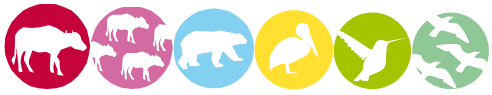
ANNEX R – PASSPORT TEMPLATE

CONTENTS



SECTION A. Project Title

Title: Renewable energy wind power project in Rajasthan

Date: 1416/1208/2016

Version no.: 32

SECTION B. Project description

Vish Wind Infrastructure LLP ("VWIL") has developed 29.6 MW wind farm in the state of Rajasthan in India. The project consists of 37 machines of Wind World (name of Enercon (India) Ltd. has been changed to Wind World (India) Ltd. effective from 01/01/2013, hereafter Enercon will be refereed as Wind World) make E-53 type WEGs of 800KW capacity each. Annually, the project is expected to generate and supply 53.103 GWh of electricity to Rajasthan regional electricity grid which is part of the NEWNE (Northern, Eastern, Western and North-Eastern) grid in India. The clean and green electricity supplied by the project will aide in sustainable growth in the region. VWIL is the project owner and project participant for the project activity. The project activity is the first renewable energy project developed by VWIL in the state of Rajasthan in India.

The purpose of the project activity is to utilize renewable wind energy for generation of electricity. The project activity replaces anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG's) into the atmosphere, which is estimated to be approximately 48,988 tCO2e per year, by displacing the equivalent amount of electricity generation through the operation of existing fuel mix in the grid comprising mainly fossil fuel based power plants and future capacity expansions connected to the grid.

Project activity is the installation of green field energy production using wind as a source of power generation. In the absence of the project activity the equivalent amount of electricity would have been generated from the connected/ new power plants in the NEWNE, which are/ will be predominantly based on fossil fuels. Whereas the operation of Wind Energy Convertors (WEG's) is emission free and no emissions occur during the lifetime of the project activity. As per the applicable methodology the baseline scenario for the project activity is the grid based electricity system, which is also the pre-project scenario.

The project was registered under CDM on 28th Feb 2012 with reference number 5090.

In the absence of the project activity the equivalent amount of electricity would have been generated from the connected/ new power plants in the 'Northern Eastern Western North-Eastern' NEWNE grid, which are/ will be predominantly based on fossil fuels. Whereas the electricity generation from operation of Wind Energy Convertors (WEG's) is emission free. As per the applicable methodology the baseline scenario for the project activity is the grid based electricity system, which is also the pre project scenario.

The average life time of the WEC is around 20 years as per the equipment supplier specifications. The technology employed is environmentally safe and sound since project activity doesn't uses fossil fuel for electricity generation though project activity uses wind as source of energy and there is no project emission or leakage into the environment.

The Project harnesses renewable resources in the region, thereby displacing non-renewable natural

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resources and thus leading to sustainable economic and environmental benefits. Wind World (India) Limited (hereafter referred as "WWIL") is the equipment supplier and the operations and maintenance contractor for the Project. The Project is owned by VWIL. The generated electricity will be supplied to Electricity Distribution Company (DISCOM) under a long-term power purchase agreement (PPA) for a period of 20 years. PP has no prior experience in renewable energy project. This is the first investment of PP in renewable energy sector in the state of Rajasthan.

Contribution to Sustainable Development

1. Social well being:

- The project activity will lead to the development of supporting infrastructure such as road network etc., in the wind park location, the access to which is also provided to the local population.
- The project activity will lead to alleviation of poverty by establishing direct and indirect benefits through employment generation and improved economic activities by strengthening of local grid of the state electricity utility.
- Use of a renewable source of energy reduces the dependence on imported fossil fuels and associated price variation thereby leading to increased energy security.

2. Environmental well being:

- The project activity employs renewable energy source for electricity generation instead of fossil fuel based electricity generation which would have emitted gaseous, liquid and/or solid effluents/wastes.
- Being a renewable resource, using wind energy to generate electricity contributes to resource conservation. Thus the project causes no negative impact on the surrounding environment and contributes to environmental well-being.

3. Economic well being:

- The project activity requires temporary and permanent, skilled and semi-skilled manpower at the wind park; this will create additional employment opportunities in the region.
- The generated electricity will be fed into the NEWNE grid through local grid, thereby improving the grid frequency and availability of electricity to the local consumers (villagers & sub-urban habitants) which will provide new opportunities for industries and economic activities to be setup in the area thereby resulting in greater local employment, ultimately leading to overall development.

4. Technological well being:

- Increased interest in wind energy projects will further push R&D efforts by technology providers to develop more efficient and better machinery in future.

Estimated project start date:

The project start date is 10th July 2010, which is the date of issuing purchase order for the project activity.

As per the CDM –PDD guideline on starting date

"The starting date of a CDM project activity is the earliest of the date(s) on which the implementation or construction or real action of a project activity begins/has begun".

The PP placed the purchased order dated 10th July 2010 to WWIL and therefore has been selected as the project start date.

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The first WEC under the project activity was commissioned on 23 September 2010 and the last WEC under the project activity was commissioned on 26 January 2011. The expected operational lifetime of the project is for 20 years.

The length of the Crediting period of the project activity as per registered PDD is 10 years (Fixed) from 28 Feb 12 - 27 Feb 22.

SECTION C. Proof of project eligibility

C.1. Scale of the Project

Please tick where applicable:

Project Type	Large	Small
[redacted]	×	☐
[redacted]	☐	☐
[redacted]	☐	☐
	☐	☐
	☐	☐

	☐

C.2. Host Country

India

C.3. Project Type

Please tick where applicable:

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

Please justify the eligibility of your project activity:

The project is classified in the Renewable Energy Source (i.e. electrical) category as electricity from nor fossil and non-depletable energy sources, in this case from wind, is fed into the NEWNE electricity grid.

References:

Annex C: Guidance on Project Type Eligibility, released by Gold Standard.
The Gold Standard Requirements version 2.2, section III.

Pre Announcement	Yes	No
Was your project previously announced?	☐	×
Explain your statement on pre announcement No previous announcement has been done concerning the project is going without revenues of Carbon Credit.		

