



199.70 MW WIND PROJECT IN MAHARASHTRA BY BWDPL

Project title	199.70 MW Wind Project in Maharashtra by BWDPL.
Project ID	1447
Monitoring period	01-10-2022 To 16-05-2023
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VCS Standard Version	4.7
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PROJECT DETAILS

1.1 Summary Description of the Implementation Status of the Project

The main purpose of this project activity is to generate clean form of electricity through renewable wind energy source. Bothe Windfarm Development Pvt. Ltd. is the promoter of the proposed project activity. The Project activity envisages implementation of 40 WTGs of individual capacity 2 MW each, and 57 WTGs of individual capacity 2.1 MW each, in the state of Maharashtra. The technology employed is of Suzlon Energy Limited (2.1 MW) and Vestas (2 MW). The total project capacity is 199.7 MW.

The Project activity is a new facility (Greenfield) and it plans to utilize wind energy to generate electricity and supply it to distribution licensees which is a part of the NEWNE (Northern, Eastern, Western and North-Eastern) grid of India.

Start date for this project is 17/05/2013. This is the day on which the first WTG was commissioned under the Project activity.

The Project activity has generated 1,41,612.54 MWh of energy to the NEWNE Grid (now a part of unified Indian grid) of India during the current monitoring period. This result in emission reductions of 1,38,354 tCO₂e by its operation during the current monitoring period.

1.2 Audit History

Audit Type	Period	Program	VVB Name	Number of years
Validation	2013	Verified Carbon Standard	Epic Sustainability Services Private Limited	2013
Verification	17 May 2013 to 01-April 2016	Verified Carbon Standard	Lgai Technological Center, S.A. (Applus)	2 years,10 Months,16 Days
Verification	02 April 2016 to 30 November 2020	Verified Carbon Standard	Tuv Sud South Asia Pvt Ltd	4 Years,7 Months,29 Days
Verification	01 December 2020 to 30 September 2021	Verified Carbon Standard	Tuv Sud South Asia Pvt Ltd	304 days (0.83 year)

Verification	01 October 2021 to 30 September 2022	Verified Carbon Standard	VKU Certification Private Limited	1 year
Verification	01 October 2022 to 16 May 2023	Verified Carbon Standard	4k Earth Science Private Limited	228 days (0.62 year)

1.3 Sectoral Scope and Project Type

Sectoral scope ¹	1. Energy (renewable/non-renewable)
Project activity type	Wind energy

1.4 Project Proponent

Organization name	Bothe Windfarm Development Pvt. Ltd.
Contact person	Mr. Gautam Chopra
Title	Authorized Signatory
Address	402 & 404, Delphi, C Wing, Hiranandani Business Park, Orchard Avenue, Powai, Mumbai - 400076, Maharashtra, India
Telephone	+91 83698 12725
Email	regulatory@continnumenergy.in

¹ Projects, activities, or methodologies may be developed under any of the 16 VCS sectoral scopes: <https://verra.org/programs/verified-carbon-standard/vcs-program-details/#sectoral-scopes>

1.5 Other Entities Involved in the Project

Organization name	Solaura Power Private Limited
Role in the project	Project Consultant
Contact person	Mr. V. R. Ramesh
Title	Director
Address	2 nd floor, Brigade Enterprises Ltd, OMR Road, Kottivakkam, Chennai, Tamil Nadu – 600096
Telephone	+91 90008 77756
Email	vrr@solaurapower.com

1.6 Project Start Date

Project start date	17/05/2013
Justification	This is the day on which the first WTG was commissioned under the Project activity.

1.7 Project Crediting Period

Crediting period	☐ Seven years, twice renewable ☒ Ten years, fixed
Start and end date of first or fixed crediting period	17/05/2013 TO 16/05/2023

1.8 Project Location

The project activity is in 9 villages namely, Khokade, Bothe, Ransingwadi, Shripalwan, Ugalyachiwadi, Khandyachiwadi, Garudachiwadi, Katalgewadi, and Shirawali, in Satara district in the state of Maharashtra.

S No.	WTG ID	Village Name	Commissioning Date	Latitude	Longitude	Turbine Type	Capacity	Feeder No.
1	I - 48	Khokade	21/06/2013	17° 49'0.94" N	74° 21'54.27"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 2
2	I - 64	Khokade	21/06/2013	17° 48'50.69" N	74° 21'57.74"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 2
3	I - 1	Khokade	27/05/2013	17° 49'4.17"N	74° 22'10.83"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 2
4	I - 66	Khokade	20/09/2013	17° 48'46.87"N	74° 22'14.56"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 2
5	I - 7	Khokade	17/05/2013	17° 48'33.09"N	74° 22'6.53"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 1
6	I - 23	Khokade	18/06/2013	17° 48'25.04"N	74° 22'14"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 1
7	I - 25	Khokade	21/06/2013	17° 48'18.57"N	74° 22'17.28"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 1
8	I - 29	Khokade	21/06/2013	17° 48'9.93"N	74° 22'21.01"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 1
9	I - 68	Khokade	21/06/2013	17° 48'6.12"N	74° 22'9.07"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 1
10	I - 2	Khokade	27/05/2013	17° 48'40.87"N	74° 21'53.75"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 2
11	I - 21	Khokade	18/06/2013	17° 47'57.85"N	74° 22'34.67"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 1
12	I - 27	Khokade	21/06/2013	17° 47'49.62"N	74° 22'37.72"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 6
13	I - 3	Khokade	27/05/2013	17° 48'12.62"N	74° 22'37.27"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 1
14	I - 39	Khokade	21/08/2013	17° 48'35.76"N	74° 22'20.65"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 1
15	I - 49	Khokade	09/10/2013	17° 48'35.19"N	74° 22'35.36"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 1
16	I - 30	Khokade	10/10/2013	17° 48'32.35"N	74° 22'55.13"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 1
17	I - 15	Bothe	10/10/2013	17° 46'11.81"N	74° 22'31.51"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 3
18	I - 47	Bothe	09/10/2013	17° 47'39.05"N	74° 23'34.62"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 4
19	I - 59	Bothe	24/01/2014	17° 47'18.52"N	74° 23'22.55"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 4
20	I - 52	Bothe	20/02/2014	17° 46'41.57"N	74° 22'25.82"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 3
21	I - 8	Bothe	11/09/2013	17° 47'9.87"N	74° 22'13.31"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 3
22	I - 35	Bothe	11/09/2013	17° 45'51.16"N	74° 23'45.48"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 3
23	I - 37	Bothe	24/01/2014	17° 45'39.2"N	74° 23'29.9"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 3
24	I - 5	Bothe	15/06/2013	17° 46'55.31"N	74° 22'18.22"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 3
25	I - 56	Bothe	11/09/2013	17° 47'18.06"N	74° 22'49.87"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 4
26	I - 41	Bothe	11/09/2013	17° 47'34.34"N	74° 22'55.64"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 4
27	I - 63	Bothe	11/09/2013	17° 47'32.05"N	74° 23'12.81"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 4
28	I - 6	Bothe	11/09/2013	17° 46'39.09"N	74° 23'25.72"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 4
29	I - 60	Bothe	09/01/2013	17° 47'26.47"N	74° 23'29.02"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 4
30	I - 4	Bothe	15/06/2013	17° 47'5.06"N	74° 23'31.96"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 4
31	I - 42	Bothe	11/09/2013	17° 46'8.23"N	74° 23'17.01"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW		Feeder 3

