# ANNEX R – PASSPORT TEMPLATE

**CONTENTS**

## SECTION A. Project Title

**[See Toolkit 1.6]**

Title: **2x50 MW Orange Suvaan Solar Photovoltaic Power Project in Maharashtra, India**

Date: 25/08/2018

Version no.: 05

## SECTION B. Project description

**[See Toolkit 1.6]**

M/s Orange Suvaan Energy Private Limited is setting up solar power project at Mhasale village in the district of Dhule, Maharasthra with capacity of 100 MW (50 X 2 phases). The purpose of the project activity is to generate electrical power through operation of Solar photovoltaic power plant. The total installed capacity of the project activity is 100 MW comprising of poly crystalline solar PV modules of 265/270 Wp each from a Tier I supplier.

The purpose of the project activity is to generate electrical power using solar energy through operation of photovoltaic solar panels, there by displacing non-renewable fossil resources resulting to sustainable, economic and environmental development. In the absence of the project activity equivalent amount of power generation would have taken place through fossil fuel dominated power generating stations. Thus the renewable energy generation from the Solar Power Project will result in reduction of the greenhouse gas emissions.

The export of power to the Indian grid will support stabilization of local grid. The annual GHG emission reduction through this project activity is **164,869 $tCO_2e$**.

The project has been commissioned on 16.06.2017.

## 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 |
|---|---|---|
| | ☐ | ☐ |
| | ☐ | ☐ |
| | ☐ | ☐ |
| | ☑ | ☐ |
| | ☐ | ☐ |

| | |
|---|---|
| | ☐ |

### C.2. Host Country

**India**

### 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 proposed project activity meets the definition of the project type – renewable energy as the project activity is a large scale renewable energy project, utilizing solar energy for generation and supply of electricity as per Annex C of Gold Standard version 2.2, "GUIDANCE ON PROJECT TYPE ELIGIBILITY," which defines three eligible project types: renewable energy supply, end-use energy efficiency and waste handling and disposal.

There are no additional specific eligibility criteria for Solar power projects as per the annex AD and annexure C of the gold standard version 2.2.

The project meets the eligibility criteria as per the GS requirements as tabulated below:

| GS Tool Kit No | Eligibility Criteria | Requirement |
|---|---|---|
| 1.2.1 | Scale of project | The project activity involves installation of solar panels for a total capacity of 2x50 MW, therefore the project is defined as large scale. activity as per the UNFCCC guidelines and GS toolkit chapter 1.2.1. |
| 1.2.2 | Host country or state | The project is located in India which is a non-annex I country as defined by UNFCCC. |
| 1.2.3 | Type of project | The proposed project activity meets the definition of the project type – "The Renewable Energy Supply" category, as the project activity is a large scale renewable energy project, utilizing solar energy for generation and supply of electricity as per Annex C of Gold Standard version 2.2, "GUIDANCE ON PROJECT TYPE |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | ELIGIBILITY". |
| 1.2.4 | Greenhouse gases | Project activity displaced $CO_2$ emissions resulting from generation of electricity from the conventional grid connected power plants (primarily fossil fuel based power plants) |
| 1.2.5 | Official Development Assistance (ODA) | There is no ODA funding for the project activity |
| 1.2.6 | Project timeframe | • Previous announcement check: The Project is a green field project and was not announced to be going ahead without the revenues from carbon credits.<br>• Retroactive registration: The project implementation was already started and hence the project applies under retroactive registration. As the PP could not conduct stakeholder consultation meeting before the start date, a physical stakeholder feedback round as per the requirement of GS toolkit para 2.10 was conducted..<br>• Retroactive crediting: The project is a retroactive project and going for renewable crediting period of one to three periods of 7 years and is eligible for retroactive crediting.<br>• Parallel submission: The project is going only for GS VER. |
| 1.2.7 | Other Certification Schemes | The project is not involved in any emission trading schemes and is going only for Gold Standard VERs. |

As per the above criteria the project is eligible for GS VERs.

| Pre Announcement | Yes | No |
|---|---|---|
| Was your project previously announced? | ☐ | ☑ |
| This project activity has not been announced previously. The project is conceived with the consideration of carbon credit benefit. The same can be checked board resolution copy in which the decision to go ahead with project was taken with the consideration of carbon credit. | | |

## 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 25/10/2016**

Since the project has applied for Retroactive validation under GS, thus the crediting period under the GS mechanism shall be maximum of 2 years prior to the GS registration date or date of commissioning whichever is earlier.

## SECTION D. Unique project identification

### D.1. GPS-coordinates of project location

**[See Toolkit 1.6]**

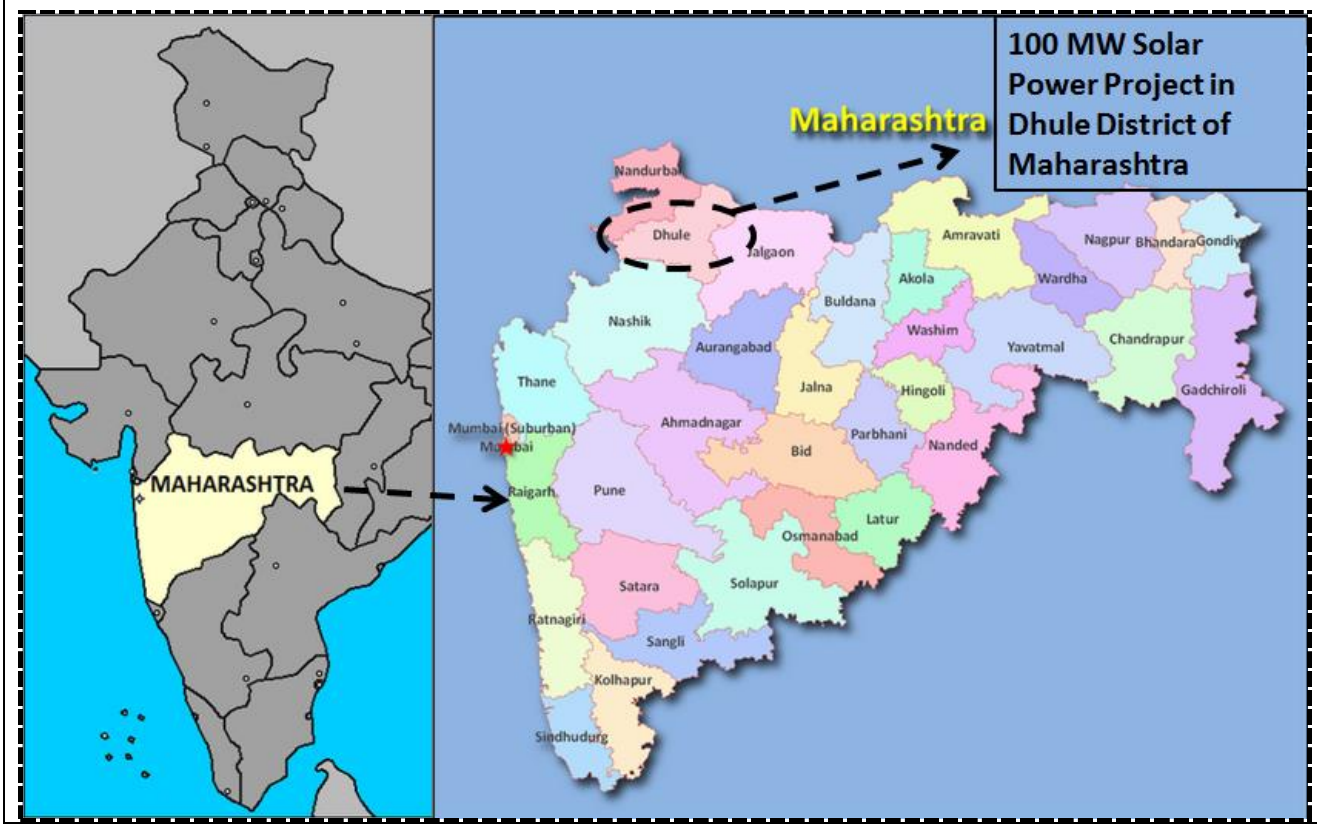
| | Coordinates |
|---|---|
| **Latitude** | 21°06'28.8"N, |
| **Longitude** | 74°26'27.6"E |

