

INFORMATION SUMMARY FOR THE PUBLIC
Parc Eolien Taiba N’Diaye

Host Country:	Senegal
Name of Borrower:	Parc Eolien Taiba N’Diaye.
Name of Insured Investor:	Lekela Power B.V. (Netherlands)
Project Description:	The development, construction and operation of an up to 158.7 megawatt (“MW”) wind farm in Taiba N’Diaye approximately 70 kilometers (“km”) northeast of Dakar, Senegal (the “Project”). Parc Eolien Taiba N’Diaye (the “Borrower”) will sell electricity to Société Nationale d’Electricité du Senegal (“SENELEC”), the state-owned utility, pursuant to a 20-year power purchase agreement (“PPA”) with a term that commences on the commercial operation date. The Project will contribute to solving the problem of electricity shortages in Senegal by adding a total of 158.7 MW of generation capacity, which is a 24% increase in Senegal’s available installed power capacity of only 666 MW. With a base tariff equivalent to US\$ 0.11/kWh, the Project will also help to reduce the cost of electricity generation in a country that experiences some of the highest prices in sub-Saharan Africa (approximately US\$ 0.30/kWh).
Proposed OPIC Loan:	Up to US\$ 250 million comprising: (1) a direct loan of approximately US\$ 124.1 million but in no event more than US\$ 129.0 million (the “OPIC Loan”) and (2) an investment guaranty of approximately US\$ 121.0 million but in no event more than US\$ 125.9 million to a qualified U.S. cross currency interest rate swap provider (the “OPIC Swap Guarantee”). In no event will the sum of the OPIC Loan and OPIC Swap Guarantee be greater than 75% of Total Project Cost or more than US\$ 250 million.
Total Project Costs:	US\$ 330.9 million.
Proposed Insurance:	Inconvertibility, Expropriation, and Political Violence
U.S. Sponsor:	Actis Energy 3 Fund LP (UK)
Foreign Sponsor:	Lekela Power, B.V. (Netherlands)
Foreign Enterprise:	Parc Eolien Taiba N’Diaye
Investment Type to be Insured:	Equity
Policy Review	
U.S. Economic Impact:	The Project is not expected to have a negative impact on the U.S. economy, as it involves the generation of electricity that will be sold to the national grid in Senegal. U.S. procurement associated with this Project is expected to have a positive impact on U.S. employment. The Project is expected to have a negative five-year U.S. balance of payments impact.

<p>Developmental Effects:</p>	<p>This Project is expected to have a highly developmental impact on Senegal through the addition of 158.7 MW of clean installed capacity that will supply power to the country’s national grid. In 2014, Senegal experienced an average of six electrical outages per month, with a typical outage duration of one hour, and Senegal is heavily dependent on fuel imports for electricity generation. The Project is estimated to provide an additional 384 GWh per year of clean wind energy annually, and it represents a meaningful increase in Senegal’s electricity installed capacity. The Project will be the first utility-scale wind power project in Senegal, and it aligns with the Government of Senegal’s strategy of increasing clean electricity production and diversifying Senegal’s energy mix. The Project is also expected to help reduce the cost of electricity generation in Senegal, which has one of the highest generation costs in Sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, the Project has committed a portion of its annual budget to support the local community. The Project supports Sustainable Development Goal Seven, which calls for increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.</p>
<p>Environment:</p>	<p>Screening: The Project has been reviewed in light of OPIC’s categorical prohibitions and was determined to be categorically eligible. The Project is screened as Category A because the Project represents a large-scale greenfield wind project which could have significant adverse environmental and social impacts that are diverse and irreversible. The major environmental and social concerns related to the Project include economic displacement as a result of land acquisition, potential impacts on resident and migrating birds and bats, visual and noise impacts, potential impacts from shadow flicker and impacts to community health and safety resulting from increased traffic and influx of non-local workers.</p> <p>APPLICABLE STANDARDS: OPIC’s environmental and social due diligence indicates that the Project will have impacts that must be managed in a manner consistent with the following Performance Standards:</p> <p>PS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts; PS 2: Labor and Working Conditions; PS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention; PS 4: Community Health, Safety and Security; PS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement PS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources; and PS 8: Cultural Heritage.</p>

No Indigenous Peoples have been identified in the Project area; therefore PS 7 is not triggered by the Project at this time.

In addition to the Performance Standards listed above, the IFC's April 30, 2007 Environmental, Health, and Safety General Guidelines and IFC's August 7, 2015 Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines for Wind Energy are applicable to the Project.

Environmental and Social Risks and Mitigation: The Project involves construction and operation of a 158.7 MW wind power generation facility in Taiba N'Diaye, approximately 70 km northeast of Dakar, Senegal. It includes the installation of 46 wind turbine and 34 km of internal access roads on the site. The main substation, which serves as the grid connection point, is located approximately 700 meters from the closest WTG. The Project has a technical footprint of about 49.5 ha with wind turbines covering a total surface area of approximately 7.5 ha. Land rights for the Project are in the process of being secured from the Municipality of Taiba N'Diaye.

An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was conducted for the Project. Supplemental studies were performed to assure the documents conformed to the requirements of the IFC Performance Standards. Detailed management of environmental and social issues during construction is still in the process of being completed and will be addressed through an Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP). Vestas, the EPC and O&M contractor, has drafted an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) which includes the requirement to develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan ("ESMP") and specific plans and mitigations measures that will specify the environmental and social parameters under which the Project must be constructed and operated.

