

ASYV 8.5MW Solar PV Project (CPA-001) PASSPORT

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SECTION A. Project Title

[See Toolkit 1.6]

Title: ASYV 8.5MW Solar PV Project (CPA-001)

Date: 14/10/2016

Version no.: 06

CPA CDM registration REF: 10202-001

CPA registration Date: 23 Oct 2015

CPA Crediting Period: 01 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2022 (Renewable)

SECTION B. Project description

[See Toolkit 1.6]

The ASYV 8.5MW Solar PV project (CPA-001) forms part of the Gigawatt Global Programme of Activities, hereinafter “Gigawatt Global PoA” which seeks to promote the development of grid connected renewable energy projects in Rwanda. The project falls under CPA Type I: *Greenfield small-scale solar PV power plants/units in Rwanda applying automatic additionality* as described in the PoA-DD.

Gigawatt Global Cooperatief U.A is the CME of the Programme of Activities while Gigawatt Global Rwanda Ltd will act as the CPA implementer for this project. The proposed CPA will install a new renewable energy power plant at a site where none existed prior to the implementation of the project activity (Greenfield activity). The CPA is located in Rwamagana District, Rubona Sector, Karambi cell at the Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village (ASYV), approximately nine kilometers from the main Kigali-Kagitumba highway. The site is about 80km from Kigali, Rwanda’s capital.

The CPA will use solar photovoltaic (PV) modules with a single axis tracking system. The CPA is expected to have a peak output capacity of 8.5 MWp consisting of 28,340 solar PV modules and covering 16 hectares.¹ The project is expected to have a net electricity generation of 15,275 MWh for the first crediting period and a production of 15,552 MWh during the first year of operation.

Electricity generated will be evacuated to the Rwanda National Electricity Grid via the utility company owned transmission lines. The CPA will therefore achieve CO₂ emission reductions by replacing electricity generated by fossil fuel based power plants connected to the national electricity grid. The project is expected to achieve average annual emission reductions of about 10,081 tCO₂e and a total of 70,567 tCO₂e during the first crediting period.

The implementation of the CPA under the Gigawatt Global PoA, is expected to contribute to sustainable development in the following ways:

- The project is expected to provide reliable electricity to the national electricity grid. This is in

¹ Feasibility Studies Report (2012)

line with Rwanda's Vision 2020, which places infrastructural advancement and energy generation as one of the pillars that are necessary in transforming Rwanda to a middle income earning economy.²

- The project is expected to provide local employment opportunities during the construction and operation phase.
- The project will improve the hydrocarbon trade balance through reduction of oil imports used for electricity generation.
- The project will result in the transfer of state-of-the art technology in utility scale power generation from solar PV sources to the Rwandan population. The transfer of technology and know-how will be directly replicable to other future solar PV energy projects.

Technical specifications of the main equipment³

The CPA will comprise of polycrystalline silicon PV modules, of the BYD 300P6C-36 type, rated 300Wp at STC⁴ conditions. About 28,340 of such modules will be connected in series consisting of 20 PV modules to form 1,417 strings of parallel connections and produce a nominal capacity 8,502 kWp. The single axis tracking system design is used to minimize the angle of incidence between the incoming sunlight and a photovoltaic panel thereby increasing the amount of electricity generated per fixed amount of nominal installed capacity. The P50 forecast of electricity generation for the first year of production is 15,552MWh. A degradation factor of 0.60 % is afterwards used to approximate the amount of electricity generated in subsequent years.

The table below highlights the solar PV module characteristics:

Table 1. Solar PV module specifications

Parameter	Value
PV Module type	Si-Poly
PV Model	BYD 300P6C-36
Manufacturer	BYD
Rated Nominal Capacity	300Wp
Number of modules	28,340
Operating Voltage	600-850 V
Array Efficiency (STC)	15.47%
Array Nominal Capacity	8,502 kWp
Array operating characteristics	646 V, 11812 A
Lifetime	25 years

² Republic of Rwanda (2000), Rwanda Vision 2020

³ Derive from the Gigawatt Energy Yield Assessment

⁴ Standard Test Conditions

Direct solar radiation constitutes the major source of solar energy that can be captured by solar photovoltaic modules. Since the sun keeps changing its position during the day, the angle by which the direct sun rays hit the solar panels also keeps changing resulting in energy losses especially in the morning and evenings. Rotating the panels by use of solar trackers help to minimize the angle of incidence between the incoming sunlight and a photovoltaic panel thereby increasing the amount of energy produced from a fixed amount of installed power generating capacity. A single axis tracker system, rotating from East to West depending on the position of the sun will be used for this CPA.