*Explain given coordinates*

The project is located at Mhasale Village of Dhule District, Maharashtra state, India.

### D.2. Map

**[See Toolkit 1.6]**



## SECTION E. Outcome stakeholder consultation process

### E.1. Assessment of stakeholder comments

**[See Annex J]**

The project is retroactive project as the project proponent could not carry out the LSC meeting before the start date of the project activity. However, conducted a physical stakeholder meeting (Stakeholders' Feedback round) after the start date of the project on 05/07/2017. The table 2.8 of the GS toolkit was used to identify the stakeholders. The identified stakeholders were the ones local people impacted by the project and then were local NGOs, International NGOs, GS representatives and local govt etc. All the relevant stakeholders listed in the section E.2 were invited. The communication about the meeting were through personal invitations, pamphlets, banners in local language. The comments received from the stakeholders were mostly about the benefits from the project activity and some were curious to get clarification about how the technology works. All the clarifications raised by the communities were cleared during the stakeholder's meeting. The comments given by the stakeholders do not alter any ratings of parameters in SD matrix.

### E.2. Stakeholder Feedback Round

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

**[See Toolkit 2.11]**

The stakeholder feedback Round was conducted through physical meeting on 05/07/2017, at 11:00 AM in Ground beside village Temple, in Mhasale village , Dhule District, Maharashtra. The planning for carrying out this consultation has been initiated about one month in advance by factoring the convenience of local stakeholders.

The proponents have given advance notice to the local stakeholders by giving newspaper notifications and by placing notices in Panchayat Bhavans of all the concerned villages. Similarly all NGO's were invited by giving them the same notice period so as to facilitate them in attending the meeting. The non-technical summary of the project was prepared one month in advance and the same has been translated into local language for distribution among stakeholders.

| Category Code | Organisation (if relevant) | Name of invitee | Way of invitation | Date of invitation | Confirmation received? Y/N |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Local Villagers | All the Stakeholders are invited and the participants list | Through News Paper Advertisement & Invitation pasted in Gram | 23/06/2017 | Local Stakeholders attended the meeting. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | is enlist | Panchayet Office | | |
| B | Tahsil Administration | Tahsildar | Mail | 23/06/2017 | Yes |
| B | Gram Panchayat Mhasale village<br>(Village Administration) | Sarpanch | Mail | 23/06/2017 | Yes |
| B | State Electricity Board | Executive Engineer | Personal Invite | 26/06/2017 | Yes |
| C | Indian DNA | | Mail | 26/06/2017 | No |
| E | Local Area Expert Gold Standard | Ms. Neha Rao,<br>Arshi Vimal | Email | 22/06/2017 | No |
| E | DOE (TUV Nord) | Mr. Indrapal | Email | 22/06/2017 | Yes |
| F | Carbon Watch | Mr. Deepak | Email | 22/06/2017 | No |
| F | Winrock international India | Mr. Debajit | Email | 22/06/2017 | No |
| F | Devolopment Alternatives | Mr. Ashok Khosla | Email | 22/06/2017 | No |
| F | EnerGHG India | Mr. Parchuri Narendra | Email | 22/06/2017 | No |
| F | NERDs Society | Ms. Kamaraj | Email | 22/06/2017 | No |
| F | Rural Education for Development Society (REDS) | Mr. MC.Raj<br>Ms. Jyothi Raj | Email | 22/06/2017 | No |
| F | SKG Sangha | Mr. Vidyasagar Devbhakthuni | Email | 22/06/2017 | No |
| F | Fair Climate Network | Ms. Sudha Padmanabhan | Email | 22/06/2017 | No |

The Stakeholders' meeting had over 60[1] attendees which consisted of local representatives, government officials, Gram Panchyat, school teachers, farmers and project contractors. The meeting started at 11:00 hours at "School Ground, Near Temple, Mhasale Village, Dhule District.

The stakeholders meeting started with welcome note by Mr. Santosh, from Orange. All the dignities were invited on stage and provided the opportunity to express their view. The Guests of honour were:

- Ms. Gulaab Kashinath Maali, Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat, Mhasale
- Mr., Gulabrao U Sonaware, Head Master, ZP Govt Primary School, Mhasale.
- Smt. S B Borse, Cluster School Incharge, Mhasale
- Mr. Hire D S, Gurudatt Madyamik Vidyalay, Mhasale
- Mr. Dilip Noval Sindhe, Clerk, ZP School, Mhasale
- Mr. Rakesh Kumar Ojha, Site-Incharge, Orange

Mr. Singh, Orange welcomed everyone and explained the moto of arranging the meeting and requested Mr. Santosh J Patekar from Orange Suvaan Energy, to make an inauguration speech.

Mr. Santosh, started with thanking everyone for attending the meeting. He explained about the environmental; socio-economic benefits of the solar power project. He further described how the project does not need any form of raw material like coal, oil or Gas and generates electricity from just natural irradiance of Sun. Mr. Santosh, went on to draw attention to power deficit and scenario that farmers face due to lack of electricity. He informed that the project will help in improving the power scenario in India. He then requested other dignities to express their views.

