

CGH
Earth

Coconut Lagoon

ECOLABELLING REPORT

ECOLABELLING is a voluntary method of environmental performance certification and labeling that is practiced around the world. An 'ecolabel' is a label which identifies overall environmental preference of a product or service within a specific product/service category based on life cycle considerations. A sustainability ecolabel assesses overall sustainability of both products and service categories from a 'Lifecycle', i.e - cradle-to-grave perspective.

The Green Signal is India's only sustainability ecolabelling body and is proud to award Coconut Lagoon as part of the CGH Group - 4 BAR RATING



4 Green Signal Bars awarded for:

- Disclosure of GHG Emissions (Scopes 1, 2, & 3)
- Excellence in Material/ Waste Reduction/Management
- Excellence in Energy Conservation

The Green Signal Decoded

1 Bar : disclosure of Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions

2 Bar : disclosure of key Scope 3 GHG emissions.

3 Bar : disclosure of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of primary supply chain vendor/contractor stakeholders



3.5 Bar : disclosure of excellence in energy conservation, energy efficiency, renewable energy practices

4 Bar : disclosure of excellence in water conservation practices

4.5 Bar : disclosure of excellence in material management, waste reduction and waste management practices

5 Bar : disclosure of excellence in socio-economic-environmental sustainability initiatives for positive social impact on local community and equitable growth

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Directors Note	2
Ecolabelling Framework	3
Defining Operational Boundary	4
Defining Organizational Boundary	5
Activity Data and GHG Inventory	8
Positive Environmental Impacts	9
Waste Reduction	9
Solid Waste Management Practices	11
Water Related Practices	13
Energy Related Practices	16
Renewable Energy Practices	20
Sustainability Practices	22
Food Procurement	22
Economic Development Practices	22
Social Development Practices	23
Environmental Development Practices	24
Engagement in Sustainable Tourism Initiatives	25
Biodiversity Preservation Initiatives	27
Independent Assurance Statement from Consultant	30
Reaching Higher - Sustainability at Coconut Lagoon	31

INTRODUCTION



ON A PERSONAL NOTE

Established in 1993, Coconut Lagoon Heritage Resort is the first and foremost resort in Kumarakom, Kottayam district, Kerala. It spreads across almost 22 acres, at the banks of Vembanad lake and Kavanar river, with a waterfront of more than 1 kilometre. Coconut Lagoon is a part of the CGH Earth Group (clean, green & healthy), which commenced its operation in 1993. A total of 50 Heritage classic accommodation in three categories: Heritage Bungalows, Heritage Mansions and Pool Villas, and offers various engaging experiences to the guests and serves ethnic Kerala cuisines, continental and seafood specialties.



This Ecolabelling report seeks to provide a comprehensive overview of the environmental practices of the hotel based on a meticulous evaluation of its operational activities - for the primary purpose of acquiring the highest possible rating awarded by the The Green Signal Ecolabelling Body instituted by IIM(A) and the Center for Incubation, Innovation and Entrepreneurship

Our reason to go for ecolabelling is that through this process there is a measurement of the fulfillment of environment sensitivity



which along with local community inclusion and adoption of the local ethos constitute the core values which are fundamental to our offering of premium which comes from the experience. Our promise is not just a memorable experience but a transformational one. From where you are able to take back a learning that true luxury is when the interests of the planet and the community are not subjugated to the interests of the consumer.

- JOSE DOMINIC,
Managing Director - CGH Group of Hotels



THE ECOLABELLING process is based on 3 general areas of investigation, verification and documentation. These are:

- 1 GHG (Green House Gas) Inventory assessment of the hotel (with respect to ENERGY, WATER, WASTE, MOBILITY AND MATERIAL Consumption/Generation)
- 2 The MATERIAL, WASTE, WATER & ENERGY Conservation practices within the hotel
- 3 Sustainability initiatives promoted/operated by the hotel

STEP 1

CARBON

ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING

This report is indicative of the comprehensive Carbon ERP approach that should be integrated into the central planning, design, implementation, and operational philosophy of all planned expansion activities of the hotel.

THIS INVOLVES: CREATING FRAMEWORK TO:

- a. Seamlessly develop dynamic GHG inventories based on mapping of existing energy, water, and waste flows
- b. Identify specific operations / activities and their respective GHG intensities (i.e. GHG emissions per unit of productivity)
- c. Identify potential alternatives for mitigating GHG emissions to devise a low-carbon development roadmap

HOW DOES THE ECOLABEL HELP YOU?

- Make more informed choices
- Understand the implications of your buying decisions
- Avoid being taken in by "Greenwashing" claims.

A complete GHG Inventory in accordance with the IPCC (Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change) 2006 Guidelines, ISO 14064 Protocol and GHG Protocol has also been conducted

STEP 2

Defining Operational Boundary

This process involves categorization of all activities as sources of Direct or Indirect Emissions.

Direct Emissions : are physical emissions directly occurring from sources that are owned or controlled by the organization. In terms are life-cycle analyses – these are attributional emissions that can be directly attributed to the organization.

Indirect Emissions : are emissions that are consequential in nature i.e. emissions that are consequences of activities of the organization but occur at sources owned or controlled by other entities.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF GHG INVENTORING, DIRECT AND INDIRECT EMISSIONS ARE MORE USEFULLY SEGREGATED ACROSS SCOPES AS DEFINED BELOW

SCOPE 1

Contributing DIRECTLY to GHG Emissions – activities where direct control can be exercised over the magnitude of activity and the emission coefficient through technological choices



SCOPE 2

Contributing INDIRECTLY to GHG Emissions - activities where direct control can be exercised over the magnitude of activity but not the emission coefficient through technological choices.

