

Scientific name	English name	Type	IUCN status	Presence	Notes
<i>Nimbapanchax jeanpoli</i> (= <i>Archiaphyosemion jeanpoli</i>)		Freshwater fish	Endangered B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)	Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	
<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	Hooded vulture	Bird of prey	Endangered (A2acd+3cd+4acd)	Kamsar, Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	
<i>Gyps africanus</i>	African white-backed vulture	Bird of prey	Endangered (A2bcd+3bcd+4bcd)	Kamsar, Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	
<i>Gyps rueppellii</i>	Rueppell's griffon vulture	Bird of prey	Endangered (A2abcd+3bcd+4abcd)	Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green turtle	Reptile - tortue marine	Endangered (A2bd)	Kamsar (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	
<i>Osteolaemus cf tetraspis</i>	(African dwarf crocodile)	Reptile - crocodile	Vulnerable (A2cd())	Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	Species not yet described. Status to be reviewed by the IUCN
<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	Hippopotamus	Mammal	Vulnerable (A4cd)	Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	Status being revised and may move up to Endangered
<i>Hemidactylus albivertebralis</i>		Reptile - lizard	Data Deficient (to be revised soon)	Kamsar (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	Rare species of restricted distribution

Species of second priority

Twenty-three species present in the Study Areas have been classified as second priority. These species are described in more detail in Annexe 4-3. For twenty-one species, their presence was established during field work on the ESIA in 2013. The presence of two species of plants comes from the botanical study by BERCA-baara

for the CBG in 2003. For most of these species these are the first confirmations of their presence in the Study Areas.

Table 0-15 Second priority biological species

Scientific name	English name	Type	IUCN status	Presence	Notes
<i>Circaetus beaudouini</i>	Beaudouin's nake eagle	Bird of prey	Vulnerable (A2bcd+3bcd+4bcd;C1+2a(ii))	Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	
<i>Cercocebus atys</i>	Sooty mangabey	Mammal - primate	Vulnerable (A2cd)	Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive Ridley turtle	Reptile - marine turtle	Vulnerable (A2bd)	Kamsar (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	
<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>	West African manatee	Marine mammal	Vulnerable (A3cd)	Kamsar (travaux de terrain ÉIES ÉEM, 2013, observation CBG 2014)	
<i>Sousa teuszii</i>	Atlantic humpback dolphin	Marine mammal	Vulnerable (C2a(i))	Kamsar (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	
<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>		Plant	Vulnerable (VU A1cd)	Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	
<i>Milicia regia</i>		Plant	Vulnerable (VU A1cd)	Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	
<i>Azelia africana</i>		Plant	Vulnerable A1d	Sangarédi (field work BERCA- baara 2003)	
<i>Albizia ferruginea</i>		Plant	Vulnerable (VU A1cd)	Sangarédi (field work BERCA- baara 2003)	
<i>Epiplatys hildegardae</i>		Freshwater fish	Vulnerable (D2)	Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	

Scientific name	English name	Type	IUCN status	Presence	Notes
<i>Epiplatys guineensis</i>		Freshwater fish	Vulnerable (D2)	Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Back-tailed godwit	Aquatic bird	Near Threatened (NT)	Kamsar (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian curlew	Aquatic bird	Near Threatened (NT)	Kamsar (travaux de terrain ÉIES ÉEM, 2013)	
<i>Caracal aurata</i>	African golden cat	Mammal - carnivore	Near Threatened (NT)	Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	
<i>Rhinoptera marginata</i>	Lusitanian cownose ray	Marine fish	Near Threatened (NT)	Kamsar (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	
<i>Scriptaphyosemion roloffii</i>		Freshwater fish	Near Threatened (NT)	Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	
<i>Ichthyborus quadrilineatus</i>		Freshwater fish	Near Threatened (NT)	Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	
<i>Malapterurus barbatus</i>		Freshwater fish	Near Threatened (NT)	Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	
<i>Malapterurus stiansnyae</i>		Freshwater fish	Near Threatened (NT)	Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	
<i>Malapterurus teugelsi</i>		Freshwater fish	Near Threatened (NT)	Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	
<i>Paramphilius trichomycteroides</i>		Freshwater fish	Near Threatened (NT)	Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	
<i>Petrocephalus levequei</i>		Freshwater fish	Near Threatened (NT)	Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	
<i>Epiplatys olbrechtsi olbrechtsi</i> ssp.		Freshwater fish	Near Threatened (NT)	Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	

