Stakeholder Engagement Plan

CABEOLICA EXPANSION PROJECT

Cabeólica SA

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Acronyms

Acronyms	Definition
AAC	*Agência de Aviação Civil*
AfDB	African Development Bank
ANAC	*Agência Nacional das Comunicações*
APP	*Aguas de Ponta Preta*
ARME	*Agência de Regulação Multissectorial da Economia*
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CMP	*Câmara Municipal da Praia*
CMS	*Câmara Municipal da Sal*
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
DNA	*Direção Nacional do Ambiente*
DNICE	*Direção Nacional de Indústria, Comércio e Energia*
EFAG	*Escola de Futebol Achada Grande*
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIB	Environmental Investment Bank
EP	Equator Principles
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GVB	Gender Based Violence
ICP	Informed Consultation and Participation
INAG	*Instituto Nacional de Administração e Gestão*
INIDA	*Instituto Nacional de Investigação e Desenvolvimento Agrário*
ISSO	*Instituto de Segurança e Saúde Ocupacional*
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
MESA	Manager of Environment, Social and Administration
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OS	Operating Safeguard
PACS	Project Affected Communities
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
VAC	Violence Against Children

1 Introduction

1.1 Principles of stakeholder engagement

Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) and Equator Principles (EP 4) recommends that a proportionate process of stakeholder engagement is undertaken according to the principles of Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP). For this project, the following principles were applied to meet best practices:

- Stakeholder engagement shall involve representative bodies and civil society organizations, as well as members from vulnerable and project affected communities (PACS).
- Stakeholder engagement shall ensure inclusivity in a socially and culturally appropriate manner.
- Stakeholder engagement shall provide sufficient time for decision-making processes of vulnerable groups.
- Stakeholder engagement shall enable stakeholders to express their views, concerns and proposals in the language and manner of their choice without external manipulation, interference, coercion, or intimidation.
- The stakeholder engagement process shall respect the culture, knowledge, and practices of vulnerable communities.
- The ideas, contributions and opinions expressed by stakeholders will be considered in the Simplified ESIA.

1.2 Project background

Cabeolica, a Private-Public Partnership between the Government of Cabo Verde, Electra S.A., and Infraco Limited, is a wind energy company that owns and operates four (4) independent windfarms, each on one of four islands of the Cabo Verde Archipelago, Sal, São Vicente, Boa Vista, and Santiago. These windfarms began producing energy commercially by May 2012 and have operated continuously; however, they shed considerable levels of energy due to insufficient demand loads on the islands.

Cabeolica plans to maximize the delivery of all available energy and reduce the risk of losing potential revenue with the **Cabeolica Expansion Project**- to be implemented on the four islands, it is comprised of the following five components:

- Component 1: Expansion of the Cabeolica Santiago Windfarm with three (3) wind turbines with a total net additional power capacity of about 13.5 MW.
- Component 2: Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) of approximately 6 MW / 6 MWh storage capacity for spinning reserve and control, and short-term storage to be installed at the Cabeolica Santiago windfarm.
- Component 3: BESS of approximately 6 MW / 6 MWh storage capacity for grid stability control and short-term storage to be installed at the Cabeolica Sal windfarm.

- Component 4: BESS of approximately 8 MW / 8 MWh storage capacity for grid stability control and short-term storage at São Vicente Island, located close to the ELECTRA Lazareto Power Station approximately 3.7 km from São Vicente windfarm.
- Component 5: BESS of approximately 6 MW / 6 MWh storage capacity for grid stability control and short-term storage at Boa Vista Island, located close to AEB Parcela Power Plant in an industrial area approximately 8.5 km from the Boa Vista windfarm.

This SEP is for the entire **Cabeolica Expansion Project** to be installed on the islands of **Santiago, Sal, Boa Vista and São Vincente** and applies to the Lenders, Cabeolica, their subcontractors and their consultants.

Component-specific and proportionate stakeholder consultations and planning have been carried out according to this Project SEP to meet the Cabo Verde national regulations and the Lenders Requirements.

The December 2022 submission of a national Screening Report to the National Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Authority, *Direção Nacional do Ambiente*, confirmed the project categorization for **Components 1 to 3 in Santiago and Sal** according to National Decree-Law No. 27/2020. The three components were considered as Wind Energy Projects (< 10 aerogenerators located closer than 2 km from other similar windfarms and included in plans that were subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment). They were also specified under **Category C**, which does not require a Full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or public consultation but do require an environmental and social management plan as per Article 24 of the Decree-Law No. 27/2020.

Cabeolica Expansion Project in São Vicente and Boa Vista **(Components 4 and 5)** were designated as Category B in June 2023 by the National Directorate for the Environment (*Direção Nacional do Ambiente*, DNA) applying the environmental criteria included in Annex II of the national Decree-Law No. 27/2020. According to this Annex, Category B projects pose at least one specific risk that is categorized as Medium. Category B projects require a **Simplified Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)** as per the specifications in Annex VIII and must comply with public consultation requirements detailed in Article 15 of the national Decree-Law.

Moreover, compliance with the Lender requirements of the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) necessitates some form of proportionate and simplified ESIA, including stakeholder engagement, consultation and planning.

Therefore, this document presents the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Cabeolica Expansion Project which has been prepared to comply with Cabo Verdean legislation (Decree-Law No. 27/2020), and to meet the European Investment Bank (EIB) Environmental and Social Standards (2022) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguards (2023).

1.3 Objectives

The stakeholder engagement, consultation and planning process give Project-affected stakeholders an opportunity to gain understanding of, and comment on, the proposed Project, as well as providing a forum for gathering local information about the Project area, identifying key issues, and considering

alternative approaches to avoid or mitigate the negative impacts on stakeholders and enhance the benefits. The key objectives of the SEP process are to:

- Identify and analyse potential key stakeholders and consider their interests, impacts, and influences on the Project,
- Identify the most effective tools and methods to disseminate Project information and ensure regular, accessible, transparent, and appropriate consultation (e.g., a stakeholder register, engagement minutes, and attendance sheets),
- Inform relevant stakeholders of the Simplified ESIA and all aspects of the Project that may impact them.
- Identify and highlight key environmental and social issues related to the Project, and
- Ensure that the engagement activities meet the requirements established by local and international industry good practice (GIIP) and Equator Principles (EP 4).

The purpose of this document is to describe the institutional basis for Cabeolica´s stakeholder engagement (Section 2), the roles and responsibilities for the SEP (Section 3), identify and map the stakeholders for the Cabeolica Expansion Project (Section 4), provide the stakeholder engagement methodology followed throughout the Project´s lifecycle beginning with the ESIA phase (Sections 5 and 6), the Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (Section 7), stakeholder KPI monitoring and reporting during all phases of the Cabeolica Expansion Project (Section 8), and the Conclusions for the Project´s overall stakeholder engagement planning (Section 9).

