

ANNEX Q – LSC REPORT TEMPLATE

CONTENTS



A. Project Description

1. Title of the project activity
2. Project eligibility under Gold Standard
3. Current project status

B. Design of Stakeholder Consultation Process

1. Description of physical meeting(s)
 - i. Agenda
 - ii. Non-technical summary
 - iii. Invitation tracking table
 - iv. Text of individual invitations
 - v. Text of public invitations
2. Description of other consultation methods used

C. Consultation Process

1. Participants' in physical meeting(s)
 - i. List
 - ii. Evaluation forms
2. Pictures from physical meeting(s)
3. Outcome of consultation process
 - i. Minutes of physical meeting(s)
 - ii. Minutes of other consultations
 - iii. Assessment of all comments
 - iv. Revisit sustainable development assessment
 - v. Summary of changes to project design based on comments

D. Sustainable Development Assessment

1. Own sustainable development assessment
 - i. 'Do no harm' assessment
 - ii. Sustainable development matrix
2. Stakeholders blind sustainable development matrix
3. Consolidated sustainable development matrix

E. Sustainability Monitoring Plan

1. Discussion on Sustainability monitoring Plan
2. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism

F. Description of Stakeholder Feedback Round

Annex 1. Original participants list

Annex 2. Original feedback forms

SECTION A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. 1. Title of the project activity

Title: Gigawatt Global ASYV 8.5 MW Solar PV Project

Date: 15/06/2015

Version no: 02¹

A. 2. Project eligibility under the Gold Standard

Project scale

The project is a small-scale Gold Standard/CDM grid-connected, renewable energy project with an installed capacity of 8.5MWp, which is below the 15MW limit for small-scale renewable energy projects.

Host country/state

The host country is Rwanda, a Least Developed Country (LDC) and eligible under Gold Standard.

Type of project

The project falls under the renewable energy supply category since it aims at installing an 8.5MWp grid-connected solar photovoltaic (PV) power plant in Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village in Rwanda.

Greenhouse gases

The project aims at reducing carbon dioxide (CO₂), which is among the three eligible greenhouse gases, as shown below:

Greenhouse gases		Greenhouse gas eligible under Gold standard	Greenhouse gas to be reduced by the project
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide	Yes	Yes
CH ₄	Methane	Yes	No
N ₂ O	Nitrous oxide	Yes	No
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons	No	No
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons	No	No

¹ It should be noted that this version of the LSC report is an updated version of an earlier report (version 1) that was prepared in February 2014, at the time of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Meeting.

SF6	Sulphur hexafluoride	No	No
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Official Development assistance (ODA)

The ASYV 8.5MW Solar PV project received funding from the Energy and Environment Partnership, which is funded by public funds from the UK, Finland and Austria. However, there was no precedent condition that credits coming out of the project to transferred, directly or indirectly, to the donor country requirements. A signed ODA declaration by the project implementing entity will be provided at validation as evidence. Therefore, it can be demonstrated that the public funding will not result into diversion of ODA funding.

Project timeframe

The project time frame is indicated in section A.3 below.

Other certification schemes

The project does not claim white or green certificates or their equivalents

A. 3. Current project status

The project started its development in the beginning of 2012. The development team met with the different government authorities charged with energy infrastructure deployment and management. The first step was submission of an expression of interest (EOI) to build, own and operate a solar PV plant. This EOI was technically and financially approved via an MoU with the Government of Rwanda in July 2012. Under the MoU, the developer had to fulfill certain obligations within a given period of time including a full feasibility study and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). As part of the EIA, an initial stakeholder meeting was held on 31 October 2012. The full EIA was certified and approved by the Rwanda Development Board on 9 January 2013. The completion of the feasibility study and submission to the Government of Rwanda took place on 28 December 2012. During the following year, 2013, the project has worked to set in place all the negotiations with government and investors, including access to carbon finance, which was considered throughout the process. On 15 January 2014, after contracting a carbon consultant, the PoA Prior Consideration was submitted and immediately the Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC) initiated. The LSC meeting took place on 10 February 2014 and uploaded to the Gold Standard registry for comments.

The table below summarizes the milestones that have been achieved by the Component Project Activity.

#	Milestone	Date
1	First meeting between Gigawatt Global and Minister of State, and Governor of Eastern Province	12-13 March 2012

2	Signed MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) with Government of Rwanda	July 2012
3	EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) public consultation meeting	31 October 2012
4	Completion of Feasibility studies	28 December 2012
5	EIA approval	9 January 2013
6	PoA Prior Consideration	15 January 2014
7	Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC)	10 February 2014
8	Financial Close	14 February 2014
9	Commissioning date	August 2014

SECTION B. DESIGN OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

B. 1. Design of physical meeting(s)

i. Agenda

Time	Agenda
9:00 am - 9:15 am	Arrival and registration of participants
9:15 am – 9:30 am	Opening remarks
9:30 am -10:15 am	Overview of Gigawatt global 8.5 MW Solar PV power plant
10:15 am – 10:45 am	Coffee break
10:45 am - 11:30 am	Explanation of climate change and carbon credits
11:30 am – 12:30 am	Plenary discussion about the positive and negative impacts of the project and Do No Harm Assessment
12:30 pm – 1:30 pm	Lunch break
1:30 pm – 2:00 pm	Introduction of sustainable development benefits
2:00 pm – 3:00 pm	Group discussion on Sustainable Development Benefits of the projects of

	the project
3:00 pm – 3:30 pm	Coffee break
3:30 pm – 4:30 pm	Discussion on Grievance Mechanism and Monitoring of sustainable development
4:30 pm – 5:00 pm	Closure of the meeting

ii. Non-technical summary

Non-Technical Summary in English

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY OF GIGAWATT GLOBAL'S 8.5MW SOLAR PV PLANT AT AGAHOZO-SHALOM YOUTH VILLAGE²

Objective

Gigawatt Global Cooperatief U.A., a renewable energy company focused on the development and management of utility-scale solar power plants in emerging markets, is developing a solar photovoltaic (PV) grid-connected renewable energy project under a CDM Programme of Activities (PoA). The Programme aims to achieve both the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Gold Standard certification.

The objective of the *Gigawatt Global's 8.5 MW Solar PV Plant at Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village* is the production of renewable electricity in Rwamagana District, Rwanda, by utilizing solar photovoltaic (PV) technology. Gigawatt Global Rwanda Ltd³ will contribute to sustainable development in Rwanda through the use of renewable energy.

Project Location

The project will involve the installation of a solar PV power plant with a DC output capacity of 8.5 MW, which will cover an approximate area of 17 hectares. The exact location of the proposed project is approximately 9 kilometers from the main highway, at the Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village (ASYV) in Rwamagana District, Rubona Sector, Rwanda. The environmental impact assessment developed has shown that the project will have a limited impact on the land. The picture below shows the approximate location of the project in relation to ASYV:

² The information presented in this report is historical and was based expert opinion prior to the construction and operation of the project Activity. Some of the information might differ from the reality on the ground. Such information includes technical parameters, the drainage system, number of skilled and unskilled jobs created during the construction and operational phase.

³ Gigawatt Global Rwanda is a Special Purpose Vehicle comprising of various entities including Scatec Solar, KPL and Norfund as equity shareholders and Scatec Solar also acting as the EPC contractor, O&M contractor and asset manager



Figure 1: project location

Technology employed

The technology to be used, solar photovoltaic (PV), is a widespread, cost-efficient and mature technology worldwide. In Rwanda, solar PV is well known in small appliances such as solar lanterns or solar home systems. However, Gigawatt is pioneering a large, utility-scale deployment – the first in both Rwanda and East Africa. Solar PV converts energy from the sun into electricity that can be fed into the grid and used by Rwandan households and businesses.. Solar PV technology draws energy from the sun and is a clean technology that does not pollute the environment -compared to diesel generators. Below is an example of how the technology will look like once installed.



Figure 2: Technology employed

Environmental and Sustainable benefits

One of the many environmental benefits of this project is that it reduces carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions significantly compared to projects that burn fossil fuels. Since CO₂ is one of the main causes of climate change, the project will also support climate change mitigation. As a direct consequence, the project is eligible to register under the United Nations Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Gold Standard to receive the so-called Carbon Credits. The project will quantify on a yearly basis the amount of CO₂ that similar projects burning fossil fuels would have generated, and each avoided ton of CO₂ will be entitled to one Carbon Credit. The measurement of CO₂ will be audited by international accredited firms and issued by the United National Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Gold Standard Foundation, two of the highest quality standards for carbon credits worldwide. The credits will afterwards be sold in international markets and provide additional revenue to the project, thereby making it more viable. The project will be part of a larger action called Programme of Activities, under which other similar project developed by Gigawatt Global will also be entitled to receive Carbon Credits.

Besides preventing greenhouse gas emissions and help to mitigate climate change, the project implementation will have the following co-benefits:

- Provide of local employment opportunities during construction and operational phase.
- Transfer of solar PV technology to Rwanda and East Africa, as well as know-how skills for local workers.
- Increase the availability of electricity in Rwanda.

For more information on technical issues, please contact:

Michael Fichtenberg

VP Finance

Gigawatt Global Cooperatief U.A

Email:

michael.fichtenberg@gigawattglobal.com

For more information on Climate Change and Carbon Credits, please contact:

Carlos Guerrero Lucendo

Carbon Africa

Email: carlos@carbonafrica.co.ke

Mobile: +250789220042

Non-Technical Summary in Kinyarwanda

Intego

“Gigawatt Global” n’ikompanyi itanga ingufu zishobora kuvururwa, ikaba igamije guteza imbere ndetse no gucunga neza ikegero cyimikoreshereze y’ingufu zituruka k’uzuba mu masoko agitera imbere, ikaba igamije guteza imbere umushinga w’ingufu zimirasire y’izuba zivugururwa ibinyujije muri gahunda yibikorwa ya CDM.

Intego ya *Gigawatt Global's 8.5 MW Solar PV Plant* kumudugudu w’ urubiruko w’ *Agahozo-Shalom (Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village)*, nukubara ingufu zamashanyarazi zishobora kuvururwa mu karere ka Rwamagana, hakoreshejwe ikoranabuhanga rya photovoltaic (PV) rizikura kumirasire y’izuba.

Aho umushinga Ubarizwa

Umushinga uzaba urimo gushinga urugomero rw’ingufu z’imirasire y’izuba izatanga ubushobozi bungana na 8.5 MW, zizahaza ubuso bunga na hectare 15.8. umushinga ukaba warateganirijwe gushyirwa hafi ku birometero 9 uvuye k’umuhanda munini w’Agahozo Shalom Village m’umurenge wa Rubona, mu karere Rwamagana. Inyigo yakozwe ngo hagaragazwe ingaruka uyu mushinga uzagira kubidukikije yerekanye ko uzagira ingaruka nke cyane kubutaka. Iyishusho irerekana aho umushinga uzaba uherereye ugereraniye naho Umudugudu w’Agahozo Shalom uherereye:



Ikoranabuhanga rizakoreshwa

Hazakoresha ikoranabunga rya “photovoltaic (PV),” ryakwirakwiye kw’isi hose kandi rikaba rihendukiye buri wese. Mu Rwanda, iri koranabuhanga rizwi cyane mugukoresha ibikoresho bito nkamatara yo munzu agendanwa cg mubindi bikoresho bikoresha ingufu ziva kumirasire y’izuba. Nubwo bimeze bityo ariko, Gigawatt ikaba ishyize imbere ikwirakwizwa ry’umushinga kukigero kinini muri Africa y’iburasirazuba. Solar PV ikaba ihindura imbaraga zituruka kumirasire yizuba ikazihinduranamo amasharazi akoreshwa nabaturage mu ngo zabo ndetse akaba yanakoreswa mu nganda. Kubera ko ingufu zituruka kuzuba zihoraho, irikoranabuhanga niyo mpamvu ritanga ingufu rivugururwa kuberako isoko yazo ihoraho kandi itangwa ryamashanyarazi uyu muni rikaba ritagira ingaruka kwikoresha ryayo ejo hazaza. Noneho kandi ikoranabuhanga rya Solar PV rikaba ritangiza ikirere ugereraniye n’imashini zikoresha mazutu n’ibikomoka kuri peteroli. Uru nurugero rw’uko iri koranabuhanga rizaba riteguye:



Inyungu ndetse no kubidukikije

Imwe m’unyungu zikomeye iri koranabuhanga rizagira kubidukikije nuko ridatanga imyuka ya carbon dioxide (CO₂) ugereraniye n’indi mishanga ikoresha ibikomoka kuri peteroli. Mu gihe imyuka ya CO₂ arimwe mubitera imihandagurikire yikirere, uyu mushinga wo uzafasha mu kurwanya iyi mihandagurikire y’ikirere.

