



« One nation, one aim, one faith »

**ESIS ADDENDUM
REVISED INITIAL STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN
PARC EOLIEN DE TAIBA NDIAYE (PETN)**



*Plan –version V1
Developed by PETN and Ramboll Environ US Corporation*

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ASC	Sports and Cultural Association/Association Sportive et Culturelle
AOI	Area of Influence/Aire d'Influence
CR	Rural Community/Commune Rurale
CRSE	Electricity Sector Regulatory Commission /Commission de Régulation du Secteur de l'Electricité
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility/Responsabilité sociale des entreprises
DEEC	Directorate of Environment and Classified Establishments
DEFCCS	Directorate of Water, Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation/ Direction des Eaux, Forêts, Chasse et Conservation des Sols
DREEC	Regional Division of the Environment and Classified Establishments/Division Régionale de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classés
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety /Environnement, Hygiène et Sécurité
EP III	Equator Principles (2013) /Principes de l'Equateur
GPF	Group for the Advancement of Women/ Groupement de la Promotion Féminine
HPR	HPR ANKH Consultant
IFC	International Finance Corporation/Société Financière Internationale
IREF	Regional Water and Forests Inspectorate/Inspection Régionale des eaux et Forêts
IRSV	Regional Inspectorate of Veterinary Services /Inspection Régionale des Services Vétérinaires
LCE	The Law concerning the Environmental Code
PAP	Persons Affected by the Project/Personnes Affectées par le Projet
PETN	Taiba Ndiaye Wind Farm Project/Projet Eolien Taiba Ndiaye
PIP	Properties Impacted by the Project/ Propriétés Touchées par le Projet
POI	Internal Operating Plan
PSs	Performance Standards/Normes de Performances
SEA	Social and Environmental Assessment/
WBG	World Bank Group/Groupe de la Banque Mondiale

1. Introduction

The Projet Eolien Taiba Ndiaye (PETN or the Project) which is the subject of this ESIS Addendum and Stakeholder Engagement Plan, is a 151.8 MW wind project which will be comprised of 46 Vestas V-126 3.3 MW turbines. The Project is located in Senegal in the municipality of Taiba Ndiaye approximately 75 km northeast of Dakar (see **Figure 1**). Once built, the Project will be the first wind project in Senegal and the largest wind project in West Africa.

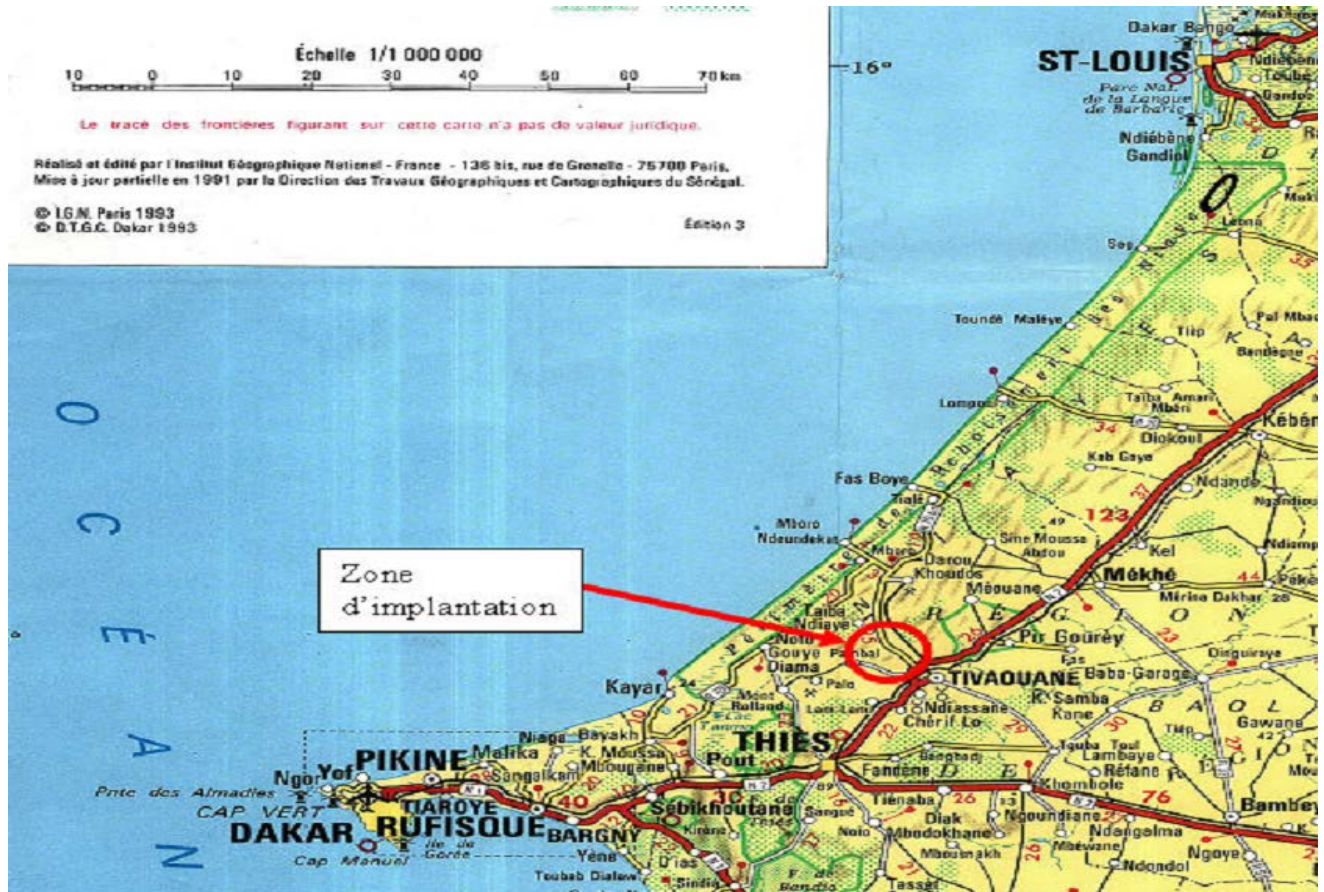


Figure 1: Project installation area

1.1 Objectives

To promote the informed participation of all stakeholders (i.e., national and local government institutions, local communities and other interested parties) involved through dialogue and agreements on decision making on issues related to project implementation; and contribute to the social development of local communities, through actions and programs in the Project's area of influence, for a sustainable presence in the region.

Specific Objectives:

- 1) To build strong, constructive, and responsive relationships with all stakeholders for the successful management of the Project's environmental and social impacts;

- 2) To define an approach for ongoing stakeholder engagement and information sharing with local governmental authorities, local communities and service providers to promote socio-economic benefits (i.e., jobs creation and social development);
- 3) To strengthen links with the various stakeholders, listening and informing to reach consensus, credibility, trust and support for Project activities and future endeavors; and
- 4) To contribute to and support adaptive management and problem-solving processes through monitoring and evaluation of planned mitigation measures.

1.2 Methodology

The Project has been involving stakeholders since 2008 in several participatory processes led by PETN's developers and Community Relations Officer with a focus on providing relevant Project information to all villages within the Project's direct and indirect areas of influence and gathering villagers' opinions about potential benefits, impacts and mitigation measures of the Project (see section 5). Some of the stakeholder activities performed by PETN prior to the development of this plan are: a) identification of stakeholders from the direct and indirect areas of influence, b) disclosure of relevant information through community meetings and Project newsletters, c) conducting public consultation processes, d) periodically gathering stakeholder opinions and recommendations, and e) establishing an informal grievance mechanism. While all these previous actions implemented by PETN are aligned with IFC, PS1, none of them were formalized in an overarching document and/or were formally documented. In that sense, a core objective of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan is to formalize all procedures and methods used previously by PETN and develop an overarching plan that complies with IFC, PS1 article 27.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will include: a) a stakeholder analysis, b) identification of previous and current potential impacts and mitigation measures (for more details, see Chapter 6 Socioeconomic Impacts in the ESIS Addendum), c) description of previous and future public consultation processes, d) description of previous and future stakeholder engagement activities and outcomes, e) a formal grievance mechanism, and f) future stakeholder engagement activities and monitoring of livelihood restoration to be conducted in 26 villages with the Persons Affected by the Project (the "PAPs").

2. Initial Stakeholder Engagement Plan

This initial Stakeholder Engagement Plan describes the methods PETN has implemented during the Project's early works phase (i.e., 2008- 2015) and provides a framework of the methods PETN and Vestas (the EPC Contractor and the provider of the Operations & Management for the Project) plan to use going forward (i.e., leading up to and during the construction and operations phases) to engage the workforce, affected communities and other potential stakeholders directly affected by the Project, and to ensure that relevant environmental and social information is disclosed and disseminated through appropriate outreach and communications procedures (the Initial Stakeholder Engagement Plan). The Initial Stakeholder Engagement Plan also invokes a framework for procedures for managing evaluation and response to external grievances, complaints, and questions. In addition, the Initial Stakeholder Engagement Plan includes reference to stakeholder engagement activities to be conducted with the PAPs under the Livelihood Restoration Plan.

3. Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan

PETN, with the assistance of Vestas, will further develop this Initial Stakeholder Engagement Plan into a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan prior to financial close and the start of the Project's construction phase (as noted in Section 12.8.1 of the ESMS Plan) and it will incorporate the social management themes reflected in the ESIS Addendum and its ESMS Plan, including specific requirements for the disclosure of Project information and will remain in effect over the life of the Project (the "Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan"). Implementation of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan will ensure that all stakeholders are kept informed about the Project on an ongoing basis and that the Project complies with the national regulations in regards to consultation and stakeholder engagement, and the requirements of applicable international standards (i.e., IFC PS1, EHS Guidelines and EP III).

To complement the Community Relations Management Plan and its underlying Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the Project will develop a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy, a distinct procedure to ensure communication with the local communities (the "Communications Plan"), as well as a Community Grievance Mechanism. See section 11 of this plan for details on the implementation of the Project's CSR Policy, Communications Plan and Community Grievance Mechanism.

Pursuant to both Initial and Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan requirements, community information and consultation meetings have been, and will in the future be periodically conducted. Should direct stakeholder contact, or either community information and consultation meetings or any community health and safety awareness meetings result in specific complaints or information requests, they will be documented and referred to management for follow-up in accordance with MSP-01, "Grievance Mechanism" or MSP-11, "Management of Stakeholder Communications", as appropriate for the circumstances (as noted in Section 12.8.1 of the ESMS Plan).

4. Regulations and Requirements

The legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Project is described in the ESIS REV04 and the ESIS Addendum Chapter 3, and the procedure for land acquisition is addressed in the ESIS Addendum Chapter 10.

4.1 Stakeholder Engagement and Public Disclosure of Information

The Law concerning the Environmental Code (LCE)

The provisions of Law No. 2001-01 of January 15, 2001 applying the Environmental Code (the "LCE") and its Implementation Decree No. 2001- 282 of April 12, 2001 constitute the basic legislative and regulatory framework governing activities with environmental impacts. The LCE deals with general provisions, preventing and combating various forms of pollution, the protection and development of host environments, and also sanctions and miscellaneous provisions. The objective of the ESIS is to take environmental and social concerns into account from the design phase for projects onwards. Moreover, the Decree specifies the scope of the environmental impact study.

Public participation is an element comprising the environmental impact study (Article L52). Article L52 defines the public's role in the decision-making procedure regarding projects or programs likely to have harmful effects on the environment. "The participation of populations

offers a response to the determination to democratize the decision-making process and it is guaranteed by the State in keeping with decentralization and regionalization.” (Article L52).

4.2 Land Acquisition and Compensation

Legal Procedure for acquiring and securing the Project land

The Project will be established on National Domain land. The land surface required for this Project must be registered on behalf of the State once the land is declared as a Public Utility. This registration process enables the securing of land by implementing an administrative process which will allow the Project to acquire a lease from the State of Senegal.

In order to comply with the management of rural land and to involve all relevant stakeholders, the following actions must be undertaken prior to any State registration:

- The Rural Council's prior opinion is required via a deliberation process; and
- Local people impacted by the Project must be compensated for the value associated with the loss of land and its usage (e.g., loss of agricultural crops).

Following the Rural Council deliberation and after receiving a favorable opinion from the concerned State services, a Presidential decree is issued to register the land on behalf of the State. At the same time, the Departmental Commission of Census and Compensation (the “Commission”) must assess the amount of compensation assigned to all Persons Affected by the Project (“PAPs”). Once the Presidential Decree is issued, the land is considered a State property (i.e., as part of the State’s internal domain). The State may then grant titles, including a long-term lease for this area to the project developer. For further details, please see the ESIS Addendum Chapter 10.

Composition of the Departmental Commission for assessing costs

The Commission was summoned by the Prefect of the Tivaouane Department, at the request of PETN, as part of the land securing procedure of the 49.5 ha necessary for the Project implementation within the Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye. The Commission worked in close collaboration with the Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye from August 2014 to January 2015, while involving the PAP and their representatives.

The Commission’s work included the following stakeholder engagement activities:

- Sessions were held for providing information to the village populations located in the DAI and for raising population awareness;
- Several meetings were held with the authorities (government and local authorities); and
- Field Activities: the land surface owned by each PAP was assessed in the presence of all interested parties and village chiefs;

For further details on land acquisition and compensation, see ESIS Addendum Chapter 10. In order to minimize the Project’s impacts on the PAPs’ livelihood, a livelihood restoration plan will be developed and implemented, and the plan will be based on the Livelihood Restoration Plan framework included in the Project ESMS Plan (see ESIS Addendum Chapter 12).

4.3 Applicable International Standards

Chapter 3 of the ESIS Addendum also lists the IFC Performance Standards (“PSs”) and World Bank Group (“WBG”) General EHS Guidelines (2007) and the recently updated WBG Wind Energy Guidelines (2015) that are applicable to the Project. The IFC PS’s that are applicable

to the Project for Stakeholder Engagement and Livelihood Restoration are PS1, PS2, PS4, PS5 and PS8. The EP III (2013) are also applicable to the Project for Stakeholder Engagement and Livelihood Restoration.

5. Project Stakeholders

The Project's stakeholders include:

- The State institutions or technical services that can intervene in the process of constructing and operating the Project due to their environmental protection or energy management missions:
 - Regional authorities: Governor, Prefect and Sub-Prefect
 - State technical services:
 - Regional Water and Forests Inspectorate (IREF);
 - Regional Division of the Environment and Classified Establishments (DREEC); and
 - Regional Agriculture Department.
- Mayor of the Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye (municipal administration);
- Deputy Mayor of the town of Taiba Ndiaye;
- Domaniale President of the Commission of the Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye
- Representatives of 33 affected villages (Village Chiefs or their representatives) within the Close Area of Influence.
- All PAPs, other residents and enterprises located in villages within the Project's area of influence (described in section 4 below).
- Women's groups, other special interest groups and NGO representatives, where applicable.
- Senelec and the Electricity Sector Regulatory Commission (CRSE).
- Banks and financial institutions.

6. Stakeholders within the Project's Area of Influence

As discussed in Chapter 4 of the ESIS Addendum, there are no villages in the Project's **immediate** area of **influence**. A small number of people will only be present periodically (i.e., during mango and other crop cultivation, soil preparation and picking periods, and also for cattle grazing).

The **close** area of **influence** includes the villages in a radius of 2 km around the wind turbine clusters and also the transport routes, and encompasses the five wind turbine clusters, the access roads and the cultivation lands. This close area of influence includes 33 villages within the municipalities of Taiba Ndiaye and Darou Khoudoss. **Table 1** below provides the characteristics of these villages in relation to the positioning of wind turbines, the municipality to which they belong and their status. The close area of influence (together with the immediate area of influence, the DAI as per IFC PS1) also includes the roads between Dakar and the Project site that will be used for the transportation of equipment, as well as the roads between the quarries and the Project site.

Table 1: Villages in the close area of influence and their distance from the closest wind turbines					
ID	Village	Closest Wind turbine	Distance in km	Municipality	Status (Presence of PAP)
1	Diamballo	E01	1,4	Darou Khoudoss	No
2	Keur Saliou BA	E01	1,6	Taiba NDIAYE	No
3	Ndeunoute	E01	1,7	Darou Khoudoss	No
4	Keur Demba Diallo	E03	1	Taiba NDIAYE	Yes
5	Darou Dia	E03	1,8	Taiba NDIAYE	Yes
6	Ndomor	E08	1,5	Taiba NDIAYE	No
7	Taiba Khab	E38	3	Taiba NDIAYE	Yes
8	Balsandre (Bal Samb)	E09	0,96	Darou Khoudoss	Yes
9	Mourdjiguene	E09	0,826	Darou Khoudoss	Yes
10	Baal Gueye	E09	1	Taiba NDIAYE	Yes
11	NDiop Sao	E09	1,2	Darou Khoudoss	Yes
12	Thierno Ndiaye	E10	1,3	Taiba NDIAYE	No
13	Sao Mékhé 1	E10	1,6	Darou Khoudoss	No
14	Sao Mékhé 2	E11	1,7	Darou Khoudoss	No
15	Taiba Ndiaye	E18	2,6	Taiba NDIAYE	Yes
16	Mérina Samb	E19	1,8	Taiba NDIAYE	Yes
17	Sao2	E19	1,7	Darou Khoudoss	No
18	Thissé III	E19	1,8	Taiba NDIAYE	Yes
19	Khelcom (Baal Diop)	E12	1,04	Taiba NDIAYE	Yes
20	Baïty Guèye	E31	1,4	Taiba NDIAYE	Yes
21	Taiba Santhie	E31	1,4	Taiba NDIAYE	Yes
22	Baïty Ndiaye	E31	1,9	Taiba NDIAYE	Yes
23	Taiba Mbaye	E37	0,86	Taiba NDIAYE	Yes
24	Ndiamba	E37	1,6	Taiba NDIAYE	Yes
25	Macka Gueye Bèye	E40	0,96	Taiba NDIAYE	Yes
26	Keur Mallé Ndiaye	E38	1,2	Taiba NDIAYE	Yes
27	Miname	E38	1,2	Taiba NDIAYE	No
28	Daf2	E38	1,8	Taiba NDIAYE	No
29	Daf1	E38	1,9	Taiba NDIAYE	No

Table 1: Villages in the close area of influence and their distance from the closest wind turbines					
ID	Village	Closest Wind turbine	Distance in km	Municipality	Status (Presence of PAP)
30	Djingue	E38	2,5	Taiba NDIAYE	No
31	Keur Assane Ndiaye	E46	1,2	Taiba NDIAYE	Yes
32	Keur Madiagne	E46	1,7	Taiba NDIAYE	Yes
33	Same Ndiaye	E46	1,9	Taiba NDIAYE	Yes

The effects of the Project are potentially perceptible in the **extended** area of **influence** (the IAI as per IFC PS1). This area takes account of indirect effects and areas potentially affected by the cumulative impacts resulting from the cumulative effect on the areas or resources used. For this project, the *extended area of influence* corresponds to a radius of 15 km around the Project area and encompasses the municipalities of Taiba Ndiaye, Darou Khoudoss, Noto Gouye Diama, Méouane, Pire Goureye, Cherif Lo and Mont Roland.