Mr. Gulaab Kashinath Maali, Sarpanch, took the dias and explained that the project construction was swift and there was no disturbance to villagers. He expressed happiness over the work provided to local contracts. He thanked the company for engaging locals only at all places possible.

He later was joined by Mr. Gulabrao U Sonaware, who empahasized the positive impact of project. All direct/indirect benefits to the stakeholders were described in detail. The environmental/infrastructure benefits from the project were given specific emphasis in Mr. Gulabrao note. He invited Smt. S B Borse, to speak a few words about the project and express her thoughts from the cluster Head of Mhasale village schools.

Smt. S B Borse, precisely concluded her thoughts by congratulating all villager on their cooperation to new investments and projects in the region. She thanked the project developer for the jobs which were provided to the villagers.

Later, Mr. Hire D S, thanked Orange for bringing up the project in the region. He then went to explain how the project is helping the country move in the right direction of development. He added that such projects are in compliant to the Government initiate to install 100,000 MW of solar power by 2020.

Mr. Dilip Noval Sindhe (Clerk, ZP School, Mhasale), expressed his gratitude to Orange for arranging

[1] The attendance list could capture names of only 48 of the attendees as some stakeholder had left before registering in the attendance list.

the meeting and providing everyone this opportunity to meet and voice their views. He went on to explain how he has seen development in other regions with Solar power projects. He elaborated the changes happening in the villages of Mhasale; with new employment opportunities and increase in land prices. He then added that after the completion of the project he hopes that the company will do more and improve the local infrastructure in the region. He concluded with expressing his gratitude to the Company for bringing the solar project to their village.

Later, Mr. Santosh requested the participants to share their views through the feedback form provided to them. He also invited stakeholders to ask anything related to the project and express any doubts they may have.

The villagers were already aware about the impacts of solar project as there is an existing Solar project under PPA with MAHAGENCO within the vicinity. Hence, there weren't many doubts among the villagers. However, they did express their gratitude about the project's positive impact on village development.

From the gathering Mr. Yogesh Bhagawat, came forward and handed a request letter to the company representative (Mr. Rakesh Kumar Ojha) requesting for helping the village in a few more development aspects. This included, infer support of e-centre at ZP school, painting of village temple and Borewell at village common point.

One youngster from Mhasale village came forward to enquire about possibility of his employment. He explained that he had applied for a technician post at the company and was awaiting response. To this, Mr. Santhosh responded that local villagers are given preference in employment but company employs only adequate number of employees. Hence, everyone who have applied may not get a job or may have to wait for vacancies to forby him m. It was again emphasized by him that it is a priority for the company to engage locals at every possible opportunity.

The Orange team further explained the gram panchayats are provided with Grievance register any concern/suggestion expressed by villagers will be taken into account. The representatives promised that suggestion if any will be present it to the management for further evaluation and inclusion in CSR action plan.

Mr. Rakesh Kumar Ojha, Site-Incharge, Orange, explained that villages in India have a greater role to play in the development initiatives. The youngsters in the villages need to be trained to fulfill the skilled manpower need of the growing industries. Projects like the one of Orange's give youngsters' better chance to understand and explore employment opportunities beyond the means of their village.

He then thanked everyone for voicing their thoughts and expressed his gratitude to the dignities for making it to the stakeholders' meeting. The meeting was concluded with the vote of thanks to all the guests from the Orange team.

Post meeting completion; all the villagers interacted with Orange team and were clarified doubts on individual level. Mr. Indrapal Parmer of TUV Nord, interacted and interviewed a few villagers, school headmaster, and Sarpanch of Mhasale village to validate the aspects of GS.

All the project documents like Project Design Document, Passport were made available at village panchayat of Mhasale village for a period of over two months from 01/05/2017 to 20/07/2017 for public comments. However, the NTS (Non-technical summary) of the project has been kept available

at all times for reference.

After explanation of project activity by Project proponent, the stakeholders are given chance to ask queries about the project and provide their feedbacks. The quires asked by stakeholders and the response provided by PP are given below.

| Stakeholder comment | Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)? | Explanation (Why? How?) |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| PP has to give preference to local people in employment. | Clarified | There are a number of local villagers employed at various position in the project. However, jobs can be provided only suitable to ones skill level and all the non local employees made up for the requirement of skilled technicians which could not be recruited locally. Moreover, it was informed that it is apriority for the company to engage locals at every possible opportunity. |
| The project is taking energy of the sun, will it harm our crops by taking all the energy? | Clarified | The details of solar power plant works was explained and it was clarified that the project cannot draw any energy from sun but can only use the irradiance falling on its surface, which too is reflected back just like any other object. |
| Will there be any damage to roads during the construction of the project? | Clarified | As a standard practice by the company, all the roads used will be reinforced prior to use and after completion of the project these roads will be again repaired/reinforced as required. |
| What is the price of the total project and how much money do contractors get? | Clarified | These information is available only with the finance department of the company and as this was not related to the agenda of the meeting there were no finance department representatives available in the meeting. |

All the comments are mere clarification requests. All those comments are clarified by PP and consultant. No negative comments were received.

## 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 | A book will be placed in Mhasale Panchayat office to convey grievances regarding the project activity. The address of the panchayat is:<br><br>Gram Panchayat, Mhasale Village, Dhule District, Maharashtra, India. | This will be most appropriate as the Panchayat office is accessible to all the stakeholders and the book will be reviewed quarterly and grievances (if any) will be addressed accordingly. |
| Telephone access | Mr. Kishore R, (Site In-charge at Mhasale)<br><br>Ph: +91 8510967977 | He is available at the site and is responsible for addressing any concerns on immediately. The review of the grievance will be held at head office to Mr. Pushpinder Hira. Phone number of the contact person is circulated along with the NTS in the stakeholder meeting and is also available in Panchayat office. |
| | Mr. Pushpinder Hira, (Corporate Office)<br><br>Ph: +91 8510967977 | He is the point of escalation and is available for the ones who may not be able to reach the primary contact person. The review of the grievance will be held at head office by the CEO of the company. |
| Internet/email access | pushpinderhira@orangerenewable.net<br><br>vamsi@kosherclimate.com | Email ID of the contact person is circulated along with the NTS in the stakeholder meeting and is also available in Panchayat office. Vamsi Krishna from Kosher Climate assists in the Grievance. |
| Gold Standard Foundation | info@goldstandard.org<br><br>+41 (0) 22 788 7080 | Email ID of Gold Standard. Any grievances regarding the project shall be directly intimated to Gold Standard.<br><br>Telephone number of Gold Standard. Any grievances regarding the project shall be directly |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | intimated to Gold Standard. |
| Nominated Independent Mediator (optional) | NA | NA |