Kubera uku kutangiza ikirere uyu mushinga ukaba waremewe kandi ukandikwa n’ishami ry’umuryango w’abibumbye rishinzwe ibyiringufu zisukuye (United Nations Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Gold Standard) kuzakira ibyiswe Carbon Credits. Kugirango tubigeraho, uyumushinga uzajya ukora igereranya rya buri mwaka ryiringufu utanga n’izitangwa nindi mishanga ikoresha ibikomoka kuri peteroli hanyuma harebwe imyuka ya CO₂ yasohowe. Kuri buri toni ya CO₂ umushinga wacu utasohoye ukazajya uhabwa Carbon credit imwe. Ipimwa ryiki kigeraranyo cya CO₂ kikazajya gikorwa n’imiryango mpuzamahanga ibifitiye ububasha hamwe n’ishami ry’umuryango

w'abibumbye ryita kudukikije (United National Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNFCCC and the Gold Standard Foundation).

Iyi ikaba ari imwe m'umiryango ikomeye kwisi igenzura iby''imihindagurikire yikirere. Izi "credits" zikazajya zigurishwa kumasoko mpuzamahanga hanyuma bikarushaho gufanga umushinga kwaguka no gukomera. Uyu mushinga ukaba ari umwe muyigize gahunda ndende yimikorwa bya Gigawatt Global. Imishinga yindi bimeze kimwe nayo ikazajya ibona ibindi bihembo nkibi.

Usibye kurinda kwangirika kw'ibidukikije n'imihindagurikire y'ikirere, ishyirwa mubikorwa ry'uyumushinga rizazana inyungu zikirikira:

- Uzatanga aakazi kubahaturiye mugihe ahkora wa imirimo yo kubaka
- Kugeza ikoranabuhanga rya solar PV mu Rwanda na East Africa, ndetse nubumenyi kubijyanye nuko rikoresha.
- Kongera iboneka ryingufu zamashanyarazi mu Rwanda

Kubindi bisobanuro kubijyanye na tekhnike:

Kubindi bisobanuro kubijyanye nimihindagurikire yikirere nibya carbon Credits:

Michael Fichtenberg

Carlos Guerrero Lucendo

VP Finance

Carbon Africa

Gigawatt Global Cooperatief U.A

Email: carlos@carbonafrica.co.ke

Email:
michael.fichtenberg@gigawattglobal.com

Mobile: +250789220042

iii. Invitation tracking table

[See Toolkit 2.6 and Annex J]

Cat. Code	Organization	Name of invitee	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmed (Y/N)
B	Rwamagana District	Uwimana Nehemie	Phone and Email	28-Jan-14	Y
B	Rwamagana District	Assycan Didah	Phone and Email	28-Jan-14	Y
B	Karambi Cell	Hakuzimana Edouard	Phone and Email	28-Jan-14	Y
B	Rwamagana District		Email	28-Jan-14	N
B	Umudugudu Chief		Letter	28-Jan-14	Y
B	Energy Water and Sanitation Authority	Twesigye James	Phone and Email	28-Jan-14	Y
B	Energy Water and	Wilson Karegyeya	Phone call	28-Jan-14	Y

	Sanitation Authority		(through colleague)		
F	Care International	Samuel Munyakindi.	Email	28-Jan-14	N
B	Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority.	Yves Muyange	Email	28-Jan-14	N
B	Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission	Sayinzonga Jean	Email	28-Jan-14	N
C	REMA	Immaculee Uwimana	Email	28-Jan-14	N
C	REMA	Kabananiye Janvier	Email	28-Jan-14	N
C	REMA	Tuyiskima Yves	Email	28-Jan-14	N
B	Rwanda Medical Council.	Dr Gakwaya Innocent	Email	28-Jan-14	N
D	Climate Concern	Umuganwa Ines	Email	28-Jan-14	N
D	Climate Concern	Uwera Betty	Email	28-Jan-14	N
A	MBDC Limited	Aime Emmanuel Niyomusasbye	Email	28-Jan-14	Y
A	SBCR Limited	Hirwa Pacifique	Phone and Email	28-Jan-14	Y
A	CBS limited	Innocent Mutuyimana	Email	28-Jan-14	N
A	BDP Limited	Justin Bizimana	Email	28-Jan-14	N
A	CBS	Aiamable Karangawa	Email	28-Jan-14	N
A	NEVITECH	David Ndayisaba	Email	28-Jan-14	N
A	Ecomax Limited	KwasaYues	Email	28-Jan-14	N
A	CBS /Rwanda Education Board (REB)	Kayondo K Mike	Email	28-Jan-14	Y
A	RST CO Ltd	Rukundo M Innocent	Email	28-Jan-14	N
A	KyFlu CO	Ntaganela Caleb	Email	28-Jan-14	N
E	Gold Standard Foundation	Johann Thaler	Email	28-Jan-14	Y
F	Atmosfair	Allan Mubiru	Email	28-Jan-14	Y
F	WWF	Robert Ddamulira	Email	28-Jan-14	N
F	CARE	Navaraja Gyawali	Email	28-Jan-14	N
C	REMA/DNA	Octavian Ngirabakunzi	Email	28-Jan-14	Y
C	REMA/DNA	General Email Address	Email	28-Jan-14	N
A	ASYV	Jean-Claude Nkulikiyimfura	Email	28-Jan-14	N
B	Rwamagana District	Muhongayire Yvonne	Email	28-Jan-14	N
B	Rwanda National Commission for UNESCO (CNRU)	Dr Ndahayo Fidèle	Email	28-Jan-14	N
B	Rwanda National Commission for UNESCO (CNRU)	Mutesa Albert	Email	28-Jan-14	N
B	MINIRENA	Nyamarere J.Claude	Email	28-Jan-14	N
B	Rwanda Development	NgogaTélésphore	Email	28-Jan-14	Y

	Board				
B	Rwanda Development Board	Uwingeli Prosper	Email	28-Jan-14	N
C	REMA	Mpayana Raphael	Email	28-Jan-14	N
C	REMA	Busokeye Marie Laetitia	Email	28-Jan-14	N
A	University of Rwanda (UNR)	Prof. Twarabamenye Emmanuel	Email	28-Jan-14	N
A	RAB- Research (ex ISAR)	Gapusi R. Jean	Email	28-Jan-14	N
A	Institute of Scientific and Technological Research (IRST)	Kabera Justin	Email	28-Jan-14	Y
A	KCCCEM	Richard Nasasira	Email	28-Jan-14	N
A	Cancer Nursing Research Unit (CNRU)	Kalisa Callixte	Email	28-Jan-14	N
A	Integrated Polytechnic Regional Centre	Stanislas Havugwekonsile	Email	28-Jan-14	N
A	Bridge Builders	Martha Djourdjin	Email	6-Feb-14	N

Please explain how you decided that the above organisations/ individuals are relevant stakeholders to your project. Also, please discuss how your invitation methods seek to include a broad range of stakeholders (e.g. gender, age, ethnicity).

Identification of stakeholders

The project activity invited a broad range of stakeholders to the Local Stakeholder Consultation meeting. The stakeholders were invited based on the description of a stakeholder to be “anyone who is or is likely to be affected by the implementation of the project activity”. The identified stakeholders can be broadly categorized as follows:

General Public: The general public is a stakeholder because they will be the end-consumers of the electricity generated from the project.

Academia: Higher learning institutions are considered stakeholders because of relevant data and information they might possess regarding the region that the developer may not be aware of.

Government representatives and Designated National Authority: Government representatives and the Designated National Authority are considered stakeholders because the implementation of the project is expected to impact on the achievement of a number government policies and sustainable development goals in relation to poverty reduction and energy provision.

NGOs, community representatives and donor representatives: NGOs, community

representatives and donors are considered stakeholders because of their unique position as direct contact with the community members. One such NGO is Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village, which will host the project.

How stakeholder comments were solicited

Comments from the various groups of stakeholders were solicited by the use of emails, phone calls, newspaper adverts, invitation letters and word of mouth, as further described below:

Email invitations: Most of the stakeholders identified had access to email services and therefore they were invited by the use of emails. The emails were sent approximately 2 weeks prior to the date of the meeting in accordance with the Gold Standard guidelines in order to give the stakeholders sufficient time to plan for attending the meeting. Stakeholders who confirmed that they could not attend the meeting due to other commitments were asked to send representatives if possible. As a last measure, in the event that it was impossible for the stakeholders and any of their representatives to be present, their input was solicited via email. A sample email invitation is attached in *section iv* below.

Phone call invitations: Some stakeholders only had phone numbers for their contacts and they were therefore invited by the use of phone calls. In addition, all invitations that were not confirmed after the first week of invitation were called up for a confirmation of their attendance. All responses were recorded in the stakeholder tracking spreadsheet.

Invitation Letters: Some stakeholders who had no access to email services were invited by the use of invitation letters. In some instances, the use of official invitation letters were considered as the best approach for inviting stakeholders who are held in high regard in the local area. One such stakeholder was the village "Umudugudu" chief. A scanned copy of a sample invitation letter is attached in *section v* below.

Newspaper adverts: The general public was invited through advertisements in the local newspaper. The announcements were published twice (27 January 2014 and 7 February 2014) as per the requirements of the DNA. A copy of the newspaper advert is attached in *section v* below.

Word of Mouth: Other members of the local community were invited through their local representative via word of mouth. The village chief, who is especially in close contact with the local community, was requested to invite locals for the meeting during sessions of the local meetings.

iv. Text of individual invitations

Below a sample of email sent to each individual stakeholder:

Local Stakeholder Consultation for Gigawatt Global Solar PV Power Plant

Carlos Guerrero Lucendo

Sent: Tuesday, January 28, 2014 12:48 PM

To: sekiburugu@yahoo.fr

Cc: Edwin Obiero; elijah isabu

📎 NTS Gigawatt Global – English.pdf (448.6 KB); 📎 NTS Gigawatt Global – Kinyarwanda.pdf (443.2 KB) [Preview All](#)

Dear Justin Bizimana,

(Kinyarwanda version below)

We are pleased to invite you for a Local Stakeholder Consultation meeting for the Gigawatt Global 8.5MW Solar PV project to be held on **10 February 2014** at the **Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village (ASYV)** in Rwamagana District, Rwanda, starting from **09:00 am to 5:00pm**.

The meeting aims to seek your comments and input on the design of the project as well as the corresponding economic, social and environmental impacts. Your participation is therefore essential as it ensures that the project maximizes on the positive benefits.

Gigawatt Global is currently seeking certification under both the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and the Gold Standard Foundation that gives carbon credits on projects that prove to be of high and positive impact to the society where they are implemented. As a preparation of the consultation meeting we are providing a Non-Technical Summary (attached) of the Gigawatt Global 8.5MW Solar PV project.

Kindly confirm attendance through Carlos Guerrero Lucendo [E:carlos@carbonafrica.co.ke M:+250 789 220 042] before **5 February 2014**. In case you are not able to attend the meeting but would still like to comment on the project, kindly contact the contacts above before **7 February 2014**.

We look forward to your participation in the Local Stakeholder Consultation Meeting.



*Gigawatt Global ifatanije na Carbon Africa bishimiye gutumira mwebwe mwese abafatanyabikorwa munama ngishwanama (CDM/GS) izaba kuwa **10 Gashyamba 2014** ikazabera kuri **Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village, Rwamagana District**, kuva saa tatu z'igitondo kugeza saa kumi nimwe zumugoroba. Intego y'iyinama izaba ari ukuganira k'umushinga wa Gigawatt Global ningaruka zawo mw'iterambere ry'uRwanda.*

"Gigawatt Global" n'ikompanyi itanga ingufu zishobora kuvururwa, ikaba igamije guteza imbere ndetse no gucunga neza ikegero cyimikoreshereze y'ingufu zituruka k'uzuba mu masoko agitera imbere, ikaba igamije guteza imbere umushinga w'ingufu zimirasire y'izuba zivugururwa ibinyujije muri gahunda yibikorwa ya CDM.