The figure below shows the schematic mounting structure of the proposed CPA:



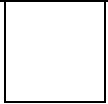
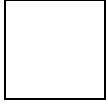
Figure 1: Mounting structure of the CPA

SECTION C. Proof of project eligibility

C.1. Scale of the Project

[See Toolkit 1.2.a]

Please tick where applicable:

Project Type	Large	Small
	☐	☒
	☐	☐
	☐	☐
	☐	☐
	☐	☐

	☐
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C.2. Host Country

[See Toolkit 1.2.b]

The Republic of Rwanda

C.3. Project Type

[See Toolkit 1.2.c and Annex C]

Please tick where applicable:

Project type	Yes	No
Does your project activity classify as a Renewable Energy project?	☒	☐
Does your project activity classify as an End-use Energy Efficiency Improvement project?	☐	☒
Does your project activity classify as waste handling and disposal project?	☐	☒

Please justify the eligibility of your project activity:

The project is eligible under the Gold Standard v2.2 rules since it meets the criteria set by the Gold Standard as follows:

Scale: The CPA is a small-scale project as it will remain within the small-scale threshold of not exceeding <15MW. The project will have a capacity of 8.5MWp.

Host country(ies): The CPA will be implemented in Rwanda, a non-Annex I country which is eligible under the Gold Standard.⁵

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 activity involves reduction of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) gas. CO₂ gas is included in the project boundary and amongst the three gasses eligible under the Gold Standard.

Official Development Assistance: According to the GS rules, a project is not eligible under the Gold Standard registration if it receives ODA under the condition that credits coming out of the project are transferred, directly or indirectly, to the donor country requirements.

The CPA Implementing Entity 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

⁵ http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/non_annex_i/items/2833.php

country requirements. A confirmation letter from the Energy and Environment Partnership will be provided as proof that no carbon credits will be transferred to any of the Annex I countries that are providing the funding. In addition to this an ODA declaration will be provided to back the same.

Project time frame: The CPA/Project was not previously announced to be going on without revenues from carbon credits. The start date of the CPA is after the date of the Local Stakeholder Consultation. Therefore, the project is considered to be regular and will not undergo a pre-feasibility assessment.

Other Certification Schemes: The programme does not receive Green or White certificates, or the equivalent under any scheme.

Pre Announcement	Yes	No
Was your project previously announced?	☐	☒
Explain your statement on pre announcement Financial close was reached on 14 February 2014. At this time, the project developer had already come into a contractual agreement with a carbon consultant to develop carbon assets for the project. Therefore, income from carbon credits was taken into consideration as a part of making a decision on the commercial economic viability of the project.		

C.4. Greenhouse gas

[See Toolkit 1.2.d]

Greenhouse Gas	
Carbon dioxide	☒
Methane	☐
Nitrous oxide	☐

C.5. Project Registration Type

[See Toolkit 1.2.f]

Project Registration Type	
Regular	☒

Pre-feasibility assessment	Retroactive projects (T.2.5.1)	Preliminary evaluation (eg: Large Hydro or palm oil-related project) (T.2.5.2)	Rejected by UNFCCC (T2.5.3)
	☐	☐	☐

If Retroactive, please indicate Start Date of project activity:

SECTION D. Unique project identification

D.1. GPS-coordinates of project location

[See Toolkit 1.6]

Table 2: Coordinates for ASYV 8.5MW Solar PV Project

Latitude	Longitude
- 2.024050°	30.377978°
- 2.027697°	30.379181°
- 2.028694°	30.375042°
- 2.026692°	30.374444°



Explain given coordinates

The project will be implemented at the Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village in Rwamagana District, Rwanda. The coordinates above show the boundaries for the exact project site.

D.2. Map

[See Toolkit 1.6]