2 Institutional framework for stakeholder engagement

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Cabeolica Expansion Project was prepared following Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) to ensure compliance with the Lenders' requirements and the Cabo Verdean legislation requirements.

2.1 National legislation

Regarding Cabeolica Expansion Project in Santiago and Sal Islands (Components 1 to 3), a national Screening Report was submitted to the National EIA Authority in December 2022, which categorized these components as Category C according to the national Decree-Law 27/2020, i.e., a full ESIA and public consultation were not required. However, given the Lenders requirements of the AfDB and EIB, more extensive, informed stakeholder consultation and participation than the national legislation were applied for the Cabeolica Expansion Project for the Santiago and Sal sites.

Regarding Cabeolica Expansion Project in São Vicente and Boa Vista (Components 4 and 5), the National Environmental Impact Assessment Authority, *Direção Nacional do Ambiente*, confirmed the projects categorization[1] according to National Decree-Law No. 27/2020 in June 2023. The Components 4 and 5 of Cabeolica Expansion Project are considered as a "new" activity and are defined as Category B, which require a Simplified Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and public consultation requirements according to Article 15 of the Decree-Law, which main requirements are the following:

- Public consultation must be supported by a prior analysis of interested and/or affected parties to determine the most effective ways to engage them.
- Public consultation must be publicized at least 10 days in advance of the meetings through a minimum of two channels that are most appropriate to the sociocultural context of the Project. This publicity must outline the information to be presented during the meetings with stakeholders.
- Minimum requirements that must be included in the publication are set out in Annex X of Decree-Law 27/2020.
- For each meeting or public session, Minutes of Meetings shall be prepared to indicate the following, at a minimum:
  - Duly signed attendance list.
  - Summary of the elements presented during the session to describe the project characterization.
  - Description of stakeholder interventions and how they are affected, and the answers, clarifications or additional information presented by the proponent.

[1] Categorizaçao Ambiental BESS – São Vicente, June 2023.

2.2 Lender`s Requirements

2.2.1 AfDB

Cabeolica Expansion Project was categorized by the AfDB as a Category 2 – Medium Risk Project. Based on this categorization, public consultation of the Project is required to meet ESIA requirements.

Operating Safeguard 10 (OS10) states that stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process that is more effective when initiated at an early stage of project development.

Borrowers shall facilitate meaningful consultations with all stakeholders by providing them with timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, intimidation, and reprisal.

A meaningful consultation process shall be undertaken to provide stakeholders with the opportunity to express their views on project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures and for the Borrower to consider and respond to their concerns and suggestions.

Operating Safeguard 1 (OS1) states that consultation shall be based on stakeholder analysis and preceded by the disclosure of an appropriate project description and environmental and social information to ensure that participants are fully informed. The results of the consultation will be adequately reflected in the ESIA.

As set out in further detail in OS10, the process of stakeholder engagement shall involve the following: (i) stakeholder identification and analysis; (ii) planning how the engagement with stakeholders will take place; (iii) disclosure of information; (iv) consultation with stakeholders; (v) addressing and responding to grievances; (vi) providing feedback to stakeholders; and (vii) a sufficient budget for implementation of all stakeholder engagement activities planned throughout the project life cycle.

The developer (in this case Cabeolica) shall be responsible for ensuring the satisfaction of broad community support, which is committed to a technically and culturally appropriate approach to consultation and engagement with all stakeholders affected either directly or indirectly by the Project.

2.2.2 EIB

EIB Standards specify the importance of stakeholder engagement to ensure respect for the rights to access to information, public participation in decision-making processes, and access to justice.

EIB Standard 2 "Stakeholder Engagement" requires promoters to maintain an open, transparent, and accountable dialogue with all project-affected persons, communities, and other relevant stakeholders in an effective and appropriate manner. The value of public participation in the decision-making process is stressed throughout the preparation, implementation, and monitoring phases of a project.

3 SEP Roles and responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the personnel managing, developing, and verifying the Stakeholder Engagement activities at Cabeolica are described below:

CEO:

- Provide adequate resources to effectively manage the stakeholder engagement and grievance processes.
- Ensure that the grievance mechanism is transparent, culturally appropriate, and clearly communicated to all stakeholders and workers employed directly or indirectly by Cabeolica or its contractors.

Management Team:

- The Cabeolica Management Team is committed to upholding the environmental and social policy and communicating the importance of the compliance obligations and other requirements to employees, contractors, subcontractors, and other interested parties.
- Provide adequate recourses to effectively manage the grievance mechanism, and ensure that this mechanism is transparent, culturally appropriate, and clearly communicated to all stakeholders and workers employed directly or indirectly by Cabeolica or its contractors.

Environmental, Social and Administration Manager (MESA):

The MESA (Environmental, Social and Administration Manager) oversees the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) of Cabeolica, demonstrating the institutional importance given to the environmental and social performance and commitment of the company. The Cabeolica team is supported by local environmental consultancies and international environmental and social consultancy teams to accomplish the following:

- Supervise and lead the strategic implementation of the SEP and ESMP.
- Resolve, with the assistance of the windfarm site managers, deviations identified by the non-conformity reports and verify the application of the required corrective measures.
- Maintain and manage all grievances and monitor actions for their close-out.

Advisian Consultants:

- Support Cabeolica during the preparation of the stakeholder activities of the ESIA process.
- During the stakeholder engagement meetings, support MESA with addressing technical concerns.

4 Project Stakeholder identification and mapping

Stakeholders are defined as persons and/or communities that are directly and/or indirectly affected by the Project, have an interest in the Project, and/or could influence its outcome, either positively or negatively, as well as the project workforce. External stakeholders include affected communities, local government authorities, non-governmental and other civil society organizations, local institutions, and other interested or affected parties.

The process of stakeholder engagement is preceded by stakeholder identification and mapping. The accurate and comprehensive identification of stakeholders is required to conduct an effective stakeholder engagement process to ensure an understanding of their needs related to the Expansion Project. Stakeholder engagement is considered a continuous process, and additional stakeholders are identified and engaged throughout the Project development phases.

As part of this process, it is particularly important to identify individuals and groups who potentially find it more difficult to participate, as well as those who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project due to of their marginalized or vulnerable status. They could include, among others, women, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities, poor and unemployed persons, and minority or marginalized groups, among others.

In Cabo Verde, such vulnerable groups rely on community representatives, whether formal or informal, for information and to express their concerns or grievances; in the case of this Project they were duly represented by the community-based organizations (primary stakeholders) and civil organizations (secondary stakeholders) identified and engaged with in this SEP.

Stakeholders were classified as follow:

- **Primary stakeholder:** Beneficiaries of a development intervention or those directly affected (positively or negative) by it. This category includes local populations (individuals and community-based organizations) in the project area.
- **Secondary stakeholder:** Those who influence a development intervention or are indirectly affected by it. This category includes the government, ministries, implementing agencies, local government, civil society organizations, and private sector firms.
- **Internal stakeholder:** Workers employed directly or indirectly by the Project.

