



Power-Prosperity Correlation Canada Spain Italy UK Japan Australia Germany US Chile Ge Poland South Korea P Me: zakhstan Russia Saudia Arabia Central and South America
 Developing Asia
 Industrialized countries
 Africa Kazakhishi Naudia A Saudia A South Africa • Egyp Africa
Middle East
Eastern Europe and former USSR N DEVELOPMENT C India Pakis 0.5 Pakistan ongo (Kinshasa) HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, a measure of basic 0.3 Ethiopia human well-being used by the United Nations, reaches a plateau at about 4000 kilowatt hours of annual electricity use per capita. Sixty nations were analyzed, representing 90% of Earth's population. 0.2 0. (Pasternak 2000 in Benka, 2002 0.0 14 000 2000 4000 6000 8000 10 000 12 000 ANNUAL PER CAPITA ELECTRICITY USE (kWh) 16 0

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 Funding...With Safeguards. INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICES
 IFC PS1, PS6
 World Bank ESS1, ESS6
 Equator Principles
 All energy projects have potential for avian/wildlife impacts.
 Assess potential avian-power line interactions during scoping
 Manage risks through targeted prevention/ mitigation/ offsets to meet funding obligations and optimize operational performance





- risk in Latin America
 Basic understanding of impacts for birds and electrical systems
- Conceptual grasp of prevention through planning and design
- Access to resources for better projects





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Common Name	Scientific Name	Electrocution	IUCN Status	Continent
Martial Eagle	Polemaetus bellicosus	Yes	Near Threatened	Africa
Cape Vulture	Gyps coprotheres	Yes	Vulnerable	Africa
White-backed Vulture	Gyps africanus	Yes	Endangered	Africa
Egyptian Vulture	Neophron percnopterus	Yes	Endangered	Africa
Lappet-faced Vulture	Torgos tracheliotos	Yes	Vulnerable	Africa
Blakiston's Fish-Owl	Ketupa blakistoni	Yes	Endangered	Asia
Eastern Imperial Eagle	Aquila heliaca	Yes	Vulnerable	Asia (primarily)
Saker Falcon	Falco cherrug	Yes	Endangered	Asia (primarily)
Spanish Imperial Eagle	Aquila adalberti	Yes	Vulnerable	Europe
Red Kite	Milvus	Yes	Near Threatened	Europe (primarily)
Orange-breasted Falcon	Falco deiroleucus	Yes	Near Threatened	South America

















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	Common Name	Scientific Name	Electrocution	IUCN Status
	Reddish Egret	Egretta rufescens	Yes	Vulnerable
	Ridgeway's Hawk	Buteo Ridgwayi	Yes	Critically Endangered
	Harpy Eagle	Harpia harpyja	Yes	Vulnerable
	Andean Condor	Vultur gryphus	Yes	Vulnerable
	Crowned Solitary Eagle	Buteogallus coronatus	Yes	Endangered
	Orange-breasted Falcon	Falco deiroleucus	Yes	Near Threatened
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Ve o	nly know that s	sensitive species	<i>are</i> bein	ig electrocut

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 Presumed impacts to uncommon species





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Implementation BASIC PROCESS

- Identify species at risk (size, behavior, utility records)
- Identify sensitive species and habitats; if biodiversity-driven, focus prevention there
- Assess risks posed by typical construction standards
- Cooperatively develop alternative, wildlife-friendly standards, for example: Suspension insulators
 Extra insulation

 - Equipment protection
- Conduct hands-on testing to select preferred products
- Train field personnel for successful installation

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Lessons Learned SUCCESS DEPENDS ON HIGH STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

Leadership by individuals with broad and deep experience in: Wildlife behavior & habitats

- Power line engineering & operations
- Electrocution mitigation Support from national wildlife
- experts
- Active participation by utility engineers and project personnel
- Open-minded power line field personnel (linemen)
- Patience and goodwill from all stakeholders











