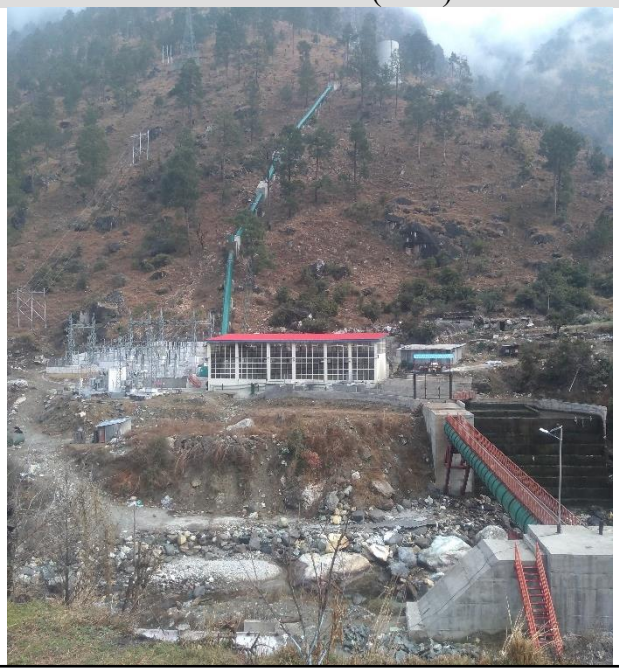
Monitoring Report

CARBON OFFSET UNIT (CoU) PROJECT



10.6 MW Bundled Small Scale Hydro Power Project

Title: 10.6 MW Bundled Small Scale Hydro Power Project in the State of Himachal Pradesh, India
Version 1.0

Date 24/03/2022

First CoU Issuance Period: 08 years 0 months

Monitoring Period: 01/01/2014 to 31/12/2021

Monitoring Report (MR)
CARBON OFFSET UNIT (CoU) PROJECT

Monitoring Report	
Title of the project activity	10.6 MW Bundled Small Scale Hydro Power Project in the State of Himachal Pradesh, India
UCR Project Registration Number	065
Version	1.0
Completion date of the MR	24/03/2022
Monitoring period number and duration of this monitoring period	Monitoring Period Number: 01 Duration of this monitoring Period: (first and last days included (01/01/2014 to 31/12/2021)
Project participants	Creduce Technologies Private Limited (Representator) Sai Engineering Foundation (Project Proponent)
Host Party	India
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines	Applied Baseline Methodology: AMS-I.D.: "Grid connected renewable electricity generation", version 18
Sectoral scopes	01 Energy industries (Renewable/Non-Renewable Sources)
Estimated amount of GHG emission reductions for this monitoring period in the registered PCN	2014: 1,245 CoUs (1,245 tCO2eq)
	2015: 4,364 CoUs (4,364 tCO2eq)
	2016: 9,489 CoUs (9,489 tCO2eq)
	2017: 11,464 CoUs (11,464 tCO2eq)
	2018: 10,707 CoUs (10,707 tCO2eq)
	2019: 20,775 CoUs (20,775 tCO2eq)
	2020: 11,032 CoUs (11,032 tCO2eq)
	2021: 34,296 CoUs (34,296 tCO2eq)
Total:	1,03,372 CoUs (1,03,372 tCO2eq)

SECTION A. Description of project activity

A.1. Purpose and general description of project activity >>

The proposed project activity with title under UCR "10.6 MW Bundled Small Scale Hydro Power Project in the State of Himachal Pradesh, India", is a small bundled Hydro Power project located in three different locations namely Mateni village of Shimla district (named Kareri small hydroelectric project), Simla village of Shimla district (named Simla small hydroelectric project) and Dubling village of Kinnaur district (named Titang small hydroelectric project); all are in the state of Himachal Pradesh (India). The project is an operational activity with continuous reduction of GHG, currently being applied under "Universal Carbon Registry" (UCR). This project is a run-of river project.

a) Purpose of the project activity and the measures taken for GHG emission reductions >>

The proposed Bundled project activity is promoted by Sai Engineering Foundation (herein after called as project proponent PP). The project activity aims to harness kinetic energy of water (renewable source) to generate electricity. The net generated electricity from the project activity is sold to state electricity board i.e., Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board (HPSEB) under the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) signed between the Project Proponent (PP) and the utility. In pre-project scenario, electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of fossil fuel-based grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new fossil fuel-based generation sources in the grid. Hence, project activity is displacing the gross electricity generation i.e., 1,14,859 MWh from the NEWNE grid. The project activity doesn't involve any GHG emission sources. The annual and the total CO2e emission reduction by the project activity over the defined monitoring period is as per **Annexure I.**

b) Brief description of the installed technology and equipment>>

This bundled project envisages a generation of total 10.6 MW of power from small hydroelectric project (SHEP) by utilizing the available head and discharge from respective river streams.
The Project activity comprises of the following different civil structures, combinedly known as hydro power plant. The kinetic energy of water flowing from river is converted into mechanical energy using hydraulic turbine, which is then converted into electrical energy using generator. The water used in this process is again diverted to the river stream through proper arrangements.
Below is the description of different components of a hydro power plant.