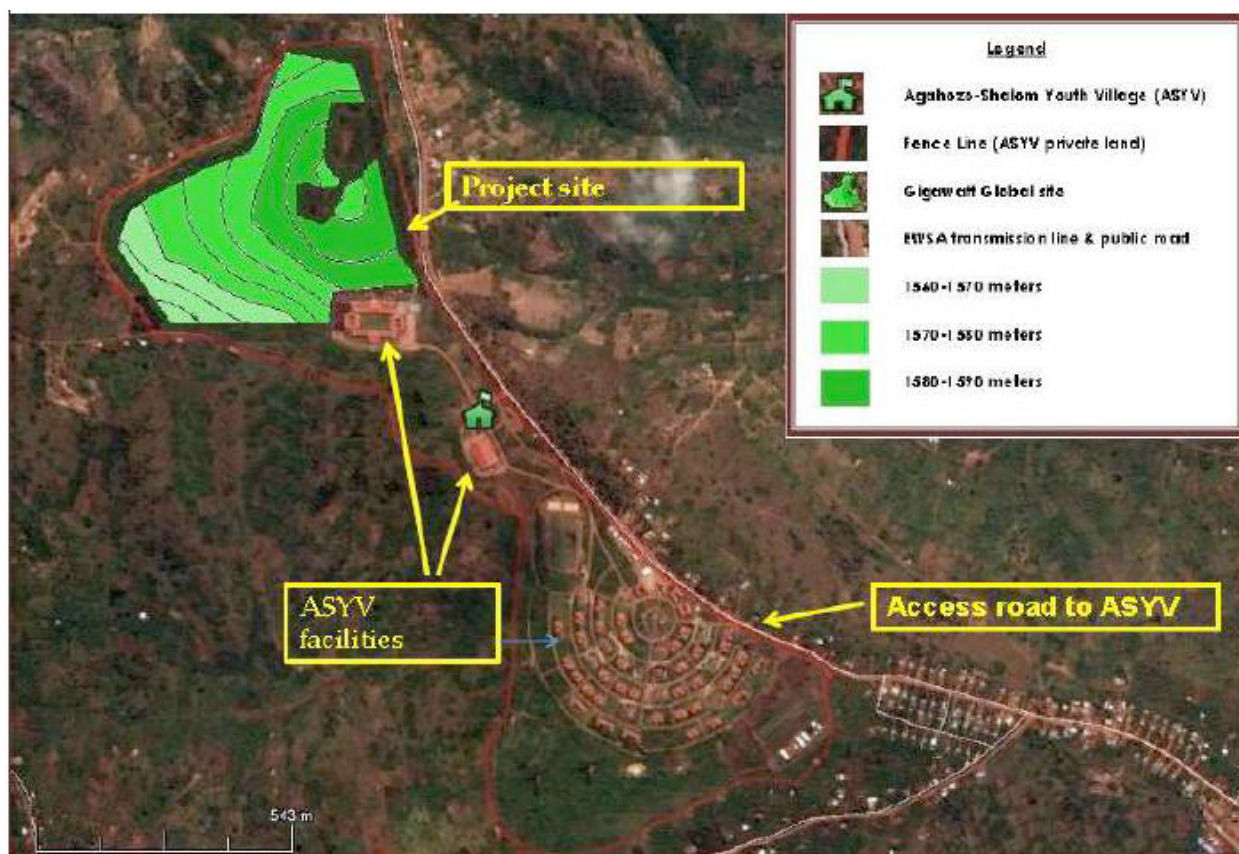


Figure 2: Location of the CPA

SECTION E. Outcome stakeholder consultation process

E.1. Assessment of stakeholder comments

[See Annex J]

[See Local Stakeholder Consultation Report B.5 and insert table from “C.3.iii Assessment of all comments”. Insert a summary of alterations based on comments]

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 the locals to work in the power plant and therefore provide employment opportunities and also supply electricity to the national grid.
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.

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 locals (where possible) in order to maximize the benefits to the local community.

E.2. Stakeholder Feedback Round

Please describe report how the feedback round was organized, what the outcomes were and how you followed up on the feedback.

[See Toolkit 2.11]

The project having been a regular project, the stakeholder feedback round was organized following the requirement of the Gold Standard as laid out in the Toolkit 2.2 and did not include a physical meeting with the stakeholders.

The stakeholder feedback round involved the following steps:

- Preparation of the necessary documents for sharing with the stakeholders in the stakeholder feedback round
- Identifying the stakeholders to be invited in the feedback round
- Using various methods to share the documents with the identified stakeholders to get their input and comments.
- Responding to comments and questions, if any, about the project.

Preparation of the necessary documents for sharing during the stakeholder feedback round

The necessary documents were prepared for sharing with the various stakeholders, these included:

- The LSC report
- The CPA-Passport
- The PoA-Passport
- PoA-DD
- CPA-DD

Identification of stakeholders

All the stakeholders who were invited for the project's LSC meeting were invited during this round of SFR as required by the Gold Standard. In addition the documents were made available for members of the public to give their input on the same.

The stakeholders invited for the SFR are as shown in the table below,

Cat. Code	Organization	Name of invitee	Way of invitation	Date of invitation
A	MBDC Limited	Aime Emmanuel Niyomusasbye	Email	5-Jun-15
A	SBCR Limited	Hirwa Pacifique	Email	5-Jun-15
A	CBS limited	Innocent Mutuyimana	Email	5-Jun-15
A	BDP Limited	Justin Bizimana	Email	5-Jun-15
A	CBS	Aiamable Karangawa	Email	5-Jun-15
A	NEVITECH	David Ndayisaba	Email	5-Jun-15
A	Ecomax Limited	KwasaYues	Email	5-Jun-15
A	CBS /Rwanda Education Board (REB)	Kayondo K Mike	Email	5-Jun-15
A	RST CO Ltd	Rukundo M Innocent	Email	5-Jun-15
A	KyFlu CO	Ntaganela Caleb	Email	5-Jun-15
A	ASYV	Jean-Claude Nkulikiyimfura	Email	5-Jun-15
A	University of Rwanda (UNR)	Prof. Twarabamenye Emmanuel	Email	5-Jun-15