Villages that are home to PAP within the *extended area of influence* are located in the municipalities of Taiba Ndiaye (three), Noto Gouye Diama (two) and Darou Khoudoss (one). This involves:

- For the municipality of Taiba Ndiaye: Keur Mambaye Khary, Keur Mbaye Seneba and Mbayene III;
- For the municipality of Noto Gouye Diama: Baïty Bacar and Baity Dakhar; and
- For the municipality of Darou Khoudoss: Sao1.

PETN engaged with all affected villages in the municipalities of Taiba Ndiaye, Darou Khoudoss and Noto Gouye Diama for development of this ESIS Addendum (2014- 2015) and these Project affected villages and their locations are identified in Figure 2 below and discussed in section 3.1.

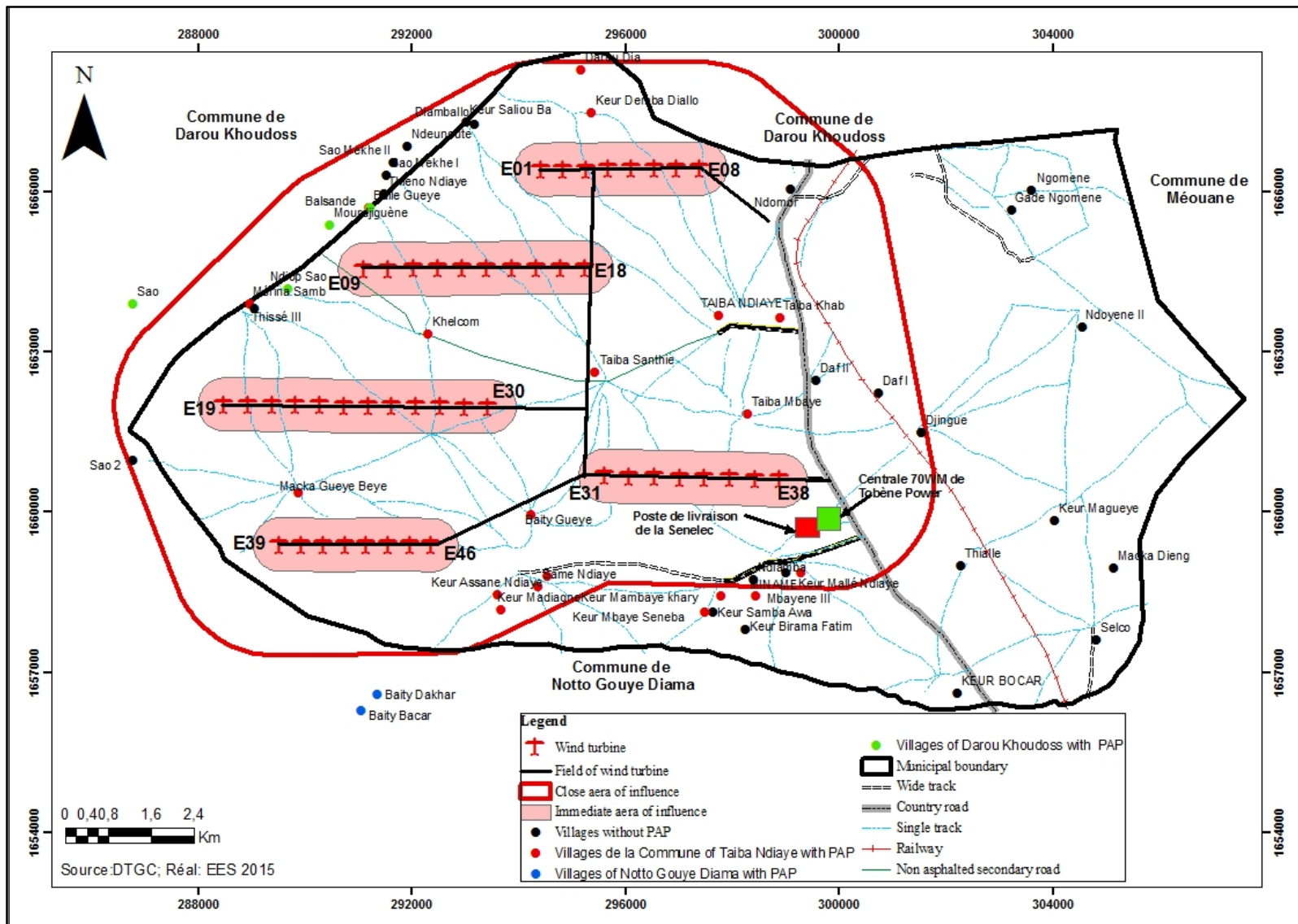


Figure 2: Immediate and close areas of influence

6.1 Identification of villages impacted in the different areas of influence

Based on the Rural Cadastre Report issued by Labosol in September 2015 regarding the assessment of the extent of land loss per affected person in the local communities impacted by the PETN Project (see ESIS Addendum Annex E), 26¹ villages and hamlets are home to people engaged in livelihood-related activities which are likely to be impacted by the Project. In the installation area, these people are referred to in the ESIS Addendum as PAP and are listed in Tables 4 and 5 below. The main activities which PAP engage in on the Project site are agricultural production and cattle grazing. In addition to identifying the PAP, Labosol has determined the number of properties within the Project site where PAP activity occurs, and these properties are referred to in the ESIS Addendum as Properties Impacted by the Project (PIP).

Based on the Rural Cadastre Report, a total of 341 PAP and 459 PIP were identified. The difference between both numbers is explained by the fact that some PAP own more than one property that will be impacted by the Project. Detailed information regarding the extent of the Project impact on PAP livelihood is presented in Chapter 10 of the ESIS Addendum.

All 341 PAP were interviewed by Labosol for development of the Rural Cadastre Report and a detailed household survey conducted with each PAP can be found in the ESIS Addendum's Annex E).

6.2 People impacted per village in the Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye

The Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye includes sixteen villages and hamlets in the close area and three villages in the extended area of influence where PAP have been listed.

The PAP living in the Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye total 309 (i.e., 91 % of PAP), and are broken down per village as indicated in **Table 2** below:

No.	Villages	Number of PAP
1	Baïty Gueye	17
2	Baïty Ndiaye	5
3	Bal Diop	11
4	Bal Gueye	2
5	Darou Dia	2
6	Keur Assane Ndiaye	7
7	Keur Demba	1
8	Keur Madiagne	17
9	Keur Mallé	1
10	Keur Mambaye Khary	1
11	Keur Mbaye Seneba	2
12	Maka Gaye Beye	8

¹ In the Labosol report, Khelcom and Bal Diop are one and the same village. There are 26 villages and some hamlets (without names) See Table in ESIS Addendum Annex G.

No.	Villages	Number of PAP
13	Mbayene 3	28
14	Sam Ndiaye	2
15	Taiba Khab	2
16	Taiba Mbaye	52
17	TaibaNndiaye	62
18	Taiba Santhie	65
19	Khelcom	24
20	Hamlets	0
Total		309

6.3 Villages and people impacted outside the Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye

The other seven villages that are home to PAP are split between the municipalities of Noto Gouye Diama and Darou Khoudoss and belong to the extended area of influence (see **Table 3** below). They number 32 out of 341 PAP (i.e., around 9 % of PAP).

No.	Villages	PAP	Municipality
1	Baïty Bacar	6	Noto Gouye Diama
2	Baïty Dakhar	6	Noto Gouye Diama
3	Bal sand	3	Darou Khoudoss
4	Mbourdjiguene	1	Darou Khoudoss
5	Merina samb	1	Darou Khoudoss
6	Ndiop sao	4	Darou Khoudoss
7	Sao	11	Darou Khoudoss
	TOTAL	32	

The twenty six (26) villages with PAP, listed in Tables 2 and 3 above, will receive the highest priority for future stakeholder engagement activities (rank Priority 1); and, the PAP, after receiving cash compensation for their land, will also rank Priority 1 for the monitoring of their livelihood restoration. Four (4) of these villages are located less than 1 km away from a wind turbine and for this reason will also be ranked Priority 1 for stakeholder engagement.

6.4 Villages in the Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye not directly impacted

Seventeen (17) villages in the municipality of Taiba Ndiaye are not home to PAP but will benefit indirectly from the Project (e.g., employment, impact of taxes to be paid by PETN, use of access roads). The list is provided in below:

Table 4: Villages of Taiba Ndiaye in the direct and indirect areas of influence and without PAP		
No.	Villages	Area of influence
1	Daf1	direct
2	Daf2	direct
3	Djingue	direct
4	Keur Saliou Ba	direct
5	Miname	Direct
6	Ndiamba	Direct
7	Ndomor	Direct
8	Thierno Ndiaye	Direct
9	Gade	Indirect
10	Keur Birama Fatim	Indirect
11	Keur Magueye	Indirect
12	Keur Samba Awa	Indirect
13	Maka Dieng	Indirect
14	Ndame LO	Indirect
15	Ndoyène Bar (Ndoyène II)	Indirect
16	Ngoméne,	Indirect
17	Thiallé	Indirect

The seventeen (17) villages in the municipality of Taiba Ndiaye not home to PAP, listed above, will rank Priority 2 for future stakeholder engagement activities.

7. Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Abdoulaye Ndiaye, PETN's Community Relations Officer, has been working for PETN and engaging with the local communities and local governmental authorities on behalf of the Project since early in 2008. Mr. Ndiaye, alone, and also accompanied by the Project developers, has attended numerous meetings each year (e.g., events organized each year by the mayor; carbon credit functions, for instance in 2010 with ESBI Carbon Solution; for the ESIS public hearing in 2010 and in the following years); and for each time changes were made to the Project, including for the public tender with a new choice of layout and WTG (Vestas V112).

In addition, Mr. Ndiaye has been overseeing the Project's subcontractors (i.e., Abba Sonko, the local senior ecologist, HPR ANKH Consultant (HPR ANKH) for the local ESIS and Labosol) and collaborating with Ramboll Environ and EES-SARL. He also attended official meetings that required Sarreole's presence by the prefecture of the Department / Region.

7.1 2009

February 2009 Public Consultation Program

For development of the ESIS in 2009, a public consultation program was organized and meetings took place between February 24 -28, 2009 with certain governmental authorities (i.e., DREEC, Water and Forests and IRSV) and representatives of 15 local villages.

The approach to public consultation, which was initiated by HPR ANKH as part of the study conducted between 24 and 28 February 2009, was based on a participatory approach which involved the various stakeholders in the decision-making processes of the ESIS.

On the basis of a prepared pre-interview guide, interviews with focus groups were conducted with all stakeholders of the Project. The focus group discussion is one of the most effective tools to collect the perceptions, expectations and concerns of people in the framework of an environmental and social impact study.

Thus, technical services, local elected officials and local communities of the Project took part in this study. The choice of the local communities involved in this study is justified by the fact that they are the closest to the Project site and they are more exposed to potential impacts from the Project.

In summary, the consultation approach applied was in accordance with the iterative approach described below:

- 1) Disclose information on the project;
- 2) Conduct consultations with stakeholders on the project; and
- 3) Exchange information and discuss the project.

Stakeholders concerns and recommendations

This section includes summaries of the opinions expressed by each of the three key stakeholder groups during the February 2009 public consultation meetings.

The Technical Services

According to the general advice received from the Technical Services that were consulted as part of the ESIS 2009 for construction of the Project, it appears that they generally approve of the Project. Technical Services managers, in fact, believe that the Project, in addition to contributing to the reversal of the electrical production deficit in the country, will contribute to the development of local communities by creating employment and investment in basic social sectors, such as education and health.

They recommend, however, in order to eliminate or reduce the potential negative impacts due to the Project's implementation that the Project Proponent:

- Involve the local communities throughout the Project process, including in the identification of the property tax base which will be impacted and the compensation paid to PAPs;
- Post signs throughout the area where electrical cables will be installed;

- Support the extension of the electrical grid to neighboring villages that have no access to electricity;
- Support public lighting and the connection of public institutions such as schools and health posts; and
- Avoid introducing significant restrictions which will be detrimental to pastoral activities.

The Local Elected Officials

The local elected officials of the Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye, despite some apprehensions, are generally favorable to the establishment of the wind farm project. The apprehensions that have been expressed are linked inter alia to the sites that need to shelter the Project. These are agricultural areas of local communities. According to the elected officials, the loss of part of these lands may reduce agricultural production and affect the already fragile incomes of these communities. This apprehension is all the more founded, as a local elected official mentioned, because these lands are the most fertile in the entire Municipality.

To compensate for this impact to the farmers and the Municipality, the elected officials suggest that the Project Proponent:

- Prioritize the recruitment of farmers who are impacted by the Project;
- Provide support for community development initiatives; and
- Provide support to basic social sectors, such as education and health, by improving equipment.

The Local Communities

In general, the vast majority of the local population approves of the Project. However, like any project that presents something new, this one provokes some worries and concerns which are more the result of ignorance of the real nature of the project than anything else.

Indeed, if people in local communities are used to looking at wind turbines, it is usually in the context of drilling, as they attested. This project, which plans to install wind turbines to generate electricity, represents a real concern for some and as a result raised a number of questions and apprehensions during various meetings. These apprehensions are especially founded because the Project, which is of a relatively large size, plans to be established in areas where local communities are engaged in agriculture.

Agriculture is the main activity in the area with 85% of land assets occupying a key position in the agricultural production system. It is thus normal that the Project might be perceived to potentially have a negative impact on the land and the ability of the communities to continue with their agricultural activities.

However, despite their apprehensions, the people simultaneously expressed strong expectations and recommended or proposed solutions to mitigate or compensate the Project's impacts. Thus, they have emphasized the need to:

- Inform local communities of the Project starting date and the field enumeration process impacted by the Project;

- Provide supporting documents for all species surveyed to all PAPs;
- Discuss with the local communities the compensation methodology to be applied;
- Develop with the local communities the construction of a drilling for agricultural purposes in order to increase production and compensate for land losses caused by the Project;
- Recruit primarily from the local workforce;
- Make all local communities profit from the Project benefits;
- Involve women in the implementation of the Project;
- Post tags and warning signs on the route where the cables will be buried;
- Establish a commission to identify and monitor the compensation of local communities;
- Take into account in recruitment of the local workforce the difference in demographic weight of each village.

Comments and conclusions on the public consultations

The installation of the wind farm project in the Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye, beyond the legitimate apprehensions that it arouses, remains a project for which social acceptability remains fairly favorable; and this is an important asset to preserve and enhance in order to ensure the successful implementation of the Project.

Indeed, the technical services, local elected officials and local communities have all expressed the immeasurable benefits that this project could have on local communities and the country in general.

Thus, in order to better integrate the Project in its socio-economic context, the Project should:

- Focus on direct consultation with all stakeholders;
- Promote transparency in the land acquisition process;
- Accompany and support local communities in local development initiatives;
- Recruit primarily from the local workforce.

See **Attachment 1** for a listing of the specific perceptions, concerns, expectations and recommendations of the key stakeholders who were consulted during the February 2009 meetings.

October 16, 2009 Technical Review Committee Meeting

On Friday, October 16, 2009, a meeting of the Technical Review Committee was held at the Regional Division of Environment and Classified Establishments, Thies (DREEC / Thies), for a pre-validation of the interim report of the Environmental and Social Impact Study (ESIS) of the Project. The meeting was chaired by Ibrahima Sonko of the Industry Department in the absence of the Renewable Energy Division.

Present at the meeting were representatives of:

- The Directorate of Environment and Classified Establishments (DEEC);
- The Industry Directorate;
- The Civil Protection Department;
- The Directorate of Water and Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation;
- Regional Council, Thies;
- The Regional Inspectorate of Forestry, Thies;
- The Division of Weather, Thies;
- Regional service planning, Thies;
- The distribution service of SENELEC, Thies;
- Regional Division of Environment and Classified Establishments, Thies (DREEC / Thies);
- The Regional Directorate of Rural Development, Thies;
- The Rural Council, Taiba;
- SARREOLE, the Promoter; and
- HPR ANKH Consultants.

At the start of the meeting, the DEEC provided a brief review of the context and the validation procedure of environmental impact studies.

HPR ANKH Consultants (the “Consultant”), a firm accredited by the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection, Retention Basins and Artificial Lakes for developing Environmental Impact Studies, and the developer of the Project’s ESIS, presented an overview of the study, and provided the following information:

- The background and rationale of the project, which involves the production of energy, and especially renewable energy;
- The components and operation of the project;
- The description of the site to house the project and the methodology of the study;
- Analysis of potential environmental and social impacts related to the project activities during the different phases of the project; and
- The mitigation measures of the negative impacts and enhancement of positive impacts.