CONSUMPTION OF PURCHASED:



SCOPE 3

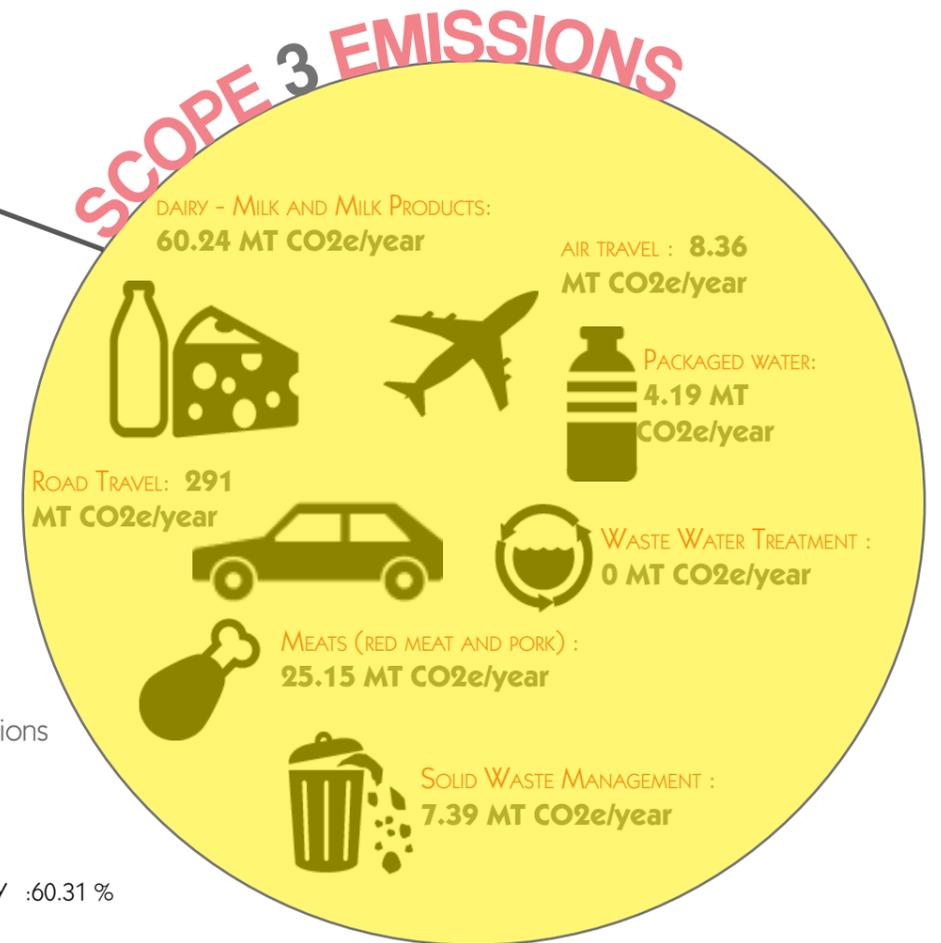
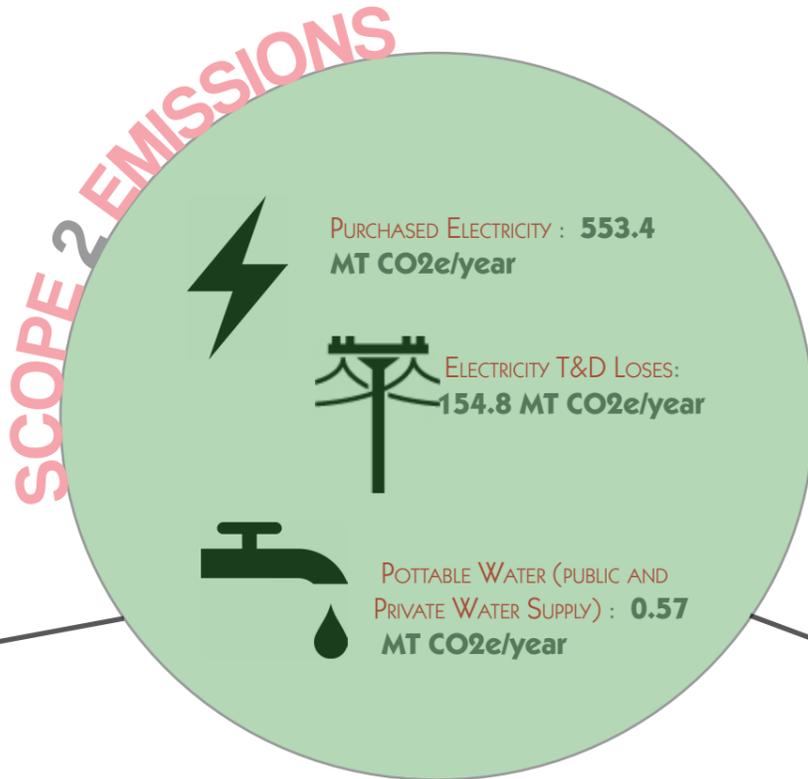
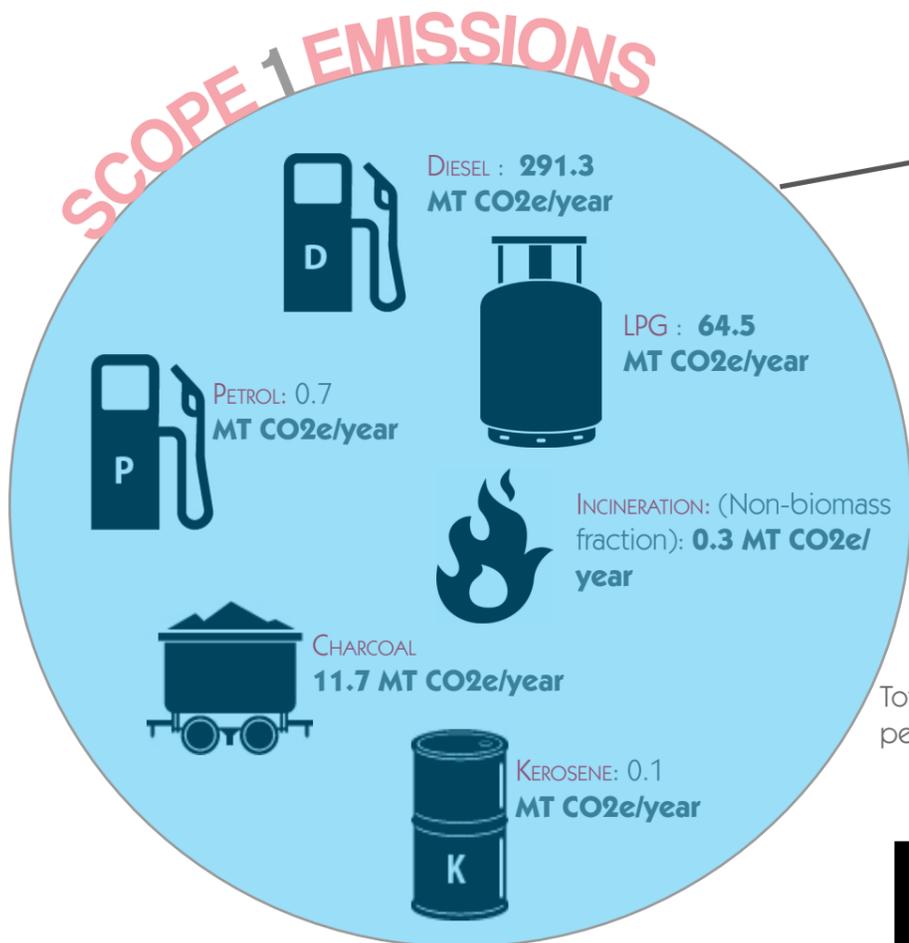
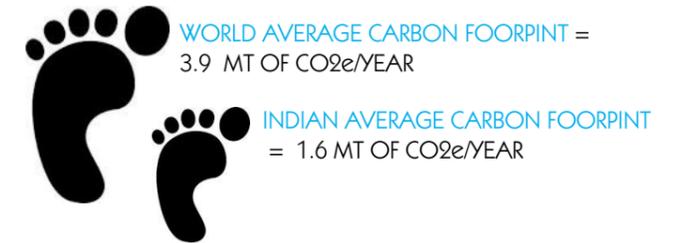
Contributing INDIRECTLY to GHG Emissions - activities where direct control can neither be exercised over the magnitude of activity nor the emission coefficient through technological choices.



