii) loss of income sources or livelihoods.	Under Component 1 there will be temporary use of land for wind monitoring masts and solar monitoring equipment. Government owned land, or land owned or controlled by the utility will be prioritized, but if community or custom land is required, a process for consultation and access agreements as provided in the ESMF and COESP will be fully implemented. No involuntary resettlement will be required for the resource mapping.

There are no Category A activities as defined by Safeguards Policy 4.01 Environmental Assessment.

4.2 In-Country Laws and Regulations

In-country laws and regulations are applicable to the installation of wind monitoring masts. The activity will need to comply with the Environmental Impact Assessment laws and regulations, Planning laws and regulations, and laws relating to temporary land leases.

The site screening process will include a review of the relevant in-country laws, and the processes that are necessary to comply with them.

5. Processes for Site Screening and Mitigation

For the installation of monitoring equipment such as wind masts on the ground, in any of the 10 PIC's listed under Component 1, the following sequence will be used:

Table 3 Site Screening and Mitigation Process

Task	Activities and Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
Desk top review of site selection	<p>Prioritise government land wherever possible.</p> <p>Avoid the following sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local, national, regional or internationally-protected natural areas. • Culturally or historically significant sites or landscapes. • Foreshore or seabed (below mean high water springs / MHWS). • Sites requiring the preparation of vehicular access routes. 	Technical assistance consultants / PPA / Local utility
Confirm suitable site on the ground.	Conduct field checks. Use field screening checklist (Attachment B of ESCOP) to confirm the on-site conditions are suitable and environmental and social impacts can be avoided or minimised.	Technical assistance consultants / PPA / Local utility
	Identify land owners and occupiers.	PPA/Technical assistance consultants / Local utility
	Confirm the in-country permitting / licensing requirements under planning or environmental laws or regulations.	Technical assistance consultants
	Confirm the preferred monitoring sites based on above screening.	Technical assistance consultants and PPA.
Prepare for installation.	Consult with land owners, land users and neighbours who might be affected or inconvenienced by the equipment installation and use.	Technical assistance consultants / Local utility
	<p>Negotiate land access in accordance with the voluntary land donation principles (Attachment C of ESCOP) or through the normal land lease arrangements under local laws. Follow the consultation processes described in the ESMF.</p> <p>Land access agreements to be documented and confirmed by the appropriate authority/leadership.</p>	Local utility with PPA advisor providing support.

Task	Activities and Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
	PPA's safeguards advisor will confirm adequacy of documentation.	
	Apply for relevant permits or licenses as required by in-country laws or regulations.	Technical assistance consultants or PPA.
Approval to use the land.	Receive documentation from land owner for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Voluntary land donation; or 2) Temporary land lease. 	Local utility.
	Receive permits or licenses.	Technical assistance consultants or PPA.
Clearance by PPA to install infrastructure	Clearance will be sought and gained from PPA's Safeguards Advisor that all requirements of the ESCOEP have been satisfied including provision of (i) Site screening Checklist; (ii) Land lease agreement or voluntary Land Access Form; (iii) Documentation of consultation activities including photographs of meetings, minutes of meetings documenting issues raised and the manner in which these issues have been (or will be) addressed.	Technical assistance consultants and PPA.
Installation	Install and maintain the structures, in accordance with the ESCOP, the land lease, permits, licenses and any other mitigation measures as requested by PPA or the land owners.	Technical assistance consultants working with the local utility
	Follow up complaints.	PPA
Decommissioning	Remove the structures and restore the site in accordance with the ESCOP, relevant permits or licenses and land owner agreements.	Technical assistance consultants working with the local utility
	Ensure all grievances are properly closed out. Final monitoring report documenting lessons learned, issues experienced and resolutions found.	PPA

6. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Thorough screening and consultation will greatly reduce the risk of grievances being experienced during project implementation. Notwithstanding this, grievances could arise in relation to disputes about ownership or loss of land, assets or elements of livelihood, construction impacts or accidents from mast installation. Irrespective of cause, the grievance redress mechanism will address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly, using a transparent process that is responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the affected communities at no cost and without retribution. Information about how to register a complaint will be given in all public communications and consultations about the project.

