

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

E.1 INTRODUCTION

Planet One Energy Limited intends to develop four (4) different PV solar power projects with a combined design capacity of 50MW, located in four different locations in Sierra Leone: Kono in Koidu District, Makoth in Bombali District, Port Loko in Port Loko District, and Bo/Bandajuma in Bo District. Planet One Energy is seeking finance for the construction and operation of the Project from Frontier Energy, to be one of the investors in the project.

E1.1 Project Location

The proposed Kono Solar PV Power Plant will be located in a greenfield site approx. 5km east of Koidu City along the Koidu City - Meiyor- Jagbwema Road. The site covers an area of 65.37 acres at an altitude of approx. 400m metres above sea level. The site boundary coordinates are provided in the table below.

Site Boundary Coordinates

Id	Name	Description	Lat	Long	Northings	Eastings
1	SLS96/18/BP1	BP1	8.64486003	-10.92928328	957985.6	948219.1
2	SLS96/18/BP2	BP2	8.644432764	-10.93014867	957937.2	948124.2
3	SLS96/18/BP3	BP3	8.644196109	-10.93080406	957910.2	948052.2
4	SLS96/18/BP4	BP4	8.644450423	-10.93087279	957938.3	948044.3
5	SLS96/18/BP5	BP5	8.644728706	-10.93107744	957968.9	948021.4
6	SLS96/18/BP6	BP6	8.645911167	-10.93171049	958099.2	947950.2
7	SLS96/18/BP7	BP7	8.647296945	-10.93223863	958252.2	947890.3
8	SLS96/18/BP8	BP8	8.648492852	-10.93265296	958384.2	947843.2
9	SLS96/18/BP9	BP9	8.649082391	-10.93293679	958449.2	947811.2
10	SLS96/18/BP10	BP10	8.650432218	-10.93343913	958598.2	947754.2
11	SLS96/18/BP11	BP11	8.65100545	-10.93219072	958663.2	947891.2
12	SLS96/18/BP12	BP12	8.651578579	-10.93093325	958728.2	948029.2
13	SLS96/18/BP13	BP13	8.652197103	-10.92970249	958798.2	948164.2
14	SLS96/18/BP14	BP14	8.652470902	-10.92914643	958829.2	948225.2
15	SLS96/18/BP15	BP15	8.648988298	-10.92918389	958443.2	948225.2
16	SLS96/18/BP16	BP16	8.648270528	-10.92919161	958363.7	948225.2
17	SLS96/18/BP17	BP17	8.648040957	-10.92919408	958338.2	948225.2
18	SLS96/18/BP18	BP18	8.647047057	-10.92906876	958228.2	948240.2
19	SLS96/18/BP19	BP19	8.646533462	-10.92913775	958171.2	948233.2
20	SLS96/18/BP20	BP20	8.645750271	-10.9290375	958084.5	948245.2
21	Kono	Project Site	8.647711449	-10.93060677	958300	948069.8

E1.2 ESHIA Study Addendum Objectives

In order to comply with Sierra Leones Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements, Planet Solar Energy had prepared one Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessment (ESHIA) Study report for the 4 sites and obtained EPA Licence in 2019. An Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD) was further undertaken in 2021 which established some gaps in the report and recommended an ESHIA Study Addendum. The ESDD also recommended that the 4 sites ESHIA Addenda be standalone.

This ESHIA Study Addendum is for the development of a 10MW Solar PV Power Plant at Kono in Koidu District, Sierra Leone.

E1.3 ESHIA Study Addendum Methodology

The ESHIA Study Addendum methodology followed a systematic process that predicted and evaluated the impacts the project could have on the physical, biological, social/ socio-economic and cultural environment, and identified measures that the Project will take to avoid, reduce, mitigate, offset or compensate for adverse impacts; and to enhance positive impacts where practicable.

The study methodology comprised of the following activities:

- Preliminary meetings and document review;
- Environmental Baseline Data collection;
- Site inspection and discussions with site personnel;
- Air and Noise baseline monitoring;
- Ecological Assessment;
- Baseline Socio-Economic Studies;
- Community Resources Mapping;
- Meetings and engagement with stakeholders;
- Public Consultation on project impacts;
- Data analysis and assessment of impacts;
- Development of various management interventions to mitigate impacts;
- Public Disclosure Meeting;
- Reporting.