*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

**[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 complicity in human rights abuses. | The project is not in any kind of conflict with the livelihood of local people. Project proponent had conducted a stakeholders consultation and sought their opinion.<br>Thus, the Project does not cause any human rights abuse. and respects internationally proclaimed human rights issue.<br>The India has ratified the United Nations Human Rights Rules and regulations. The India ratified the same as per web link[2] given below. The project adheres to the host country's commitment to Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) | Low | Not Required |

[2] http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=79&Lang=EN

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, India Accession 10/04/795[3]. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights India Accession 10.04.796[4] | | |
| 2. The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement | No resettlement is caused by the project. Also, India has ratified the ILO's Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Populations, 1957 (No.107) in 1958 and also the Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources, have formulated a National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2011 for acquisition of private property, leading to involuntary displacement of people, depriving them of their land, livelihood and shelter; restricting their access to traditional resource base, and uprooting them from their socio-cultural environment. Further, as per the Ministry of Rural development haves the "The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007[5], the project activity does not have any major impact on land use patterns. Government of India has also passed another legislation dealing with fair compensation in cases of land acquisition "The Right To Fair Compensation And Transparency In Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation And Resettlement Act, 2013"[6]. This act deal with compensation to land owners in case of land acquisition. The project activity does not involve any land acquisition and only has private land purchased through mutually agreed price. | Low | Not Required |
| 3. The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage. | The project is does not alter, damage or remove any cultural heritage .The site below gives the list of cultural heritage sites in India by UNESCO from which it is clear that the project site does not a cultural heritage site. | Low | Not Required |

[3] http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/research/ratification-india.html and http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=79&Lang=EN
[4] http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/research/ratification-india.html and http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=79&Lang=EN
[5] http://www.dolr.nic.in/nrrp2007.pdf
[6] http://www.legislative.gov.in/sites/default/files/A2013-30.pdf

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Source: http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/in | | |
| 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 | The proponent confirms that all the fundamental rights of the employees will be respected and there will be no restrictions on freedom of association and right to collective bargaining.<br>The rights of industrial trade unions and their members have been protected by law in India since 1926.<br><br>The Trade Unions Act, 1926:<br><br>http://msmestartupkit.com/sites/default/files/knowledge_base/policies_and_regulations/the_trade_unions_act_1926.pdf | Low | Not Required |
| 5. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour | Forced labour is an illegal activity in the host country and the local labour compliance takes into account of the same.<br>http://labour.nic.in/labour-welfare<br>The proponent assures that there will be no bonded or forced labour during construction and operation of the project activity. The labours will be adults and will be involved in employment voluntarily and does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour.<br>India has ratified ILO convention 29 and 105 on elimination of forced and compulsory labour.<br>**Source:**<br>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11200:0::NO::P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102691 | Low | Not Required |
| 6. The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour | Child labour is strictly prohibited in the country .The proponent assures that no child labour will be employed during construction and operation of the plant. India has its own Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, which prohibits employment of children in certain specified hazardous occupations and processes and regulates the working conditions in others<br>**Source:** | Low | Not Required |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | http://www.indianchild.com/child_labour_law_in_india.htm<br>Further, India ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on 03/12/1968 with certain reservation[7]. | | |
| 7. The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis | The project will not employ any personnel based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis. As the Constitution of the host country prohibits discrimination on the basis of a person's race, sex, religion, place of birth, or social status. India has ratified ILO Convention 100 (equal remuneration) and Convention 111 (discrimination in employment / occupation).<br>**Source:**<br>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11200:0::NO::P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102691 | Low | Not Required |
| 8. The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe and unhealthy work environments. | The proponent assures to follow all the safety measures and create healthy working conditions during construction & operation too. The project proponent respects all the acts on health and safety and will follow them. India has its National Policy on safety, health and environment at work place under the Ministry of Labour and Employment.<br>**http://www.legalserviceindia.com/articles/occ.htm**<br>The project proponent also has a Health and Safety and Environment policy to ensure safe and healthy work environment for all its employees, contractors and all stakeholders. | Medium | By providing safety equipment to staffs and providing safety trainings. |
| 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 | It is confirmed that the project is not in the proximity of any critical natural heritage site on the World Heritage list or key national scenic area, national nature reserves or national parks.<br><br>Host country ratification of the World Heritage | Low | None |

[7] http://nhrc.nic.in/documents/india_ratification_status.pdf

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| protection, (c) identified by authorities' sources for their high conservation value or (d) recognized as protected by traditional local communities. | Convention (1977):<br><br>http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/<br><br>Further, the project site is not in the proximity of ecologically-sensitive or biodiversity hotspot.<br><br>The project has been developed with transparent communication with local communities. Stakeholder consultation. | | |
| 10. The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption. | The proponent conforms that there is no corruption involved in the project activity.<br><br>The project abides by the United Nations Convention Against Corruption. India ratification 09.05.11[8] | Low | None |
| **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** |
| Not identified | NA | NA | NA |

## 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).

The report on "Developmental Impacts and Sustainable Governance Aspects of Renewable Energy Projects" prepared by MNRE dated September 2013[9]. This report clearly mentioned that solar farms operations do not result in direct air pollution, noise pollution. The operation and Maintenance shall be carried out by the Project proponent. The PP follows a Health, Safety and Environment policy applicable to all its employees, contractors and stakeholders ensuring a good working environment. Based on above, the score mentioned below along with justification for each.

| Indicator | Mitigation measure | Relevance to achieving | Chosen parameter and explanation | Preliminary score |
|---|---|---|---|---|

[8] http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html
[9] http://mnre.gov.in/file-manager/UserFiles/report-on-developmental-impacts-of-RE.pdf