32	I - 40	Bothe	24/01/2014	17° 45' 48.76"N	74° 23' 27.19"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW	Feeder 3
33	I - 43	Bothe	11/09/2013	17° 45' 26.65"N	74° 23' 43.69"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW	Feeder 3
34	I - 45	Bothe	11/09/2013	17° 45' 24.69"N	74° 23' 30.9"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW	Feeder 3
35	I - 33	Bothe	31/01/2014	17° 46' 56.27"N	74° 22' 3.54"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW	Feeder 3
36	I - 71	Bothe	24/01/2014	17° 47' 21.97"N	74° 23' 2.77"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW	Feeder 4
37	I - 72	Bothe	24/01/2014	17° 46' 36.9"N	74° 23' 10.59"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW	Feeder 3
38	I - 73	Bothe	31/01/2014	17° 46' 57.7"N	74° 22' 34.54"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW	Feeder 3
39	I - 75	Bothe	31/01/2014	17° 46' 7.98"N	74° 22' 53.33"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW	Feeder 3
40	I - 76	Bothe	24/01/2014	17° 46' 3.41"N	74° 23' 41.16"E	Vestas V100 - 2.0 MW	Feeder 3
41	I - 22	Bothe	29/03/2014	17° 47' 7.88"N	74° 22' 2.34"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 3
42	I - 57	Bothe	26/03/2014	17° 46' 31.41"N	74° 22' 13.92"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 3
43	I - 16	Bothe	26/03/2014	17° 46' 13.81"N	74° 22' 8.82"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 3
44	I - 24	Bothe	26/03/2014	17° 46' 24.75"N	74° 22' 36.66"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 3
45	I - 34	Bothe	31/03/2014	17° 47' 8.54"N	74° 23' 14.82"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 4
46	I - 26	Bothe	07/09/2013	17° 45' 56.89"N	74° 23' 6.03"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 3
47	I - 77	Bothe	24/01/2014	17° 45' 18.43"N	74° 23' 15.43"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 3
48	I - 81	Bothe	26/03/2014	17° 46' 55.51"N	74° 23' 10.69"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 4
49	I - 82	Bothe	26/03/2014	17° 45' 35.3"N	74° 23' 41.15"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 5
50	I - 18	Ransingwadi	30/03/2014	17° 44' 54.36"N	74° 23' 18.67"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 5
51	SP40	Shripalwan	11/12/2014	17° 50' 29.0472"N	74° 26' 49.751"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 8
52	SP05	Shripalwan	11/12/2014	17° 49' 58.7172"N	74° 24' 41.789"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 8
53	SP06	Shripalwan	11/12/2014	17° 50' 9.7476"N	74° 24' 41.173"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 8
54	SP07	Shripalwan	11/12/2014	17° 50' 18.4884"N	74° 24' 37.408"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 8
55	SP08	Shripalwan	11/12/2014	17° 50' 22.7508"N	74° 24' 27.068"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 8
56	SP09	Shripalwan	11/12/2014	17° 50' 17.9016"N	74° 25' 20.456"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 8
57	SP10	Shripalwan	11/12/2014	17° 50' 25.188"N	74° 25' 12.997"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 8
58	SP12	Shripalwan	25/12/2014	17° 50' 22.272"N	74° 25' 46.092"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 8
59	SP13	Shripalwan	25/12/2014	17° 50' 30.2208"N	74° 25' 38.622"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 8
60	SP17	Shripalwan	25/12/2014	17° 50' 51.5688"N	74° 25' 50.822"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 8