A	RAB- Research (ex ISAR)	Gapusi R. Jean	Email	5-Jun-15
A	Institute of Scientific and Technological Research (IRST)	Kabera Justin	Email	5-Jun-15
A	KCCEM	Richard Nasasira	Email	5-Jun-15
A	Cancer Nursing Research Unit (CNRU)	Kalisa Callixte	Email	5-Jun-15
A	Integrated Polytechnic Regional Centre	Stanislas Havugwekonsile	Email	5-Jun-15
A	Bridge Builders	Martha Djourdjin	Email	5-Jun-15
B	Rwamagana District	Uwimana Nehemie	Email	5-Jun-15
B	Rwamagana District	Assycan Didah	Email	5-Jun-15
B	Karambi Cell	Hakuzimana Edouard	Email	5-Jun-15
B	Umudugudu Chief	Nsanzumuhire Eldephonse	Physical invitation	5-Jun-15
B	Energy Water and Sanitation Authority	Twesigye James	Email	5-Jun-15
B	Energy Water and Sanitation Authority	Wilson Karegyeya	Email	5-Jun-15
B	Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority.	Yves Muyange	Email	5-Jun-15
B	Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission	Sayinzonga Jean	Email	5-Jun-15
B	Rwanda Medical Council.	Dr Gakwaya Innocent	Email	5-Jun-15
B	Rwamagana District	Muhongayire Yvonne	Email	5-Jun-15
B	Rwanda National Commission for UNESCO (CNRU)	Dr Ndahayo Fidèle	Email	5-Jun-15
B	Rwanda National Commission for UNESCO (CNRU)	Mutesa Albert	Email	5-Jun-15
B	MINIRENA	Nyamarere J.Claude	Email	5-Jun-15

B	Rwanda Development Board	NgogaTélésphore	Email	5-Jun-15
B	Rwanda Development Board	Uwingeli Prosper	Email	5-Jun-15
C	REMA	Immaculee Uwimana	Email	5-Jun-15
C	REMA	Kabananiye Janvier	Email	5-Jun-15
C	REMA	Tuyiskima Yves	Email	5-Jun-15
C	REMA/DNA	Octavian Ngirabakunzi	Email	5-Jun-15
C	REMA/DNA	General Email Address	Email	5-Jun-15
C	REMA	Mpayana Raphael	Email	5-Jun-15
C	REMA	Busokeye Marie Laetitia	Email	5-Jun-15
D	Climate Concern	Umuganwa Ines	Email	5-Jun-15
D	Climate Concern	Uwera Betty	Email	5-Jun-15
E	Gold Standard Foundation	Johann Thaler	Email	5-Jun-15
F	Care International	Samuel Munyakindi.	Email	5-Jun-15
F	Atmosfair	Allan Mubiru	Email	5-Jun-15
F	WWF	Robert Ddamulira	Email	5-Jun-15
F	CARE	Navaraja Gyawali	Email	5-Jun-15
F	WWF International	Bella Roscher	Email	5-Jun-15
F	HELIO International	Helene O'Connor	Email	5-Jun-15
F	REEP	Katrin Harvey	Email	5-Jun-15
F	World Vision	Andrew Binns	Email	5-Jun-15

F	World Vision Australia	Dean C. Thomson	Email	5-Jun-15
F	Mercy Corps	David Nicholson	Email	5-Jun-15
F	A World Institute for Sustainable Humanity (WISH)	Karp Michael	Email	5-Jun-15
F	Ashanti Social Welfare Association	Alan Habibul	Email	5-Jun-15
F	Hivos	Clemens Harry	Email	5-Jun-15
F	MyClimate	Franzisca Heidenreich	Email	5-Jun-15

Stakeholder invitation

The next step involved putting the documents up for public input on Carbon Africa's website on 4th June 2015. This was followed by sending emails to the various stakeholders with the necessary documents for their input, this was done on 5th June 2015 and lastly printing the documents and putting them at Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village (ASYV) Power Plant offices for any one who wished to comment on the project and the documentations to do so.

Evidence of invitation

Email evidence

 **Invitation to the Gigawatt Global Programme of Activities Stakeholder Fee...**

Alice Karanja
Sent: Friday, June 5, 2015 3:30 PM
To:
Cc: Edwin Obiero; Elijah Isabu; Carlos Guerrero Lucendo
 Gigawatt Global CPA Passport.pdf (4 MB);  Gigawatt Global LSC Report.pdf (8.4 MB) [Preview All](#)

Dear Stakeholder,

We hope this email finds you well.

This is to invite you to the the Gold Standard Stakeholder Feedback Round for the Gigawatt Global Programme of Activities (PoA). The PoA aims to promote the development and implementation of grid-connected renewable energy projects in Rwanda. The first Component Project Activity (CPA) is an 8.5 MWp solar PV power plant located in the Eastern province of Rwanda. The PoA is currently seeking dual registration under the Gold Standard and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

The PoA is being implemented by Gigawatt Global Coöperatief as the the Coordinating/Managing Entity while Carbon Africa is the carbon consultant.

Please find in the attached the CPA passport and revised LSC report. For access to the PoA-DD and CPA-DD, please follow this [link](#). Kindly let us know whether you have any further comments on these documents.

Please send back your feedback to Elijah Isabu: elijah@carbonafrica.co.ke or Alice Karanja: alice@carbonafrica.co.ke by 04 August 2015.