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **MDG** | | |
| **Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development.** | **If relevant copy mitigation measure from "do no harm" – table, or include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '–'** | Check **www.undp.org/mdg** and **www.mdgmonitor.org**<br><br>**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 No change in impact: score 0 Positive impact: score '+' |
| Air quality | None | Ensure Environmental Sustainability (Goal 7) Target 7.A - Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources | **Operation Phase**: Project activity leads to electricity production by Solar power, which improves the air quality as compared to those by the fossil fuel dominated grid mix. As compared with emission reduction by project activity, the air pollution (which may occur due to transformers, other electrical equipment's etc.) is less than 1% of overall emission reductions by the project activity and hence are negligible.<br>**Construction Phase**: The impact during the construction phase was localized and temporary. There were emissions associated with operation of construction machinery, but still limited in volume. Site dispersion of emissions was good due to open areas allowing for early dispersions. Thus impact on local settlements was negligible owing to the considerable distance from the site.<br>As compared to baseline scenario, | + |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | which is fossil fuel dominated grid connected electricity, the project activity reduces air pollution of baseline fossil fuel power plants equivalent of electricity generated by project activity.<br>Please refer page 28, table 3.4.3 of report on "Developmental Impacts and Sustainable Governance Aspects of Renewable Energy Projects" prepared by MNRE dated September 2013.<br>Thus the Overall impact due to the project shall be positive. | |
| Water quality and quantity | None | Ensure Environmental Sustainability (Goal 7) target C "Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. | As project is a solar project Water quality and quantity are not affected by the project. The project will not discharge any effluents unlike thermal power projects.<br><br>During normal construction period, water usage is negligible and mainly for domestic use by workers.<br>Once the Solar farm is operational, water is only required for the domestic use for the project staff and O&M of the plant.<br><br>Minor volumes of sewage will be generated from toilet facilities at the site office. This will be disposed to septic tank, thus no significant impact is anticipated to surface or groundwater.<br>Apart from this water would be used for cleaning the panels, however the same would depend on the period of cleaning. .<br>Please refer page 28, table 3.4.3 of report on "Developmental Impacts and Sustainable Governance Aspects of Renewable Energy Projects" prepared by MNRE dated September 2013.<br>Thus the Overall impact due to the | 0 |

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| | | | project shall be neutral. | |
| Soil condition | None | Ensure Environmental Sustainability (Goal 7)<br>7.A Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources<br>7. B Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss | The project will not release any pollutants into or change the organic matter content of the soil or lead to erosion. Hence, there is no impact on soil condition due to the project.<br>The top soil excavated during construction, was stock pilled and be used for platform leveling, plantation and road construction.<br>During operation of a project, no appreciable adverse changes in the soils are anticipated. There are no excavated wastes. All excavated soils from foundation pits were spread in the plant area itself to provide required gradient in alignment with maximum solar radiation.<br>The plant land is plain thus there was no any top soil stripping required. Also vegetation at site maintains the soil condition and there is no adverse impact.<br>Please refer page 25, table 11, of report on "Developmental Impacts and Sustainable Governance Aspects of Renewable Energy Projects" prepared by MNRE dated September 2013.<br>Thus the Overall impact due to the project shall be neutral. | 0 |
| Other pollutants | None | Ensure Environmental Sustainability<br>7. B Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of | **Parameters:**<br>a) Noise level during operation of the project activity.<br>b) Solid waste amount<br>**Explanation**: During the operation of the Solar farm there will be no/negligible noise. However, there will be no negative impact on the settlement areas in this project due to the distance.<br><br>Please refer page 28, table 3.4.3 of | 0 |

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| | | loss | report on "Developmental Impacts and Sustainable Governance Aspects of Renewable Energy Projects" prepared by MNRE dated September 2013.<br>This report does not mention any noise pollution from solar power plants, thus there is no any impact of noise pollution due to Project activity. This report clearly mentioned that solar farms operations do not result in any noise pollution.<br>There are no other pollutants generated from the solar power project (renewable energy project).<br><br>The project is placed in isolated areas that have been designated by the local government as appropriate solar zones. There is no noise pollution from solar projects.<br>Thus the Overall impact due to the project shall be neutral. | |
| Biodiversity | None | Ensure Environmental Sustainability 7. B Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss | The project will not affect genetic diversity, alter or destruct natural habitat or deplete stocks of renewable resources. Project uses single piece of land and its impact is not spread across.<br><br>There is no any adverse impact on Bio adversity due to project implementation. Please refer page 29, table 3.4.3 of report on "Developmental Impacts and Sustainable Governance Aspects of Renewable Energy Projects" prepared by MNRE dated September 2013.<br>Thus the Overall impact due to the project shall be neutral.<br><br>Hence, there will not be any impact on the biodiversity due to the | 0 |

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| | | | project. | |
| Quality of employment | None | Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger (Goal 1) | Project will help in increase opportunities of trained staff during operation and maintenance of the plant. PP also provides Health & Safety Trainings to employees as per the EHS (Environmental Health & Safety) Policy of the company.<br><br>The number of trainings conducted and total trainees will be monitored to confirm the same.<br>So, the selected parameters is: Number of training/workshop conducted to the O&M staffs. | + |
| Livelihood of the poor | None | Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger (Goal 1) | Income generation by local orders with project activity will have indirect impacts to changing living standards of the local people.<br><br>Please refer page 29, table 3.4.3 of report on "Developmental Impacts and Sustainable Governance Aspects of Renewable Energy Projects" prepared by MNRE dated September 2013.<br>However, the impact is not significant and direct thus is considered as neutral. | + |
| Access to affordable and clean energy services | None | Ensure Environmental Sustainability (Goal 7)<br>Target 7.A - Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of | **Parameter:**<br>Change in energy use<br><br>**Explanation**: The project will help to reduce high share of imported fossil fuel dependency of India.<br><br>In baseline, equivalent quantity of electricity would have been generated from fossil fuel dominated grid connected power plants.<br>Thus project activity helps to increase renewable energy contribution for grid connected | + |

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| | | environmental resources | power plants.<br>Hence score of indicator is considered as positive. | |
| Human and institutional capacity | None | MDG-1: Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger<br>MDG Goal 2: "Achieve Universal Primary Education"<br>MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women<br>MDG 4: Reduce child mortality<br>MDG 5: Improve maternal health<br>MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other major diseases | Parameter:<br>Total number of beneficiaries of the initiatives undertaken by the project developer to enhance the human and institutional capacity of the local stakeholders.<br><br>Explanations:<br>Access to basic primary education and health are two basic factors parts to facilitate human and institutional capacity development. Various initiatives are undertaken on continuous basis by the Project Developer to contribute to these thematic areas.<br><br>In order to improve accessibility to basic education, donation has been done to union primary school to provide basic infrastructure (e.g. tables) located in the vicinity of the project activity. Further, several sports events and cultural activities have been conducted in primary and secondary schools and sport kits have also been sponsored for government school.<br>In order to improve quality of life of the students, the project proponent on special occasions conducts camps, distribute books etc.<br><br>In order to improve quality of life of local people, initiatives are being taken to provide clean drinking water at different places which are conveniently accessible from their homes. This is planned to be done through development of installation of R.O. plant.<br>Furthermore, in order to provide quality life, Project Developer has | + |