61	SP19	Ugalyachiwad i	16/12/2014	17° 49' 25.1364"N	74° 26' 43.314"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 6
62	SP20	Ugalyachiwad i	16/12/2014	17° 49' 35.3208"N	74° 26' 42.976"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 6
63	SP21	Ugalyachiwad i	30/12/2014	17° 49' 44.5188"N	74° 26' 39.415"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 6
64	SP22	Khandyachiw adi	30/12/2014	17° 49' 56.8524"N	74° 26' 52.08"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 6
65	SP26	Khandyachiw adi	30/12/2014	17° 49' 51.0456"N	74° 27' 20.603"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 6
66	SP27	Khandyachiw adi	16/12/2014	17° 50' 2.4864"N	74° 27' 5.382"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 6
67	SP29 ²	Khandyachiw adi	26/12/2014	17° 48' 57.0636"N	74° 28' 20.01"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 7
68	SP30	Khandyachiw adi	26/12/2014	17° 49' 7.8636"N	74° 28' 18.552"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 7
69	SP31	Khandyachiw adi	26/12/2014	17° 49' 16.8132"N	74° 28' 20.021"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 7
70	SP32	Khandyachiw adi	26/12/2014	17° 49' 24.5964"N	74° 28' 9.671"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 7
71	SP33	Khandyachiw adi	26/12/2014	17° 49' 36.5268"N	74° 28' 11.446"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 7
72	SP34	Khandyachiw adi	30/12/2014	17° 49' 43.5216"N	74° 28' 5.164"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 7
73	SP35	Khandyachiw adi	30/12/2014	17° 49' 42.9276"N	74° 27' 50.551"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 7
74	SP36	Khandyachiw adi	30/12/2014	17° 49' 56.4636"N	74° 27' 50.314"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 7
75	SP37	Khandyachiw adi	30/12/2014	17° 49' 20.6328"N	74° 27' 36.826"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 7
76	SP38	Khandyachiw adi	30/12/2014	17° 49' 26.6988"N	74° 28' 28.924"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 7
77	SP39	Khandyachiw adi	30/12/2014	17° 49' 41.9232"N	74° 28' 52.763"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 7
78	SP41	Garudachiwa di	16/12/2014	17° 50' 36.6756"N	74° 26' 49.751"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 6
79	SP24	Garudachiwa di	16/12/2014	17° 50' 15.8676"N	74° 26' 21.923"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 6

² As per registered PD commissioning dates for WTG no SP29, SP30, SP31, SP32 AND SP33 are 16-12-2014 and as per commissioning certificate this date is 26-12-2014. Hence same has been corrected in monitoring report.

80	SP28	Garudachiwadi	30/12/2014	17° 50' 19.77"N	74° 26' 43.584"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 6
81	I - 13	Ransingwadi	22/08/2014	17° 44' 12.336"N	74° 22' 46.297"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 2
82	I - 19	Katalgewadi	01/10/2014	17° 44' 14.5536"N	74° 23' 3.937"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 2
83	I - 31	Katalgewadi	01/10/2014	17° 44' 32.0496"N	74° 23' 22.618"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 2
84	I - 38	Katalgewadi	03/11/2014	17° 49' 33.6396"N	74° 28' 45.516"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 2
85	I - 53	Katalgewadi	22/08/2014	17° 44' 25.5948"N	74° 23' 28.957"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 2
86	I - 69	Katalgewadi	03/11/2014	17° 44' 6.5544"N	74° 23' 52.181"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 2
87	I - 28	Shirawali	03/11/2014	17° 44' 50.4636"N	74° 23' 25.31"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 2
88	I - 46	Shirawali	22/08/2014	17° 44' 50.4924"N	74° 23' 34.732"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 2
89	I - 61	Shirawali	22/08/2014	17° 44' 42.3348"N	74° 23' 45.179"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 2
90	I - 51	Katalgewadi	03/11/2014	17° 44' 42.7812"N	74° 23' 9.238"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 2
91	I - 80	Shirawali	16/11/2014	17° 44' 41.604"N	74° 25' 5.678"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 2
92	I - 78	Shirawali	27/11/2014	17° 44' 36.132"N	74° 24' 24.08"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 2
93	I - 79	Shirawali	16/11/2014	17° 44' 33.522"N	74° 24' 50.324"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 2
94	I - 83	Shirawali	16/11/2014	17° 45' 4.1004"N	74° 24' 26.147"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 2
95	I - 17	Shirawali	27/11/2014	17° 44' 34.8108"N	74° 24' 35.208"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 2
96	I - 84	Khandyachiwadi	30/12/2014	17° 49' 33.6396"N	74° 28' 45.516"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 7
97	SP25	Garudachiwadi	30/12/2014	17° 49' 29.3424"N	74° 26' 23.341"E	Suzlon S97 - 2.1 MW	Feeder 6



1.9 Title and Reference of Methodology

Type (methodology, tool or module).	Reference ID, if applicable	Title	Version
Methodology	ACM0002	Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources ³	16.0
Tool	07	Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system (Version 04) ⁴	04.0
Tool	01	Tool for demonstration and assessment of additionality (Version 7.0.0) ⁵	07.0

³ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/EY2CL7RTEHRC9V6YQHLAR6MJ6VEU83>

⁴ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-07-v4.0.pdf>

⁵ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-01-v7.0.0.pdf>

1.10 Double Counting and Participation under Other GHG Programs

1.10.1 No Double Issuance

Is the project receiving or seeking credit for reductions and removals from a project activity under another GHG program?

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.10.2 Registration in Other GHG Programs

Was the project registered or seeking registration under any other GHG programs?

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.11 Double Claiming, Other Forms of Credit, and Scope 3 Emissions

1.11.1 No Double Claiming with Emissions Trading Programs or Binding Emission Limits

Are project reductions and removals or project activities also included in an emissions trading program or binding emission limit? See the *VCS Program Definitions* for definitions of emissions trading program and binding emission limit.

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.11.2 No Double Claiming with Other Forms of Environmental Credit

Has the project activity sought, received, or is planning to receive credit from another GHG-related environmental credit system? See the *VCS Program Definitions* for definition of GHG-related environmental credit system.

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.11.3 Supply Chain (Scope 3) Emissions

Do the project activities affect the emissions footprint of any product(s) (goods or services) that are part of a supply chain?

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.12 Sustainable Development Contributions

Contribution to sustainable development:

Ministry of Environment and Forests has stipulated economic, social, environment and technological well-being as the four indicators of sustainable development. The project contributes to sustainable development using the following ways:

Social wellbeing: The project would help in generating employment opportunities during the construction and operation phases. The project activity would lead to development in infrastructure in the region like development of roads and may promote business with improved power generation.

Economic wellbeing: The project is a clean technology investment in the region, which would not have taken place in the absence of the VCS benefits. The project activity would also help to reduce the demand supply gap in the state.