Consolidated Activity Data and GHG Inventories – FY 2011-12

CARBON FOOTPRINT: The total amount of greenhouse gases that are emitted into the atmosphere each year by a person, family, building, or organization, or company. A person's carbon footprint includes greenhouse gas emissions from fuel that an individual burns directly, such as by heating a home or riding in a car. It also includes greenhouse gases that come from producing the goods or services that the individual uses, including emissions from power plants that make electricity, factories that make products, and landfills where trash gets. **The unit for Carbon Footprint is CO₂e.**

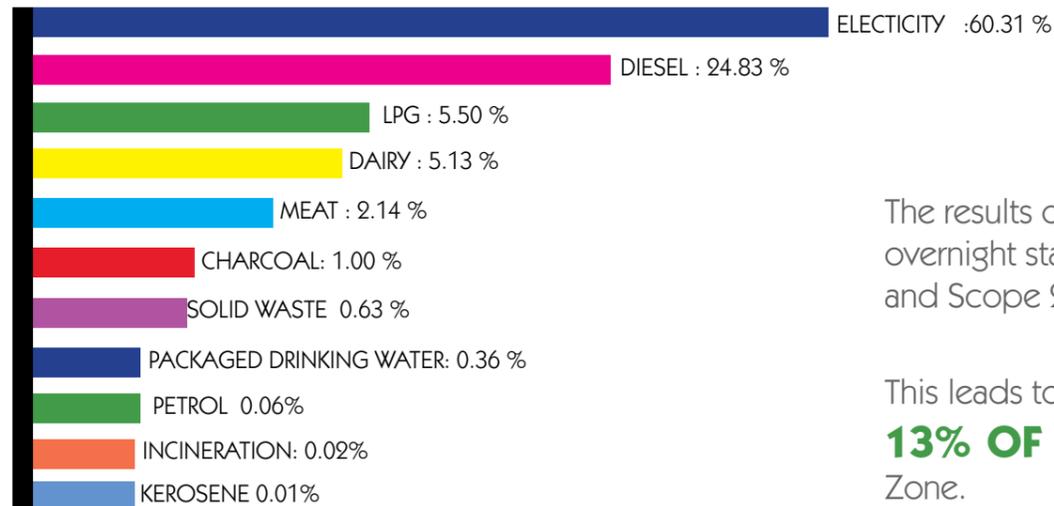
HOW DOES YOUR PER OVERNIGHT STAY CARBON FOOTPRINT COMPARE?



