

Environmental and Social Review Summary

Cape Verde Wind Project

This Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS) is prepared by MIGA staff and disclosed in advance of the MIGA Board consideration of the proposed issuance of a Contract of Guarantee. Its purpose is to enhance the transparency of MIGA's activities. This document should not be construed as presuming the outcome of the decision by the MIGA Board of Directors. Board dates are estimates only.

Any documentation which is attached to this ESRS has been prepared by the project sponsor, and authorization has been given for public release. MIGA has reviewed the attached documentation as provided by the applicant, and considers it of adequate quality to be released to the public, but does not endorse the content.

Country:	Cape Verde
Sector:	Energy
Project Enterprise:	InfraCo. Ltd.
Environmental Category:	A
Date ESRS Disclosed:	December 23, 2009
Status:	Due Diligence

A. Project Description

This Project consists of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Wind Farms on the islands of São Vicente, Santiago, Sal and Boa Vista. It involves the construction of four wind farms, comprising between 32 and 102 wind turbines with an installed potential of roughly 28 MW, located specifically in the zones of Selada de Flamingo (São Vicente), Monte Filipe (Praia), Lajedo de Ribeira de Tarrafe (Sal) and Morro da Vigia (Boa Vista).

Santiago: The Santiago Wind Farm will be located in the southeast of the island, 4 kilometers from the city of Praia and 3 kilometers from the village of São Francisco in the Monte São Filipe region, where there is currently a wind farm that is to be substituted/replaced. The land on which the wind turbines are intended to be set up has an area of 30.3 hectares and is the property of the Municipality of Praia.

São Vicente: The São Vicente Wind Farm will be located in the region of Selada do Flamengo, an area east of the island near an existing wind farm. The plot of land has a total area of 15.5 hectares and is located 3 kilometers from São Pedro International Airport and 6 kilometers from the city of Mindelo. The land is owned by Electra, S.A.

Sal: The wind farm on the island of Sal will be located in the Lajedo da Ribeira de Tarrafe region, situated on the eastern part of the island, 6 kilometers from the town of Espargos and 10 kilometers from the town of Santa Maria. The total land area is about 32.5 hectares. The land is owned by the central Government of Cape Verde.

Boa Vista: The Boa Vista wind farm will be set up on the northwestern extreme of the island, in the region of Morro da Vigia, located 5 kilometers north of the town of Sal Rei.

The total land area is about 23.9 hectares. The land is owned by the central Government of Cape Verde.

Proposed Wind Farms

Location	Area of land to be used	Approximate installed capacity	Number of wind turbines
Boa Vista	23.9 ha	4MW	5
Sal	30 ha	8MW	9
Santiago	30.3 ha	10MW	11
São Vicente	15.5 ha	6MW	7

In addition to the turbines, the Wind Farms will consist of the following main pieces of equipment: towers with wind turbines, transformation posts, underground cables for the transportation of electrical energy, a command center, a substation and access roads to the towers, interconnection installations and other complementary infrastructure, installations or equipment. Additionally, according to a ruling from the Civil Aeronautics Institute issued in 2003, signal lights will have to be installed at the top of each wind turbine.

The wind farms will be connected to the existing electricity network on each island. The connection points are known, however, the cable routes have yet to be finalized. Cables are expected to be installed entirely underground on all islands. Construction of the project will take up to approximately 26 months. The wind farms will be designed to operate for twenty years, after which it will either be decommissioned and the site reinstated, or a new planning application submitted to re-power the site. The post operation decommissioning and removal is estimated to take up to 12 months, with the majority of components and materials being recycled.

The proposed wind farms will not be located within any internationally designated sites and, with the exception of the Boa Vista site, there are no such sites within 10 km. The Lagoa de Rabil RAMSAR site on Boa Vista island is located approximately 8 km south of the proposed site, near the airport. Additionally, the Boa Vista site is proposed within part of the Ponta do Sol Nature Reserve.

B. Environmental and Social Categorization

The Cape Verde Wind Farm Project is a Category A under MIGA’s Environmental and Social Review procedures primarily because of the potential adverse impacts on biodiversity. Although wind energy will generate electricity from a renewable resource, it is not free of environmental impacts, especially on islands, where generally the number of endemic species is higher. Information presented to MIGA indicates that the project entails no involuntary resettlement or economic displacement. Land lease agreements for all four sites have been negotiated and are awaiting finalization. Land for the cables and associated infrastructure will be negotiated with landowners based on a willing market transaction.