Best Regards,
Alice Karanja
--
Carbon Africa Limited
Nairobi, Kenya

P.O. Box 14938 - 00800 Westlands - Nairobi - Kenya | Tel: +254 706 374 150 or +254 731 851 754 | Email: info@carbonafrica.co.ke

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Website invitations

Issuance of over 12,000 CERs for a cookstove PoA in Ghana
July 8 2015

Today the CDM secretariat issued over 12,000 Certified Emission Reduction (CER) certificates for the Envirofit cookstove Programme of Activities (PoA) in Ghana, for which Carbon Africa is providing Monitoring, Reporting and Verification and related support services. In addition to its contribution to climate change mitigation, the project has also brought numerous socio-economic benefits to local communities in Ghana, for example through reduced exposure to indoor air pollution by replacing the use of more inefficient traditional cookstoves.

Invitation to the Gigawatt Global Programme of Activities Stakeholder Feedback Round
04 June 2015

Gigawatt Global Coöperatief in conjunction with Carbon Africa Limited would like to invite input from all stakeholders for the Gold Standard Stakeholder Feedback Round for the Gigawatt Global Programme of Activities (PoA). The PoA aims to promote the development and implementation of grid-connected renewable energy projects in Rwanda. The first Component Project Activity (CPA) is an 8.5 MWp solar PV power plant located in the Eastern province of Rwanda. The PoA is currently seeking dual registration under the Gold Standard and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

Please follow the links below to access the project documentation and let us know whether you have any comments on the same.

[Gigawatt Global CPA-Passport](#)
[Gigawatt Global CPA LSC Report](#)
[Gigawatt Global PoA-DD and CPA-DD](#)

Please send back your feedback to Elijah Isabu: elijah@carbonafrica.co.ke by 04 September 2015.

Invitation via website on Carbon Africa's website

Making the documents available on the registry:

Having finalized the documents and uploading them into the registry, the Gold Standard was informed about the commencement of the SFR and the documents were made publicly available in July 2015

Assessment of comments received from stakeholders

The SFR duration for comments invitation ran from 5 June to 4 September 2015 following recommendation by the Gold Standard to extend the SFR by one more month after the programme had been listed. During this duration, one comment was received verbally from the Umutugudu Chief. No additional comment was received from any other stakeholder.

The comment from the Umutugudu chief when translated read as follows:

'We thank the investors who have brought this power plant into our locality, jobs have been created but we don't see direct impact into our homes in terms of electrification though we claim to host electricity power generation plant.'

Address to the comment

The comment had been previously raised during the physical Local Stakeholder Consultation carried out on the power plant site. Similar to the response provided during the above mentioned meeting, it was noted that the power generated is fed directly to the national grid and therefore electrification of the local community is out of control by the project proponent.

Therefore, no comment was received to warrant any alteration to the passport.

E. 3. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism

[See Annex W]

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 the stakeholders present 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 entrance of 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	None has been provided. Mr. Trevor Green (trevor@remotegroup.com) Carbon Consultants - Carbon Africa (info@carbonafrica.co.ke) Gold Standard Regional Manager Mr Johann Thaler johann.thaler@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 in section G.

SECTION F. Outcome Sustainability assessment

F.1. 'Do no harm' Assessment

Do-No Harm Eligibility for CPAs inclusion under the PoA

All CPAs will undertake a Do No Harm assessment at the CPA level. CPAs included under this PoA will not undermine any of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) safeguarding principles. In case an activity is identified as being either medium or high risk then mitigation measure(s) shall be provided in order to make sure the risk(s) is taken care of.

The table below demonstrates how the CPA fulfills the above eligibility criteria:

[See Toolkit 2.4.1 and Annex H]

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 Rwanda Ltd. 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	Low	Not applicable

	process involving 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 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 Rwanda Ltd. 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 Rwanda Ltd. 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 unhealthy work environments.	The project is in compliance with the IFC Performance Standards on Labour and Working Conditions. One of the objectives under this standard is to provide workers with a safe and healthy work environment, taking into account the risks inherent to	Low	Not applicable

	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 principle.	The project is in line with Rwanda's environmental 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 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.	Low	Not applicable

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 a drainage system
2. Visual impact	The construction of the power plant will require approximately 16ha and neighbors may find it visually unattractive	Medium	Re-vegetation of cleared sections of the project site to avoid higher visual impact.
3. Vegetation loss	The construction of the project may cause a loss in the vegetation of the surrounding areas.	Medium	Revegetation of the cleared areas.

F.2. Sustainable Development matrix

[See Toolkit 2.4.2 and Annex I]

Insert table as in section D3 from your Stakeholder Consultation report (Sustainable Development matrix).