The identified stakeholders for the Cabeolica Expansion Project with their possible relevance to the Project are listed in Table 4-1 for Santiago, Table 4-2 for Sal, Table 4-3 for São Vicente and Table 4-4 for Boa Vista.

Table 4-1 Stakeholder list – Santiago

Stakeholder Category	Stakeholder Sub-category	Relevance to Expansion Project	Stakeholder
Primary stakeholders	Project affected people/ communities	Nearby communities, companies / businesses that will be directly or indirectly affected by the Project and its activities during construction, operation, maintenance, and/or decommissioning.	• *Associação Desenvolvimento de São Francisco* • ITAC, *Inspecção Técnica Automóvel Cabo Verde* • F2 *Lavagem Alta Pressão* • CCV – *Central de Betão* C304
Secondary stakeholders	National and local authorities and institutions	National and local authorities are of primary importance in terms of establishing policy, granting permits or other approvals for the Project, and monitoring and enforcing compliance with Cabo Verdean laws and regulations throughout all stages of the Project lifecycle.	• *Camara Municipal da Praia* (CMP) • National Association of the Municipalities – Praia • INIDA – *Instituto Nacional de Investigação e Desenvolvimento Agrário* • *Direção Nacional do Ambiente* (DNA) – Praia • *Instituto do Património Cultural* – Praia • ANAC – *Agência Nacional das Comunicações* • *Ministério de Educação* – Praia • *Direção Nacional de Indústria, Comércio e Energia* (DNICE) • AAC - *Agência de Aviação Civil* (Cabo Verde) • *Agência de Regulação Multissectorial da Economia* (ARME) • ISSO – *Instituto de Segurança e Saúde Ocupacional*
	Universities and centers of investigation	National academic institutions with direct interest in the proposed projects, some of whom have worked on the project as local environmental survey subcontractors.	• *Universidade de Cabo Verde* – Praia • University of Jean Piaget – Praia • UniSantiago • Etecnica – *Escola Técnica da Praia*
	NGOs	Organizations with direct and indirect interest in the Project and its social and environmental aspects and that can influence the Project directly or through public opinion. Includes NGOs from vulnerable groups that may be affected by the project.	• ONG Biosfera 1 – *Associação para a Defesa do Meio Ambiente, São Vicente* • Eco CV - *Associação Caboverdiana de Ecoturismo* • Environmental Defense Organization • *Associação Amigos da Natureza* • Lantuna • *Associação EFAG (Escola de Futebol Achada Grande)* • MORABI – *Associação de Apoio à Auto-Promoção da Mulher no Desenvolvimento* • Organization of the Cabo Verdean Women
	Other stakeholders	Organizations or companies with direct or indirect economic interest in the Project due to economic opportunities or negative impacts caused by the Project, or that consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the Project or that they could influence the project implementation process.	• *Porto da Praia* (ENAPOR) • Shell Administration – Praia • Electra Administration and Delegation • Cabo Verde Telecom – Praia • ENACOL Administration – Praia • T-Mais telephone company • CIMPOR CV (cement company) • UNIDO – United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Internal stakeholders	Direct or indirect workers	Workers employed directly and indirectly by the promoter and contractors within the framework of preparation, implementation, and operation activities.	• Cabeolica workers • Vestas and EPC Contractors (to be determined) • Subcontractors

Table 4-2 Stakeholder list – Sal

Stakeholder Category	Stakeholder Sub-category	Relevance to Expansion Project	Stakeholder
Primary stakeholders	Project affected people / communities	Nearby municipal landfill that will be directly or indirectly affected by the Project and its activities during construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning.	• Municipal landfill of Espargos
Secondary stakeholders	National and local authorities and institutions	National and local authorities are of primary importance in terms of establishing policy, granting permits or other approvals for the Project, and monitoring and enforcing compliance with Cabo Verdean laws and regulations throughout all stages of the Project lifecycle.	• *Camara Municipal de Sal* (CMS) • National Association of the Municipalities – Sal • INIDA – *Instituto Nacional de Investigação e Desenvolvimento Agrário* • *Direção Nacional do Ambiente* (DNA) – Sal • ANAC – *Agência Nacional das Comunicações* • *Delegation of Ministério de Educação* – Sal • Maritime Delegation – Sal • *Direção Nacional de Indústria, Comércio e Energia* (DNICE) • AAC - *Agência de Aviação Civil* (Cabo Verde) • *Agência de Regulação Multissectorial da Economia* (ARME) • *Aguas de Ponta Preta* – Sal (APP)
	Universities and centers of investigation	National academic institutions with direct interest in the proposed projects, some of whom have worked on the project as local environmental survey.	• *Universidade de Cabo Verde* – Praia • University of Jean Piaget – Praia • UniSantiago
	NGOs	Organizations with direct and indirect interest in the Project and its social and environmental aspects and that can influence the Project directly or through public opinion. Includes NGOs from vulnerable groups that may be affected by the project.	• NGO – *Associação de projeto de biodiversidade* • Environmental Defense Organization • Friends of Nature Association • Lantuna • MORABI – *Associação de Apoio à Auto-Promoção da Mulher no Desenvolvimento* • Organization of the Cabo Verdean Women
	Other stakeholders	Organizations or companies with direct or indirect economic interest in the Project due to economic opportunities or negative impacts caused by the Project, or that consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the Project or that they could influence the project implementation process.	• *Porto da Sal* (ENAPOR) • ENACOL • Shell Administration –Sal • Electra Administration and Delegation • Cabo Verde Telecom – Sal • T-Mais telephone company • *Ordem de Engenheiros de Cabo Verde*
Internal stakeholders	Direct or indirect workers	Workers employed directly and indirectly by the promoter and contractors within the framework of preparation, implementation, and operation activities.	• Cabeolica workers • EPC Contractors (yet to be determined) • Subcontractors