C.4. Greenhouse gas

Greenhouse Gas	
Carbon dioxide	×
Methane	☐
Nitrous oxide	☐

C.5. Project Registration Type

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 dd/mm/yyyy: 1001/0711/201014

SECTION D. Unique project identification

D.1. GPS-coordinates of project location

	Coordinates
Latitude	26^0 25' and 26^0 41' North
Longitude	70^0 56' and 72^0 50' East

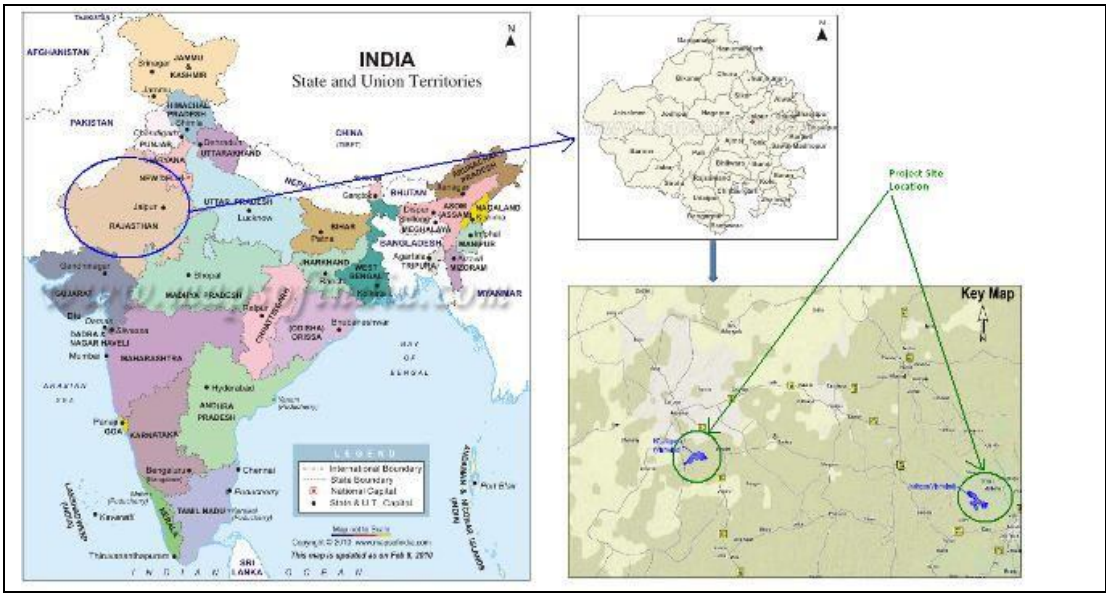
Explain given coordinates

The Project is located in Jaisalmer & Jodhpur district in the Indian State of Rajasthan. The nearest railway station for project activity located at Ugawa, Korwa & Kita villages (District-Jaisalmer) is Jaisalmer approximately at a distance of 50 Kms from site, while the nearest railway station for project activity located at Salodi & Jelu villages (District-Jodhpur) is Jodhpur approximately at a distance of 50 Kms. The nearest airport is Jodhpur from site. The wind turbines extend between Latitude N26 ° 25′ 25.2 ″ to Latitude N 26 ° 41′ 58.8 ″ and Longitude E 70 ° 56'13.0 ″ to Longitude E72 ° 50'44.5 ″ . The information in regard of the Wind Energy Generators location number & latitude & longitude are defined in the table as follow:

S.No.	WEG Loc No.	Village	District	State	Latitude	Longitude
1	41	Ugawa	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	N 26° 37'51.5"	E 70° 57'51.2"
2	39	Ugawa	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	N 26° 37'41.5"	E 70° 57'33.5"
3	38	Ugawa	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	N 26° 37'35.4"	E 70° 57'38.7"
4	37	Ugawa	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	N 26° 37'33.3"	E 70° 57'45.8"
5	36	Ugawa	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	N 26° 37'27.8"	E 70° 57'49.9"
6	35	Ugawa	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	N 26° 37'21.6"	E 70° 57'53.9"
7	34	Ugawa	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	N 26° 37'17.7"	E 70° 57'59.2"
8	33	Ugawa	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	N 26° 37'14.6"	E 70° 58'05.7"
9	31	Ugawa	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	N 26° 37'11.3"	E 70° 58'13.3"
10	30	Ugawa	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	N 26° 37'01.5"	E 70° 58'13.1"
11	50	Korwa	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	N 26° 37'47.9"	E 70° 56'27.3"
12	53	Korwa	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	N 26° 38'06.1"	E 70° 56'13.0"
13	121	Kita	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	N 26° 41'05.2"	E 71° 00'07.2"
14	582	Kita	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	N 26° 41'58.8"	E 71° 01'44.9"
15	601	Kita	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	N 26° 40'24.0"	E 71° 04'28.4"
16	602	Kita	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	N 26° 40'12.2"	E 71° 04'31.5"
17	603	Kita	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	N 26° 40'08.5"	E 71° 04'19.3"
18	153	Jelu	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	N 26° 31'22.3"	E 72° 46'00.2"
19	154	Jelu	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	N 26° 31'24.2"	E 72° 45'52.0"
20	155	Jelu	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	N 26° 31'31.9"	E 72° 45'46.5"
21	156	Jelu	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	N 26° 31'44.0"	E 72° 45'39.4"
22	157	Jelu	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	N 26° 31'49.0'	E 72° 45'33.5"
23	158	Jelu	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	N 26° 31'50.8"	E 72° 45'25.1"
24	159	Jelu	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	N 26° 31'55.7"	E 72° 45'17.0"

25	161	Jelu	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	N 26° 31'22.1"	E 72° 45'03.8"
26	162	Jelu	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	N 26° 31'26.4"	E 72° 45'15.8"
27	163	Jelu	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	N 26° 31'19.3"	E 72° 45'24.0"
28	164	Jelu	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	N 26° 31'15.2"	E 72° 45'11.9"
29	165	Jelu	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	N 26° 30'49.8"	E 72° 45'18.1"
30	166	Jelu	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	N 26° 30'44.3"	E 72° 45'22.1"
31	167	Jelu	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	N 26° 30'32.8"	E 72° 45'17.4"
32	168	Jelu	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	N 26° 30'36.7"	E 72° 45'40.3"
33	169	Jelu	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	N 26° 30'43.3"	E 72° 45'35.3"
34	10	Salodi	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	N 26° 25'35.7"	E 72° 48'32.9"
35	11	Salodi	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	N 26° 25'25.2"	E 72° 48'35.8"
36	509	Salodi	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	N 26° 26'51.1"	E 72° 50'44.5"
37	510	Salodi	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	N 26° 26'57.7"	E 72° 50'35.8"

D.2. Map



SECTION E. Outcome stakeholder consultation process

E.1. Assessment of stakeholder comments

The comments from local stakeholders were invited through a local stakeholder meeting conducted at Jaisalmer on 25th Oct 2010 & at Jodhpur on 27th October 2010 in the state of Rajasthan. A local newspaper advertisement was placed in Nafa Nuksan on 12th October 2010 inviting the local stakeholders for the meeting. In case the stakeholder is not able to make up for the meeting, the stakeholder was also provided with the opportunity to submit the comments via email by 07th Nov 2010. There were no stakeholders comments received through email. The local stakeholder consultation meeting had representatives from the nearby villages and CDM representative on behalf of Vish Wind Infrastructure LLP and WWIL (EPC contractor). The meeting was presided over by Mr. Rajesh Sahani (Customer Support -WWIL), Mr. Saujanya Kumar (CDM representative on behalf of VWIL).