E2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Solar PV Power Plant at Kono will generate 10 MWac of solar power that will be connected to the local distribution grid via an existing government run Kono Thermal Power substation (which has capacity to receive the generated power on plug and play basis). Kono Thermal Power Plant and substation are located within the boundary of the proposed development site, only that the Thermal Plant has its own boundary wall within the site.

E3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The applicable frameworks that have been used in this study are:

a) National Guideline

- The EPAA 2008 is the cardinal legislation on environmental protection for the government of Sierra Leone.

The proposed Solar Plant project is listed in First Schedule of the Act. In compliance with this Act, an ESIA Study was carried out and an EIA License issued in 2019. The implementation of the project will need to comply with requirements of this Act during construction, operation and decommissioning.

b) International Standards that include:

- Under the IFC Performance Standards (2012), the proposed project has minimal environmental and social impacts that will arise during construction and operation therefore falls under Category B of IFC PS1.

The IFC PS on Environmental and Social Sustainability

PS	Performance Standard	Remarks
PS1	Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts.	<i>Applicable</i> <i>There are Environmental and Social risks that will arise during construction</i>
PS 2	Labour and Working Conditions	<i>Applicable</i>

PS	Performance Standard	Remarks
		<i>The project is going to employ skilled and unskilled workers to offer services in the project and their welfare will need to be taken care of.</i>
PS 3	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	Applicable <i>There are project activities like maintenance of vehicles and machines, fugitive dust and exhaust emissions that have the potential to cause pollution.</i>
PS 4	Community Health, Safety, and Security	Applicable <i>Community members will be employed in the project. Project vehicles will also be transporting materials and waste outside the site exposing community members to safety risks</i>
PS 5	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	Applicable <i>Although the proposed land for the Kono Solar PV Power Plant had been amicably acquired by Planet Solar Energy and a long-term lease for 25 years obtained, there are settlement within the site. Involuntary Resettlement will be required</i>
PS 6	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Applicable <i>The project site is neither a protected area nor a key biodiversity area. The site is highly disturbed through frequent fires and agricultural activities rendering the area a modified habitat. No part of the project area can be considered critical habitat since there are no trigger species.</i>
PS 7	Indigenous Peoples	Not Applicable <i>There are no indigenous peoples in the project area.</i>
PS 8	Cultural Heritage	Not Applicable <i>The site was previously an agricultural land and the community members confirmed absence of any known physical cultural resources. However, given the earthworks involved, a chance find procedure has been incorporated as presented in Appendix 5.</i>

- According to EIB Environmental and Social Standards, the project is listed under Annex II - Industry Energy that requires screening and development of necessary mitigation measures and therefore falls under Category B.

The applicable EIB Environmental and Social Standards used in the study

Standards	Standard	Remarks
1	Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks	Applicable <i>There are Environmental and Social risks that will arise during construction and operation</i>
2	Stakeholder Engagement	Applicable <i>There are stakeholders that need to be meaningfully consulted and engaged</i>
3	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	Applicable <i>Project will use machines and vehicles that can impact soil and other resources</i>
4	Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Applicable. <i>The project site is neither a protected area nor a key biodiversity area. The site of highly disturbed through frequent fires and agricultural activities rendering the area a modified habitat. . No part of the project area can be considered critical habitat since there are no trigger species.</i>
5	Climate Change	Not Applicable <i>The Solar PV Power Plant project is addressing climate change by endeavouring to reduce GHG</i>
6	Involuntary Resettlement	Applicable <i>Although the proposed land for the Kono Solar PV Power Plant had been amicably acquired by Planet Solar Energy and</i>

Standards	Standard	Remarks
		<i>a long-term lease for 25 years obtained, there are settlement within the site. Involuntary Resettlement will be required</i>
7	Vulnerable Groups, Indigenous Peoples and Gender	Partially Applicable <i>The project area has gender issues</i>
8	Labour Rights	Applicable <i>The project will employ people and there is potential for labour influx. Worker's rights issues will arise</i>
9	Health, Safety and Security	Applicable <i>There construction activities that will pose safety risks hence require assessment</i>
10	Cultural Heritage	Not Applicable <i>The site was previously an agricultural land and the community members confirmed absence of any known physical cultural resources. However, given the earthworks involved, a chance find procedure has been incorporated as presented in Appendix 5.</i>

- The World Bank (WB) Group's Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines were also applied.