Sustainable Development Indicators Eligibility for CPAs inclusion under the PoA

All CPAs included under this PoA will carry out a detailed sustainable development impact assessment in accordance with Gold Standard rules. Any indicator scored negative shall be neutralized with appropriate mitigation measures. Where mitigation measures are required and identified, they shall also be monitored. All non-neutral indicators (including those with a positive score) shall also be monitored during the life of the project. All CPAs included under this PoA will make sure to (at a minimum) contribute positively to two of the three main categories of sustainable development impacts and have a neutral total score for the third category.

The table below demonstrates how the CPA fulfills the above eligibility criteria.

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	Negative impact: 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	Use of water sprinklers along the roads where there is machinery movement and landscaping the cleared unused area.	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: Revegetation of areas within the project site not being used by the project Explanation 1: In the absence of the water sprinkling system dust would accumulate from	0

			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. Explanation 2: After the construction is completed the cleared areas that is no being occupied by anything will be landscaped to restore the lost vegetation. Therefore the air quality will remain the same and will not be affected by the dust particles.	
Water quality and quantity	n/a	This indicator is relevant under MDG 7, which aims to “ensure environmental sustainability.”	<i>n/a</i>	0
Soil condition	Implementation of	This indicator is relevant under	Parameter: Absence of signs	0

	drainage system	MDG 7, which aims to “ensure environmental sustainability.”	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 to and that the soil condition has not been altered in any way.	
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.”	Parameter1: Number of protective noise gears purchased for the employees working on the power plant Parameter 2: Records of safe solid waste disposal Explanation 1: 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	0

			wear protective gear. This will mean that they will not be affected by the noise. Explanation 2 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.	
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>A single Erythrina abyssinica</i> tree species was found onsite and recommendations were proposed to relocate the tree species if necessary. Relocations and survival of the tree species shortly after the	0

			construction period will demonstrate that interference with protected species onsite was kept minimal.	
Quality of employment	n/a		Parameter: Training records on the job during construction and operational phase. Explanation: Training of workers on the job will improve their skills and expertise and therefore improve the quality of the employment provided. Additional training of all 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	n/a	0

		of the Vision 2020, which envisions to eradicate poverty through the National poverty reduction strategy.		
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 of the Vision 2020, which envisions to eradicate poverty through the National poverty reduction strategy.	Parameter: Amount of electricity generated from solar power. Explanation: Increase in renewable energy generation in the 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 academic trips made by various academic institutions Explanation 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.”	Parameter: Number of employees on the power plant during construction and operation phase. 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 trainings carried out 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	
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SECTION G. Sustainability Monitoring Plan

[See Toolkit 2.4.3 and Annex I]

Copy Table for each indicator

No	1
Indicator	Air quality
Mitigation measure	Use of water sprinklers during construction and landscaping areas that were cleared of vegetation and are not in use.
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>	
Chosen parameter	Parameter 1: Operation of water sprinklers during construction. Parameter 2: Revegetation of areas within the project site not

		being used by the project
Current situation of parameter		Parameter 1&2: There is no dust as the whole area is covered by natural vegetation including grasses and shrubs.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Parameter 1&2: The baseline is the same as the description of the current situation.
Future target for parameter		Parameter 1&2: Dust that will be produced during the construction phase of the project will be put at minimal through the use of water sprinklers and area left bare and not in use after the construction will be landscaped. During the operation phase, very little or no dust is expected to be produced because much of the landscape will be revegetated.
Way of monitoring	How	Parameter 1: Checking that the water sprinklers are used during the construction phase to keep down the dust from machinery movement. Parameter 2: Checking that proper landscaping is done on unused cleared land
	When	Parameter 1&2: Daily during construction phase and recording at least weekly.
	By who	Gigawatt Global Rwanda Ltd.

No	2
Indicator	Soil condition
Mitigation measure	The following steps are taken to ensure that soil condition is maintained by avoiding soil erosion - The drainage system will be put in place to avoid water streams over the areas with highest risk of erosion - The drainage system will be out in place at the perimeter stopping and/or redirecting any water flow directed out of the site - Vegetation will be kept on the unused area on the site - Filling of gullies with a mixture of gravel and sand and cover with cohesive soil.
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>	

Chosen parameter		Absence of eroded landscapes and accumulation of soils onsite.
Current situation of parameter		There is no surface run-off, therefore there is no soil erosion in the project site
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		No or minimal soil erosion onsite.
Future target for parameter		Prevention of soil erosion brought about by the project through the development of a drainage system consisting of trenches and retention ponds. Furthermore, additional control measures such as planting grass and filling gullies with gravel and soil will be put in place to keep soil erosion to minimal.
Way of monitoring	How	Absence of eroded landscapes or accumulation of soils will indicate that the control measures are working efficiently. The measures include: Monitoring the roads and the fence line. If the monitoring shows damages in the grass layer, it will be repaired quickly. If the monitoring shows wash outs or gullies deeper than 10 cm, they will be filled up by a mixture of gravel and sand and cover it with cohesive soil. After that the grass seed is put on the surface.
	When	Monitoring the vegetative cover - Before growing a closed grass layer is achieved, the site will be inspected every week. Ground maintenance workers will look for evidence of erosion for instance traces of flowing water (in a single stream) or gullies deeper than 10 cm in a collapsed form such as roads and trenches. - After achieving a closed grass layer, the site will be inspected every month during the existence of the power plant. Monitoring the drainage system: Operation of the drainage system will also be monitored on a regular basis and reported at least monthly.
	By who	Gigawatt Global Rwanda Ltd.