Mr. Rajesh Sahani welcomed the participants and introduced the company and explained the stake holders on the purpose of the meet is that to create awareness on global warming, its effects and on the Clean Development Mechanism.

Mr. Rajesh Sahani explained the company profile of Vish Wind Infrastructure LLP and explained about the current project activity.

Mr. Saujanya Kumar (CDM representative on behalf of VWIL) introduced about project activity, reasons for setting up the project, costs and benefits of setting up the project and role and benefits of wind power project to reduce the emissions of green house gases in the atmosphere thus mitigating global warming.

Summary of comments received during the stakeholder meeting held on 25th Oct 2010

Mr. Kishan Singh Bhati, the chairperson appreciated the management of Vish Wind Infrastructure LLP for going for pollution free technology for power generation. Mr. Kishan Singh informed the villagers about how Wind Mills will help our Villagers and Farmers, benefits to the unemployed one.

The following queries/comments were raised by the stakeholders:-

S.No.	Name of Stakeholder	Queries/Comment raised
1.	Mr. Sawai Singh	Enquired about the benefits of the wind power projects that stakeholders shall observe?
2.	Mr. Sukh Singh	Enquired that whether there is any effect on the cattle grazing near wind farms?
3.	Mr. Jay Singh	Enquired do WWIL take care of safety issues?
4.	Mr. Abdul Khan	Enquired whether the electricity generated from this project will be directly fed to the local community.

Summary of comments received during the stakeholder meeting held on 27th Oct 2010

Mr. Roop Singh, the chairperson of meeting to express his views on the proposed Wind Power Proje The chairperson of the meeting briefed the advantages of the wind farm. The project will provide t employment opportunities to the local people as the result of which may result in increase of the incon of local people as is the case of Jodhpur where the Wind World India Limited Projects has provided t employment opportunities to the local people. He also praised Vish Wind Infrastructure LLP for th decision to invest in district of Jodhpur.

The following queries/comments were raised by the stakeholders:-

S.No.	Name of Stakeholder	Queries/Comment raised
1.	Mr. Kishan Singh	Enquired whether the project is useful to the villagers.
2.	Mr. Gulab Singh	Enquired does the earthing of Wind Energy Machines affects / disturbs domestic animals or people residing nearby area?
3.	Mr. Deva Ram	Enquired that in the near time whether company will restrict us and our cattle coming for grazing?
4.	Mr. Abdul Khan	Enquired that will the villagers will get the electricity generated from the project?

The meeting was very cordial and ended on a positive note. No adverse comments were received. Villagers gave suggestion that the panchayat would be taken into loop while implementing the project activity.

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.

The Stakeholder Feedback Round has been held on 25th & 26th July, 2016. The Invitation letters dated 19th May, 2016 were sent to invite the local villagers and concerned stakeholders for their feedback & public notice was putted in village. To reach more people a local newspaper advertisement was placed in Rajasthan Ri Pati on 31st May, 2016 inviting the local stakeholders for the meeting.
The project related information and documents (GS Passport) were made publicly available on the GS website https://mer.markit.com/br-reg/public/project.jsp?project_id=104000000011490 for the period 27th Apr 2016 to 25th Jul 2016 on the GS registry for the Stakeholders feedback round.
Further PP invited NGOs through Email to provide comments.
Since no comments were received during the above mentioned period till last date of submission of feedback up to 20th July 2016. The comments from local stakeholders were invited through a local stakeholder meeting conducted at Jodhpur & Jaisalmer District in Rajasthan on 25th & 26th July 2016.
As a reporting practice the list of attendance, comment sheets, minutes of the meeting, photographs of the events etc. have been recorded. The entire process of feedback rounds, discussions, comments, etc. were complied in the form of an LSC Report (i.e. Annex Q).
There is no negative comment or negative impact realized during the feedback consultation, hence no additional monitoring and reporting practice has been adopted.

E. 3. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism

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

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone,	Justification

	number, identity of mediator)	
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	• The details of grievances/ inputs will be kept at the site office and will be maintained by the O & M team; • The contact details of the O & M team would be made available to the local villagers. • A register will be placed at both Bhu & Salodi substation, Wind World (India) Ltd., District – Jaisalmer & Jodhpur, Rajasthan which is an accessible place, where local villagers can come and place their complaints/ inputs. This will be checked once in a month. The meeting will be held once in three months at Bhu & Salodi substation in Jaisalmer & Jodhpur.	• Appropriate reporting will take place and the record can be checked any time • Non-interruptive continuous process so as to avoid communication gap. • Anyone from the village can access team in case of any urgency or with his/her routine inputs
Telephone access	The contact details of the O & M team will be given to the local villagers in case any urgent issue is required to be addressed. Name: Jeetendra Contact Details: +91-9672985938	Can access team in case of any urgency.
Internet/email access	Jeetendra.kumar@windworldindia.com	
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	Local Panchayat Head or any other person nominated by the Panchayat body.	Members nominated by the local villagers who are well aware of the local issues and are capable of putting forward relevant concerns of the villagers.