E.4 BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

E4.1 The Physical Environment

The site is characterized by fairly dense Oil Palm trees within tall grassland which dominate most of the area. About 30% of the project site area is covered by the *Yigbeh Valley*, a permanently flooded peat bog wetland which has several channels all flanked by degraded but otherwise important riparian habitat for various fauna species, The site slopes northwards to the swampy area within the site. The site covers an area of 65.37 acres at an altitude of approx. 400m metres above sea level.

E4.2 Climate

The average rainfall is approximately 2 540 mm, with the wettest month usually in August and rivers attaining maximum discharge in mid-September. The dry season is between December and February. River discharge is at its lowest in March and April, and begins to increase gradually in May with the onset of the rains. Groundwater levels do not rise significantly until late July. The Annual temperature was recorded at Koidu between January 2010 to December 2010 indicated that the months of April and May recorded highest mean of 27.6 °C and the lowest mean temperatures in the months of August and September at mean of 24.3 °C.

E4.3 Topography

The Koidu City and its environs are characterized by heights between 370m and 400m above sea level. The topography of the area is very undulating with most areas being at fairly high elevation while others being in poorly drained inland valley swamps.

E4.4 Geology and Soil

The project site in Kono is located in the Basement Complex (Archaean Granitic Basement of the West Africa Craton). This is composed of supracrustal greenstone belts with banded ironstone and detrital sediments. The Archean rocks of Sierra Leone date from the early Archaean and include coarsely crystalline granites, quartz granulites, and hematitic granulites. Upon them, apparently unconformably, lies serpentines, amphibolites, conglomerates, and ironstones of the ophiolitic Kambui Group which forms the Sula Mountains and the Kangari, Kambui, Nimini, and Gori ranges of hills (Warnsloh, 2011).

As these have also been deformed and metamorphosed together with the underlying gneisses and intruded by late and post- orogenic granites, it seems clear that there have been several epochs of granite formation (Warnsloh, 2011).

Soils of this area are found in an Irregular dissected high-lying plains of very low relief and isolated rocky hills and are characterized to vary from moderately shallow to deep of loam to clay loams with variable amounts of gravel. The soil is suitable for low demanding arable and tree crops.

E4.5 Hydrology and Hydrogeology

Hydrology

The primary watercourse in Sierra Leone close to the project area is the Sewe River, approximately 9Km south of the project site. Drainages from the Kono Site flow northwards to the wetland area within the site. From the wetland area the streams are joined with other drainages before entering in the Moinde River which then flows to join the Meya River that empties into the Bafi River.

Hydrogeology

The Basement Complex, Leonean and Liberian Granites. There is typically a layer of highly weathered rock –the regolith. This is generally up to 20 m thick, although up to 37 m thick has been seen. At the base of the weathered zone, the underlying crystalline bedrock of the Archean Gneisses is often extensively fractured and not clay rich, and can store and transmit groundwater through fractures. The average thickness of the fractured aquifer zone is 35 m, but it can be as thick as 60m. Borehole yields in this formation are typically between 0.3 and 1.5 l/s. This deeper, fractured aquifer zone is typically a more sustainable groundwater source than the upper weathered zone. It also has more potential for the natural attenuation of contaminants, because of the overlying clay zone and the longer pathways.

E4.6 Baseline Data Collection and Analysis

In order to have baseline data for future monitoring purposes, on site measurements was carried out and the results are provided below.

a) Ambient Air Quality

The generators used by resident and vehicle emissions contribute to air emissions in the project area. Due to the limited number of road users around the project area and generator users, emissions are likely to contribute little concentrations of air pollutants.

Air samples were measured for Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂). All the parameters measured were found to be within the limits contained in the Sierra Leone Standard Bureau (SLSB) and World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines.

b) Ambient Noise Levels

The noise baseline measurements were carried in the same location as the Air Quality Measurements. There are no major sources of noise pollution apart from the vehicles passing along the Koidu City-Meiyor- Jagbwema Road and the Thermal Power Plant generators supplying power to the Koidu City residents.