The project activity would generate power using zero emissions wind-based power generation which helps to reduce GHG emissions and specific pollutants like SO_x, NO_x, and SPM associated with the conventional thermal power generation facilities.

Technological wellbeing: The successful operation of project activity would lead to promotion of wind-based power generation and would encourage other entrepreneurs to participate in similar projects.

Environmental well-being: Wind being a renewable source of energy, it reduces the dependence on fossil fuels and conserves natural resources which are on the verge of depletion. Due to its zero emission the Project activity also helps in avoiding significant amount of GHG emissions.

There is no requirement of monitoring of sustainability development parameters neither according to the monitoring plan of the registered PD or host country regulation and through the above, the PP has considered that the project activity profoundly contributes to the sustainable development.

Thus, content of Table 1 of Sustainable Development Contributions is left blank in the MR.

Table 1: Sustainable Development Contributions

Row number	SDG target	SDG indicator	Net impact on SDG indicator	Current project contributions	Contributions over project lifetime
<i>Sequential row number</i>	<i>SDG Target number</i>	<i>Number and text of SDG indicator or, if no official SDG indicator is applicable, user-defined indicator</i>	<i>Indicate the project's contribution to the SDG Indicator (implemented activities to increase or decrease)</i>	<i>Brief description of the quantifiable impact of the project's activities related to the SDG indicator, during the monitoring period.</i>	<i>Brief description of the cumulative quantifiable impact of the project's activities related to the SDG indicator, over the project lifetime.</i>
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

1.13 Commercially Sensitive Information

No Commercially sensitive information applicable.

2 SAFEGUARDS AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

2.1 Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation

2.1.1 Stakeholder Identification

Stakeholder Identification	Following stakeholders have been identified for this project activity by analyzing the beneficiaries /people who are directly affected in daily life by the project activity, impact of local/regional/provincial/national government policies in implementation and operation of the project activity, other groups having social/political influences in the project location. 1. Local community 2. Local village administration 3. Technology suppliers 4. Local vendors
Legal or customary tenure/access rights	Local community members have access to the project site if they want to share any feedback/grievance about the project activity.
Stakeholder diversity and changes over time	Stakeholders identified for this project activity are diverse in nature –in terms of socio-economic status, age, and gender wise and the diversity is unlikely to change over time.
Expected changes in well-being	Expected changes. 1. Economic well-being the project activity is likely to provide employments to the locality thus economic well beings are expected 2. Environmental well-being as this project activity cuts down GHG emissions in the atmosphere generating electricity using wind energy technology; thus, it will bring environmental well-being in the locality
Location of stakeholders	Villages of Satara district in the state of Maharashtra.

Location of resources	The Project Proponent owns 97 wind turbine locations, required site for pooling substation.
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2.1.2 Stakeholder Consultation and Ongoing Communication

Ongoing consultation	As per the validated plan, there is no specific requirement for stakeholder consultation during the monitoring period.
Date(s) of stakeholder consultation	Not Applicable
Communication of monitored results	There is no specific requirement for communication of Monitored results
Consultation records	The Project proponent maintains grievance register at the site for recording all the grievance from local stakeholder.
Stakeholder input	The PP has taken necessary actions to address the grievance received during the monitoring period.

2.1.3 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent

Consent	Consent for implementing project activity was received from Safety and Electricity Board authorities.
Outcome of FPIC	The project has not encroached on land, relocated people without consent, and forced physical or economic displacement.

2.1.4 Grievance Redress Procedure

Grievances received	Resolution and outcome
Nil	Not Applicable as no grievances received during the monitoring period.

2.1.5 Public Comments

Summary of comments received	Actions taken
Nil	No action taken as no comments received during the monitoring period.

2.2 Risks to Stakeholders and the Environment

2.2.1 Management Experience

The PP has demonstrated expertise in developing large wind farm projects and engaging communities.

2.2.2 Risk assessment

	Risks identified.	Mitigation or preventative measure taken
Natural and human-induced risks to stakeholders' wellbeing	No natural and human induced risks	No mitigation measures to be taken.
Risks to stakeholder participation	No risk to stakeholder participation is anticipated.	No mitigation or preventive measure is required as no risk has been identified.
Working conditions	Risk of noise pollution, Flickering, event of a blade coming down	PP has taken all measures to ensure proper working conditions by implementing EHS policy.
Safety of women and girls	No women or girl is employed in project site.	No mitigation or preventive measure is required as no risk has been identified.
Safety of minority and marginalized groups, including children	Adverse health effects that may affect minority and marginalized groups, including children	PP ensures safety of minority and marginalized groups, including children in the project site as per the local laws.
Pollutants (air, noise, discharges to water, generation of waste, and release of hazardous materials)	Risk of solid waste and hazardous waste from project activity end of life equipment.	There is negligible pollution in the air, noise, and water due to implementation and operation of the project activity. PP will take necessary actions in handling end of life equipment as per national law applicable.

and chemical
pesticides and
fertilizers)

2.3 Respect for Human Rights and Equity

2.3.1 Labor and Work

	Risks identified ⁶	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Discrimination	No Risks identified	PP takes all necessary measures to ensure that no discrimination of labor at workplace according to national laws and requirements.
Sexual harassment	No Risks identified	PP conducts regular POSH workshop and gives awareness to employees regarding Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) (PoSH) Act, 2013. ⁷
Gender equity in labor and work	No Risks identified	There are no women employed at project site so this is not applicable
Forced labor	No Risks identified	PP ensures that no bonded labor is employed at project site according to Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act 1976. ⁸
Child labor	No Risks identified	PP ensures that no child labor is employed at project site according to the child labor (prohibition and regulation) act, 1986. ⁹

⁶ The identified risks and commensurate mitigation or preventative measure(s) for forced labor, child labor, and human trafficking, must be inclusive of staff and contracted workers employed by third parties.