TOTAL ANNUAL GHG EMISSIONS:
1210.9 MT CO₂e/year

Total annual overnight stays for FY 2011-2012 is 10,138. Hence the GHG Emissions per overnight stay (all Emission Scopes) is:

119 kg CO₂e/overnight stay.



Reference Note:

For the purposes of comparison amongst peers in the hospitality sector, the results of the GHG inventory can be compared with preliminary results of a Nationwide Energy Benchmarking Study conducted as part of the ECO3 Project as a collaborative effort between USAID and Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE). In order to ensure comparability, Scope 1 and Scope 2 Emissions Inventory of the property (1,076.2 tonnes CO₂e/year) are compared with inventories of other hotels within the same service class and Agro-Climatic Zone on a emissions per overnight-stay basis (tonnes CO₂e/overnight stay). Table 6 presents the draft conclusions of the ECO3 Project Study.

The results of the comparative analysis indicate that the emissions per overnight stay (tonnes CO₂e/overnight stay) – considering only Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, for the property are 106 kg CO₂e/overnight stay.

This leads to Coconut Lagoon gaining percentile rank within the **TOP 13% OF 5 STAR HOTELS** in the Warm & Humid Agro-Climatic Zone.



Waste Reduction & Management

Waste Reduction

Coconut Lagoon lays great emphasis on material reduction in the following ways

Paper Reduction:

No newspapers delivered directly to rooms – common reading material is available only in congregation areas

Reusable cloth bags used as bin liners in guest rooms, eliminating the need to use plastic bags.

Plastic Reduction:

Use of plastic packaging for supplies coming into the property by supply chain vendors is prohibited. Vendors are required to package material in reused and returned containers/jars

Bottled water suppliers are asked to take back empty PET bottles

Shampoo and soap containers provided as guest amenities are made from china clay / terracotta. Annually, 2,350 china bottles used avoid 50,400 plastic bottles of 35 ml size.

Use of plastic stirrers for beverage service is avoided by using bamboo stalks.

Other Material Reduction:

Conventional cement, clay brick, wood and steel construction materials use reduced by incorporating local building materials – annually 4,000 pairs of thatching leaf procured from local markets for roof construction and maintenance

Use of lemongrass and other aromatic oils used as substitutes for phenyl-based for floor cleaning products

Organic paddy cultivation eliminates use of fertilizer, pesticides and reduces water use. 10,500 kg of local rice species: Njavara and Aryan cultivated. Annual consumption of 2,800 kg of composted manure, 400 kg of bone meal, 250 kg of neem cake, and 300 kg of lime shell used for cultivation avoid the use of corresponding quantities of NPK mix, Urea etc.

POSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS – MEASURED, VERIFIED, REPORTED

1. MATERIALITY & WASTE REDUCTION / MANAGEMENT

2. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

3. WATER RELATED PRACTICES

4. ENERGY RELATED PRACTICES



Shampoo bottles made of terracotta



Building made of thatched roof



Low- Embodied carbon/recycled materials

It also makes use of biodegradable and low embodied carbon materials as follows

Recycled paper is used for all communication collaterals, guest amenities, and restaurant menus

On-site school for staff's children built from waste PET bottles. 116 sq. m of 35 cm thick walls constructed using a technique that employs bottles filled with a mixture of sand, quarry waste and marginal cement

90% of BUA composed of re-assembled 'Tharavad' houses (re-used/re-assembled rural homes in Kerala)

All laundry detergent, soaps and shampoos used are biodegradable to ensure smooth operation of biogas and EGSBR plants for wastewater treatment

Organic pesticides used for paddy cultivation are a biodegradable alternative to conventional chemical pesticides. 1. Panchagavya, a combination of 5 cow products, milk, urine, cowdung, ghee and curd in equal proportions: 30 ltrs/year. 2. Fish amino, fish waste cultured in jaggery: 25 ltrs/year. 3. Combination of neem oil, garlic oil, tobacco and soap oil: 8 ltrs/yr.



Solid Waste Management Practices

Biodegradable Waste

Raw and cooked food waste generated from restaurants, staff mess is processed by conversion into methane through a biogas plant. Methane generated serves as cooking fuel for the staff mess and the residual slurry is used as manure for organic cultivation.

Citrus contents hamper biogas production and hence practices, including explicit communications related to citrus segregation posted in kitchens, are adopted to separate citrus waste from material fed into the biogas plant.

Dry leaves are composted in bamboo bins using slurry from the biogas plant as bio-catalyst and the resulting compost is used for gardening and farming

Coconut husks and other organic material not suitable for biogas processing are composted on-site using Effective Microorganism technology and the resulting compost is used for gardening and farming.



Instructions in kitchen for citrus segregation from food waste



Dry leaf composting pit



EM composting site



Non-biodegradable Waste

Non-biodegradable waste is segregated into paper, plastic, glass, ceramic, leather, rubber and metals categories.