The grievance mechanism for the project will comprise a three-stage process which will be modified and strengthened based on the local grievance management systems in each country/project site. Although this is identified as Stage 3 in the mechanism, nothing in the project grievance mechanism restricts the aggrieved person referring a case to legal proceedings in accordance with in-country laws and procedures at any time. They may also notify the World Bank which will work with PPA to resolve any grievance.

The GRM will include a system for facilitating anonymous grievances via SMS and/or email which will be automatically recorded via an online database. A system for recording, monitoring and reporting grievances will also be designed so that grievance resolution and management can be carefully managed by PPA.

The overall structure of the GRM will be as follows:

1. An initial stage within the local village or Municipality, in which any person aggrieved by any aspect of the land acquisition or other project process can lodge an oral or written grievance with the PPA, the in-country PPA member Utility or Energy Ministry, directly or through a village leader. Complainants will be heard on neutral territory in a culturally congenial manner, and will be encouraged to bring a relative or friend as a supporter if they wish. If the complaint cannot be resolved within 30 days of receipt, it advances to the second step of the process.
2. Stage 2: if the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the outcome of initial stage consideration, or if local level review is unable to reach a proposed solution, the aggrieved person can refer the issue to the PPA who will establish a committee to hear the grievance. The grievance committee, which will be chaired by the executive director of the PPA and include representatives not directly affiliated with PPA or the in-country member, reviews issues raised in the initial complaint and any actions for resolution suggested at the lower level and makes recommendations for resolution within 30 days.
3. Stage 3: If the aggrieved person is still dissatisfied following review by the grievance committee, the case may be referred to legal proceedings in accordance with in-country laws and procedures and/or notify the World Bank at any time which will work with PPA and relevant utility to address the grievance.

All complaints received will be recorded and sent through the reporting chain to PPA. The PPA will consolidate complaints into a matrix recording the complainant's details, date, cause of complaint, steps taken to resolve the issue, outcome and date, any further steps to be taken, date of ultimate

resolution and number of days elapsed from first notification to final resolution. The matrix will be updated and included as part of the Project record, and of the regular reports to the Bank.

7. Stakeholder Consultation and Information Disclosure

Pre-appraisal Consultation

The draft ESMF was published on the PPA website and World Bank Infoshop on 9 July 2015 and the Pacific Region Energy Data Repository on 28 July 2015. Consultations regarding the ESMF were held with Power Utility Staff and Government Energy Officials at the PPA Conference in Majuro, Marshall Islands on 13 July 2015 and Workshop with Energy Utilities and Regulators in Hawaii on 23 July 2015. At both meetings, the feedback was positive. Minutes are included in Annex 3.

Implementation Consultation

Meaningful consultation will be undertaken during implementation on a site by site basis, and will focus on the installation and use of the wind monitoring masts. Land owners, land occupiers / users and potentially affected neighbours will be consulted and their comments will be taken into account during site selection and land use. Consultation will be done by the resource mapping consultants, and they may be supported by the in-country PPA member / utility. Consultation will be free, open and without coercion.

Where land is owned communally, the consultant and / or in-country PPA member / utility carrying out the consultation will ensure that women and young people have equal opportunity to understand the proposal and lease arrangements.

Notes will be kept and reported to the PPA. The name of each person consulted, their interest and proximity to the works, their gender, and key points from the discussion will be recorded.

8. Institutional Arrangements and Responsibilities

The PPA is responsible for implementation of the safeguards instruments as the Project Implementing Agency. The Executive Director will be the Project Manager, supported by a full-time project coordinator with safeguards capability, both based in Suva.

Although it has not previously worked with the World Bank, the PPA is aware of the safeguards policies and is supportive, especially with reference to effective public consultation aimed at managing environmental and social risks, resettlement principles, and impact monitoring.

