

Gold Standard for the Global Goals
Stakeholder Consultation Report



Version 1 – July 2017

SECTION A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. 1. Title of the project

Title: Adilabad biogas project

Date: 15/06/2018

Version no.: 2

A. 2. Project description and current status

The proposed project activity aims to provide biogas units (clean and sustainable source of renewable energy for cooking) to households in state of Telangana, India. The biogas units will be constructed for households in in the following districts of Telangana state – *Adilabad, Mancherial, Nirmal and Kumurambheem (Asifabad)*. The proposed biogas project is initiated by MYPLANET (France) and its partner SKG Sanhga (India).

The project activity aims to provide 8,400 households with a biogas unit. The size of the biogas unit to be provided to each of these households will be of the capacity of either 2m³ or 3m³ biogas generation per day, depending on the size of the family. The construction of the biogas units will be initiated in February 2018. The installed biogas units are expected to be completely functional after 45 days of its installation. A project database will be maintained to keep a track of the date of commissioning of each biogas unit constructed.

Most of women in the project area use biomass for cooking, which has adverse impacts on their health and as well on their children due to continuous exposure to smoke while cooking. The use of biogas for cooking will not only replace the use of firewood but will also reduce indoor air pollution resulting in a smoke free kitchen. The increasing demand for firewood for cooking is one of the causes of the present deforestation in the project areas, therefore it can be envisioned that a regular use of biogas for cooking can also lead to the decrease in the overall rate of deforestation.

Apart from the promoting clean and sustainable energy for daily cooking energy needs, the project also aims improve the soil fertility by training the beneficiaries on the benefits of the application of biogas slurry as an organic compost for agriculture. The use of biogas slurry can also decrease the household's expenses on chemical fertilisers. The beneficiaries will be provided trainings either in groups or individually during the crediting years of the project activity.

In the context of the above mentioned project, a local stakeholder meeting (LSC) was organized on the 17th February 2018, at Mancherial, Telangana, India. The details of the LSC meetings are provided in the following sections of the document.

SECTION B. DESIGN OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

B. 1. Design of physical meeting(s)

i. Agenda

12.00 – 12.10	Opening of the meeting
12.10 – 12-30	Explanation of the project – Rep. SKG Sangha
12.30 -12-45	Discussion of continuous input /grievance mechanism
12.45 -01-15	Questions for clarification about the project
1.15 – 01.45	Lunch
1.45 – 02 .15	Blind Sustainable Development exercise
2.15 – 02.45	Discussion on monitoring SD
2.45 – 03.00	Evaluation forms and Closure of the meeting

Agenda in Local language:

<u>అదిలాబాద్ బయోగ్యాస్ ప్రాజెక్ట్ బాగస్వాముల స్థానిక సమావేశం</u>	
సమావేశము జరుగు స్థలము: ఎస్ కె జి సంఘ, 1 వ ఫ్లోర్, ప్లాటు నంబరు 484, హైటెక్ సిటీ కాలనీ, మంచెర్యాల-504208, తెలంగాణ	
సమావేశము జరుగు తేదీ: 17-02-2018	
<u>ఎజెండా</u>	
12.00 - 12.10	సమావేశము ప్రారంభించుట
12.10 – 12.30	ప్రాజెక్ట్ వివరణ – ఎస్ కె జి సంఘ ప్రతినిధి
12.30 - 12.45	సూచనలు/సమస్యల పరిష్కారం పై చర్చ
12.45 - 01.15	ప్రాజెక్ట్ పైన ప్రశ్నలు
01.15 - 01.45	భోజనాలు
01.45 - 02.15	సుస్థిర అభివృద్ధి కోరకు అభ్యాసము
02.15 - 02.45	సుస్థిర అభివృద్ధి పర్యవేక్షణ పై చర్చ
02.45 – 3.00	అభిప్రాయం పత్రములు మరియు సమావేశము ముగించుట

ii.Key project information

A copy of the key project information has been provided in the Annex 3 of the document.

iii. Invitation tracking table

Category code	Organisation (if relevant)	Name Of Invitee	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmation received ? Y/N
A	Local	Ms. Dalai Kumari	Personal	30/01/2018	Y
A	Local	Ms. J Varalakshmi	Personal	30/01/2018	Y
A	Local	Ms. A Vimala	Personal	30/01/2018	Y
A	Local	Ms. G SuryaDevudu	Personal	30/01/2018	Y
A	Local	Mr. B Bangaram	Personal	30/01/2018	Y
A	Local	Ms Nasreen	Personal	30/01/2018	Y
A	Local	Ms. B Meenakshi	Personal	30/01/2018	Y
A	Local	Ms. B Anusha	Personal	30/01/2018	Y
A	Local	Ms. Rubeena	Personal	30/01/2018	Y
A	Local	Ms. B Aparna	Personal	30/01/2018	Y
A	Local	Ms. Zareena	Personal	30/01/2018	Y
A	Local	Ms. Shameen Sulthana	Personal	30/01/2018	Y
A	Local	Ms. Fathima Sulthana	Personal	30/01/2018	Y
A	Local	Ms. Farida	Personal	30/01/2018	Y
A	Local	Ms. G Lakshmi	Personal	30/01/2018	Y
A	Local	Ms. T Bhudevi	Personal	30/01/2018	Y
A	Local	Ms. A Sunitha	Personal	30/01/2018	Y
A	Local	Ms. A Kavitha	Personal	30/01/2018	Y
A	Local	Ms. Md SALMA	Personal	30/01/2018	Y
D	Aranya Agricultural Alternatives, Adilabad	Mr. Narsanna Koppula	Email	02/02/2018	N
D	Ankush Welfare Society, Adilabad	Mr. Kathle Prabhaker	Email	02/02/2018	N
D	Teams Society for You, Adilabad	BhukyareddyNaik	Email	02/02/2018	N
D	Sahayatha Social Service Society, Adilabad	Mr. Dhanunjaya	Email	02/02/2018	N
D	RAIDS: Rural Awereness for Intigreted Development Society, Adilabad	Mr. R. Manohar	Email	02/02/2018	N
D	Peace Youth Welfare Society, Adilabad	Mr. Mohd Imtiaz Ul Haq	Email	02/02/2018	N
D	Mighty Rural Development Society, Adilabad	President	Email	02/02/2018	N
D	Asha Fuondation, Adilabad	Mr. K.Satyaraju	Email	02/02/2018	N
D	Limra Social Welfare Society,	Ms. Rangaiah, Sameena	Email	02/02/2018	N