Uyu mushinga utanga ingufu zingana na 8.5MW zituruka kumirasire y'izuba niwo wambere uri mu mudugudu w'Agahozo akarere ka Rwamagana. Ingufu zamashanyarazi zizatangwa zizashyirwa kungomero zisanwe z'umuriro. Umushinga kandi uzanafasha kugabanya ingaruka k'ubidukikije bitera imihindagurikire y'ikirere.

Imyanya ihari irabaze, turabasa rero kwemeza ko muzaza mumenyesha Carlos Guerrero Lucendo (E:carlos@carbonafrica.co.ke or M:+250 789 220 042) mbere yo kuwa tariki 5 Gashyamba 2014. Muramutse mutazashobora kuboneka muri icyo nama ariko mwifuzza kugira icyo mutangaho ibitekerezo, hamagara Carlos mgere yo luwa tariki 5 Gashyamba 2014.

Regards,

2 Attachments



v. Text of public invitations

Two newspaper adverts were posted in the main Rwandan newspaper *New Times*, on 27 January 2014 and 7 February 2014. Below an example:




Structuring climate finance projects in Africa

**CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM (CDM)/GOLD
STANDARD LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION FOR
GIGAWATT GLOBAL SOLAR PV PROJECT**

Gigawatt Global, a renewable energy company focused on the development and management of utility-scale solar power plants in emerging markets, is developing a solar photovoltaic (PV) grid-connected renewable energy project under a CDM Programme of Activities (PoA). The Programme aims to achieve both the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Gold Standard certification.

This project, a 8.5 MW Solar Photovoltaic (PV) project, is the first under the PoA and is located at the Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village (ASYV) in Rwamagana District, Rwanda. The electricity generated will be delivered to the Rwanda national electricity grid. The proposed power plant will enable Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority (EWSA) to increase the available energy for the consumer while providing reliable, clean energy to the Rwandan population. The

project will also help to mitigate the effects of Climate Change at a global scale.

Gigawatt Global in conjunction with Carbon Africa is pleased to invite all interested stakeholders to a CDM/GS consultation meeting to be held on **10 February 2014** at the **Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village, Rwamagana District**, from **09:00 am to 05:00 pm**. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the proposed Gigawatt Global project and its impacts on the sustainable development in Rwanda.

Limited spaces available, so kindly confirm attendance to Carlos Guerrero Lucendo (E:carlos@carbon-africa.co.ke or M:+250 789 220 042) before 5 February 2014. In case you are not able to attend the meeting but would still like to comment on the project, kindly contact Carlos before 7 February 2014.

Mr. Michael Fichtenberg
VP Finance
Gigawatt Global Ltd

Mathew Woods
Director
Carbon Africa Limited



A signed copy of a printed invitation letter to the Umudugudu chief is attached below:

GIGAWATT GLOBAL

CarbonAfrica
limited

Structuring climate finance projects in Africa

**UMURONGO WITERAMBERE KUBAFATANYA BIKORWA NGISHWANAMA BA FOR GIGAWATT GLOBAL
SOLAR PV PROJECT**

"Gigawatt Global" n'ikompanyi itanga ingufu zishobora kuvururwa, ikaba igamije guteza imbere ndetse no gucunga neza ikegero cyimikoreshereze y'ingufu zituruka k'uzuba mu masoko agitera imbere, ikaba igamije guteza imbere umushinga w'ingufu zimirasire y'izuba zivugururwa ibinyujije muri gahunda yibikorwa ya CDM.

Uyu msuhinga utanga ingufu zingana na 8.5MW zituruka kumirasire y'izuba niwo wambere uri mu mudugudu w'Agahozo akarere ka Rwamagana. Ingufu zamashanyarazi zizatangwa zizashyirwa kungomero zisanwe z'umuriro. Ingomero zateganijwe zizafasha EWSA kongera ubushobozi bitume umuriro wiyongera unagere kubaturage benshi. Umushinga kandi uzanafasha kugabanya ingaruka k'ubidukikije bitera imihindagurikire y'ikirere.

Gigawatt Global ifatanije na Carbon Africa bishimiye gutumira mwebwe mwese abafatanyabikorwa munama ngishwanama (CDM/GS) izaba kuwa **10 Gashyantare 2014** ikazabera kuri kuva saa tatu z'igitondo kugeza saa kumi nimwe zumugoroba. Intego y'iyinama izaba ari ukuganira k'umushinga wa Gigawatt Global ningaruka zawo mw'iterambere ry'uRwanda.

Imyanya ihari irabaze, turabasa rero kwemeza ko muzaza mumenyesha Carlos Guerrero Lucendo (E:carlos@carbonafrica.co.ke or M:+250 789 220 042) mbere yo kuwa tariki 5 Gashyantare 2014. Muramutse mutazashobora kuboneka muri icyo nama ariko mwifuza kugira icyo mutangaho ibitekerezwa, hamagara Carlos mgere yo luwa tariki 5 Gashyantare 2014.

Mr. Michael Fichtenberg
VP Finance
Gigawatt Global Ltd

Mathew Woods
Director
Carbon Africa Limited

Muhabire Celestin Umuyobozi w'u Mudugudu wa


B. 2. Description of other consultation methods used

In the email invitations that were sent to stakeholders, feedback was solicited in case they were not capable of attending the meeting. A timeframe was allocated to provide them with sufficient time to give input. In addition, follow up phone calls were made to each stakeholder that was invited to confirm attendance and also ask their feedback.

Printed copies of the non-technical summary, both in English and Kinyarwanda, were left with the representatives of the ASYV for distribution among the students and contact addresses provided in case some more comments would arise among those who did not attend the meeting.

SECTION C. CONSULTATION PROCESS

C. 1. Participants' in physical meeting(s)

i. List of participants

Participants list					
Date and time: 10 February 2014					
Location: Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village					
Category Code	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	Gender	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details Phone no.	Email
B	Asimwe Candidah	Female	Rwamagana District	0788596782	Assycan didah2000@yahoo.com
B	Mwakagisagara Eugene	Male	Rwamagana District	0788806224	mukagisagaraeugenie@yahoo.fr
B	Ngirabakunzi Octavien	Male	Rwamagana District	0788698007	ngiraoctavian@gmail.com

B	Mugabire Celestin	Male	Rwamagana Ruboma	0788698007	ngiraoctavian@gmail.com
C	Uwimana Immaculee	Female	REMA	0788871527	uwimainaimmacule@ymail.com
A	Ntaganda Caleb	Male	R.Y.F.U.	0785277647	ntagandacaleb@yahoo.com
F	Allan Mubiru	Male	Atmosfair	0789099605	mubiru@atmosfair.de
A	Nsanzumuhire Eldephonse	Male	UMETAKANO	0783583535	
A	Kalisa Eric	Male	ASYV	0788517095	eric@asyv.org
D	Niyendengere Faustin	Male	RDIS	0788523323	Faustin.nyindengera@rdis-rwanda.org
D	Npayimana Fulyence	Male	RDIS	0788696388	Fulyence.opayimana@rdis-rwanda.org
A	Mirembe Mable	Female	ASYV	0788698007	mable@asyv.org

Comments accompanying Annex 1

None

ii. Evaluation forms

Participants were requested to fill evaluation forms, which enabled the documentation of all the issues both negative and positive according to the stakeholders.

Below are some examples of evaluation forms and the responses given on the different questions asked during local stakeholder consultation meeting. Copies of the original evaluation forms are attached in Annex 2.

Name	Allan Mubiru
What is your impression of the meeting?	<i>It was very informative.</i> <i>There was high participation from the audience, which triggered good ideas and suggestions.</i>
What do you like about the project?	<i>The production capacity projected, 8.5 MW, is very attractive.</i>
What do you not like about the project?	<i>The mixed land use plan is not very clear at the moment.</i>
Are there any other on-going or planned activities that you can think of that can obstruct the project?	<i>No</i>

Name	Ngirabakunzi Octavien
What is your impression of the meeting?	<i>My impression of the meeting is awareness on solar power plant and its contribution in district development</i>
What do you like about the project?	<i>I like its contribution to energy availability and creation of job opportunities</i>
What do you not like about the project?	<i>This project will occupy large surface of land that would have otherwise been used for other more productive agricultural activities.</i>
Are there any other on-going or planned activities that you can think of that can obstruct the project?	<i>No activity can obstruct the project.</i>

Name	Eric Kalisa
What is your impression of the meeting?	<i>Positive impression about the meeting as it</i>

	<i>gives an opportunity to think and be conscious about climate change and environmental impact on each human being action</i>
What do you like about the project?	<i>The project is beneficial for ASYV (source of fund) and for the entire country as provides 10% of electricity. Key for the sustainable development. The project will also provide labour to local neighbours.</i>
What do you not like about the project?	<i>The project should find a mechanism of using the land to serve for other purposes (agriculture) while providing electricity.</i>
Are there any other ongoing or planned activities that you can think of that can obstruct the project?	<i>I don't see any.</i>

Name	Uwimana Immaculée
What is your impression of the meeting?	<i>The meeting was successful</i>
What do you like about the project?	<i>The project has potential to supply clean energy to the grid. This will help the government to increase the energy production towards the achievement of vision 2020 and EDPRSII.</i>
What do you not like about the project?	<i>Nothing except that it will cover a big land area. But this would be resolved if the project owners consider the option of using land under the solar PV for other purpose.</i>
Are there any other onon-going or planned activities that you can think of that can obstruct the project?	<i>No</i>

8 evaluations forms were filled in total and can be found in annex 2. In general, evaluation forms were quite positive about the outcome of the meeting and about the project itself.

C. 2. Pictures from physical meeting(s)



Figure 3: Photo presentation during the meeting



Figure 4: Group photo of the attendees and speakers

C. 3. Outcome of consultation process

i. Minutes of physical meeting(s)

The following text represents the minutes of the local stakeholder consultation meeting that was held on the 10th February 2014 at Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village.

The meeting started at 10:00 am and was divided into the sessions described below. A translator was available during the whole meeting to allow all stakeholders to understand the presentations and also to enable them to express their concerns in a language that they are comfortable with. Other stakeholders also actively participated in the translation of technical terms.

Session1: Introduction of the solar PV project

After the participants were welcomed, an introduction of the 8.5MW Solar PV project was done by Mr. Trevor Green as representative of Gigawatt Global Rwanda Ltd the project developer.

Mr. Green explained to the participants the various development stages of the project among them, how the land was acquired following an agreement between ASYV and Gigawatt Global Rwanda Ltd. He later explained some technical details on the project including how solar photovoltaic technology works, the number of solar modules to be installed on the site (approximately 30,000), and the location of those modules. Mr. Green mentioned that the solar modules would cover a total of 18ha of land out of the total 23 hectares of land acquired from ASYV.

Mr. Green also explained how the project would be connected to the national grid through the offtaker's (EWSA) distribution lines that are close to the project site. He further noted that most of the electricity produced by the project will be consumed by Rwamagana district and may not even reach Kigali after all. However, he noted that the project would still be beneficial to the entire Rwandan population as it would stabilize electricity availability for grid consumption and reduce power outages.

An opportunity for question and answer and comments followed (Q/A) and it proceeded as follows:

Question 1: Does the project use the roofs of the village [ASYV]?

Trevor Green: The project area is big enough to accommodate the 30,000 solar modules although the project developer had also thought about this option initially.

Question/Comment 2: The technical expert of Rwamagana district should have been involved and also present in the meeting to comprehend the technical issues.

Trevor Green: The project has been undergoing the preparation stage in consultation with the government officials over the last 24 months. Some of the agencies contacted include Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority (EWSA), Rural Development in Rwanda (RURA) and Rwamagana District mayor. In fact, Rwamagana District has given a “go ahead” for the project.

Question 3: What are side effects that the project has on the soil? Will it not cause soil erosion during construction?

Trevor Green: The project will involve the insertion of a pole ~3 meters into the soil. Nothing else will go into the soil (no cement, no chemicals). In addition, drainage channels will be dug to take up the water from the panels along the roads. Cases of flooding will consequently be reduced and no impact on the soil is expected.

The project will also have a mitigation plan and part of the plan is to block the soil and compact it down so the rain does not wash down the soil. After construction, Gigawatt Global will construct drainage systems on the side of the roads and make 6 ponds at the exit points to hold the water hence water does not leave the site.