The PPA will employ a full time Project Coordinator with responsibilities for implementing the ESMF and supervising the consultants. The Bank will provide support to the PPA and the Project Coordinator through its internal safeguards as required, including supervision of the implementation of the ESMF and the review and clearance of Terms of Reference for technical assistance and capacity development consultants engaged under the project. The World Bank task team, including safeguards specialists, will make a supervision mission at least once a year. Safeguards specialists may visit more frequently if required. Opportunities for capacity building, training and other support and mentoring tasks will be created during missions to support the PPA to implement and supervise the ESMF.

Annex 1 Environmental and Social Code of Practice – Installation of Wind Monitoring Masts

The purpose of this Code of Practice is to provide practical methods to avoid, minimise or mitigate environmental and social impacts from the installation of equipment.

A1.1 Site selection

Use the site selection form to identify the site.

Where relevant, prioritise government leased land and buildings (utility depots, hospitals, schools) over private buildings or custom-owned land to reduce any possible barriers from landlords, and to reduce the impacts on other land uses (such as land scarcity on atolls).

Avoid any sites where physical cultural resources may be affected, unless the impacts can be mitigated to the satisfaction of the local community (see the Code of Practice for Physical Cultural Resources).

Sites with a “High” risk rating are deemed unsuitable.

A1.2 Site preparation and installation

Confirm land lease / access arrangements, and any licenses and permits are in place prior to works beginning. Ensure documentation is retained and included in project reporting.

Avoid the need to remove vegetation or trim trees if possible. Where this is unavoidable, selectively clear vegetation. Only remove what is absolutely necessary.

Agreement from the owner shall be given, and any compensation agreed to and paid, prior to trees being trimmed or removed.

Whenever possible, land owners and occupiers should be allowed to benefit from cut vegetation for firewood and other uses. In all cases, compensate for lost assets at market value.

Avoid interference with transmitting equipment. Consult with relevant agencies such as telecommunications and airports regarding the location of equipment that may interfere with transmitting equipment.

Remove all green waste, packaging waste etc. off site for appropriate recycling / disposal.

No coral or beach aggregates shall be used for any site works.

Provide safety / warning signs etc. for guy wires and towers, where people may be at risk from injury.

A1.3 Physical Cultural Resources Chance Find Procedures

If any person working on the project discovers a cultural heritage site or item the following procedures should be followed:

1. Stop the activities in the area of the chance find.
2. Delineate the discovered site or area (e.g. fencing).

3. Secure the site to prevent any further disturbance, damage or loss. In cases of human remains, arrange for a guard to watch the site until the police, Village or Urban Authority and / or Cultural Department take over.
4. Prohibit the collection of objective by any person.
5. Notify the Village or Urban Authority within 24 hours (and police if it is human remains).
6. Any objects that are found must be handed over to the Cultural Department.
7. Project works can resume only after instruction is provided from Cultural Department.

A1.4 Consultation and Complaints

Land owners, land occupiers / users and potentially affected neighbours (or their representatives) should have the opportunity to discuss the project. Take comments into account during site selection and land use.

Consultation must be free, open and without coercion. This means that people must feel comfortable discussing the project, they should not be 'sold' anything, and they should be free to withdraw at any time. Be considerate about the location and time of day / week to meet with them. It may be more convenient 'after work' for example.

Where land is owned communally ensure that women and young people have equal opportunity to understand the proposal and lease arrangements. This may mean talking to several different people / groups before getting agreement.

Keep records: the name of each person consulted; their interest in, and proximity to, the works; their gender; and key points from the discussion.

Any complaints should be recorded, including: the name of the person; their interest in, and proximity to, the works; their gender; the complaint and the expected remedy. Refer to the ESMF for the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

A1.5 Operations, Maintenance and Decommissioning

Maintenance to be undertaken by trained personnel, who have received health and safety training and equipment.