Table 4-3 Stakeholder list – São Vicente

Stakeholder Category	Stakeholder Sub-category	Relevance to Expansion Project	Stakeholder
Primary stakeholders	Project affected people/ communities Santiago	The municipality of São Vicente and nearby companies / businesses that will be directly or indirectly affected by the Project and its activities during construction, operation, maintenance, and/or decommissioning.	• Lazareto Power Station (Electra) • *Carpilux Servios de Carpintaria* • *Químicas Cintila*, Lda • Ex-trafo • Tecnicil Indústrial S.V. • Armazem Polaris CIA
Secondary stakeholders	National and local authorities and institutions	National and local authorities are of primary importance in terms of establishing policy, granting permits or other approvals for the Project, and monitoring and enforcing compliance with Cabo Verdean laws and regulations throughout all stages of the Project lifecycle.	• Camara Municipal da São Vicente (CMSV) • *Unidade de apoio á implementação de cidades saudáveis* (UAICS) - Mindelo São Vicente • *Direção Nacional do Ambiente* (DNA) – São Vicente • *Direção Nacional de Indústria, Comércio e Energia* (DNICE) • ASA - *Aeroportos e Segurança Aérea* • AAC - *Agéncia de Aviação Civil* (Cabo Verde) • *Agência de Regulação Multissectorial da Economia* (ARME)
	Universities and centers of investigation	National academic institutions with direct interest in the proposed projects, some of whom have worked on the project as local environmental survey subcontractors	• *Universidade Tecnica do Atlantico* (UTA) - Mindelo • Univerity of Mindelo • Universidade Lusófona - Mindelo
	NGOs	Organizations with direct and indirect interest in the Project and its social and environmental aspects and that can influence the Project directly or through public opinion. Includes NGOs from vulnerable groups that may be affected by the project.	• ONG Biosfera 1 – *Associação para a Defesa do Meio Ambiente, São Vicente* • *Associação Amigos da Natureza* • *Associação Onze Estrelas* • MORABI – *Associação de Apoio à Auto-Promoção da Mulher no Desenvolvimento* • Organization of the Cabo Verdean Women • UNIDO – United Nations Industrial Development Organization
	Other stakeholders	Organizations or companies with direct or indirect economic interest in the Project due to economic opportunities or negative impacts caused by the Project, or that consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the Project or that they could influence the project implementation process.	• Porto Grande - Mindelo (ENAPOR) • Electra Administration and Delegation • ENACOL - São Vicente • Electric Wind • T-Mais telephone company • Aeroporto da Cesária Évora - São Vicente

Table 4-4 Stakeholder list – Boa Vista

Stakeholder Category	Stakeholder Sub-category	Relevance to Expansion Project	Stakeholder
Primary stakeholders	Project affected people/ communities Santiago	The municipality of Boa Vista and nearby companies / businesses that will be directly or indirectly affected by the Project and its activities during construction, operation, maintenance, and/or decommissioning.	• *Villa de Sal Rei* • *Villa de Rabil* • AEB – Boa Vista Water and Energy • Sr. Joao Gilherme (owner of the nearby stable) • Aristides Pereira Airport • RIU Hotels
Secondary stakeholders	National and local authorities and institutions	National and local authorities are of primary importance in terms of establishing policy, granting permits or other approvals for the Project, and monitoring and enforcing compliance with Cabo Verdean laws and regulations throughout all stages of the Project lifecycle.	• *Cámara Municipal da Boa Vista* • *Direção Nacional do Ambiente* (DNA) – Boa Vista • *Direção Nacional de Indústria, Comércio e Energia* (DNICE) • ASA - *Aeroportos e Segurança Aérea* • AAC - *Agéncia de Aviação Civil* (Cabo Verde) • *Sociedade de Desenvolvimento Turístico das Ilhas da Boa Vista e Maio*, SA (SDTIBM) • *Agência de Regulação Multissectorial da Economia* (ARME)
	NGOs	Organizations with direct and indirect interest in the Project and its social and environmental aspects and that can influence the Project directly or through public opinion. Includes NGOs from vulnerable groups that may be affected by the project.	• Associação BIOS.CV • Naturalia Boa Vista • Centro Desplastificar Boavista • *Fundação Tartaruga* • *Associação Amigos da Natureza* • Cabo Verde Natura 2000 • MORABI – *Associação de Apoio à Auto-Promoção da Mulher no Desenvolvimento* • Organization of the Cabo Verdean Women • UNIDO – United Nations Industrial Development Organization
	Other stakeholders	Organizations or companies with direct or indirect economic interest in the Project due to economic opportunities or negative impacts caused by the Project, or that consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the Project or that they could influence the project implementation process.	• Porto da Sal Rei – Boa Vista (ENAPOR) • T-Mais telephone company • Tecnicil Industria – Boa Vista • Electra

5 ICP (Informed Consultation and Participation) Stakeholder engagement during the design phase

A key objective of informed stakeholder consultation and participation is to ensure a participatory approach, in a timely fashion, that is proportionate and appropriate to the potential impacts and benefits to project affected stakeholders. (identified by appropriate stakeholder mapping). In doing so, the concerns of relevant stakeholder groups are documented, considered, responded to, and incorporated into Cabeolica decision-making processes throughout the Project lifecycle, starting with the Design Phase. Stakeholder consultation requires an iterative, two-way communication during which information is imparted to stakeholders and the Project obtains additional and on-the-ground information from them that informs the design process. This engagement was initiated at the beginning of the Simplified ESIA process and implemented throughout the study period.

Four stakeholder engagement meetings were carried out during the ESIA phase, and the objectives of these meetings were the following:

- Introduce Cabeolica, the Project and its components to stakeholders and provide all available information about the Project.
- Provide an overview of the anticipated environmental and social impacts identified and assessed, and of the mitigation measures proposed to reduce their significance. And allow stakeholders to participate in the process of scoping the environmental and social impacts.
- Invite interested parties to participate in the Public Participation process, obtain a broad understanding of the proposed project, raise issues and concerns, and request / share information regarding the project.

The methodology followed is described below.

5.1 ICP Notifications

Prior notifications of the Stakeholder consultation meetings were broadcast through a combination of targeted messaging and correspondence, social media channels and Cabeolica´s public website. The lists of invited stakeholders of each meeting are provided in Appendix A, and examples of notifications (letters and electronic emails) sent to specific stakeholder are provided in Appendix B. To reach anyone interested in attending the meetings, other communication channels were used to notify the public 10 days in advance of the stakeholder meetings in Praia, Espargos, Mindelo and Sal Rei, respectively:

- Press notices in the form of a Scoping Notice to inform the public. For Santiago and Sal meetings, these notices were published in two major national daily newspapers, *Expresso das Ilhas* and *A Nação* (see Appendix C), and for São Vicente and Boa Vista they were just published in the newspaper *Expresso das Ilhas (*Appendix C*).*
- Notices posted in the Cabeolica Instagram profile (see Appendix D).

Attendance at the scheduled meetings was confirmed through subsequent phone and email communications, examples of which are provided in Appendix E.

5.2 Disclosure of information

Cabeolica provided all relevant Project information to the public 10 days prior to the stakeholder meetings. Guidance and information were given by Cabeolica on how to access the documents listed below on the Cabeolica website and in the Municipalities of Praia and Sal:

- General Project and specific environmental and social information.
- Leaflets with the main project information in Portuguese and an "Invitation to comment" template through which anyone could raise an issue and/or concern about the proposed project.

5.3 Documentation for stakeholder meetings

Presentations about the Project, written in non-technical local language with images and graphics to illustrate the Project details, were prepared for the stakeholder meetings (see Appendix FF).