SECTION F. Outcome Sustainability assessment

F.1. 'Do no harm' Assessment

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low/medium/high)	Mitigation measure
Human Rights			
1. The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicit in Human Rights abuses.	The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property. India is a party to Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1]	Low	None
2. The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	The project is located on barren land, the same is reflected in EIA. Hence, there are no settlement areas close to the project site, and therefore no resettlements are necessary.	Low	None
3. The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage	The wind turbines are located in barren land. Hence, this project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	Low	None
Labour Standards			
4. The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and is not complicit in restrictions of these freedoms and rights	The Indian Government has not ratified the ILO Convention 87 and 984. However, the project fully respects the provisions of ILO conventions requiring large labour force. Thus the project activity does not limit employees' freedom of association and their right to collective	Low	None

[1] http://www.mha.nic.in/hindi/Human_Rights_Division

	bargaining.		
5. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour	The project does not involve in any form forced labour. India has ratified ILO convention 29 and 105 on elimination of forced and compulsory labour[2].	Low	None
6. The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour	The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour. Though India has not ratified ILO convention 138 (minimum age) and convention 182 (worst form of child labour). But India has its own Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, which prohibits employment of children.[3]	Low	None
7. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis.	The project does not involve and is not complicit in discrimination of any form. India has ratified ILO Convention 100 (equal remuneration) and Convention 111 (discrimination in employment/occupation).	Low	None
8. The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments.	Being a clean energy project itself, workers are not exposed to unsafe or unhealthy work environments. India has Labour Laws that comprehensively cover work safety. Wind World is project developer & is	Low	All workers are Imparted exhaustive training on all aspects of work safety and precautions to be taken thereof.

2 http://labour.nic.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/footergallery_pdf/List%20ofILO%20Conventions%20Ratified%20by%20India.pdf

3 http://labour.nic.in/content/division/labour-policies.php

	ISO 9001:2008 certified and follows all safety measures as required during the identification of the site, wind resource assessment, logistics, finance, construction, commissioning and operation of the project.		
Environmental Protection			
9. The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle.	The project has minimum impact on environment and takes precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges. The project has strictly adhered to Laws and Regulations of environmental protection prevalent in the Host country (India)[4].	Low	None
10. The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, or (d) recognized as protected by traditional local communities.	The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats. Also as per the Host Party Laws [5] (EIA notification dated September 14, 2006), the wind power projects do not require EIA as there is no negative impact on the environment and wind energy has been recognised as one of the clean sources of energy.	Low	None
Anti-Corruption			
11. The project does not involve and is not	The project does not involve any kind of	Low	None

[4] http://envfor.nic.in/legis/eia/so1533.pdf
[5] http://envfor.nic.in/legis/eia/so1533.pdf

complicit in corruption.	corruption. India has ratified the UN Convention against corruption and also has it National Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.		
Additional relevant critical issues for my project type	**Description of relevance to my project**	**Assessment of relevance to my project (low/medium/high)**	**Mitigation measure**
1. Labour standard 2. Shadow flicker 3. Electromagnetic interference and radiation (EMI) 4. Species morality 5. Landscape and visual impact 6. Dust emission	1. N/A; the company is registered under the Companies Act, 1956, hence is well acquainted with the requirements of the labour standard. 2. N/A; Shadow flicker is the flickering effect caused when rotating wind turbine blades periodically cast shadows through constrained openings such as the windows of neighbouring properties. The project land is of barren type; hence, no such impact is there. Further, it does not have any impact on the surroundings as grazing animals always roam around the project activity as explained in the minutes of the stakeholders' meeting. 3. N/A; the project land is of barren type; hence, does not involve any electromagnetic interference and radiation (EMI). 4. N/A; the project land is of barren type; hence, does not involve any	**N/A**	**N/A**

	barrier to the living pattern of the birds/species. 5. N/A; the project land is plain and barren type; hence, does not pose any to the landscape. 6. N/A; the project is a wind power generation project, hence, does not result into dust emission.		

F.2. Sustainable Development matrix

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

Indicator	**Mitigation measure**	**Relevance to achieving MDG**	**Chosen parameter and explanation**	**Preliminary score**
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development.	**If relevant copy mitigation measure from "do no harm" –table, or include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '–'**	Check www.undp.or/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org **Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals**	**Defined by project developer**	Negative impact: score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated score 0 in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated No change in impact: score 0 Positive impact: score '+'
Air quality	No mitigation measure required	Goal 7: Ensure Environment Sustainability	Parameter: Amount of avoided NOx, CO, SOx. Explanation: Due to avoidance of fossil fuel combustion, these emissions will be reduced in parallel to reduced CO_2. Level of dust emissions during construction of	0

			the project activity, but no major excavation or land blasting activities were pursued during the construction of the project activity. Hence, the ambient air quality was not hampered during construction period. Since the reduction in all the air pollutants due to generation of clean energy instead of fossil based energy can't be quantified, this indicator has been scored neutral. (Reference 5.2.5 of EIA)	
Water quality and quantity	No mitigation measure required	Goal 7: Ensure Environment Sustainability	Parameter: Waste water discharged in the environment Explanation: Project under consideration being wind energy project does not require water for its operation and hence, it would lead to avoidance of waste water discharge and will not affect quality & quantity of water in any manner. Therefore, this indicator has been scored neutral. (Reference 5.2.6 of	0

			EIA)	
Soil condition	No mitigation measure required	Goal 7: Ensure Environment Sustainability	Parameter: Reduces pollution of soils which is caused by lead, SOx, NOx & soil erosion level. Explanation: Being renewable source project using wind as source, it avoids fossil fuel combustion & thus reduces pollution of soils which is caused by lead, SOx, NOx & reduces soil erosion level. (Reference 5.2.4 of EIA)	
Other pollutants	No mitigation measure required	Goal 7: Ensure Environment Sustainability	Parameter: Noise level during operation of the project activity. Explanation: During the operation of the wind farm there is a minor sound due to running of the turbines. However, there is no negative impact of this sound on the settlement areas because of the fact that noise level is very low and and the project activity is located far away from settlement areas. Therefore, this indicator has been scored neutral.	0

			(Reference 5.2.3 of EIA)	
Biodiversity	No mitigation measure required	Goal 7: Ensure Environment Sustainability	Parameter: Number of affected plants & birds. Explanation: The project activity is not having any adverse effect on plants & birds. Project also does not affect migratory patterns of the birds. Therefore, this indicator has been scored neutral. (Reference 3.8.1, 3.8.2 & 3.8.3 of EIA)	0
Quality of employment	Health & Safety Trainings for all employees of the power plant by Project Developer.	Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: 1) Health and Safety trainings 2) Operation and Maintenance Trainings Explanation: Health & Safety Trainings will ensure measure for project related job risks and Operation and Maintenance Trainings will impart have high quality skills to the employees. Training Records have been provided to DOE	+
Livelihood of the poor	No mitigation measures required	Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: changes in living standards, number of people living under the poverty line. Explanation: The	0