Following a presentation by the Consultant, the floor was given to the members of the Technical Committee for their comments and recommendations. Questions from the Technical Committee and Consultant’s responses are included in **Table 5** below.

Table 5: Summary of Q&A at the Technical Services Committee Meeting	
Questions from the Committee	Consultant's Responses
Partnership with SENELEC	SARREOLE does not provide electricity to villages, it is provided by SENELEC
The availability of wind energy; and the average wind speed for proper operation of a wind turbine	The average wind speed for proper operation of a wind turbine is 40km / h
The impacts for local people; the economic value of the loss of agricultural production; and the possibility of continuing activities by the local communities after the Project's installation	Agricultural activities will be disturbed only during the installation phase of the project; and farmers compensation arrangements are on page 101 of the ESIS
The project's resemblance to another project, which is at the entrance of Mboro	There is no similarity with the Mboro project
The impact on rainfall	The wind turbine will have no impact on the rain
Protection against lightning	A lightning protection system and surge protection is built into each turbine
The cost of the kilowatt / hour	The price per kilowatt is set by the price regulation commission
The materialization of perimeter security and surveillance to counter any occupation	Each turbine will have a security perimeter
The type of spill that could be found	The quantity of waste oil per turbine is on page 57 of the ESIS
The management of the project monitoring committee.	A Monthly Monitoring Report will be prepared by SARREOLE and submitted to the committee; a budget will be allocated to the monitoring committee
The degree of involvement of Forestry Tivaouane; and possible consultation with the group of Tivaoune firefighters	No meeting was held previously with the Forestry Dept. of Tivaoune. Although, the Forestry Dept. of Thies was consulted during the February 2009 consultation program. Consultation with the group of Tivaoune firefighters is not required.
Questions with no record of responses: -The risk of electromagnetism; - Measures relative to atmospheric discharges; -References for assessing the bird migration; -Assessing the sensitivity; -References costing; and -Brake system in the event of high winds; and the existence or absence of a local representative (office) of the project	As for many other issues, technical services will be visited in order to gather more information which will be incorporated into the updated report.

Recommendations

The Technical Committee's recommendations included that the Project respect the commitments made to the local communities; add as relevant to the project the International Environmental Conventions ratified by Senegal; establish a waste management plan for the duration of the project; identify accident prevention arrangements; involve the National Park Directorate in monitoring and the relevant structures; set clear wind transport arrangements; review the Internal Operating Plan (POI) and its cost; and sign a protocol with SENELEC.

At the meeting's conclusion, Consultant was asked to incorporate the Committee recommendations and relevant comments into the document. The updated ESIS was submitted to DEEC, which checked, in connection with the President, if all comments have been taken into account for the pre-validation of the report. The public hearing session was scheduled.

See **Attachment 2** for minutes on the Technical Review Committee Meeting.

7.2 2010

March 3, 2010 Public Hearing

A public hearing was held on Wednesday, March 3, 2010, in the Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye, and it was chaired by the President of the Municipality, Mr. Alé LO. The public hearing was part of the process to validate the environmental impact study report on the project to establish a wind farm at Taiba Ndiaye by the SARREOLE Group,

Present at the meeting were the following:

- Representatives of the national technical committee to validate environmental impact studies:
 - Directorate of the Environment and Classified Establishments (DEEC);
 - Directorate of Water, Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation (DEFCCS);
 - Directorate of Labour and Social Security;
 - Directorate of Civil Protection; and
 - Regional Division of Environment and Classified Establishments at Thies (DREEC).
- The Project Sponsor;
- The Consultant; and
- Local Communities.

Meeting Agenda

After words of welcome by Mr. Ale LO, President of the Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye, and presentation of technical committee members, the floor was given to Mr Mamadou Sangharé, from the DREEC, who recalled the spirit of the public hearing and clarified the earlier stages of the validation process of the Environmental Assessment of this project, and stated that this new approach in the design of projects is within the provisions of the Code of the Environment of 2001 and that the objective of public hearings is to present a synthesis of the environmental impact study report to the people and receive from local stakeholders their opinions, comments and recommendations.

After this summary, Mr. Al Assane Sene, of HPR ANKH Consultants, the consultant who conducted the study, presented the project, which was the subject of the public hearing. He informed the people of:

- The public consultation process;
- The initial state of the site;
- A description of how a wind farm operates; and
- The project's impacts on the biophysical and socio-economic environments, namely:
 - soil pollution risks;
 - noise pollution (noise);
 - the risk of accidents;
 - the jobs to be generated, etc.

Following Mr. Assane Sene, the representative of the Project Sponsor, reassured the population of compliance with all terms and recommendations of the study, in addition, he said that the accompanying measures are provided on the social plan, including a contribution to all levels of community life in the Municipality.

Following the Consultant and Project Sponsor, the floor was given to the Public who:

- Made a number of observations and comments;
- Asked some questions for clarification; and then
- Gave a clear position on the project.

A select number of the Public's Observations and Comments, Questions and Recommendations are provided below, along with a select number of the Consultant's and DREEC's Responses.

For the complete list of comments and opinions expressed at the meeting by the Public, the Consultant and the DREEC, see the meeting minutes in **Attachment 3**.

1. Public's Observations and Comments

- The project will change the original environment of the site because of its posts to great heights;
- The project will encroach on the agricultural fields;
- The park is a source of savings for the village but it must respect the commitments made in the Environmental Management Plan.

2. Questions for clarification

- What is the percentage in terms of budget that will benefit the local community from this project?
- What is the compensation scheme for the fields that will be impacted by the project?
- Will safety be assured on the seven (07) ha or will it be only at the poles?

3. Recommendations

- Favor transparency in the management of the park;

- Establish drilling support measures.

4. Position relative to the project

- The project is acceptable, it is important because it is a renewable energy; and
- Its degree of impact is not high, therefore, it is acceptable.

Responses

The Consultant:

- The obligations are related to the implementation of the compensation and monitoring measures;
- For unskilled jobs, the privilege will go to the inhabitants of the area; for skilled workers, recruitment is done by call offers to the most deserving because the project sponsor must protect its investment as the project will not have need of a high effective;
- The project will contribute to the local community a sum of 50 million per year;
- Security is provided around each wind turbine and not for the entire seven (07) hectares, so that people do not climb on the poles; and

The Project Sponsor reconfirmed the following points:

- The priority is to first protect the populations;
- All the recommendations of the study will be applied; and
- Accompanying measures will be implemented even if they are not required.

DREEC confirmed that the public hearing is an opportunity for the public to review the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), for taking into account all their concerns, and to get involved in follow-up as a stakeholder. The monitoring plan and environmental monitoring will be implemented by the DEEC in connection with the relevant services, in addition to the local community.

In conclusion, the Consultant was instructed to continue the procedure to integrate the concerns of the local communities in the final report to be submitted to the Directorate of Environment and Classified Establishments. Submission of this final document will enable to be prepared the notice of decision of the Minister of the Environment, concerning the issuance of an environmental compliance certificate for the project.

See **Attachment 3** for minutes of the March 3, 2010 Public Hearing.

September 22, 2010 Public Consultation and CDM Meeting

On September 22, 2010 a public consultation and CDM meeting took place from 11:20 until 14:30 at the Offices of the Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye among the partners of Sarreole, a representative of ESBI Carbon Solution, and the Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye; both community officials and community members attended.

The meeting agenda included the following:

- Election of the president of the meeting;
- Presentation of the Taiba Ndiaye wind project as a Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Project and the Kyoto Protocol;
- Discussion with and questions taken from the community officials and members;
- Summary by the meeting President; and
- Expression of thanks.

Mr. Mory Mohamed Niang, 2nd Vice President of the Rural Advisory Board of Taiba Ndiaye opened the meeting and thanked the local community for having come to the meeting and wished a warm welcome to the partners of Sarreole and thanked them for having selected the community of Taiba Ndiaye to locate their project.

M. Kene Diop, President of the Local Environmental Commission was elected to be the president of the meeting. M. Kene Diop took over the discussion and began by affirming the importance of the project which, outside of generating electricity, will bring FCFA 50 million each year to the community and create employment and training opportunities.

Mrs. Ritu Kuma, Senior Carbon Specialist with ESBI Carbon Solution, provided a presentation which included overviews on the greenhouse effect and its impacts on the flora and fauna of the planet, and the Kyoto Protocol. She explained that Senegal is classified amongst the countries which are capable of producing carbon credits and selling them in support of sustainable development. She explained that the Taiba Ndiaye wind project is a CDM Project and had begun the process to be registered with the United Nations as one which will produce carbon credits, and she provided details on the registration and monitoring process of projects.

Mrs. Kuma explained that the project will consist of 50 wind turbines on two sites; site 1: 20 turbines (50 MW) and site 2: 30 turbines (75 MW). The project is estimated to produce 280 Gwh of electricity annually representing 11% of the annual production of electricity by Senelec in 2009. The electricity generated by the project will be sold to Senelec. Wind turbines produce energy without the use of fossil fuels with a technology that is proven and safe. Unlike generating facilities which use fossil fuels, wind turbines do not emit CO₂ and therefore do not contribute to the greenhouse effect.

It was announced that the final environment permit for the project had been issued, and that the developers of the project have a long experience of developing wind projects in France. It was also noted that the project alone will not meet the growing energy demand but will nonetheless have a positive social and economic impact on the region and in general a positive impact on the country because it will produce clean energy.

The floor was then given to the community for comments and opinions, and select comments and opinions are provided below.

- The Assistant Prefet, Mr. Meouane indicated his appreciation of the project and the benefits which it shall bring to the community. For him, the benefits of this project will go well beyond the borders of the community of Taiba Ndiaye.
- Mr. Abdou Lahat Ndiaye expressed his concern with regard to wind turbines which would shadow the fields and the effect that this might cause.

Responding to this question, Mr. Tabashi Niasse, an expert in social communication, reassured the population of these impacts and zones of shadows. According to Mr. Niasse, the issue had been addressed in the environmental management plan. In any event, the objective has always been to build this project without causing damage.

The Assistant Prefet reassured the population that his office has taken the responsibility to ensure that the project is built and operated in accordance with the law. With regard to the masts installed on the land, readings will be taken and the appropriate measures will be applied.

As noted in the meeting registry, 70 men and women from the local communities attended the meeting.

For the complete list of comments and opinions expressed at the Public Consultation and CDM Meeting, see the meeting minutes in **Attachment 4**, newspaper announcement of the meeting in **Attachment 5** and photos taken at the meeting in **Attachment 6**. For the list of stakeholders that were consulted during the development of the ESIS 2009/2010, see **Attachment 7**.

For the Certificate approving the ESIS 2009/2010, see **Attachment 8**.

7.3 2012

December 2012 Public Consultation Program

The aim of the public consultation program in 2012 was to gather the opinion of stakeholders and their recommendations regarding the Project.

Chapter 8 of the ESIS REV03 of October 2014 presents the results of this consultation program in a summary of the perceptions, concerns and recommendations of key stakeholders (i.e. villagers, local and regional administrations) with respect to the change in the Project configuration.

The stakeholder engagement technique used in 2012 by HPR ANKH is an interview-based survey which, through the exchanges that it establishes, enables in-depth, detailed exploration of the questions asked. These interviews were conducted based on a semi-directive interview guide. Indeed, this tool, which uses themes and questions, identifies the guiding thread for the discussion between the researcher and the stakeholders and provides an intermediary for exchanges.

While carrying out this mission from 22 to 28 December 2012, in communities between Dakar and Thiès, the following stakeholders were consulted by HPR ANKH:

- The National Technical Directorates, namely:
 - The Directorate of the Environment and Listed Establishments;
 - The Civil Defense Directorate;

- The technical services of the Thiès Region, namely:
 - The Regional Division of the Environment and Listed Establishments;
 - The Regional Directorate for Rural Development;
 - The Regional Water and Forests Inspectorate;
 - The Regional Development Agency;
 - The Regional Development Directorate;

- The Sub-Prefect of Ouadiour;
- The Borough of Taïba Ndiaye;
- The populations of the following 11 villages:
 - Diambalo, Balsande,;
 - Taïba Ndiaye;
 - Taïba Mbaye;
 - Baïty Ndiaye;
 - Baïty Guèye;
 - Minam Diop;
 - Mbayène;
 - Khelkom Diop;
 - Taïba Santhie;
 - Maka Gaye Bèye; and
 - Ndomor Diop.

This consultation phase nevertheless had a few gaps as no details were given with respect to the methodology used for disclosing Project information. Thus, in the 26 villages and hamlets home to 341 listed PAPs, only twelve villages (Diambalo, Balsandre, Taïba N'diaye, Taïba Mbaye, Baïty N'diaye, Baïty Guèye, Miname Diop, Mbayène, Khelcom Diop, Taïba Santhie, Maka Gaye Bèye and Ndomor Diop) were consulted during the public consultation program carried out on 22-28 December 2012.

The 2012 study also does not specify the selection criteria used to choose villages and administrative bodies consulted. As an example, the consultation included the sub-prefecture of Ouadiour, which is some distance away from the Project and even outside the extended area of influence.

7.4 2014

Stakeholder Engagement in regards to Land Assessment and Compensation

Labosol was first engaged in mid-2014 to support the Project in assessing the perceptions of the local communities and the extent of land loss to the PAP. The work began with a public hearing (June 12, 2014) at Taiba NDiaye to explain before the surveyor's task commenced what work would be done (i.e., surveys of land plots).

Shortly after the public hearing took place, an assessment was performed by the Commission (August 2014 to January 2015) to assess land usage and determine the amount of financial land compensation for each PAP. This assessment was conducted with all concerned local village

and PAP representatives and with the support of Labosol, who was engaged to measure the field surface impacted by the Project for each PAP. Results from the land compensation assessment conducted by the Commission, with the support of Labosol, are summarized in the Land Compensation and Assessment Report². Based on this survey, 49.5 ha of impacted land were delineated onsite by Labosol, resulting in the impact of 457 fields owned by 335 PAPs. One PAP can own up to 10 different parcels of land. Although this survey was assessing the impacted land surface for each PAP, it did not assess the overall Project impact on each PAP (i.e., loss of land, along with loss of trees and/or crops).

December 2014 to January 2015 Public Consultation Program

Labosol carried out an additional public consultation program under their support mission to the PAP census and the Commission (described above). The aim of these consultations was to raise awareness of the local communities to the Project, its characteristics, its changes, its potential social and economic impacts and also to compile the opinions of the local communities involved. The dates of these meetings are provided in **Table 6** below.

Date	Locality	Activities	Responsible parties
11/12/2014	Taïba Ndiaye Tivaouane	Field fact-finding visit and Activity planning meeting	Labosol
12/12/2014	Taïba Ndiaye	Information and awareness-raising of Village Leaders	Labosol
15/12/2014 to 19/12/2014	Taïba Ndiaye	Surveying of the temporary storage areas	Labosol
13/01/2015 to 15/01/2015	Taïba Ndiaye Tivaouane	Field verification with the village leaders	Labosol team & Departmental Committee of Census and Compensation (facilitators for villager meeting and researchers)
20/01 to 26/01/2015	Tivaouane	Financial assessment and production of the provisional report	Labosol team & Departmental Committee of Census and Compensation (facilitators for villager meeting and researchers)

7.5 2015

February 2015 Public Consultation Program

Two representatives from Ramboll Environ visited the Project area in February 2015 to familiarize themselves with the Project's area of influence prior to organizing this latest public consultation program. During this visit, a discussion-format consultation took place at Taiba Gueye and involved a discussion among Ramboll Environ, EES, PETN and the village chiefs of

² For further information regarding land compensation, refer to the Land Compensation and Assessment Report (ESIS Addendum, Annex D) prepared by the Commission and Labosol.

Taiba Gueye and Baiti NDiaye, along with several villagers from Taiba Gueye. During the consultation, PETN explained the changes to the Project since 2012.

To ensure the public consultation of all local communities affected by the Project, EES carried out an additional consultation program (February 16-18 2015) to inform the local communities of changes made to the Project since the last consultations. This latest consultation program was a chance for the local communities to express their views on the changes to the Project. The villages that had not been consulted in 2012 were included in the February 2015 consultation program. These latest public consultations targeted 23 villages and hamlets out of the 35³ in the municipality of Taiba Ndiaye. The villages outside the municipality of Taiba Ndiaye (located in the municipalities of Noto and Darou Khoudoss) and home to some PAP were also consulted. The PAP from these municipalities were included in the Diambalo meeting. When PAP from these villages did not attend the Diambalo meeting, they were interviewed directly in their villages by a team from EES.

To achieve the objectives assigned to the 2015 Public Consultation program (i.e., disclosure of additional information following modifications to the basic Project configuration), the list of communities to consult was expanded to include all local communities affected, whether or not they belonged to the Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye.

Six meetings with local communities took place in accordance with the timetable shown in **Table 7** below, and the public's perception of the Project (i.e., acceptability of the Project, doubts, expectations and recommendations) were gathered during these consultation meetings. See **Attachment 9** for a summary of topics discussed during the February 16-18, 2015 consultation meetings.

³ Following the attachment of Selco and Keur Bakar, the municipality of Taiba Ndiaye counts 35 villages.