Minimise the removal of trees, crops etc. during maintenance. Seek land owners' permission and pay any compensation prior to undertaking maintenance of equipment, trimming trees, etc.

All hardware and waste must be removed from the site at the end of the project. The site must be restored to the original condition, or as agreed in the lease arrangements.

The following documentation is to be prepared, retained and included in project reporting:

1. Site Screening Checklist
2. Confirmation of land lease agreement
3. Voluntary land donation form (if needed)
4. Documentation of consultation activities including people met (name, title, gender, how they are potentially affected), meeting minutes and documentation of issues raised and the manner in which they were addressed
5. Full information on all grievances received and the measures taken to address the grievances.

ESCOP Attachment A Site Screening Checklist

A Activity Summary Information

A1	Site name:		
A2	Location address: (include map/sketch)	Village:	
		Island:	
		Province:	
		Country:	
A3	Land owner details:	Circle: Government / Private / Community / Other:	
A4	Land access arrangements	Voluntary land donation Land lease Other.....	
A5	GPS Coordinates:		
A6	Type of monitoring equipment:	Mast / Solar/ Other.....	
A7	Access:	Access available Access track must be created (detail):	
A8	Current Land Use(s) and Land cover		
A9	Regulatory requirements:		Required: Yes/No
	Building permit:		
	Environmental permit / licence:		
	Other (state):		
A10	Estimate number and type of assets that will be lost, or attach an inventory:		
	Trees		
	Crops		
	Structures		
	Other.....		
A11	Proposed date of installation:	Date:	
A12	Proposed date of removal:	Date:	
A13: Summary of site sensitivity screening survey findings and actions to be taken:			



B Site Sensitivity Screening

When considering a site, rate the sensitivity in the following table. Higher ratings do not necessarily mean that the site is unsuitable. They do indicate a risk that might require actions to adequately avoid, mitigate or manage potential undesirable impacts. Provide a summary in the table above.

Issues	Site Sensitivity			Rating
	Low (L)	Medium (M)	High (H)	(L, M or H)
Natural Habitats – nesting sites, feeding sites, burrows, food sources. Mangroves, tidal areas, land below mean high water springs.	No natural habitats present of any kind.	Natural habitats present but can be avoided. Some tree trimming or minor earthworks required, in accordance with ESCOP.	Natural habitats present and cannot be avoided. Significant vegetation removal and / or earthworks required. (Site unsuitable). Protected natural area (local, national, regional international). (Site unsuitable).	
Physical cultural resources (PCR)	No known or suspected physical cultural resources (tapu/tabu sites, grave sites, archaeological sites, sites of historical importance).	PCR present, or may be present, but damage, destruction or desecration can be avoided.	PCR present and cannot be avoided. (Site unsuitable).	
Land Ownership	Government owned.	Private, community or custom owned land. Negotiated leases or voluntary	Private, community or custom owned land. Negotiated leases or voluntary	

Issues	Site Sensitivity			Rating (L, M or H)
	Low (L)	Medium (M)	High (H)	
		land donation possible.	land donation not possible. Land ownership is in dispute. (Site unsuitable).	
Land Use – removal or damage to crops, trees, structures.	No removal or damage to trees, crops or structures.	Removal or damage to trees, crops or minor structures (e.g. fences, pig pens). Mitigation as per ESCOP, including compensation for loss of assets.	Significant damage or removal of structures and vegetation required. (Site unsuitable).	
Temporary or permanent displacement of people and businesses.	No displacement of people or businesses.	N/A	Requires displacement of people or businesses (Site unsuitable. But if selected, resettlement is required in accordance with OP4.12).	
Overall risk rating: (L,M,H)				

C. Certification

We certify that we have consulted stakeholders and examined and disclosed all the potential adverse effects of this activity. To the best of our knowledge, the activity will be carried out in accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework. Mitigation measures will be adequate to avoid or minimize all adverse environmental and social impacts.