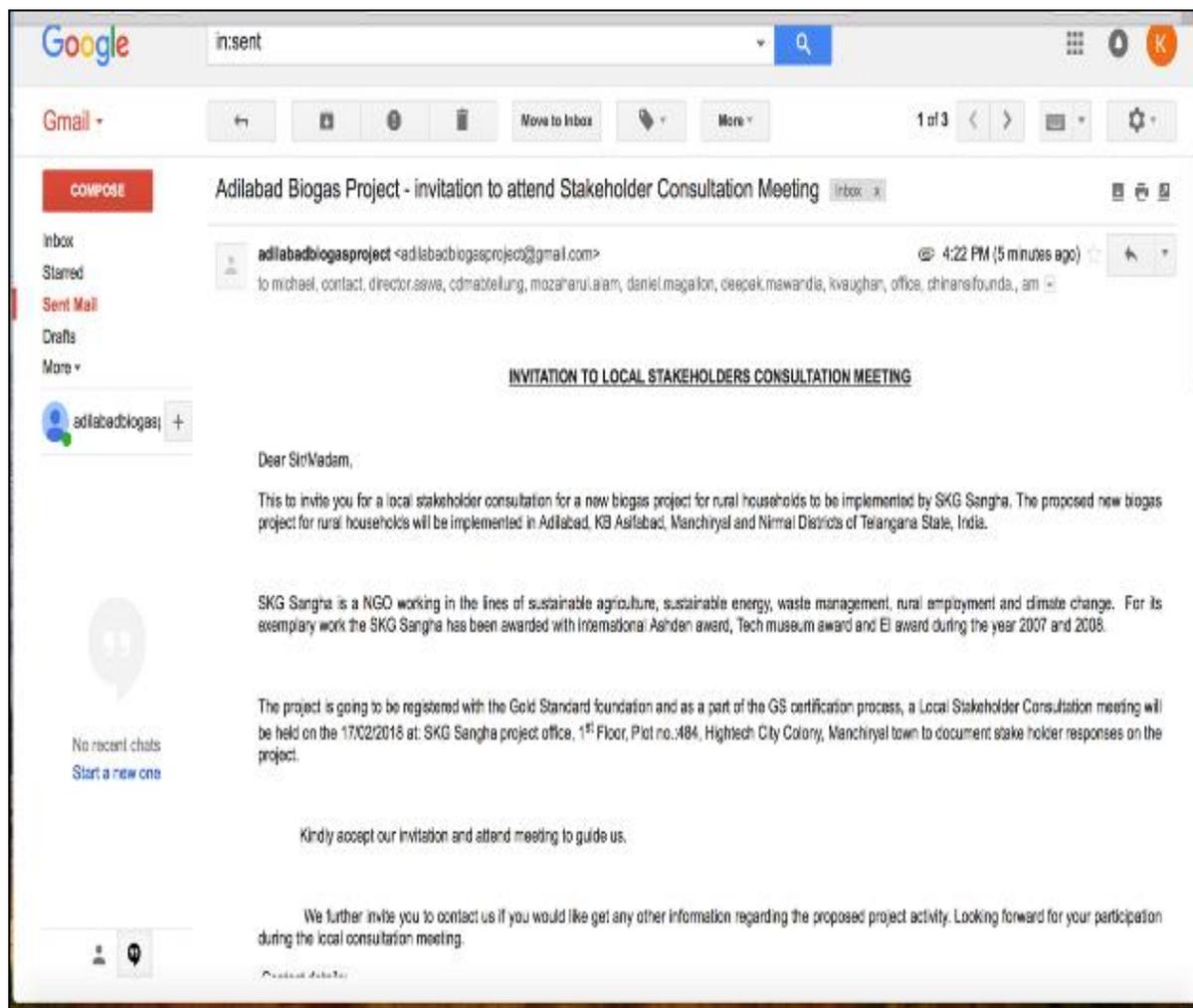
	Adilabad	Sultana			
D	Aranya Agricultural Alternatives, Adilabad	Mr. Narsanna Koppula	Email	02/02/2018	N
D	Balaji Educational Society		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Teams Society For You		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Al Peace Youth Welfare Society		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Jeevan Dhara Livelihoods Support Society		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Centre For Rural Education And Agriculture Development Society		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Society For Self Awareness Visualise Various Allied Development Initiatives For The Resource Poor		By Post	30/01/2018	N
D	Pragat Bharat		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Sumangali		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Ankush Welfare Society		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Dream		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Sri Ramakrishna Seva Samithi		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Ds Cultural And Art Welfare Society Gudihathnoor		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Centre For Academy And Peoples Development Society		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Centre For Academy And Peoples Development Society Capds		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Sumangalin Go		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Dream Society		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Amitha Foundation		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Ankush Welfare Society		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Association Of Rehabilitation And Moulding Youth		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Dream		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Hartech Society		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Helping Hands Trust		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Jeevan Dhara Livelihoods Support Society		By Post	01/02/2018	N

D	Jyothi Voluntary Organisation Society		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Mancheriala Sarvajana Sewa Samithi		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Raksha Welfare Society		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Social Action For Integrated Development Services		By Post	01/02/2018	N
D	Sumangali		Email	02/02/2018	N
D	Centre for Education and Agriculture Development (Chief functionary)	Mr. A.P.Rao	Email	02/02/2018	N
D	Rural Empowerment for Technology Welfare Society(WaterAdilabad)	Mr. Rajkumargoud	Email	02/02/2018	N
D	Hartech		Email	02/02/2018	N
D	Youth Action For Rural Development (Chief Functionary)	Mr. Naresh Kumar Kodam	Email	02/02/2018	N
D	Rani Mata Durgawati National Institute Of Indigenous Tribal Development	Mr.Naresh Kumar	Email	02/02/2018	N
D	Raksha Welfare Society	Mr. Mahadev Gawande	Email	02/02/2018	N
D	Karuna Rural And Urban Devolopment Society	Mr. Venkat Swamy	Email	02/02/2018	N
D	Helping Hands Trust	Mr. Nalla Ramreddy	Email	02/02/2018	N
D	Award	Mr. Boddu Ravi Joseph	Email	02/02/2018	N
D	Arogya jyothi ngo	Mr. M. Srinivas	Email	02/02/2018	N
D	Dream society (Chief Functionary)	Mr. Kadam Naresh Kumar	By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	District collector (Chief Functionary)	Mr. Bondla Krishna Reddy	By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	District collector		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	District collector		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	District collector		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	Divisional forest officer		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	Divisional forest officer		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	Divisional forest officer		By Post	01/02/2018	N

B	Divisional forest officer		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	District development officer		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	District development officer		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	District development officer		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	District development officer		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	District health officer		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	District health officer		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	District health officer		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	District health officer		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	District women development officer		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	District women development officer		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	District women development officer		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	District women development officer		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	District educational officer		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	District educational officer		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	District educational officer		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	District educational officer		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	Chief conservator of forests		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	Project officer, itda		By Post	01/02/2018	N
B	Mandal presidents		By Post	01/02/2018	N
E	GOLD STANDARD	Ms Annyta Luo	Email	02/02/2018	N
F	GS NGO supporters		Email	02/02/2018	N

As per the GS requirements, a broad range of stakeholders were identified in the project area and a potential invitees list was generated. To promote equal participation of both genders, personal invitations were sent to the local women groups (potential project beneficiaries). Various local organisations (both non-for-profit and private) were also sent the invitations either by post or were contacted by telephone by the SKG team. The LSC meeting resulted in active participation of the stakeholders from different background irrespective of age, gender, religion and other background.

ii. Text of individual invitations



The screenshot shows a Gmail interface with a search bar at the top containing "in:sent". The email title is "Adilabad Biogas Project - invitation to attend Stakeholder Consultation Meeting". The sender is "adilabadbiogasproject" and the recipient is "to michael, contact, director.sawa, cdmbteiling, mozaharuliam, daniel.magallon, deepak.mawandia, kvaughan, office, chinansfounda., am". The email content includes a subject line "INVITATION TO LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION MEETING", a salutation "Dear Sir/Madam", and three paragraphs of text. The first paragraph invites the recipient to a local stakeholder consultation for a new biogas project. The second paragraph describes SKG Sangha as an NGO with various awards. The third paragraph states the project will be registered with the Gold Standard foundation and a consultation meeting will be held on 17/02/2018. The email concludes with a request to accept the invitation and contact for more information.

Google in:sent

Gmail

COMPOSE

Adilabad Biogas Project - invitation to attend Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

adilabadbiogasproject <adilabadbiogasproject@gmail.com> @ 4:22 PM (5 minutes ago)

to michael, contact, director.sawa, cdmbteiling, mozaharuliam, daniel.magallon, deepak.mawandia, kvaughan, office, chinansfounda., am

INVITATION TO LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION MEETING

Dear Sir/Madam,

This is to invite you for a local stakeholder consultation for a new biogas project for rural households to be implemented by SKG Sangha. The proposed new biogas project for rural households will be implemented in Adilabad, KB Asilabad, Manchiryal and Nirmal Districts of Telangana State, India.

SKG Sangha is a NGO working in the lines of sustainable agriculture, sustainable energy, waste management, rural employment and climate change. For its exemplary work the SKG Sangha has been awarded with International Ashden award, Tech museum award and EI award during the year 2007 and 2008.

The project is going to be registered with the Gold Standard foundation and as a part of the GS certification process, a Local Stakeholder Consultation meeting will be held on the 17/02/2018 at: SKG Sangha project office, 1st Floor, Plot no.:484, Hightech City Colony, Manchiryal town to document stake holder responses on the project.

Kindly accept our invitation and attend meeting to guide us.

We further invite you to contact us if you would like get any other information regarding the proposed project activity. Looking forward for your participation during the local consultation meeting.

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iii. Text of public invitations

Text of the Invitation sent in English

Adilabad
Dated: 01-02-2018

INVITATION TO LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS

Dear Sir/Madam,

This is to invite you for a local stakeholder consultation for a new biogas project for rural households to be implemented by SKG Sangha. The proposed new biogas project for rural households will be implemented in Adilabad, KB Asifabad, Manchiryal and Nirmal Districts of Telangana State, India.

SKG Sangha is a NGO working in the lines of sustainable agriculture, sustainable energy, waste management, rural employment and climate change. For its exemplary work the SKG Sangha has been awarded with international Ashden award, Tech museum award and EI award during the year 2007 and 2008.

The project is going to be registered with the Gold Standard foundation and as a part of the GS certification process, a Local Stakeholder Consultation meeting will be held on the 17/02/2018 at: SKG Sangha project office, 1st Floor, Plot no.:484, Hightech City Colony, Manchiryal town to document stake holder responses on the project.

Kindly accept our invitation and attend meeting to guide us.