⁷ https://doe.gov.in/files/inline-documents/DoE_Prevention_sexual_harassment.pdf

⁸ <https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1491/1/197619.pdf>

⁹ https://labour.gov.in/sites/default/files/act_2.pdf

Human trafficking	No Risks identified	PP ensures that no human trafficking at project site according to the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. ¹⁰
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2.3.2 Human Rights

Risks identified.	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
No risks identified	There is no violation of human rights according to Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 ¹¹

2.3.3 Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage

Risks identified.	Mitigation(s) or preventative measure taken
No risks identified	Not applicable as there is no threat to indigenous people and cultural heritage due to project activity.

2.3.4 Property Rights

Risks identified.	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
No risks identified	The property rights of the project activity is only held by Bothe Windfarm Development Private Limited (PP), so there is no any risk regarding property rights.

2.3.5 Benefit Sharing

Summary of the benefit sharing plan	Not applicable as the Bothe Windfarm Development Private Limited (PP) is owner of the project activity.
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¹⁰ https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/15378/1/the_immoral_traffic_%28prevention%29_act%2C_1956.pdf

¹¹ https://nhrc.nic.in/sites/default/files/PHRAct_2021_0.pdf

Benefit sharing during the monitoring period	Not applicable as the Bothe Windfarm Development Private Limited (PP) is owner of the project activity.
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2.4 Ecosystem Health

	Risk identified	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken during the monitoring period
Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems	No risk identified	No impact on biodiversity is likely to be caused
Soil degradation and soil erosion	No risk identified	No soil erosion and degradation are likely to be caused
Water consumption and stress	No risk identified	Water consumption will be of moderate level for regular operation of substation, therefore no water stress is to be anticipated.

2.4.1 Rare, Threatened, and Endangered species

Species or habitat	Fatalities of birds and bats from collisions with wind turbines is a possible risk.
Areas needed for habitat connectivity	The project has not adversely impacted areas needed for habitat connectivity

	Risks identified.	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Habitats for rare, threatened, and endangered species	Fatalities of birds and bats from collisions with wind turbines	PP takes preventive measures such as Curtailment, painting the turbine black to avoid bird collision with wind turbine.
Areas for habitat connectivity	No risk identified	No mitigation /preventive measure taken as there is no threat to Areas for habitat connectivity

2.4.2 Introduction of species

Not applicable, as the project activity is production of energy from wind turbines, there is no introduction of new species.

2.4.3 Ecosystem conversion

	Risks identified.	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Ecosystem conversion	No risks identified	No mitigation or preventive measures taken as there is no ecosystem conversion.

3 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

3.1 Implementation Status of the Project Activity

The implementation of the project has been started on 17/05/2013 and completed on 30/12/2014.

Wind power technology details – The technology employed, converts wind energy to electrical energy. In wind power generation, energy of wind is converted into mechanical energy and subsequently into electrical energy. The project activity is the installation of an environmentally safe and sound technology since there are no GHG emissions associated with the electricity generation.

The technical specifications of the WTGs have been provided as below. There is no transfer of technology involved in the project activity. The project activity consists of WTGs of Following Machines:-

Key Technical Particulars of Vestas V-100 2.0 MW WTG

Particulars	Specifications
Make	Vestas
Model	V-100
Rated Capacity	2000 kW
Rotor Diameter	100 m
Hub height	95 m
Type of Tower	Conical Tubular steel
Number of Blades	3
Geared/Gearless	Geared
Gear Box	One planetary stage and two helical stages
Cut-in Wind speed	3 m/s
Rated Wind speed	12 m/s
Cut-out Wind speed	20 m/s

Key Technical Particulars of Suzlon S- 97 90 2.1 MW WTG

Particulars	Specifications
Make	Suzlon
Model	S-97
Rotor diameter	97 m
Hub height	90 m
Estimated service life	20 years
Rated power	2.1 MW
Rated wind speed	11 m/s (without turbulence intensity according to GL guideline)
Cut in wind speed	3.0 m/s (30-second average)
Cut out wind speed	20 m/s (10-minute average)
Controller type	Programmable Logic Controller with SUZLON CONTROL SYSTEM Software

No events has occurred during the current monitoring period that may impact the GHG emission reductions or removals and monitoring.

3.2 Deviations

3.2.1 Methodology Deviations

The project activity has been implemented as described in the VCS-PD and there was no methodological deviation applied during the monitoring plan.

3.2.2 Project Description Deviations

No project description deviation is applicable during this monitoring period

3.3 Grouped Projects

Not applicable as the project is non-grouped.

3.4 Baseline Reassessment

Did the project undergo baseline reassessment during the monitoring period?

☐ Yes ☒ No

4 DATA AND PARAMETERS

4.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation

Data / Parameter	$EF_{grid,OM,y}$
Data unit	tCO ₂ /MWh
Description	Operating Margin CO ₂ emission factor in year y
Source of data	Calculated from CEA database, Version 10, December 2014 ¹²
Value applied	0.9862 (NEWNE Grid) ¹³
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated as per “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system, version 04.0.0” as 3-year generation weighted average using data for the years 2011-2012, 2012-2013 & 2013- 2014. The data are obtained from “CO ₂ Baseline Database for Indian Power Sector” version 10.0, published by the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, and Government of India.
Purpose of Data	For the calculation of Baseline Emission
Comments	This parameter is fixed ex-ante for the entire crediting period.

Data / Parameter	$EF_{grid,BM,y}$
Data unit	tCO ₂ /MWh
Description	Built Margin CO ₂ emission factor in year y
Source of data	Calculated from CEA database, Version 10, December 2014 ¹⁴
Value applied	0.9495 (NEWNE Grid) ¹⁵

¹² https://cea.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/baseline/2020/07/user_guide_ver10.pdf

¹³ Now INDIAN Grid

¹⁴ https://cea.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/baseline/2020/07/user_guide_ver10.pdf

¹⁵ Now INDIAN Grid

Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated as per “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system, version 04.0.0” as 3-year generation weighted average using data for the years 2011-2012, 2012-2013 & 2013- 2014. The data are obtained from “CO ₂ Baseline Database for Indian Power Sector” version 10.0, published by the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, and Government of India.
Purpose of Data	For the calculation of the Baseline Emission
Comments	This parameter is fixed ex-ante for the entire crediting period.