Authorised land owner representative

(Name, Position and Signature):

Date:

PPA / Electricity Utility representative

(Name, Position, Signature):

Date:

(Copy this document and send to PPA)

ESCOP: Attachment B - Securing Temporary Land Use

Prioritisation of Temporary Land Use Rights

Securing temporary land use rights for monitoring equipment shall be prioritised:

- 1) Use Government land or electricity utility land as a priority wherever possible. If required, secure a temporary land lease under local laws / regulations. Otherwise, written agreements may be suitable.
- 2) Secure a temporary land lease with the land owner under local laws / regulations. This could be private land or community / custom land.
- 3) Voluntary land donation is an alternative option to secure temporary access to community / custom land.

Voluntary Land Donation

To meet World Bank safeguard policies, the principles governing voluntary donation are as follows.

Voluntary land donation refers to a process by which an individual or communal owner agrees to provide land or property for project-related activities. In general, voluntary land contribution is undertaken without compensation. Voluntary contribution is an act of informed consent, made with the prior knowledge of other options available and their consequences, including the right not to contribute or transfer the land. It must be obtained without coercion or duress.

Voluntary land donation requires a declaration by the individual, household or group that they are donating either the land or the use of the land, for a specific purpose and a specific duration of time. It is noted that the project proposes permitting voluntary *use* of land but not *transfer of ownership*. This must include both women and men. It is provided freely and without compensation, and is acceptable only if the following safeguards are in place:

- 1) Full consultation with landowners and any non-titled affected people at the time of site selection (including the consultation with both women and men)
- 2) Voluntary donations should not severely affect the living standards of affected people based on the World Bank definition
- 3) Any voluntary donation will be confirmed through written record and verified by an independent third party such as customary tribunal, non-governmental organization (NGO) or legal authority
- 4) Adequate grievance redress mechanism should be in place.

There will be no involuntary acquisition of land or loss of assets for this project.

The Voluntary Land Donation form should be completed and records kept to document the agreement.

ESCOP Attachment C: Voluntary Land Donation Form

This form or an equivalent document is to be used to record the consent of landowners who offer private land for a community good activity. The essentials of voluntary donation are that the donors have been freely consulted prior to the donation, were not pressured or coerced, that the donation will not affect a significant proportion (more than 10%) of their productive assets, and that they have the right to refuse and to lodge a complaint if they have a grievance about the process.

Consent Form for Voluntary Donation⁴

I/We: _____ male household head _____ female household head, and/or person(s) exercising customary rights over land described as (legal description, GPS coordinates if available)

_____ in

Village _____

Island _____

Province/Division/Country _____

hereby declare that I/we/the group are the owners/users of the land required for (description):

I/we are voluntarily donating the use of land and or/ land-based assets (land area, type of assets /trees/crops etc) _____

for the purpose of: (specify activity)

We agree to this purpose from (date) _____ for as long as the purpose is served or until (specify end date, typically the life expectancy of the facility) _____

I/we make this donation of My/Our own free will. I/We are waiving My/Our right to compensation of any kind for the specified duration of the activity.

I/We affirm that we have been fully and freely consulted and informed about the activity prior to agreement, have not been subject to any form of coercion, understand that I/we have the right to refuse, and to seek redress for any grievance concerning this transaction.

Signed:

Male household head _____ /Female household head _____

Chief or Local Custom Authority _____

Representative of concerned Government Agency _____

Date: _____

⁴ If leased land is to be used, this form may be adapted to record the agreement of both lessor and lessee

ESCOP Attachment D: Incorporating Elements of an Indigenous Peoples Plan (OP4.10)

In the case that any land required is owned by, occupied by or otherwise has value to Indigenous People (as defined by World Bank safeguard policy OP4.10), this Attachment is relevant.