Question 4	Will the project serve ASYV only or the whole district?
Trevor Green:	The project will supply electricity to local industries in the area. In fact most of the power will be used in the district.
Question 5:	From local experience, solar only works in sunny season, which means that in rainy season no energy will be produced. Is this the same for the project and what happens to the industries consuming energy from the project?
Trevor Green:	Yes, it is the same but the plant is very big (the size of 35 football fields) and it will still produce some energy during the cloudy conditions. However, If the solar plant is not producing energy, other power plants in the grid will produce and supply to the loads.
Clarification by Immaculee Uwimana: If the power is not sufficient to meet the demand, other power plants connected to EWSA will complement electricity generation.	
Question 6	How will the solar PV plant be connected to the grid? Is it as an emergency generator or is it always directly connected to EWSA?
Trevor Green:	The system is connected directly to the EWSA transmission line. It is monitored via a SCADA system, whereby EWSA can see on the computer if there is a failure on the grid and locate where the problem is originating. Also to note that the solar PV can be functioning properly but if there is a problem on the EWSA side, the plant might not be able to transmit electricity to the grid.
Question 7:	Cost of selling electricity to EWSA, how does it compare with the other power plants?
Trevor Green:	Electricity cost from the plant is cheaper compared to thermal power plants that are connected to EWSA.
Question 8:	It is very good in bringing this project up. Will it reduce the cost of electricity from EWSA for Rwamagana residents?
Trevor Green:	The structure of the power line is that electricity is channeled to EWSA lines. The villages around will be the first to benefit and then it goes down the line. If EWSA is buying cheaper electricity as compared to other sources, they might reduce the cost of electricity to the consumers in the end.
Question 9:	Land on the roads. Will Gigawatt also buy those for construction of drainage?
Trevor Green:	Gigawatt will only buy land on the road reserves.
Question 10:	Rwanda is a small country. The use of solar PV takes up large

amounts of land which can take up the agricultural land. Other countries have optimized land usage for both agriculture and power production e.g. poultry farming. Have you thought about this?

Trevor Green:

Yes, Gigawatt at some point considered producing mushroom and pumpkin but as a power company, it is the people (entrepreneurs) to propose to power companies an idea, as they do not know about mushrooms or any other agricultural practices. Gigawatt is however working with various people including the student environmental club at ASYV to think and propose these ideas. In the future, Gigawatt may choose to implement one project on a trial basis.

Session 2: Climate change and carbon credits

A presentation by Mr. Carlos Guerrero Lucendo from Carbon Africa was done on climate change and the basics of carbon credits. Thereafter, questions, clarifications and comments were invited from the stakeholders. The proceedings were as follows:

Question 1:

What is the price of carbon credit in the market?

Carlos Guerrero:

Carbon credit is a commodity that is sold in various markets. Unfortunately, the price in the EU-ETS, which is the largest market, has a very low price, less than 0.5 euros. However, projects that have more sustainable development benefits can fetch higher values also on voluntary markets and can therefore fetch about 10 USD.

Question 2:

Which kind of projects are eligible for carbon credits generation? For instance if you have one cookstove, can you register this for carbon credits?

Carlos Guerrero:

In principle improved cookstoves and renewable energy projects are eligible to qualify for carbon credits. However, the process is lengthy and relatively costly to pursue. Therefore, one needs to have large numbers e.g. for cookstoves distribution, one needs about 7000 cookstoves to make economic sense. As an alternative, projects can be registered as a PoA which reduces significantly the carbon development cost.

Clarification

Allan Mubiru:

A PoA can be compared to a cooperative, which are quite common in Rwanda. The cooperative manages your transactions just the same way the PoA implementing entity will manage your carbon credits.

Question 3:

What is the cost of acquiring carbon credits?

Carlos Guerrero: The costs of registering your project for carbon credits depends on the project type among other things. An indicative figure of 50,000-80,000 USD could be used. Most of it goes to the independent auditors who are quite expensive.

Question 4 We have a cookstove project just undertaking a pilot but looking into expanding. How do we combine with GwG to generate carbon credits?

Carlos Guerrero: It is not possible to combine a cookstove project with a solar PV project because projects are guided by methodologies that cannot allow combination of these two projects. Examples that can be allowed include combining water filter and cookstoves, already being implemented in Rwanda.

Question 5 Is there any figure that shows a limit of the level of CO₂ that we should reach?

Carlos Guerrero: Yes. The scientists in the IPCC, a body that brings together all the best scientists in the world, predict an increase by about 5°C in the next 50 years if no action is taken. Acceptable levels stand at 2°C increase and countries are trying to reach this.

Session 3: Do-No-Harm Assessment

The next session was the Do-No-Harm Assessment, which took place after the lunch break. Mr. Guerrero started by introducing each of the 11 safeguarding principles and explaining one by one to the audience in a plenary session. After each principle was explained, the audience was requested to identify potential issues and conflicts that could undermine the intention of the project to follow these principles. The following list summarizes the list of issues raised by stakeholders:

Human Rights

1. The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicit in Human Rights abuses.

In simple terms, Human rights are anything that's enshrined in the law.

Stakeholders Comments: During the construction phase, potential threats may arise from the destruction of water pipes, noise generation, dust production from heavy machinery and pollution from machinery use.

Project developer response: The project will be in compliance with the law that requires that an Environmental monitoring plan be developed and adhered to in order to protect the

	environment. Heavy machinery use will be limited to the project site to avoid destruction of infrastructure. Following the response from the project developer, the stakeholders agreed that the project is and will not be complicit in human rights abuses of any kind.
2. The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	Stakeholders' comments: A government policy is in place to mitigate against involuntary resettlement. Project developer comments: In addition to the government policy, nobody lives on the project site at the time of project implementation. In conclusion, the stakeholders agreed that the project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.
3. The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage	Stakeholders' comment: Every project in Rwanda is implemented based on the district master plan. The district cannot allow a project to proceed if it is complicit in the alteration or damage of critical cultural heritage. Project developer comment: An Environmental Impact Assessment was done to identify if any cultural heritage was on the project site. This was done in collaboration with lead researchers in Rwanda. The outcome was that there is no critical cultural heritage at the site. In conclusion, the stakeholders agreed that the project does not and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.
Labour standards	
4. The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and is not complicit in restrictions of these freedoms and	Stakeholder comments: All projects implemented in Rwanda are required to be in compliance with the labour laws of Rwanda, which incorporate international

rights	labour laws. In conclusion, the stakeholders agreed that the likelihood of the project respecting the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining is guaranteed.
5. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour	Stakeholder comments: There is no record of forced employment in Rwanda. Therefore, the stakeholders agreed that the likelihood of the project being complicit in forced labour is very low if not non-existent.
6. The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour	Stakeholder comments: According to the Rwandan laws, no one below the age of 18 years should be employed. Moreover, in most cases, people normally apply for jobs before they are officially employed. The stakeholders therefore agreed that child labour is therefore non-existent in regards to the implementation of this project activity.
7. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis.	Stakeholder comments: Although discrimination based on gender and sexual orientation is possible, the risk is low since ideally, employment is based on skills and competencies. In addition to this, the government of Rwanda is advocating for women empowerment to allow women to take up positions. This is regarded as empowerment and not discrimination. In conclusion, the stakeholders agreed that the risk for discrimination based on gender is low to medium. However, this can be mitigated against to achieve a "no discrimination" status.
8. The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments.	Stakeholder comments: It is a government requirement for employers to provide workers with protective gear and offer a safe and healthy environment for them.

	Project developer comments: We have a Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) Policy, which will be strictly adhered to. The policy will aim to achieve “zero” accidents during the construction and implementation phases of the project. Therefore, the stakeholders concluded that the project is not expected to be complicit in unsafe or unhealthy work environments.
Environmental Protection	
9. The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, or (d) recognized as protected by traditional local communities.	Stakeholder comments: The area is not close to a legally protected area or proposed for protection or recognized as protected by the traditional local communities. Project developer comments: During the construction stage, some vegetation is expected to be removed to provide ideal conditions for solar energy but this will be kept very low. The cleared areas that will also be re-vegetated to avoid adverse impacts on the environment.
10. The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle.	Project developer comments: The project takes a precautionary approach to environmental conservation by undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). This practice is to ensure that areas that may be threatened by the project implementation are noted at an early stage and mitigation measures adopted. In addition, two Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) officers will be onsite 7 days a week to interact with the employees and the local community. The HSE officers will avail trainings and reminders of to all the workers to ensure that the highest standards of safety are ensured. The stakeholders thereafter agreed that the project in line with the precautionary principle in regard to environmental

	challenges.
Anti-corruption	
11. The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.	Stakeholder comments: There is some possibility of the project being complicit in corruption but this can be mitigated through the following suggestions: • Leadership of the project to be guided by code of Ethics and abide by them. Any workers who are found to be corrupt need to face stiff penalties • Comply by the labor laws • Have transparency during hiring of new employees. The stakeholders agreed that should the project developer implement the suggested mitigation measures, the project will not be complicit in corruption.

Session 4: Sustainable Development Benefits Analysis

After a short tea break, Mr. Guerrero introduced the Sustainable Development Benefits Analysis as one of the most critical sessions of the day. The various indicators were once again introduced one after the other and the stakeholders were asked to score against each indicator (negative, positive or neutral) citing reasons for their score. Different views were invited from all the stakeholders and in the end, one score was agreed on by everyone. This score was recorded in the blind Sustainable Development Matrix as shown in section D of this report.

Session 5: Grievance/continuous input mechanism

Finally, the grievance mechanism was discussed in a plenary session and the following options were discussed.

1. Continuous input / grievance expression process book. Already one in place for environmental impacts. Gigawatt Global can locate the book in the entrance to the solar park.
2. Telephone access. Initially, it was agreed that Mr. Green might be the contact person and his telephone number to be provided. However, as discussions progressed, a majority of the stakeholders thought that it would be better to have the Umudugudu chief to channel the grievances to Mr. Green instead of doing so in person. This is because the community would feel more comfortable to channel their views through the Umudugudu Chief rather than expressing them directly to the project developer.

3. Internet/email access. It was agreed that this option was not so ideal since most local stakeholders do not have access to Internet.
4. Nominated independent mediator. It was agreed that this option was not necessary since the local authority is always in touch with the community members and government structures in Rwanda are already working fine.

It was therefore concluded that the grievance expression book and the use of the village chief were the most appropriate options for adoption as grievance mechanisms.

The meeting was called to end at 17:30 after thanking all the stakeholders for their support and comments.

ii. Minutes of other consultations

Prior to this Local Stakeholder Consultation, the project developer inviting both government officials and the people of Rwamagana District carried out numerous consultations. The last documented consultation of these was carried out as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment, which is mandatory by law.

The table below highlights the public concerns raised during the EIA stakeholder Consultation.

Concerns and Issues	Suggestions and or responses
Hakuzimana Edouard; Executive secretary of Karambi Cell. His concern was the negative impact that the project would cause to the environment and the socio economic life of the surrounding population. As solar panels are installed on the site, this means clearing of vegetation and possible degradation of houses, land and farms around and down the project site. He mentioned this was the case just after the ASYV was constructed. Volumes of water degraded the surrounding areas and created frustrations around ASYV. ASYV management accepted to compensate	Mr Trevor Green, Director of business Development at ASYV responded by saying after they realized rain water may have caused negative impacts in the surroundings of ASYV they took steps to harvest rain water with the installation of Afri tanks and dig rain water harvesting pits and also use water for irrigating the ASYV farms. He himself went to meet the populations that were claiming to be affected and made sure the problem has been solved and are ready to remediate in case the issue is still pending.

