



**National and local requirements
of stakeholder and EIA**

Presented by:

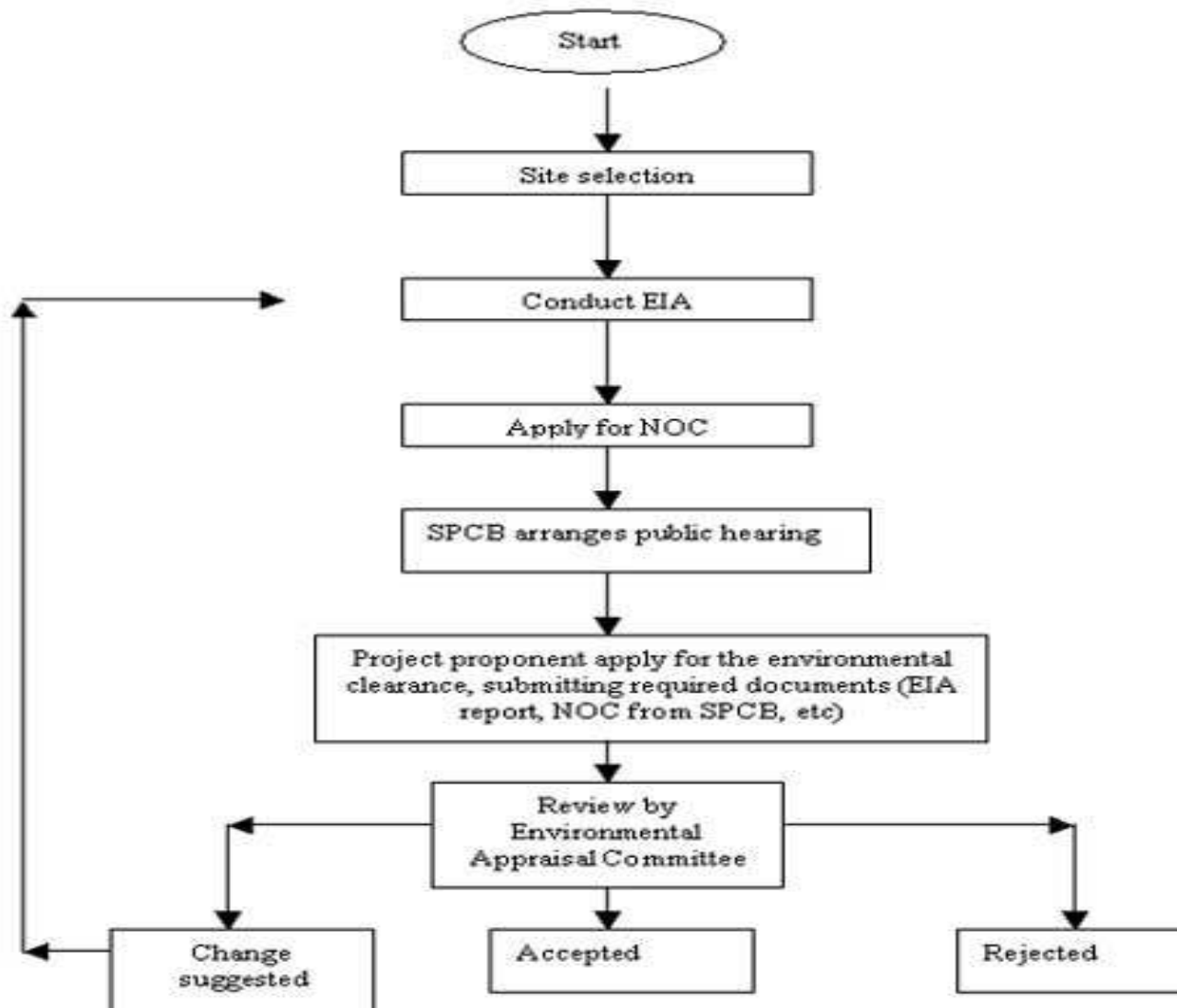
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Introduction

- **For getting carbon credit – to satisfy host country’s environmental laws is mandatory.**
- **In most of the projects (Large scale projects), they require environmental clearance from either MoEF or State pollution control board.**

EC - Procedure



VALIDITY OF EC

- **Max. 30 years for mining projects**
- **10 years for River valley projects**
- **5 years for all other projects**
- **Limited period for Area development projects till the developer is responsible**
- **Can be extended to another 5 years upon**
- **submission of application in Form-1 within validity period.**

Validity of EC means the period from which prior EC is granted to the start of production/operations

POST PROJECT MONITORING

- **Project Proponent to submit Half yearly compliance report to stipulated conditions in hard and Soft copy (Submit by 1st June and 1st December)**
- **Compliance reports are public documents and displayed in the MoEF/ SEIAA web-sites.**
- **Post project monitoring in respect of Category 'A' and 'B1' Projects to be carried out by MoEF's Regional Offices.**

Sustainable Development Indicators

- **It is the prerogative of the host Party to confirm whether a Clean Development Mechanism project activity assists it in achieving sustainable development.**
- **The CDM projects should also be oriented towards improving the quality of life of the poor from the environmental standpoint.**