The assessment was undertaken using a Casella 633A (Class A noise meter) mounted on a tripod at height of 1.5 m and set to log 5-minute averages of the following A-weighted broadband statistical noise descriptors for a monitoring duration of 1 hour per log. The results from the noise level assessment has shown that the locations registered noise levels that complied with the Sierra Leone Standard Bureau (SLSB) and World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines.

c) Physical Cultural Resources

The proposed Kono Solar Power Plant site was farming land used for growing trees especially oil palm trees before it was acquired by Planet Solar Energy (SL) Ltd.

Consultations with the local community and leaders have confirmed there are no physical cultural resources at the proposed site. It has been a farmland for the period the landowners have owned it. However, a Chance Finds Procedure (CFP) is provided for use by the Contractor.

d) Ecological Resources

The site is characterized by fairly dense Oil Palm trees within tall grassland which dominate most of the area. The Yigbeh valley swamp and the adjoining riparian area (cuts across the upper part of the site) though degraded, are important micro-habitats that support a high diversity of flora and fauna. Generally, the vegetation at the site is highly disturbed through agricultural activities and frequent bush fires rendering the area a modified habitat. The site has diverse fauna species comprising of fourteen (14) mammal, 62 bird, 19 reptile and 13 amphibian species. Other species include butterflies, dragonflies, beetles, spiders, grasshoppers as well as fish. Overall, three species of conservation concern (i.e. African Rock Python, Ball Python and African Clawless Otter, all listed as Near Threatened) are known to occur in the general area.

e) Socio-economic Environment

The proposed Planet Solar Energy Project area is located on Wondendu land, off Koeyor and Simbakoro motor highway, Moindexeh Section in Gbense Chiefdom, approximately 4km from Koidu City. The chiefdom largely surrounds Koidu town, the largest in the diamond mining area of Kono district.

A total of 20 socio-economic questionnaires were administered to the project area (Wondendu and Simbakoro communities). The households were randomly selected from the study area. From the analysis, farming and related activities accounted for 71.4% of sampled respondents. This is closely followed by commercial enterprise accounting for 23.8%. Employment in the formal sector (teaching, banking, law, medical etc.) accounts for less than 5% of the sampled population. The proposed Solar PV Power Plant will therefore enhance their mainstream economic activity by providing job opportunities as casuals and permanent employees. It is envisioned that the project will impact positively to their livelihoods.

E5 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

An analysis of “With” and “Without” Project scenario revealed that the positive impacts outnumbered the adverse impacts due to the proposed development. The adverse impacts are envisaged only during the construction phase which will be temporary in nature and of a short duration. Appropriate mitigation measures will be adopted to limit these adverse impacts during the construction phase.

The current electricity production in the country cannot meet the demand. Majority of the users who are not connected to the national grid use thermal generators which are polluting the environment and increasing GHG. The proposed project will alleviate shortage of electricity supply in the Country and at the same time reduce dependence on fossil fuel for production of power resulting into considerable reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

E6 PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND DISCLOSURE

Public consultations were carried out as an integral part of the social and environmental assessment process of the project with an objective to inform and educate stakeholders about the proposed actions and to receive and record public perceptions about the project. It assisted in identification of the likely issues and problems associated with the project as well as the needs and concerns of the population likely to be impacted. This participatory process helped in reducing the public concerns and enabling participation of the local people in this development process.

E6.1 Key Informants Interviews

Initial engagement with Key Stakeholders was done in January 2022. Further consultations were carried out in February 2022. Each Key Stakeholder was visited, provided with a brief on the proposed project before their views were sought through an interactive interview session. Refer **Appendix 2** of this report.

E6.2 Public Consultation Meeting

The Public discussion meeting was held on 3rd February at Wondendu Mondehfeh Section, Sierra Leone. The local community and relevant stakeholders including government representatives participated in this meeting.

The meeting was attended by a total of 88 participants (47 men and 41 female). The agenda, minutes of the meeting, list of participants and attendance sheets are provided as **Appendix 3**.