We further invite you to contact us if you would like get any other information regarding the proposed project activity. Looking forward for your participation during the local consultation meeting.
Contact details:

1. Phone: 08736 253038 (Between 10 AM and 5 PM)
2. SKG Sangha, 1st Floor, Hightech City Colony, Manchiryal – 504 208, Telangana State, India (Between 10 AM and 5 PM)
3. Email:adilabadbiogasproject@gmail.com

Secretary
SKG Sangha

Text of the Invitation sent in local language

తేదీ: 30-01-2018

మంచెర్యాల

ప్రాజెక్ట్ భాగస్వాముల స్థానిక సమావేశం

ప్రియమైన భాగస్వాములకు

గ్రామీణ గృహస్థుల అభివృద్ధి కొరకు ఎస్ కె జి సంఘ నిర్వహిస్తున్నమాతన బయోగ్యాస్ ప్రాజెక్ట్ యొక్క స్థానిక స్టేక్ హోల్డర్ సమావేశమునకు మిమ్మల్ని ఆహ్వానిస్తున్నాము. ఈ బయోగ్యాస్ ప్రాజెక్ట్ తెలంగాణ లోని అదిలాబాద్, నిర్మల్, మంచెర్యాల, అసిఫాబాద్ జిల్లాలలో చేపట్టబోతున్నాం.

ఎస్ కె జి సంఘ సుస్థిర వ్యవసాయము, సుస్థిర కత్తి, వ్యర్థ పదార్థాల నిర్వహణ, గ్రామీణ ఉపాధి మరియు వాతావరణ మార్పు గురించి పాటుపడే సేవ సంస్థ. ఈ సంస్థ చేసిన క్రేష్టమైన కార్యక్రమాలకి గాను అప్లైడ్ అవార్డు, టెక్ మ్యూజియం అవార్డు, ఇ.ఐ అవార్డు వంటి అంతర్జాతీయ అవార్డులు పొందినది.

ఈ అదిలాబాద్ బయోగ్యాస్ ప్రాజెక్ట్ గోల్డ్ స్టాండర్డ్ సంస్థ లో నమోదు చేయబడుతుంది. నమోదులో భాగంగా స్థానిక భాగస్వాముల సమావేశము మ 12:00 నుండి 3:00 గంటల వరకు మంచెర్యాల లోని ఎస్ కె జి సంఘ కార్యాలయములో 17/02/2018 న నిర్వహించనున్నాము.

మా ఆహ్వానము మన్నించి ఈ సమావేశమునకు హాజరుకమ్మని మనవి.

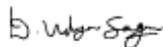
ఇతర వివరములు కొరకు కింది తెలిపిన వివరములు ద్వారా సంప్రదించండి. ఈ సమావేశము లో మీరు పాల్గొంటారని ఆశిస్తున్నాము.

మా చిరునామ:

1. ఫోన్: 08736253038 (సంప్రదించు వేళలు 10 AM-5 PM)
2. ఎస్ కె జి సంఘ, 1 వ ఫ్లోర్, ప్లాటు నంబరు 484, హైటెక్ సీటీ కాలనీ, మంచెర్యాల-504208, తెలంగాణ
3. Email: adilabadbiogasproject@gmail.com

అధ్యక్షులు,

విద్యాసాగర్ దేవభక్తుని



B. 2. Description of other consultation methods used

In cases, where individuals and/or entities were unable to attend the above mentioned physical meeting, the SKG team members visited the villages and conducted meeting in small groups.

For other local government and other non-government organizations who were unable to attend the meeting, they were contacted by phone calls, but no comments/feedbacks were received so far.

Some of the photos of the small group meetings are provided below -



SECTION C. CONSULTATION PROCESS

C. 1. Participants' in physical meeting(s)

i. List of participants

Original participants' list is attached as Annex 1.

Participants list					
Date and time: 17 th February 2018					
Location: Manchiryal, Telangana					
Category Code	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	Male/ Female	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
A	DALAI KUMARI	Female	Y	Local	MANCHIRYAL
A	J VARALAKSHMI	Female	Y	Local	MANCHIRYAL
A	A VIMALA	Female	Y	Local	NIRMAL
A	G SURYA DEVUDU	Female	Y	Local	NIRMAL
A	B BANGARAM	Female	Y	Local	NIRMAL
A	NASREEN	Female	Y	Local	NIRMAL
A	B MEENAKSHI	Female	Y	Local	NIRMAL
A	B ANUSHA	Female	Y	Local	NIRMAL
A	RUBEENA	Female	Y	Local	NIRMAL
A	B APARNA	Female	Y	Local	NIRMAL
A	ZAREENA	Female	Y	Local	NIRMAL
A	SHAMEEN SULTHANA	Female	Y	Local	KB ASIFABAD
A	FATHIMA SULTHANA	Female	Y	Local	KB ASIFABAD
A	FARIDA	Female	Y	Local	KB ASIFABAD
A	G LAKSHMI	Female	Y	Local	KB ASIFABAD
A	T BHUDEVI	Female	Y	Local	KB ASIFABAD
A	A SUNITHA	Female	Y	Local	KB ASIFABAD
A	A KAVITHA	Female	Y	Local	KB ASIFABAD
A	Md SALMA	Female	Y	Local	KB ASIFABAD
A	Sd SHABAABA	Female	Y	Local	KB ASIFABAD
A	SHEELA	Female	Y	Local	KB ASIFABAD
A	SHAHANAZ	Female	Y	Local	KB ASIFABAD
A	BHAGYA LAKSHMI	Female	Y	Local	KB ASIFABAD
A	SHYAM	Male	Y	Local	KB ASIFABAD
D	G SUNANDA	Female	Y	Shri Sakty Kootami	MANCHIRYAL
D	CHAND PASHA	Male	Y	NGO	MANCHIRYAL
A	JAVED KHAN	Female	Y	Local	MANCHIRYAL
A	G LAVANYA	Female	Y	Local	MANCHIRYAL

A	G SRILATHA	Female	Y	Local	MANCHIRYAL
A	G POSAMMA	Female	Y	Local	MANCHIRYAL
A	DEVIREDDY VENKATA LAKSHMI	Female	Y	Local	MANCHIRYAL
A	GAJULA KANTHAMMA	Female	Y	Local	MANCHIRYAL
A	CH PARVATHAMMA	Female	Y	Local	MANCHIRYAL
A	B AMMAJI	Female	Y	Local	MANCHIRYAL
D	P LALITHA	Female	Y	Lakshmi Mahila Sangha	MANCHIRYAL
D	M RAMESH	Male	Y	Local Leader	MANCHIRYAL
D	T SRINIVAS	Male	Y	Local youth	MANCHIRYAL
A	CH MEENA	Female	Y	Local	MANCHIRYAL
A	V LAKSHMI	Female	Y	Local	MANCHIRYAL
A	CH SUJATHA	Female	Y	Local	MANCHIRYAL
A	CH SRIDEVI	Female	Y	Local	MANCHIRYAL
A	O SUJATHA	Female	Y	Local	MANCHIRYAL
A	S PUSHPALATHA	Female	Y	Local	MANCHIRYAL
A	RATNAM PARVATHY	Female	Y	Local	MANCHIRYAL
A	GUNJA SWARUPA	Female	Y	Local	MANCHIRYAL
D	Md KHAJAMIYA	Male	Y	KGN voluntary Organisation	MANCHIRYAL
B	K JAYASRI	Female	Y	Panchayath Officer	MANCHIRYAL
A	S VIJAYALAKSHMI	Female	Y	Teacher	MANCHIRYAL
A	PEDDI MOUNIKA	Female	Y	Local women	MANCHIRYAL
D	Md JALEEL	Male	Y	KGN voluntary Organisation	MANCHIRYAL
D	REFRA SULTHAN	Male	Y	KGN voluntary Organisation	MANCHIRYAL
A	P JEEVAN KUMAR	Male	Y	Local youth	MANCHIRYAL
A	KRANTHY KUMAR K	Male	Y	Local youth	MANCHIRYAL
D	T KAMAL	Male	Y	Environment NGO	BHADRADRI KOTHAGUDEM
A	SHAIK ISMAIL	Male	Y	Local Leader, Hitech Colony	MANCHIRYAL
D	KISTAMMA	Male	Y	SHG	MANCHIRYAL
D	MANGAMMA	Female	Y	SHG	MANCHIRYAL
D	PRASANNA	Male	Y	SHG	MANCHIRYAL
D	JAWED	Male	Y	KGN voluntary Organisation	MANCHIRYAL
A	VENKAT	Male	Y	Local person	MANCHIRYAL
D	Md JAFAR PASHA	Male	Y	KGN voluntary Organisation	MANCHIRYAL
A	E LAKSHMI	Female	Y	Local woman	MANCHIRYAL