1. **Diversion structure (trench weir):** A diversion structure is required across the Nallah for diverting its water for power generation. The Nallah bed consists of pebbles, gravels and boulders.
2. **Intake/Power Channel:** The water fed from Desilting tank is led to tunnel inlet portal through a Rectangular R.C.C channel also known as Intake or Power Channel.
3. **Desilting Tank:** A Desilting chamber is considered necessary to remove silt particles to minimize the abrasion effects on the turbine runners.
4. **Forebay Tank:** The Forebay is provided to ensure supply of immediate water demand on starting the generating units and to meet the demand in emergency like breach of power channel.
5. **Penstock:** Water from Forebay is being taken to the Powerhouse to run hydraulic turbine through pressurized penstock pipe running from Forebay tank.
6. **Power House Building:** Power house building is a simple structure housing the generating units, auxiliary equipment, control panels and suitable outlet for tail water discharge.
7. **Tail Race Channel:** Turbine discharge shall be disposed to river through the separate tailrace channel.

c) Relevant dates for the project activity (e.g., construction, commissioning, continued operation periods, etc.)>>

The duration of the crediting period corresponding to the monitoring period is covered in this monitoring report.

UCR Project ID : 065

Project	Total Installed Capacity	Commissioning date	Start date of Crediting Period
Kareri SHEP	4.80 MW	21/04/2021	21/04/2021
Simla SHEP	5.00 MW	19/08/2015	19/08/2015
Titang SHEP	0.80 MW	06/02/2002	01/01/2014

d) Total GHG emission reductions achieved or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks achieved in this monitoring period>>

The total GHG emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period is as follows:

Summary of the Project Activity and ERs Generated for the Monitoring Period	
Start date of this Monitoring Period	01/01/2014
Carbon credits claimed up to	31/12/2021
Total ERs generated (tCO_{2eq})	1,03,372 tCO2eq
Leakage	0

e) Baseline Scenario>>

As per the approved consolidated methodology AMS-I.D. Version 18, if the project activity is the installation of a new grid-connected renewable power plant/unit, the baseline scenario is the following: **"The baseline scenario is that the electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise, been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources into the grid".**