and continue negotiations with affected parties but until now nothing happened.	
The second concern was about the electrification of ASYV that was done in a very selfish context that doesn't consider socio economic benefit of the communities around the ASYV. Electrical lines and infrastructure connecting the ASYV were installed with no consideration of connecting the surrounding population to the grid at the extent that they rely to transformers and stations located at more than four kilometers.	James Twesigye, the representative of EWSA reacted to the concern of the Hakuzimana Edouard regarding the power that may not be beneficial to the surrounding population. He said electrification of ASYV and the construction of solar plant are two projects that have different impacts. The electrification of ASYV was done after the developer paid a lot of money for its own connection to have power while the new project is a 10MW project that will be feeding the national grid. It is thus possible that the surrounding community benefits from this project. Recommendations will be made through the EIA that specify electrification of the community around ASYV should be considered. Suggestion from the consultant was that population get more explanation about the project as negative interpretation would create opposition to the project. Different sessions should be organized with the neighboring population for awareness and training.
Ben Byanyima: Environmental analyst from RDB: For him he thinks the project should be a win-win situation for the developer, the country and the surrounding community. He proposed we look on storm water management. As the project will take 20 ha and considering the topography, The EMP plan should be as strong as possible. The second concern was the vegetation and endangered species that may be on	The response was that the storm water management is one of the potential negative impacts that the project will have on the environment and the socio-economic life of the surrounding populations. Appropriate mitigation measures will be proposed such as installing soil traps during construction, consider harvesting rain water with soak pits and tanks based on the hydrology of the site and the amount of water that should be retained as rain water. When

the 20 hectares. His contribution and suggestion was that given the importance of the project, the developer should consider doing publicity for the project. Students of Agahozo and those from other institutions could be interested doing research on the project.	water hits the panels where this water goes and how is it used or harvested? All these issues have been considered through the environmental assessment. We should consider that this water hitting the panels would be displaced approximately at 1m and end into grasses and then percolate. Regarding the endangered species, this was addressed through the baseline data collection. In actual context there is no much vegetation on the site as the land is unused by anyone and used to be a pasture land before the construction of ASYV starts. However the <i>Erythrina Abyssinica</i> (umuko, a protected plant species) was identified on the site and adequate mitigation measure for conservation and protection of this species will be considered. Regarding the publicity, this will be done for the promotion of the solar energy as renewable energy but through training that will start with ASYV students.
Representatives of the community were concerned by the possibility that the promoter would decide to bring other people to be employed instead of considering employing those to be affected by the project.	Suggestion from the Consultant was that, where qualification is not required, those affected by the project be employed first. Meanwhile, tone of the stakeholders mentioned this shouldn't be considered as a must.
Ben Byanyima: Environmental analyst from RDB. He highlighted indigenous knowledge for this process is important. There is that knowledge that is only possessed by people living in the surroundings of the project that is important to assess the whole context of the area and some impacts may not be identified by even an expert coming from far. The example is some animal species that may not have been identified by the EIA Team of experts, and this important to ensure biodiversity	RDB concern regarding the indigenous knowledge talked about what happened when ASYV decided to fence the site before the construction starts. After fencing it was realized the fence was used by the community to access the market. This is something that may have been ignored by the EIA team of consultants who conducted the EIA for the construction of ASYV. After the project site was fenced, the population tried to break the fence as they couldn't live without accessing their market. After negotiations, it was agreed to avail an access road around the project site to

	make sure that the market can be accessed. He also said there are no issues considering the proposed site for the solar plant.
Nzaramba Ignace was concerned by the fact that most of populations living in the surroundings of the project site are just subsistence farmers and some few technicians. Therefore, the population won't respond to the needs of the project as mostly qualified employees will be needed.	Suggestions were that during construction phase some people living in the surroundings be trained to qualify for employment needs. The response was that training should be considered at early stage or during operation phase of the project. The project will need not only qualified employers but also non qualified ones.
Jackson Ntambara, RURA representative raised concerns about sanitation and other facilities that should be availed to visitors and workers to avoid impact on health and the pollution of the environment and surface waters further away.	The consultant responded to this concern highlighting the study will propose all the possible mitigation measures to avoid negative environmental impacts to the site and the surroundings. Appropriate sanitation facilities will be proposed for the site during construction and operation.
The second concern of the representative of RURA was the disposal of the materials and equipment when comes the decommissioning. This may have an important negative impact on the environment if not managed adequately.	Regarding the disposal of equipment and materials on site, the consultant responded by saying impacts during the decommissioning phase will also be addressed through the EIA. And the solid waste management during that phase is considered seriously, recycling being the best alternative. The issue during the commissioning phase is also to bring back the site to how it was before construction of the solar plant.
The third concern was about why the solar plant is to be decommissioned after 25 years. Rwanda needs this project and he thought we should consider decommissioning after a long period, more than twenty five years.	The consultant replied to the concern by saying there is a limited period a specific plant should be operating until the time it starts operating through losses. For a solar plant, the period of operation is normally 25 to 30 years. After that period EWSA and the developer will see if there is a need to continue operating the plant,

	if some solar panels or equipment should be replaced or if it is unavoidable to shut down the plant.
The fourth concern was possible negative impact and failure of the developer or the contractor to address the issue. Contract between the contractor and the developer should clear responsibilities to avoid the repetition of problems.	The consultant mentioned it will be proposed to the developer to consider recommendations of the EIA Report while preparing the tender documents for the contractor and other companies that will be contracted for a specific work.
The executive secretary of the Sector Rubona raised the concern regarding the failure of ASYV to compensate the affected populations and farmers due to the runoff from the ASYV. He said ASYV accepted to compensate the affected parties and later on changed, arguing the compensation was to be done by the contractor Fair Construction. The sector office has been following up and it seems the issue will never be solved.	The representative of ASYV said they have compensated the affected parties and are ready to take important steps to make sure there is a win- win situation and in the future monitoring will be done to address issues. Mistakes and failures of the ASYV village will help to avoid the same doesn't happen
Ziada Ingabire, the student on research advised ASYV uses the environment club for internal monitor and implement some of the proposed mitigation measures and unforeseen events through training. Regarding mitigation measures, tree planting was proposed to avoid land degradation. The concern was to know if other mitigation measures are considered for the implementation of environmental management plan.	The response from Trevor was that the students are and will be involved through training and appropriate environmental management during all phases of the project.
Izabayo Fabien, One of the students of AGYV said they have activities initiated by the environment club as to gain knowledge on environment but those mentioned activities during the consultation should be the responsibility	Trevor the ASYV and the consultant confirmed the solar project will address all possible negative impacts and build on the positive ones. Where possible students will be involved for capacity building but the students cannot replace

of the companies that are contracted for a given work.	contractors and some other companies that will be contracted for specific activities.
Nsabimana, one of the representatives of Karambi Cell was concerned about the heavy trucks transporting material and excavated soil that could damage the road that is an important asset for the country and especially the population using the road for trading, access markets, health center, schools,..etc	The consultant responded by saying such negative impact was mentioned among the possible ones and the number of rounds of trucks needed will be assessed and the number of tons that can be carried on the earth road. Recommendations will be made to avoid destruction of the 9km access road that is important for the socio-economic life of the area.

iii. Assessment of all comments

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
The land used for the project is too large to be used only for the Solar PV project. It could be combined with other productive land uses.	Yes	The stakeholder were informed that the land used is privately owned and not being utilized for any activity at the moment. However, the project developer representative explained that the project would work together with students from ASYV and other interested parties to come up with innovative ways to optimize land use for the benefit of the community.
The project should help the people of Rwamagana District to improve their economic status	Yes	The project will seek to employ people of Rwamagana District to work in the power plant and therefore provide employment opportunities

		+ supply of electricity.
The project may use rooftops to install the solar panels	No	The project considered that option in the beginning but it discarded since it is not technically feasible.
The district officers from Rwamagana District should be more informed about the project	Yes	For the last two years, the developer has been in close contact with all relevant government officials including those of Rwamagana District, and all permits have been granted.
Soil erosion during construction and operation, especially of those areas adjacent to the project site or roads, should be avoided.	Yes	The project has already considered soil erosion, especially from rainfall. For that reason a system of drainages has been designed to minimize the soil erosion.
The project could combine the solar carbon project with other carbon projects such as cookstoves	No	Although the implementation of alternative clean technologies together with the solar PV project is possible, from a carbon perspective is not always recommended since it uses different technologies. There are other carbon projects in Rwanda that use cookstoves and water purification products already.
Noise and pollution from construction and trucks may damage the surrounding environment	Yes	The project has already thought about different measures that will be implemented according to the approved Environment Monitoring Plan.

Workers should have access to health and safety working environment	Yes	The project will provide all the necessary equipment to the workers to comply with the health, safety and environment regulations, and regular training meetings will take place to remind workers to safety procedures.
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iv. Revisit sustainability assessment

Are you going to revisit the sustainable development assessment?	Yes	No
Please note that this is necessary when there are indicators scored 'negative' or if there are stakeholder comments that can't be mitigated [See Toolkit 2.7]	☐	X

The sustainable assessment will not be revisited since there is no indicator that is still negative after mitigation actions have been taken. Most negative impacts had been already addressed in previous exercises such as the public consultation for the environmental approval, and therefore no more design changes to the project are necessary.

v. Summary of alterations based on comments

The project will seek to incorporate students and other interested participants in coming up with innovative ways of optimizing land use for agricultural production in addition to the installation of the Solar PV modules.

It will also give preferential treatment to employ the people from Rwamagana District (where possible) in order to maximize the benefits to the local community.

SECTION D. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

D. 1. Own sustainable development assessment

i. 'Do no harm' assessment

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measure
1. The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicit in Human Rights abuses.	The project is compliant with the World Bank Environment and Social Safeguards Policy, which respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project was designed so that all investments comply with the relevant laws of Rwanda and the Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies of the World Bank.	Low	Not applicable
2. The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	The project is located in a privately owned land (Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village), leased to Gigawatt Global for the purpose of setting up the project. There are no constructed houses within the project site and no person is living within the boundaries of the plot. Therefore, involuntary resettlement will not occur.	Low	Not applicable
3. The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage	The project is in compliance with the World Bank Environment and Social Safeguards Policy whose objective is to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment in the development process. The safeguard of cultural property is one of the key concerns under this policy and policy and requires that a consultation process involving	Low	Not applicable

	both scientific institutions and NGOs as part of the process and is to examine cultural property defined as sites having archaeological, paleontological, historical, religious and unique natural value. The outcome of the assessment reveals that such sites are not found in near the project site, hence the project is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any cultural heritage.		
4. The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and is not complicit in restrictions of these freedoms and rights	Gigawatt Global has established a Human Resources Policy consistent with the requirements of the IFC Performance Standards on Labour and Working Conditions. Under this standard, employees are informed of their rights under national labor and employment laws. The project, therefore, respects employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining.	Low	Not applicable

5. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour	The project is in compliance with the IFC Performance Standards on Labour and Working Conditions, which prohibits any form of forced labor or compulsory labor. In addition, the project adheres to Rwandan labour laws which also prohibit any form of forced labor.	Low	Not applicable
6. The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour	The project is in compliance with the IFC Performance Standards on Labour and Working Conditions, which aims to protect the workforce from forced labor and illegal or economically exploitative child labor. Gigawatt Global will abide by the Rwandan labor laws which also prohibit child labor. These clauses have also been incorporated in the contractors bidding terms and will therefore be adhered to.	Low	Not applicable
7. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis.	The project is in compliance with the IFC Performance Standards on Labour and Working Conditions. The practice of non- discrimination and equal opportunity in making employment decisions is one of the objectives of this standard.	Low	Not applicable
8. The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or	The project is in compliance with the IFC Performance Standards on Labour and Working Conditions. One of the One of the objectives under this standard is to provide workers with a safe and healthy work	Low	Not applicable

unhealthy work environments.	environment, taking into account the risks inherent to the particular project sector. Additionally, the project will be in full compliance with the Rwandan labor laws, which require employers to provide all workers with a healthy working environment.		
9. The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, or (d) recognized as protected by traditional local communities.	The project is located in a privately owned land, the Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village. This area is not considered as a legally protected area or identified by authorities for high conservation value or protected by traditional local communities.	Low	Not applicable
10. The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary	The project is in line with Rwanda's law whose objective is to protect the natural environment and establish precautionary principles in order to reduce negative effects on the environment and to ensure the rehabilitation of environmentally degraded	Low	Not applicable

principle.	areas. Moreover, the Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMP) will be strictly adhered to as a means to take care of any adverse occurrences that were not expected.		
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11. The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.	Rwanda is a signatory to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption. Therefore, the project being in compliance with all the laws and regulations governing Rwanda does not involve and is not complicit in corruption of any form.	Low	Not applicable
Additional relevant critical issues for my project type	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of relevance to my project (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measure
1. Soil erosion by rainfall	The land change in the project site where the panels will be located may increase the soil erosion due to heavy rainfall in the area	Medium	Implementation of drainage system
2. Visual impact	The construction of the power plant will require approximately 17ha and neighbors may find it visually unattractive	Medium	Re-vegetation of cleared sections of the project site to avoid higher visual impact. Regular information sessions to neighbors on the benefits of the project to increase public acceptance.
3. Vegetation loss	The construction of the project may cause a loss in the vegetation of the surrounding areas.	Medium	Restore cleared areas with vegetation

ii. Sustainable development matrix

[See Toolkit 2.4.2 and Annex I]