A	M KALAVATHY	Female	Y	SHG	MANCHIRYAL
A	K PARMA	Male	Y	Local woman	MANCHIRYAL
A	T LASKSHMI	Female	Y	Local woman	MANCHIRYAL
A	DEVIKA M	Female	Y	Local woman	MANCHIRYAL
D	KIRAN KUMAR K	Male	Y	SKG SANGHA	KOALR
D	VIDYA SAGAR D	Male	Y	SKG SANGHA	KOLAR
D	K KISHORE REDDY	Male	Y	SKG SANGHA	ADILABAD
D	SANTHOSH G	Male	Y	SKG SANGHA	MEDCHAL
D	HARSHAVARDHAN ERRA	Male	Y	Educational Facilitator	NALGONDA
D	M UTTAM	Male	Y	Superviosr, ABP	NIRMAL
D	M SURESH	Male	Y	Environmentalist	PEDDAPALLY
D	SIDHARTHA K	Male	Y	Vana Samrakshan Samithy	MANCHIRYAL
D	E THIRUPATHY	Male	Y	NGO	ADILABAD
D	E TAGORE	Male	Y	NGO	ADILABAD
D	K RAVI KUMAR	Male	Y	NGO	ADILABAD

ii. Evaluation forms

Name	B meenakshi
What is your impression of the meeting?	Very good for farmers
What do you like about the project?	Liked about reduction of forest cutting
What do you not like about the project?	None
Signature	Yes

Name	TAGORE E
What is your impression of the meeting?	Complete biogas project
What do you like about the project?	Use as organic fertiliser (biogas slurry)
What do you not like about the project?	None
Signature	Yes

Name	A SUNITHA
What is your impression of the meeting?	Gobar gas is useful for the households who does not have lpg
What do you like about the project?	Lessening of wood burning
What do you not like about the project?	None
Signature	Yes

Name	T SRINIVAS
What is your impression of the meeting?	Useful to farmers and protection from global warming
What do you like about the project?	Organic fertiliser production and increasing soil fertility
What do you not like about the project?	None
Signature	Yes

C. 2. Pictures from physical meeting(s)

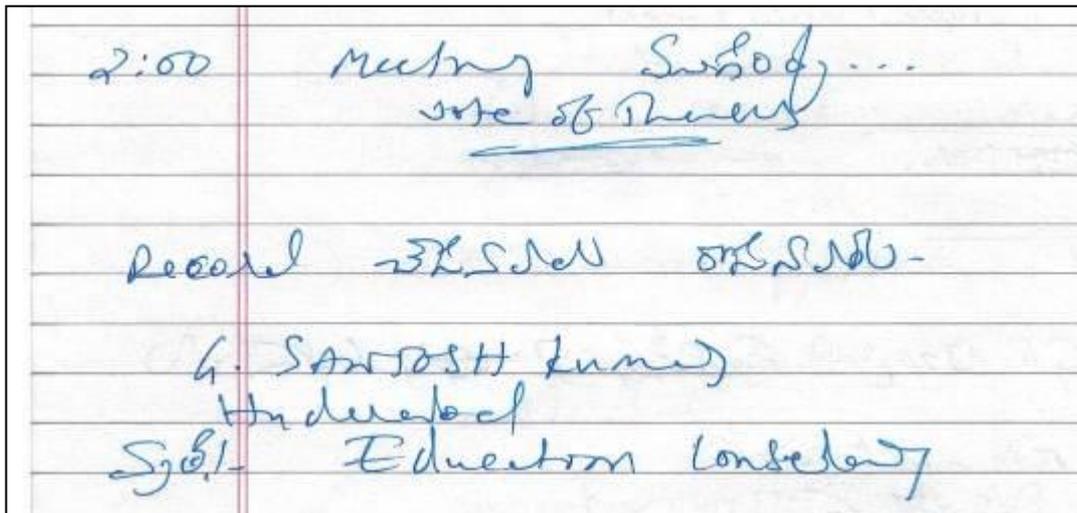
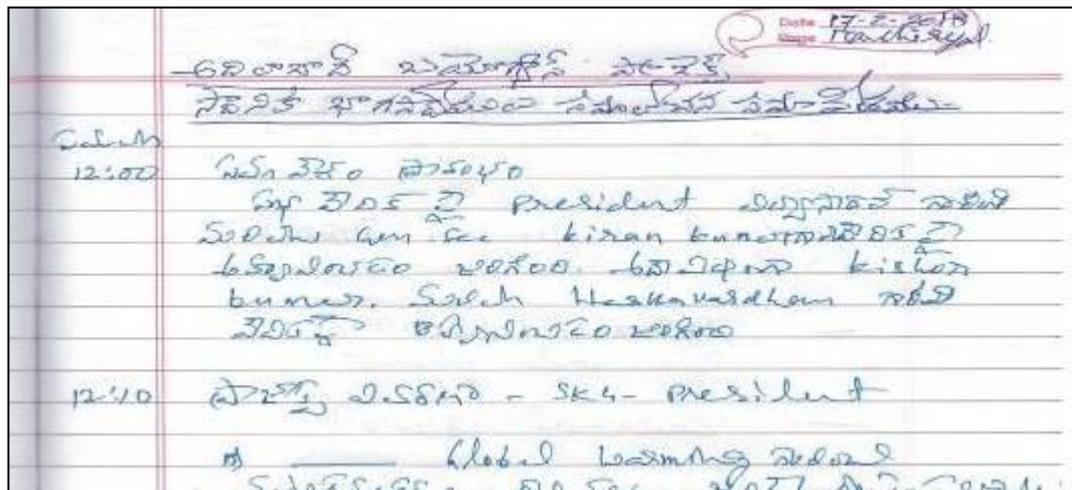


C. 3. Outcome of consultation process

i. Minutes of physical meeting(s)

To record the minutes of the meeting, one of the LSC participant was requested to note down the minutes. The minutes of the local stakeholder meeting were documented by Mr. G Santhosh kumar, Education Consultant. The detailed minutes are provided as a separate document. The minutes of the meeting includes i) the questions raised by the stakeholders and the responses provided by the SKG team, ii) benefits of the biogas programme for rural households, iii) blind sustainable exercise etc. The minutes of the meeting were recorded in the local language. A translated version has been provided for reference. Please refer the document "Minutes of the meeting".

Scan of the minutes of the meeting in local language:



ii. Minutes of other consultations

Though other consultations were conducted in small groups, the minutes of these meetings were not recorded but any clarifications during these meeting were explained to the groups by the SKG team.

iii. Assessment of all comments

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
How many days are required for unit to function?	YES	It will take about 25 days during the initial period.
How many units will be installed and how many years units will be maintained?	YES	There will be around 8,400 units in the project and project units will be maintained for 10 years.
Who can set up the plant?	YES	The households who are having 3-4 animals and have a proper space and willing to have unit.
What should be the type of area required to set up a plant?	YES	The plant area should be closer to the cow-shed.
How the GHGs will be reduced by biogas plant?	YES	By replacing the fuel wood use with biogas for daily cooking needs and by treating the dung in the biodigester.

iv. Revisit sustainability assessment

Are you going to revisit the SDG and safeguards assessment?	Yes	No
Please note that this is necessary when there are differences between your own assessment and feedback collected during stakeholder consultation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

v. Summary of alterations based on comments

The comments and clarifications requested during the LSC meeting were taken into account and accordingly explained by the SKG team members. There were no comments that led to a requirement to modify the project activity.

SECTION D. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

D. 1. Own sustainable development assessment

i. Safeguard assessment

Safeguarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no)	Justification	Mitigation measure (if required)
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES				
1. Human rights	<p>a. The Project Developer and the Project shall respect internationally proclaimed human rights and shall not be complicit in violence or human rights abuses of any kind as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>b. The Project shall not discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion.</p>	No	<p>a. India has signed international conventions¹ on elimination of all forms of racial discrimination/ economic, social and cultural rights/ elimination of forms of discrimination against women etc.. The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights and does not discriminate people participation in the project activity. The proposed project activity does not complicit in violence or human rights abuses of any kind.</p> <p>b. The project actively promotes participation of both the local population regardless of the sex, religion, age, disability etc.</p>	None
2. Gender Equality and Women's Rights	<p>a. Is there a possibility that the Project might reduce or put at risk women's access to or control of resources, entitlements and benefits?</p> <p>b. Is there a possibility that the Project can adversely affect men and women in marginalised or vulnerable communities (e.g., potential increased burden on women</p>	No	<p>a. The project does not put the women at any risk to access or control of entitlement and benefits of the project activity.</p> <p>b. The project does not adversely affect marginalised or vulnerable communities but infact decrease the womens burden of collecting firewood by providing a renewable and clean of energy to meet their daily cooking needs. The target beneficiaries in the project activity</p>	None