Other project induced environmental and social impacts related to the construction, operations and decommissioning phases are: waste management, air and noise emissions, soil movement/erosion, traffic management, workers health and safety, as well as labor policy and contractor management.

C. Applicable Standards

While all Performance Standards are applicable to this investment, our current information indicates that the investment will have impacts which must be managed in a manner consistent with the following Performance Standards:

- PS1: Social and Environmental Assessment and Management System
- PS2: Labor and Working Conditions
- PS3: Pollution Prevention and Abatement
- PS4: Community Health, Safety and Security
- PS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

All land transactions have been and will be carried out through “willing seller willing buyer” negotiations (voluntary market transactions). In land transactions where the seller is not obliged to sell, the buyer cannot resort to expropriation or other compulsory procedures if negotiations fail. As such, PS 5 does not apply. There are no Indigenous People or communities in the areas that will be affected by the project therefore PS 7 does not apply to this project. PS 8 does not apply as the EIA does not indicate the presence of any archeological and cultural assets. However the investor is committed to applying a “chance find” procedures consistent with PS 8.

D. Key Documents and Scope of MIGA Review

The documents reviewed by MIGA:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) “Cape Verde Wind Farm Extension Project” prepared by Gabinete de Advocacia, Consultoria e Procuradoria Jurídica, Sinclair Knight Merz, February 2009, Volume 1.

Cape Verde Wind Farm Extension Project Non Technical Summary (NTS of the Environmental Assessment) prepared by Gabinete de Advocacia, Consultoria e Procuradoria Jurídica, Sinclair Knight Merz, February 2009.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the S. Vicente Wind Farm on the *Tarentola Caboverdiana Substituta* Gecko – Final Report prepared by CIBIO, Centro de Investigação em Biodiversidade e Recursos Genéticos, Campus Agrário de Vairão, Portugal

Summary of Bird Survey and Collision Risk Assessment –Sinclair Knight Merz, October 2009

MIGA's review of this project also included the environmental and social information submitted by the project sponsor including InfraCo and their technical specialists (SKM and Naturalia, Cape Verde) and responses to inquiries posed by MIGA's social and environmental specialists. As part of due diligence, MIGA's environmental specialist visited the project sites. An updated ecological report and management plan and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) for construction, operation and decommissioning will be submitted to MIGA prior to construction.

E. Key Issues and Mitigation

Social and Environmental Assessment and Management Systems

The project has requested an establishment license from the Ministry of the Economy's Department of Industry and Energy. These licenses were granted after the approval of the Environmental Impact Assessment (February 2009) and supplemental technical studies. In identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and impacts, the EIA and supplemental studies adequately take into consideration both Cape Verdean laws and regulations, and MIGA's Performance Standards.

Cabeólica (InfraCo, Government of Cape Verde and Electra) will appoint contractors to design, manufacture, supply, construct and commission the wind farm. These contracts will be awarded through a competitive process to one or more contractors who may in turn appoint specialist subcontractors. The main contractors and subcontractors will be responsible for the detailed design, civil construction, manufacture, supply, delivery to site, off-loading, erection, installation and commissioning process (including health & safety).

Ultimate control (and responsibility) will however remain with Cabeólica which considers this approach to be important in ensuring continuity and consistency from development through detailed design to construction. It also helps ensure both environmental, social and community commitments are respected and ultimately provides a single point of responsibility and contact for the local authority and consultants. Cabeólica will appoint a specialist with the Owner's Engineer to monitor and advise on construction, testing and commissioning. In addition, Cabeólica will retain the services of specialist environmental advisors for the construction period for assistance with micro-siting and environmental monitoring. The Owner's Engineer will liaise with and coordinate the activities of these environmental advisers. They will in turn liaise with the local authority and other consultants.

The mitigation measures and recommendations applicable to construction activities at both construction compounds and work fronts will be further detailed during the Project Execution phase. An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will consist of a list of mitigation measures and will constitute a contractual condition for the construction

companies that are involved in carrying out the wind farm construction work. Measures within the EMP will be included by the promoter in the project's list of obligations and adjudication contracts to be applied during the construction phase. Given the current phase of development of the Wind Farm Project, some of the Project's aspects are not yet adequately detailed. Some of these details will be developed based on the brands and models of equipment that will be acquired and on the work site technology and equipment needed for mounting and installation. As such, some of the elements required for the EMP will be defined at a later date, developed during the Project Execution Phase and prior to the start of any physical works.

