

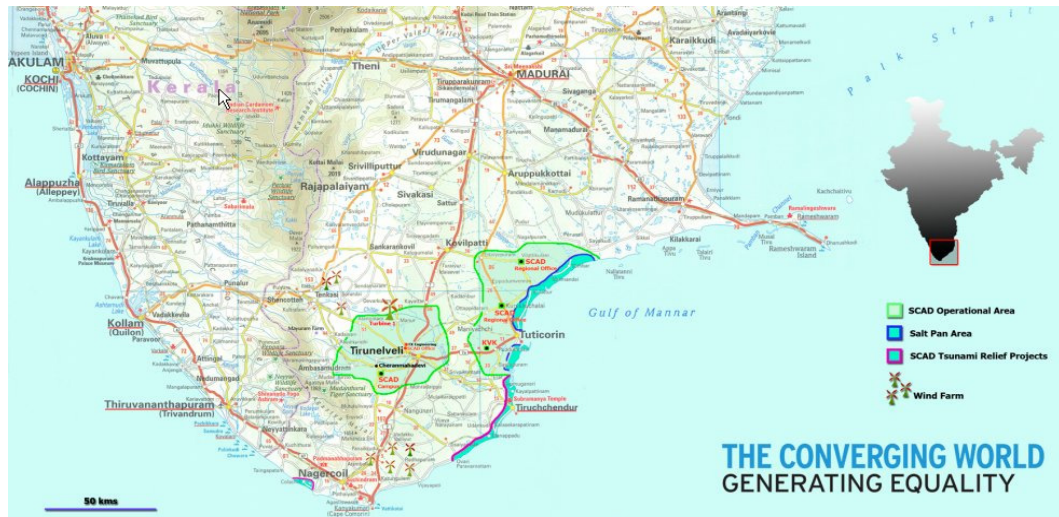
Six Senses Resorts & Spas Carbon Offset Programme

Six Senses Carbon Offset Programme, with the assistance of Converging World, is designed to offset all guest flight carbon emissions in addition to all carbon emissions arising from Six Senses resort operations and host travel. The non-profit programme offsets carbon emissions by replacing coal fired power plants with Suzlon® wind turbines in south India. Funds generated from this sustainable green energy are used to implement various social and environmental projects.

The Converging World

Through The Converging World you can make a world of difference. The non-profit organisation generates clean energy in developing countries and invests the profits back into renewable energy and community development. The result is a more sustainable living and a way for companies and individuals to reduce their carbon footprint and provide our children a brighter, safer future.

Location Map : India



"THE CONVERGING WORLD"
A POWERFUL WAY TO HELP PROTECT OUR WORLD

Suzlon® Wind Turbines

Suzlon® Energy Limited is a leader in wind energy and a pioneer in end-to-end wind power solutions. The company was established in 1995 and has grown to become a global corporation with operations across five continents. The company will install a 1.5 Megawatt Six Senses wind turbine in India, large enough to provide energy to a small town with approximately 5,000 residents. For more information on Suzlon® please refer to www.suzlon.com

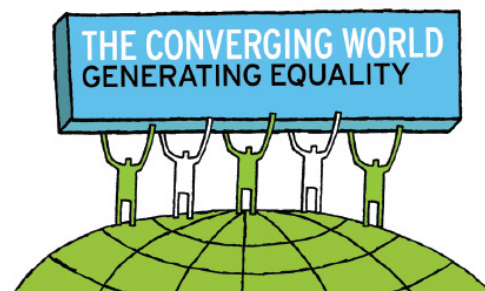


Carbon Offset

During its 20-year lifespan, one Six Senses wind turbine generates approximately 80,000 Megawatt hours of clean, renewable electricity, averting the production of 70,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) into the atmosphere. Some carbon footprint examples from different sized households are stated below for further reference:

Small Primary Footprint	Medium Primary Footprint	Large Primary Footprint
Electricity bill: \$120 per month for family of four Co2 emission: 0.7 tonnes a year	Electricity bill: \$100 per month for a family of two Co2 emission: 1.5 tonnes a year	Electricity bill: \$650 per month for a family of five Co2 emission: 3.3 tonnes a year
Car mileage: 6,000km a year, shared with wife Co2 emission: 1.2 tonnes a year	Car mileage: 24,000km for two Co2 emission: 2.6 tonnes a year	Car mileage: 25,000km for one Co2 emission: 10.8 tonnes a year
Air travel: Once in two months Estimated Co2 emission: 4 tonnes, with off-set on most flights	Air travel: Once every quarter, two long-haul and two short-haul flights Estimated Co2 emission: 13 tonnes, without off-set	Air travel: Once in two months, normally short-haul Estimated Co2 emission: 10,4 tonnes, with no off-set
Total: 5.9 tonnes per year	Total: 17 tonnes per year	Total: 24.5 tonnes per year

The Six Senses Resorts & Spas wind turbine is also expected to generate US\$ 2,127,000 worth of carbon credits over a 20 year period. Each year, the generated cash flow surplus arising from the Six Senses wind turbine's electricity income will be invested in social and environmental work. An example is the SCAD (Social Change and Development) projects in India. For more information please refer to the following Environmental Projects section.



Social and Environmental Projects



A closer look at SCAD (Social Change and Development)

The earth has limited resources and the developed world systematically consumes far more than its fair share while poorer nations are left wanting. The Converging World and Six Senses Resorts & Spas recognize that a sustainable world is impossible unless we connect worldwide communities to meet the challenges of poverty, inequality and the over production of carbon. It is this need for convergence that inspired the wind turbine project in India.

Their initial vision was to provide education in remote rural communities so that people could become economically self sufficient and inspired to help themselves. Having begun in one tiny village, SCAD now supports 400,000 people in 458 villages, through projects that cover five key areas of development: education, health, community, agriculture and animal husbandry. The Converging World will be working with them to integrate climate resilience and adaptation across all these areas.

'Reaching the unreachable'

Low caste Harijans, agricultural workers, snake catchers, gypsies, tree climbers, salt pan workers, the elderly, children who are disabled, people with leprosy - SCAD's hallmark is that it reaches out to those who have been forgotten, left behind or rejected by society. Not that long ago, a child in the area who was crippled by polio or who had learning difficulties would have been hidden away or left to die. Now SCAD has built special schools to provide the help these children need.

Education brings freedom

Life has been transformed for many able children too. Twenty years ago, only one in ten village children had the chance to go to school, the rest had to work or help look after the household. Today, nine out of ten children in the region are in full-time education: over 18,600 children are enrolled in 184 village schools, 145 special tuition centers and 122 infant schools. Meanwhile, over 7,000 students attend secondary schools and higher education colleges, also built and funded by SCAD. With an education and skills, many have the chance of a brighter future for themselves and their communities.

Clean water, fresh hope

Clean drinking water has such an enormous impact on people's health and quality of life that improving water supplies has become another essential area of SCAD's work. This can involve digging new wells for villages and improving reservoirs - or simply enabling schools to gather rainwater in a harvesting tank for the children to drink.

Working towards self sufficiency

At the heart of SCAD's work are the 2,500 Women's Self Help Groups that benefit over 420,000 women. These groups have given woman a voice in their communities for the first time. By encouraging the groups to save, small micro-credit schemes have sprung up to help break the cycle of debt that burdens so many. Families can now borrow money from the group at low interest rates to buy a cow, provide milk for themselves and other villagers and generate a small income. When the loans are repaid, the money is then lent to others and so a positive cycle of self sufficiency grows.