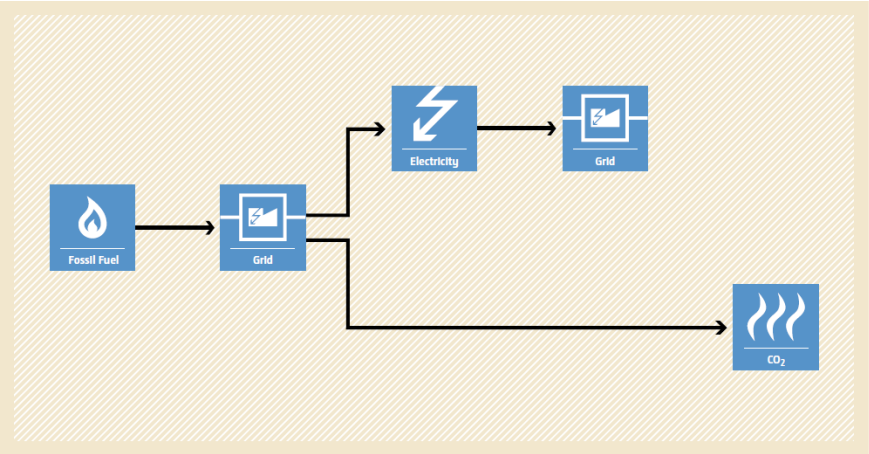


Figure 1 Baseline Scenario

A.2. Location of project activity>>

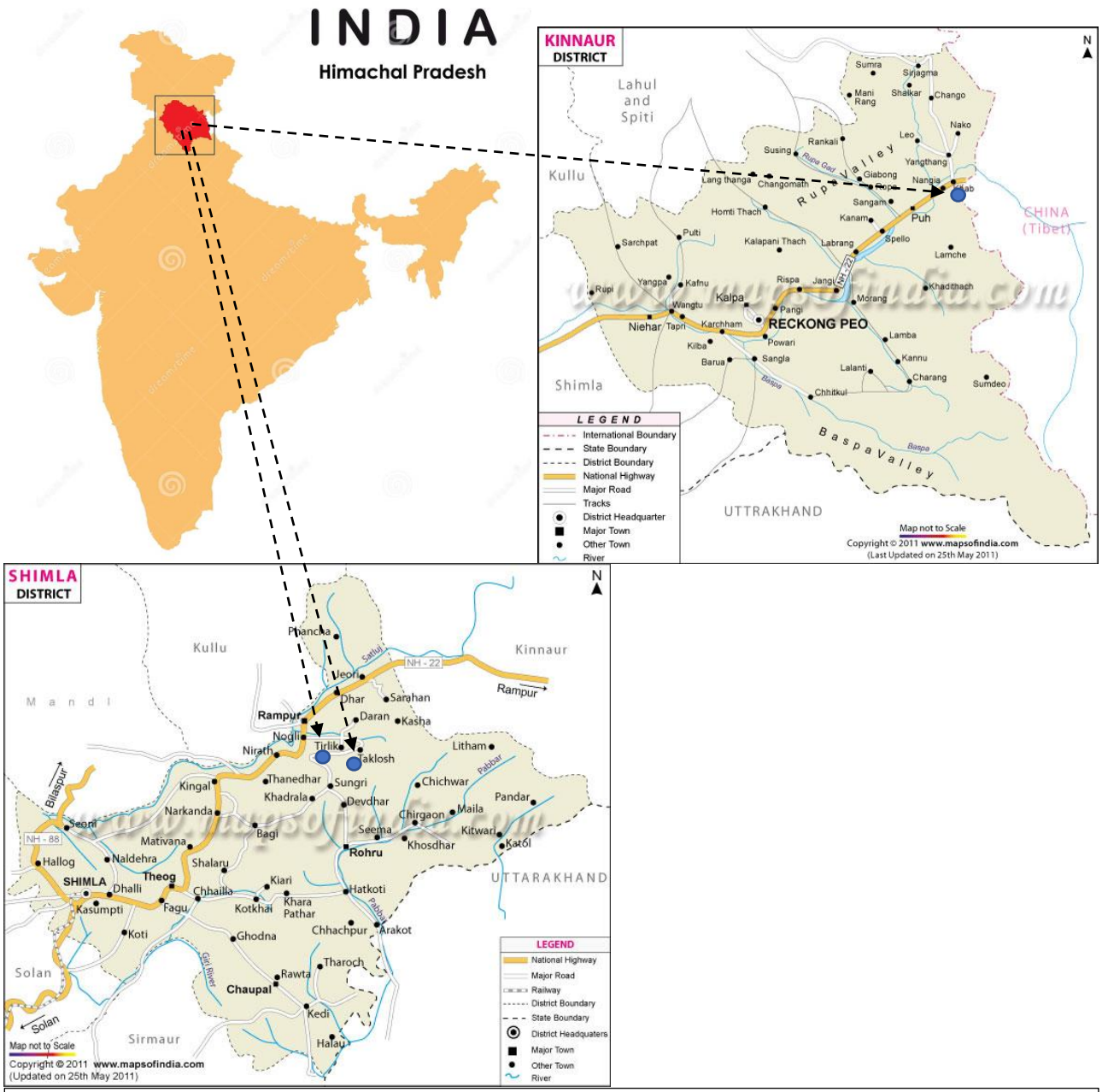
Country : India
State : Himachal Pradesh

The location of first project (Kareri SHEP) from this bundled is situated at village Mateni of Shimla district in the state of Himachal Pradesh. The nearest major railway station is Shimla Railway Station which is 139 kms from this site. The nearest airport is at Jubberhatti which is 147 kms from this site. This project site is connected to Shimla by Shimla-Rampur highway (NH-05). The geographic co-ordinate of the project locations is 31°23'39" N 77°42'49" E.

The location of second project (Simla SHEP) from this bundled is situated at village Simla of Shimla district in the state of Himachal Pradesh. The nearest narrow gauge railway station is Simla Railway Station. The nearest airport is at Jubberhatti which is 185 kms from this site. The geographic co-ordinate of the project locations is 31°15'59" N 77°57'02" E.

The location of third project (Titang SHEP) from this bundled is situated at village Dubling of Kinnaur district in the state of Himachal Pradesh. The nearest major railway station is Shimla Railway Station which is 280 kms from this site. The nearest airport is at Jubberhatti which is 299 kms from this site. The geographic co-ordinates of the project are located within the geo- coordinates: 31°45'50" N 78°38'13" E.

The representative location map is included below:



Project Site

A.3. Parties and project participants >>

Party (Host)	Participants
India	**Creduce Technologies Private Limited (Representator)** Contact person: Shailendra Singh Rao Mobile: +91 9016850742, 9601378723 Address: 2-O-13,14 Housing Board Colony, Banswara, Rajasthan - 327001, India. **Sai Engineering Foundation (Developer)** Address: Sai Bhawan Building, New Shimla - 171009, Himachal Pradesh, India.