¹ http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=79&Lang=EN

	<p>or social isolation of men)?</p> <p>c. Is there a possibility that the Project might not take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to participate in the decisions/designs of the project's activities?</p> <p>d. Does the Project take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to benefit from the Project's activities (e.g., Does the project criteria ensure that it includes minority groups or landless peoples)?</p> <p>e. Does the Project design contribute to an increase in women's workload that adds to their care responsibilities or that prevents them from engaging in other activities?</p> <p>f. Would the Project potentially reproduce or further deepen discrimination against women based on gender, for instance, regarding their full participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?</p>		<p>are also from marginalised communities who do not have access to clean energy for cooking.</p> <p>c.The project activity has taken into account the gender roles and therefore had invited both men and women to actively participate in the stakeholder consultation meeting. Moreover, both the women and men will be equally considered in the participation of the project. Without any discrimination, both will be equally trained on the maintenance and to the use of biogas units for daily cooking needs.</p> <p>d.The project activity has taken into account the roles and the abilities of women and men to benefit from the project. The biogas plants are provided to beneficiaries who have the required minimum number of animals (3 to 4) and enough land space near their house to construct the biogas unit. Potential beneficiaries, irrespective of minority or landless people, who do not meet these basic requirements are not selected in the project activity.</p> <p>e. The installation of biogas units helps reduce the wood collection time for women, allowing them to better organise their day and even allowing time for other activities and/or other income-generating activities.</p> <p>f.The project does not produce or deepen any kind of discrimination against women. The project activity has provided an opportunity to actively participate in the implementation of project activity. The women will also benefit from training programs on the use and maintenance of the biogas units during the crediting period.</p>	
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	g. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and priorities of women and men in accessing and managing environmental goods and services?		g. Women will be less submitted to hazards and risks since the wood collecting time is reduced. Indeed, spending less time on unsecured roads lead to fewer acts of aggression against women and young girls.	
3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	The Project shall avoid community exposure to increased health risks and shall not adversely affect the health of the workers and the community.	No	The use firewood for cooking is one of the main reason for the indoor air pollution. On the other hand, according to the world health organisation (WHO), indoor air pollution in homes is responsible for the premature death of over 4 million people through respiratory or eye infections. The use of biogas for cooking will avoid indoor air pollution by providing a clean environment for cooking.	None
4. Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement				
4.1. Sites of Cultural and Historical Heritage	Does the project area include sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g., knowledge, innovations or practices)?	NA	The project activity is not implemented in areas where there are cultural sites or any other historical heritage: there are no historical sites within 100 kilometres of the project area.	N/A
4.2. Forced Eviction and Displacement	Does the Project require or cause the physical or economic relocation of peoples (temporary or permanent, full or partial)?	NA	The biogas units are constructed near the beneficiary household premises, therefore does not involve any forced eviction or displacement of the project population.	NA
4.3. Land Tenure and Other Rights	Does the Project require any change to land tenure arrangements and/or other rights?	No	The biodigesters are built on the beneficiary's land and there is no land tenure involved. Before construction of the biogas units, SKGS team will ensure there is sufficient place to install the biogas units.	None
4.4. Indigenous	Are indigenous peoples	NA	The biogas units are provided to	NA

Peoples	present in or within the area of influence of the Project and/or is the Project located on land/territory claimed by indigenous peoples?		each rural household's dependent on subsistence agriculture and does not involve any Indigenous people.	
5. Corruption	The Project shall not involve, be complicit in or inadvertently contribute to or reinforce corruption or corrupt Projects.	No	The project does not involve, be complicit in or inadvertently contribute to or reinforce corruption or corrupt projects.	None
6. Economic Impacts				
6.1. Labour Rights	<p>1. The Project Developer shall ensure that there is no forced labour and that all employment is in compliance with national labour and occupational health and safety laws, with obligations under international law, and consistency with the principles and standards embodied in the International Labour Organization (ILO) fundamental conventions.?</p> <p>2. Workers shall be able to establish and join labour organisations.</p> <p>3. Working agreements with all individual workers shall be documented and implemented.</p> <p>4. The Project Developer shall justify that the employment model applied is locally and culturally appropriate.</p>		<p>1. The project does not imply forced labour. Sustainable long, middle and short term jobs will be created. All workers will follow specific trainings on the use, management and monitoring of biogas units. Thus, living conditions of the local population will be improved by job creation, stabilising rural families and generating new income.</p> <p>2. Not applicable. The project activity provides short term employment to the trained masons and the employment model respects the local regulations.</p> <p>3. Working agreements with all individual workers will be documented and implemented. Signed contracts between SKGS and all workers will be established and verified.</p> <p>4. The local masons are trained on the new biogas model and are employed by the organisation for future work. The contracts signed with workers respect the local employment model.</p>	None

	<p>5. Child labour, as defined by the ILO Minimum Age Convention is not allowed. The Project Developer shall use adequate and verifiable mechanisms for age verification in recruitment procedures. Exceptions are children for work on their families' property as long as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Their compulsory schooling (minimum of 6 schooling years) is not hindered, AND (b) The tasks they perform do not harm their physical and mental development, AND (c) The opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder shall be sought and demonstrated as being included in the Project design. <p>6. The Project Developer shall ensure the use of appropriate equipment, training of workers, documentation and reporting of accidents and incidents, and emergency preparedness and response measures.</p>		<p>5. The project does not promote child labour. Even more, the installation of these units helps reduce the wood collection time for children, allowing them to regularly attend the school. This should increase their education and scholar results.</p> <p>6. The workers are provided safety equipment's (helmets, boots, gloves etc.) during the construction work to avoid any accidents at the construction area.</p>	
<p>6.2. Negative Economic Consequences</p>	<p>1. The Project Developer shall demonstrate the financial sustainability of the Projects implemented, also including those that will occur beyond the Project Certification period.</p> <p>2. The Projects shall consider economic impacts and demonstrate a consideration of potential risks to the local economy and how these have been taken into account in</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>The project activity will provide access to free and renewable form of energy for daily cooking needs. The access to free energy will lead to income savings for the project beneficiaries. And secondly, the use of biogas slurry for agriculture will reduce their expenses on chemical fertilisers. Therefore the project activity does not have any negative economic consequences.</p>	<p>None</p>

	<p>Project design, implementation, operation and after the Project.</p> <p>Particular focus shall be given to vulnerable and marginalised social groups in targeted communities and that benefits are socially-inclusive and sustainable.</p>			
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ENVIRONMENTAL & ECOLOGICAL SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES

1. Climate and Energy

1.1 Emissions	<p>Will the Project increase greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario ?</p>	No	<p>Projects does not increase emissions over the Baseline Scenario, as it reduces the methane emissions that would have occurred if the cow-dung was left to decay in the traditional compost pits. And secondly, the regular use of biogas for daily cooking will avoid the use of firewood thereby reducing potential CO₂ emissions. SKGS will monitor the project annually to make sure that beneficiaries are continuously using the biogas and thus greenhouse gas emissions do not increase. Through these monitoring, SKGS will also asses the part of reduced emissions induced by the project.</p>	None
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1.2. Energy Supply	<p>Will the Project use energy from a local grid or power supply (i.e., not connected to a national or regional grid) or fuel resource (such as wood, biomass) that provides for other local users?</p>	No	<p>The project does not affect the availability and reliability of energy supply to other users. Biogas replaces the use of wood-stoves or other fossil based cooking-stoves, and beneficiaries will be autonomous in energy supply. Indeed, the construction and use of renewable energy like biogas, helps reduce households' dependency on other expensive fuels (Kerosene or LGP), thus producing significant financial savings.</p>	None
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2. Water