Table 7: Public Consultation Program from February 16 to 18, 2015				
Date and Time	Villages Consulted	Place Planned for the Meeting	Activities	Responsible Parties
Monday 16 th , February at 9 a.m.	Taïba Ndiaye, Taïba Santhie, Taïba Mbaye and Taïba Khab	In the square of the headquarters of the Municipal Council at Taïba Ndiaye	Village meeting Household surveys for the PAP from the sample	EES team (facilitators for the villager meeting and researchers) and Abdoulaye NDiaye, Community Relations Officer of PETN
Monday 16 th , February at 3 p.m.	Group of eight villages (Minam, Keur Mallé, Mbayène 3, Keur Mbaye Sénoba, Keur Samba Awa, Keur Fatim, Keur Mambaye and Ndiamba)	In the public square near the school in Minam	Village meeting Household surveys for the PAP from the sample	EES team (facilitators for the villager meeting and researchers) and Abdoulaye NDiaye, Community Relations Officer of PETN
Tuesday 17 th , February at 9 a.m.	Group of five villages (Keur Madiagne, Sam Ndiaye, Keur Assane Ndiaye, Baïty Ndiaye and Baïty Guèye)	In the public square near the village school in Keur Madiagne	Village meeting Household surveys for the PAP from the sample	EES team (facilitators for the villager meeting and researchers) and Abdoulaye NDiaye, Community Relations Officer of PETN
Tuesday 17 th , February at 3 p.m.	Khélcom Diop (Bal Diop) and Maka Guèye Bèye	In the public square in the village of Khelcom Diop	Village meeting Household surveys for the PAP from the sample	EES team (facilitators for the villager meeting and researchers) and Abdoulaye NDiaye, Community Relations Officer of PETN
Wednesday 18 th , February at 9 a.m.	Ndomor Diop	In the village of Ndomor Diop	Village meeting Household surveys for the PAP from the sample	EES team (facilitators for the villager meeting and researchers) and Abdoulaye NDiaye, Community Relations Officer of PETN
Wednesday 18 th , February at 3 p.m.	Group of villages in the North (Diambalo, Bal Guèye, Keur Maguette Guèye, Keur Demba Diallo, Darou Dia and Balsandre)	In the village of Diambalo	Village meeting Household surveys for the PAP from the sample	EES team (facilitators for the villager meeting and researchers) and Abdoulaye NDiaye, Community Relations Officer of PETN

June 2015 Public Consultation Program

A public consultation program was organized on 18 June 2015, attended by the financial institutions (OPIC, EKF), SARREOLE (Project developer), VESTAS (construction manager), ACEI (equity provider) and the consultancy firms (Ramboll Environ, EES and Mott MacDonald) to engage with the affected local communities and get their views on the Project in terms of acceptability, expectations, doubts and suggestions.

This consultation program involved a large-scale meeting (attended by many representatives from eight villages), participation in a municipal council session and discussion-format consultations in two villages. The detail of these consultations is presented in **Table 8** below, and see **Attachment 1** for a summary of topics discussed during the June 18, 2015 consultation meeting.

Date and time	Villages Consulted	Activities	Responsible parties
Thursday, 18 June at 10 a.m.	Group of eight villages: Keur Mallé, Miname, Mbayène 3, Keur Mambaye, Khary, Ndiamba Touba Fall, Keur Mbaye Seneba, Keur Samba Aura and Keur Birima	Village meeting Attended by the village chiefs and community members, and representatives of village women	PETN with assistance from EES (translation)
Thursday, 18 June at 3 p.m.	Taiba Ndiaye	Municipal session to discuss the convention regarding the draft easements Session attended by the Mayor of the Municipality, the Sub-Prefect and 36 municipal councillors	PETN with assistance from EES (translation)
Thursday, 18 February at 4 p.m.	Taiba Santhie	Discussion with villagers impacted directly by the Project Attended by the village chief	PETN with assistance from EES (translation)
Thursday, 18 February at 5.30 p.m.	Baïty Gueye	Discussion with villagers impacted directly by the Project Attended by the school teacher	PETN with assistance from EES (translation)

Stakeholder Engagement in regards to Land Assessment and Compensation

In order to assess the percentage of income loss generated by the Project for each PAP, a second survey was conducted by Labosol from July to August 2015. This survey consisted of developing a rural cadastre of the Project footprint, assessing the percentage of land and revenue loss for each PAP. Results of this second survey are presented in the Rural Cadastre Report⁴. As part of this rural cadastre survey, household surveys were conducted and all PAPs

⁴ For further information regarding the level of impact on each PAP, refer to the second Labosol study presented in the Rural Cadastre Report (ESIS Addendum- Annex E).

were interviewed by Labosol to assess the level of the Project's impact on their livelihood. PAPs responses collected during the household surveys are presented in Annex 4 of the Rural Cadastre report.

Based on this second survey, 48 ha of impacted land were delineated onsite, resulting in the impact of 459 fields owned by 341 PAPs. The difference in results between the land compensation study conducted by the Commission and the Rural Cadastre survey is due mainly to the change in the Project configuration. This change of configuration occurred at the end of 2014, while the Commission was onsite and thus was not taken into account in the Land Compensation and Assessment Report. An additional land compensation assessment for the additional 7 PAPs will be conducted by the Commission, under the same conditions as for the previous land compensation assessment, before the beginning of construction works in order to ensure land compensation for all PAPs.

In order to minimize the Project's impacts on the PAPs' livelihood, a livelihood restoration plan will be developed and implemented prior to financial close, and the plan will be based on the Livelihood Restoration Plan framework included in the Project ESMS Plan (see ESIS Addendum Chapter 12).

8. Continuation of the Stakeholder Engagement Program

8.1 Expansion of the Community Relations Department

Mr. Ndiaye will move to a new position as the Community Relations Advisor, an external advisor, and will support and assist in training the Community Relations team and assist in managing the Project's relationships with people and community. A new Community Relations Officer, and a staff of 3 people will be hired to serve as the Community Relations Department; on or before financial close, and they will all be based at the Project's headquarters in Taiba Ndiaye.

The team will be responsible for communicating with the local communities to ensure that updated Project information is disclosed on a regular basis and that all questions, concerns and requests of community members are addressed and recorded. The Community Relations Officer or a member of his team will deliver and post updated information in each village Project Bulletin Board and at the same time will meet with each village chief and villagers to provide project updates on a monthly basis (for further details, see section 9.2), thereby ensuring that stakeholder engagement takes place in each village at least once each month during construction and, eventually, at least one every quarter during operations. The purpose of these meetings will be to communicate progress of the Project during construction and the activities which occurred in the past month and those which shall occur in the coming months. These meetings will also be a platform for community members to express their concerns and ask any questions about the Project.

In addition to individual and group meetings in the villages, the team will be responsible to ensure that the PETN Village Project Bulletin Boards (described in section 5.5) are updated on a regular basis so that those who are not able to attend meetings can obtain information on the Project.

8.2 Involvement of Vestas as EPC Contractor

The Vestas Community Relations Manager will be responsible for managing interactions with local communities with respect to public health and safety, security, and other social concerns specifically related to the construction of the Project. The Vestas Community Relations Manager will also collaborate with the PETN Community Relations Manager on construction-related stakeholder engagement activities, and coordinate with the PETN Community Relations Manager and Project Manager in the investigation and resolution of any community grievances or other issues related to construction that involve local communities or external stakeholders.

Further details on the Vestas Community Relations Manager and its role and responsibilities will be provided in the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

8.3 Means by which people are informed about the Project

The Project's Communication Plan includes publication of a free newsletter (see an example in **Attachment 11**) and the installation of a free-standing bulletin board (see photo included in Social Responsibility section of the newsletter included in **Attachment 11**) in all 39 villages, a communication program which as of the date of this plan has already been implemented. This bulletin board will be one of the Project's main means of communicating to all the villages. At the moment, the monthly newsletter is posted in the bulletin board. In the future, larger poster like communications (with graphics and photos) will be prepared and installed in all community bulletin boards to explain when and where compensation will be paid and when certain construction activities will take place.

Communication activities with the local communities include the following:

- Both individual and community meetings have been conducted since 2008, and will continue to be arranged during the construction and operations phases for both communities with and without PAP, in accordance with the schedule proposed in section 9.2;
- Monthly Project newsletters have been prepared and distributed since January 2015 to local governmental authorities, including village chiefs, and, as indicated above, are now distributed to all 39 villages;
- Project Bulletin Boards were installed in all 39 villages in June 2015 (see photo in **Attachment 11**). In addition to distribution of monthly Project newsletters to village chiefs, each month, the Project newsletters are now posted in each of the village Project Bulletin Boards and made available for all villagers;
- Project Update Posters, to be posted monthly in the Project Bulletin Boards in all Villages, will begin prior to the commencement of the construction phase;
- Household Surveys were already conducted by Labosol with all 341 PAP and are included in Annex 4 to the Labosol Rural Cadastre Report (see Annex E to the ESIS Addendum);
- School supplies (i.e., 4000 pens and notebooks with a description of a wind farm on the cover) were provided at around 50 schools throughout Taiba Ndiaye in October 2015;
- Suggestion boxes will be installed (for submission of anonymous grievances) outside the PETN office in Taiba Ndiaye and the municipal offices in Taiba Ndiaye, Noto Gouye Diama and Darou Khoudoss; and
- The Project website will be expanded and updated on a regular basis.

As we understand, some adults in the local villages are illiterate so extra effort will be put forth to ensure that these key stakeholders are communicated with by the most effective means, relying on verbal communication, face-to-face meetings, graphics and photos as much as possible.

8.4 Interaction of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan with other social plans

As noted in this Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the ESIS, certain elements of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the Communications Plan and the Grievance Mechanism have already been implemented by the Project owners. The development and implementation of these plans are ongoing. The coordination of all these plans including the CSR Policy and Plan and the Livelihood Restoration Plan, which are also under development, shall be done by the

Community Relations Department. It is currently anticipated that the Community Relations Department will be in place and fully operational on or before financial close.

All plans will be implemented and coordinated on a daily basis by the Community Relations Department with support from the Project Manager, Vestas and external consultants, as needed.

9. Timetable

9.1 Project schedule

The Project will be constructed in three phases: two construction phases of sixteen wind turbines each and a final construction phase of fourteen wind turbines. The purpose is to enable PETN to work with Senelec to successfully integrate the project into the grid. The provisional Project timetable provided for work to start at the beginning of the fourth quarter of 2015 (the first construction phase is now scheduled to begin in April 2016), with delivery of the first tranche of 52.8 MW after fifteen months. The other two tranches will be delivered 11 months and 19 months later, respectively i.e. a total construction period of 34 months. The first tranche is planned to enter operation before the end of the 1st Qtr. 2017.

9.2 Preliminary timetable of future Stakeholder Engagement activities

The PETN Project management team, along with the Vestas Project management team, where appropriate, will engage on a periodic basis with the following Senegalese governmental authorities:

The National and Regional offices of the Environmental Ministry

The Directorate of the Environment and Listed Establishments (DEEC) will oversee implementation of some of the measures and recommendations approved by the technical committee (measures concerning surveillance and monitoring and for reforestation (if required by the authorities or compensation) and the safety of goods and people. PETN will engage with DEEC and/or DREEC on a periodic basis to discuss the Project and its progress. A schedule with the frequency of meetings to take place during the Construction Phase will be agreed upon by DEEC and PETN prior to financial close.

Local governmental authorities

The local governmental authorities include the Governor, the Prefect of Tivaouane, and the Sub-Prefect of Méouane; they act under the framework of transferred powers and represent the State authorities.

The Environmental and Social Monitoring Committee (ESMC), to be established under the direction of the Governor, who appoints its members by order on the recommendation of the Prefect of Tivaouane and the Sub-Prefect of Méouane, will be committed for the overall management of the Project's environmental and social aspects, and will meet periodically with PETN in order to discuss and assess the reports concerning environmental monitoring, hygiene, safety and the implementation of social measures applied by PETN. A schedule with the frequency of meetings to take place during the Construction Phase will be agreed upon by ESMC and PETN prior to financial close.

The Community Relations (CR) team, supported by Abdoulaye Ndiaye (the "Community Relations Advisor") and the Project management team, where needed, will conduct on a periodic basis the following stakeholder engagement activities throughout the Construction Phase:

43 Villages within the Project's Close Area of Influence

Each month, throughout the Construction Phase, in accordance with a schedule mutually agreed upon among the parties (day and time), the CR Representative assigned to each village will deliver and install the Monthly Project Poster in the Bulletin Box in each village. The CR Representative will then deliver a few copies of the Monthly Project Poster to the village chief and will conduct a meeting with the village chief and any villagers who would like to participate. During the meeting, the CR Representative will verbally summarize (primarily for the benefit of meeting attendees who cannot read) what's included in that month's Monthly Project Poster (e.g., provide an update on the Project's construction, schedule for next month's construction activities, available jobs, update on any community investment activities) and will take and respond to questions raised by the village chief and/or residents.

17 Villages without PAP in the Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye

These villages will be engaged on a monthly basis throughout the Construction Phase, as described above.

During the initial meeting with each village, to be led by a member of PETN's Project management team prior to commencement of the Construction Phase, the CR Representative assigned to that village will be introduced. The PETN Project management team representative, and for subsequent meetings, the CR Representative, will provide an update on the Project and will take and respond to questions raised by the village chief and/or villagers. Each villager attending the initial meeting will be given a card with contact information for the PETN management team and the CR Representative assigned to that village. The PETN cell phone number will also be posted in the window of the PETN headquarters in Taiba Ndiaye.

26 Villages with PAP

Initial meeting:

Approximately 14- 21 days prior to the financial compensation being paid by PETN to the PAP, a meeting will be scheduled in each of the 26 villages, to which only the village's PAPs, the village chief and any other village authorities will be invited. The meeting will be led by a member of PETN's Project management team and the CR Representative assigned to that village will be introduced. The PETN Project management team representative will provide an update on the Project, the procedure established for receiving cash compensation (i.e., date, place and method of payment) and will take and respond to questions raised by the village chief and/or PAPs. Each PAP will be given a sealed envelope that will include the particulars of its individual compensation (i.e., name, address, cell phone number, extent of land and/or tree loss and total compensation to be paid) and a card with contact information for the PETN management team and the CR Representative assigned to that village.

Follow-up meetings for PAP, in addition to monthly village meetings noted above:

Follow-up meetings to monitor the PAP's progress towards livelihood restoration will be in accordance with the following schedule:

- 1.) For the PAP with more than 25% loss of land and trees (25 PAP): individual monthly meetings will take place between the CR Representative and each PAP in this category until the PAP's livelihood has been restored;

- 2.) For the PAP with between 10 and 25% loss of land and trees (87 PAP), individual quarterly meetings will take place between the CR Representative and each PAP in this category until the PAP's livelihood has been restored; and
- 3.) For the PAP with less than 10% loss of land and trees (229), one meeting (approx. 6 months after compensation has been paid) will take place between the CR Representative and each PAP in this category. If livelihood for the PAP has not been fully restored during this timeframe, subsequent meetings will be scheduled until livelihood for the PAP has been restored.

Criteria for determining that PAP have restored their livelihood will be agreed upon with OPIC prior to completion of the Livelihood Restoration Plan, which will be prepared prior to financial close.

For further details on the PAP and the overall level of Project impact on each PAP, please see Chapter 10 of the ESIS Addendum.

Other interested parties (e.g., schools, conservation groups, NGOs)

Will be engaged on a case by case basis.

10. Resources and Responsibilities

10.1 Community Relations Department organizational structure

2008- 2015

Historically, since 2008, the PETN Community Relations Officer, has reported directly to the Project developers (i.e., SARREOLE). As mentioned in section 8.1, on or before financial close, Mr. Ndiaye will assume a new role as the Project's Community Relations Advisor and a new Community Relations Officer and a team of three CR Representatives will be hired, all from the local communities.

Construction Phase

The PETN Community Relations Officer will report directly to the PETN Project Manager and will be responsible for overseeing the activities of the PETN Community Relations staff, along with managing the overall implementation of the PETN Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan. In addition, the PETN Community Relations Manager will collaborate with the Vestas CR Manager on construction-related stakeholder engagement activities. The PETN Community Relations Manager will also coordinate with the PETN Project Manager and the Vestas Community Relations Manager in the investigation and resolution of any community grievances or other issues in regards to construction that involve local communities or external stakeholders.

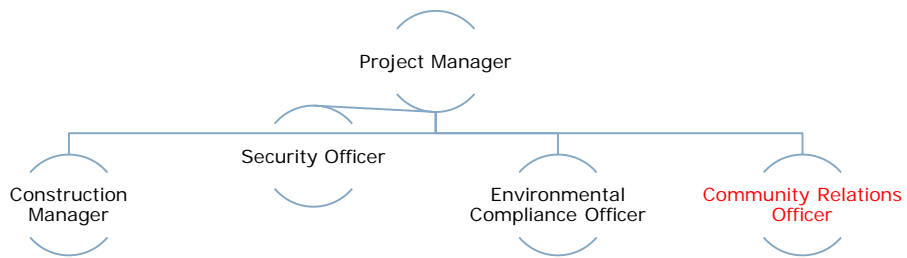


Figure 3. PETN Construction Phase preliminary organizational chart



Figure 4. Community Relations Department preliminary organizational chart

Operations Phase

During the Operations phases, PETN’s Community Relations Officer will report to the Director of Operations, who in turn will report directly to the Project Manager, as indicated in Figure 5 below. Each of the three Community Relations Representatives will report directly to the Community Relations Officer.