Categories of segregation for non-biodegradable waste

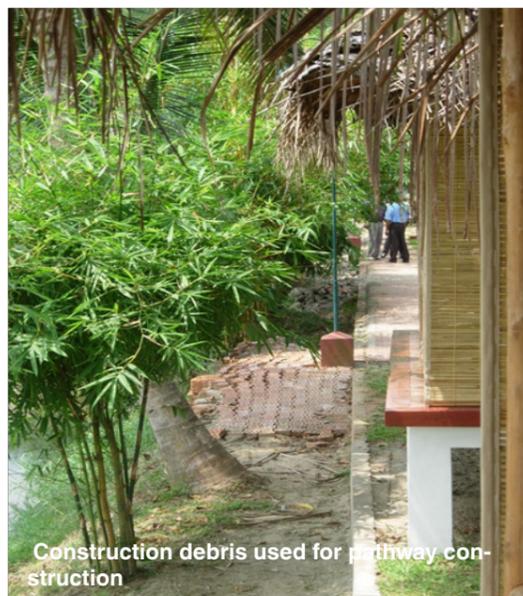
The segregated solid waste is sold to scrap dealers for recycling and near 100% recycling is achieved for a majority of waste categories.

Paper waste is recycled into envelopes for inter-departmental use and at other properties of the hotel chain

Construction material refuse is used for the construction of walking pathways within the property.

Old cloth refuse and bed linen are donated to local orphanages.

Activity Description	Key Performance Indicators
Segregation at Source	26% Locations Dual-Bin System
Organic Waste Composting / Digesting	100% composted/digested
Plastic Reuse/Recycling	100% Recycled
Glass Reuse/Recycling	100% Recycled
Metals Reuse/Recycling	100% Recycled
Cloth Reuse/Recycling	44% Recycled



Construction debris used for pathway construction



Water Related Practices

Waste Water Management

100% (49,000 litres/day) of wastewater generated on-site is treated in an anaerobic sewage treatment plant (STP) using Expanded Granular Sludge Bed Reactor (EGSBR) and filtration technology and the effluent used for gardening purposes throughout the year, except during monsoon months.

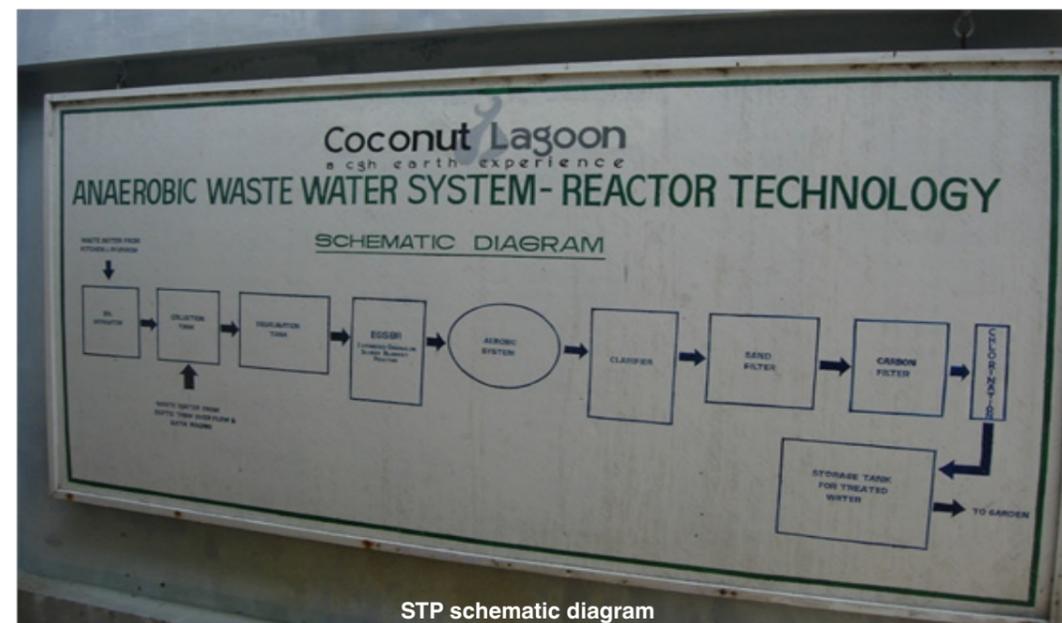
Activity Description	Key Performance Indicators
STP Effluent Reuse - Gardening	60 % reused
STP Effluent Reuse - Flushing	40 % reused



Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) filter



STP storage tank



STP schematic diagram



Water Conservation Practices

36 push taps installed in staff quarters and messes to reduce water consumption. All 50 guest bathrooms are equipped with dual-cistern flush systems

Indigenous variety of Buffalo Grass used in-

stead of conventional lawn across the property consumes lesser water, curbs evaporation and enhances groundwater recharge. 11,760 kiloliters of water used annually (i.e. approx. 49,000 litres per day from STP effluent reuse for 8 months/year) are used for



Buffalo grass grown on the property

Activity Description	Key Performance Indicators
Managed Irrigation/Gardening	147 liters water/m ² /year
Dual-Flush Cisterns	100% dual-flush cisterns

Rainwater Harvesting Practices

Leveraging natural water reserves (backwaters) around the property and the practice of rainwater harvesting ensures complete water self-sufficiency of Coconut Lagoon's operation throughout the monsoon. Additional water, 2,700 kilolitres, required is sourced from tankers only during the summer months of March – June.

Coconut Lagoon makes extensive use of rainwater harvesting during the monsoon months of June through October. Around 13,643 sq.ft (1.4% of the total property area) in the back area is directly connected to two rain harvesting ponds with a combined capacity of 1 crore liters. Additionally, 50,000 sq. m of the total 89,030 sq. m of the property area is unpaved and enables groundwater recharge.