			project activity has catalysed the overall economic activity in the region and hence, it has created direct as well as indirect livelihood and income generation opportunities for the local populace. Additional livelihood options have helped in alleviating the extreme poverty and hunger and the people in the region have got better access to basic health and education facilities. Same has also been complemented by the sustained social interventions pursued by project Participant as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility platform. Hence, the inherent advantages of the project in terms of enhancement in livelihood opportunities along with CSR interventions have helped in mitigating extreme poverty and hunger in the region. However,	

			these benefits are broad-based and are difficult to quantify. ~~Income generation by local recruitment with project activity will have indirect impacts to changing living standards of the local people and number of people living under poverty line. However, since it is difficult to quantify the said impact,~~ Hence, this indicator has been scored neutral.	
Access to affordable and clean energy services	No mitigation measures required	Goal 7: Ensure Environment Sustainability	Parameter: Change in Traditional fuel consumption Explanation: As a local energy source, wind power helps to mitigate high dependency on coal and thus improves the access to energy services, especially in the scenarios of coal supply shortage. However, as the improved access to energy services does not affect the local public (as the electricity is delivered to the grid) the same can be checked at UNFCCC website	0

			(http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/BVQI1312546277.77/view) and cannot be assigned to specific consumers and therefore not be monitored; a conservative score of zero is applied to this indicator.	
Human and institutional capacity	No mitigation measures required.	Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education.	Parameter: Access to basic health and education facilities Explanation: Since access to basic education and Health are two critical components to facilitate human and institutional capacity development, various initiative are undertaken by the project participant to contribute to these thematic areas. These initiative lead to several tangible as well as intangible benefits for the local community. Corresponding documents have been submitted to DOE. Accordingly, **the impact of the parameter to this indicator has been scored positive,**	+

Quantitative employment and income generation	No mitigation measures required.	Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.	Parameter: Number of local people employed for the operation and other activities pertaining to the project. Explanation: The project has created new employment opportunities for the local people. During construction phase of the wind farm, persons were employed for security purpose as well as for the construction activities. Corresponding documents have been submitted to DOE. During Operation and Maintenance phase of the wind farm, persons have been employed for various activities from nearby villages.	+
Balance of payments and investment	No mitigation measures required.	Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	Parameter: Saving the amount of payment for fossil fuels to be imported for electricity generation as a result of renewable source for project activity. Explanation: The electricity generated by the	0

			project activity displace equivalent electricity mainly produced by coal fired power plants, thus resulting in reduced consumption of fossil fuels. Since the coal consumption by Power Plants in India depends majorly on domestic source, there is almost negligible amount of net foreign exchange reserve generated from the project. Therefore, the project will not have any major impact on balance of payments. Accordingly, this indicator has been scored neutral.	
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	No mitigation measures required	Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	Parameter: Technology sourced from outside or inside the country. Explanation: The project uses existing technology Wind World make E-48 model. The penetration of wind energy technology is prominent in India and therefore project activity does not lead to any	0

			technology transfer or introduction of new technology from outside or inside the country. Therefore, the impact is considered neutral.	

Justification choices, data source and provision of references	
Air quality	Electricity generated from the wind farm partially substitutes electricity generation from fossil fuel fired power plants that represent a large share of the Indian grid generation mix. Thus, besides greenhouse gases, all other air pollutants (e.g. SOx, NOx, CO), particle and NMVOC emissions are avoided by the project activity. Therefore, in the SDM the impact of the project on the air quality is scored with (0). Dust emergence connected to the project activity appears only for a short time during the construction phase and is generally caused by digging foundations, land arrangement works and installation of the towers. Dust emissions were controlled in compliance with regulations of Ministry of Environment and Forest. Since the land on which project is commissioned is located far away from the settlement areas, hence there has not been any impact of dust on the local population. Reference: 5.2.5 of EIA
Water quality and quantity	The wind power plant helps to reduce water consumption and pollution for electricity generation, with regard to both ground and surface waters, because water will be used only for daily consumptions of the workers and not be used for operation of wind farm. According to the EIA, water contamination is insignificant in this area due to the absence of any major surface water source in the project area. However, the contribution is difficult to qualify or measure, no parameter has been chosen to monitor the impact. Hence, this indicator has given score “neutral”. Reference 5.2.6 of EIA
Soil condition	The area of land needed for the turbine installation is small; with the project activity, significant amount of NOx and emissions are avoided due to generation of clean energy instead of fossil fuel combustion, which would otherwise lead to degradation of the soil in and around the project area. The negligible impact on soil condition has also been evaluated in the EIA and no negative impact has been observed.. However, to be conservative, impact of the project on this indicator is scored to be neutral. Reference 5.2.4 of EIA
Other pollutants	For this indicator, noise is defined as relevant parameter with the project activity. Since impact of noise can be significant only close area to the project, surrounding area of the project activity is selected as impact assessment boundary and for the baseline, continuation of current situation is noise stemming from wind, movement of leaf and bird noise. However, since the project is located on barren land away from the settlement area , no negative impact of noise of the project activity to the habitants is expected during

	both construction and operation period. Reference 5.2.3 of EIA
Biodiversity	In the project area, there is no risk for birds, because project area is neither on the path of migrating birds nor a habitat for birds. Additionally, the project area is not a habitat for any endangered species of plants or animals. Additionally, the land on which the project activity is located is barren land. Hence the project activity didn't result in loss of any vegetation or tree cover. Hence, the potential impact of the construction and operation of the project activity on diversity of flora and fauna is non-existent. This aspect has covered in Section 3.8.1, 3.8.2 & 3.8.3 of EIA
Quality of employment	**Project developer ensures high standard health and safety conditions for the employees and provides Health & Safety Trainings to employees. Operation and maintenance training is also imparted to the staff members. Health & Safety Trainings help to mitigate occupational risk and Operation and Maintenance Trainings help employees to learn high quality skills**. Since, the impact of the parameter to this indicator is scored positive, training/camps organised for awareness related to safety, Operation and Maintenance will be monitored..
Livelihood of the poor	Generating electricity from resources that was not used before, generates an additional income to the local community, influencing the poverty alleviation, particularly in the rural areas, and accelerates the regional economic development. The project has helped in generating livelihoods for the local residents by creating employment opportunities and by catalyzing the overall economic activities in the region. However, the exact positive impact of the project in terms of livelihood and poverty alleviation can't be quantified. Therefore, this indicator has been scored neutral.
Access to affordable and clean energy services	As a local energy source, wind power helps to mitigate high dependency on coal and thus improves the access to energy services, especially in the scenarios of coal supply shortage. However, as the improved access to energy services does not affect the local public (as the electricity is delivered to the grid) and cannot be assigned to specific consumers and therefore not be monitored, a conservative score of zero is applied to this indicator.
Human and institutional capacity	Since access to basic education and health are two basic factors parts to facilitate human and institutional capacity development, various initiatives are undertaken by the project developer to contribute to these thematic areas. These initiatives lead to several tangible as well as intangible benefits for the local community. **Since, the impact of the parameter to this indicator is scored positive, initiatives undertaken by the project developer to enhance the access of local community to basic education and health facilities would be monitored.**
Quantitative employment and income generation	The project has created employment opportunities for local villagers. During construction phase of the wind farm, persons have been employed for security purpose and few persons have been employed for construction activities from nearby villages. During Operation and Maintenance phase of the wind farm, persons have been employed for service activities from nearby villages. **Since, the impact of the parameter to this indicator is scored positive, number of**