These presentations provided the following information:

- An introduction about Cabeolica.
- General project information: Scope and nature of the Project, project developers, current phase/status of the project, locations of the Expansion Project, and capacity to be installed.
- Presentation of the Simplified ESIA, including the main environmental and social aspects and the impacts considered relevant for discussion, such as biodiversity and landscape impacts. Proposed mitigation and monitoring measures were included in this presentation.

Leaflets with the main project information in Portuguese and an "Invitation to comment" template were prepared for each meeting to provide attendees with the opportunity to raise an issue and/or concern about the proposed project in writing. The leaflets given to attendees of each meeting are provided in Appendix G.

5.4 ICP Consultation – Stakeholder meetings

5.4.1 Santiago and Sal sites (Components 1,2 and 3)

During the preparation of the Simplified ESIA, two consultation meetings were carried out in:

- Santiago Island: Auditório BAI Center, Praia, on May 31, 2024, at 15:30 (local time), and
- Sal Island: Biblioteca Municipal, Espargos, on June 5, 2024, at 14:00 (local time).

The meetings were attended by various stakeholders, community representatives and individual citizens, most of whom were represented by companies, associations, local authorities and institutions, as listed in Table 5-1. Although invitations were sent to communities and companies near the Santiago windfarm, no representatives of project-affected people or communities attended the meeting. The baseline study

had not encountered project-affected people/communities in the case of Sal due to the isolated nature of the site; however, a local resident and a representative of an engineering company (*Teixeira Duarte*) did attend Espargos meeting.

Table 5-1 Attendees to Santiago stakeholder engagement meeting

ATTENDEES - Santiago Island meeting (Praia)	
Stakeholder category	Attendees
Secondary stakeholders – National and local authorities and institutions	Daniel Horta and Daniel Lima (CMP) Adilson Veiga (DNA) Nareida Rodrigues and Pascoa Simone Silva (DNICE) Jon Carvalho and Simone Andrade (ISSO)
Secondary stakeholders – Universities and centers of investigation	Elisio Aurelio (Etecnica)
Secondary stakeholders – NGOs	Catelene Rocha Monteiro (ONG Biosfera 1)
Secondary stakeholders – Other stakeholders	Lidia Sancha (Ilidío Cruz e Associados, Cabeolica's lawyer) Ana Monteiro (UNIDO)

Table 5-2 Attendees to Sal stakeholder engagement meeting

ATTENDEES - Sal Island meeting (Espargos)	
Stakeholder category	Attendees
Primary stakeholders - Project affected people / communities	Edgar Sousa Pinto (neighbour of Espargos) Diogo Coelho (Teixeira Duarte)
Secondary stakeholders – National and local authorities and institutions	Rogerio Martins and Euclides Gonsales (CMS) Jose Almeida (DNA) Vanderlei Almeida Silva and Aristides Antonio Santos (APP – Aguas de Ponta Preta) Carlos Monteiro (Ordem de Engenheiros de Cabo Verde)
Secondary stakeholders – NGOs	Vanea Lopes and Albert Taxonera (Associação de projeto de biodiversidade)
Secondary stakeholders – Other stakeholders	Samuel Duarte (Electra) Mario Chantre (Mario Chantre Construção)

At the entrance of each meeting, leaflets that provide Project information and an "Invitation to comment" template were given to all participants. Each attendee was invited to sign the attendance register. The attendance registers of each meeting are provided in Appendix H and photographs taken during the meeting are provided in Appendix I.

The meetings were led by Telma Veiga, the Cabeolica MESA, who gave the presentations about Cabeolica, the Project, and the environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures. Two Advisian consultants, Andrea Lázaro and Isabel Martínez, provided technical support during the meetings to Cabeolica via Teams.

After the presentation, participants were encouraged to ask questions, raise concerns, and make suggestions about the Project. The lists of comments expressed during each meeting is provided in Appendix J in Portuguese with translations into English. A summary of the main concerns expressed during the meetings are provided in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Summary of main stakeholder concerns in Santiago and Sal meetings

Topic / Issue	Meeting	Stakeholder concerns
Inadequate information flow	Santiago / Sal	Some attendees asked where they can find project information.
Positive impacts	Santiago	Contribution of the project to Cabo Verde energy transition goals.
	Santiago	Social impacts of the project.
	Sal	Technical improvements that the batteries will bring to the grid in Sal.
	Sal	Possibility of hiring local engineers.
Location of the project	Santiago	How the locations of the future turbines will be determined and what are the likely impacts due to shadow flicker.
	Santiago	Distances to nearest residential areas.
Environmental and Social Management Plan	Santiago	Suggestion to include associated costs in the ESMP of the Project.
	Santiago	Periods when reptile monitoring surveys will be conducted during the project life.
Technical issues	Sal	Confirmation of the number and the capacity of the batteries to be installed in Sal.
	Sal	EPC contractor should return any discarded battery materials to its source because hazardous waste cannot be managed on Sal Island.
	Santiago	Confirmation of the route of the transmission line of the Santiago windfarm.

In summary, the main discussion topics were related to the beneficial impacts of the project, mostly beneficial social impacts, such as the possibility of hiring local personnel and the improvement of nearby areas due to Project implementation. Attendees representing national institutions, such as DNA or DNICE, asked about technical issues regarding the general project with a focus on the BESS and their use and capacity, as well as suggested improvements to the Simplified ESIA that would require additional information regarding the associated costs of the environmental and social management plan.

5.4.2 São Vicente site (Component 4)

During the preparation of the Simplified ESIA for Cabeolica Expansion Project in São Vicente, a consultation meeting was carried out in Hotel Don Paco, Mindelo, on August 1st, 2024, at 15:30 (local time).

The meeting was attended by different stakeholders, most of whom were represented by companies and NGOs, as listed in Table 5-1. Initially no project affected people / communities were identified due to the location of the Project in an industrial area.

Table 5-4 Attendees to São Vicente stakeholder engagement meeting

ATTENDEES	
Stakeholder category	Attendees
Primary stakeholders - Project affected people / communities	Carlos Morais (Electra S.A.) Anilson Santana (Electra S.A.) Helder Barbosa (Electra / EDEC)
Secondary stakeholders – NGOs	Catelene Monteiro (Biosfera) Isabel Fortes Rodrigues (Biosfera) Aguinaldo David (Ass Amigos da Naturaleza)
Secondary stakeholders – Other stakeholders	Jansenio Delgaso (Electric Wind) Denise Helena Lopes Martins (ONSEC S.A.) Euricles Mariano (UNSEC S.A.)
Internal stakeholders	Vands Niel do Cruz Soares (Cabeolica São Vicente Windfarm - Vestas)

At the entrance of the meeting, leaflets that provide Project information and an "Invitation to comment" template were given to all participants. Each attendee was invited to sign the attendance register. The attendance register of the meeting is provided in Appendix H and photographs taken during the meeting are provided in Appendix I.