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	If relevant, copy mitigation measure from 'Do No Harm' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'	Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Defined by project developer	<u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated <u>No change in impact:</u> score '0' <u>Positive impact:</u> score '+'
Air quality	n/a	Air quality is relevant under MDG 7, which aims to "ensure environmental sustainability." In addition, this indicator is in line with Rwanda's Vision 2020, which envisions to increase energy generation and diversity into alternative sources of energy.	Parameter: Quantity of tonnes of CO2 avoided from electricity generation per year. Explanation: In the absence of the project, other thermal power plants using fossil fuels would need to produce electricity and emit CO2 and other	+

			greenhouse gases.	
Water quality and quantity	Implementation of drainage system	This indicator is relevant under MDG 7, which aims to “ensure environmental sustainability.”	Parameter: Drainage system working efficiently and operating based on design. Explanation: If the drainage system is working as the design intended, the water quantity in specific areas should be controlled and the water quality is expected to remain the same.	0
Soil condition	Implementation of drainage system	This indicator is relevant under MDG 7, which aims to “ensure environmental sustainability.”	Parameter: Signs of water eroded landscapes and soil accumulation or deposits on the project site. Explanation: This parameter should show that the drainage system in place is working as design for.	0
Other pollutants	Re-vegetation around the project site to	This indicator is relevant under MDG 7, which aims to “ensure	Parameter: Areas restored with vegetation.	0

	avoid higher visual impact. Regular information sessions to neighbors on the benefits of the project to increase public acceptance.	environmental sustainability.”	Explanation: The project should ensure that those areas around the project site that may have been affected during construction keep their vegetation unless for non-project related causes. Parameter: Number of complaints related to visual impact. Explanation: The absence of visual impact complaints to the competent authorities will mean that the project is accepted by the community in this regard.	
Biodiversity	n/a	This indicator is relevant under MDG 7, which aims to “ensure environmental sustainability.”	n/a	0
Quality of employment	n/a		Parameter: Number of skilled jobs created.	+

			Explanation: This indicator will show directly how many skilled workers are been contracted in the area, improving the quality of employment.	
Livelihood of the poor	n/a	This indicator is relevant to MDG 1 which aims to “eradicate extreme hunger and poverty.” Also, this indicator is in line with Rwanda’s long-term aspirations of the Vision 2020 which envisions to eradicate poverty through the National poverty reduction strategy.	n/a	0
Access to affordable and clean energy services	n/a	This indicator is relevant to MDG 1 which aims to “eradicate extreme hunger and poverty”. Also, this indicator is in line with	Parameter: Amount of electricity generated from solar power. Explanation: Increase in renewable energy generation in the	+

		Rwanda's long term aspirations of the Vision 2020 which envisions to eradicate poverty through the National poverty reduction strategy.	energy mix of Rwanda will indicate that more consumers are getting higher amount of clean electricity into the houses and business.	
Human and institutional capacity	n/a	This indicator is in line with the "Human resource development and a knowledge-based economy" pillar of Rwanda's Vision 2020. This indicator is in line with MDG 3 which aims to "promote gender equality and empower women"	Parameter: Number of educational visits per year to the project site. Explanation: Organized educational visit to the project site will allow people to learn about the benefits of renewable energy.	+
Quantitative employment and income generation	n/a	This indicator is relevant to MDG 1 which aims to "eradicate extreme hunger and poverty."	Parameter: Number of jobs created. Explanation: the number of jobs created reflects how much employment has	+

			been generated directly thanks to the project.	
Balance of payments and investment	n/a	This indicator is relevant to MDG 8 which envisions a “global partnership for development.” Moreover, it is in line with Rwanda’s Vision 2020 which aims to transform	n/a	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	n/a	This indicator is relevant to MDG 8, which envisions a “global partnership for development.”	Parameter 1: Number of Solar PV projects being developed and the duration taken to develop them in Rwanda and in Sub-Saharan Africa. Explanation 1: Since this is the first of its kind project, assessing the number of similar projects being developed in the region and the duration taken for their implementation, will show that technology transfer has been positively	+

			affected. Parameter 2: Data quality (Electricity generation) before and after the programme implementation Explanation 2: The PoA implementer has several years of experience in utility scale Solar PV power generation as an IPP, transfer of expertise in data management is expected to be achieved both to the technicians in the power plant and the grid operator.	
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Comments accompanying own sustainable development matrix

Air Pollution:

Fossil fuel displacement for electricity generation: Implementation of the project will reduce fossil fuel based electricity generation, which is expensive and associated with emission of carbon dioxide. No foreseeable impact on the local community is anticipated, however a reduction in GHG emissions at the national level is expected.

Water quality:

Due to the high amount of rain in the region, a drainage system has been designed which will harvest the rainwater using pits and tanks. Those will be undertaken to reduce the run-off from the water accumulated by the panels. No other impacts to the water quality or quantity are expected from this type of project.

Soil condition:

The erosion caused by the rainwater may impact the soil on the project site and adjacent areas. The drainage system will avoid this erosion. The project will have a minimum impact on the soil as the panels are mounted in a axis anchored to the ground 3 meters deep without need of cementation or addition of any other materials.

Other pollutants:

Apart from the visual impact, no other pollutants are expected from the project.

Biodiversity:

The project site is located in an area with very little vegetation and a low population of animals. Introduction of invasive species is not anticipated as the project involves installation of solar PV modules and transportation of living organisms is not involved. The project site has very little plant and animal species. Only one type of vegetation is in the project site, the *Erythrina abyssinica* “umuko” is a protected tree species in Rwanda and it will be relocated if there is need. The overall impact on biodiversity is not expected to change.

Quality of employment:

The project will provide equal employment opportunities for both men and women in accordance with the World Bank Environment and Social Safeguards Policy.

The project will abide by the national regulation on child labor and therefore eliminates any chance of underage individual being employed. No further improvement in provision of quality of employment is expected since the project will follow the laws and regulations governing Rwanda.

Skilled workers will be contracted for the daily operations of the power plant. These workers will improve their skills by specific training when necessary and therefore the quality of employment in the project area will improve.

Livelihood of the poor

The project is not expected to have a direct impact on the livelihood of the poor. However, during construction the impact on the livelihood of the poor is expected to significantly improve since the project will create jobs for the neighbours. Development of infrastructural facilities such as improved roads as well as social amenities like hospitals will in general improve the livelihood of the poor.

Access to affordable and clean energy services

The project activity will supply clean electricity to the Rwandan national grid at a lower cost and reduce the reliance on expensive fossil fuel generated electricity. Consequently, the electricity consumed in households and business will have a higher percentage of clean and renewable electricity.

Human and institutional capacity:

Training opportunities will be offered to various stakeholders during the operational stages of the project. For instance, the children from the Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village are expected to visit the project site for educational purposes, resulting in a positive impact on the human capacity of those people.

Through the implementation of the solar PV project, electricity supply is expected to be increase in Rwanda. This will promote electrification of households and improve the quality of education. In addition to this, the Environmental Protection Agency is expected to be better equipped in assessing and handling utility-scale solar PV projects.

Balance of payments and investment:

Generation of energy from solar PV sources is totally independent of imports once operational. However, it is hard to directly quantify the impact and therefore the impact is considered neutral.

Technology transfer and technological self-reliance

The project activity will transfer solar PV state-of-the art technology to the local engineers. This technology transfer will have a positive impact in the region for similar projects as a showcase project.

Overall, no negative impacts of the project are expected. In the three main categories of indicators the individual result of the impact is positive.

D. 2. Stakeholders Blind sustainable development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	If relevant, copy mitigation measure from 'Do No Harm' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'	Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Defined by project developer	<u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated <u>No change in impact:</u> score

				'0' <u>Positive impact:</u> score '+'
Air quality	Dust suppressed using water sprinklers. Also, restriction of the movement and vehicles to the immediate construction site.		<i>Parameter:</i> Reduce fossil fuel combustion for electricity generation	+
Water quality and quantity	n/a		<i>Parameter:</i> Implementation of the waste management plan	0
Soil condition	n/a		<i>Parameter:</i> Construction of buildings	0
Other pollutants	n/a		<i>Parameter 1:</i> Complaints on visual impact <i>Parameter 2:</i> Complaints on solid waste	+
Biodiversity	Sections of vegetation that is cleared will be replanted Translocation of protected "umuko" tree		<i>Parameter 1:</i> Re-vegetation of cleared areas <i>Parameter 2:</i> Number of "umuko" trees existing in the project site in comparison with the number of "umuko" trees	0

			transplanted.	
Quality of employment	ID cards necessary to be presented for contracting people, especially for manual labour during construction. Workers required to use safety gear and participate in regular trainings		<i>Parameter 1:</i> No personnel is under the legal age for working in Rwanda. <i>Parameter 2:</i> Number of personnel trained.	+
Livelihood of the poor	n/a		n/a	0
Access to affordable and clean energy services	n/a		n/a	0
Human and institutional capacity	n/a		<i>Parameter:</i> Number of personnel trained.	+
Quantitative employment and income generation	n/a		<i>Parameter:</i> Number of jobs created	+
Balance of payments and investment	n/a		<i>Parameter:</i> Attraction of investors	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	n/a		<i>Parameter:</i> Number of skilled workers trained into Solar PV technology specifically	+

Comments resulting from the stakeholders blind sustainable development matrix. These comments also give explanation to the parameters identified in the table above.

Air quality:

Comment 1: Dust generated from construction could negatively affect the community. It shall be suppressed by using water sprinklers. It shall also be by restriction of the activities and movement of construction workers and vehicles to the immediate construction site.

Mitigation/response: Dust to be mitigated by water sprinkles. Also, construction period is only six months hence dust production will not go beyond the allowable levels.

Comment 2: Diesel combustion from the heavy machinery will negatively affect the environment.

Mitigation/Response: Only 5 machines will be operational during this construction stage, which is only six months and is considered to be a short time and will not have a significant impact on the air quality in the long term.

Comment 3: Reduction of diesel from power plants in other parts of the countries will be reduced thanks to solar energy that will be produced in the project. Therefore, emission of pollutant from diesel will be reduced in atmosphere.

Mitigation/Response: Since Rwanda has a power generation deficit, the diesel power plants will likely continue to operate, although it still positively affects the environment since otherwise other diesel power plants would be built.

Conclusion: the first two comments on dust and diesel consumption of machinery are only applicable during construction and therefore temporary. Stakeholders agreed that both would be neutral impacts once the project has started operations. Therefore the overall impact on the air quality is positive.

Water quality and quantity

Comment 1: There is risk of pollution from solid and liquid wastes during the construction and operation stage.

Response/Mitigation: A waste management plan will be in place and will be part of the contract signed by the contractor. In addition, since there is no water body close to the project site, the impact is not considered to be significant and therefore neutral.

Soil condition:

Comments 1: The construction of buildings on site that can result to surface run offs and cause soil erosion.

Response/mitigation: No buildings will be constructed on site. The developer will also dig trenches around the project site and recover any run offs thereby ensuring that no water leaves the project site. Also, the developer will not excavate the soil for the installation of the solar modules. Instead a solar PV attachment will be inserted 3 metres into the soil to hold the modules into position.

Other pollutants

Visual impact: The project is not expected to damage the visual impact, hence impacts are considered to be insignificant. On the contrary, the solar plant might become a touristic site hence the impact could be positive.

Solid waste from construction process – Mitigation involving construction of toilets and offering training on waste management would result to a (neutral) impact.

Biodiversity

Comments: There is a tree species, *Erythrina abyssinica* “umuko” which is a protected tree species in Rwanda. The project is predominantly bushes and eucalyptus which will be removed as they shed the solar panels and reduce energy yield. The *Erythrina abyssinica* species will be transplanted to avoid its destruction.

Response/mitigation: The project will abide by the Environmental Monitoring Plan hence the in the long term the impact is expected to be neutral. There are no animal species expected to be affected by the project.

Quality of employment

Comments: There is a risk of the project contracting minors for manual labour during construction that should be avoided.

Response/mitigation: The project will require all the contracted personnel to be avail their ID cards and ensure that no minors are hired. If this is implemented, then there is no impact.

Comments: The training that will be offered to engineers, masons and technicians makes the impacts to be positive.

Response/mitigation: The project will provide about 150 employment opportunities during construction stage and 30-40 during operation and maintenance stage. Gigawatt Global also sent 4 EWSA technicians to Germany for training on solar project management hence the overall impacts of the project is expected to be positive.

Comments: Health and safety regulations should be reinforced in order to avoid accidents.