A.4. References to methodologies and standardized baselines >>

SECTORAL SCOPE - 01 Energy industries (Renewable/Non-Renewable Sources)

TYPE - Renewable Energy Projects

CATEGORY - AMS-I. D: "Grid connected renewable electricity generation", version 18

A.5. Crediting period of project activity >>

Project	Total Installed Capacity	Start date of Crediting Period
Kareri SHEP	4.80 MW	21/04/2021
Simla SHEP	5.00 MW	19/08/2015
Titang SHEP	0.80 MW	01/01/2014

Crediting period corresponding to this monitoring period : 08 years
01/01/2014 to 31/12/2021 (Both the dates are included)

A.6. Contact information of responsible persons/entities >>

Name : Shailendra Singh Rao
Contact No : +91 9016850742, 9601378723
E-Mail : shailendra@creduce.tech

SECTION B. Implementation of project activity

B.1. Description of implemented registered project activity >>

a) Provide information on the implementation status of the project activity during this monitoring period in accordance with UCR PCN>>

The projects were commissioned by Directorate of Energy, Government of Himachal Pradesh on the dates mentioned bellow in the table. Sai Engineering Foundation is the promoter of this project. The project generates clean energy by utilizing the kinetic energy of flowing water from the river.

Name of individual project activity	Total installed capacity	Commissioning date
Kareri SHEP	4.80 MW	21/04/2021
Simla SHEP	5.00 MW	19/08/2015
Titang SHEP	0.80 MW	06/02/2002

b) For the description of the installed technology, technical process and equipment, include diagrams, where appropriate>>

The project activity involves hydro turbine generators of horizontal Francis, Pelton and Turgo Impulse type with internal electrical lines connecting the project activity with local evacuation facility. All the generators generate power at 3.3kV, which can further be stepped up to 11 kV. The project activity can operate in the frequency of 50 Hz and in the voltage range of 3.3kV ± 10%. The average life time of the generator is around 35 years as per the equipment supplier specification. Turbine's type and no. of turbines installed on particular projects are shown in the below table:

Village	District	Name of stream / river	Type of turbine	Number of turbines	Capacity of single turbine	Total Capacity
Mateni	Shimla	Nogli Nallah (Tributary of Satluj)	Francis Hydro Turbine	2	2400 kW	4.80 MW
Simla	Shimla	Khanyara Nallah (Tributary of Pabbar)	Pelton Hydro Turbine	2	2500 kW	5.00 MW
Dubling	Kinnaur	Titang Nallah (Tributary of Satluj)	Turgo Hydro Turbine	1	800 kW	0.80 MW

The other salient features of each project activity are given in the table below:

Specification	Kareri SHEP (4.80 MW)	Simla SHEP (5.00 MW)	Titang SHEP (0.80 MW)
Gross Head	157 m	546.25 m	226.94 m
Net Head	157 m	516.17 m	213.50 m
Diversion Weir			
Type	Trench weir	Trench weir	Trench weir
Shape	Trapezoidal	Rectangular	Rectangular

Length	25 m	10 m	15 m
Design Discharge	5.10 cumecs	1.22 cumecs	1.03 cumecs
Feeder / Intake Channel			
Length	7.2 m	10 m	5 m
Shape / Material	Rectangular / RCC	Rectangular / RCC	Rectangular / RCC
Size	Width – 5.65 m Depth – 6.50 m	Width – 0.90 m Depth – 0.90 m	Width – 3.00 m Depth – 2.50 m
Slope	-	1 in 200	1 in 10
Design Discharge	5.10 cumecs	0.549 cumecs	1.03 cumecs
Desilting Tank			
Total Length	30.0 m	30.0 m	40.0 m
Width	10.0 m	4.00 m	2.50 m
Full supply depth	3.30 m	3.00 m	3.70 m
Type	Hopper type surface de-silting	Hopper type surface de-silting	Hopper type surface de-silting
Type / Material	R.C.C	R.C.C	R.C.C
Power Channel/ Head Race Pipe			
Length	100 m	1600 m	40 m
Shape / Material	Rectangular / R.C.C	Circular / Steel	Circular / Steel
Size	2.1 m × 2.1 m	Diameter 1.00 m	Diameter 0.750 m
Design Discharge	5.10 cumecs including flushing	0.549 cumecs including flushing	0.70 cumecs including flushing
Forebay Tank			
Total Length	55.0 m	7.50 m	-
Width	10.0 m	1.83 m	-
Full supply depth	2.00 m	1.80 m	-
Free board	-	0.60 m	-
Type / Material	R.C.C	R.C.C	-
Penstock			
Number	One	One	One
Diameter – Main pipe	1500 mm (I.D.)	700 mm (I.D.)	600 mm (I.D.)
After bifurcation	1200 mm (I.D.)	500 mm (I.D.)	400 mm (I.D.)
Length	230 m	1530 m	1080 m
Design Discharge	5.10 cumecs including flushing	1.22 cumecs including flushing	1.03 cumecs including flushing
Material	ERW Steel		ERW Steel
Power House			
Type	Surface power house	Surface power house	Surface power house
Size	26.6 m × 17 m × 17.4 m	29.7 m × 15.3 m × 12.6 m	16.0 m × 8 m × 4 m
Capacity	2 × 2400 kW	2 × 2500 kW	1 × 800 kW
Gross head	122.28 m	546.25 m	226.94 m
Net head	118.77 m	516.17 m	213.50 m
Electromechanical Equipment			
Turbine type	Horizontal Francis	Horizontal Pelton	Turgo /525T
Turbine number	02 Nos.	02 Nos.	01 Nos.
Capacity of each turbine	2400 kW	2500 kW	800 kW