Environmental and social commitments will be overseen by a Vestas Occupational Health and Safety Manager, as well as the Borrower's Safety, Health, Environmental and Quality (SHEQ) officer. In addition, the Project has a dedicated Community Relations team responsible for all communications and interactions with project stakeholders. The Borrower has been engaging with local communities and local government authorities since early 2008. OPIC will require that the Project develop and implement a robust Stakeholder Engagement Plan that includes measures and plans for ongoing consultation and disclosure throughout

	<p>construction and operation of the Project, as well as a community grievance mechanism.</p> <p>The Project anticipates drilling a borehole for water use during construction. OPIC will require that the Project test the water to ensure it meets WHO drinking water standards. Air emissions will be restricted to dust during construction and emissions from construction vehicles. Diesel generators will also be used on site during the construction period. The Project anticipates using 2 x 40 kVA 400 VAC generators and 2 x 20 kVA 400 VAC during construction. Greenhouse gas emissions from the generators are estimated to be less than 1000 short tons of CO₂ per year. The Project is expected to avoid 295,000 tons of CO₂ annually.¹</p> <p>The Project site is close to two Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBA) and two National Forests. The Project has undertaken a year-long bird survey. The majority of bird species identified within the Project Area are common species of low conservation concern, with exception of the Hooded Vulture and White-backed Vulture, which have both recently (in October 2015) been re-classified by IUCN from Endangered to Critically Endangered. The Hooded Vulture was seen regularly over the course of observation and the White-backed Vulture was seen three times over the course of observation. Based on input provided by biodiversity experts, the vultures nests in large trees such as baobabs; however, the project area is dominated by low fruit trees and supports few larger trees and therefore does not provide optimal habitat for the vulture. In addition, vultures build large conspicuous nests and no nests were found in the project area. The Project will conduct targeted monitoring of the vulture species for at least 15 years.</p> <p>Bat surveys were also performed in the Project area. Four bat roosts were identified in the vicinity of the Project Area and four species of bats were recorded. All species were recorded within towns and in low numbers. One of the species, the African straw colored fruit bat, is an endangered bat species with a declining population. The bat population in the Project Area is considered medium sensitivity. The Project will be required to develop a Biodiversity Action Plan and Bird and Bat Monitoring Plan.</p>
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¹ Clean Development Mechanism Project Design Document Form, Taiba N’Diaye Wind Energy Project, Senegal, Version 7.0, January 13, 2012.
<http://cdm.unfccc.int/filestorage/N/J/8/NJ8P4FMUH3YAGW5IQL6BKS7T1290CZ/5846-%20PDD%2028%20Feb%202012.pdf?t=Sk98b2JmdXJ4fDANnI7JYP304w0aAcUQ1Bcb>.

	<p>Construction of the wind farm and associated roads will result in permanent and temporary economic displacement. The land was formally used for agricultural practices by the people within the Municipality of the Taiba N'Diaye. The Project will result in economic displacement of around 400 people. There have been ongoing consultation and meetings with those affected by the Project. The Project will be required to develop a Livelihood Restoration Plan. OPIC will require that the Project have the appropriate capacity to implement the plan and that proper monitoring plans are in place to ensure its effective implementation.</p> <p>OPIC Site Visit: The Project's ESIA was posted on OPIC's web site for a 60 day comment period, from December 14, 2015 through February 14, 2016. No comments were received.</p> <p>OPIC staff undertook an environmental and social due diligence site visit in June 2015. The visit involved a visit to the port, driving the proposed transportation route, visiting the site and meeting with affected communities in the Project area. Due to the social sensitivities of the Project, primarily having to do with the economic displacement, OPIC's Senior Social Specialist conducted a second visit in January 2016, with a focus on additional meetings with Project Affected People and stakeholders.</p>
<p>Worker Rights:</p>	<p>The Project will be required to operate in a manner consistent with the International Finance Corporation's Performance Standard 2 on Labor and Working Conditions, OPIC's Environmental and Social Policy Statement, and applicable local labor laws. OPIC's statutorily required language will be supplemented with provisions concerning the rights of association, organization and collective bargaining, minimum age of employment, prohibition against the use of forced labor, non-discrimination, hours of work, the timely payment of wages, and hazardous working conditions. Standard and supplemental contract language will be applied to all workers of the Project, including contracted workers.</p> <p>The Project's labor management system, including draft human resources policies and relevant section of the draft Environmental and Social Management System, has been evaluated against the IFC Performance Standards and OPIC's Environmental and Social Policy Statement. In order for the Project's labor management system to fully align with the IFC Performance Standards and OPIC's ESPS, OPIC will require the Project to develop and implement: formalized human resources policies addressing both the construction and operational phases of the Project; standardized</p>

	worker contracts addressing terms of employment for all workers on the Project; a formalized worker grievance mechanism available to all workers on the Project; and a Security Management Plan, incorporating the risks identified by a Security Risk Assessment, and including training for security staff governing the Project site security operations during construction and operations to be consistent with the requirements of IFC's Performance Standard 4.
Human Rights:	OPIC issued a human rights clearance for the Project on August 18, 2016.