2.1. Impact on Natural Water Patterns/Flows	Will the Project affect the natural or pre-existing pattern of watercourses, ground-water and/or the watershed(s) such as high seasonal flow variability, flooding potential, lack of aquatic connectivity or water scarcity?	NA	The project does not have any kind of impact on the natural water patterns/flows.	NA
2.2. Erosion and/or Water Body Instability	Could the Project directly or indirectly cause additional erosion and/or water body instability or disrupt the natural pattern of erosion? If 'Yes' or 'Potentially' proceed to question 2. 2. Is the Project's area of influence susceptible to excessive erosion and/or water body instability?	No	The project is not linked to any other kind of activity other than implementation of the biogas units which might lead to erosion and/or water body instability.	None
3. Environment, ecology and land use				
3.1 Landscape Modification and Soil	Does the Project involve the use of land and soil for production of crops or other products?	No	Biogas plant are independent of any cropping system. Nevertheless, the animal dung put into a biodigester turns into slurry that can be utilised to partially or fully substitute the use of chemical fertilisers. Thus, the project does not alter soil quality, but the use of the biogas slurry will eventually increase the soil fertility, reduce soil degradation and pollution in the long term.	None
3.2 Vulnerability to Natural Disaster	Will the Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to wind, earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, drought or other extreme climatic conditions?	NA	The project activity is implemented in rural areas of Telangana. There are no disaster in the project region as far as the history goes.	N/A
3.3 Genetic Resources	Could the Project be negatively impacted by the use of genetically modified organisms or GMOs (e.g., contamination, collection	NA	The project activity involved construction and monitoring of biogas plants for rural households and therefore, is not linked to any activity related to genetic resources.	NA

	and/or harvesting, commercial development)?			
3.4 Release of pollutants	Could the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment?	No	<p>The Project will avoid the release of pollutants that might have been caused due to the use of firewood for daily cooking needs of the beneficiaries. Moreover, foul smell of the cow-dung is also reduced leading to a hygienic environment for the beneficiaries in the project area.</p> <p>Indoor and outdoor air quality will thus be improved by the implementation of the Project.</p> <p>SKGS team will monitor the units through regular visits of the installed biogas plants (at list once a month).</p>	None
3.5 Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste	Will the Project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/ or use of hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals and/or materials?	No	Project does not involve in hazardous material production, trade or release.	None
3.6 Pesticides & Fertilisers	Will the Project involve the application of pesticides and/or fertilisers?	No	The manure put into a biodigester turns into slurry that can be utilised along with other agricultural wastes as an 'organic compost', to partially or fully substitute the use of chemical fertilisers for agriculture.	None
3.7 Harvesting of Forests	Will the Project involve the harvesting of forests?	No	<p>The project does not directly relate to forest management, but implementing biogas plants will reduce the pressure of firewood demand from the forest.</p> <p>Beneficiaries will stop collecting wood, and SKGS will monitor the project annually to make sure that beneficiaries are continuously using the biogas and do not switch back to firewood.</p>	None
3.8 Food	Does the Project modify the quantity or nutritional quality of food available such as	NA	The manure put into a biodigester turns into slurry that can be utilised along with other agricultural wastes	None

	through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives?		as an 'organic compost', to improve the soil fertility and in the long-term increasing the crop yields.	
3.9 Animal husbandry	Will the Project involve animal husbandry?	NA	The project activity involves construction and monitoring of biogas plants for rural households and therefore, is not linked to any activity related to animal husbandry.	NA
3.10 High Conservation Value Areas and Critical Habitats	Does the Project physically affect or alter largely intact or High Conservation Value (HCV) ecosystems, critical habitats, landscapes, key biodiversity areas or sites identified?	No	There is a tiger reserve, "Kawal tiger sanctuary", occupying about 850 square kilometre area within the project area. The project will help to combat deforestation and consequently to preserve surrounding nature reserves where tigers are living.	None
3.11 Endangered Species	1. Are there any endangered species identified as potentially being present within the Project boundary (including those that may route through the area)? 2. Does the Project potentially impact other areas where endangered species may be present through transboundary affects?	No	Endangered species are not in competition with humans in the project zone and the project does not lead to the reduction or negative impact of any recognised endangered, vulnerable or critically endangered species. Moreover, in the long-term the project will help to restore the forest that can sustain various species of both plant and animals depending on this forest area.	None

ii. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) outcome

- **SDG 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere**
 - By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
 - By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
- **SDG 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**
 - By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain

ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

- **SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
 - By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

- **SDG 7 – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**
 - By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
 - By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
 - By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

- **SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**
 - Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

- **SDG 15 – Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss**
 - By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

D. 2. Stakeholders' Blind sustainable development assessment

i. Safeguard assessment

Safeguarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no)	Justification	Mitigation measure (if required)
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES				
1. Human rights	<p>a. The Project Developer and the Project shall respect internationally proclaimed human rights and shall not be complicit in violence or human rights abuses of any kind as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>b. The Project shall not discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion.</p>	No	<p>The project respects human rights and does not complicit in violence or human rights abuse. The project does not discriminate people participation.</p> <p>Secondly, the project actively promotes participation regardless of the sex, religion, age, disability etc.</p>	None
2. Gender Equality and Women's Rights	<p>Is there a possibility that the Project might reduce or put at risk women's access to or control of resources, entitlements and benefits?</p> <p>Is there a possibility that the Project can adversely affect men and women in marginalised or vulnerable communities (e.g., potential increased burden on women or social isolation of men)?</p> <p>Is there a possibility that the Project might not take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to participate in the decisions/designs of the project's activities (such as lack</p>	No	<p>The biogas is aimed to increase the overall well-being of the women, who will use it every day, therefore there is no risks for women to access to or control the installed biogas units. They will be trained on the maintenance and to the use of biogas units.</p> <p>The project does not adversely affect marginalised or vulnerable communities but infact decrease the womens burden of collecting firewood by providing a renewable and clean of energy to meet their daily cooking needs. The target beneficiaries in the project activity are also from margilinalised communities who do not have access to clean energy for cooking.</p> <p>The project activity has taken into account the gender roles and therefore had invited both men and</p>	None

	<p>of time, child care duties, low literacy or educational levels, or societal discrimination)?</p> <p>Does the Project take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to benefit from the Project's activities (e.g., Does the project criteria ensure that it includes minority groups or landless peoples)?</p> <p>Does the Project design contribute to an increase in women's workload that adds to their care responsibilities or that prevents them from engaging in other activities?</p> <p>Would the Project potentially reproduce or further deepen discrimination against women based on gender, for instance, regarding their full participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?</p> <p>Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and priorities of women and men in accessing and managing environmental goods and services?</p> <p>Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would expose women and girls to further risks or hazards?</p>	<p>women to actively participate in the stakeholder consultation meeting. Moreover, both the women and men will be equally considered in the participation of the project. Without any discrimination, both will be equally trained on the maintenance and to the use of biogas units for daily cooking needs.</p> <p>The project activity has taken into account the roles and the abilities of women and men to benefit from the project. The biogas plants are provided to beneficiaries who have the required minimum number of animals (3 to 4) and enough land space near their house to construct the biogas unit. Potential beneficiaries, irrespective of minority or landless people, who do not meet these basic requirements are not selected in the project activity.</p> <p>The installation of biogas units helps reduce the wood collection time for women, allowing them to better organise their day and even allowing time for other activities and/or other income-generating activities.</p> <p>The project encourages women and men according to their ability in protection of natural resources. project activity reduces use of fire wood in turn reduces abuse of natural resources.</p> <p>There is no likelihood that the project would expose women and girls to risks and hazards. The project reduces the hazards in fire wood collection from forests. Women will be less submitted to hazards and risks since the wood collecting time is reduced. Indeed, spending less time on unsecured roads lead to fewer acts of aggression against women and young girls.</p>	
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3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	The Project shall avoid community exposure to increased health risks and shall not adversely affect the health of the workers and the community.	No	The use of biogas for cooking will avoid indoor air pollution by providing a clean environment for cooking.	None
4. Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement				
4.1. Sites of Cultural and Historical Heritage	Does the project area include sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g., knowledge, innovations or practices)?	NA	The project activity is not implemented in areas where there are cultural sites or any other historical heritage: there are no historical sites within 100 kilometres of the project area.	N/A
4.2. Forced Eviction and Displacement	Does the Project require or cause the physical or economic relocation of peoples (temporary or permanent, full or partial)?	NA	The biogas units are constructed near the beneficiary household premises, therefore does not involve any forced eviction or displacement of the project population.	NA
4.3. Land Tenure and Other Rights	Does the Project require any change to land tenure arrangements and/or other rights?	No	The biodigesters are built on the beneficiary's land and there is no land tenure. Before construction of the biogas units, SKGS team will ensure there is sufficient place to install the biogas units.	None
4.4. Indigenous Peoples	Are indigenous peoples present in or within the area of influence of the Project and/or is the Project located on land/territory claimed by indigenous peoples?	NA	The biogas units are provided to each rural household's dependent on subsistence agriculture and does not involve any Indigenous people.	NA
5. Corruption	The Project shall not involve, be complicit in or inadvertently contribute to or reinforce corruption or corrupt Projects.	No	The project does not involve, be complicit in or inadvertently contribute to or reinforce corruption or corrupt projects.	None
6. Economic Impacts				
6.1. Labour Rights	1. The Project Developer shall ensure that there is no forced labour and that all employment is in compliance with national labour and occupational health		The project does not imply any forced labour. Sustainable long, middle and short term jobs will be created. All workers will follow specific trainings on the use,	None