E6.3 Public Disclosure Meeting

Project impacts disclosure meeting was carried out on Friday 6, May 2022. The meeting was convened to disclose the findings of the study and the project mitigation measures that will be carried out to reduce/eliminate the identified impacts. It also discussed the next steps in the project process. The meeting was attended by a total of 50 participants. The key outcomes of the meeting were:

- The identified impacts can be managed through the mitigations provided in the ESMP;
- The community and the other stakeholders supported the implementation of the project;
- The EPA Regional Manager mentioned that Planet Solar has an existing environmental license and that, an addendum work of this type is at the discretion of the company. He further intimated that he participated in crop compensation payment the previous week and there were no grievances;
- Community committee was formed with the following representation:
 - ✓ Town chief
 - ✓ Member of Parliament
 - ✓ Councillor
 - ✓ Mammy Queen (women)
 - ✓ Youth
 - ✓ Physically challenged

The minutes of the meeting are provided in **Appendix 4**.

E7 PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The project has both positive and potential negative impacts. Detailed evaluation of the impacts and mitigation measures are provided in Chapter 7 of this Report. A summary of these impacts including enhancement measures for the positive impacts and mitigation measures for the negative impact are provided below.

E7.1 Positive Impacts

- a) ***Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation*** – The Solar PV Power Plant will generate 10MW of clean energy that shall be evacuated to the national grid. The proposed enhancement measure is to have the youth taking interest in enhancing their knowledge in the green energy sector. The project can impart skills and knowledge of the solar power technology to the youth through hands on engagement and training.
- b) ***Employment opportunities for Youth and Community*** - The project will provide job opportunities for the youth and members of the community. The proposed enhancement measures include preparing and implementing a gender plan to promote equity in job issuance and offer training opportunities and apprenticeships to males and females in the project area in order to enhance their skills.

- c) **Business Opportunities for the Project Area Community** - The project will employ a number of people to work at the facility. The workers will require various goods and services to be provided by the business enterprises within the project area. This will include transport, food and other services. This will generate business opportunities for the community members.
- d) **Provision of Market for Local Materials** - During construction, materials that will be used at the solar plant that are available locally will be sourced locally for the development of the facility. Proposed enhancement measure includes offering opportunity to supply building materials such as cement, sand and other small accessories and tools to Bandajuma community members as first priority.
- e) **Generation of Electricity to the National Grid** - By generating 12MW of electricity from solar power and connecting it to the Grid, this will contribute to lowering the need to use energy generated from sources that are releasing GHG. Since there is a huge power deficit in the country, the Government should encourage for more investments in solar power by IPPs and more training programmes for the youth on solar energy.

E7.2 Negative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

a) Land Use change

Impacts - The land use is changing from agricultural use to a commercial land for production of solar power. Part of the land contains swamps or wetlands hence swamps offer very important lifeline to the biodiversity of the project area.

Mitigation - The proponent shall undertake a detailed site drainage study to guide the development of the solar plant in protecting the wetland. The Contractor and Proponent to ensure full implementation of the ESMP.

b) Soil Erosion and Contamination

Impacts – During site preparation, soil will be excavated and made loose. This will result in soil erosion and siltation of downstream surface water sources i.e. the swamp and the streams passing through the site. Oils, fuels and chemicals used at the site may spill on to the soil and cause contamination.

Mitigations – Put in place soil control measures including compacting excavated soil, sprinkling of water and ensuring speedy removal of excavated soil for appropriate reuse or disposal. Machines and vehicles to be well maintained to avoid oil leaks to the ground. Oils, fuels and hydraulic fluids are to be stored on paved areas with containment.

c) Air Quality

Impacts - Fugitive dust and exhaust emissions will arise during construction activities at the site and vehicle movements inside the site and outside.

Mitigations – Removal of vegetation from the project footprint areas only. Control of vehicles speeds and sprinkling water to suppress dust. Vehicles should be well maintained and unnecessary raving of engines and idling should be minimized to reduce exhausted emissions. Workers to be provided with nose masks to protect them from inhalation of fugitive dust and exhaust emissions.

d) Noise Emissions

Impacts – Machinery and vehicles being used during construction will generate noise.