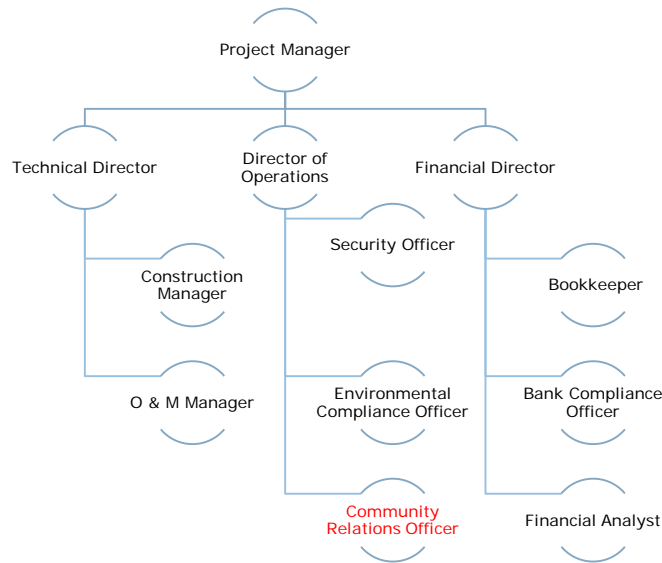


Figure 5. PETN Operations Phase preliminary organizational chart

10.2 Stakeholder Engagement Budget

Historically, since 2008, budgets have been allocated to stakeholder engagement, on an as needed basis, but increased to cover the engagement of external social consultants in 2012, 2014 and 2015.

For the construction and operations phases, the Project budget will include a set amount for stakeholder engagement for each year; and as each of the three phases of construction progress, a set amount for the monitoring of livelihood restoration, and all monitoring, to be conducted, together, by the Community Relations Officer and the Environmental Compliance Officer, will begin shortly after cash compensation is paid to the PAPs and they no longer have access to their land.

A more detailed budget for Stakeholder Engagement activities will be developed as part of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan which is anticipated to be completed on or before financial close.

11. External Communications and Community Grievance Mechanism

11.1 External Communications

As noted in Section 12.8.1 of the ESMS Plan, the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan will incorporate MSP-11, “Management of Stakeholder Communications” for responding to basic information requests and suggestions from external stakeholders, and for communicating information about the Project to stakeholders on an ongoing basis. MSP-11 will require appropriate responses to all stakeholder inquiries; responses to more complex information requests and notifications of specific concerns and grievances as defined by the IFC PSs will be managed as described in Section 12.9.2 of the ESMS Plan and in section 8.2 below.

11.2 Community Grievance Mechanism

Historically, Project inquiries and complaints were made verbally by villagers directly to the PETN Community Relations Officer and/or the Project developers, and there was an informal procedure in place with minimal recordkeeping.

The Community Grievance Mechanism procedure will be formalized and a detailed description, including roles and responsibilities, a flow chart, and a sample table for recordkeeping, will be included in the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and submitted to OPIC prior to financial close. Grievance procedures will include the following, at a minimum:

The Community Relations team will log and monitor weekly all Grievances received. The Grievance Registry will include the following details:

- The date and manner of receipt of the Grievance;
- Name and contact information for the individual or organization that submitted it;
- The nature of the Grievance;
- An indication of the urgency or seriousness of the Grievance, with levels of significance of the Grievance (e.g., Level I for inquiries, Level II for complaints of a minor nature, and Level III for complaints of a significant nature, such as a risk to community health & safety);
- Name of PETN staff to whom the Grievance will be sent for investigation;
- Follow-up actions taken to resolve the grievance;
- Process for appeal, if the person wasn't satisfied with the initial decision;
- Final decision on the Grievance;
- Means by which the mutually accepted decision on the resolution of the grievance was documented;
- How and when the relevant project decision was communicated to the complainant; and
- Date(s) of any periodic follow-up with the complainant.

The Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan will incorporate MSP-01, "Grievance Mechanism", as described in the ESMS Plan, specifically for the review and management of responses to all complex information requests, concerns, and grievances as defined by the IFC PSs. General protocols for documenting and managing complaints from stakeholders will be managed in accordance with the MSP-01, in order to ensure that any stakeholder complaints or inquiries detected are documented and brought to the attention of management and properly considered.

11.3 Ongoing Reporting to Affected Communities

As many of the management/mitigation plans discussed in Section 12.1.2 of the ESMS Plan will not be fully implemented until the start of the construction phase, formal reporting to affected communities on the overall effectiveness of the ESMS in the management and mitigation of the environmental and social aspects of the Project will occur at the end of the first year of major construction activities. Reporting requirements, described in section 9.2 below, will be elaborated in the Project's Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

12. Monitoring and Reporting

PETN is responsible for managing and implementing measures and periodically reporting to the authorities and to the **Environmental and Social Monitoring Committee**, along with lenders, through periodic progress and monitoring reports. PETN will ensure that the contracting company and its sub-contractors comply with the environmental and social clauses.

12.1 The Environmental and Social Monitoring Committee (ESMC)

This committee will be established under the direction of the Governor, who appoints its members by order on the recommendation of the Prefect of Tivaouane and the Sub-Prefect of Méouane. The committee will be responsible for the oversight of management of all the environmental and social aspects of the Project. The committee will consist of (but shall not be limited to) the following members:

- The local authorities (the Governor, the Prefect, and the Sub-Prefect);
- The representatives of the populations concerned;
- State technical services and their representatives;
- The relevant parties concerned (NGOs, the representative of women's groups, the representative of young people, the representative of fishermen, and of market gardeners; and
- The representatives of the Ministries of Industry, Water and Forests, Fisheries, the Interior, etc.

This committee will be supported by PETN and its partners for effective monitoring of the Project's management plan. The committee will meet periodically in order to assess the experts' reports concerning environmental monitoring, hygiene, safety and the implementation of social measures applied by the developer under the framework of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), where applicable. On this basis, the committee will issue recommendations and directives to be followed.

12.2 Reporting to satisfy lenders' requirements

During the Construction Phase, Project construction progress reports in English will be submitted to the lenders periodically (report organization and frequency of reporting to be agreed upon with the lenders). Construction progress reports will include updates on all stakeholder engagement, public disclosure of information, land compensation and livelihood restoration monitoring activities conducted during the period being reported.

During the Operations Phase, annual operations reports in English will be submitted to the lenders. Operations phase reports will include updates on all stakeholder engagement and public disclosure of information activities conducted during the period being reported; the assumption being that all land compensation and livelihood restoration monitoring activities will have been completed during the Construction Phase.

13. Management Functions

- How will stakeholder engagement activities be integrated into the company's environmental and social management system and with other core business functions?
Stakeholder engagement procedures will form part of day to day management of the Project.

- Who will have management oversight for the program?
The Project Manager will have the oversight for all project activities, including stakeholder engagement.

- What are the plans for hiring, training, and deploying staff to undertake stakeholder engagement work?
A Community Relations Officer has been in place since 2008. As mentioned in section 8.1 above, the Project will continue to employ Mr. Ndiaye, but he will move to a new position as the Community Relations Advisor and will support and assist in training the Community Relations team; and a new Community Relations Officer, and a staff of 3 people will be hired to serve as the Community Relations Department; on or before financial close, and they will all be based at the Project's headquarters in Taiba Ndiaye. The Community Relations team will assist in distributing information and engaging with local villagers to keep them informed about the project.

- What will be the reporting lines between community liaison staff and senior management?
The Community relations officer will report directly to the project manager.

- How will the company's stakeholder engagement strategy be communicated internally?
This will be an agenda item at all construction progress meetings as well as monthly staff meetings during the operations phase.

- What management tools will be used to document, track, and manage the process? (e.g., stakeholder database, commitments register)
All communications with stakeholders will be documented using a database and reporting format to be agreed upon and included in the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

- For projects or company operations involving contractors, how will the interaction between contractors and local stakeholders be managed to ensure good relations?
The Project Manager and Community Relations Officer will participate in all construction progress meetings. Any grievances from Stakeholders will be addressed during these meetings. If necessary, action plans will be discussed, agreed and implemented accordingly. As part of the contracting process, contractors will be required to adhere to policies and procedures put in place by PETN, including policies and procedures managing community relations.

ATTACHMENT
1.STAKEHOLDERS' CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS - FEBRUARY 2009 PUBLIC
CONSULTATION PROGRAM

Table 2-1 : Key Stakeholders' perceptions, concerns, expectations and recommendations: February 24 - 28, 2009

STAKEHOLDERS	Perceptions and concerns	Expectations and recommendations
Technical Services		
Water and Forests	<p>The farms that exist in the area constitute a constraint;</p> <p>The project as issued will not cause significant impacts on flora; and</p> <p>The project sites do not have a bird risk because no significant movement of birds has been observed in this area.</p>	<p>Discuss with local communities before the project begins; and</p> <p>Reduce impacts on farms.</p>
DREEC	<p>From the environmental point of view, the project is good for the country;</p> <p>The project will help alleviate the country's energy deficit;</p> <p>The presence of farms will require compensation of the populations;</p> <p>The presence or transit of protected migratory species in the project area should be studied carefully; and</p> <p>The risk that the project may represent for local people must be taken into account.</p>	<p>Ensure that local people benefit from the project;</p> <p>Identify with operators in the tax base which will be impacted by the project;</p> <p>Install signs throughout the landfill band for electrical cables;</p> <p>Support the extension of the electricity grid to neighboring villages; and</p> <p>Support public lighting and the connection of public institutions such as schools and health posts.</p>
IRSV (livestock)	<p>The project in itself can pose a risk to livestock in so far as it constitutes an obstacle to livestock paths.</p> <p>However, with the installation of the project, it is clear that grazing areas will shrink.</p>	<p>It's very important to avoid establishing restrictions for the farmers;</p> <p>Integrate pastoral activities in the implementation of the project; and</p> <p>Provide water bowls in the peripheral areas of the project.</p>
Local Elected Officials		
Local elected officials	<p>Both project sites are located in agricultural areas deemed to be the richest;</p> <p>The cultivation of cassava and fruit trees are the main sources of income of local populations; and</p>	<p>Support community development initiatives;</p> <p>Contribute to reducing the cost for street lighting;</p> <p>Primarily recruit local labor;</p>

STAKEHOLDERS	Perceptions and concerns	Expectations and recommendations
	<p>The movement of vehicles during the construction work will have adverse impacts on crops;</p> <p>The project is good for the Municipality because it has raised awareness of the need for other developers (Sonatel, SUDATEL, TIGO) to annually contribute to the rural tax;</p> <p>With the rental of the property tax base that will occupy the 50 wind turbines, the project will have positive benefits for the Municipality; and</p> <p>The populations must be made aware of the risks that can occur from facilities, especially electromagnetics.</p>	<p>Support basic social sectors, such as education and health, by improving equipment; and</p> <p>Expand information available on the project.</p>
Local Communities		
<p>Villagers from Ndomor, Keur Malé, Minam, Mbayéne, Keur Birama, Keur Samba Awa, Keur Mbaye Sénoba.</p>	<p>We are supportive of the project all the more because it will contribute to the development of the area;</p> <p>We are ready to invest ourselves fully for the success of this project;</p> <p>Priority in the recruitment of the local workforce must be given to those whose fields are impacted by the project;</p> <p>We are concerned that the project will result in the same frustration and inconvenience caused by SENELEC when installed in the area;</p> <p>We are concerned that the damages will not be considered, as was the case with construction of the road; and</p> <p>Compensation for those impacted by the project must comply with the principles of fairness and transparency, since farms are our only sources of income.</p>	<p>Inform people of the starting date and the field enumeration process impacted by the project;</p> <p>Give evidence of identified species to all PAPs;</p> <p>Discuss with the people the compensation methodology to be applied;</p> <p>Develop with the local people the construction of a drilling for agricultural purposes in order to increase production and compensate for land losses caused by the project; Primarily recruit local labor; and</p> <p>Take into account in recruitment that the villages that surround the project area do not have the same demographic weight.</p>

STAKEHOLDERS	Perceptions and concerns	Expectations and recommendations
Villagers from Taïba Mbaye	<p>We are concerned that the project has health impacts on populations;</p> <p>The compensation must precede any project activity; and</p> <p>The land lost due to the project is very important for us therefore we believe that compensation must be assessed in the light of this.</p>	<p>Establish a commission to identify and monitor compensation of the populations; and</p> <p>Consider the demographic weight difference of each village in the recruitment of local labor.</p>
Villagers from Same Ndiaye	<p>We welcome the project and hope that its implementation can benefit everyone.</p>	<p>Involve all populations of neighboring villages; and</p> <p>Recruit from the local workforce.</p>
Villagers from Baïty Ndiaye	<p>We worry about being excluded from the implementation of the project; and</p> <p>We are concerned that the project will have a negative impact on people and activities (agriculture, livestock) exerted on the site.</p>	<p>All populations to share in the project benefits;</p> <p>Involve women in the implementation of the project; and</p> <p>Put tags and warning signs on the route where the cables will be buried.</p>
Villagers from Baïty Gueye	<p>The project as it was presented to us is a good thing; and</p> <p>We hope through the project to be connected to the electricity grid.</p>	<p>Compensate all people whose fields are affected by the implementation of the project;</p> <p>Recruit from the local workforce; and</p> <p>Connect the village to the electricity grid of SENELEC</p>
Villagers from Keur Madiagne	<p>The project will mainly benefit SENELEC; and</p> <p>We are concerned that the project will degrade the land and flora in this whole area.</p>	<p>Expand and connect the village to the electricity grid;</p> <p>Avoid disappointing the people by making unfulfilled promises; and</p> <p>Recruit from the local workforce.</p>
Villagers from Taïba Santhie	<p>We welcome the project and congratulate the initiators; and</p> <p>We are concerned that the electricity that will be provided is not sustainable;</p>	<p>Ensure that the project can benefit all populations of neighboring villages;</p> <p>To connect the village must be a priority; and</p> <p>Recruiting young people from the village is not a moot point.</p>

STAKEHOLDERS	Perceptions and concerns	Expectations and recommendations
Villagers from Keur Assane	<p>The project is going to contribute to the reduction of cultivable land; and</p> <p>We learned that the project will have a negative impact on water resources, soil and vegetation of the project area.</p>	<p>Recruit from the local workforce;</p> <p>Contribute to the development of villages; and</p> <p>Involve all stakeholders.</p>

ATTACHMENT
2. OCTOBER 16, 2009 TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

(Unofficial Translation)

Meeting Minutes

Republic of Senegal
(One People - One Goal - One Faith)

MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT
PROTECTION OF NATURE, PONDS OF
RETENTION AND ARTIFICIAL LAKES

.....

DIRECTORATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT
AND CLASSIFIED ESTABLISHMENTS

Dakar on .October 16, 2009.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR PRE-VALIDATION
OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR THE TAIBA NDIAYE WIND
PARK PROJECT, RURAL COMMUNITIES OF TAIBA NDIAYE, THIES REGION

Introduction

On Friday, October 16, 2009, a meeting of the Technical Review Committee was held at the Regional Division of Environment and Establishments classified Thies (DREEC / Thies), for a pre-validation of the interim report of the Environmental and Social Impact Study (ESIS) of the project to build a wind farm in Taiba Ndiaye, Rural Community Taiba Ndiaye, Thiès.

The project promoter is SARREOLE.

The meeting was chaired by Ibrahima Sonko of the Industry Department in the absence of the Renewable Energy Division.

The study was conducted by HPR ANKH Consultants, a firm accredited by the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection, Retention Basins and Artificial Lakes, for achieving the Environmental Impact Studies.

Present at the meeting were representatives of:

- The Directorate of Environment and Classified Establishments (DEEC);
- The Industry Directorate;
- The Civil Protection Department;
- The Directorate of Water, Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation;
- Regional Council Thies;

- The Regional Inspectorate of Forestry Thies;
- The Division of Weather Thies;
- Regional service planning Thies;
- The distribution service of SENELEC Thies;
- The Directorate of Water and Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation;
- Regional Division of Environment and Establishments classified Thies (DREEC / Thies);
- The Regional Directorate of Rural Development Thies;
- The Rural Council Taiba;
- The Promoter; and
- The Consultant

Conduct of the meeting

At the start of the meeting, Mr Sangare, Chief DREEC / Thies welcomed committee members before leaving, and the representative of the Directorate of Environment and Classified Establishments (DEEC) provided a brief review of the context and the validation procedure of environmental impact studies.

Subsequently, the floor was given to the Consultant to present an overview of the study. In his presentation, he returned to the principal axes of the study, namely:

- The background and rationale of the project, which involves the production of energy and especially renewable energy;
- The components and operation of the project;
- The description of the site to house the project and the methodology of the study;
- Analysis of potential environmental and social impacts related to the project activities during the different phases of the project;
- The mitigation measures of the negative impacts and enhancement of positive impacts.

Following the Consultant's presentation, the floor was given to the members of the Technical Committee for their comments and recommendations. The points below were discussed:

1. Questions for clarification.

They covered the following points:

- Partnership with SENELEC;
- The availability of wind energy;
- The impacts for local people;
- The risk of electromagnetism;
- The economic value of the loss of agricultural production;
- The project's resemblance with another project, which is at the entrance of Mboro;
- The degree of involvement of Water and Forestry Department of Tivaouane;
- The impact on rainfall;
- The possibility of continuing activities by the population after the installation of the project;
- Protection against lightning;

- The cost of the kilowatt - hour;
- Measures relative to atmospheric discharges;
- The materialization of perimeter security and surveillance to counter any occupation;
- References for assessing the bird migration;
- Assessing the sensitivity;
- References costing;
- The type of spill that could be found;
- The brake system in the event of high winds;
- Possible consultation with the group of Tivaoune firefighters;
- Energy power project;
- The average wind speed for proper operation of a wind turbine;
- The existence or absence of a local representative (office) of the project; and
- The management of the project monitoring committee.

2. Recommendations

The following recommendations were made by the Technical Committee:

- Respect the commitments made to the populations;
- Page vi: respond to the questions;
- Page viii: to DREEC / Thies and the monitoring committee who will be responsible for monitoring the Project;
- Page 2: SEA to be replaced by EIA;
- Page 13: review the map;
- Page 17: translate the English phrases;
- Page 39: add avifauna to the wildlife topic;
- Page 22: add “with the support of the technical committee” in the 1st paragraph;
- Page 23: add as relevant to the project “International Environmental Conventions ratified by Senegal”;
- Page 59: emphasize the impact of waste oils;
- Page 107: inadequate budget allocated to all activities defined in the last sections;
- Establish a waste management plan for the duration of the project;
- Identify accident prevention arrangements;
- Involve the National Park Directorate in monitoring and the relevant structures;
- Define the concept of “ad hoc”;
- Set clear wind transport arrangements;
- Review the POI and its cost because it is not within 3 Million; and
- A protocol is to be signed with SENELEC.