The EIA also includes an Environmental Monitoring Plan that is designed at a level commensurate with the assessed risks. In general terms, the objectives proposed for the environmental monitoring of the Project include the following:

- Establish a historic register of the existing conditions of the areas, predicted to be directly affected, prior to the initiation of the construction activities;
- Follow and assess the impacts effectively caused by the construction of the wind farms during the construction, operation and potential decommissioning of the wind farms;
- Contribute to the assessment and to the effectiveness of the minimizing or mitigating measures recommended in the EIA;
- Contribute to the implementation of a revision of the impact prevention measures during the construction phase;
- Contribute to confirmation of the impact analysis conducted in the EIA and collect information which may be useful in the elaboration of future EIA for similar projects.

Additionally, the project sponsor has proposed to finance monitoring and awareness activities in relation to the conservation of the Red-billed Tropicbird and the Osprey. Conservation actions will be in line with activities undertaken by the national authority on local avifauna management i.e. General Directorate of Environment and the National Institute of Agrarian Investigation and Development (INIDA).

Labour and Working Conditions

The project will employ approximately 100 workers during the peak of construction. The peak workforce would be onsite during the busiest construction period during the erection of the turbines and commissioning of those already in place. Throughout the construction phase, where the access roads and turbine foundations are being constructed, staff numbers are expected to be in the order of 40. Once the turbines are erected, numbers would drop to about 5 to complete the commissioning works. Skill disciplines required during the construction period include (but are not limited to) – Project Manager; General Foreman & Site Supervisors; Civil Engineers; Steel Fixers; Crane Operators; Electrical Engineers; Electrical Fitters & Jointers; Health and Safety Manager; Environmental Control Manager; Commissioning Engineers; Joiners; Labourers; Landscapers; Caterers; Security; and Office administrators.

Where possible and practicable, construction personnel will be sourced from the local area, and local contractors will be encouraged to tender for construction works packages. In support of this, Cabeólica will establish a register for interested companies and individuals to assist in the identification of supply and support opportunities during the construction of the wind farm. Personnel at all levels will receive appropriate environmental management and health and safety training, according to the CDM Health and Safety Requirements. All employees will be provided with the necessary training and safety equipment as required for their respective responsibilities and duties.

The project enterprise will develop a human resources policy based on fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity principles, and consistent with MIGA's Performance Standard 4 and national labour laws. This policy will be applied throughout construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the project.

Pollution Prevention and Abatement

The main objective of the Wind Farms to be installed is the production of electrical energy from wind, a non-polluting renewable energy source substituting the production of electricity by other means, specifically those that require the burning of fossil fuels imported by Cape Verde. From an energy related point of view, and in comparison with an equivalent thermal power plant, the production of energy by wind farms will reduce sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions.

Construction and maintenance of the towers, substations, access road and transmission lines will generate a limited amount of general waste which will be disposed of in designated places. Contractors will be required to implement specific waste oil and fluid storage, recycling and disposal procedures as detailed in the EMP.

Access roads and paths will have to be wide and stable enough for the transportation of equipment for initial construction. These access roads will play an important role in the operation and maintenance of the wind farms, which are expected to have an operational life span of 20 years. Where adequate roads for the construction of the wind farms do not exist, they will have to be built. In these cases, the implications of the construction of these access roads are of extreme importance, namely due to the fact that this often implies invading an environment that has never before been explored, and/or opening up access roads to isolated areas for the first time.

The main impacts associated with the implementation of the underground transmission lines are: land use, the effects on flora and fauna, electrical effects and visual impacts. The construction of transmission lines can cause soil erosion, soil and water contamination, disruption of traffic, disturbances to the population of the area due to noise and dust, as well as, destruction of natural habitats. Where possible, the line of transmission will not be constructed in areas considered of permanent or special conservation by the national and municipal legislation, where such legislation exists (which is not the case of Cape Verde). The recommendations and conditions issued by the environmental authorities during the process of environmental licensing of the project

will be included in the EMP pertaining to the implementation of the proposed transmission lines.

In the decommissioning phase, and given the characteristics of the equipment used, all of the materials utilized in the Wind Farms can be made use of through the technological recycling process.