The meeting was led by Telma Veiga, Cabeolica's MESA, who gave the presentation about Cabeolica, the Project, and the environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures. A local consultant, Pedro Ramos, and two Advisian consultants, Andrea Lázaro and Isabel Martínez, provided technical support during the meeting to Cabeolica via Teams.

After the presentation, participants were encouraged to ask questions, raise concerns, and make suggestions about the Project. The list of comments expressed during each meeting is provided in Appendix J. A summary of the main concerns expressed during the meetings are provided in Table 5-3.

Table 5-5 Summary of main stakeholder concerns in São Vicente meeting

Topic / Issue	Stakeholder concerns
Environmental and Social Management Plan	The plan for the monitoring of avifauna in the windfarm areas.
	Confirmation that a specialized team will be hired for the relocation of fauna species.
Technical issues	The type of batteries to be installed.
Waste management	The methodology to be followed to dispose of battery waste at the end of the Project.
	The final destination of the used oils from the transformers.
Legal requirements	Confirmation that the project complies with all applicable legal requirements.
	The Forestal Legislation is not referred in the Simplified ESIA.
Project initiative	The Project is a voluntary initiative or a government request.
Potential benefits	Economic benefits of the Project for the average electricity consumer.

In summary, the main discussion topics were related to the expected methodology to be followed to manage waste (batteries and used oils), and other topics related with the fulfilment of applicable legal requirements. An NGO representatives asked about confirming the necessity to hire a specialized team for tasks related to the relocation of fauna species during construction activities, and the concerns of an Electra representative were about the economic benefits of the project for the electricity consumer.

Suggestions for improvements to the Project were not made during this engagement.

5.4.3 Boa Vista site (Component 5)

During the preparation of the Simplified ESIA for Cabeolica Expansion Project in Boa Vista (Component 5), a consultation meeting was carried out in "Centro Arte e Cultura (CAC)" at Sal Rei, on August 2nd, 2024, at 15:30 (local time).

The meeting was attended by different stakeholders, most of whom were represented by companies or local authorities and institutions, as listed in Table 5-1. Although invitations to Boa Vista's nearby communities and companies were sent, no representatives of project affected people / communities attended the meeting.

Table 5-6 Attendees to Boa Vista stakeholder engagement meeting

ATTENDEES	
Stakeholder category	Attendees
Primary stakeholders - Project affected people / communities	Elision Rodrigues (AEB) Alexandre Lopes (AEB)
Secondary stakeholders – National and local authorities and institutions	Narina Silva (SDTBM)
Secondary stakeholders – NGOs	Katia Freire Lopes (Bios CV)

At the entrance of the meeting, leaflets that provide Project information and an "Invitation to comment" template were given to all participants. Each attendee was invited to sign the attendance register. The attendance register of the meeting is provided in Appendix H and photographs taken during the meeting are provided in Appendix I.

The meeting was led by Telma Veiga, Cabeolica's MESA, who gave the presentation about Cabeolica, the Project, and the environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures. A local consultant, Pedro Ramos, and two Advisian consultants, Andrea Lázaro and Isabel Martínez, provided technical support during the meeting to Cabeolica via Teams.

After the presentation, participants were encouraged to ask questions, raise concerns, and make suggestions about the Project. The list of comments expressed during each meeting is provided in Appendix J in Portuguese with translations into English. A summary of the main concerns expressed during the meeting are provided in Table 5-3.

Table 5-7 Summary of main stakeholder concerns in Boa Vista

Topic / Issue	Stakeholder concerns
Technical issues	The methodology to be followed to dispose of the battery waste that will be produced.
	The expected lifetime of the batteries.
Relationship with other nearby projects	The connection between the BESS project and a solar project located in Boa Vista.
Electra situation	Investors are concerned about changes to Electra

In summary, the main topics were related to technical issues of the project, such as the expected lifetime of the batteries and the methodology to be followed with the waste produced during decommissioning of the batteries. The last two concerns, which are related to a photovoltaic project on the island, and the changes that will occur in Electra were not specifically related to the Project and could not be properly answered during the meeting given that the Cabeolica project only concerns the BESS project.

Suggestions for improvements to the Project were not made during this engagement.

6 Post-Design Phase Stakeholder engagement

For the Cabeolica Expansion `Project, i.e. all five components, stakeholder engagement will continue following completion of the final Project Design and ESIA process as per this SEP, with a focus on the following project-specific elements:

- Pre-construction phase: Cabeolica and the EPC Contractors will ensure that there are sufficient resources to manage grievances and undertake engagement within the timeframes for construction and commissioning activities and at sustainable economic cost to the Project and the component location.
- Construction and commissioning phase: Cabeolica and EPC Contractors will continue to take a proactive approach to engaging stakeholders, i.e., where required by this SEP, reach out to stakeholders before issues emerge, and disclosure information to nearby companies and residential areas.
- Cabeolica will respond to grievances and engage with stakeholders as appropriate and required under this SEP and the Project Grievance Mechanism.
- Operational phase: During this phase, ongoing stakeholder engagement will be undertaken as appropriate as per this SEP to manage community concerns and issues and to address grievances.
- Decommissioning phase: Stakeholder engagement activities during this phase will be similar to those carried out during the construction phase.

The proposed stakeholder engagement activities to be carried out for the remaining Project Phases after the design phase are summarized in Table 6-1. Some activities will be performed throughout the Project, and some activities will only apply to specific Project phases.

Table 6-1 Project Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Project stage	Activities
All Project phases	Disclosure of Cabeolica and Project information to the following through social media (e.g., Instagram, LinkedIn, Cabeolica website, and others): • Nearby companies / residential areas • Local and national institutions • NGOs
	Face-to-face meetings (as required) to address issues of concern with: • Regulatory authorities • Local leaders • Vulnerable groups • NGOs
	Announcements of employment and procurement activities made through recruitment offices, social media, and the Cabeolica website.
	Grievance Redress Mechanism (Section 7).
Design phase	Consultation meetings (Section 5.4)