Sustainable Development Indicators

Following aspects should be considered while designing CDM project activity:

- **Social well being: The CDM project activity should lead to alleviation of poverty by generating additional employment, removal of social disparities and contribution to provision of basic amenities to people leading to improvement in quality of life of people.**
- **Economic well being: The CDM project activity should bring in additional investment consistent with the needs of the people.**

Sustainable Development Indicators

- **Environmental well being:** This should include a discussion of impact of the project activity on resource sustainability and resource degradation, if any, due to proposed activity; bio-diversity friendliness; impact on human health; reduction of levels of pollution in general.
- **Technological well being:** The CDM project activity should lead to transfer of environmentally safe and sound technologies that are comparable to best practices in order to assist in up gradation of the technological base. The transfer of technology can be within the country as well from other developing countries also.

Public Participation opportunity

- **Public participation is integral part of CDM approval process.**
- **Project participant or the consultant who prepares PDD on behalf of Project participant, identifies the local stakeholder of the project and invite them for stakeholder meeting. Most of time a public notice for stakeholder consultation is being published in local newspapers.**
- **During stakeholder meeting, project participant make presentation about project and their benefits and invite any comments or concern about it.**

Public Participation opportunity

- **The raised questions are answered by project participant and entire process is recorded as part of PDD.**
- **This document is made available for DOE for validation purpose.**
- **DOE also invite stakeholder comments by uploading PDD on their website for 30 days time period. Any concerned stakeholder can submit their comments during these 30 days comment period.**
- **DOE, when necessary, take interview of stakeholders for more interaction on their concerns.**

Paryavaran Mitra's Role

- **Paryavaran Mitra had submitted comments for more than 100 projects for CDM projects in Gujarat during 30 days comments period of validation stage.**
- **Most of the time, concern raised are eligibility criteria of project as per National CDM authority, public participation during local stakeholder process and use of adaptation fund allotted as 2% of CER revenue by companies.**
- **Paryavaran Mitra had also contributed in local stakeholder consultation process for CDM projects in Gujarat.**

Our Efforts

Paryavaranmitra

- We also had campaign in Panchmahal district against GFCL, Which is the first CDM project in India. They have said to reduction gases.
- On other hand surrounding villages people have lots of complains about air pollution from GFCL. Gas leakage incidences also reported in Company.
- We wrote to UNFCCC head quarter at Bonn, Germany about malfunctioning of GFCL project.
- Media coverage at Local and International level.



GFCL Case study

- **Time: Year 1995**
- Gujarat Fluoro Chemicals Ltd. - GFCL is manufacturing refrigeration gases - HCFC22 in Ranjitnagar Taluka of Panchmahal district in Gujarat since 1989. They emit fluoride in waste water and air emission since operation of plant. Fluoride level of area in air, water and soil was increased. Bore well water were deteriorated due to fluoride increase. Air emission had affect crops and other vegetation of surrounding farms. So farmers of area approached Gujarat High Court to get justice and filed Public Interest Litigation vide no. SCA 5280/1995 against GFCL.

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- **GFCL had argued that pollution was not created by them but it is natural phenomena of that area. Poor people and pollution victims of that area failed to prove that GFCL pollution has affect their water sources, crops and livelihood.**
- **Expert Committee was of opinion that pollution is existed in that area due to GFCL. Due to lack of scientific evidence Court had directed GPCB to check pollution level of industry and dispose off the case without any further directions.**
- **Paryavaran Mitra had campaign against GFCL.**
- **GFCL is first CDM project in India. Paryavaran Mitra wrote to UNFCCC head quarter at Bonn, Germany about malfunctioning of project of GFCL.**

2005 - After Implementation of CDM Project

- GFCL still draw ground water from surrounding villages for their needs in production.
- GFCL has started compensation for crop damage or agriculture damage.
- GFCL has started community welfare work like construction of check dams, educational scholarships, supply of fertilizer in agriculture, construction of roads etc.
- But GFCL is naming compensation works in to community welfare works. GFCL should pay compensation for the damage they have done. But they make label of community welfare work in the area rather than compensation.
- And compensation given by them is very negligible amount against actual damage.

(This information is received with the help of Right to Information Act- 2005 and with the help of villagers.)

Current problems of CDM

- **Lack of transparency e.g. Public consultation**
- **Cheap option for developed countries to buy carbon credits**
- **No transformational effects seen in atmosphere**
- **No monitoring at national and state government level**
- **Ground situation not accessed in whole procedure. i.e. past track record of the industries.**
- **DOEs are not working independently**
- **The list of documents required for Host Country Approval is too short**
- **The approval process is not transparent**
- **There is no arrangement for the public benefit from the CER-credits**

Our Demands

- **CDM projects should be properly implemented**
- **Local state government should be made aware about projects**
- **Local people have role in public consultation and post monitoring**
- **Local people should get benefited from revenue of CDM project.**
- **Pollution must be reduced**
- **UK & EU should cross-check the data**
- **Ethically, CDM projects should share their revenue for the community's welfare.**
- **EIA required for Green field projects and solar, wind power projects.**



Thank you