Scientific name	English name	Type	IUCN status	Presence	Notes
<i>Philothamnus cf semivariiegatus</i>		Reptile - snake	NE	Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	Species not yet described
<i>Crocodylus suchus</i>	Nile crocodile	Reptile - marine and freshwater		Kamsar and Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	DNA analyses indicate that the West African specimens belong to a different species
<i>Terminalia scutifera</i>		Plant	NE	Kamsar (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	Species of restricted distribution
<i>Rungia eriostachya</i>		Plant	NE	Sangarédi (field work EEM ESIA, 2013)	Rare but not yet assessed by the IUCN

0.3.3.3 Important Biological Habitats

Introduction

It was decided to use the habitat categories recognized by the IFC in its Performance Standard 6 (see Annexe 4-2). That is to say:

- Legally protected and internationally recognized areas (similar to critical habitats but with additional restrictions);
- Critical habitat;
- Natural habitat; and
- Modified habitat.

In practice, modified habitats were not retained for this ESIA based on the analysis below.

Legally protected and internationally recognized areas and critical habitat are given a value of High in the “value of the VEC” column of the impact assessment and natural habitat is given a value of “Medium”.

Legally protected and internationally recognized areas

The only areas nearby that seem to satisfy Performance Standard 6 are the Ramsar sites of the Tristao Islands (to the northwest) and the Rio Kapatchez to the south of the Kamsar Study Area.

Critical habitat

Performance Standard 6 defines critical habitat as areas with high biodiversity value, including:

- 1 - Habitat of significant importance to Critically Endangered and/or Endangered species;
- 2 - Habitat of significant importance to endemic and/or restricted-range species;
- 3 - Habitat supporting globally significant concentrations of migratory species and/or congregatory species;
- 4 - Highly threatened and/or unique ecosystems; and/or
- 5 - Areas associated with key evolutionary processes.

Based on the Performance Standard 6 definitions for critical habitat, three zones of critical habitat were identified in this ESIA:

- The estuary of the Rio Nuñez at Kamsar;
- The gallery forests around Sangarédi; and
- The Cogon Corridor.