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| | | | contributed to training workshops for villagers on effective farming techniques.<br>The project proponent plans to contribute towards education, hygiene and water availability for the local community. This will lead to several tangible as well as intangible benefits for the local community. Accordingly, the impact of the parameter to this indicator has been scored positive. | |
| Quantitative employment and income generation | None | Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (Goal 1)<br>Target 1.B – Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people | The project will provide employments to local people. Number of people employed by the project activity will be monitored.<br><br>The project activity generates employment both directly and indirectly for skilled as well as local unskilled workers on contract basis.<br><br>The total number of local employment generated for over 9 months from the project construction phase was around 80 and during operational phase it is 15 direct employees. | + |
| Access to Investment | None | Develop a Global Partnership for Development (Goal 8)<br><br>8.D. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and | There is no investment involved in foreign currency or investment from any other country. All investments for the project activity have been envisaged to be met domestically.<br>However, the project being a renewable power project leads to reduction in dependency on fossil fuels, there by leading to a reduction in purchase of fossil fuel in the country.<br><br>As the impact is not quantifiable thus, it is considered that the project activity does not have a | 0 |

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| | | international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term. | significant impact on balance of payments and investment and is considered as neutral. . | |
| Technology transfer and technological self-reliance | None | Develop a Global Partnership for Development (Goal 8)<br><br>target F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications | The penetration of solar energy technology is prominent in India and there is not technology transfer involved for the project activity. | 0 |

**Justification choices, data source and provision of references**

Only those parameters with either "+" or "–" score are included in the monitoring plan. There are no parameters identified which will have "0" score only after exercising certain mitigation during the monitoring period (operational phase).

However, the project proponent has implemented a Grievance Mechanism and a Grievance register is available at the site office and Panchayats for any complaints from locals about any aspect of the project operation.

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| Air quality | This clean energy project will not produce any pollutants such as $SO_x$ and $NO_x$ to the atmosphere. As the project supplies electricity to a grid system that is highly reliant on fossil fuels, it will help to reduce $SO_x$ and $NO_x$ emissions that would occur without the project activity, and thus may have a positive impact on overall air quality. |

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| | Dust emergence connected to the project activity appears only for a short time during the construction phase and will be caused by digging foundations, land arrangement works and construction. During the construction phase, project developer has taken all precautionary actions to prevent dust emissions such as control over vehicle speed, covering soil during transport and sprinkling of water. Emissions during this phase will be localized and temporary.<br><br>Hence considered positive (+). |
| Water quality and quantity | Solar Power projects use insignificant quantities of water compared to other forms of electricity generation. Solar power projects may use small quantities of water to clean solar panels. Solar project operation does not pollute water as it discharges no effluents. It is to be noted that there are no major water bodies in the project area.<br><br>Please refer page 28, table 3.4.3 of report on "Developmental Impacts and Sustainable Governance Aspects of Renewable Energy Projects" prepared by MNRE dated September 2013 which mentioned that solar plant operations do not result in water pollution.<br><br>**Source**: Contour Map & Hydrology Survey Map |
| Soil condition | The project is designed to limit its impact on soil condition and to ensure soil conservation. There will be no discharge of soil pollutants during construction and operation of the project. The soil excavated to install the solar panels will be re-used to support the foundation. Hence, the project will not result in soil degradation or erosion.<br><br>All the drainage patterns will be maintained as it is and wherever required road culverts will be provided.<br><br>Please refer page 25, table 11 of report on "Developmental Impacts and Sustainable Governance Aspects of Renewable Energy Projects" prepared by MNRE dated September 2013.<br><br>The project on this indicator is scored to be neutral and will not be monitored. |
| Other pollutants | The project may result in some noise during the construction period. As the project is not located in the vicinity of residential or urban areas, disturbance caused by this temporary source of noise will be negligible.<br><br>The Solar project is in isolated area that have been designated by the local government as appropriate Solar zones. The project activity does not make any noise while in operation. According to ambient air quality standards in respect of noise of Maharashtra Pollution control board the noise limits are 75 dB(a) during day and 70dB(a) during night time for industrial areas.<br><br>Also report on "Developmental Impacts and Sustainable Governance Aspects |

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| | of Renewable Energy Projects" prepared by MNRE dated September 2013. This report does not mention any noise pollution from solar power plants, thus there is no any impact of noise pollution due to project activity. This report clearly mentioned that solar farms operations do not result in any noise pollution.<br><br>**Source**: http://cpcb.nic.in/NewItem_19_PollutionControlLaw.pdf Page 585 Schedule III http://cpcb.nic.in/NewItem_19_PollutionControlLaw.pdf |
| Biodiversity | The project will not have any effect on the biodiversity of the region as the location of the project does not impinge on any biodiversity hotspots, nature reserves, national parks, or habitat for rare plants and/or animals.<br><br>Please refer page 29 and 30, table 3.4.1 of report on "Developmental Impacts and Sustainable Governance Aspects of Renewable Energy Projects" prepared by MNRE dated September 2013. Page 29 and 30 of this report mentioned that "As described, air, noise, water and biodiversity impacts of both wind and solar projects are either very low or negligible".<br>Therefore, in the SDM the negligible effect of the project on biodiversity is scored with (0) and not monitored. |
| Quality of employment | The project will create approximately 15 new and permanent jobs. As experience with solar power generation is limited in India, local employees will be engaged in security jobs and provided opportunity to work as relevant to theirs kills and ability. Further, these employees will have the opportunity to work under the employ of an renowned renewable energy company. This will provide the employees with valuable experience and significantly increase their career opportunities in the energy sector.<br><br>With regard to the health and safety of the staff, facilities will be provided following requirements of company EHS Policy, example, a first aid kit shall be provided at the working area; regular technical and safety trainings will be organized by the project owner periodically, emergency and safety procedures will be included in the operation manual in ensure safe working condition for the staff; please refer page 29, table 3.4.4 of report on "Developmental Impacts and Sustainable Governance Aspects of Renewable Energy Projects" prepared by MNRE dated September 2013 which mentioned that solar forms create local employment. |
| Livelihood of the poor | During the construction and operation period, the project will provide some work opportunities to local unskilled labourers. However, the number of positions will be limited and the jobs will be short term.<br><br>The project proponent has committed to do CSR activities which contributes to local area development, for health care, sanitation, providing drinking water etc., to improve the livelihood of the local population. Please also refer page 29, table 3.4.4 of report on "Developmental Impacts and Sustainable Governance Aspects of Renewable Energy Projects" prepared by MNRE dated September 2013 which mentioned that solar forms create local employment.<br>Hence, the indicator is rated as positive<br>**Source**: PDD/ CSR Work Plan of the company |