Response/mitigation: The project should provide workers with all the necessary safety gear and will comply with all the regulations in Rwanda. In that case, the impact is neutral since accidents should be avoided.

Livelihood of the poor:

Comments: Project injects electricity to the grid hence the project (on its own) is not expected to have a significant impact on the poor. Therefore, the impact is expected to be neutral.

Access to affordable and clean energy services:

Comments: In the short term, electricity price will not change significantly although this may change in the long term if more renewable power plants connect to EWSA. The electricity prices may be reduced since it will be generated at a lower cost. The overall impacts are therefore considered to be neutral.

Human and institutional capacity:

Comments: Training of technicians and other experts by the project is expected to make a positive impact.

Quantitative employment and income generation:

Comment: The project is expected to hire over 150 personnel during construction with a large number expected to be sourced locally hence, the impact is expected to be positive.

Balance of payments and investment:

Comment: As the pilot solar PV project in Rwanda, the impact on other investments is expected to be unchanged in the short term. The impacts are therefore considered to be neutral.

Technology transfer and technological self-reliance:

Comment: The transfer of solar technology knowledge to the technicians in Rwanda during the operating and maintenance stages will impact positively.

Concluding Remarks

Overall, the stakeholders were very positive about the impacts of the project and their main concern was during construction rather than during operation of the project. Nevertheless the stakeholders acknowledged that the impacts during construction are only temporary and therefore do not have a persistent negative impact if the Environmental Monitoring Plan approved by the Rwandan authorities is followed.

Give analysis of difference between own sustainable development matrix and the one resulting from the blind exercise with stakeholders. Explain how both were consolidated.

Of the twelve indicators analyzed, all of them are neutral or positive in their individual overall categorization in both cases. No negative indicators have been encountered. Of those twelve, two of them are different scoring as follows:

- "Other pollutants" was initially categorized as neutral, mostly based on the assumption that the visual impact might have initially a negative perception for the neighbors. However, during consultation with the stakeholders, the construction of the power plant was not conceived negatively for the landscape but rather as a good project which might be visited by local residents and other people as a tourist site as well as educational visits by school kids. The resulting impacts were perceived to be positive and therefore the score revised to positive.

- "Access to affordable and clean energy services" was initially scored positive due to an increase of renewable energy in the energy generation mix of Rwanda. Stakeholders did not disagree with this approach but they focused on the project's impact on the electricity price which will not be immediate. Therefore, stakeholders scored this indicator as neutral since there will not be a significant change on the electricity price

from the baseline to the project situation.

Other indicators' scoring were the same between the own sustainability assessment and the blind sustainability assessment, however there are still few cases where the reasons where different. For instance, stakeholders identified impacts, especially the negative ones, would normally refer to the construction period rather than the operation period. Stakeholders agreed that most of those impacts such as dust or noise from trucks will not be permanent and therefore scored them as neutral. Stakeholders were significantly active during the Do-No-Harm Assessment where they identified risks to be mitigated that initially were not considered, such as risk of employing minors in the project and the full implementation of all health and safety measures.

The following section shows a consolidated matrix with the relevant stakeholder comments.

D. 3. Consolidated sustainable development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	If relevant, copy mitigation measure from 'Do No Harm' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'	Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Defined by project developer	<u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated <u>No change in impact:</u> score '0' <u>Positive impact:</u> score '+'

Air quality	n/a	Air quality is relevant under MDG 7, which aims to “ensure environmental sustainability.” In addition, this indicator is in line with Rwanda’s vision 2020 which envisions to increase energy generation and diversity into alternative sources of energy.	Parameter 1: Use water sprinklers during construction. Parameter 2: Nature of the landscape onsite Explanation 1: In the absence of the water sprinkling system dust would accumulate from the construction works and machinery movement. However, dust produced from the movement of machinery and construction works will be kept at minimal by the use of water sprinklers.	+
Water quality and quantity	n/a	This indicator is relevant under MDG 7, which aims to “ensure environmental sustainability.”	n/a	0

Soil condition	Implementation of drainage system	This indicator is relevant under MDG 7, which aims to “ensure environmental sustainability.”	<i>Parameter:</i> Absence of signs of water eroded landscapes and soil accumulation or deposits on the project site <i>Explanation:</i> This parameter should show that the drainage system in place is working as design to and that the soil condition has not been altered in any way	0
Other pollutants	Providing protective gear to employees working near machines emitting more than 70db. Introducing waste collection containers on site.	This indicator is relevant under MDG 7, which aims to “ensure environmental sustainability.”	<i>Parameter1:</i> Number of protective noise gears purchased for the employees working on the power plant <i>Parameter 2:</i> Number of waste collection containers available on site for safe disposal and	+

			recycling. <i>Explanation 1:</i> Noise from the project site will be only be witnessed during the day during the construction of the site and will be maintained at an allowable limit of 55db, employees who will work near machines that produce more than 70db will wear protective gear. This will mean that they will not be affected by the noise. <i>Explanation 2</i> Any waste produced on site will be collected on designated waste containers for safe disposal and recycling. Furthermore, very little solid waste will be generated onsite and therefore the chances of pollution from solid waste are minimal.	
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Biodiversity	Relocation of protected plant species found on the site during the clearing of the land for construction.	This indicator is relevant under MDG 7, which aims to “ensure environmental sustainability.”	Parameter: Number of relocated <i>Erythrina abyssinica</i> tree, locally known as “umuko, Explanation: <i>Erythrina abyssinica</i> tree species was found onsite and recommendations were proposed to relocate the tree species if necessary. Relocations will demonstrate that interference with protected species onsite was kept minimal.	0
Quality of employment	n/a		Parameter: Training records inline with HSE requirements Explanation: Training of workers before starting work on the site will demonstrate the health and safety of the workers was	+

			addressed as a way to provide conducive labour conditions onsite.	
Livelihood of the poor	n/a	This indicator is relevant to MDG 1 which aims to “eradicate extreme hunger and poverty.” Also, this indicator is in line with Rwanda’s long-term aspirations of the vision 2020 which envisions to eradicate poverty through the National poverty reduction strategy.	n/a	0
Access to affordable and clean energy services	n/a	This indicator is relevant to MDG 1 which aims to “eradicate extreme hunger and poverty”. Also, this indicator is in line with Rwanda’s long term aspirations	<i>Parameter:</i> Amount of electricity generated from solar power. <i>Explanation:</i> Increase in renewable energy generation in the energy mix of Rwanda will indicate that	+

		of the vision 2020 which envisions to eradicate poverty through the National poverty reduction strategy.	more consumers are getting higher amount of clean electricity into the houses and business.	
Human and institutional capacity	n/a	This indicator is in line with the “Human resource development and a knowledge-based economy” pillar of Rwanda’s vision 2020. This indicator is in line with MDG 3 which aims to “promote gender equality and empower women”	<i>Parameter</i> Number of academic trips made by various academic institutions <i>Explanation</i> Through academic trips the students will be empowered with knowledge on the project thus increasing their know how on solar PV as renewable energy technology.	+
Quantitative employment and income generation	n/a	This indicator is relevant to MDG 1 which aims to “eradicate extreme hunger and poverty.”	<i>Parameter:</i> Number of employees at the power plant during the construction and operation phase. <i>Explanation:</i> The number of jobs created	+

			reflects how much employment has been generated directly from the project.	
Balance of payments and investment	n/a	This indicator is relevant to MDG 8 which envisions a “global partnership for development.” Moreover, it is in line with Rwanda’s vision 2020 which aims to transform Rwanda into a middle income earning economy by 2020	n/a	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	n/a	This indicator is relevant to MDG 8 which envisions a “global partnership for development.”	Parameter 1: Number of trainings carried by the project implementer to the employees working in the power plants Explanation 1: By training the employees they would be more equipped on the technology brought about	+

			by the project. Parameter 2: Excursions carried out on the power plant with different institutions Explanation 2: Through excursions carried out by different institutions this will lead to awareness and transfer of technology brought about by the implementation of the project in the area	
Justification choices, data source and provision of references A justification paragraph and reference source is required for each indicator, regardless of score				
Air quality		In the long term, dust levels will remain unchanged since mitigation measures such as sprinkling water, will be implemented. In addition, construction of the project will take only 6 months. The same case with the diesel consumption of generators during construction. Since those impacts are only short term, there is no need to specify indicators or mitigation actions. The Environmental Monitoring Plan approved by the Rwandan authorities is already taking care of construction impacts and mitigation act.		
Water quality and quantity		No large water bodies exist close to the project site and the project does not extract water resources. Through the implementation of the designed drainage system, no changes are expected to occur in both water quality and		

	quantity. The sewage and waste management system suggested by stakeholders are only relevant during construction, and therefore temporary on its nature.
Soil condition	The project does not excavate soil during the construction stage but instead insert the solar PV support structures into the soil up to 3 meters deep. Disturbance of vegetation is to be kept minimal and trenches that trap surface flows will be constructed. Therefore, in the end, the project is not expected to change the soil conditions of the surrounding area. The only risk is the soil erosion by rainfall and the drainage system should avoid it. For that reason, the indicator chosen is the presence of water eroded landscapes and soil deposits accumulation as a sign of erosion, which would mean that the drainage system is not working properly.
Other pollutants	The scenery of the project site is not expected to change negatively. In fact, It may act as an educational and touristic attraction site instead with a positive impact. As indicator, the number of complaints on the visual impact will be used since it will give a good measure of how stakeholders feel about this impact. Re-vegetation of cleared sections of the project site to avoid interference with the appearance of the area from the previous vegetation will also be monitored. Revegetation will act as a mitigation action to prevent interference from project construction.
Biodiversity	The project site has been identified to have few plant and animal species with no sensitive ecosystem nearby. Apart from one protected species of tree, the <i>Erythrina abyssinica</i>, “umuko” which is considered as a protected species by the Rwanda government, the rest of the vegetation mainly comprise of shrubs. This tree species will be transplanted if necessary to protect it from destruction. The indicator to be used is the number of “umuko” trees in the project site before construction in comparison with the transplanted “umuko” trees.
Quality of employment	The number of training records inline with Health Safety and Environment requirements. Training of workers before starting work on the site will demonstrate the health and safety of the workers was addressed as a way to provide

	conductive labour conditions onsite.
Livelihood of the poor	The project will not have a direct impact on the livelihood of the poor.
Access to affordable and clean energy services	The project will positively impact the access to clean energy since the generation energy mix of Rwanda will have solar PV energy. In that regard, the increase of renewable energy in the energy mix will be measured to measure the impact of the project.
Human and institutional capacity	The project will allow for educational site visits to teach school kids about the benefits of renewable energy. This will have a positive impact on the human capacities and will be measure by the number of visits a year for educational purposes.
Quantitative employment and income generation	The project will have over 150 job opportunities during the construction stage and another 30-40 during the operational stage. The number of jobs will measure the positive impact on this indicator.
Balance of payments and investment	The project is not expected to have an effect on Rwanda's balance of payments.
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	Two parameters will measure the positive impact on the technology transfer. On one side, the number of skilled workers trained specifically on solar PV technology. On the other number of field excursions carried our by different institutions on the project site to familiarize themselves on the technology.

SECTION E. SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING PLAN

E. 1. Discussion on Sustainability monitoring plan

The Sustainability Monitoring Plan where discussed briefly with the stakeholders. Most of the stakeholders agreed that the Rwandan government should be informed of the activities taking place through the appropriate channels, and in general the public seemed quite satisfied with the activities being monitored by the project developer and consultants.

E. 2. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism

Discuss the continuous input / grievance mechanism expression method and details, as discussed with local stakeholders.