	local employment as a result of project activity will be monitored. Pertaining documents has been submitted to DOE.
Balance of payments and investment	The electricity generated by the project activity displace equivalent electricity mainly produced by coal fired power plants, resulting in reduced coal consumption. Since the coal consumption by Power Plants in India depends primarily on domestic source, there is almost negligible amount of net foreign exchange reserve generated from the project. Therefore, the project will not have any major impact on balance of payments.
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	The project use existing localized technology Wind World make E-48 model. The penetration of wind energy technology is prominent in India and therefore project activity does not lead to any technology transfer or introduction of new technology from outside or inside the country. Therefore, the impact is considered neutral.

SECTION G. Sustainability Monitoring Plan

No		1
Indicator		Quality of Employment
Mitigation measure		N/A
Repeat for each parameter		
Chosen parameter		Training records, categories of jobs created, occupational health management, safeguards put in place
Current situation of parameter		Current situation is similar to baseline situation
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Project developer has comprehensive internal systems in place wherein all essential norms pertaining to safety, occupational health and working conditions are being followed.
Future target for parameter		All aspects of occupational health and working conditions would be strengthened through training, capacity building and awareness generation activities. Skill enhancement exercises would be undertaken for the local staff by providing them training on the technical aspects of the project operation.
Way of monitoring	How	Documentation pertaining to training programmes, awareness generation activities etc. , photographs , interviews
	When	Annually
	By who	Project Developer

No	3
Indicator	Human and institutional capacity
Mitigation measure	Not Applicable
Repeat for each parameter	
Chosen parameter	Total number of beneficiaries of the initiatives undertaken by the project developer to enhance the human and institutional capacity of the local stakeholders.

Current situation of parameter		Since access to basic education and health are two basic factors to facilitate human and institutional capacity development, various initiatives are undertaken by the project developer to contribute to these thematic areas.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Around 100 people have been directly or indirectly benefitted by various HID and CSR initiatives undertaken by the project developer.
Future target for parameter		Enhance the scale of HID activities so as the increase the number of direct as well as indirect beneficiaries by 100
Way of monitoring	How	Photographs or cheques or donation receipts and other supportive documentation on reporting as provided.
	When	Annually
	By who	Project Developer

No		4
Indicator		Quantitative employment and income generation
Mitigation measure		Not Applicable
Repeat for each parameter		
Chosen parameter		Number of employment opportunities created.
Current situation of parameter		Around 20 people are employed for the project
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Current situation is the baseline situation
Future target for parameter		Five additional job opportunities to be created for the local population. Income generation to be enhanced by creating relatively high value job opportunities through training and capacity building
Way of monitoring	How	Attendance Sheet, Employment records data maintained by Project Developer
	When	Annual
	By who	Project Developer

Additional remarks monitoring

Not Applicable

SECTION H. Additionality and conservativeness

[redacted]

H.1. Additionality

Additionality assessment is performed in accordance to the "Tool for demonstration and assessment of additionality", version 5.2 approved by CDM Executive Board. Details are available in the validated PDD[6] reference number 5090 registered on 28 Feb 12.

H.2. Conservativeness

A conservative approach has been followed in calculating the baseline emission factors and investment analysis sections as detailed in the PDD. Emission factor used in the registered PDD was 0.9225, which was as per the version 5 of CEA database. As per the current version 10 of CEA Database, emission factor is 0.9766. Hence, in order to adhere to the principle of conservativeness, emission factor used in the registered PDD has been considered for calculating the emission reduction.

ANNEX 1 ODA declaration

To be provided at validation.

[6] http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/DNV-CUK1303122887.18/view

Appendix 1

Stakeholder Minutes of the meeting

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MINUTES OF THE LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION MEETING

"RENEWABLE ENERGY WIND POWER PROJECT IN RAJASTHAN"

On Clean Development Mechanism organized by

Enercon (India) Limited on behalf of

Vish Wind Infrastructure LLP ("VWIL")

DATE:

25th October 2010

VENUE:

Enercon (India) Limited, Bhu Sub Station, Village – Bhu, District. - Jaisalmer

Time: 9:30 AM to 11:00 AM

ATTENDEES:

- Local stakeholders and villagers
- Employees from wind farm developer (EIL)
- CDM Representatives on behalf of VWIL

AGENDA:

1. Welcome address and introduction
2. Project profile
3. CDM, social issues and environmental issues
4. Queries from the stakeholders and response by respective authorized persons
5. Vote of thanks

PROGRAM PROCEEDINGS

Program presenter and host Mr. Rajesh Sahani – Enercon (India) Limited.

At the outset of the meeting Mr. Rajesh Sahani (Customer Support - Enercon (India) Limited) welcomed all the participants.

Mr. Rajesh sahani briefed about the purpose of this Public Meeting, how Wind Mills and Wind Energy has occupied major role in generating power thereby rural population is benefited. Further he pointed out how the benefits of employment opportunities, economical growth taken place in the areas. And also he has quoted examples of various social and religious activities taken up in the villages, for ex. roads through villages etc.

Further he requested the stakeholders to select the Chairman among them. Mr. Kishan Singh Bhati was unanimously elected as chairperson for the meeting.

An introductory session was organized in which all members introduced themselves. The stakeholders included the local villagers, gram panchayat members and employees of Enercon (India) Limited.

Moving further on the proceeding, Mr. Rajesh Sahani explained the company profile of Vish Wind Infrastructure LLP ("VWIL"). Mr. Rajesh described that Vish Wind

Infrastructure LLP is a private limited company which is a subsidiary of Enercon (India) Limited. Vish Wind Infrastructure LLP is planning to install 29.6MW of wind power project in Rajasthan out of which 13.6MW of wind power project will be installed in Jaisalmer District. The proposed project is eco friendly and supports to environment and hence, VWIL has decided to pursue it as CDM project. On behalf of VWIL Mr. Sahani requested the stake holders to support, co-operate and help the company in establishing the proposed wind power project.