| | |
|---|---|
| Access to affordable and clean energy services | Solar Energy based power generation would help in providing access to clean energy since it would increase the share of renewable electricity share in total electricity generation profile of the country. In baseline, it would have been grid mix of electricity which is predominantly generated from fossil fuel dominated power plants. Thus project activity helps to increase renewable energy contribution for grid connected power plants. Hence, it is rated as positive.<br>Source: Monthly Generation Records |
| Human and institutional capacity | Setting up of the Solar mills will contribute to the development of local area in terms of creation of awareness on utilization of natural resources for power generation. Local people can be enthused to get trained in Solar operations so that employment opportunities are opened up. Also PP will conduct awareness program in the local villages.<br><br>Hence, the impact is considered positive. |
| Quantitative employment and income generation | This project activity creates temporary employment opportunities for members of the local community, hence increasing their income, during the construction phase. In addition, it involves 15 permanent positions for plant operation and maintenance. Because these are skilled labour positions, they generate significantly higher incomes than the local average. Hence, the indicator is rated as positive.<br>**Source**: Employment Records |
| Balance of payments and investment | There is no investment involved in foreign currency or investment from any other country. All investments for the project activity have been envisaged to be met domestically. Hence, the impact is considered neutral. |
| Technology transfer and technological self-reliance | Through the establishment of this project activity, technical skills are imparted at the local level, thereby improving the capability of the local population to use this technology to harness the significant but largely unutilized Solar resource in the region. Hence, the impact is considered neutral. |

## SECTION G. Sustainability Monitoring Plan

**[See Toolkit 2.4.3 and Annex I]**

| | |
|---|---|
| No | 1 |
| Indicator | Air quality |
| Mitigation measure | None |
| Chosen parameter | Electricity generation and equivalent of PM, NOx and SOx avoided. |
| Current situation of parameter | Equivalent electricity supplied by Indian grid which is generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | and by the addition of new generation sources into the grid. |
| Estimation of baseline situation of parameter | | In the baseline, equivalent electricity supplied by Indian grid which is generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources into the grid. |
| Future target for parameter | | 168,630 MWh/yr of clean electricity produced by the Project, which replaces of fossil fuel consumption for the equivalent electricity generation and thus reduce air pollutants emissions and improve the air quality. |
| Way of monitoring | How | The net electricity supplied by the Project will be continuously measured by electricity meters. |
| | When | Continuously measured and monthly recorded |
| | By who | Project/Plant Manager |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No | | 2 |
| Indicator | | Quality of Employment |
| Mitigation measure | | Not applicable |
| Chosen parameter | | Training or workshops |
| Current situation of parameter | | In ex-ante situation, no trainings or workshops are conducted and local people have no such opportunities to be trained on the technology and the monitoring of the plant operation, and the emergency and safety procedures. |
| Estimation of baseline situation of parameter | | In absence of the project activity no trainings or workshops will be conducted and local people have no such opportunities to be trained on the technology and the monitoring of the plant operation, and the emergency and safety procedures. Ex-ante and baseline is the same thing |
| Future target for parameter | | Together with the technology supplier, the Project Proponent shall organize training for the staff on the technology and the monitoring of the plant operation, and the emergency and safety procedures. |
| Way of monitoring | How | Training Records of all employees |
| | When | Annually |
| | By who | Monitored by project proponent |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No | | 3 |
| Indicator | | Livelihood of the poor |
| Mitigation measure | | None |
| Chosen parameter | | CSR activities done in project area<br><br>(like Health Camps, educational toolkit supply to local schools, Knowledge and information dissemination regarding natural disasters etc) |
| Current situation of parameter | | No CSR activities done by PP |
| Estimation of baseline situation of parameter | | No CSR activity carried out in the absence of the project activity. |
| Future target for parameter | | Health Camps, Knowledge and information dissemination regarding natural disasters are done by PP based on the requirement in the project location. |
| Way of monitoring | How | Recorded as and when CSR activities is done |
| | When | As and when it is done |
| | By who | Project Coordinator |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No | | 4 |
| Indicator | | Access to affordable and clean energy services |
| Mitigation measure | | Not applicable |
| Chosen parameter | | Electricity exported to grid |
| Current situation of parameter | | Equivalent electricity supplied by Indian grid which is generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources into the grid. |
| Estimation of baseline situation of parameter | | Ex-ante & baseline are same. |
| Future target for parameter | | 168,630 MWh/year electricity exported to grid |
| Way of monitoring | How | Through energy meters which will be jointly recorded monthly by state DISCOM & PP in the joint meter reading statement. |
| | Yearly once | Yearly |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Project/Plant Manager | Monitored by Project proponent |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No | | 5 |
| Indicator | | Human and institutional capacity |
| Mitigation measure | | Not applicable |
| Chosen parameter | | Welfare activities, Training or workshops conducted to PP<br><br>Awareness programs conducted to local public |
| Current situation of parameter | | In ex-ante situation, welfare activities, trainings or workshops, programs are not conducted. |
| Estimation of baseline situation of parameter | | Ex-ante & baseline are same. |
| Future target for parameter | | Regular trainings will be conducted to O&M staffs and awareness programs will be conducted to public. The CSR activities will be planned in a way as to impact maximum number of population with at least 100 people annually as target. |
| Way of monitoring | How | Welfare activity, Training/program records |
| | When | Annually |
| | By who | Project proponent |

| | |
|---|---|
| No | 6 |
| Indicator | Quantitative employment and income generation |
| Mitigation measure | None |
| Chosen parameter | Number of jobs created due to project/ income opportunities |
| Current situation of parameter | No jobs created in ex-ante as no activity due to the project was taking place in the remote village area. |
| Estimation of baseline situation of | Ex-ante & baseline are same |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| parameter | | |
| Future target for parameter | | The project created over 80 jobs for over a span of 9 months during construction and during the operational phase is generating employment in rural areas to the extent of 15 people at any given point of time. |
| Way of monitoring | How | Plant employment records |
| | When | Yearly once |
| | By who | Project proponent |

**Additional remarks monitoring**

Any grievances or inputs received from stakeholders will be recorded in the grievances record note and the same will be immediately addressed. This will be reported in every sustainability monitoring report.

## 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]**

Additionality assessment is performed in accordance to the latest version of "Tool for demonstration and assessment of additionality", approved by UNFCCC.

### H.2. Conservativeness

**[See Toolkit 2.2]**

A conservative approach has been followed in calculating the baseline emission factors and investment analysis sections using the latest applicable tools.