3. Consultant’s responses:

- The average wind speed for proper operation of a wind turbine is 40km / h.
- The wind turbine will have no impact on the rain.
- SARREOLE does not provide electricity to villages, it is provided by SENELEC.
- The price per kilowatt is set by the price regulation commission.
- Agricultural activities will be disturbed only during the installation phase of the project;
- Each turbine will have a security perimeter.
- The quantity of waste oil per turbine is on page 57.

- Farmers compensation arrangements are on page 101.
- A Monthly Monitoring Report will be prepared by SARREOLE.
- A budget will be allocated to the monitoring committee.
- The price of POI will be increased.
- A lightning protection system and surge protection is built into each turbine.
- There is no similarity with the Mboro project.
- No meeting has been required with the technical services of Tivaoune firefighters.
- As for many other issues, technical services will be visited in order to gather more information which will be incorporated in the corrected report.

CONCLUSION

In summary, the Consultant was asked to incorporate the relevant comments into the document. The corrected report must be filed with five (05) copies to DEEC which will check, in connection with the President, if all comments have been taken into account for the pre-validation of the report.

The public hearing session will be scheduled.

On this decision, the President thanked the participants and closed the meeting.

ATTACHMENT
3. MARCH 3, 2010 PUBLIC HEARING MINUTES

(Unofficial Translation)

Meeting Minutes

Republic of Senegal
(One People - One Goal - One Faith)

MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT
PROTECTION OF NATURE, PONDS
OF RETENTION AND ARTIFICIAL LAKES

DIRECTORATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT
AND CLASSIFIED ESTABLISHMENTS

Dakar on .March 3, 2010.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEARING UNDER THE PROCESS TO VALIDATE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY REPORT OF A PROJECT TO ESTABLISH A WIND FARM AT TAIBA NDIAYE BY THE SARREOLE GROUP

INTRODUCTION

In the process of validating the environmental impact study report on the project to establish a wind farm at Taiba Ndiaye by the SARREOLE Group, a public hearing session was held on Wednesday, March 3, 2010, in the Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye, and it was chaired by the President of the Municipality, Mr. Alé LO.

The objective of the public hearings, as required by the ministerial order for public participation in environmental impact study processes, is to explain the project to the populations and other local stakeholders in order to obtain their views and concerns and to take them into consideration, to the extent possible, in the study.

Present at the meeting were the following:

- Representatives of the national technical committee to validate environmental impact studies:
 - Directorate of the Environment and Classified Establishments (DEEC);
 - Directorate of Water, Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation (DEFCCS);
 - Directorate of Labour and Social Security;
 - Directorate of Civil Protection; and
 - Regional Division of Environment and Classified Establishments at Thies.
- The Project Sponsor;
- The Consultant; and
- Local Communities.

MEETING AGENDA

At the start of the meeting, Mr. Ale LO, President of the Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye, on behalf of the people, welcomed the delegation before announcing the objective of the session. He then welcomed the presence of such a large audience and thanked the people for the strong mobilization.

After the words of welcome and presentation of technical committee members, the floor was given to Mr Mamadou Sangharé, from the Regional Division of Environment and Classified Establishments of Thies, who recalled the spirit of the public hearing and clarified the earlier stages of the validation process of the Environmental Assessment of this project, and stated that this new approach in the design of projects is within the provisions of the Code of the Environment of 2001 and that the objective of public hearings is to present a synthesis of the environmental impact study report to the people and receive from local stakeholders their opinions, comments and recommendations.

After this summary, Mr. Al Assane Sene, of HPR ANKH Consultants, the consultant who conducted the study, presented the project, which was the subject of the public hearing. He informed the people of:

- The public consultation process;
- The initial state of the site;
- A description of how a wind farm operates; and
- The project's impacts on the biophysical and socio-economic environments, namely:
 - soil pollution risks;
 - noise pollution (noise);
 - the risk of accidents;
 - the jobs to be generated, etc.

Following Mr. Assane Sene, the representative of the Project Sponsor, reassured the population of compliance with all terms and recommendations of the study, in addition, he said that the accompanying measures are provided on the social plan, including a contribution to all levels of community life in the Municipality.

Following the Consultant and Project Sponsor, the floor was given to the public who:

- Made a number of observations and comments;
- Asked some questions for clarification; and then
- Gave a clear position on the project.

1. The Public's Observations and Comments:

- The project will change the original environment of the site because of its posts to great heights;
- The project will encroach on the agricultural fields;
- The park is a source of savings for the village but it must respect the commitments made in the Environmental Management Plan;
- Installation of the wind farm will contribute to local development;

- Protective barriers to be put in place to prevent accidents related to the presence of people; and
- The project should focus on local youth, especially for unskilled jobs; and if possible send them to Europe for training.

2. Questions for clarification

- What is the exact area of the site?
- What is the percentage in terms of budget that will benefit the local community from this project?
- What is the compensation scheme for the fields that will be impacted by the project?
- Can the local community have a slideshow to better understand the facilities and mode of operation?
- What is the destiny of waste oil?
- What is the perimeter of the safety device?
- Will safety be assured on the seven (07) ha or will it be only at the poles?

3. Recommendations

- Favor transparency in the management of the park;
- Establish drilling support measures; and
- Electrify in the project framework the drilling of the commune.

4. Position relative to the project

- The project is acceptable, it is important because it is a renewable energy; and
- Its degree of impact is not high, therefore, it is acceptable.

RESPONSES

The Consultant:

- The obligations are related to the implementation of the compensation and monitoring measures. The accompanying measures (health, agricultural activities, etc.) are not mandatory, it's just the recommendations in the sense of good neighborliness between the Project Sponsor and the populations;
- For unskilled jobs, the privilege will go to the inhabitants of the area; for skilled workers, recruitment is done by call offers to the most deserving because the project

sponsor must protect its investment as the project will not have need of a high effective;

- The project will be best described to the populations with some clear images;
- For encroached fields, there is a scale fixed by the State, but the price is low. Also, the local community will have to negotiate with the project sponsor to improve but at a price that does not impact the project sponsor;
- For other impacts, they will be monitored and it is for the population that incurs to report to the local authorities which in turn will involve the environmental services;
- The project will contribute to the local community a sum of 50 million per year;
- Page 80 has all the details on villages directly affected and the distance between the site and the closest village;
- For the electrification of drilling, the municipality will need to negotiate with the project sponsor to see how it could help them in this direction, but this is not an obligation;
- The radius of each wind turbine is 150m³
- Security is provided around each wind turbine and not for the entire seven (07) hectares, so that people do not climb on the poles; and
- Development of a POI during operation is being considered

The Project Sponsor:

He reconfirmed the following points:

- The priority is to first protect the populations;
- All the recommendations of the study will be applied; and
- Accompanying measures will be implemented even if they are not required.

The DREEC reconfirmed the following aspects:

- The public hearing is an opportunity for the public to review the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), for taking into account all their concerns, and to get involved in follow-up as a stakeholder. The monitoring plan and environmental monitoring will be implemented by the DEEC in connection with the relevant services, in addition to the local community.
- The Project Sponsor is responsible for the implementation of the EMP and DEEC has a monitoring role and in case of non compliance with the commitments made by the Project Sponsor, the DEEC has the freedom to withdraw its certificate of compliance with consequent cessation of activity.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, they came back to the consultant, to continue the procedure to integrate the concerns of the local communities in the final report to be submitted in three (03) paper copies and a digital version on CD ROM, to the Directorate of Environment and Classified Establishments. Submission of this final document will enable to be prepared the notice of decision of the Minister of the Environment, concerning the issuance of an environmental compliance certificate for the project.

The meeting was closed following giving thanks to the meeting participants (local communities, the Technical Committee, and local authorities), after the Imam had formulated prayers.

ATTACHMENT
4. MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER 22, 2010 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND CDM
MEETING

(Unofficial Translation)

Meeting Minutes

Public Consultation and CDM Meeting

for the Parc Eolien Taiba Ndiaye Project

September 22, 2010 – Taiba Ndiaye

On September 22, 2010 beginning at 11h20 at the Offices of the Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye, the informational and sensitivity meeting between the partners of Sarreole and the Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye began by announcing the following agenda:

- Election of the president of meeting;
- Presentation of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Project and the Kyoto Protocol;
- Discussion and questions;
- Summary by the President; and
- Expression of thanks.

Opening the meeting was Mr. Mory Mohamed Niang, 2nd Vice President of the Rural Advisory Board of Taiba Ndiaye who began with thanking the local community for having come to the meeting and wishing a warm welcome to the partners of Sarreole and thanking them for having selected the community of Taiba Ndiaye to locate their project.

With this he announced the first point which was that the partners had indicated a wish to make M. Kene Diop, President of the Local Environmental Commission, to be the president of the meeting. The choice, he said, however, must be put to a vote by the community. This proposition was approved by a proclamation of the community and M. Kene Diop took over the discussion and began by affirming the importance of the project which, outside of generating electricity, will bring FCFA 50 million each year to the community and create employment and training opportunities.

This will be done without creating work tranches in the fields but more important is that everything will be done in concert with the community and nothing will get in the way of the success and durability of the project. Taking this into consideration, the Rural Advisory Board indicated its wish to work with the people and committed its solemn support in any way to help bring this project of capital importance to fruition.

According to Eric McCartney, commercial and financial consultant to Sarreole, the project has the intention to respond to the needs of the community and he is personally committed to the development of the project. He then went on to express his satisfaction with the number of members who turned out for the meeting and the warm welcome expressed to the developers. In the same spirit, he confirmed the importance of the project to the protection of the environment. He also noted that it was the first project of its kind in West Africa which itself will have a positive economic impact on the community.

The floor was then given to Mrs. Ritu Kuma, Senior Carbon Specialist with ESBI Carbon Solution who explained that the greenhouse effect is impacting the flora and fauna of the planet, is increasing the incidence of disease and sickness, global warming, changing growing seasons, etc.

In order to combat the greenhouse effect, certain government agencies have been formed by the United Nations and protocols have been put into place such to reduce the impact of CO2 on the environment. One of these protocols is the Kyoto Protocol which divides the world into two parts, those which pollute and those which do not pollute and is meant to result in the development of projects to reduce the greenhouse effect. Senegal is classified amongst the countries which are capable of producing carbon credits and selling them in support of sustainable development.

Mrs. Kuma went on to explain that the Taiba wind project had begun the process to be registered with the United Nations as one which will produce carbon credits. She then went into some detail concerning the registration and monitoring process of projects.

She explained that the project will consist of 50 wind turbines on two sites; site 1: 20 turbines (50 MW) and site 2: 30 turbines (75 MW). The project is estimated to produce 280 Gwh of electricity annually representing 11% of the annual production of electricity by Senelec in 2009. The electricity generated by the project will be sold to Senelec. Wind turbines produce energy without the use of fossil fuels with a technology that is proven and safe. Unlike generating facilities which use fossil fuels, wind turbines do not emit CO2 and therefore do not contribute to the greenhouse effect.

The final environment permit for the project has been issued.

For that which concerns the developers of the project, they have a long experience of developing wind projects in France.

It is noted that the project alone will not meet the growing energy demand but will nonetheless have a positive social and economic impact on the region and in general a positive impact on the country because it will produce clean energy.

The floor was then given to the community for comments and opinions, and the community officials and members below provided comments and opinions:

- The Assistant Prefet, Mr. Meouane indicated his appreciation of the project and the benefits which it shall bring to the community. For him, the benefits of this project will go well beyond the borders of the community of Taiba Ndiaye.
- Mr. Moussa Laye Mbengue, after thanking the present parties, indicated that he is pleased that the project is coming to pass during his time and his vital and ardent wish is to see it built without forgetting the farmers who have allowed this project to happen on their land. He went on to indicate his dissatisfaction with Senelec and hopes that acceptance of an energy project in this community will contribute to the reduction of energy prices and current black outs.
- Mr. Masamba Kharma asked that an independent study be made to address the difficulties associated with the blackouts and the increase in the cost of production.
- Moustafha Lo stated that he has come to appreciate these things because one of his friends is an expert in this field. He too also thanked everyone and added that there could be no project more important than this one.
- Mr. Mafall Mbour thanked the partners, the Assistant Prefet and Alé Lo, President of the Municipal Council of Taiba Ndiaye for their implication in the project.

- Mr. Abdou Lahat Ndiaye expressed his concern with regard to wind turbines which would shadow the fields and the effect that this might cause.

Responding to this question, Mr. Tabashi Niasse, an expert in social communication, reassured the population of these impacts and zones of shadows. According to him, these public meetings help a lot to clarify and understand these issues. But, according to Mr. Niasse, the issue had been addressed in the environmental management plan. In any event, the objective has always been to build this project without causing damage.

Additional comments from the community included:

- M. Malick Biagne was delighted with the make-up and intellectual level of the Rural Advisory Board which permits us to take the project at face value and counts on them during the implementation at this same level. He also asked if it might be possible to put in place a mixed commission outside of politics in order to perfect the system to the extent the situation permits.
- Mr. Ndiaye, Chief CER/Meouane, came back to the importance of renewable energy and the possibility of producing wind energy for Senelec and at the same time for the benefit of the Municipality which increases exponentially with little affect on the land.

The Assistant Prefet reassured the population that his office has taken the responsibility to ensure that the project is built and operated in accordance with the law. With regard to the masts installed on the land, readings will be taken and the appropriate measures will be applied.

Mr. Mory Mohamed Niang thanked the community, the Assistant Prefet and did not discount the local expertise. According to him, the Rural Advisory Board was conscious of its responsibility but it is necessary that everyone take ownership of the project. That said, it is important to measure the concerns of all so that no one is harmed.

70 men and women from the local communities attended the meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 14h30. Signed:

President of the Meeting

Secretary of the Meeting

Second Vice President of the Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye

ATTACHMENT
5. SEPT. 23, 2010 MEETING ADVERTISEMENT

pêche et le tourisme balnéaire. Mais, de plus en plus, elle est entraînée de faire son chemin dans la culture maraîchère et fruitière.

Babacar Samb, technicien horticoles et chef du bureau au service du développement rural (Sdrr) de Mbour estime que les potentialités en matière horticole sont réelles dans le département de Mbour. " D'ailleurs, partout où l'eau est disponible, les populations s'adonnent à la culture maraîchère" confie-t-il. Dans les dépressions vers Ndianda, Nguéniène, les deux barrages de Pointe Sarène, le maraîchage se pratique. Pour l'essentiel, ce sont des promoteurs privés qui servent de locomotive à l'activité maraîchère. Par exemple à Louly, le melon espagnol est produit sur de grandes surfaces de même qu'à Mbourokh. A Djiliah, le plan Reva est entraîné de faire rêver toutes les populations environnantes sur l'intérêt de faire des cultures de contre-saison. Selon Babacar Samb, la richesse du sol, la disponibilité de l'eau et de la force de travail sont des atouts considérables à même de booster le secteur dans la petite côte.

Seulement, il déplore le manque d'organisation à grande échelle, de formation et d'encadrement des producteurs. " Car, même si l'horticulture reste un secteur juteux, il requiert des investissements conséquents et un savoir faire assez pointu" mar-tèle-t-il. C'est pourquoi, il suggère la démultiplication des centres d'initiation à l'horticulture dans le département de Mbour.

Outre cette difficulté majeure

évoquée, le coût élevé des intrants et surtout la vente des produits phytosanitaires par des profanes posent des problèmes. En tant que technicien, je déplore cela" note-t-il. Car, selon lui, ceux qui l'utilisent ne sont pas mieux outillés d'où la porte ouverte aux énormes risques qu'encourent tant les producteurs que les acheteurs de la production. " Ces produits phytosanitaires sont de loin plus dangereux que les médicaments de la rue, soutient Babacar Samb. Ainsi, pour préserver les populations du risque lié à la réminiscence des produits phytosanitaires, il propose que seuls des spécialistes devraient être autorisés à leur vente.

A côté de l'horticulture, le micro jardinage destiné aux femmes et personnes âgées prend forme dans la commune de Mbour.

Selon Pouye, le spécialiste au Sdrr, environ 200 femmes ont été formées aux techniques du micro jardinage, mais il travaille présentement avec 76 femmes de différents quartiers de Mbour. Pour ce faire, il suffit de disposer de pots, de bassines cassées, de pneus; bref de récipients de récupération, d'un espace d'au moins 10 m2 ensoleillé pendant six heures pour pouvoir faire du microjardinage. Ici, l'avantage est que tu utilises peu d'eau et toutes les légumes voulus peuvent être cultivés" confie-t-il.

Mbaye Ba

Réunion des Parties Prenantes Locales Parc Eolien Taïba N'Diaye S.A. le mercredi 22 septembre 2010

Afin d'atténuer les impacts du changement climatique en raison de la limitation des émissions de GES issus de la combustion de combustibles fossiles, Sarrecole, un développeur français de projets d'énergie renouvelable, a proposé de créer le premier projet d'énergie éolienne au Sénégal. Le projet implique la construction et le fonctionnement des 50 éoliennes pour un total de 125 MW situé dans la Communauté Rurale de Taïba N'Diaye, Département de Tivaouane, Région de Thiès. En l'absence du projet, l'électricité aurait été générée par l'opération de centrales raccordées au réseau, qui utilisent essentiellement des combustibles fossiles. La combustion des combustibles fossiles entraîne l'émission de dioxyde de carbone. Par conséquent, ce projet éolien permettra d'éviter la production de dioxyde de carbone qui aurait été émis en l'absence du projet par les centrales existantes raccordées au réseau.