	<p>and safety laws, with obligations under international law, and consistency with the principles and standards embodied in the International Labour Organization (ILO) fundamental conventions.?</p> <p>2. Workers shall be able to establish and join labour organisations.</p> <p>3. Working agreements with all individual workers shall be documented and implemented.</p> <p>4. The Project Developer shall justify that the employment model applied is locally and culturally appropriate.</p> <p>5. Child labour, as defined by the ILO Minimum Age Convention is not allowed. The Project Developer shall use adequate and verifiable mechanisms for age verification in recruitment procedures. Exceptions are children for work on their families' property as long as:</p> <p>(a) Their compulsory schooling (minimum of 6 schooling years) is not hindered, AND</p> <p>(b) The tasks they perform do not harm their physical and mental development, AND</p> <p>(c) The opinions and recommendations of an Expert</p>		<p>management and monitoring of biogas units.</p> <p>Thus, living conditions of the local population will be improved by job creation, stabilising rural families and generating new income.</p> <p>The project activity provides short term employment to the trained masons and the employment model respects the local regulations.</p> <p>Working agreements with all individual workers will be documented and implemented. Signed contracts between SKGS and all workers will be established and verified.</p> <p>The local masons are trained on the new biogas model and are employed by the organisation for future work. The contracts signed with workers respect the local employment model.</p> <p>The project does not promote child labour. Even more, the installation of these units helps reduce the wood collection time for children, allowing them to regularly attend the school. This should increase their education and scholar results.</p> <p>The workers are provided safety equipment's (helmets, boots, gloves etc.) during the construction work to avoid any accidents at the construction area.</p>	
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	<p>Stakeholder shall be sought and demonstrated as being included in the Project design.</p> <p>6. The Project Developer shall ensure the use of appropriate equipment, training of workers, documentation and reporting of accidents and incidents, and emergency preparedness and response measures.</p>			
6.2. Negative Economic Consequences	<p>1. The Project Developer shall demonstrate the financial sustainability of the Projects implemented, also including those that will occur beyond the Project Certification period.</p> <p>2. The Projects shall consider economic impacts and demonstrate a consideration of potential risks to the local economy and how these have been taken into account in Project design, implementation, operation and after the Project. Particular focus shall be given to vulnerable and marginalised social groups in targeted communities and that benefits are socially-inclusive and sustainable.</p>	NA	<p>The project activity will provide access to free and renewable form of energy for daily cooking needs. The access to free energy will lead to income savings for the project beneficiaries. And secondly, the use of biogas slurry for agriculture will reduce their expenses on chemical fertilisers. Therefore the project activity does not have any negative economic consequences.</p>	None
ENVIRONMENTAL & ECOLOGICAL SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES				
1. Climate and Energy				
1.1 Emissions	<p>Will the Project increase greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario?</p>	No	<p>Projects does not increase emissions over the Baseline Scenario, as it reduces the methane emissions that would have occurred if the cow-dung was left to decay in the traditional compost pits. And</p>	None

			secondly, the regular use of biogas for daily cooking will avoid the use of firewood thereby reducing potential CO ₂ emissions.	
1.2. Energy Supply	Will the Project use energy from a local grid or power supply (i.e., not connected to a national or regional grid) or fuel resource (such as wood, biomass) that provides for other local users?	No	The project does not affect the availability and reliability of energy supply to other users. Biogas replaces the use of wood-stoves or other fossil based cooking-stoves, and beneficiaries will be autonomous in energy supply. Indeed, the construction and use of renewable energy like biogas, helps reduce households' dependency on other expensive fuels (Kerosene or LPG), thus producing significant financial savings.	None
2. Water				
2.1. Impact on Natural Water Patterns/Flows	Will the Project affect the natural or pre-existing pattern of watercourses, ground-water and/or the watershed(s) such as high seasonal flow variability, flooding potential, lack of aquatic connectivity or water scarcity?	NA	The project does not have any kind of impact on the natural water patterns/flows.	NA
2.2. Erosion and/or Water Body Instability	Could the Project directly or indirectly cause additional erosion and/or water body instability or disrupt the natural pattern of erosion? If 'Yes' or 'Potentially' proceed to question 2. 2. Is the Project's area of influence susceptible to excessive erosion and/or water body instability?	No	The project is not linked to any other kind of activity other than implementation of the biogas units which might lead to erosion and/or water body instability.	None
3. Environment, ecology and land use				
3.1 Landscape Modification and Soil	Does the Project involve the use of land and soil for production of crops or other products?	No	Biogas plant are independent of any cropping system. Nevertheless, the animal dung put into a biodigester turns into slurry that can be utilised to partially or fully substitute the use	None

			of chemical fertilisers. Thus, the project does not alter soil quality, but the use of the biogas slurry will eventually increase the soil fertility, reduce soil degradation in the long term.	
3.2 Vulnerability to Natural Disaster	Will the Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to wind, earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, drought or other extreme climatic conditions?	NA	The project activity is implemented in rural areas of Telangana. There are no disaster in the project region as far as the history goes.	N/A
3.3 Genetic Resources	Could the Project be negatively impacted by the use of genetically modified organisms or GMOs (e.g., contamination, collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)?	NA	The project activity involved construction and monitoring of biogas plants for rural households and therefore, is not linked to any activity related to genetic resources.	NA
3.4 Release of pollutants	Could the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment?	No	<p>The project will avoid the release of pollutants that might have been caused due to the use of firewood for daily cooking needs of the beneficiaries. Moreover, foul smell of the cow-dung is also reduced leading to an environment more hygienic for the beneficiaries in the project area.</p> <p>Indoor and outdoor air quality will thus be improved by the implementation of the project.</p> <p>SKGS will monitor the units through regular visits to the installed biogas plants.</p>	None
3.5 Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste	Will the Project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/ or use of hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals and/or materials?	No	Project does not involve in hazardous material production, trade or release.	None
3.6 Pesticides & Fertilisers	Will the Project involve the application of pesticides	No	The project does not involve any application of pesticides and/or	None

	and/or fertilisers?		fertilisers. The manure put into a biodigester turns into slurry that can be utilised along with other agricultural wastes as an 'organic compost', to partially or fully substitute the use of chemical fertilisers for agriculture.	
3.7 Harvesting of Forests	Will the Project involve the harvesting of forests?	No	The project does not directly relate to forest management, but implementing biogas plants will reduce the human pressure on the forest. Beneficiaries will stop collecting wood, and SKGS will monitor the project annually to make sure that beneficiaries are continuously using the biogas. In the long-term the project will help to restore the forest.	None
3.8 Food	Does the Project modify the quantity or nutritional quality of food available such as through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives?	NA	The manure put into a biodigester turns into slurry that can be utilised along with other agricultural wastes as an 'organic compost', to improve the soil fertility and in the long-term increasing the crop yields.	None
3.9 Animal husbandry	Will the Project involve animal husbandry?	NA	The project activity involves construction and monitoring of biogas plants for rural households and therefore, is not linked to any activity related to animal husbandry.	NA
3.10 High Conservation Value Areas and Critical Habitats	Does the Project physically affect or alter largely intact or High Conservation Value (HCV) ecosystems, critical habitats, landscapes, key biodiversity areas or sites identified?	No	There is a tiger reserve, "Kawal tiger sanctuary", occupying about 850 square kilometre area within the project area. Project directly helps in keeping the forests intact so that the tigers, an endangered species can survive. Indeed, the project will help to combat deforestation and consequently to preserve surrounding nature reserves where tigers are living.	None
3.11 Endangered Species	1. Are there any endangered species identified as potentially being present	No	Endangered species are not in competition with humans in the project zone and the project does	None

	<p>within the Project boundary (including those that may route through the area)?</p> <p>2. Does the Project potentially impact other areas where endangered species may be present through transboundary affects?</p>		<p>not lead to the reduction or negative impact of any recognised endangered, vulnerable or critically endangered species.</p> <p>Moreover, in the long-term the project will help to restore the forest that can sustain various species of both plant and animals depending on this forest area.</p>	
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ii. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) outcome

>> (Specify the relevant SDG target for each of three SDGs addressed by the project. Refer most recent version of targets [here](#).)

SDG 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.
- By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

- **SDG 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

- By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

- **SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

- By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

- **SDG 7 – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

- By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
 - By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
 - By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
- **SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**
 - Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
 - **SDG 15 – Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss**
 - By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

The results from the blind sustainable development assessment were similar to the table in section D.1.

During the LSC meeting, the present participants were requested to provide their opinion on each the indicators. In cases, where the participants did not understand the relevance of the indicator, it was further elaborated by the SKG team and explained for their understanding.