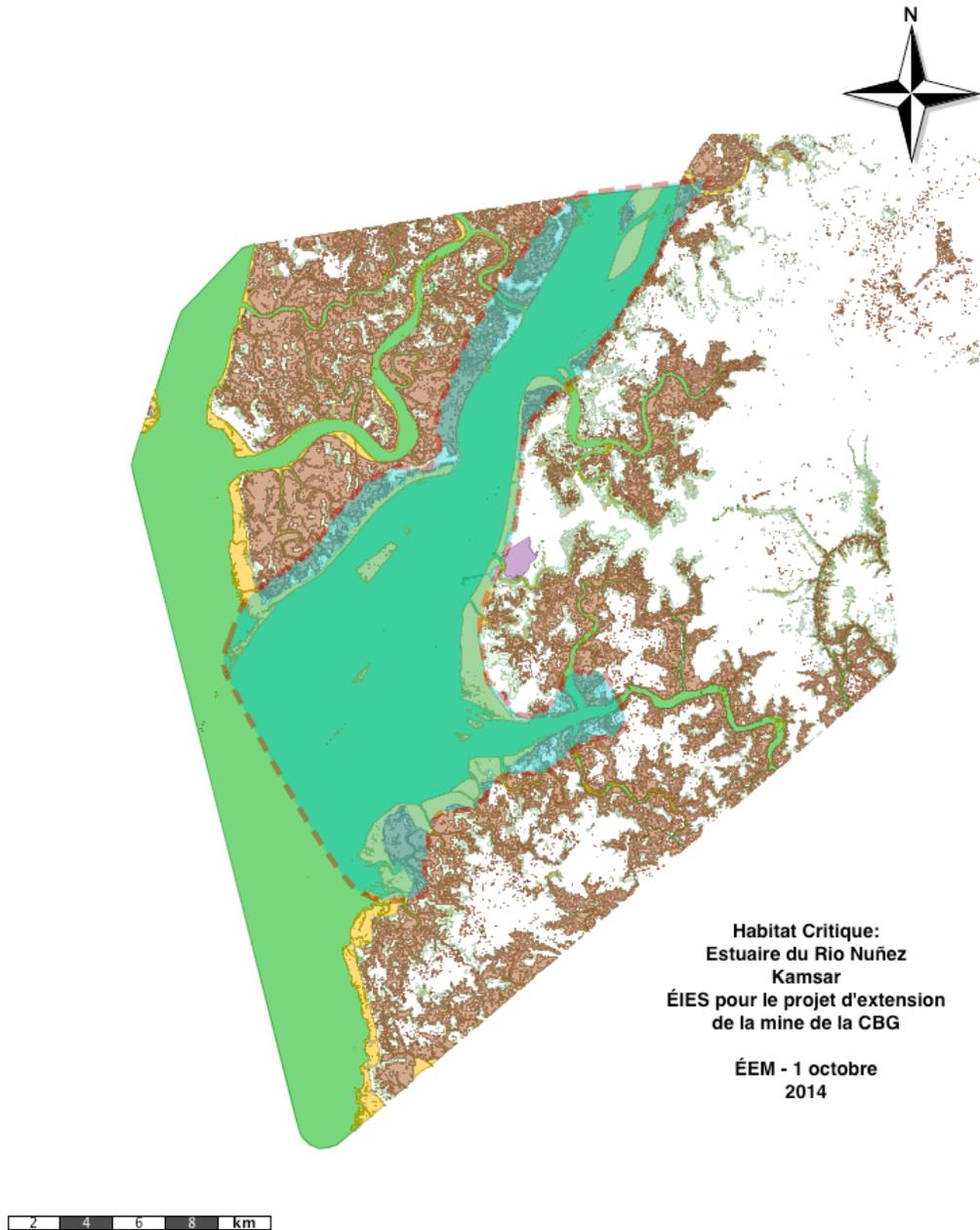
The estuary of the Rio Nuñez at Kamsar

The estuary area of the Rio Nuñez in the Kamsar Study Area, is clearly an important area that fulfills several of the IFC criteria to be a critical habitat. The area includes at least one species considered Critically Endangered, five species considered Endangered, and several Vulnerable species (criterion 1). There are at least two restricted-range species (criterion 2). The ornithological studies have shown that there were migratory bird populations that exceed the threshold for the identification of Important Bird Area (IBA) (criterion 3). Finally the area has important mangrove stands, a high value habitat that is disappearing along the Guinean coast (criterion 4).

The estuary must be considered in its entirety because it is a very integrated ecosystem, tied by the tidal rhythms and the influx of waters and sediments from the rivers. It is also an important habitat for humans because the artisanal fishing is critical for many residents.

The area is defined as being the total water surface of the estuary, the mangroves and associated habitats (mud flats, beaches) in the Study Area (Map 0-15). Anthropogenic surfaces are excluded.