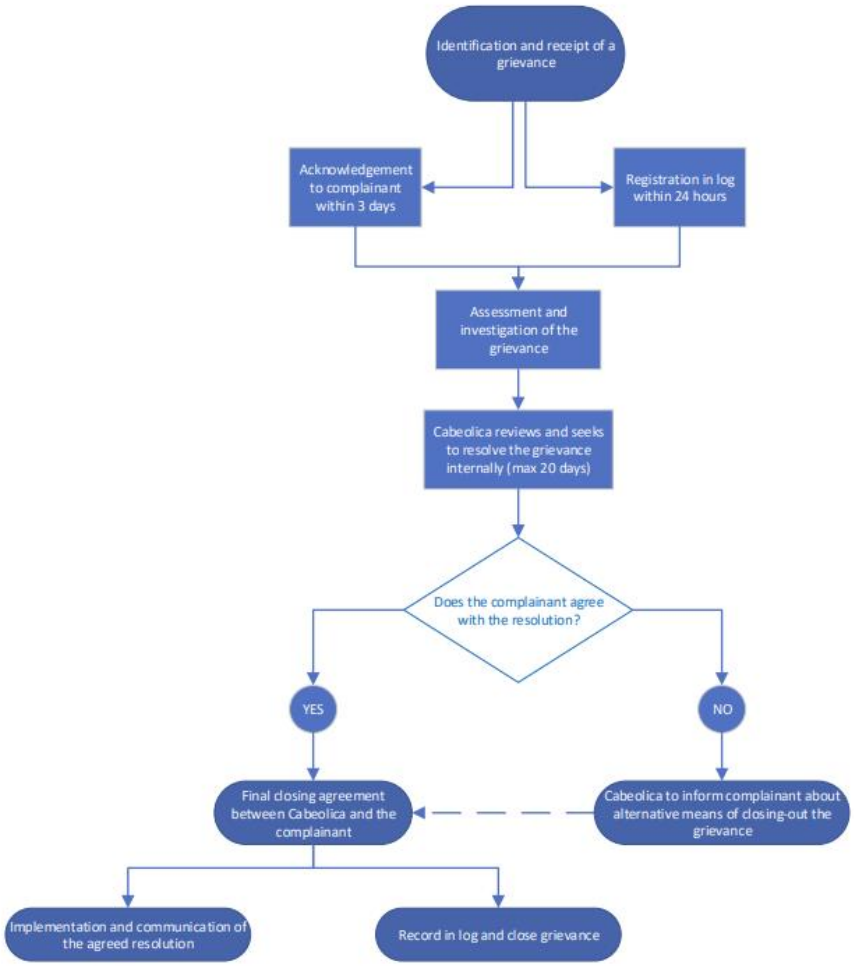
Project stage	Activities
Pre-construction, construction and commissioning phase	Notification of construction activities and schedule changes to nearby companies and surrounding communities.
	Training and workshops for project workers, including: • General norms for dealing with local populations, • Gender-based Violence and Violence Against Children (VAC) prevention code of conduct, • Risks and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, and • GRM mechanism for workers and its use.
Operation	Disclosure of information when maintenance and operation activities are changed.
	Training and workshops for project workers.

7 Grievance Redress Mechanism

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been implemented by Cabeolica as part of the Cabeolica Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to receive, assess and settle grievances of Cabeolica employees and external stakeholders in the shortest time possible, at the lowest possible level of authority, and to assess and provide resolutions of complaints and then monitor the close-out of those grievances.

This mechanism, provided schematically in Figure 7-1, is to be used during all phases of the Cabeolica Expansion Project and applies to all five components regardless of location. All contractors will follow, and integrate proportionally, the Cabeolica GRM procedures, where relevant, into their Project environmental and social management plans and systems as per this SEP.

Figure 7-1 Grievance Redress Mechanism flowchart



7.1 Objective and principles

The GRM enables external and internal stakeholders (including project and Cabeolica workers, whether direct or indirect) to submit comments, concerns, questions, grievances, and feedback about Cabeolica and its work. The objectives of the mechanism are to:

- Provide a predictable, transparent, and credible process for resolving grievances,
- Build confidence as an integral component of Cabeolica relationships with employees, local communities, authorities, and other stakeholders, and
- Enable rapid identification of the emerging issues and trends, and thereby facilitate corrective actions and follow-up.

This grievance mechanism is based on the following principles:

- **Transparency and neutrality:** Easy to understand, transparent, and available at no cost and without retribution.
- **Accessibility and cultural appropriateness:** All stakeholders, internal and external, have access to this mechanism and can raise a grievance. The mechanism is available in the local language and multiple channels are available for raising a grievance.
- **Proportional:** Appropriate to the scale and size of Cabeolica and its stakeholders.
- **Recording:** All grievances are registered and logged in the Grievance Log, which is monitored until their close-out.
- **Timely resolution:** The goal is to closed-out grievances within 20 calendar days.

7.2 Channels of communication

Anyone who identifies an irregularity, has a concern, or wants to submit a suggestion can use the GRM to report and facilitate its identification and, if necessary, its correction. The Cabeolica grievance form is provided in Appendix K.

Channels: Adequate public communication channels have been put in place during the Design Phase so that grievances can be submitted via the following channels:

- Telephone: +238 260 22 60
- Mail: cabeolica@cabeolica.com
- Website: www.cabeolica.com
- Registries available in each corresponding municipality (*Camara Municipal da Praia* (CMP), *Camara Municipal de Sal* (CMS), *Camara Municipal da São Vicente and Camara Municipal da Boa Vista).*

Cabeolica will communicate in a timely manner with affected stakeholders to inform them about specific, imminent nuisances or benefits of the Project via social media (Instagram, LinkedIn, etc.) and the Cabeolica website.

7.3 Recording

The complainant or person submitting a suggestion receives a confirmation within three days that the grievance has been received. Grievances are registered by MESA in a grievance log within 24 hours of its reception. This log contains information about its progress and the monitoring of its close-out, and MESA determines, on a case-by-case basis, how to examine and respond to suggestions, concerns, and complaints.

7.4 Assessment and investigation of grievances

To comply with grievance principles, Cabeolica shall:

- Treat the matter seriously and sensitively,
- Discuss options for its resolution with the complainant and other affected parties,
- Ensure that a reasonable conclusion of the grievance is reached and/or make recommendations for a conclusion,
- Prepare a report, if necessary, about the investigation and any findings, conclusions, and proposals for actions to be submitted to the relevant department / staff to whom the grievance is reported,
- Protect the interests of all parties involved in the grievance by exercising the appropriate discretion and confidentiality to protect the interests of all stakeholders involved, to be ensured by the person in charge (MESA or other person responsible for responding to the grievance should this be escalated at a higher level within Cabeolica), and
- Review the grievance to determine eligibility for further consideration or direct resolution.

7.5 Resolution, close-out, and monitoring

When resolution is under consideration, the complainant will receive detailed information about the corrective action to be taken to resolve the grievance.

The timeframe to close-out the grievance should be as short as possible and within a maximum of 20 days. In case of delays, the complainant must be informed.

The constructive conclusion of a grievance to the satisfaction of all parties is the desirable outcome of effective grievance management. However, if the grievance cannot be concluded by agreement between the parties under this GRM, then the complainant will be informed in writing by Cabeolica of the alternative means, procedures, and administrative bodies in Cabo Verde for which to pursue their complaint or grievance beyond the efforts of this GRM.

Grievances are recorded in the Grievance Log, which shall be updated during all phases of the Project lifecycle. To maintain managerial control and monitoring of the received and closed grievances, the following **KPIs** are established and recorded annually in the Annual Monitoring Report:

- Number of complaints received per month.
- Number of close-out complaints per month vs. number of complaints received.