Data / Parameter	$EF_{grid,CM,y}$
Data unit	tCO ₂ /Mwh
Description	Combined Margin CO ₂ emission factor in year y
Source of data	Calculated from CEA database, Version 10, December 2014 ¹⁶
Value applied	0.9770 (NEWNE Grid) ¹⁷
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The combined margin emissions factor is calculated as follows: $EF_{grid,CM,y} = EF_{grid,OM,y} * W_{OM} + EF_{grid,BM,y} * W_{BM}$ $EF_{grid,BM,y}$ = Build margin CO₂ emission factor in year y (tCO₂/MWh) $EF_{grid,OM,y}$ = Operating margin CO₂ emission factor in year y (tCO₂/MWh) W_{OM} = Weighting of operating margin emissions factor (%) = 75% W_{BM} = Weighting of build margin emissions factor (%) = 25%
Purpose of Data	For the calculation of the Baseline Emission.
Comments	This parameter is fixed ex-ante for the entire crediting period.

4.2 Data and Parameters Monitored

Data / Parameter	$EG_{PJ,y}$
Data unit	MWh
Description	Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project to the grid in year y
Source of data	Monthly electricity share certificates

¹⁶ https://cea.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/baseline/2020/07/user_guide_ver10.pdf

¹⁷ Now INDIAN Grid

Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	The value of net electricity generation supplied to the grid as per monthly electricity share certificates forms the basis for calculation of the emission reductions; which can be cross checked from the invoice raised to the DISCOM. Net electricity supplied to grid has been calculated as the difference of the measured values of “export” and “import” of electricity through the dedicated SEB energy meter (electronic tri-vector bidirectional main meter & check meter which measures both export & import concurrently) installed at the delivery point (i.e. the connected substation). Net electricity generated and supplied by the project to the grid = Electricity Export to the grid - Electricity Import from the grid Monthly meter readings have been taken from the main and check meters installed at the substation and certified by the representatives of SEB Officials and the representatives of the project proponent. For apportioning procedure refer section 4.3 of the monitoring report.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Continuous monitoring, hourly measurement and at least monthly recording
Value monitored	1,41,612.54 MWh
Monitoring equipment	Monitoring: Tri vector meter would be used Data type: Measured Type of meter: Static type meter (Main & Check). Both are Bidirectional meters. Accuracy Class of meter: 0.2s.
QA/QC procedures to be applied	• The energy meter readings are taken on monthly basis • Energy meters would be calibrated annually and faulty meters would be duly replaced immediately. • All the energy meters are under the control of state utility and calibration/testing of energy meters is also under the jurisdiction of state utility. • The Net electricity exported to the grid would be cross checked against the invoice raised by the PP towards the DISCOM. The calibration records of the main and check meters have been provided in Appendix 1.
Purpose of the data	This data has been used to calculate Baseline emissions

Calculation method	-
Comments	The data would be archived electronically and maintained for the entire crediting period plus two years.

4.3 Monitoring Plan

The monitoring methodology specified in the methodology requires that the project-monitoring plan to consist of monitoring of quantity of net electricity supplied to the grid in the year y. In order to monitor the mitigation of GHG due to the project activity, the total energy exported needs to be measured. The net energy supplied to grid by the project activity multiplied by emission factor for regional grid, would form the baseline for the project activity.

Since the baseline emission factor is based on an *ex-ante* determination, monitoring of this parameter is not required. The sole parameter for monitoring is the net electricity exported to the grid.

All 97 WTGs are owned by Bothe Windfarm Development Limited, and no other entity owned or involved during this monitoring period. The Project has installed 40 WTGs of individual capacity 2 MW each, and 57 WTGs of individual capacity 2.1 MW each, in the state of Maharashtra. The technology employed is of Suzlon Energy Limited (2.1 MW) and Vestas (2 MW). The total project capacity is 199.7 MW.

Site in charge & Head office will resolve if any of any issue found after internal audit and after resolution it will

be further reviewed by higher management.

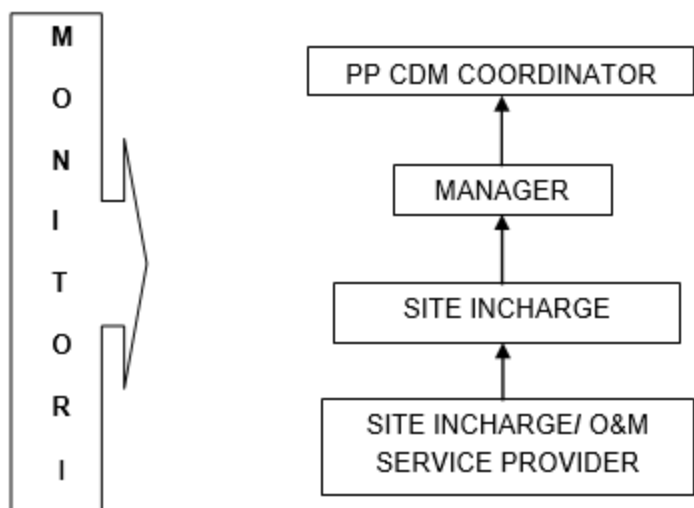
Aim of Monitoring:

The monitoring procedure would set guidelines for the project investor to monitor the parameters regularly and to ensure quality and accuracy in monitoring. It elaborates on the functions of the monitoring team and procedures to be followed in monitoring of the CDM parameters.

The monitoring procedure has include all the equipment's that contribute towards reduction in GHG emissions. Since the project activity focuses mainly on the generation of renewable power, it is important to monitor all the equipment involved in the metering of all the necessary instruments.

The project investor has a well-defined management structure for monitoring the project activity.