Map 0-15 Critical habitat: the Rio Nuñez Estuary



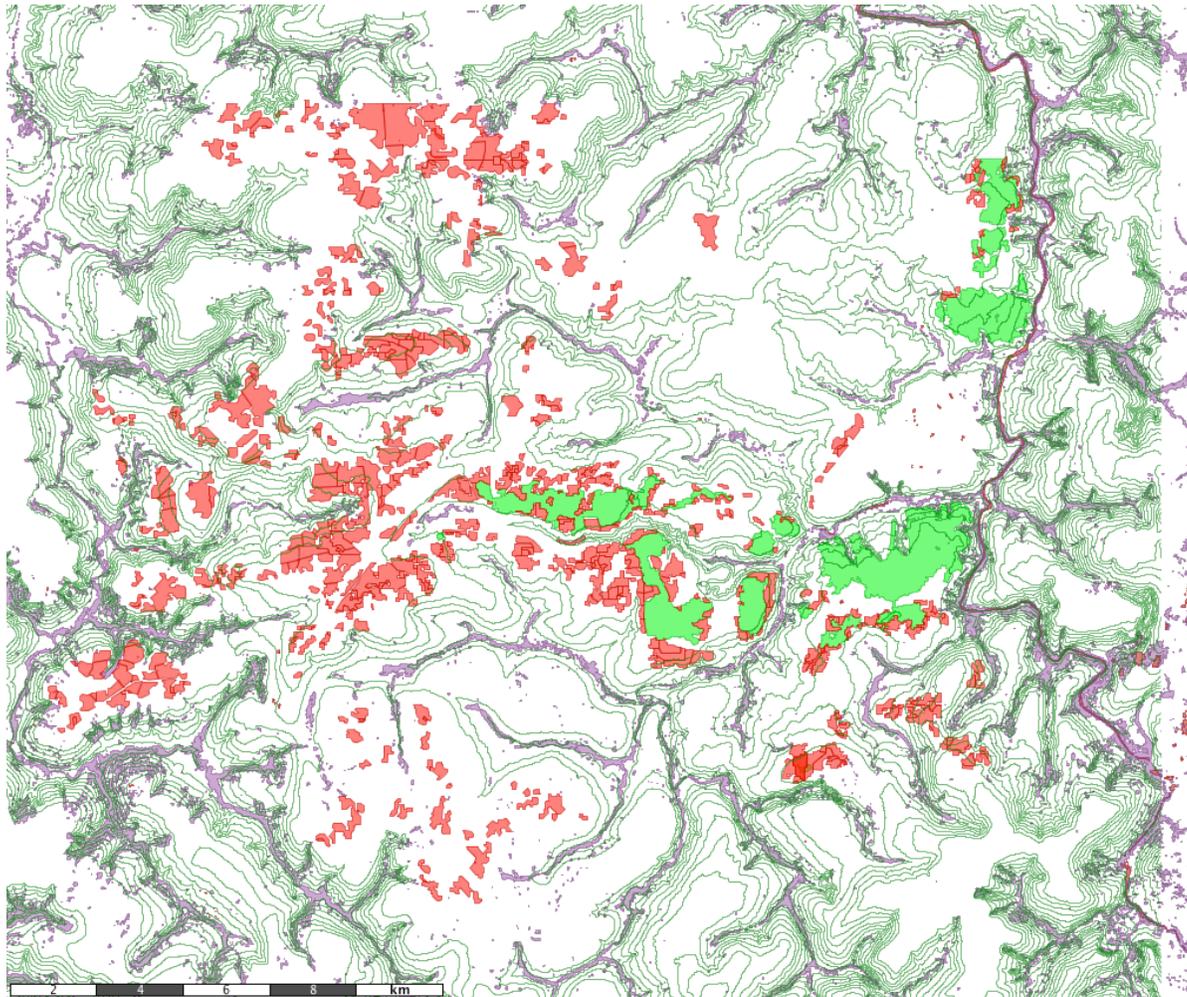
The gallery forests around Sangarédi

The gallery forests in the region of Sangarédi represent the last remnants of a forest cover that was much more extensive in the past. They represent the only habitat for a suite of species, often status species, tied to areas with trees. They also act as protection for the local watercourses. These forest pieces are disappearing at a rapid rate, and with them the associated animal and plant species.

The gallery forests in the region of Sangarédi are clearly an important area that fulfills several of the IFC criteria for a critical habitat. The area shelters a Critically Endangered species, several Endangered species and also Vulnerable species (criterion 1). There are at least two range-restricted species (endemics of the Sangarédi area) (criterion 2). Finally, the forest itself represents a habitat in danger that may disappear in the near future (criterion 4).

The gallery forests were defined by identifying the habitats classified as dense forests on the vegetation map, since practically all the dense forests are gallery forests. These forests occupy only 8% of the surface of the Sangarédi Study Area (Map 0-16).

Map 0-16 Critical habitat: gallery forests near Sangarédi



Habitat Critique:
Forêt galerie
Sangarédi

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de la CBG

ÉEM - 1 octobre
2014

The Cogon Corridor

The Cogon Corridor is clearly important from the biological perspective with the confirmed presence of two Endangered primates (chimpanzee and red colobus – the latter just outside of the Study Area boundary). The presence of a hippopotamus population is equally important since this species, currently considered Vulnerable, could change categories in the near future. The Cogon is the largest watercourse of the area with substantial wooded habitat left. The Cogon must play an important role as a regional corridor, exemplified by the movement of hippopotami. Finally the Cogon represents a source of revenue for residents from artisanal fishing.

The Cogon Corridor in the Sangarédi area is clearly an important area that fulfills several of the IFC criteria for critical habitat. The zone includes several Endangered species and undoubtedly plays a crucial role for at least one or two (criterion 1). There are at least two range-restricted species (endemic to the Sangarédi area) (criterion 2). Finally, the forest itself represents a habitat in danger that may disappear in the near future (criterion 4).

The representation of the corridor on Map 0-17 is very approximate and will have to be studied in more detail during development of the protection plan.