	Method chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	Already one in place for Environmental Impact Assessment. Gigawatt Global Rwanda Ltd will place the book at the entrance of the Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village	Since there is already a grievance expression process book in place, the discussion with the stakeholders was about where to locate it. All present stakeholders agreed that the best place to place would be at the entrance of the Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village since there are always guards who can attend to the visitors, plus is the easiest access for both stakeholders and project developer. However the book has since been relocated to the power plant after construction of the power plant was completed for easier access for both the complainants and also for the project developer.
Telephone access	The telephone number of Mr. Trevor Green from Gigawatt Global Rwanda Ltd will be provided to the stakeholders Mr. Trevor Green: +250 784 523706 Umudugudu Chief: Mr Nsanzumuhire Eldephonse Phone: +250 783583535	Since Mr. Green is directly the responsible of the project on the ground, he is the best person to answer any inquiries by the stakeholders. Besides, it was discussed if the Umudugudu Chief should be also involved in the grievance mechanism and it was decided that it is not necessary the direct involvement but the project will keep informing him of any developments and the Umudugudu Chief can always contact Mr. Green if the occasion arises. Stakeholders also agreed that residents could raise issues with the Umudugudu Chief who would in turn

		share the concerns with Mr. Green.
Internet/email access	Mr. Trevor Green (trevor@remotegroup.com) Carbon Consultants Consultants - Carbon Africa (info@carbonafrica.co.ke) Gold Standard Regional Manager Mr Johann Thaler johann.thaler@goldstandard.org General Gold Standard email info@goldstandard.org	It was discussed with the stakeholders and it was agreed that it is not the best solution since not everyone has access to internet in the area. Nevertheless some email addresses are provided in this report. Based on the recommendation from the Gold Standard, email contacts for the regional representative has been included.
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	Not necessary	This was discussed and stakeholders agreed that it is not necessary to nominate an independent mediator since the existing governmental structures are strong enough to take this role if required.

All issues identified during the crediting period through any of the Methods shall have a mitigation measure in place. The identified issue should be discussed in the revised Passport and the corresponding mitigation measure should be added to sustainability monitoring plan

SECTION F.	DESCRIPTION OF THE DESIGN OF THE STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK ROUND
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[See Toolkit 2.11]

Once the LSC report has been submitted to the GS registry, copies of these documents will be made publicly available on the website of the carbon consultant (www.carbonafrica.co.ke) and also made publicly accessible in the GS registry. All stakeholders invited to the LSC as well as relevant GS supporters will be informed via email and or telephone. An update summary in Kinyarwanda will be provided as a hard copy to the Umudugudu chief and other representatives of the villages who will be asked to make in publicly accessible. Copies of these documents will also be made available upon request from the project developer representative who will always be around.

Upon receipt of further questions or clarifications of how stakeholder comments were taken into consideration, an appropriate response will be provided. Should any of the

comments require revision of the GS documentation, this will be done prior to end of validation of the project.

ANNEX 1. ORIGINAL PARTICIPANTS LIST



The Gold Standard[®]
Premium quality carbon credits

Date: 10 February 2014
Place: Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS Local Stakeholder Consultation

GWG 8.5MW Solar PV power plant

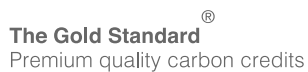
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NAME	ORGANIZATION	CITY/TOWN	EMAIL ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Asimwe Candidat	Ruamogwa District	Ruamogwa	asycandidat2000@gmail.com	0788596787
MUKAGISA RA Eugénie	Ruamogwa District	Ruamogwa	0788596787	0788596787
NGIRABAKUNZI Octavien	Ruamogwa District	Ruamogwa	ngirabakunzi@gmail.com	0788698007
MUGABE Celestin	Ruamogwa District	Ruamogwa	0788698007	0788698007
Uwimana Immaculée	REMA	Kigali	uwimana.immacule@gmail.com	0788871527
Ntaganda Caleb	PRIVATE	Kigali	ntaganda.caleb@gmail.com	0785277647
Allan Mubiru	admosfair	Kigali	mubiru@admosfair.de	0789099605
NSANZURUHI R. Eldaphone	UMUTKANO	Rubona	0783583535	0783583535
J. KALISA Eric	ASYV	Rubona	eric@asyn.org	0788517095
NIYINDENGE FAUSTIN	RD15	Muhanga	faustin.niyindenge@rdi-ruanda.org	0788523323
DARYIMANA Fulgence	RD15	Muhanga	fulgence.maryimama@rdi-ruanda.org	0788696388

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Date: 10 February 2014
Place: Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village

[illegible]

ANNEX 2.

ORIGINAL EVALUATION FORMS



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Gigawatt Global 8.5 MW Solar PV power plant at Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village
Local Stakeholder Consultation - 10/02/2014

Evaluation Form

Name:	NIYINBENGERA faustin
Organization:	RURAL DEVELOPMENT INTERDIOCESEAN SERVICE (RDIS)
Email	faustin.niyindengera@rdisrwanda.org
Phone number:	+250(0)78852 33 23
Date:	10/02/2014

1. What is your impression of the meeting?

The meeting was very much inspiring and interesting in the sense that issues related to climate change, global warming and carbon emission were discussed upon.

2. What do you like about the project?

The project is very important in the sense that more people in the area will access clean power/electricity. Consequently, new opportunities which can contribute to households welfare and economic growth.

3. What do you not like about the project?



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4. Are there any other ongoing or planned activities that you can think of that can obstruct the project?

None

Evaluation Form

5. Please tick where applicable on how the project will be of influence for the following economic indicators:

a) Access to electricity:

- ☒ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

b) Electricity price:

- ☐ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☒ I don't know

c) Infrastructure (e.g. roads):

- ☒ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

d) Attract more investors:

- ☒ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

Other (if any):

- e) Entrepreneurship
☒ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know



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Local Stakeholder Consultation - 10/02/2014

Evaluation Form

Name:	UWIMANA Immaculée
Organization:	REMA
Email	uwimana.immaculee@gmail.com
Phone number:	0788871527
Date:	10/02/2014

1. What is your impression of the meeting?

The meeting was successful

2. What do you like about the project?

The project has potentials to supply clean energy to the grid. This will help the government to increase the energy production towards the achievement of Vision 2020 and EDP RSII

3. What do you not like about the project?

Nothing except that it will cover a big land area. But this would be resolved if the project owners consider the option of using land under the solar PVs for other purpose.



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4. Are there any other ongoing or planned activities that you can think of that can obstruct the project?

No

Evaluation Form

5. Please tick where applicable on how the project will be of influence for the following economic indicators:

a) Access to electricity:

- ☒ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

b) Electricity price:

- ☐ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☒ I don't know

c) Infrastructure (e.g. roads):

- ☐ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☒ I don't know

d) Attract more investors:

- ☒ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

Other (if any):



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Local Stakeholder Consultation - 10/02/2014

Evaluation Form

Name:	MUKAGISAGARA Eugénie
Organization:	RWAMAGANA District
Email	mukagisagaraeugenie@yahoo.fr
Phone number:	0788806224
Date:	10/02/2014

1. What is your impression of the meeting?

The meeting is so good and very important to me. It helps to Rwamagana people positive change and gives them jobs, money and electricity for sustainable development.

2. What do you like about the project?

To help Rwamagana people to increase and have positive change economically and social protection improve and have easy access to energy and electricity

3. What do you not like about the project?

to mitigate risk
to be failed
to unpaid employers
to destroy environment (Forests, land)



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4. Are there any other ongoing or planned activities that you can think of that can obstruct the project?

No one.

Evaluation Form

5. Please tick where applicable on how the project will be of influence for the following economic indicators:

a) Access to electricity:

- ☐ Improved ✓
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

b) Electricity price:

- ☐ Improved ✓
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

c) Infrastructure (e.g. roads):

- ☐ Improved ✓
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

d) Attract more investors:

- ☐ Improved ✓
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

Other (if any):

Employment opportunities
to develop environment (fruit, land)



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Local Stakeholder Consultation - 10/02/2014

Evaluation Form

Name:	NGIRABAKUNZI Octavian
Organization:	RWAMAGANA District
Email	ngiraoctavian@gmail.com
Phone number:	0788698007
Date:	10/2/2014

1. What is your impression of the meeting?

My impression of the meeting is awareness on solar power plant and its contribution in district development -

2. What do you like about the project?

I like its contribution to energy availability improvement, and job opportunity.

3. What do you not like about the project?

This project will occupy large surface of land so the land use for other agricultural activities will be more productive and the same way well land management.



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4. Are there any other ongoing or planned activities that you can think of that can obstruct the project?

No activity can obstruct the project.

Evaluation Form

5. Please tick where applicable on how the project will be of influence for the following economic indicators:

a) Access to electricity:

- ☒ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

b) Electricity price:

- ☐ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☒ I don't know

c) Infrastructure (e.g. roads):

- ☒ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

d) Attract more investors:

- ☒ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

Other (if any):



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Local Stakeholder Consultation - 10/02/2014

Evaluation Form

Name:	Eric S. Kalisa
Organization:	ASYV
Email:	eric@asyv.org
Phone number:	+250788517095
Date:	

1. What is your impression of the meeting?

Positive impression about a meeting as it -
gives an opportunity to think and be
conscious about climate change and environ-
ment impact on each human being and

2. What do you like about the project?

The project is beneficial for ASYV (house of food
and for the entire country as provide to 700
electricity, key for the sustainable development.
The project will also provide labour to local
rural areas.

3. What do you not like about the project?

The project should find a mechanism of
using the land for serve for other purposes
(agriculture) while providing electricity.



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4. Are there any other ongoing or planned activities that you can think of that can obstruct the project?

I Can't see any.

Evaluation Form

5. Please tick where applicable on how the project will be of influence for the following economic indicators:

a) Access to electricity:

- ☒ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

b) Electricity price:

- ☒ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

c) Infrastructure (e.g. roads):

- ☐ Improved
☐ Not improved
☒ No impact
☐ I don't know

d) Attract more investors:

- ☒ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

Other (if any):

*Provide labour to local citizens.
→ Workers will be eating and being accommodated in the neighbouring area to the project and the presence of the project will have an impact on local economy (restaurant, motel, bar...)*



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Local Stakeholder Consultation - 10/02/2014

Evaluation Form

Name:	Atlan Mubiru
Organization:	atmosfair
Email	mubiru@atmosfair.de
Phone number:	+250 789099605
Date:	10/2/2014

1. What is your impression of the meeting?

- It was very informative.
- There was high participation from the audience which triggered good ideas and suggestions.

2. What do you like about the project?

- The production capacity projected - 8.5 MW is very attractive

3. What do you not like about the project?

- The mixed land use plan is not very clear at the moment



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4. Are there any other ongoing or planned activities that you can think of that can obstruct the project?

→ No

Evaluation Form

5. Please tick where applicable on how the project will be of influence for the following economic indicators:

- a) Access to electricity:

- ☒ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

- b) Electricity price:

- ☐ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☒ I don't know

- c) Infrastructure (e.g. roads):

- ☐ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☒ I don't know

- d) Attract more investors:

- ☒ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

Other (if any):



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Gigawatt Global 8.5 MW Solar PV power plant at Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village
Local Stakeholder Consultation - 10/02/2014

Evaluation Form

Name:	MPAYIMANA Fulgence
Organization:	Rural Development Interdiocesan Service (RDIS)
Email:	fulgence.mpayimana@rdisrwanda.org
Phone number:	0788696388
Date:	10/02/2014

1. What is your impression of the meeting?

According to me, the meeting was informative on how the project will be implemented, I was inspired by the way the project to be put up is well organized and throughout the meeting people were given opportunity to talk, express their views and opinions on the project to be implemented.

2. What do you like about the project?

- It will provide the population with electricity
- people living in and around the project site will get jobs
- The project will contribute to the carbon emission reduction

3. What do you not like about the project?

- At this level, I don't find any problem within the project it is rather important or beneficial having it realized on these premises as far as energy sources such as electricity are concerned.



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4. Are there any other ongoing or planned activities that you can think of that can obstruct the project?

~~Regular monitoring and evaluation of the project.~~
Monitoring and evaluation as some people may damage the project in one or another way

5. Please tick where applicable on how the project will be of influence for the following economic indicators:

a) Access to electricity:

- ☒ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

b) Electricity price:

- ☒ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

c) Infrastructure (e.g. roads):

- ☒ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

d) Attract more investors:

- ☒ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

Other (if any):



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Local Stakeholder Consultation - 10/02/2014

Evaluation Form

Name:	Ntaganda Caleb
Organization:	Reach your final destination company
Email	ntagandacaleb@yahoo.com
Phone number:	078277647
Date:	10/02/2014

1. What is your impression of the meeting?

Excellent.

2. What do you like about the project?

It does not pollute environment which is good.

3. What do you not like about the project?

Nothing by now.

Other (if any):



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4. Are there any other ongoing or planned activities that you can think of that can obstruct the project?

I think there is no other activities

5. Please tick where applicable on how the project will be of influence for the following economic indicators:

a) Access to electricity:

- ☒ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

b) Electricity price:

- ☐ Improved
☐ Not improved
☒ No impact
☐ I don't know

c) Infrastructure (e.g. roads):

- ☒ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

d) Attract more investors:

- ☒ Improved
☐ Not improved
☐ No impact
☐ I don't know

Other (if any):