No	3
Indicator	Other pollutants: Noise pollution

Mitigation measure		Providing protective gear to employees working near machines emitting more than 70db.
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		Number of protective noise gears provided for the employees working near machines emitting more than 70db.
Current situation of parameter		Absence of Noise
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Absence of Noise
Future target for parameter		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.
Way of monitoring	How	Recording the number of protective noise gears provided for the employees working on the power plant
	When	Monitoring is done on a daily basis and recorded at least monthly during construction phase. No noise is expected during the operations phase, as no heavy machinery will be used.
	By who	Gigawatt Global Rwanda Ltd.

No		3
Indicator		Other pollutants: Solid waste pollution
Mitigation measure		Safe solid waste disposal.
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		Records of safe solid waste disposal
Current situation of parameter		Absence of solid waste
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Absence of solid waste
Future target for parameter		Any solid waste produced on site will be collected in 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.
Way of monitoring	How	The management of solid waste pollution is controlled by

		putting in place measures that reduce, re-use, recycle and safely dispose of any waste matter that cannot be reused. This will be monitored by assessing the records of solid waste disposal.
	When	Monitoring is done on a weekly basis and recorded at least monthly during construction phase. During the operations phase, a similar monitoring plan will be developed with an appropriate monitoring frequency in accordance with the national laws and regulations.
	By who	Gigawatt Global Rwanda Ltd.

No	4	
Indicator	Biodiversity	
Mitigation measure	Relocation of protected plant species found on the site during the clearing of the land for construction.	
Repeat for each parameter		
Chosen parameter	Parameter 1: Number of <i>Erythrina abyssinica</i> trees relocated (currently a single one identified) Parameter 2: Vegetation cover on the area that was previously identified for landscaping	
Current situation of parameter	Parameter 1: Presence of a single <i>Erythrina abyssinica</i> tree on site Parameter 2: Area covered by natural vegetation.	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	Parameter 1&2: The baseline is the same as the description of the current situation.	
Future target for parameter	Parameter 1: Relocation of the single <i>Erythrina abyssinica</i> tree if necessary within the project site. Parameter 2: Vegetation cover on the area that was previously identified for landscaping	
Way of monitoring	How	Parameter 1: The presence of the single <i>Erythrina abyssinica</i> tree shortly after the construction of the power plant will mean that the relocation was successful. Parameter 2: The presence of vegetation on previously earmarked areas for landscaping, will mean that the

		landscaping efforts were successful.
	When	Parameter 1: Monitoring will be done after one year of the relocation of the tree to confirm its survival. Being a deciduous tree species⁶, the survival of the tree for a complete season will reflect that the relocation was a success. Parameter 2: Vegetation cover on the area previously identified for landscaping will be monitored on a regular basis and reported at least monthly.
	By who	Gigawatt Global Rwanda Ltd.

No		5
Indicator		Quality of employment
Mitigation measure		N/A
Repeat for each parameter		
Chosen parameter		Records of trained workers during the construction and operational phase.
Current situation of parameter		No power plant and no employment opportunity.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		No power plant and no employment opportunity.
Future target for parameter		Training of workers on the job during both the construction and operational phase, improves their skills and expertise and consequently their output. Additional training for all employees, on Health Safety and Environment before starting work on the site will ensure that they are well positioned to take good care of themselves while working in the power plant. This will work towards ensuring a health working condition for the workers. Staff specific training will be carried out in line with the training needs and position of staff. Therefore, it is not possible to determine a quantitative future target at the moment. All workers will be expected to be trained in housekeeping rules, therefore, the target parameter will be 100%.
Way of monitoring	How	Training records of workers
	When	Monitoring will be done daily and recorded at least weekly during construction phase. During the operation phase, a similar

⁶ http://www.worldagroforestry.org/treedb/AFTPDFS/Erythrina_abyssinica.PDF

		monitoring plan of a suitable monitoring frequency, will be developed and adhered to.
	By who	Gigawatt Global Rwanda Ltd.

No	6	
Indicator	Quantitative employment and income generation	
Mitigation measure	N/A	
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter	Number of jobs created for Rwandese in general and for the local people during the construction and operation phases.	
Current situation of parameter	According to the African Development Bank, Rwanda faces a high unemployment rate that hinders the achievement of inclusive growth. An estimated 42% of young people, who also constitute nearly 40% of the population, are either unemployed or underemployed in the subsistence sector.	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	Unemployment will remain a big challenge if new measures such as the project are not put in place to address the situation	
Future target for parameter	The population around the site area and beyond will have jobs courtesy of the project, which will employ workers during construction phase and the operation phase.	
Way of monitoring	How	Number of employment opportunities created for Rwandese in general and for the local people the implementation of the project activity. This will be evidenced by employment records
	When	Monitoring and recording done at least on a half yearly basis.
	By who	Gigawatt Global Rwanda Ltd.