Activity Description	Key Performance Indicators
Rainwater Harvesting (Recharge Only)	56% campus area used for RWH recharge
Rainwater Harvesting (Reuse)	1.4% campus area used for RWH reuse



Rainwater collection channels



Rainwater storage reservoir



Rainwater channels on roof leading to storage tanks



Apart from purchased electricity from the Kerala State Electricity Board, energy required for the entire operation of Coconut Lagoon is derived from LPG, diesel, charcoal and petrol. Energy conservation is a deeply integrated operational practice of CGH earth.

Energy Efficiency

Lighting

Lighting energy efficiency is implemented through CFL bulbs in the gardens, and LED as well as energy saving T5, T8 tubelight fixtures with electronic ballasts as opposed to T12 tubelights with electromagnetic ballasts.

HVAC

For the HVAC systems, the use of 30 TR VRF

systems account for 22% of the total tonnage. Additionally, 28 split-unit systems of 2.2 TR capacity have a EER greater than 2.82 (equivalent to a BEE 3-star rating and above).

F&B

Reduced food refrigeration, through a deliberate practice of ensuring a high degree of fresh foods, is practiced. Consequently, the artificial refrigeration volume required to serve the total number of staff and guest meals is lower than the volume required if business-as-usual F&B service practices were adopted.

Equipment

All exposed piping for distributing hot water across the property is insulated by using CPVC or other insulated piping systems

Activity Description	Key Performance Indicators
CFL Lighting	30% of total fixtures
LED Lighting	1.6% of total fixtures
Energy Saving TFL Lighting	15% of total fixtures
Energy Efficient Air Conditioning	45 % tonnage from EER equivalent to 3 Star+ Rated ACs
Variable Refrigerant Flow (VRF) AC Systems	22% tonnage
Reduced Refrigeration	0.056 liters of refrigeration volume/ meal served
Reduced Refrigeration	0.056 liters of refrigeration volume/ meal served
Piping Insulation Efficiency	100 %(running foot) insulated hot/ cold water piping



CFL lamps in the garden



VRF HVAC systems



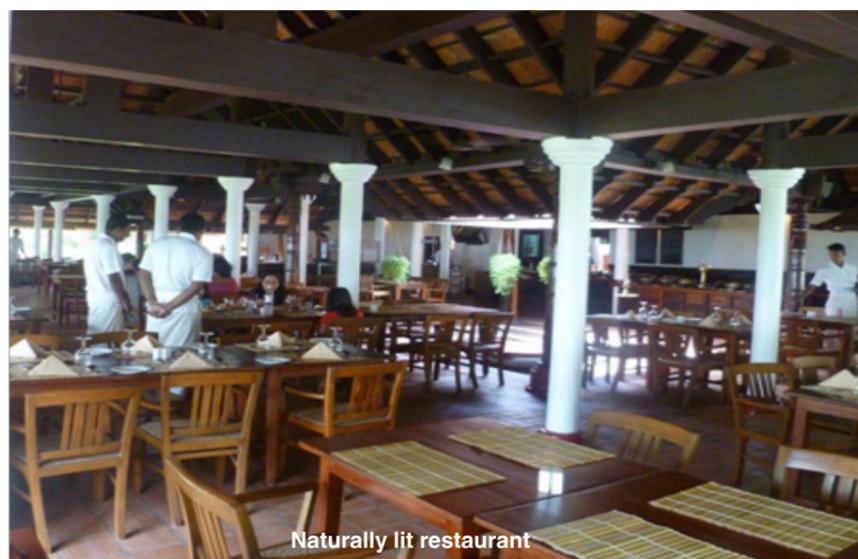
Architectural / Construction Energy Efficiency

Optimising use of natural light and natural ventilation is a skilful and effective approach towards enhancing the aesthetics of the prop-

erty and concurrently enabling energy conservation through a strategy that supersedes merely energy efficient technology.



Naturally lit and ventilated reception area



Naturally lit restaurant

Activity Description	Key Performance Indicators
Natural Lighting	60 % BUA naturally lit (daytime)
Natural Ventilation	45 % BUA naturally ventilated



Naturally lit and ventilated open air restaurant

Coconut Lagoon has naturally lit and naturally ventilated restaurants and all guest rooms and bathrooms are designed to maximize use of natural light and ventilation.



Naturally lit and ventilated guest bathrooms



Naturally lit guest rooms

Other Energy Efficiency

Capacitor banks are installed to achieve power factor improvement. Other Energy efficiency methods used are as follows:

Power saver technology in all 50 rooms
1-hour shutoff timers on 8 heavy duty motors

(3 x 7.5 hp, 3 x 10 hp, 2 x 6 hp)
Light Audits carried out by staff to switch of unnecessary electrical equipment to conserve energy. Periodic preventative maintenance on all heavy energy consuming systems is carried out.

Activity Description	Key Performance Indicators
Power Factor Improvement Systems	0.96 Average Annual Power Factor

Renewable Energy Practices



Coconut Lagoon makes use of energy derived from waste-to-energy technologies (biogas plant), solar thermal water heating and solar PV electric systems.

Solar Thermal

A solar thermal network comprising insulated hot water storage tanks and 136 solar flat-plate collectors of 2 sq.m each supply daily hot water requirements (13,000 liters per day) for 50 guest rooms and the kitchen.

Solar PV

2kW Solar PV on one of the guest-transport-boats comprises 0.50% of total connected load.