A program of mitigation measures has been defined to address the main construction issues:

- Effective signaling of the construction compound accesses and of the diverse construction work components;
- Circulation restriction of personnel, vehicles and equipments;
- Limiting the areas of intervention from the inherent actions of the construction phase;
- Protection of excavated soil so as to allow for its reuse;
- Preservation of the vegetation cover;
- Temporary storage of waste materials;
- Training of the personnel during the construction phase;
- Establish and maintain procedures for the construction works to identify accidents and emergency situations;
- Avoid soil contamination; avoid discharges in the aquatic environment and surrounding areas; and provide adequate waste management;
- Recuperate and integrate the areas directly affected by implementation of the turbines, conducting complementary soil movements in order to avoid the presence of abrasions on the landscape;
- Covering the cargo of the soil transportation vehicles;
- Complete ban on soil and fuel handling near water courses and areas of high infiltration capacities;
- Contain storage of hazardous oil products in container units;
- Optimize the construction period in order minimize the disturbances on the species which inhabit the areas of interference and to minimize the negative direct and/or indirect impacts on the fauna;

Community Health, Safety & Security

All of the proposed wind farms sites except on Santiago, are located in sparsely populated areas. The Santiago site is closest to settlements (Achada São Felipe: approximately 600 m).

The main risk to communities relates to the construction rather than operational phase of the project. Key risks posed to the community relate to traffic movement, noise, visual impact and shadow flicker.

From a landscape point of view, the perception of a wind farm is always of some subjectivity. Therefore, a wind farm may be considered by some to be a significantly positive visual element, representing a new technology and the benefits of a natural resource, while to others the sight may constitute a negative visual element. Based on the consultations conducted to date no residents have raised any issues or concerns related to visual impacts.

Modeling of the wind farm's shadow flicker effect was conducted at each site. The maps for each site show that there are no significant impacts caused by shadow flicker. The representative contours reaching areas of residences do not surpass 10 hours per year of shadow flicker.

Security forces will be employed and supervised in accordance with the requirements of Performance Standard 4.

Land Acquisition & Involuntary Resettlement

The project entails no involuntary resettlement or economic displacement. Land lease agreements for all four sites have been negotiated and are awaiting finalization. Land for the cables and transmission lines will be negotiated with landowners based on a willing market transaction.

Biodiversity Conservation & Sustainable Natural Resource Management

The construction and operation of the wind farms on Boa Vista and São Vicente islands will need to be constructed and operated with strict adherence with the mitigation and monitoring plans to ensure that the risk to Osprey of collision is minimized and that the natural habitats of the gecko *T. caboverdiana substituta*, an endemic species of gecko, are not destroyed and/or fragmented.

The presence of this project will increase the possible mortality of some biodiversity with a larger significance during the construction of the access roads and platforms associated with assembling the turbines (soil movement) and also during transportation of equipment and personnel (circulation of vehicles). The individuals most likely to be affected are those belonging to hypogea species, with reduced mobility (some amphibian, reptile and micro-mammal species) and, as such, most susceptible to be run over. Despite the potential occurrence of occasional bird deaths by vehicular collision, this type of impact is considered negligible considering the reduced speeds at which heavy vehicles and machinery normally circulate along construction compounds. It is predicted that these impacts are to be negative, of reduced magnitude and significance, of probable occurrence, temporary and irreversible.

São Vicente Island - The entire island of São Vicente is the habitat for the gecko *T. caboverdiana substituta*, an endemic species of gecko in data deficient status. While the species is present on the entire island, the population within the project area (including the access route) will be subject to a degree of habitat loss, equating to the width of the

road over its length to the wind farm site. This is estimated to be around 5m width over approximately 6.6km. It is acknowledged that not all of the area to be removed will be resting habitat for the gecko, but using the precautionary principle, this is considered to be the maximum likely zone of impact upon the species. The precautionary approach to the likely impacts on this species and the subsequent mitigation approach, is based on the data deficient status of this species.

Given the behavioral habits of the gecko, identified by the supplemental study of the species, the likelihood of encounters between the nocturnal gecko and the diurnal (daytime) construction activity will be minimized. Furthermore, in order to further reduce the risk of damage to any resting individuals or eggs, all suitable refuge habitat (medium-sized rocks) will be carefully removed manually from the access route corridor, so that individuals resting underneath (or their eggs) will not be crushed by construction traffic. This will also have the effect of reducing, in real terms, the amount of refuge loss for the species by providing the same refuge habitat outside of the construction zone. In terms of habitat loss relating to foraging, the road once constructed, will provide exactly the same foraging habitat, with the potential that insects that are killed by construction traffic may provide an additional food source.