Type of generators	Synchronous	Synchronous	Synchronous
Normal Speed	1000 rpm		1000 rpm
Tail Race			
Shape	Rectangular	Rectangular	Circular
Size	1.80 m (width) × 1.80 m (depth)	1.5 m (width) × 1.5 m (depth)	600 mm dia. (first 65m) and 450 mm dia. (remaining)
Length	18 m	30 m	115 m
Switchyard			
Voltage level of transformer	3.3/22 kV	3.3/22 kV	3.3/22 kV
Nos. of bay	2	2	2
Size	Length – 12.0 m Width – 6.0 m	Length – 18.0 m Width – 8.0 m	Length – 18.0 m Width – 8.0 m

B.2 Do no harm or Impact test of the project activity>>

Indian economy is highly dependent on "Coal" as fuel to generate energy and for production processes. Thermal power plants are the major consumers of coal in India and yet the basic electricity needs of a large section of population are not being met. This results in excessive demands for electricity and places immense stress on the environment.
Changing coal consumption patterns will require a multi-pronged strategy focusing on demand, reducing wastage of energy and the optimum use of renewable energy (RE) sources. This project is a greenfield activity where grid power is the baseline. The renewable power generation is gradually contributing to the share of clean & green power in the grid; however, grid emission factor is still on higher side which defines grid as distinct baseline.
The Government of India has stipulated following indicators for sustainable development in the interim approval guide lines for such projects which are contributing to GHG mitigations. The Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, has stipulated economic, social, environment and technological well-being as the four indicators of sustainable development. It has been envisaged that the project shall contribute to sustainable development using the following ways:

Social well-being: The projects would help in generating direct and indirect employment benefits accruing out of ancillary units for implementation of the Hydro plant and for maintenance during operation of the project activity. It will lead to development of infrastructure around the project area in terms of improved road network etc. and will also directly contribute to the development of renewable infrastructure in the region.

Environmental well-being: The project utilizes Hydro energy for generating electricity which is a clean source of energy. The project activity will not generate any air pollution, water pollution or solid waste to the environment which otherwise would have been generated through fossil fuels. Also, it will contribute to reduction GHG emissions. Thus, the project causes no negative impact on the surrounding environment contributing to environmental well-being.

Economic well-being: Being a renewable resource, using Hydro energy to generate electricity contributes to conservation precious natural resources. The project contributes to the economic

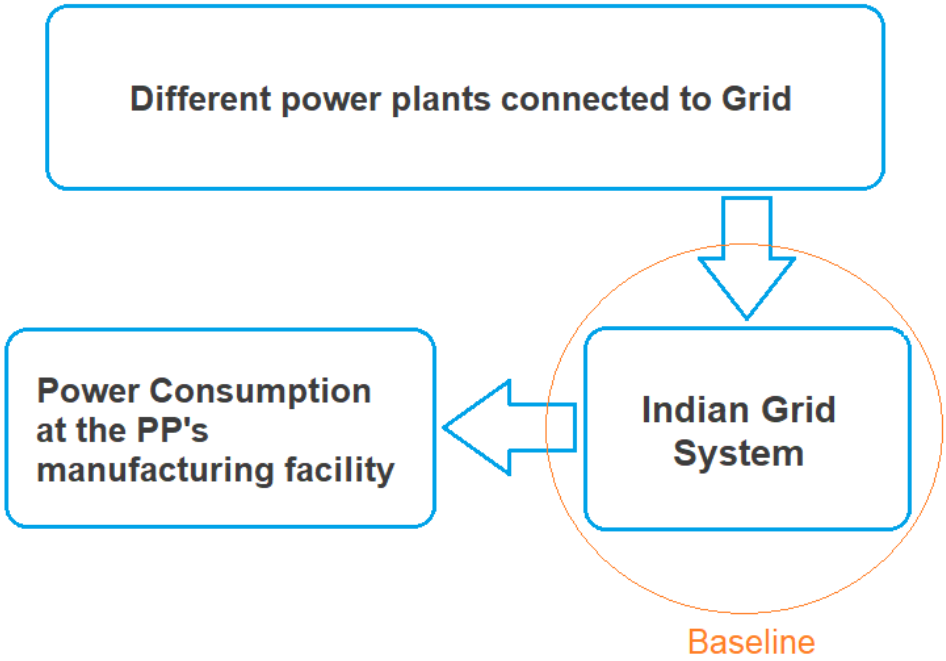
sustainability through promotion of decentralization of economic power, leading to diversification of the national energy supply, which is dominated by conventional fuel based generating units. Locally, improvement in infrastructure will provide new opportunities for industries and economic activities to be setup in the area. Apart from getting better employment opportunities, the local people will get better prices for their land, thereby resulting in overall economic development.