SECTION E. SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING PLAN

E. 1. Discussion on Sustainability Monitoring Plan

During the LSC meeting, a discussion session on the monitoring plan of the project activity was carried out by Mr. Kiran of SKGS. During this session, the importance of regular monitoring of the installed biogas units was explained to the participants. He also highlighted that the SKGS team members would visit the beneficiaries to carry out the monitoring at regular intervals to assure the functioning of the biogas units and provide training on the maintenance of the unit to each beneficiary.

The stakeholders present during the meeting have shown a high interest and have assured complete co-operation to provide relevant information during the monitoring surveys of the project activity.

E. 2. 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, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	SKG Sangha Adresse : Plot no -484, Hitech city, Mancherial – 504208, Telangana State, India	SKG Sangha is the project coordinator and is actively present in the project area, by assuring a regular follow-up with the beneficiaries during the year. Beneficiaries can directly contact the project coordinators in person or via mobile.
Telephone access	Tèl : 08736253038	In absence of the field coordinator, any other SKGS coordinators can be contacted on this number.
Internet/email access	skgsangha@gmail.com	In absence of the field coordinator, any other SKGS coordinators or project Managers can be contacted on this number.
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	None	
Other	The Gold Standard Foundation - Chemin de Balxert 7-9 1219 Châtelaine International Environment House 2 Geneva, Switzerland Email: help@goldstandard.org Tel : +41 (0) 22 788 7080	

All issues identified during the crediting period through any of the Methods shall have a mitigation measure in place. The identified issue should be discussed in the monitoring report and the corresponding mitigation measure should be added to sustainability monitoring plan.

SECTION F.	DESCRIPTION OF THE DESIGN OF THE STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK ROUND
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SKG Sangha distributed the stakeholder feedback questionnaires among participants present at the meeting. The feedback documents were collected during the meeting and any clarifications raised in the feedback form were discussed and clarified for the participants.

The feedbacks during the meeting were received in the local language, and the scanned copies are provided in the Annexe 2 for further references.

The stakeholder feedback round for invitees who could not attend the meeting will be organised by sending the project documents by email.

ANNEX 1. ORIGINAL PARTICIPANTS LIST

classmate
Date _____
Page _____

ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ವಿದ್ಯಾರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರೌಢ
 ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾದ
 ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪಂದಿಯ ವಿವರ
 ಸಂವತ್ಸರ: 17-2-2018

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಹೆಸರು	ಹುದ್ದೆ	ವಿವರ
1	Dakshinamurthy	CC. R.K.S colony	Manch
2	J. Veda Lakshmi	— do —	— do —
3	A. Vinoda	Kahagan.	Chair
4	G. Suresh Devidu	"	"
5	B. Bangarom	"	"
6	Narayan	"	"
7	B. Heenakshi	Chalka	Kulka
8	B. Anisha	"	"
9	Rubana	"	"
10	B. Anilax	"	"
11	Zareena	"	"

classmate			
Date _____			
Page _____			
Sl. No.	Name	Address	City
40	Ch. Sujatha	Andalamma	Kanchi
41	Ch. Sridhar	"	"
42	O. Sujatha	"	"
43	S. Purna Lakshmi	"	"
44	Rathnam Palanisami	"	"
45	Gunja Sundara		
46	T.D. Raju Raju	Mancheri	Mane
47	K. Jayaram	Mancheri	Mane
48	S. Vijaya Lakshmi	— — —	
49	Peddi Manika	"	
50	M.D. Jaleel	Mancheri	"
51	Rajna Sullana	Mancheri	"
52	P. Jeevan Kumar	Shree Colony	Mane
53	K. Krishna Kumar	Narasim Colony	Mane

అభిప్రాయపత్రము

స్పందన

పేరు:	A. విజయ
లింగము:	<input type="checkbox"/> పురుషుడు <input type="checkbox"/> మహిళ
ఈ సమావేశంపై మీ అభిప్రాయం ఏమిటి?:	నాకు ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు నాకు చాలావగా సహజం.
ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు మీకు నచ్చినవి ఏమిటి?:	ఇలా చేయడం చాలా మంచిది.
ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు మీకు నచ్చనివి ఏమిటి?:	ఇలాంటి ప్రాజెక్టు చాలా మంచిది.
సంతకం:	విజయ

అభిప్రాయపత్రము

స్పందన

పేరు: Sai latha	
లింగము: Female	<input type="checkbox"/> పురుషుడు <input type="checkbox"/> మహిళ
ఈ సమావేశంపై మీ అభిప్రాయం ఏమిటి?:	about the project is good, But we dont have, on banks of buffaloes
ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు మీకు నచ్చినవి ఏమిటి?:	.
ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు మీకు నచ్చనివి ఏమిటి?:	Its very good project
సంతకం:	సీ లతా దేవి లాల్

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

GOLD STANDARD PROJECT: ADILABAD BIOGAS PROJECT

The proposed Gold Standard project will be implemented by SKG Sanhga and GoodPlanet Foundation in Adilabad, KB Asifabad, Manchiryal and Nirmal districts of Telangana state, India. SKG Sangha is an NGO founded in 1992. Since its creation, the association has built over 100,000 biogas units in the states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Manipur. The GoodPlanet Foundation has worked alongside SKG Sangha since 2008 to construct Bio-digester for rural households in India.

The aim of the project is to provide a clean and sustainable source of energy for cooking by constructing biogas units for each household participating in the project. Most of women in the project area use biomass for cooking, which has adverse impacts on health of women and children due to continuous exposure to smoke while cooking. The use of biogas for cooking will not only replace the use of biomass but will also reduce indoor air pollution resulting in a smoke free kitchen. The size of the biogas unit to be provided to each household will be either 2m³ or 3m³ biogas generation per day.

The biogas units will be built for around 9,000 rural households in the project area and the construction of the units will be initiated in February 2018.

The biogas project benefits and positive impacts are mentioned below: -

⇒ **Social benefits and impacts**

○ Women empowerment: -

The project will have a direct positive impact for the women as the use of biogas will eliminate the work burden of collecting firewood, and also avoid health problems (eyes irritation and respiratory infections) while cooking.

○ Promoting active and equal participation of both the genders in the project: -

The project activity will promote an active participation both of men and women. The project beneficiaries will be trained on – i) the proper management of the bio-digester, and ii) the method on the application of the biogas slurry for agriculture to reduce the chemical fertiliser use.

○ Improvement of sanitary conditions around the households: -

Most of the households have a backyard pit where, all the dung is stacked creates unhealthy conditions around the house. It nests many insects and flies, and often emits odours. Thanks to the biogas plant, the animal and other wastes will be properly managed, and assuring a good sanitary conditions around the house.

○ Use of biogas - reduction of time and money spent collecting firewood: -

The women and children often have to collect firewood every week. By reducing firewood consumption, the families will not only have spare time but the children can utilize this time for studying and/other recreational activities.

⇒ Economic benefits and impacts

- Free and clean source of renewable energy for cooking: -
Each household in the project activity owns cattle, therefore has enough amount of animal dung which can be further used in the bio-digester to produce the biogas. The biogas produced is freely available for cooking which results in direct savings for the rural households in the coming years.
- Use of biogas slurry - reduction of expenses on chemical fertilizers: -
The use of chemical fertilizer for agriculture is not only expensive but also one of the cause of reducing the soil fertility which eventually leads to decreased crop yields. Therefore, farmers have to use more and more chemical fertilizers to maintain their crop yield. The use of biogas slurry along with other agriculture waste as an organic compost can reduce the dependence on chemical fertilisers and in a long-term lead to income saving for each household in the project activity.
- Provision of skills enhancement and employment in the project areas
In the initial stages of the project, the women will be provided training on the use of the bio-digester to avoid non-functioning of the units. The project activity will also generate employment opportunities during the construction of the bio-digesters.

⇒ Environmental benefits and impacts

- Reduction in GHG's emissions: -
The use of biogas leads to reduction of GHG's emissions which, otherwise would have occurred due to firewood use for cooking and the dumping of the animal dung in traditional pits.
- Reduction in the rate of deforestation in the project area
Using biogas for their daily cooking needs will reduce the reliability of the families on the forest wood. In the absence of the biogas plants, they have to go further, and cut wood from the protected forest areas managed by the forest department, which becomes an illegal activity to collect wood. Therefore, the use the biogas will not only replace the firewood but will also reduce the rate of deforestation in the project area.
- Restoration of the soil fertility with the use of biogas slurry for agriculture
Chemical fertilizers harden soil and reduces its water retention capacity and decreases soil fertility. Various studies have shown that the biogas slurry is rich in nutrients (major and micro). Using the biogas slurry with other organic waste will improve the soil fertility resulting in income savings due to reduced chemical fertiliser use.
- Restoration of eco systems
By avoiding deforestation, the bio-digester saves eco-systems for flora and fauna. Therefore, the project activity participates to the preservation of biodiversity.