Further proceeding on the meet, Mr. Rajesh Sahani welcomed Mr. Saujanya Kumar, CDM project representative of VWIL to explain the stake holders about clean development mechanism (CDM) and benefit of proposed project activity.

Mr. Saujanya Kumar (Enercon (India) Limited, CDM Corporate) introduced about project activity, reasons for setting up the project, costs and benefits of setting up the project and role and benefits of wind power project to reduce the emissions of green house gases in the atmosphere thus mitigating global warming. He explained about the four indicators set by NCDMA for sustainable development in the interim approval guidelines for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects from India. He explained about the benefits of project activity on social well being, environmental well being, economic well being and technological well being due the current project activity. The project will lead to alleviation of poverty by establishing direct and indirect benefits through employment generation. The project causes no negative impact on the surrounding environment and contributes to environmental well-being.

He further explained the comparison between the wind farm projects and other alternatives in order to convey the advantages that wind power possess over other alternatives. The wind farm produces the clean and green energy and do not account for any find of pollution, as might be the case with other alternatives. The Energy for the wind power is derived from the Kinetic energy of the wind and hence do not produce any kind of waste, as may be the case with the other alternatives.

He further explained about global warming and its impacts, Kyoto Protocol, Clean Development Mechanism and role of wind power in mitigating the global warming. United

Nations has formed an organization known as UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change). There was first meeting held in 1992 and subsequently during 1997 a convention in Kyoto, Japan, a target was fixed to reduce the emissions of green house gases by all the supporting countries. During the Kyoto Protocol convention held in 2002 India also has entered into an agreement in reducing green house gases. Further, in 2005 frame work of rules, policies and process was formed to reduce the level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, in comparison to 1990 CO2 emission levels by a minimum of 5% . So as we are more dependent on thermal plants for generating electricity, we can now switch over to hydro / solar / tidal power and wind. By utilizing these renewable energy and new techniques we can reduce pollution and emissions of green house gases. Among the above renewable energies, the potential of Wind being 40,000 MW, Biomass 15,000 MW and Small Hydro 20,000 MW, we can increase the power generation by the above capacities and where as with thermal plants for generating electricity there are green house gases emissions, so it is better to switch over to renewable energies.

Mr. Saujanya Kumar concluded his speech by stating that utilizing wind power we can keep the atmosphere clean and reduce the effect of global warming to help future generation to breathe clean air.

Mr. Rajesh Sahani requested stake-holders and the dignitaries present on the dais to kindly share their views and suggestions on the CDM projects and on the proposed VWIL Wind Power Project.

On proceeding further Mr. Rajesh Sahani requested Mr. Kishan Singh Bhati, the chairperson of meeting to express his views on the proposed Wind Power Project.

The Chairperson appreciated the management of Vish Wind Infrastructure LLP for going for pollution free technology for power generation. Mr. Kishan Singh informed the villagers about how Wind Mills are helped our Villagers and Farmers, benefits to the unemployed one. And we have benefited more from wind mills rather loss of any kind. He also strogly quoted that "The economic and social life has changed due to wind mills in and around Kita and other Villages in Jaisalmer District. He extended fullest cooperation for development of such activities and also stated that lack of rainfall in the region is not due to

Wind Mills. He also pledged that the cooperation from our villagers are there in future also and sought the same from Enercon. He pointed out that there is no adverse impact of Wind Energy Projects.

After the speech of all the dignitaries present on the dice, the concerns, suggestions, opinions of the stakeholders have been specially invited. The participants expressed the queries as given below. The representatives from Vish Wind Infrastructure LLP and Enercon clarified them as given below.

	Queries	Responses
1.	Mr. Sawai Singh enquired about the benefits of the wind power projects that stakeholders shall observe?	Mr. Saujanya Kumar replied that the project will provide the people with the employment opportunities. The project shall give jobs and economic opportunities in terms of small shops and construction workers.
2.	Mr. Sukh Singh enquired that whether there is any effect on the cattle grazing near wind farms?	Mr. Rajesh Sahani replied that there is no effect and no reduction on the flora and fauna and in turn for the grazing of grass at wind farms. But will help in economic development and job opportunities.
3.	Mr. Jay Singh enquired do Enercon take care of safety issues?	Mr. Rajesh Sahani replied that the Enercon India Limited takes care about the safety issues. Appropriate protocols are in place to take care of all the safety issues.
4.	Mr. Abdul Khan enquired whether the electricity generated from this project will be directly fed to the local community.	Mr. Rajesh Sahani informed that the electricity generated will be supplied to the state electricity grid which further distributes the electricity as per the state policy.

For further queries the representatives from Enercon put forward to the participants that they could raise any queries within a week and the same can be submitted at Enercon Office, Mumbai as the address mentioned in the Paper Notification on 12th October 2010. 2006.

Finally, Mr. Rajesh Sahani once again thanked the stakeholders to spend their precious time for the meeting and also appreciated the entire crew of Enercon (India) Ltd. to have successfully completed this programme and the villagers for having participated. He mentioned that for further information the stakeholders could directly contact them in writing and they would clarify all the issues related to the project.

Thank you one and all.

The program was concluded by organizing refreshments for the gathering – the dignitaries, Stake holders, villagers & representative of Enercon (India) Ltd.

(_____)

Chairman,
Local Stakeholders Consultation Meeting

Date: 25th October 2010

MINUTES OF THE LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION MEETING

"RENEWABLE ENERGY WIND POWER PROJECT IN RAJASTHAN"

On Clean Development Mechanism organized by

Enercon (India) Limited on behalf of

Vish Wind Infrastructure LLP ("VWIL")

DATE:

27th October 2010

VENUE:

Enercon (India) Limited, 132/33kV Salodi Sub Station, Village – Salodi, District. - Jodhpur

Time: 9:30 AM to 11:00 AM

ATTENDEES:

- Local stakeholders and villagers
- Employees from wind farm developer (EIL)
- CDM Representatives on behalf of VWIL

AGENDA:

1. Welcome address and introduction
2. Project profile
3. CDM, social issues and environmental issues
4. Queries from the stakeholders and response by respective authorized persons
5. Vote of thanks

PROGRAM PROCEEDINGS

Program presenter and host Mr. Rajesh Sahani – Enercon (India) Limited.