Technological well-being: The project activity leads to the promotion of 800 KW, 4.8 MW and 5 MW Hydro Turbine Generators into the region and will promote practice for small scale industries to reduce the dependence on carbon intensive grid supply to meet the captive requirement of electrical energy and also increasing energy availability and improving quality of power under the service area. Hence, the project leads to technological well-being.

B.3. Baseline Emissions>>

In the absence of the project activity, the equivalent amount of electricity would have been imported from the regional grid (which is connected to the unified Indian Grid system (NEWNE Grid)), which is carbon intensive due to predominantly sourced from fossil fuel-based power plants.

Baseline Scenario:



Thus, this project activity was a voluntary investment which replaced equivalent amount of electricity from the Indian grid. The project proponent was not bound to incur this investment as it was not mandatory by national and sectoral policies. Thus, the continued operation of the project activity would continue to replace fossil fuel-based power plants and fight against the impacts of climate change. The Project Proponent hopes that carbon revenues from 2014-2021 accumulated as a result of carbon credits generated will help repay the loans and help in the continued maintenance of this project activity.

B.4. Debundling>>

This project activity is not a de-bundled component of a larger project activity.

SECTION-C: Application of methodologies and standardized baselines

C.1. References to methodologies and standardized baselines >>

Sectoral Scope: 01 Energy industries (Renewable/Non-Renewable Sources)

TYPE I – Renewable Energy Projects

Applied Baseline Methodology: AMS-I.D**.** "Grid connected renewable electricity generation", version 18

C.2. Applicability of methodologies and standardized baselines >>

The Bundled project activity involves generation of grid connected electricity from the construction and operation of a new Hydro power-based project for selling it to state electricity board i.e., Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board (HPSEB) under the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) signed between the Project Proponent (PP) and the utility. The project activity has installed capacity of 10.6 MW which will qualify for a small-scale project activity under Type-I of the Small-Scale methodology. The project status is corresponding to the methodology AMS-I.D., version 18 and applicability of methodology is discussed below:

Applicability Criterion	Project Case
1. This methodology comprises renewable energy generation units, such as photovoltaic, hydro, tidal/wave, wind, geothermal and renewable biomass: (a) Supplying electricity to a national or a regional grid; or (b) Supplying electricity to an identified consumer facility via national/regional grid through a contractual arrangement such as wheeling.	The Bundled project activity is a Renewable Energy Project which falls under applicability criteria option 1 (a) i.e., "Supplying electricity to a national or a regional grid". Hence the project activity meets the given applicability criterion as well as satisfies the applicability illustration mentioned in Appendix of AMS-ID Table 1 – Scope of AMS-I.D. version 18.
2. This methodology is applicable to project activities that: (a) Install a Greenfield plant; (b) Involve a capacity addition in (an) existing plant(s); (c) Involve a retrofit of (an) existing plant(s); (d) Involve a rehabilitation of (an) existing plant(s)/unit(s); or (e) Involve a replacement of (an) existing plant(s).	The option (a) of applicability criteria 2 is applicable as project is a Greenfield plant /unit. Hence the project activity meets the given applicability criterion.

3. Hydro power plants with reservoirs that satisfy at least one of the following conditions are eligible to apply this methodology: (a) The project activity is implemented in existing reservoir, with no change in the volume of the reservoir; or (b) The project activity is implemented in existing reservoir, where the volume of the reservoir(s) is increased and the power density as per definitions given in the project emissions section, is greater than 4 W/m2. (c) The project activity results in new reservoirs and the power density of the power plant, as per definitions given in the project emissions section, is greater than 4 W/m2.	It is run of river type of project; hence, this criterion is not applicable.
4. If the new unit has both renewable and non-renewable components (e.g., a wind/diesel unit), the eligibility limit of 15 MW for a small-scale CDM project activity applies only to the renewable component. If the new unit co-fires fossil fuel, the capacity of the entire unit shall not exceed the limit of 15 MW.	The proposed bundled project is 10.6 MW Hydro Power Project, i.e., only component is renewable power project below 15MW, thus the criterion is not applicable to this project activity.
5. Combined heat and power (co-generation) systems are not eligible under this category.	The project is Hydro Power Project and thus the criterion is not applicable to this project activity.
6. In the case of project activities that involve the capacity addition of renewable energy generation units at an existing renewable power generation facility, the added capacity of the units added by the project should be lower than 15 MW and should be physically distinct from the existing units.	The proposed project is a greenfield 10.6 MW Hydro Power Project, i.e., only component is renewable power project below 15 MW, thus the criterion is not applicable to this project activity.
7. In the case of retrofit, rehabilitation or replacement, to qualify as a small-scale project, the total output of the retrofitted, rehabilitated or replacement power plant/unit shall not exceed the limit of 15 MW.	The proposed project is a greenfield 10.6 MW Hydro Power Project, i.e., only component is renewable power project below 15 MW, thus the criterion is not applicable to this project activity.
8. In the case of landfill gas, waste gas, wastewater treatment and agro-industries projects, recovered methane emissions are eligible under a relevant Type III category. If the recovered methane is used for electricity generation for supply to a grid, then the baseline for the electricity component shall be in accordance with procedure prescribed under this methodology. If the recovered methane is used for heat generation or cogeneration other applicable Type-I methodologies such as "AMS- I.C.: Thermal energy production with or without electricity" shall be explored.	The proposed project is a greenfield 10.6 MW hydro power project hence, this criterion is not applicable to this project activity.

