



ClimatePartner^o

Wind energy

Rajasthan, India, 1077



Two windparks in the Indian state of Rajasthan save carbon emissions by replacing electricity from fossil fuels with renewable wind power while improving living conditions for the local population.

One windpark comprising 19 generators with a total capacity of 39.9 MW is located near the village of Bhesada, the other one with 13 turbines and 19.5 MW close to Dalot village. After a detailed Environmental Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), to ensure the local population's involvement and acceptance, the project started in March 2013. Both wind parks feed 115 GWh of renewable electricity into the Indian grid, supplying 100,000 people in one of India's economically least developed regions. The project reduces the percentage of still dominating fossil fuels like coal, diesel, furnace oil and gas, in India and saves CO₂-emissions.

The project runs two windparks in the state of Rajasthan in northwestern India, in the extremely arid districts of Pratapgarh and Jaisalmer.

The project also promotes a variety of social and environmental programs. Located in an extremely arid region, which suffers from frequent droughts, it helps counteract water scarcity by implying conservation schemes like rain water harvesting, dam checkups and new irrigation techniques for farmers.

Contributions to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- » Goal 4 - Quality Education: Providing furniture, uniforms, books, computers etc. to local schools, scholarships, literacy programs for adults in a regions with illiteracy rates around 60 percent
- » Goal 5 - Gender Equality: Educational and employment programs for women, craft workshops, raising awareness on fundamental rights, social equality, health, hygiene, harassment and violence
- » Goal 8 - Decent Work, Economic growth: 150 temporary and 50 permanent jobs for skilled and semi-skilled workers, technical training at the windparks, skill development programs like carpentry or masonry workshops, dissociation from contractors involved in child labour which is still common in Rajasthan

Verification:	LGAI Technological Center, S.A.
Type of certificate:	Verified Carbon Standard (VCS)
Annual volume:	95,000 t CO ₂ -equivalents
Further Information:	www.climate-project.com/1077