A behavioral study conducted on *Tarentola caboverdiana substituta*, found on São Vicente island, identified the following additional impacts: carrying materials with foreign provenance from the city port will increase the probability of dispersion of alien competitor and predator species. An increase in rubbish and building waste left on the construction site will encourage the presence of rats and consequent predation (corvids and raptors) on geckos could increase.

Several road options were considered to minimize the impact on the gecko habitat in the project area. Considering the high density of *Tarentola caboverdiana substituta* in the project area along the proposed 10 km long access road, an alternate route of 6.6 km on along a different stretch until Mindelo was chosen to minimize habitat destruction. Proposed mitigation measures have been designed mainly for the area that will be directly affected by the road construction:

- Construct artificial shelters to allow a more rapid re-colonization of the animals affected by the habitat destruction, with the rocks removed for the road construction by leaving them scattered on the side of the road;
- Ensure removal of habitat to outside of the route corridor during prior to construction;
- Plant additional trees to replace those that will be removed prior to construction;
- Check construction materials for alien species and eggs before entering the construction area (e.g. filtering the sand and earth or fumigating before leaving Mindelo);
- Wind farm area should periodically be monitored for alien species;
- All rubbish and debris from construction should be collected in order to minimize the chance of colonization of the area by rats and increased predation; and

- Implement environmental campaigns in schools to make local populations aware of endemic subspecies of *S. Vicente* and its protection;

In recognition of the data deficient status of the subspecies, a program to investigate the population status of the species (distribution and density) is recommended. It is important to understand the relative importance of the wind farm site for the gecko in the context of the whole of the island population. Follow up monitoring of the wind farm site's gecko population should be conducted every five years during the lifespan of the project to identify the longer term effects of the wind farm on the gecko.

During the early stages of the EIA, the Cape Verdean agency that deals with avifauna (INIDA) was consulted about the sensitivity of each site for birds. INIDA confirmed that there were no concerns about birds at any of the sites, with the exception of Boa Vista, which has been identified as a Natural Reserve for its bird interest. The proposed site areas for the wind farm in Boa Vista calls for special considerations throughout the entire process of the Project given its designation as a Natural Reserve (Decree-Law 3/2003 of February 24). These special considerations are mostly due to the presence of endemic bird species in critical conservation status, according to the IUCN Cape Verdean Red List. These birds are the Red-billed Tropicbird, the Osprey and Alexander's kestrel, an endemic subspecies, is also found in the area. In this context, specific impacts of the proposed wind farm on this area were identified, as well as, respective mitigation and conservation measures.

Boa Vista Island - The proposed wind farm site at Boa Vista island is located at the northwestern extreme of the island within the limits of the Ponta do Sol natural reserve where island bird species are present. Regular work carried out on the island by a local ornithologist has identified that Ponta do Sol is one of three key areas for breeding Osprey on the island, which together hold 50% of the island population. Although 15 nest locations have been identified at Ponta do Sol, there have been only two pairs in the area for the past eight years and only two successful fledgings since 2002. The predominant reason for the lack of nesting success, is direct predation by feral cats and brown-necked ravens and egg and chick removal by local people. The Red-billed tropic bird is also subject to the same human pressures but is confined to the sea and the associated sea cliffs and are not considered to be at risk from the wind farm. Alexander's kestrel, although an endemic subspecies, is not considered to be as sensitive to the wind farm development, owing to larger numbers, and greater distribution.

The Osprey use the cliffs outside of the wind farm area to nest. However, they circulate within the site areas, claiming territory, before heading to their nests. It is possible that this species will adapt to the presence of the new structures or inhabit nearby areas. The Red-billed tropic bird feeds on fish and, therefore, its flight is oriented in the direction of the ocean. This species does not usually fly into terrestrial areas, including that of the site, to search for food. They also do not circulate terrestrial areas, which decreases their risk of being directly affected by the Project.

Construction activities such as soil movement and circulation of heavy vehicles will produce noise, vibrations, dust and, to a smaller scale, polluting emissions. Sources of light will constitute an additional disturbance factor during nocturnal periods. It is possible that the birds in general, and in particular those that nest on the Northeastern facing cliffs, will move to nearby areas hosting similar characteristics and, therefore, will not significantly be disturbed by the human activities.