At the outset of the meeting Mr. Rajesh Sahani (Customer Support - Enercon (India) Limited) welcomed all the participants.

Mr. Rajesh Sahani, from Enercon India Limited welcomed all the people who came to take part in the meeting. Mr. Sahani briefed about the purpose of this Public Meeting. The Knowledge of the wind farm was communicated to the local people in the local language. The wind farm projects falls in the category of the renewable energy. The meaning of the renewable energy was explained. The sites where the projects are located have no commercial activity and are on waste land. Further he pointed out how the benefits of employment opportunities, economical growth taken place in the areas. And also he has quoted examples of various social and religious activities taken up in the villages, for ex. roads through villages etc.

Further he requested the stakeholders to select the Chairman among them. Mr. Roop Singh was unanimously elected as chairperson for the meeting.

An introductory session was organized in which all members introduced themselves. The stakeholders included the local villagers, gram panchayat members and employees of Enercon (India) Limited.

Moving further on the proceeding, Mr. Rajesh Sahani explained the company profile of Vish Wind Infrastructure LLP ("VWIL"). Mr. Rajesh described that Vish Wind Infrastructure LLP is a private limited company which is a subsidiary of Enercon (India) Limited. Vish Wind Infrastructure LLP is planning to install 29.6MW of wind power project in Rajasthan out of which 16.0 MW of wind power project will be installed in Jodhpur District. The proposed project is eco friendly and supports to environment and hence, VWIL has decided to pursue it as CDM project. On behalf of VWIL Mr. Sahani requested the stake holders to support, co-operate and help the company in establishing the proposed wind power project.

Further proceeding on the meet, Mr. Rajesh Sahani welcomed Mr. Saujanya Kumar, CDM project representative of VWIL to explain the stake holders about clean development mechanism (CDM) and benefit of proposed project activity.

Mr. Saujanya Kumar (Enercon (India) Limited, CDM Corporate) introduced about project activity, reasons for setting up the project, costs and benefits of setting up the project and role and benefits of wind power project to reduce the emissions of green house gases in the atmosphere thus mitigating global warming. He explained about the four indicators set by NCDMA for sustainable development in the interim approval guidelines for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects from India. He explained about the benefits of project activity on social well being, environmental well being, economic well being and technological well being due the current project activity. The project will lead to alleviation of poverty by establishing direct and indirect benefits through employment generation. The project causes no negative impact on the surrounding environment and contributes to environmental well-being.

He further explained the comparison between the wind farm projects and other alternatives in order to convey the advantages that wind power possess over other alternatives. The wind farm produces the clean and green energy and do not account for any find of pollution, as might be the case with other alternatives. The Energy for the wind power is

derived from the Kinetic energy of the wind and hence do not produce any kind of waste, as may be the case with the other alternatives.

He further explained about global warming and its impacts, Kyoto Protocol, Clean Development Mechanism and role of wind power in mitigating the global warming. United Nations has formed an organization known as UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change). There was first meeting held in 1992 and subsequently during 1997 a convention in Kyoto, Japan, a target was fixed to reduce the emissions of green house gases by all the supporting countries. During the Kyoto Protocol convention held in 2002 India also has entered into an agreement in reducing green house gases. Further, in 2005 frame work of rules, policies and process was formed to reduce the level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, in comparison to 1990 CO2 emission levels by a minimum of 5% . So as we are more dependent on thermal plants for generating electricity, we can now switch over to hydro / solar / tidal power and wind. By utilizing these renewable energy and new techniques we can reduce pollution and emissions of green house gases. Among the above renewable energies, the potential of Wind being 40,000 MW, Biomass 15,000 MW and Small Hydro 20,000 MW, we can increase the power generation by the above capacities and where as with thermal plants for generating electricity there are green house gases emissions, so it is better to switch over to renewable energies.

Mr. Saujanya Kumar concluded his speech by stating that utilizing wind power we can keep the atmosphere clean and reduce the effect of global warming to help future generation to breathe clean air.

Mr. Rajesh Sahani requested stake-holders and the dignitaries present on the dais to kindly share their views and suggestions on the CDM projects and on the proposed VWIL Wind Power Project.

On proceeding further Mr. Rajesh Sahani requested Mr. Roop Singh, the chairperson of meeting to express his views on the proposed Wind Power Project.

The chairperson of the meeting briefed the advantages of the wind farm. The project will provide the employment opportunities to the local people as the result of which may result

in increase of the income of local people as is the case of Jodhpur where the Enercon India Limited Projects has provided the employment opportunities to the local people. He also praised Vish Wind Infrastructure LLP for their decision to invest in district of Jodhpur.

After the speech of all the dignitaries present on the dice, the concerns, suggestions, opinions of the stakeholders have been specially invited. The participants expressed the queries as given below. The representatives from Vish Wind Infrastructure LLP and Enercon clarified them as given below.

	Queries	Responses
1.	Mr. Kishan Singh enquired whether the project is useful to the villagers.	Mr. Saujanya Kumar clarified that by establishing the wind power projects, village development takes place and by this, the towns and the states. Also told that the job opportunities, scarcity of electricity, improved distribution of power will be of importance to the nearby villages where the WPP is established and there on to other villages.
2.	Mr. Gulab Singh enquired does the earthing of Wind Energy Machines affects / disturbs domestic animals or people residing nearby area?	Mr. Rajesh Sahani answered the question stating that the current pas through earthing in the land / fie and as such it will not disturb animals or people while crossing the installed area.
3.	Mr. Deva Ram enquired that in the near time whether company will restrict us and our cattle coming for grazing?	Mr. Rajesh Sahani replied that No, cattle are grazing in the area as usual.
4.	Mr. Abdul Khan enquired whether the electricity generated from this project will be directly fed to the local community.	Mr. Rajesh Sahani informed that the electricity generated will be supplied to the state electricity grid which further distributes the electricity as per the state policy.

For further queries the representatives from Enercon put forward to the participants that they could raise any queries within a week and the same can be submitted at Enercon Office, Mumbai as the address mentioned in the Paper Notification on 12th October 2010. 2006.

Finally, Mr. Rajesh Sahani once again thanked the stakeholders to spend their precious time for the meeting and also appreciated the entire crew of Enercon (India) Ltd. to have successfully completed this programme and the villagers for having participated. He mentioned that for further information the stakeholders could directly contact them in writing and they would clarify all the issues related to the project.

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Date: 27th October 2010