Sarrecole tient à entreprendre ce projet au sein du **Mécanisme de Développement Propre**, dans le cadre du protocole de Kyoto (les détails du mécanisme sont disponibles sur le site www.unfccc.int et seront également disponibles sur le lieu et à l'heure de la réunion avec les parties prenantes locales).

Sarrecole, selon les procédures prévues par le Mécanisme de Développement Propre, tient à convoquer une réunion pour expliquer le projet et comprendre les préoccupations et les opinions de la communauté locale à l'égard du projet avec les parties prenantes locales. La consultation des parties prenantes locales aiderait ainsi Sarrecole à répondre à toutes les questions de la communauté locale concernant le projet et pour améliorer sa contribution au développement durable et à l'aboutissement du projet.

La réunion des parties prenantes locales aura lieu au siège de la Communauté Rurale de Taïba N'Diaye, à 10h00, mercredi le 22 septembre, 2010.

Tous les membres intéressés de la Communauté, les fonctionnaires, les organismes de réglementation et autres sont invités à participer et contribuer à cette réunion. Dans le cas où vous n'êtes pas en mesure d'y assister, mais que vous souhaitez obtenir des informations et nous informer de vos préoccupations et de votre avis, vous pouvez le faire en contactant par courrier électronique, par téléphone ou par télécopieur le représentant suivant pour le projet :

Nom : Parc Eolien Taïba N'Diaye S.A.
Désignation : Jeannot Schlernitzauer
Téléphone : +33 6 08 47 27 87
Fax : +33 3 87 25 19 63
Courriel : jschlernitzauer@wanadoo.fr

de 09:00 AM à 06:00 PM., jusqu'au 1 octobre, 2010.

L'Agenda de la réunion des parties prenantes locales est le suivant :

- Élection du président de la réunion et approbation de l'Agenda proposé
- Présentation du projet, du CDM- Protocole de Kyoto, et rôle des parties prenantes locales
- Discussion et articulation des questions
- Résumé par le président des questions des parties prenantes

Vote de remerciement

ATTACHMENT
6. SEPT. 23, 2010 MEETING PHOTOS

TAIBA NDIAYE – CDM Public consultation – September 22, 2010.



TAIBA NDIAYE – CDM Public consultation – September 22, 2010.



TAIBA NDIAYE – CDM Public consultation – September 22, 2010.



TAIBA NDIAYE – CDM Public consultation – September 22, 2010.



TAIBA NDIAYE – CDM Public consultation – September 22, 2010.



TAIBA NDIAYE – CDM Public consultation – September 22, 2010.



ATTACHMENT

7. LIST OF MEETING ATTENDEES FOR THE ESIS 2009/2010

HPR ANKH Consultants

**Parc Eolien Taiba NDiaye (extract)
ESIS 2009/2010**

List of meeting attendees for the ESIS 2009/2010

List of participants in the environmental and social impact study process

Villages of : Ndomor, Keur Mallé, Minam, Mbayéne, Keur Birama, Keur Samba Awa, Keur Mbaye Sénoba

First Name	Sur Name	Activity / function	Tel
Mamadou Lamine	Diop	Village Chief - Ndomor	776314850
Cheikh	Ndiaye	Village Chief - Keur Mallé	776305890
Elhadji Ibra	Diop	Village Chief - Minam	775782359
Gora	Mbaye	Village Chief - Mbayene	764924471
Talla Mbaye	Mbaye	- Mbayéne	
Bassirou	Mbaye	Village Chief - Keur Birama	773132381
Mor Talla	Diop	Farmer - Keur Samba Awa	766928034
Mapathé	Mbaye	Merchant - Keur Mbaye	764672368
Daouda	Diop	Merchant - Mbayéne 3	773504114
Cheikh	Niang	Painter – Mbayéne	765803192
Alassane	Sonko	Farmer- Keur Mbaye Sénoba	766999832
Mor Marème	Diop	Farmer- Minam	
Ibrahima	Ndiaye	Driver - Keur Mallé	773761071
Babacar	Ndiaye	Driver - Keur Mallé	773774727
Bacar	Mbaye	Farmer- Mbayéne	701028016
Ngouda	Ndao	Driver - Keur Mbaye sénoba	776560589
Mor	Ndao	Advisor- Mbaye sénoba	764689405
Mbaye Sy	Diop	Student - Minam	763982678
Massyla	Ndao	Advisor- Mbayéne	766987169
Ousseynou	Diop	Driver- Minam	775124034
Moussa	Ndao	Farmer- Keur Mbaye Sénoba	767330350
Bassirou	Mbaye	Carpenter - Keur Birama	763132381
Ndiaye Samba	Thiam	Welder- Keur Mallé	766669807
Mballo	Niang	Merchant- Mbayéne	766865658
Magor	Diop	Farmer- Minam	
Djibril	Mbaye	Driver- Keur Mbaye Kheury	775659403
Djiby	Mbaye	Merchant- Keur Mame Mbaye	766930497
Ousseynou	Fall	Farmer- Keur Mambaye	762864227
Khady Tine	Tine	Housewife: Group for the Advancement of Women (GPF) Mbayéne	
Adji	Wade	Housewife Mbayéne	

Village of Taïba Mbaye

First Name	Sur Name	Activity/function	Tel
Abdou	Guéye	ICS Agent	776120726
Yamar	Sarr	Farmer	775761049
Meïssa	Sarr		777270693
Touba	Touré		763355096
Mor	Sarr		776954523
Mansour	Lô		763456506
Nogaye	Mbaye		
Abdou	Souaré		
Cheikh	Souaré		
Madické	Souaré		
Madiagne	Sarr		705000095
Mathioune	Ndoye		
Bassirou	Diop		777005172
Mbaye	Diop		
Ndiaye	Thiam		766669887
Ibrahima	Guéye		
Bara	Diop		767479188
Serigne	Touré		772753307
Modou Khabane	Léye		775709020
Mor	Mboup		774305643
Bara	Ka		
Mankou	Guéye		
Malick	Guéye		
Cheikh Mbaye	Souaré		775985636

Village of Same Ndiaye

First Name	Sur Name	Activity/function	Tel
Elhadji Bathie	Ndaiaye	Village Chief	762944955
Cheikh	Diongue	Driver	774415850
Ibra	Diop	Farmer	774432249
Madiambon	Sarr	Farmer	
Alassane	Sarr	Carpenter	762987149
Thierno	Sonko	Teacher	765817117

Local Elected Officials of TAÏBA NDIAYE

First Name	Sur Name	Function	Tel
Samba	Sarr	Vice President of the Municipality	774404500/ 774500030
Elhadji Modou	Ndiaye	Field Committee Member	772145321
Mbaye	Guéye	Committee Member	765989013
Assane	Ndiaye	Finance Commission Member	776391096

VILLAGE of KEUR ASSANE

First Name	Sur Name	Activity / function	Tel
Balla	Ndiaye	Farmer	76478837
Songo	Ndiaye	Farmer	
Abdoulaye	Ndiaye	Merchant	766660444
Ibou	Diongue	Apprentice	
Matar	Diongue	Apprentice	
Chiekh	Diongue	Tailor	
Mansour	Ndiaye	Driver	
Abdou	Diongue	Student	
Mamour	Ndiaye	Village Chief	
Mamour	Ndiaye 2	Farmer	
Pape	Sarr	Merchant	
Mbaye	Diongue	Tailor	
Moussa	Ndiaye	Apprentice	
Songo	Ndiaye	Student	

VILLAGE of KEUR MADIAGNE

First Name	Sur Name	Activity / function	Tel
Songo	Ndiaye	Village Chief	775685306
Ali	Wade	Notable person	
Iba	Ndiaye	Notable person	
Modou	Gaye	Farmer	
Malick	Wade	Merchant	
Maguéye	Wade	Merchant	
Birane	Ndiaye	Farmer	
Ndiaw	Kane		
Sala	Mbaye		
Pape	Ndiaye		
Ali	Pigue		
Birane	Wade	Pdt Sports and Cultural Association (ASC)	
Samba	Ndiaye		
Gora	Mbaye		
Salla	Mbow	GPF	
Khabane	Ndiaye		

Village of Taïba Santhie

First Name	Sur Name	Activity / function	Tel
Mbaye	Ndiaye	Teacher	772798187
Daouda	Fall	Farmer	
Oumar	Ndiaye	Farmer	
Abdou G	Ndiaye	Fishmonger	
Mor	Ndiaye	Driver	768736109
Massamba	Diop	Farmer	
Malal	Sow	Driver	773053573
Matar Sop	Ndiaye	Village Chief	

Village of Baïty Guéye

First Name	Sur Name	Activity / function	Tel
Mbaye	Fall	Imam	764738853
Thierno	Guéye	Farmer	766767216
Iba	Guéye	Pdt ASC	765873303
Nalla	Guéye	Village Chief	774285146
Mbaye	Guéye	Notable person	765989013
Yoro	Guèeye	Farmer	
Oumy	Mbacké Guéye	GPF	763362531
Khabane	Guéye	Farmer	767443495

Village of Baïty Ndiaye

First Name	Sur Name	Activity / function	Tel
Aliou	Ndaiye	Farmer	
Lamine	Mbaye	Driver	761324438
Ndiaye	Thiam	Farmer	
Daouda	Diop	Farmer	
Mbaye	Guéye	**	
Birane	Guéye	**	
Modou	Lô	**	
Aliou	Fall	Driver	773020998
Oumar	Diop	Mason	
Diaga	Badiane	Mason	764935740
Omar	Ndiaye	Farmer	772017760
Asse	Ndiaye	Caretaker	773581504
Mohamadou	Ndiaye	**	773998809
Mar	Guéye	**	
Talla	Guéye	Caretaker	
Massamba	Guéye	Farmer	764776353
Sangué	Ndiaye	**	
Massamba	Dione	Mason	763990455
Fatou	Ndiaye	Farmer	765106716
Anta	Ngom	GPF	768400678

Nogoye	Souaré	GPF	768872962
Khoudia	Samb	GPF	766981778
Nogoye	Diop	GPF	
Madiaye	Ndiaye		
Anta	Ndiaye		
Amar	Ndiaye	Village Chief	765968916

The Technical Services

First Name	Sur Name	Function	Tel
Baba	Weyni	IREF	339511012
Mamadou	Sangharé	DREEC	766481400
DR.	Ndoye	Regional Inspectorate of Veterinary Services (IRSV)	339511091

List of experts who conducted the ESIS

N°	Name	Structure/Function
1	Al Assane Sene	Coordinator, Geographer - Environmentalist
2	Mamadou Diedhiou	Sociologist Environmentalist
3	Insa Fall	Geologist-biologist Environmentalist
4	Oumar Fall	Hygienist Environmentalist
5	Idrissa Guiro	Cartographer geographer
6	Mouhamed THIOYE	Electromechanical engineer - expert process engineer

ATTACHMENT

8. ESIS 2009/2010 APPROVAL WITH ENGLISH TRANSLATION

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

Republic of Senegal
Minister of the Environment and
the Protection of Natural Basins and
Artificial Lakes

Office of the Environment and
Historic Buildings

Certification

The Technical Committee met on October 16, 2009 at the Office of the Environment and Historic Buildings, to examine the Environmental Impact Report concerning the construction and operation of the Parc Eolien Taiba NDiaye, in the region of Thies.

Following this meeting and the integration of the observations by the Technical Committee, the Environmental Report was pre-validated. A public hearing subsequently took place on March 3, 2010 at the community house of Taiba NDiaye, and the issues and observations of this meeting have been taken into account in the final Environmental Report.

In accordance with this procedure, I certify that the construction plan of the Parc Eolien Taiba NDiaye conforms to the Environmental Code relative to the Environmental Impact Study.

The present certification is delivered to Sarreole Sarl, sponsor of the subject project to service and validate their rights, while waiting for the ministerial decree concerning the certificate of environmental conformity for the project.

In any event, the commencement of the construction of the project, which shall continue to be subject to the obtaining of all other required administrative authorizations, shall be advised by the Sponsor to the Office of the Environment and Historic Buildings, who will take responsibility that the arrangements anticipated by the Environmental and Social Management plan for the project are applied.

The non respect of the Environmental Management Plan contained in the Environmental Impact study will result in the retraction of the Environmental Conformity Certificate.

Original Signed by
Ndiaye Cheikh SYLLA

MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
DE LA PROTECTION DE LA NATURE
DES BASSINS DE RETENTION ET
DES LACS ARTIFICIELS

Dakar, le..... 01 AVR 2010.....

DIRECTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET
DES ETABLISSEMENTS CLASSES

LE DIRECTEUR

ATTESTATION

Le Comité Technique s'est réuni le vendredi 16 octobre 2009, à la Direction de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classés, pour l'examen du rapport d'Etude d'Impact Environnemental (EIE) du Projet de Réalisation d'un Parc Eolien à Taïba NDIAYE, région de Thiès.

Suite à cette réunion et à l'intégration des observations des membres du Comité Technique, ledit rapport d'EIE a été pré-validé. Une séance d'audience publique a eu lieu le mercredi 03 mars 2010 à la maison communautaire de Taïba Ndiaye, et les observations issues de cette rencontre ont été prises en compte dans le rapport d'EIE.

Suite à cette procédure, j'atteste que le Projet de Réalisation d'un Parc Eolien à Taïba NDIAYE est conforme aux dispositions du Code de l'Environnement, relatives aux Etudes d'Impacts sur l'Environnement.

La présente attestation est délivrée à SARREOLE SARL, Promoteur dudit Projet, pour servir et valoir ce que de droit, en attendant la signature de l'arrêté ministériel, portant certificat de conformité environnementale dudit projet.

Toutefois, le démarrage du projet, qui est subordonné à l'obtention des autres autorisations administratives requises, doit être signalé par le Promoteur, à la Direction de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classés, qui se chargera de veiller à ce que les dispositions prévues dans le Plan de Gestion Environnementale et Sociale soient appliquées par ce dernier.

Le non respect du Plan de Gestion Environnementale contenu dans le rapport d'EIE validé entraîne le retrait du certificat de conformité environnementale.



Ndiaye Cheikh SYLLA

ATTACHMENT
9. SUMMARY OF TOPICS DISCUSSED AT THE FEBRUARY 2015 CONSULTATION
MEETINGS

Attachment 2

Summary of Topics Discussed During The Public Consultations - February 16th to 18th, 2015		
Topic	Comment	Consultant or Project Developer Response
1-Project acceptability	<p>General acceptability for the majority of local communities and PAP.</p> <p>Qualified acceptability for a few highly-impacted PAP who understand that these lands belong to the State and that the Project is of public interest that will benefit the entire country.</p> <p>The people involved are looking for fair and equitable compensation that will allow them to regain their means of subsistence. They also suggest that the Project developer operates a bold CSR policy that will have a positive impact on the socio-economic development of the area.</p>	<p>Very special attention will be paid to the compensation for PAP to offset the partial loss of means of subsistence.</p> <p>We note that the Project has agreed to pay double that recommended by the government compensation committee.</p> <p>The social request raised will be brought to the attention of the Project Developer who will advise on the policy to participate in the socio-economic development of the municipality</p>
2-Concerns about the hazards attributable to the Wind Farm	<p>The primary concerns of the local communities are expressed below:</p> <p>Possible negative impact on the flowering of mangos and crop yields;</p> <p>Risks of wind turbines falling;</p> <p>Breaking components (blades, nacelle, etc.);</p> <p>Widening of roads from 6 m to 12 m; and</p> <p>Negative impacts with regard to the end of the useful life of the wind farm.</p>	<p>The Project will not impact either the flowering or yield of mangos.</p> <p>The likelihood of machine breakages are within the acceptable limits and measures to prevent or minimize them will be taken during the design, construction and operating phases.</p> <p>According to the Project developer, the roads have been widened from 6 to 12 m to have sufficient room for maintenance, 3 m either side of the road (6 m wide) and to take account of wide loads, with dimensions that could exceptionally cause some damage if this additional area was not included.</p> <p>At the end of its useful life, the plant will either be dismantled or refurbished as is practical at the time. The manufacturer, Vestas, is totally familiar with this process and an impact study will be conducted for this phase if dismantling is the chosen option.</p>
3-Mistrust of the commitments made by the developers sponsoring the project.	<p>A few stakeholders expressed concern over the failure of companies currently in the area (MDL, ICS, Tobène Power) to meet their commitments.</p> <p>The villagers would like PETN to respect its commitments through a convention or agreement protocol signed by the different stakeholders.</p> <p>Questioning of PETN about recruitment, CSR policy set out by the developer, Patente tax, etc.</p>	<p>The Project developer has confirmed that the Municipality will benefit from the patente tax as the Project headquarters will be set up in Taiba Ndiaye.</p> <p>In addition, the Project developer will commit by signing one or more conventions or agreement protocols that will commit the Project developer</p>
4-Loss of lands, compensation of PAP	<p>Concerns expressed and attributable to the loss of means of subsistence: the destruction of mango fields;</p>	<p>The Project developer said that he has been made aware of the compensation scales and especially the possible loss of means of subsistence for some PAP.</p>