Organizational Structure for monitoring



Designation	Responsibilities
PP CDM COORDINATOR	Overall project monitoring including collecting and aggregating JMRs/Invoices for all WTG investors
MANAGER	Holds complete control over monitoring aspects pertaining to the project
SITE INCHARGE	- Recording - Verification - Storage of Data
SITE INCHARGE/ O&M SERVICE PROVIDER	- Operation and Maintenance - Storage of data - Data Recording

In case of INDIAN grid, multiple WTGs would be connected to the feeder, one of which would be part of the project activity and rest of which would not be part of the project activity (WTGs owned by other entities). The import and export of electricity is continuously monitored by the export/import meter and the data is recorded on a monthly basis jointly by the proponent and the electricity board. The meter is located at the delivery point of wind power in the grid. This accounts for the import of electricity that is used by the Project proponent. Hence the net electricity generated is calculated from the joint meter reading and recorded /archived in paper/electronic.

SEB/O&M Contractor follows an apportioning procedure to account for electricity generation from individual WTGs based on data from individual WTG controllers.

Following the joint meter readings, apportioning of net electricity supplied to grid by each WTG is done by the SEB/O&M Contractor based on the individual meter readings recorded from the

controller panel meter of each WTG and based on the meter reading recorded from the meters situated at the connected substations.

Based on the monthly export and import data as per main/check meters and the WTG controller readings, SEB provides a break-up of the electricity exported and imported for each WTG.

A monthly joint meter reading of the energy meters is taken by MSEDCL officials and O&M contractors (representatives of the project investor). Apportioning of net electricity generation from each WTG connected to NEWNE grid is then determined as follows:

1.	Apportioning Ratio	=	Generation at WTG Controller
			Total Generation of All WTG Controller for the feeder
2.	Electricity Import from WTG by the grid (EG_{import})	=	Import from Main/Check Meter * Apportioning Ratio
3.	Electricity Export to the WTGs by the grid (EG_{export})	=	Export from Main/Check Meter * Apportioning Ratio
4.	Net electricity generated by WTG	=	Electricity Import from WTG by the grid – Electricity Export to the WTGs by the grid

Above steps for calculation of EG_{import} and EG_{export} are carried out by MSEDCL Officials & energy break-up sheet is issued by the MSEDCL Officials. Based on the break-up sheets Project investor raises invoice to DISCOM which forms the cross-check for the net electricity generated. The Project investor has no role in the entire procedure of apportioning.

Emergency Preparedness and Uncertainty Procedure:

In case Main meter or check meter is found to be outside the acceptable limits of accuracy or faulty or not functioning properly, it would be repaired, recalibrated or replaced as soon as possible. In the event that the Main meter is not in service as a result of maintenance, repairs or testing, the check meter would be used. In case both the main and check meter are found to be outside the acceptable limits of accuracy or faulty or not functioning properly, both the meters shall be calibrated immediately and the error percentage found in the main meter during its calibration shall be applied to its metered energy data for the entire period since its last calibration to obtain the corrected value of net electricity exported to the grid.

Data Recording and Archiving:

O&M operator would keep complete and accurate records of operating log at the Power Plant. The data would be archived electronically as well as in log books at the power plant and would

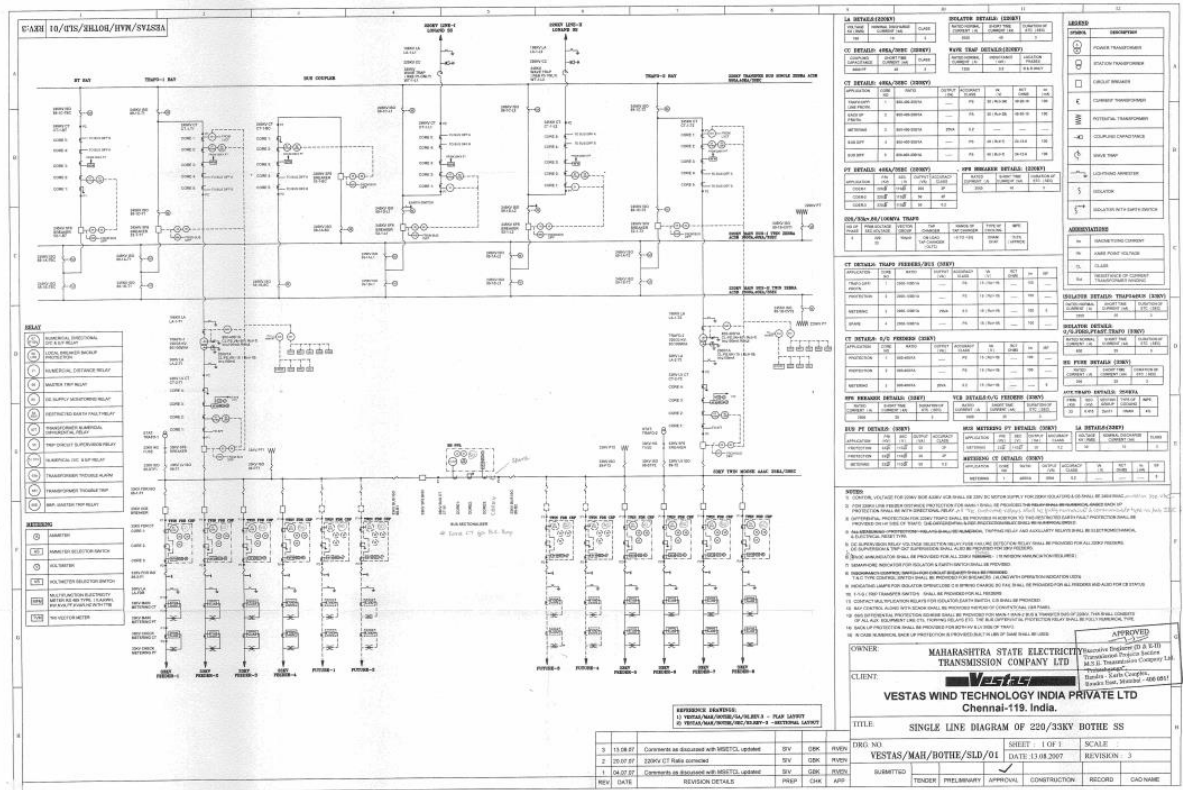
be kept for two years after the end of the crediting period or the last issuance of VERs for this project activity, whichever occurs later.