In response to concerns about the potential impacts upon sensitive bird species, a series of surveys was carried out to assess the use of the actual wind farm area by these species and to determine the likelihood of collision with the turbines. The outcome of the surveys showed that the majority of bird activity was confined to the north-west half of the development zone, and that only Osprey and Alexander's kestrel were active within the wind farm area. Red-billed tropic bird did not frequent the site. Based on the findings of the studies, the developer redesigned the layout of the site, reduced the number of turbines and moved them as far away from the key activity areas as possible. By mitigating through design as described above, the potential collision risk was decreased by 85% for Ospreys and by 97% for kestrel, to levels which are considered to be negligible for kestrels and minor for Ospreys. Both species have populations that are currently depressed at Ponta do Sol by factors not related to the wind farm, including predation, primarily by feral cats and ravens which are increasing in number as a result of dumping of waste in the area. In addition, human disturbance, removal of eggs and chicks is also a frequent occurrence in this area.

In relation to the mitigation measures to be implemented in the area of Ponta do Sol, besides those mentioned above, the following mitigation/conservation measures are also proposed:

- Post-construction monitoring of the Osprey, kestrel and tropicbird populations.
- Tagging of Osprey;
- Creation of inaccessible, artificial nest platforms for Osprey;
- Predations control i.e. control of the feral cat and brown-necked raven populations;
- Conservation education programs;
- Turbines should be located as far inland as possible to avoid the bird flight routes;
- Transmission lines should be subterranean so as to avoid collisions of birds with overhead electric cables; and
- Manage light intensity to minimize collision risks.

It is understood that a conservation plan, developed by INIDA for the birds on Boa Vista has recently been approved. The developer is committed to contributing to this conservation management plan, particularly in the areas of conservation education for the community and supporting research into the population biology of Ospreys at Ponta do Sol and the other key Osprey areas on the island.

Cultural Heritage

The proposed areas for implementation of the Project in the different islands neither possess archeological values nor are they classified as areas of Historical Heritage and, therefore, do not present any constraints in this regards which could prevent the realization of the Project, according to the official opinion submitted by the national Institute of Patrimonial Culture. However, the EMP will include “chance find” procedures consistent with PS8 (Cultural Heritage).

F. Environmental Permitting Process and Community Engagement

The public stakeholder presentations and meetings pertaining to the EIA of the Cape Verde Wind Farm Extension Project are an integral part of the procedures required by the Project’s developers and investors. Public consultation is required by the Ministry of Environment. EIAs are required to be disclosed for two months at a location where the public may access them. A stakeholder meeting was undertaken by the project sponsor although not required by law. The objectives of these presentations and meetings are to essentially inform institutions and the general public of the contents of the EIA, as well as to gather any relevant contributions prior to the Assessment’s finalization so as to integrate these into the EIA before it is submitted to the Evaluation Process at the Directorate-General of Environment.

For this project under the scope of the EIA stakeholder public presentation, the consultants and, in some occasions, a representative of the *Gabinete de Advocacia, Consultoria e Procuradoria Jurídica* travelled to the Municipalities where each wind farm will be implemented to give the above referred stakeholder meeting presentations. The organization and preparation of each stakeholder public presentation was conducted by the EIA consultants and those of the *Gabinete de Advocacia, Consultoria e Procuradoria Jurídica*. Organization of these presentations included advertisements placed in two national newspapers to inform the general public of the occurrence of presentation as well as their dates, times and locations. Individual invitations were also sent to key stakeholders institutions. These letters were approved and signed by the Directorate General of Industry and Energy. The key stakeholders for dealing with avifauna protection, Natura 2000 and INIDA (National Institute of Agrarian Investigation and Development) were contacted by telephone and through written correspondence. Prior to the initiation of each EIA presentation a summary of the Project was presented at each municipality where the following topics were summarized: the nature of the Cape Verde Wind Farm Extension Project, the Project developers, current phase of the Project, the scope of the Project, locations of the sites where the Project will be implemented and potential to be installed. No significant concerns have been raised. Documentation of the all issues raised is available as part of the EIA.

G. Availability of Documentation

The above listed documentation is available electronically as PDF attachments to this ESRS.

[RNT_Santiago.pdf](#)

[RNT_Sal.pdf](#)

[RNT_S.V.pdf](#)

[RNT Boa Vista.pdf](#)

[Cabeólica Project Current Land Situation.pdf](#)

[Tarentola Gecko FINAL Report.pdf](#)

It is also available for viewing at the following locations: Directorate General of Environment in Praia, Santiago. The Non-Technical Reports can also be accessed at www.sia.cv.