Biogas Plant

The biogas plant produces methane with a calorific value equivalent to 17kgs of LPG everyday. The biogas run cooker can cook 80kgs of rice everyday. Excess Methane from the biogas plant and EGSB reactors, not used for cooking purposes, is used to power street lamps which would have a combined load of 500 watts under business-as-usual conditions.

In addition, used oil from the Ayurveda centre is used in oil lamps for table lighting in the restaurant area.

Activity Description	Key Performance Indicators
Waste-to-Energy	28950.14 kJ Annual Energy Recovery (NCV basis) / overnight stay
Solar Thermal	5.04 Total Collector Area (m ²) / guest room
Solar PV	0.50% (kW) of Total Connected Load



Solar thermal flat plate collectors



Solar heated water storage tank



Solar powered boat



Layout of biogas plant



Methane powered street lamps



Biogas powered rice cooker



Food Procurement Practices

Food procurement practices can be a significant contributor to the carbon footprint of an organisation. Food that is locally produced reduces the carbon emissions that arise from transportation. On the other hand, food that is organic reduces the carbon emissions that arise from the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides etc.

Local and Organic Food Procurement Practices

The annual procurement value of locally produced and procured (within the state boundary) food supplies for FY – 2011-2012 is INR 64,54,420

The annual certified-organic food procurement value for FY – 2011-2012 is INR 49,964/-

Activity Description	Key Performance Indicators
% contribution of local procurement (within state) to annual food procurement (cost basis)	59.47 % of annual food procurement cost
% contribution of organic procurement (within state) to annual food procurement (cost basis)	0.46 % of annual food procurement cost of annual revenue spent on activities

SUSTAINABILITY PRACTICES

1. Food Procurement
2. Economic Development Practices
3. Social Development Practices
4. Environmental Development Practices
5. Sustainable Tourism
- 6 Bio diversity Preservation Initiatives

Economic Development Practices

Activities undertaken and practices adopted by Coconut Lagoon that promote economic development of the local community are:

- 80 % unskilled labour from community
- Locally manufactured cloth laundry bag
- Locally manufactured paper bags and envelopes from newspapers
- Locally manufactured terracotta waste bins

Social Development Practices



The traditional martial art of Kerala - Kalaripayattu, is introduced to the guests in Coconut Lagoon by daily demonstrations and practice sessions. Biodiversity Appreciation tours are conducted to sensitise the local community towards biodiversity preservation.

Coconut Lagoon has adopted two local schools and financially supports maintenance work, stationary and study materials and resources needed by the schools.

Waste bins are provided for the 180 families (1 bin per 10 families) in the village.



Local martial art form preserved by showcasing to guests



Dustbins for 180 families in village. 1 dustbin among 10 families



School material distribution to adopted schools

Activity Description	Key Performance Indicators
Activities for social development of local community	5% of annual revenue spent on activities



Environmental Development Practices

Activities undertaken and practices adopted by Coconut Lagoon that promote environmental development of the local community are :

Weekly collection of dry waste for recycling from community bins provided in neighbouring villages.

Cloth bags are distributed in the local community every 3 months as part of a 'Plastic Eradication Programme'

Monthly clean-up drives by one team of 40 staff members

CFL bulb distribution amongst local community for household use.

Community tree plantation drives

Organizing and inviting schools are field visits to enable students to observe and study Coconut Lagoon's green practices

Earth Hour awareness programmes amongst the local community

Qualified hotel staff members conduct periodic environmental education classes in adopted local schools.



Activity Description	Key Performance Indicators
Activities for environmental development of local community	480 organizational man-hours devoted to activities



Village cleaning drive by Coconut Lagoon Staff



Tree planting drive by Coconut Lagoon staff

Engagement in Sustainable Tourism Initiatives



Guests are encouraged to participate in Biodiversity Appreciation initiatives. An in-house naturalist at the Interpretation Centre is available to interact with guests and these interactions are designed to enable discovery of the ecological importance of Vembanadu

lake and the adjoining wetlands. Guests are encouraged to participate in the organic rice plantation and cultivation activities as well as tree plantation initiatives within the property or in neighbouring region.

Activity Description	Key Performance Indicators
Year-round Guest Sustainable/Environmental Activities	6% of guest participation / year



Guests involved in biodiversity appreciation



Nature appreciation for school children



Guests involved in organic paddy cultivation



Guests involved in tree plantation drives

Biodiversity Preservation Initiatives



Coconut Lagoon has a total of 1101 trees in its property representing 90 different species.

Activity Description	Key Performance Indicators
Tree Census - Qty.	741 Nos (increment since land procurement date)