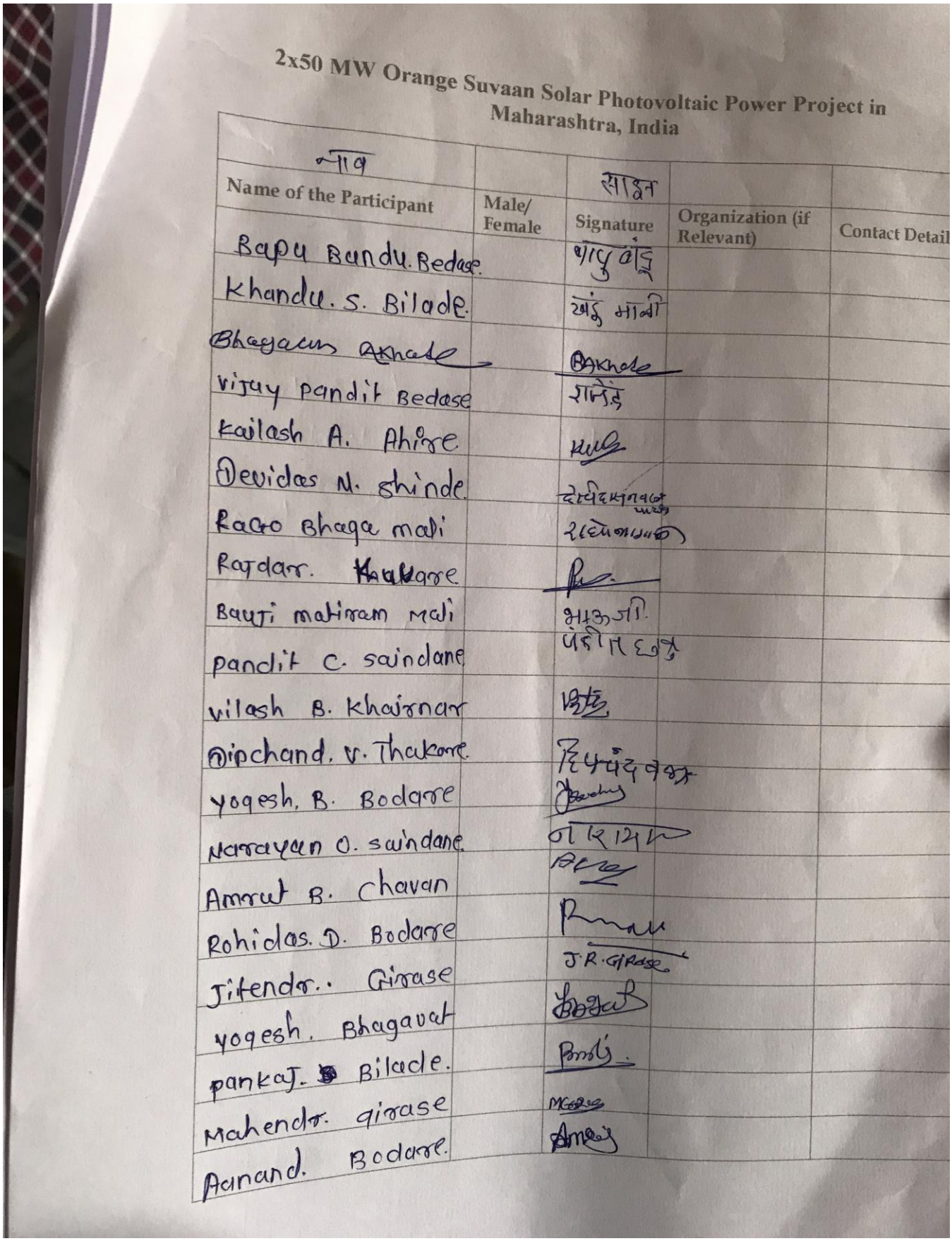
Further, the PDD applies grid emission factor as per the available CEA database version 11 and the emission factor applied is 0.9777 tCO2/MWh.

## ANNEX 1 ODA declaration

**[See Toolkit Annex D]**

The PP hereby declares that no ODA was received for this project. Pls. refer section A.5 of the PDD. Further, a declaration for the same shall be submitted to the DOE.

# Annex 2: List of Attendees at Stakeholders' Feedback Round



2x50 MW Orange Suvaan Solar Photovoltaic Power Project in Maharashtra, India

| Name of the Participant | Male/ Female | Signature | Organization (if Relevant) | Contact Detail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bapu Bandu. Bedase. | | | | |
| Khandu. S. Bilade. | | | | |
| Bhagwan Akhade | | | | |
| vijay pandit Bedase | | | | |
| Kailash A. Ahire. | | | | |
| Devidas N. shinde. | | | | |
| Rago Bhaga mali | | | | |
| Rajdar. Kakare. | | | | |
| Bauji mahiram Mali | | | | |
| pandit C. saindane | | | | |
| vilash B. Khairnar | | | | |
| Dipchand. v. Thakare. | | | | |
| yogesh, B. Bodare | | | | |
| Narayan O. saindane. | | | | |
| Amrut B. Chavan | | | | |
| Rohidas. D. Bodare | | | | |
| Jitendr.. Girase | | | | |
| yogesh. Bhagavat | | | | |
| pankaj. B Bilade. | | | | |
| Mahendr. girase | | | | |
| Anand. Bodare. | | | | |

## 2x50 MW Orange Suvaan Solar Photovoltaic Power Project in Maharashtra, India

| Name of the Participant | Male/ Female | Signature | Organization (if Relevant) | Contact Details |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nimba. Bodare | | | | |
| Baqvan saindane | | | | |
| Dowlat M. Bilade. | | | | |
| Anand. J. girase | | | | |
| vilash. P. Sonawane | | | | |
| punaji B. Bedase | | | | |
| Gulabsing girase | | | | |
| subashsin J. girase | | | | |
| vaman. A. Bedase | | | | |
| Darma. A. sutar | | | | |
| Rajendra. Bodare. | | | | |
| Tukaram Daga Mali | | | | |
| Ybdase Bedase | | | | |
| Hiralal Bedase | | | | |
| Madukar Bodare. | | | | |
| Shabulal saindane. | | | | |
| Ashak Sonawane | | | | |
| Dunraj Mijare | | | | |
| Rajendra. Bedase | | | | |
| Akash Bilade. | | | | |
| Kalpesh Bilade. | | | | |

## 2x50 MW Orange Suvaan Solar Photovoltaic Power Project in Maharashtra, India

Participant Tracking Table:

| Participant for Local Stakeholder Consultation |
|---|
| Date & Time: 05th July 2017, 11:00 AM |
| Location: Ground beside "Mhasale village temple", village Mhasale, Dhule, Maharashtra State |

| Name of the Participant | Male/ Female | Signature | Organization (if Relevant) | Contact Details |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jyoti Ganesh saindane. | | | | |
| Nirmala. N. saindane | | | | |
| Rupali Gulab saindane | | | | |
| sunanda. Jagdev. | | | | |
| Anita Thakare | | | | |
| Jyotsna Eishi | | | | |