Attachment 2

Summary of Topics Discussed During The Public Consultations - February 16th to 18th, 2015		
Topic	Comment	Consultant or Project Developer Response
	<p>the loss of cultivation lands;</p> <p>the low compensation rates applied do not allow people to regain their means of subsistence.</p> <p>Compensation wishes from the villagers expressed during the various meetings:</p> <p>fair compensation that will give them back the means of subsistence in the very short term;</p> <p>granting of a periodic annuity to compensate for loss of income;</p> <p>Publicizing compensation rates;</p> <p>a more accurate assessment of compensation payments taking account of lost cultivation lands;</p> <p>Publicizing the list of PAP;</p> <p>Paying PAP before any work takes place and publicizing the construction schedule to avoid PAPs being evicted unexpectedly; and</p> <p>Agreement protocol between the stakeholders confirming the Project developer's promises.</p>	<p>The Project in fact is paying twice the compensation rate recommended by the Compensation Commission.</p> <p>The commission is currently at work and the relevant points will be taken into account.</p>
5-Jobs	<p>Recruitment of young people and women from the area is a priority.</p> <p>Project developer to offer occupational training.</p> <p>Early training of young people</p>	<p>The Project developer will respect the request concerning the priority recruitment of local people, with equal skill.</p>
6-Communication between Project developer and PAP	<p>Insufficient communication and suggestions were made for a more efficient communication plan</p>	<p>The Project developer is currently setting up a stringent communication plan, including the publication of a free newsletter.</p>
7-Work in the fields to prepare crops in 2015	<p>Uncertainties over the works schedule despite the upcoming rainfall crops that have to be prepared.</p> <p>Imminent start to preparing the earth in March for commercial crops.</p> <p>No construction schedule.</p>	<p>The construction timetables will be made available to everybody as soon as possible and will be restated in the monthly newsletter published by PETN.</p> <p>The construction works will take place by tranche. Not all the land will therefore be involved at the same time.</p>

Attachment 2

Summary of Topics Discussed During The Public Consultations - February 16th to 18th, 2015		
Topic	Comment	Consultant or Project Developer Response
8-Patente in Taiba Ndiaye	<p>Approval and incentive of PETN's headquarters in Taiba Ndiaye</p> <p>Use of benefits from the patente tax to develop the community, with no discrimination.</p>	<p>According to the Project developer, PETN's headquarters will be established in Taiba Ndiaye. As a result, 2.5 million euros will be paid to the Tax Office, of which CFA francs 800 million/year approximately will be reallocated to the Municipality of Taiba Ndiaye.</p> <p>A percentage of the patente tax will be transferred to the Municipality. The patente tax is entirely at the discretion of the municipality but a formal budget must be presented to and approved by the regional government for funds to be released to the municipality.</p>
9-Right of access to roads	<p>Concern: lack of access to the land during construction and operation</p> <p>The villagers ask for free access to the Project's roads.</p> <p>interconnection between the Project's access roads and existing tracks whenever possible</p>	<p>The local communities will have a right of total access to the Project's tracks and access roads during the operating and construction phases, provided they comply with any safety measures in place</p> <p>The request for interconnection between the tracks and the Project's access roads has been submitted to the developer.</p>
10-Developer's CSR policy	<p>A very considerable involvement by the Project in the actions intended to improve the living environment and reduce poverty was expressed strongly during the meetings.</p> <p>The following points were reiterated in almost all the meetings.</p> <p>High demand for new wells for planting off-season crops and human supplies</p> <p>Refurbishment of both French and Koranic schools and the supply of educational equipment if possible</p> <p>Refurbishment of health structures, with assistance, to dispense medicines and pay the nurse who is frequently a volunteer</p> <p>Assistance to NGOs and women's groups</p> <p>Participation in developing micro-credit with a credit line for women</p> <p>Helping to make available a processing unit for local produce (mangos, vegetables, etc.)</p> <p>Constructing community markets to help women.</p> <p>Purchasing a vehicle to transport crops to market.</p>	<p>The Project developer will be advised of your CSR expectations.</p>

Attachment 2

Summary of Topics Discussed During The Public Consultations - February 16th to 18th, 2015		
Topic	Comment	Consultant or Project Developer Response
	<p>Support through micro-credit and women's associations springing up around miscellaneous projects</p> <p>Bringing electricity to the few villages without it</p> <p>Electricity subsidy (for boreholes, school, etc.)</p> <p>Subsidy for the electricity consumed by the boreholes/and for the populations who find electricity too expensive</p>	
11-Work of the commission	<p>Confusion over the existence of two commissions</p> <p>Problem with the intrusion by the commission or consultants without consent of the owners, resulting in damage inside fields.</p>	<p>The Project developer has clarified that there is only one commission. Perhaps some owners have confusedly thought that Labasol (in charge of topographical readings) was a second commission.</p> <p>Owners of fields will henceforth be advised in sufficient time if the commission has to enter their fields.</p>

ATTACHMENT

10. SUMMARY OF TOPICS DISCUSSED AT THE JUNE 2015 CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Attachment 3

Summary of Topics Discussed During The Public Consultation - June 18, 2015	
Topics Discussed	Action By The Developer
<p>Project acceptability: the speakers expressed general acceptability for the Project.</p> <p>Lands</p> <p>The people affected agreed to the compensation method, but asked that this compensation be substantial, fair and equitable</p> <p>Clarifications about the payment were also requested</p> <p>Expectation of women</p> <p>The female population evoked the need for covered markets especially before winter sets in.</p> <p>Women also wished for financing (micro credit) to be available for their trading activities.</p> <p>Infrastructures</p> <p>Speakers evoked the dilapidated condition of community infrastructures and their need for refurbishment and equipment. The health and school structures are especially very much affected.</p> <p>Jobs</p> <p>The villagers present (young people, women, village elders) urged equal opportunities (no discrimination) in jobs during construction. - They want to take advantage of these job opportunities during construction. The chairman of the parent-teacher association suggested training young people so that they could benefit from job opportunities set at the moment of operation.</p> <p>Patentes</p> <p>Huge expectation of the local communities with respect to the amount announced (about 1 billion CFA francs) to develop the socio-economic aspects and community infrastructures.</p> <p>Electrification</p> <p>The villagers sought electrification of villages currently without electricity.</p>	<p>The commission has completed its work and all the amounts have been calculated. The Project developer agreed to compensate the PAP on the basis ABOVE the scale defined by the departmental maintenance expenditure financial assessment commission + additional compensation to keep its promises to the PAP.</p> <p>The Project developer indicated that the crops could be sown apart from cassava as the maturation time was too long (at least ten months).</p> <p>No payments had yet been made. Payment would be made promptly on the first drawing after the financial closure.</p> <p>Headquarters: the Project developer confirmed the transfer of the headquarters to Taiba Ndiaye. Regarding the patente, the Project developer announced that €2.5M would be paid to the Tax Office every year and part of this amount, set by the administration in joint agreement with the municipality, would be paid to the municipality. This part could be 1 billion CFA francs a year for twenty years. These resources would be at the disposal of the municipality and the Project would unfortunately not have any influence on how such funds would be distributed or used.</p> <p>In addition, the Project developer suggested a convention with the municipality whereby it would subsidize rural electrification projects under its social responsibility from renewable energy facilities and micro enterprises would make 1 million francs per year and per turbine available to the municipality, representing 46 million per year for twenty years used for development actions or for the numerous requests of the local communities.</p> <p>The Project developer would take into account wherever possible the requests of local communities in complying with applicable laws and regulations and taking account of existing skills in the area. However, very few qualified jobs would in all probability be available given the level of experience required by the Project.</p> <p>The Project developer intended to participate in electrification activities in ways yet to be defined.</p>

ATTACHMENT
11. JULY 2015 MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

Le projet en chiffres

- 151,8 MW
- 46 éoliennes Vestas V126
- 126 m diamètre du rotor
- 117 m de hauteur à la nacelle
- 185,000,000,000 F CFA d'investissements
- +400,000,000 kWh / an
- Construction en 3 phases successives



Photomontage : éoliennes de la ligne E31 – E38 depuis l'emplacement de E37

Été 2015 – Dans ce numéro 7 : travaux réalisés pour le financement du projet au cours des mois de juillet et août

PROGRESSER

03 juillet 2015 – début Septembre 2015

Travaux de recensement du cadastre rural sur la zone d'emprise du projet. Ces travaux étaient prévus pour durer tout l'été. Objectif : évaluer les impacts économiques du projet sur les Personnes Affectées par le Projet (PAP). Mise en place d'outils d'information à destination des populations (un panneau d'information est installé dans chacun des 37 villages).

20 au 23 juillet 2015

Mission à Paris : alors qu'une partie de l'équipe du projet rencontre l'équipe de négociations de Vestas pour discuter les points majeurs du contrat EPC, une délégation de Senelec et du MEDER poursuit les travaux concernant le Contrat d'Achat d'Énergie (le « PPA ») avec les représentants de OPIC dans les bureaux de Clifford Chance Paris.

27 au 29 juillet 2015

Invitée par l'équipe du projet, une délégation anglaise s'est rendue à Dakar pour évaluer des investissements prospectifs au Sénégal. A cette occasion, l'équipe avait sollicité ou organisé :

- Une audience auprès du Directeur Général de Senelec.
- Une audience auprès du Ministre de l'Énergie et du Développement des Énergies Renouvelables.
- Une rencontre avec la Direction de l'Environnement et des Établissements Classés (DEEC)

17 – 19 août 2015

Réunion technique à Dakar:

- Poursuite des discussions avec Senelec au sujet du PPA.

- Échanges techniques en présence d'une équipe de Alstom Grid et Sargent & Lundy : validation des hypothèses d'évolution et de renforcement du réseau 2015 - 2019, stratégie de réserve tournante
- Réunion au BOS (Bureau Opérationnel de Suivi du Plan Sénégal Emergent).
- Rencontre des sous traitants dans le cadre des travaux relatifs aux études environnementales et sociales.

25 et 26 août 2015

Rencontre OPIC – Senelec dans le cadre du PPA. La grande majorité des points restant est agréée, une ultime rencontre au début de l'automne devrait permettre la conclusion de ces discussions.

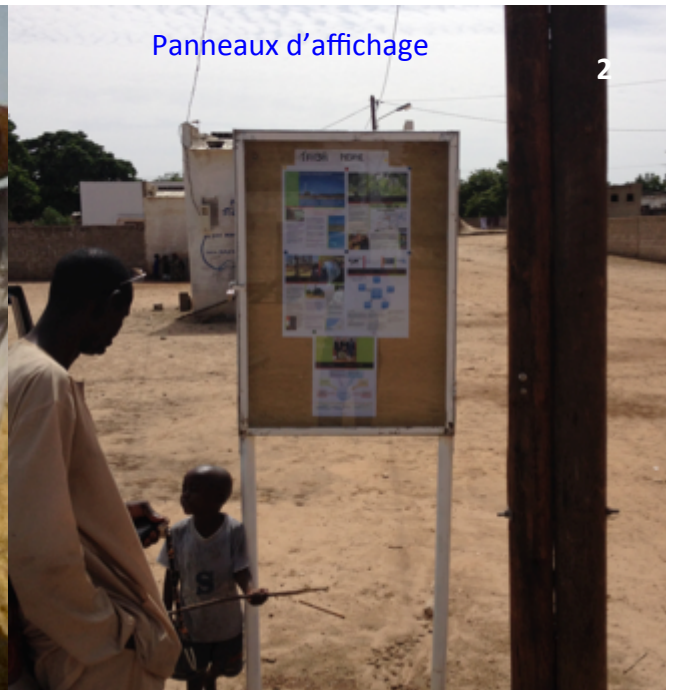
Visite du site
27 juillet 2015



Réunion de concertation avec les PAP
(réalisation du cadastre rural – photo Labosol)

Panneaux d'affichage

2



RESPONSABILITÉ SOCIALE

En amont du
financement...

Été 2015

Lors de la visite en juin des bailleurs de fonds, il a été souligné l'importance de développer des outils permettant d'évaluer les impacts économiques du projet sur les Personnes Affectées par le Projet (PAP) ; le tracé des futures pistes d'accès, les aires techniques nécessaires à la construction et les zones d'implantation des éoliennes nécessiteront un abandon des terres correspondantes par les PAP. Recenser les moyens de subsistance et évaluer la perte de revenus des PAP dans le cadre du Projet afin de les compenser justement est une nécessité.

La première chose est de disposer d'une base de données fiable.

Une enquête ménage a d'abord été commandée par le Projet. Cette enquête a mis en évidence l'absence d'outil réellement pertinent permettant le recensement complet de toutes les terres et cultures des PAP pour évaluer, en pourcentage et en absolu, les pertes probables de revenus.

En conséquence, un important travail a été demandé à Labosol : recenser toutes les parcelles et toutes les cultures des PAP. Mais au préalable, informer et se concerter avec les parties prenantes.

Le cadastre rural intégrera les parcelles directement impactées par le Projet (près de 450, ainsi que cela avait été recensé lors des travaux de la Commission de recensement et d'évaluation financière des impenses) et toutes les parcelles NON impactées par le Projet.

L'ensemble représente environ 1200 parcelles. Tout est recensé, géo référencé et mesuré.

Fin des relevés de terrain, avec 3 semaines de retard (c'est un travail complexe qui a mobilisé jusqu'à 4 brigades de géomètres et techniciens), rendu tout début septembre.

Analyse puis compilation des données avant intégration dans les rapports d'étude destinés aux bailleurs de fonds.

Des panneaux pour informer. Dans chacun des villages de Taiba Ndiaye

Informer les populations régulièrement au moyen de panneaux d'information.

37 panneaux ont été réalisés pour le compte du Projet par l'entreprise Thiam Frères de Dakar. L'implantation des panneaux a été sollicitée par le projet et accordée par la commune. Une taxe de publicité sera versée sur le compte de la commune auprès du trésor public.

Finaliser et conclure les études environnementales et sociales

Les travaux se poursuivent tout l'été.

Derniers ajustements des études locales (en vue du dépôt auprès de la DEEC) et addendum selon les critères IFC grâce au travail extraordinaire des sous traitants.



Cadastre rural :
concertation et travaux
de terrain. Été 2015



En parallèle, la construction du projet d'ACEI en Jamaïque se poursuit : ici, déchargement de pales de l'éolienne V112 – longueur 53 m



PREPARER le FINANCEMENT

En parallèle...

Poursuivre les travaux avec Senelec

Quelques détails dans les annexes aux PPA restent à finaliser afin de prendre en compte les derniers développements, notamment suite aux échanges survenus entre OPIC (assistés de MottMcDonald) et Senelec au cours des rencontres de juin, juillet et août.

Il s'agit aussi de reprendre certaines hypothèses dans l'analyse du réseau comme l'arrivée retardée de Sendou et African Energy, la suppression des groupes AGGREKO et APR Kounoune, la réhabilitation du groupe 301 de Senelec, la modification de l'ordre de mérite des centrales...

Poursuivre les travaux avec Vestas

Suite à la rencontre des équipes Projet et Vestas à Paris en juillet, une liste de 37 points jugés sensibles a été discutée, l'objectif étant de trouver un consensus avant la rédaction des contrats. Parc Eolien a pris en charge la rédaction des contrats EPC et une première mouture a été échangée fin août avec les bailleurs de fonds. Dès le retour des documents (prévu vers la mi – septembre), les discussions avec Vestas vont reprendre avec un objectif de tour de table des négociations début octobre. Un accent spécifique est mis sur le volet « import et taxes » nécessitant une formulation spécifique pour pouvoir bénéficier des conditions offertes par le Sénégal. PWC Sénégal, conseil des deux parties, sera associé aux discussions. Une rencontre avec toutes les parties prenantes, et si possible, des spécialistes du Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et du Plan pourrait être envisagée fin octobre.

Poursuivre les travaux d'acquisition du foncier

Les terrains d'assiette du projet ont déjà fait l'objet d'une attribution de titre foncier (voir notre lettre d'information n° 6 du mois de juin). Cependant, pour sécuriser ses droits au regard des servitudes, Parc Eolien a décidé fin août de demander l'immatriculation des terres correspondant à l'emprise des servitudes et zones techniques sur la zone d'emprise du projet. L'évaluation des impenses sur ces terres a déjà été réalisée lors des travaux de la commission et la surface totale représente 42,5 ha. Les démarches seront poursuivies en septembre.

Un nouveau logo pour PETN

La mise en place d'une identité forte du projet a motivé Parc Eolien de Taiba Ndiaye pour définir son nouveau logo.

Déchargement d'une pale de V112 en Jamaïque



Actions attendues

4

FONCIER

Obtenir une délibération de la commune de Taiba Ndiaye au sujet de la convention et de l'attribution d'une parcelle en vue de l'implantation du siège social de Parc Eolien à Taib Ndiaye.

Suivre la procédure auprès du service des Impôts et Domaines en vue de l'immatriculation des terrains d'assiette des servitudes (parcelle de 42,5 ha).

ENVIRONNEMENT

Dépôt auprès de la DEEC du rapport de l'étude environnementale. Réunion du comité technique prévue fin septembre (Quitus environnemental établi par la DEEC).

POUR SUIVRE LES ACTIONS

Actions engagées en Septembre

FINANCEMENT

Préparer une rencontre en octobre à Dakar pour conclure les discussions sur le PPA et entamer les discussions au sujet de la Garantie de l'Etat.

Préparer une rencontre fin octobre à Dakar pour discuter le volet « taxes et importation » avec l'administration fiscale.

Valider le projet de bail.

ENVIRONNEMENT

Poursuite du suivi environnemental dans le cadre du plan d'action et de suivi (alimentation de la base de données).

Déposer le rapport mis à jour de l'Etude Environnementale et Sociale du Projet auprès de la DEEC (date estimée : mi septembre).

Envoyer le rapport et les addendum selon les critères IFC aux bailleurs pour échanges et validation avant fin septembre.

VESTAS

Echanger les contrats de construction avec Vestas. Programmer une réunion de travail à Paris en octobre (EPC Vestas).

PROCEDURES DE BAIL et SERVITUDES

Finaliser la convention avec la Commune de Taiba Ndiaye

POUR SUIVRE LA CONCERTATION AVEC SENELEC

Validation des dernières annexes suite aux modifications du réseau discutées au mois d'août ; discuter les termes de la cession de la parcelle destinée à la construction du poste d'évacuation de la Centrale.

www.taibaeolien.com www.acei.com www.opic.gov www.ekf.dk www.usaid.gov/powerafrica www.vestas.com

Pour toute question : info@taibaeolien.com