<i>Indigenous Peoples Plan Elements</i> <i>(OP 4.10, Annex B)</i>	<i>Best Available Means for Incorporation</i>
1. Summary of legal and institutional framework, and baseline data, as relating to Indigenous Peoples in the project context.	To the extent that such information is relevant in the project context, it may best be presented in an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, if one is to be prepared, or a stand-alone social assessment.
2. Summary of social assessment findings.	This summary is, obviously, best presented within the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, if one is to be prepared, or a stand-alone social assessment.
3. Summary of consultations with Indigenous Peoples communities.	Frequently, some or all of the necessary consultations are conducted in tandem with the social assessment process. If that is the case, consultation results can be presented within the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, if one is to be prepared, or a stand-alone social assessment. For consultations conducted independent of the social assessment process, or after the social assessment process is completed, the borrower prepares and submits to the Bank a note summarizing consultation results, including assessment of Indigenous Peoples communities' support for the project and its objectives.
4. Actions to ensure that Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate social and/or economic benefits.	Such actions are incorporated into an overall project Environmental and Social Management Framework and/or Environmental and Social Management Plan. If Indigenous Peoples also are to be affected by land acquisition or loss of access to natural resources, measures to address these impacts should also be incorporated into the Resettlement Policy Framework and/or Resettlement Action Plan that would be required under OP 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement.
5. Actions to address any adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples communities.	Such actions are incorporated into an overall project Environmental and Social Management Framework and/or Environmental and Social Management Plan. If Indigenous Peoples also are to be affected by land acquisition or relocation,

Indigenous Peoples Plan Elements (OP 4.10, Annex B)	Best Available Means for Incorporation
	mitigation measures <u>must</u> be incorporated into the Resettlement Policy Framework and/or Resettlement Action Plan that would be required under OP 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement. If Indigenous Peoples also are to be affected by loss of access to natural resources in relation to legally designated parks and protected areas, mitigation measures <u>must</u> be incorporated into the Process Framework that would be required under OP 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement.
6. Cost estimates and financing plan for implementing actions or activities.	Where any actions relating to provision of benefits or mitigation of adverse impacts are necessary, costs are estimated and financial arrangements are specified in the Environmental and Social Management Plan and/or the Resettlement Action Plan, as relevant.
7. Appropriate grievance procedures.	Appropriate grievance procedures may be incorporated into the Environmental and Social Management Plan and/or Resettlement Action Plan, as relevant.
8. Monitoring and evaluation arrangements.	Monitoring and evaluation arrangements regarding Indigenous Peoples may be specified in either the Environmental and Social Management Plan or the Resettlement Action Plan, or both as relevant.

Annex 2 Terms of Reference for Technical Advisory

The Terms of Reference for any Technical Advisory contracts should contain the following clauses as a minimum:

1. Analysis should include the environmental and social aspects and impacts, consistent with the safeguard policies of the World Bank and the Environmental and Social Management Framework of the Sustainable Energy Industry Development Project.
2. Outcomes and outputs (such as training materials, recommendations and advice) should be consistent with the safeguard policies of the World Bank and the Environmental and Social Management Framework of the Sustainable Energy Industry Development Project.

Annex 3 Record of Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

PACIFIC POWER ASSOCIATION



CEOs' RETREAT MEETING 2015 – DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORLD BANK PROJECT

Venue: Jakora Bar Conference Room, Marshall Islands Resort, Majuro, Marshall Islands
Date: Monday 13 July, 2015
Time: 13:10 – 15:15
Chairman: Mr. Klone J. Isechal, Palau Public Utilities Corporation

MINUTES

The following members were present:

1. Mr. Klone J. Isechal - Acting Chairman PPA & CEO PPUC, Palau
 2. Mr. Hasmukh Patel - Treasurer PPA & CEO, FEA, Fiji Islands
 3. Mr. Andrew Daka - Executive Director, PPA
 4. Utu Abe Malae - ED, ASPA, American Samoa
 5. Mr. Fred Skilling - GM, KUA, FSM
 6. Mr. Nena G. Nena - Customer Service Supervisor, KUA, FSM
 7. Mr. Sione Akau'ola - Acting CEO for Public Enterprises, TPL, Tonga
 8. Ms. Jane Guttenbeil - Marketing & Communication Advisor, TPL, Tonga
 9. Mr. Tokaata Niata - Interim CEO, PUB, Kiribati
 10. Mr. David Paul - GM, MEC, Marshall Islands
 11. Ms. Daisy Nanpei - Comptroller, Administrations, PUC, FSM
 12. Mr. Tony Alvas - Senior Project Manager, UVL, Vanuatu
 13. Tile Le'ia Tuimalealifano - General Manager, EPC, Samoa
 14. Mr. Abraham Simpson - Acting CEO, NUC, Nauru
 15. Mr. Faustino Yangmog - GM, YSPSC, FSM
 16. Mr. Mark Waite - CEO, CPUC, FSM
 17. Mr. Roberto G. Aiello - Senior Energy Specialist, WB
 18. Ms. Silia Kilepoa Ualesi - IRENA Pacific Coordinator, IRENA
 19. Ms. Rubee Eromanga - Kiribati Oil Company Limited
- Secretariat:**
20. Mr. Gordon Chang - Deputy Executive Director, PPA
 21. Ms. Ana Chan - Administrative Officer, PPA

Item 1: World Bank Technical Assistance - Consultation

The Executive Director presented to the CEOs a Board Paper on the World Bank Sustainable Energy Industry Development project TA, which is currently under discussion. Mr. Roberto Aiello, Senior Energy Specialist with the World Bank's Sydney office assisted the Executive Director in presenting the TA to the CEOs.

The Executive director provided background information on the proposal. PPA Secretariat had approached NZMFAT in 2012 on the possibility of supporting the work that has been done on RE integration with IRENA. This involved undertaking studies for the utilities to determine the impact of different levels of RE on the performance of the network.

Details of the different components of the project was presented to the utility representatives; Component 1 on Renewable Energy Resource Mapping, Component 2 on Utility Capacity Building and Component 3 which is Project Implementation Support.



Figure 1: Andrew Daka (PPA Executive Director) and Roberto Aiello (Senior Energy Specialist - World Bank) during the consultation

Following the presentation, the Executive Director then invited comments and feedback from the CEOs on the project. The feedback from the CEOs was very positive and the project activities aligned well with the issues that the utilities are faced with.

The presentation on the project was then followed by one on the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF). CEOs and Utility representatives were advised that this was necessary under WB funding guidelines as Phase 2 of the RE Resource Mapping which would require ground measurements at selected spot following the outcome of Phase 1.



Figure 2: CEOs and Utility Representatives at the Consultation

Details of the ESMF covering the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, land lease process for the sites, Wind mast site selection process, code of practice for installing wind masts, public documentation for comments and grievance mechanism were also presented to the CEOs and utility representatives.

In the ensuing discussion, questions were raised about eligibility of US insular areas of American Samoa, Guam and Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

Resolution:

The Board expressed its gratitude to WB for its assistance to the PPA. It is fully supportive of the initiative. Members gave commitment that they would provide further feedback on the ESMF if they have any by COB Thursday July 16, 2015. No comments were received by today Friday July 17, 2015.

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Mr. Kione J. Isechal
Chairman, Pacific Power Association



Pacific Power Association

Private Mail Bag, Suva, Fiji Office: Naibati House, Goodenough Street
 Telephone: (679) 3306-022 Fax: (679) 3302-038
 website: <http://www.ppa.org.fj>

CHAIRMAN:
 Kione J. Isechal
 Palau Public Utilities
 Corporation
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
 Andrew D. Daka

Letter No.: Your ref: Email: ppa@ppa.org.fj File No. [ppaconf](#)

Meeting Minutes

ACTIVE MEMBERS:

- American Samoa Power Authority
- Chuuk Public Utilities Corporation, FSM
- Commonwealth Utilities Corporation, CNMI
- Electric Power Corporation, SAOUDA
- Electricité de Tahiti
- Electricité Et Eau De Celestorie
- Electricité Et Eau De Vailie Et Future
- Energie NEA CALÉDONIA
- Fiji Electricity Authority
- Guam Power Authority
- Korea Utilities Authority, FSM
- Kwajalein Atoll Joint Utility Resource, MARSHALL ISLANDS
- Marshall's Energy Company
- Niue Power Corporation
- Neuru Utilities Authority
- Palau Public Utilities Corporation
- PNG Power Limited
- Pohnpei Utility Corporation, FSM
- Public Utilities Board, KIRIBATI
- Solomon Islands Electricity Authority
- Tonga Power Limited
- Te Apanga Line O Tumu-Te Verovero, COOK ISLANDS
- Tuvalu Electricity Corporation
- UNELCO Vanuatu Ltd
- Yap State Public Service Corporation, FSM

Meeting information

Meeting name	Transforming Pacific Island Energy Systems				
Meeting date	23/7/15	Time	1330 - 1530	HAST	GMT
Location	Doubletree by Hilton, Alana, Honolulu, Hawaii				
Chair	Andrew Daka	Minutes	Andrew Daka		
	Roberto Aiello				
Present	SPC List of participants (attached)				

Presentation to the Pacific Islands Government Energy Officials

At the *"Transforming Pacific Island Energy Systems"* meeting organized by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, IRENA and the United States Government, the Executive Director made a presentation to the Energy Officials of Pacific Island countries, CEOs of PPA Utilities, Development Partner representatives, private sector participants and academia on the World Bank TA, which is currently under discussion. Mr Roberto Aiello, Senior Energy Specialist with the World Bank's Sydney office assisted the Executive Director in presenting the TA at the workshop.

The Executive Director provided background information on the proposal whereby the PPA Secretariat had approached NZMFAT in 2012 on the possibility of supporting the work that has been done on RE integration with IRENA. This involved undertaking studies for the utilities to determine the impact of different levels of RE on the performance of the network. This proposal was discussed at the PRIF Partners resulting in the World Bank being identified as source of funding.

Details of the different components of the project was presented to the delegates; Component 1 on Renewable Energy Resource Mapping, Component 2 on Utility Capacity Building and Component 3 which is Project Implementation Support.

FOUNDING MEMBER S

Allied:

- ABB Transformers, NZ
- Al Asher & Sons, USA
- Cooper Power Systems, Australie
- Dowling & Mills, Australie
- Men B & W (Alstom) Australie
- Lypco International, USA
- Olex Cables, Australie

"Serving the Power Industry in the Pacific Islands"



Figure 1: Andrew Daka (PPA Executive Director) facilitating discussions at the Energy Officials Meeting

Following the presentation, the Executive Director then invited comments and feedback from the officials on the project. The feedback from the officials was very positive as the project activities clearly addresses the gaps in knowing the level of RE resource and other relevant areas important to the island governments achieving the national RE targets



Figure 2: PICTs Officials during the consultation

The Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was highlighted in the presentation on the project. The presentation highlighted the need for the ESMF was necessary under WB funding guidelines as Phase 2 of the RE Resource Mapping required ground measurements at selected spot following the outcome of Phase 1.

Details of the ESMF covering the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, land lease process for the sites, Wind mast site selection process, code of practice for installing wind masts, public documentation for comments and grievance mechanism were also covered in the presentations.

The officials were grateful for the presentation as it was an opportunity to learn about the project and they looked forward to the outcomes of the project.

The ESMF has been disclosed at the Pacific Region Energy Data Repository (PRDR) website hosted by SPC for any further reference or comments; <http://prdrse4all.spc.int/production/node/4/content/sustainable-energy-industry-development-project-environment-and-social-management>.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Andrew Daka', with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Andrew Daka
Executive Director, Pacific Power Association



**Transforming Pacific Island Energy Systems
Doubletree Alana, Honolulu, Hawaii: July 21 – 23, 2015**

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