In case the dates of a particular monitoring period do not match with the dates of the billing cycle, the net electricity exported to the grid would be calculated from:

- Apportioning the net electricity exported to grid, as recorded in the consolidated Share Certificate / JMR Report / Credit Notes certified by the respective state discom, based on the number of days in the monitoring period and the number of days for which Share Certificate / JMR Report / Credit Notes was prepared.

The calculated value after apportioning would be used for calculation of emission reductions during that period.

Single Line Diagram



5 QUANTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS

5.1 Baseline Emissions

The baseline emissions are calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Baseline Emissions (BE}_y\text{)} = \text{EG}_{\text{PJ},y} \times \text{EF}_{\text{Grid,CM},y}$$

Where:

BE_y = Baseline Emission in Year y (tCO_2/yr)

$\text{EG}_{\text{PJ},y}$ =Quantity of net electricity that is produced and fed into the grid as a result of implementation of the CDM project activity in year y (MWh/yr)

$\text{EF}_{\text{grid,CM},y}$ = Combined Margin CO_2 emission factor for grid connected power generation in year y Calculated using the latest version of the “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system, ver. 02.2.1” (tCO_2/MWh)

As per the VCS PD, the baseline emissions factor ($\text{EF}_{\text{Grid,CM},y}$) is $0.9770 \text{ tCO}_2/\text{MWh}$.

For the project activity, monthly generation records have been aggregated to arrive at the yearly net generation values. The net generation for the current monitoring period is

Year	Net Generation (MWh)	Baseline emissions factor (tCO_2/MWh)	Baseline emissions (ER_y)
01-October 2022 to 31-December 2022	63,759.97	0.9770	62,293.00
01-Janurary 2023 to 16-May 2023	77,852.56	0.9770	76,061.00

*Calculation details are provided in excel worksheet

5.2 Project Emissions

As per the para 35 of methodology ACM0002 (Version 16.0), “For most renewable power generation project activities, P_{Ey} = 0.

5.3 Leakage Emissions

As per para 60 of the methodology ACM0002 (Version 16.0) does not consider any leakage emissions, LE_y=0.

5.4 GHG Emission Reductions and Carbon Dioxide Removals

Vintage period	Baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Reduction VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Removal VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Total VCUs (tCO ₂ e)
(01-10-2022) to (31-12-2022)	62,293	0	0	62,293	----	62,293
(01-01-2023 to 16-05-2023)	76,061	0	0	76,061	----	76,061
Total	1,38,354	0	0	1,38,354	-----	1,38,354

Vintage period	Ex-ante estimated reductions/removals	Achieved reductions/removals	Percent difference	Explanation for the difference
(01-10-2022) to (31-12-2022)	91,802.64	62,293	-32%	The difference in emission reduction is primarily attributed to the fact that vintage period doesn't factor in monthly variation and peak generation period for the wind power plant.
(01-01-2023 to 16-05-2023)	1,35,708.3	76,061	-44%	The difference in emission reduction is primarily attributed to the fact that vintage period doesn't factor in monthly variation and peak generation period for the wind power plant.

Total	2,27,510.9	1,38,354	-39%	The difference in emission reduction is primarily attributed to the fact that vintage period doesn't factor in monthly variation and peak generation period for the wind power plant.
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APPENDIX 1 -CALIBRATION DETAILS

Feeder No.	Meter Sr. No. (Main)	Meter Sr. No. (Check)	WTG ID	Meter Make	Accuracy Class	Date of Calibration	Due date of calibration
1	15687851	05269326	I-66, I-01, I-02, I-30, I-49, I-39, I-25, I-48, I-29, I-64, I-21, I-23, I-03, I-07	Elster	0.2S	27/06/2022	26/06/2023
2	15687861	15687859	I-13, I-46, I-53, I-61, I-19, I-31, I-28, I-69, I-38, I-51, I-79, I-80, I-83, I-78, I-17				26/06/2023
3	05269324	05269316	I-22, I-24, I-57, I-52, I-33, I-73, I-72, I-08, I-06, I-05				26/06/2023
4	05269327	15687848	I-34, I-81, I-59, I-71, I-47, I-60, I-41, I-56, I-63, I-04				26/06/2023
5	16351048	16351049	I-15, I-75, I-26, I-18, I-82, I-16, I-				26/06/2023

			77, I-37, I-40, I-76, I-35, I-42, I-43, I-45				
6	16351050	16351051	I-27, I-68, SP-19, SP-20, SP-24, SP-41, SP-22, SP-26, SP-28, SP-27, SP-21, SP-25, SP-29, SP-30, SP-31, SP-32				26/06/2023
7	16351052	16351053	SP-33, SP-34, SP-37, SP-39, SP-35, SP-36, SP-38, I-84				26/06/2023
8	16351054	16351055	SP-05, SP-06, SP-07, SP-08, SP-10, SP-40, SP-09, SP-12, SP-13, SP-17				26/06/2023

The check meter of Feeder 1 with Serial Number 05269326 Elster made is replaced by new check meter with serial number Q0603802 of Secure make. The details are given below.

Check meter Serial Number	Date of testing	Test report date	Calibration report date	Make	Accuracy class	Due date of calibration	WTG ID
Q060380	23 June 2022 to	27 June 2022	30 June 2022	Secure	0.2s	29 June 2023	I-66, I-01, I-02, I-30, I-49, I-39, I-25, I-48,

	25 June 2022						I-29, I-64, I-21, I-23, I-03, I-07
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APPENDIX 2 -FAILURE/MALFUNCTION DETAILS

Location	Date of Failure	Date of Restoration	Failed Equipment	Details
I42	14-Mar-23	23-Mar-23	Gear Box	GB replacement work done. GB Serial no-EH804A 023/CM0010