7.6 Associated costs

The Grievance Redress Mechanism was implemented previously as part of the Cabeolica Environmental and Social Management Plan. Consequently, there will be no additional costs for the Cabeolica Expansion Project.

8 Monitoring and reporting

Monitoring stakeholder engagement is important to ensure effective continuous engagement and follow-up during all phases of the Cabeolica Expansion Project. The participation of stakeholders in the ESIA process help to satisfy their concerns and promote transparency by monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures or other environmental and social safeguards. Such participation and the flow of information throughout the process will encourage local stakeholders to take a greater degree of responsibility for their environment and welfare in relation to the project. It will also empower them to provide practical solutions to the issues that affect their lives.

To ensure that the stakeholder engagement process, including disclosure and consultation efforts, are implemented in a meaningful and continuous way, monitoring, analysis, and reporting will be followed and supervised by Cabeolica during all Project phases.

All engagement activities, including internal reports about grievances, enquiries, and related incidents and the status of the implementation of associated corrective/preventative actions, will be collated by MESA and referred to the senior management of Cabeolica. The MESA will measure the performance of the SEP by documenting and tracking the KPIs outlined in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Proposed KPIs

SUBJECT	KPI
Meetings	No. of meetings held List of participants in each meeting
Communication materials, such as status reports	No. of communication materials produced and disseminated
Use of social media platforms (Cabeolica website, LinkedIn, Instagram, email communications)	No. of social media messages published No. of reactions to messages in social media
Grievance Redress Mechanism	No. of complaints received No. of close-out complaints vs. no. of complaints received
Training of internal stakeholders on SEP and GRM	No. of training sessions and hours of training List of participants in each training session

These reports will provide a mechanism for assessing the number and the nature of complaints and requests for information, along with Cabeolica's ability to address them in a timely and effective manner.

Any social, work-related, health and safety, environmental, or safety incident or accident that could reasonably be expected to have a negative impact on the Project will be reported immediately by Cabeolica's MESA to the Lenders.

9 Conclusions

As part of the Simplified ESIA process, consultation with stakeholders was undertaken to provide opportunities for stakeholder to gain understanding of and comment on the proposed Project.

Four stakeholder engagement meetings were carried out, one on each Project location (Praia (Santiago Island), Espargos (Sal Island), Mildelo (São Vicente) and Sal Rei (Boa Vista)) to introduce the Project and its components to stakeholders, describe the anticipated impacts, allow stakeholders to participate in the process of scoping the environmental and social impacts of the project, and account for stakeholder opinions and concerns regarding the Project development.

During the meetings, stakeholders raised several concerns, some of which were anticipated or perceived environmental and social impacts, and they made several suggestions for the mitigation of negative impacts and the enhancement of positive impacts.

The primary issues of concerns were:

SANTIAGO AND SAL (Components 1 to 3):

- Inadequate Project information flow – some attendees asked where they could find project information,
- Beneficial impacts of the project, such as contributions to the Project to Cabo Verde Energy transition goals and technical improvements that the use of batteries would bring to the grid.
- Social impacts due to the Project, such as the possibility of hiring local personnel and distances to the nearest residential areas.
- Technical issues regarding the methodology followed to determine the locations of the future turbines, when reptile surveys will be conducted during the project lifecycle, the number and capacities of the batteries to be installed in the Sal windfarm, and the route of the new transmission line of the Santiago windfarm.

SÃO VICENTE (Component 4):

- Waste management issues regarding to the methodology to be followed to manage waste (batteries and used oils).
- The confirmation that the project complies with all applicable legal requirements.
- The confirmation that a specialized team will be hired for the relocation of fauna species.
- Technical issues, such as the type of batteries to be installed.
- Beneficial impacts, such as the economic benefits of the Project for the average electricity consumer.

BOA VISTA (Component 5):

Technical issues such as the expected lifetime of the batteries and the methodology to be followed with the waste produced during decommissioning of the batteries.

other two concerns that couldn0t be properly answered because they were not related to BESS project.

Specific requests and recommendations given were just given in Santiago and Sal meetings, and included:

- The possibility of hiring local engineers,
- Inclusion of the associated costs of the ESMP in the Simplified ESIA, and
- Requiring the EPC Contractor to return any discarded battery materials to their source because hazardous waste could not be managed on Sal Island.

Specific requests and recommendations that were made during the meetings are considered in Project Simplified ESIAs.

Stakeholder engagement activities will continue after the Design Phase to ensure that this SEP, including disclosure and consultation efforts, is implemented in a meaningful, timely and continuous way. The proposed Project Stakeholder Engagement actions for the remaining project phases are summarized as follows:

Table 9-1 Project Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Project stage	Activities
All Project phases	Disclosure of Cabeolica and Project information to the following through social media (e.g., Instagram, LinkedIn, Cabeolica website, and others): • Nearby companies / residential areas • Local and national institutions • NGOs
	Face-to-face meetings (as required) to address issues of concern with: • Regulatory authorities • Local leaders • Vulnerable groups • NGOs
	Announcements of employment and procurement activities made through recruitment offices, social media, and the Cabeolica website.
	Grievance Redress Mechanism (Section 7).
Design phase	Consultation meetings (Section 5.4)
Pre-construction, construction and commissioning phase	Notification of construction activities and schedule changes to nearby companies and surrounding communities.
	Training and workshops for project workers, including: • General norms for dealing with local populations, • Gender-based Violence and Violence Against Children (VAC) prevention code of conduct, • Risks and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, and • GRM mechanism for workers and its use.
Operation	Disclosure of information when maintenance and operation activities are changed.
	Training and workshops for project workers.

10 References

- AfDB, Integrated Safeguards System, 2023.
- EIB, Environmental and Social Standards, February 2022.
- Equator Principles EP 4, 2020.

11 Appendices

Appendix A: Lists of invited stakeholders

Appendix B: Notifications to stakeholders (examples)

Appendix C: Press notices in national newspapers

Appendix D: Notices posted on social media (Instagram)

Appendix E: Evidence of stakeholder confirmation of attendance at meetings (examples)

Appendix F: Presentations given during stakeholder engagement meetings

Appendix G: Leaflets given to attendees

Appendix H: Attendance Registers

Appendix I: Photographs of stakeholder meetings

Appendix J: Lists of comments raised during stakeholder meetings

Appendix K: Grievance Form

Appendix A Lists of invited stakeholders

Appendix B Notifications to stakeholders (examples)

Appendix C Press notices in national newspapers

Appendix D Notices posted in social media (Instagram)

Appendix E Evidence of stakeholder confirmation of attendance at meetings (examples)

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Appendix J Lists of comments raised during stakeholder meetings

Appendix K Grievance Form