Mitigations – Ensuring vehicles and machines are well maintained. Minimizing vehicle movements and instructing drivers to minimize raving of vehicles and other machinery. Workers to be provided with ear muffs to protect them from excess noise.

e) Biodiversity

Impacts – Removal of vegetation from the project site/wetland may result in loss of habitat for small mammals, and some reptiles. There is high potential for invasive species to invade cleared areas.

Mitigations – Only clear vegetation from the project footprint areas. Carry out clearing of vegetation systematically and with caution to allow for fauna to migrate to neighbouring areas. Uproot any invasive species that emerge in a timely manner. Ensure workers do not kill any fauna encountered at the site. Promote the planting of trees in areas not directly affected and nurture them to grow.

f) Occupational Health and Safety

Impacts – Injuries or accidents may occur during construction arising from using machines and tools. Those working at heights may be exposed to falls.

Mitigations – Contractor to prepare and implement an Occupational Safety and Health Management Plan (OSHMP) and provide workers with appropriate PPE to protect them from injuries. Those working at heights shall be provided with harnesses. Contractor to ensure PPEs are well used by workers.

g) Physical Cultural Resources

The site was previously an agricultural land and the community members confirmed absence of any known physical cultural resources. However, given the earthworks involved, a Chance Find Procedure has been incorporated as presented in **Appendix 5**.

h) Solid and Liquid Waste

Impacts – During construction, the domestic waste from the contractor's camp and construction waste from construction activities will be generated. There will also be sanitary waste generated at the site.

Mitigations – Contractor shall provide appropriate waste bins within the site and encourage waste segregation. An approved firm shall be engaged to collect waste for appropriate disposal.

Hazardous waste like used oil and hydraulic fluid is generated, the Contractor shall manage the handling of such waste through the use of a Chain of Custody Form for accountability. Approved hazardous waste handling firm shall be engaged to dispose of such waste.

i) HIV and Communicable Diseases STIs

Impacts – The project area is susceptible to the spread of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases

Mitigations – Contractor to provide HIV/STIs Management Plan. And sensitize workers and the community on prevention mechanisms. Provision of protection items like condoms to be availed to workers.

j) Community Health and Safety

Impacts -The presence of machinery and vehicles moving in and out of the project site may pose safety risks to community members or those using the access road to the site.

Mitigation – Evaluation of risks associated with vehicle and machine movements to be done and measures put in place including identification of appropriate routes and instruction of drivers to control speeds.

k) Impact of Increased Traffic

Impacts – The Contractors vehicles will increase this traffic. The turnoff to the site from the major will heighten the risk of accident.

Mitigations – The Contractor shall prepare a traffic management plan and post traffic marshals at the identified potential accident spots.

l) Water Resources

Impacts – Construction activities will have modest demand for water. It is estimated that during operation that each event of cleaning of the 27,540 modules will be 55,080 litres of water assuming each module requires approx. 2 litres. Depending on the level of dust in the project area, cleaning may be required as often as every month escalating the water demand to 660,960 litres.

Mitigation – The Contractor to drill a dedicated borehole for the project operations at the facility.

E8 Grievance Management/Redress Mechanism

A Grievance Redress Mechanism GRM has been formulated to receive and facilitate resolution of complainants (project affected people, local community and workers) concerns and grievances regarding the project’s performance during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the project. The mechanism will be able to address the concerns and complaints in a timely fashion by using an easy to understand, transparent and effective grievance redress process that is readily accessible to all segments of the project area population including workers and community members.

E9 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTION/Framework

The Consultant engaged with the local community and from these consultations, certain socio-economic areas were found to be inadequate, a list of which has been provided under **Chapter 9** of this report.

E10 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

E10.1 Conclusion

The proposed Solar PV Power Plant is not expected to cause any significant adverse effects on the surrounding environment. On the other hand, it will increase the available power on the national grid and contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions.

E10.2 Recommendation

Therefore, the Solar PV Power Plant can be implemented at the proposed site. All the mitigation measures provided in the ESMP and the Monitoring Plan need to be implemented as indicated to safeguard the biodiversity and physical environment of the project area. Health and Safety of the workers and community members have also been identified as key areas that require dedicated observance. Environmental, Social and Health issues of the project need to be monitored, data analysed and used to improve the safeguards performance of the project.