No	7	
Indicator	Human and institutional capacity	
Mitigation measure	N/A	
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		

Chosen parameter		Number of academic visits made by various academic institutions
Current situation of parameter		n/a
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		n/a
Future target for parameter		Through academic visits, students will be empowered with knowledge on the project thus increasing their know-how on solar PV as a renewable energy technology.
Way of monitoring	How	A record will be kept on the trips made by various schools to the power plant.
	When	Monitoring and recording done at least on a half yearly basis.
	By who	Gigawatt Global Rwanda Ltd.

No		8
Indicator		Technology transfer and technological self-reliance
Mitigation measure		n/a
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		Parameter 1: Number of trainings carried by the project implementer on the employees working in the power plants. Parameter 2: Similarly, number of excursions to the power plant by various institutions will be recording as part of training programmes.
Current situation of parameter		Parameter 1&2: Absence any other grid connected Solar PV plant in the project site
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Parameter 1&2: Absence any other grid connected Solar PV plant in the project site
Future target for parameter		Parameter 1: By training the employees they would be more equipped on the technology brought about by the project. Parameter 2: Excursions carried out by different institutions this will lead to more awareness in the renewable energy (solar PV) field.
Way of monitoring	How	Parameter 1: Number of training carried by the project implementer on the employees working in the power plants will be recorded. Parameter 2: Number of excursions carried out on the power

		plants by other institutions.
	When	Parameter 1&2: Monitoring and recording done at least on a half yearly basis.
	By who	Gigawatt Global Rwanda Ltd.

No		9
Indicator		Access to affordable and clean energy services
Mitigation measure		n/a
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		Amount of electricity generated from solar PV source.
Current situation of parameter		More than 50% of the electricity in Rwanda is sourced from thermal power plants which utilize fossil fuel, a non-renewable source of energy ⁷
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		An equivalent amount of electricity would have been generated from thermal power plants running fossil fuels.
Future target for parameter		Increase in renewable energy generation in the energy mix of Rwanda will indicate that more consumers are getting higher amount of clean electricity into the houses and business.
Way of monitoring	How	Energy generation from the power plant which is from solar will be monitored continuously.
	When	The quantity of electricity supplied to the grid will be monitored continuously, measured hourly and recorded at least monthly.
	By who	Gigawatt Global Rwanda Ltd.

⁷ EWSA electricity data 2009 - 2013

Additional remarks monitoring

n/a

SECTION H. Additionality and conservativeness

This section is only applicable if the section on additionality and/or your choice of baseline does not follow Gold Standard guidance

H.1. Additionality

[See Toolkit 2.3]

The CPA/project will prove additionality using the *Guidelines for demonstration additionality of small-scale project activities* (version 09.0). In line with paragraph 2 of the aforementioned guidelines, documentation of barrier is not required for the positive list of technologies and project activity types that are defined as automatically additional for project sizes up to and including the small-scale CDM thresholds (e.g. installed capacity up to 15 MW). Grid-connected solar technologies are part of the positive list in accordance with paragraph 2, (a), (i). Since all CPAs under the programme will use solar PV technology, all CPAs under this type shall be deemed automatically additional.

The following parameters will be used by the CME to assess automatic additionality:

- The installed capacity.
- Technical specifications of the equipment that will be installed

H.2. Conservativeness

[See Toolkit 2.2]

Baseline emissions and overall emission reductions of the project have been calculated in a conservative and transparent manner following the approved baseline and monitoring methodology AMS-I.D (version 18.0) *Grid connected renewable electricity generation*

ANNEX 1 ODA declaration

[See Toolkit Annex D]

The CPA Implementing Entity 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(ies) requirements. A confirmation letter from the Energy and Environment Partnership has been provided as proof that no carbon credits will be transferred to any of the Annex I countries that are providing the funding.



MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF
FINLAND

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Gigawatt Global Rwanda Ltd
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UHA2011-006705, 28922801

RE: ASYV 8.5 MW Solar project in Rwanda's Eastern Province – Declaration on Public Funding

The Energy and Environment Partnership (EEP) is a programme which promotes renewable energy (RE), energy efficiency (EE), and clean technology investments in Southern and East Africa. The programme provided grant funding (project RWA5015) to Gigawatt Global Rwanda Ltd towards the development of a grid-connected utility scale solar PV project in Rwanda amounting to 245,000 EUR. EEP is funded through public funding from the governments of Finland, United Kingdom and Austria.

The public funding from EEP is considered ODA by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC).

This funding will not result in a diversion of official development assistance and should remain separate from and not counted towards the financial obligations of the funding host parties (Finland, the United Kingdom and Austria) under the UNFCCC.

Yours Sincerely,


Mr Jan Koivu
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