Rwaza Hydro Power Plant

Fortis Green Renewables Green Fund I

FORTIS GREEN RENEWABLES INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

The Rwaza 2.6MW Hydro Power Plant is located in Musanze District, Rwanda and draws water from the Mukungwa River through an environmentally safe weir and intake structure. Utilizing a 1km channel, the water flows to the powerhouse's two turbines to produce clean and steady electricity for the country's 13 million people.

Asset Key Highlights

Acquisition Date:	December 2023
Ownership Stake:	40% of the Rwaza Hydro Power Plant
Classification:	2.6 MW run-of-the-river hydropower plant
Off-taker:	Rwanda Energy Group (REG) purchases 100% of the power produced under a 25-year PPA
Power Production:	Rwaza began operations in early 2019 and produces approximately 20,000 MWh of renewable energy per year.
PPA agreement:	REG - 20 years remaining
Partners:	Serengeti Energy owns 60% of Rwaza. Serengeti develops, builds, and operates small to mid sized renewable projects across Sub-Saharan Africa
Area:	Northern Province, Musanze District, Rwanda
Managed by:	Hydro Operation Great Lakes and Serengeti Energy

Power Generated

Rwaza generates 20,000 MWh of critical electricity annually in the heart of the Rwandan hydropower region.

Community Development

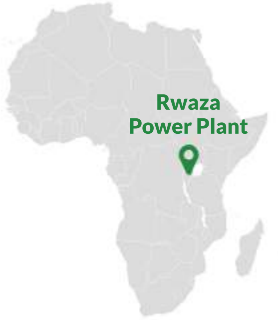
Rwaza's power is fed to the national grid, allowing the grid to expand to new users and increase the quality of power to rural communities. The power plant also provides high skilled jobs to the community.

CO_2 Reduction

15,500 CO_2 tons equivalent reduction on an annual basis.

Unique Attributes

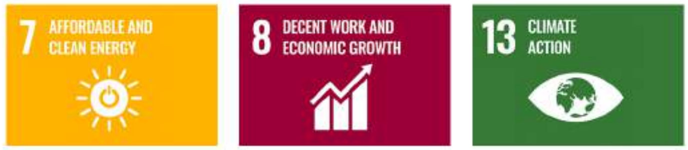
Fully operational project with strong partners on a major river in the heart of Rwanda - an attractive market in East Africa.




Intake: majority of water is temporarily diverted into the channel

Penstock and Powerhouse: end of channel water is gravity fed into the powerhouse

Turbines: movement of water is converted to energy to be fed to the grid



CommonGood Capital

For additional information please contact

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Risk Factors

The following list of Risk Factors is not all-inclusive. For a listing and description, refer to the Risk Factors section of the PPM.

No Assurance of Investment Returns

An investment in the Fund requires a long-term commitment, with no certainty of return. There is no assurance that the Fund will be able to generate returns for its investors or that the returns will be commensurate with the risks of investing in the Fund. A Member could lose the entire amount of its contributed capital. The Units sold in this offering will neither be (i) listed on an exchange or quoted through a national quotation system for the foreseeable future, if ever, nor (ii) registered under the Securities Act and thereby be subject to a number of restrictions on transfer.

Risk Associated with the Acquisition and Development of Fund Assets

Acquisitions of Operational Fund Assets involve risks that could materially and adversely affect the Fund's business, including the failure of the new acquisitions or challenges to the acquisition on grounds of their tenability, or projects to achieve the expected investment results, risks related to the integration of the assets or businesses and integration or retention of personnel relating to the acquired Fund Assets. The Fund may also invest in "greenfield" development projects. In connection with such Fund Assets, project companies may be required to incur significant capital expenditures for land and interconnection rights, regulatory approvals, preliminary engineering, permits, and legal and other expenses before the Fund Manager can determine whether a project is economically, technologically or otherwise feasible.

Non-U.S. Investing

Non-U.S. investments involve certain legal, geopolitical, investment, repatriation, and transparency risks. The Fund's investment mandate permits investment in Sub-Saharan Africa with an initial focus on the East African region. Although the Fund will place an initial primary focus in Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda due to their well-developed legal systems, utility infrastructure, and credit- worthiness, the legal framework of these and certain other developing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are rapidly evolving and it is not possible to accurately predict the content or implications of changes in their statutes or regulations.

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