9. In case biomass is sourced from dedicated plantations, the applicability criteria in the tool "Project emissions from cultivation of biomass" shall apply.	No biomass is involved, the project is only a Hydro Power Project and thus the criterion is not applicable to this project activity.

C.3 Applicability of double counting emission reductions >>

The project was not applied under any other GHG mechanism. Hence project will not cause double accounting of carbon credits (i.e., COUs).

C.4. Project boundary, sources and greenhouse gases (GHGs)>>

As per applicable methodology AMS-I.D. Version 18, "The spatial extent of the project boundary includes the project power plant and all power plants connected physically to the electricity system."

Thus, the project boundary includes the Hydro Turbine Generator and the Indian grid system.

Source		Gas	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline	Grid connected electricity generation	**CO_2**	**Yes**	**CO2 emissions from electricity generation in fossil fuel fired power plants**
		CH_4	No	Minor emission source
		N_2O	No	Minor emission source
		Other	No	No other GHG emissions were emitted from the project
Project	Greenfield Hydro Power Project Activity	CO_2	No	No CO_2 emissions are emitted from the project
		CH_4	No	Project activity does not emit CH_4
		N_2O	No	Project activity does not emit N_2O
		Other	No	No other emissions are emitted from the project

C.5. Establishment and description of baseline scenario (UCR Protocol) >>

As per para 19 of the approved consolidated methodology AMS-I.D. Version 18, if the project activity is the installation of a new grid-connected renewable power plant/unit, the baseline scenario is the following:

"The baseline scenario is that the electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources into the grid".

The bundled project activity involves setting up three new hydro power plant to harness the green power from hydro energy and to use for sale to national grid i.e., India grid system through PPA arrangement. In the absence of the project activity, the equivalent amount of power would have been generated by the operation of grid-connected fossil fuel-based power plants and by the addition of new fossil fuel-based generation sources into the grid. The power produced at grid from the other conventional sources which are predominantly fossil fuel based. Hence, the baseline for the project activity is the equivalent amount of power produced at the Indian grid.

A "grid emission factor" refers to a CO_2 emission factor (tCO_2/MWh) which will be associated with unit of electricity provided by an electricity system. The UCR recommends an emission factor of 0.9

tCO_2/MWh for the 2014-2020 years as a fairly conservative estimate for Indian projects not previously verified under any GHG program. Also, for the vintage 2021, the combined margin emission factor calculated from CEA database in India results into same emission factors as that of the default value. Hence, the same emission factor has been considered to calculate the emission reduction.

Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

$ERy = BEy – PEy – LEy$

Where:

ER_y = Emission reductions in year y (tCO_2/y)
BE_y = Baseline Emissions in year y (t CO_2/y)
PE_y = Project emissions in year y (tCO_2/y)
LE_y = Leakage emissions in year y (tCO_2/y)

Baseline Emissions

Baseline emissions include only CO_2 emissions from electricity generation in power plants that are displaced due to the project activity. The methodology assumes that all project electricity generation above baseline levels would have been generated by existing grid-connected power plants and the addition of new grid-connected power plants.

The baseline emissions are to be calculated as follows:

$BE_y = EG_{PJ,y} \times EF_{grid,y}$

Where:

BE_y	=	Baseline emissions in year y (tCO_2)
$EG_{PJ,y}$	=	Quantity of net electricity generation that is produced and fed into the grid as a result of the implementation of this project activity in year y (MWh)
$EF_{grid,y}$	=	UCR recommended emission factor of 0.9 tCO_2/MWh has been considered, this is conservative as compared to the combined margin grid emission factor which can be derived from Database of Central Electricity Authority (CEA), India. (Reference: General Project Eligibility Criteria and Guidance, UCR Standard, page 4)

Hence, BEy = 1,14,859 x 0.9 = 1,03,372 tCO2eq

Project Emissions

As per paragraph 39 of AMS-I.D. (version 18), for most renewable energy project activities emission is zero.

Hence, PEy = 0

Leakage Emissions

As per paragraph 42 of AMS-I.D. version-18, all projects other than Biomass projects have zero leakage.

Hence, LEy = 0

Total Emission reduction by the project for the current monitoring period is calculated as below:

Hence, ERy = 1,03,372 – 0 – 0 = 1,03,372 CoUs

C.6. Prior History>>

The project activity is a bundle of three small-scale hydro projects and projects were never applied under any other GHG mechanism prior to this registration with UCR. Also, the capacities or the total project as a whole has not been applied for any other environmental crediting or certification mechanism. Hence project will not cause double accounting of carbon credits (i.e., COUs).

C.7. Monitoring period number and duration>>

Name of individual project activity	Start date of Monitoring Period
Kareri SHEP (4.80 MW)	21/04/2021
Simla SHEP (5.00 MW)	19/08/2015
Titang SHEP (800 KW)	01/01/2014

First Monitoring Period : 08 years 0 months
01/01/2014 to 31/12/2021 (inclusive of both dates)

C.8. Changes to start date of crediting period >>

Name of individual project activity	Crediting period start date
Kareri SHEP (4.80 MW)	21/04/2021
Simla SHEP (5.00 MW)	19/08/2015
Titang SHEP (800 KW)	01/01/2014

Crediting period for the bundled project is from 01/01/2014 to 31/12/2021 (inclusive of both dates).

C.9. Permanent changes from PCN monitoring plan, applied methodology or applied standardized baseline >>

There are no permanent changes from registered PCN monitoring plan and applied methodology

C.10. Monitoring plan>>

The bundled project activity essentially involves generation of electricity from water, the employed Hydro Power Plant can only convert Hydro energy into electrical energy and cannot use any other input fuel for electricity generation, thus no special ways and means are required to monitor leakage from the project activity. The recording of the electricity fed to the state utility grid is carried out jointly at the incoming feeder of the state power utility (HPSEB).

Parameter	$EG_{PJ,y}$
Data unit	MWh
Description	Quantity of net electricity generation that is produced and fed into the grid as a result of the implementation of this project activity in year y.

Source of data Value(s) applied	Joint Meter Reading Report
Procedures	The Net electricity generation by the hydro power plant is recorded by the project proponent in the record logs. At the end of every month, Energy bill is generated based on the total monthly electricity exported to the grid.
Monitoring frequency	Monthly
Purpose of data	To estimate Baseline Emission

Data / Parameter	UCR recommended emission factor
Data unit	tCO_2 /MWh
Description	A "grid emission factor" refers to a CO_2 emission factor (tCO_2/MWh) which will be associated with unit of electricity provided by an electricity system. The UCR recommends an emission factor of 0.9 tCO_2/MWh for the 2014 - 2020 years as a fairly conservative estimate for Indian projects not previously verified under any GHG program. Hence, the same emission factor has been considered to calculate the emission reduction under conservative approach.
Source of data	https://a23e347601d72166dcd6-16da518ed3035d35cf0439f1cdf449c9.ssl.cf2.rackcdn.com//Documents/UCRStandardNov2021updatedVer2_301121081557551620.pdf
Value applied	0.9
Measurement methods and procedures	-
Monitoring frequency	Ex-ante fixed parameter
Purpose of Data	For the calculation of Emission Factor of the grid
Additional Comment	The combined margin emission factor as per CEA database (current version 16, Year 2021) results into higher emission factor. Hence for 2021 vintage UCR default emission factor remains conservative.

ANNEXURE I (Emission Reduction Calculation)

10.6 MW Bundled Small Scale Hydro Power Project in the State of Himachal Pradesh, India

Month - Wise Energy Delivered to Grid (in kWh)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2014	88659	73203	78613	123099	174468	156330	134809	125647	111048	110561	108679	98218
2015	69390	56303	80160	120580	161820	182920	100500	869720	1266280	836428	618566	486604
2016	444665	363830	352411	407817	497440	445920	1309560	2640380	1869880	988780	665560	556820
2017	460780	384900	426980	563420	656060	730040	2244760	2752920	2100580	1121904	696376	599521
2018	475769	374482	397185	295402	421631	541380	1313020	2693260	2408900	1600340	776200	599500
2019	405900	389900	510800	1004200	976080	9994298	1353786	2921905	2371630	1532841	952774	669046
2020	437122	490876	540729	796112	1067394	1520763	1353455	2155200	1687900	1001700	656600	550200
2021	446000	315100	361000	1466392	4606331	4260718	5092701	5942385	5776645	5305029	2684117	1850211

Year-Wise Emission reduction calculation for the project activity

Year	Total No. of Electricity delivered in MWh	Recommended emission factor tCO2/MWh	Total CoUs generated
2014	1,383	0.9	1,245
2015	4,849	0.9	4,364
2016	10,543	0.9	9,489
2017	12,738	0.9	11,464
2018	11,897	0.9	10,707
2019	23,083	0.9	20,775
2020	12,258	0.9	11,032
2021	38,107	0.9	34,296
Total	1,14,859	0.9	1,03,372
Total CoUs to be issued for the first monitoring period (Year: 2014 to 2021)			1,03,372