Wooded Green Spaces

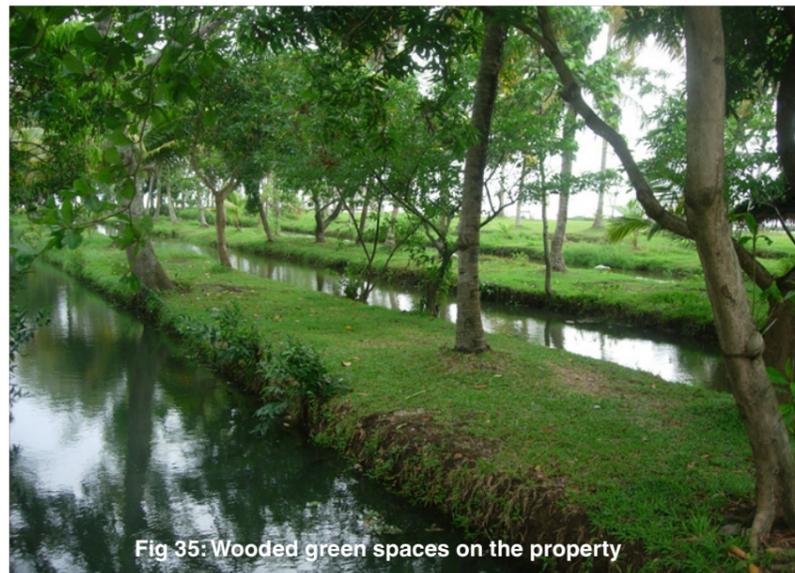


Fig 35: Wooded green spaces on the property



Butterfly Park

Coconut Lagoon has a scientifically designed butterfly garden comprising a pond, fountain, and a rich collection of larva host and nectar plants for attracting diverse species of butterflies. 17 different species from 9 families of butterflies have been recorded in the property.

Fish Sanctuary

The on-site fish sanctuary, initiated to protect the local fish fauna, houses 44 species of fish. The sanctuary lays a strong emphasis on the preservation of Karimeen or Pearl Spot, and other endemic and endangered species of fish Vembanadu Half-beak and Denisons' Barb.



Butterfly park on property



Fish sanctuary on property



Mangrove Plantation

Mangrove saplings have been planted along the waterside as an effort to restore rapidly disappearing mangroves as well as spread awareness about the importance of the mangroves to the community



Mangroves around coastal belt of the property



Nursery for preserving indigenous trees on property

Indigenous Species preservation



Indigenous species of tree preserved



Balance Solutions Pvt.Ltd. consultant was retained by CGH Earth Pvt. Ltd. (the "Company") to provide an independent assurance on its Ecolabelling Report, limited to the social and environmental information therein. The Company's management is responsible for the content of the Report and its presentation. The consultant's responsibility is to provide assurance on the Report content, as described in the scope of assurance. Our responsibility in performing our assurance activities is to the management of the Company only, and in accordance with the terms of reference agreed with the Company. We do not therefore accept or assume any responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person or organisation.

Scope of Assurance and Methodology

The scope of our work for this assurance is limited to review of information pertaining to environment and social performance for the period of 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012, in cBalance Solutions Pvt. Ltd. selected representative Units from various Businesses of the Company and Head office, City Name, which are material to the Company's Financial Performance, as below:

Coconut Lagoon – Kumarkom, Kerala

cBalance's multidisciplinary team of professionals visited the Company's above units in order to review and verify the data and information presented in the Report, on core ecolabelling indicators listed below:

- Scope 1 emission
- Scope 2 emission
- Energy (Direct & Indirect) emissions for special activities
- Solid waste emissions
- Wastewater emissions
- Corporate emissions
- Other Scope 3 emissions
- Materiality Reduction & Waste related practices
- Water related practices
- Energy related practices
- Sustainability related best practices

The nature and scope of our work was based on our professional judgment and we have performed procedures deemed necessary to provide a basis for our conclusions. The approach to the assurance exercise included interaction with key personnel to identify the processes in place to capture sustainability performance data and information as per TGS Ecolabelling guidelines.

The team conducted review and verification of data collection process, measurement methodology and general review of the logic of inclusion/omission of necessary information/data

The nature and scope of our work was based on our professional judgment and we have performed procedures deemed necessary to provide a basis for our conclusions. The approach to the assurance exercise included interaction with key personnel to identify the processes in place to capture sustainability performance data and information as per TGS Ecolabelling guidelines.

The team conducted review and verification of data collection process, measurement methodology and general review of the logic of inclusion/omission of necessary information/data to:

- Review of major anomaly within the Report as well as between the Report and source data/information
- Verification of the transcription of data internally verified by the Company
- Execution of audit trail of selected data streams and information to determine the level of accuracy in collection, transcription and aggregation processes followed;
- Review of the Company's plans, policies and practices, pertaining to their social, environmental and sustainable development.

Limitations of our engagement

The assurance scope excludes:

- Aspects of the Report other than those mentioned above
- Data and information outside the defined reporting period (1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012)
- Data and information on economic and financial performance of the Company, which are from the CGH Earth's audited financial records.

REACHING HIGHER

Sustainability at CGH Earth - Coconut Lagoon

Ideas we're working on to raise the bar of responsible tourism in India



ENERGY • Energy efficient LED lighting • Motion-sensor controlled lights • 7-star' Energy Efficient ACs • Energy efficient food-refrigeration equipment • Building Insulation: double glazed windows • heat-reflective window films • Increased fresh foods for reduced food & beverage refrigeration • Efficient steam generation for laundry systems • Solar PV and other renewable energy systems • Fuel efficient road and water-transport vehicle



WATER • Low-flow water fixtures • Dual-cistern flush systems • Irrigation management for garden maintenance • Waterless urinals • Bucket-bath facilities • Traditional Indian towels • Reduced guest laundry load practices



MATERIAL REDUCTION & WASTE MANAGEMENT • Complete waste segregation at source • Biodegradable plastics • Safe, reusable, bottled-drinking water options • Supply chain packaging waste management • Certified



FOOD & BEVERAGE SERVICES • Higher % of Certified Organic foods • Higher % of fresh foods from within 100 miles of the hotel • Carbon footprint and food-miles displayed for conscious food consumption



COMMUNITY SOCIO-ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY PRACTICES • Higher organizational man-hours for community development activities • Greater revenue-share for social, economic and environmental development projects



CARBON FOOTPRINT REDUCTION • Low-carbon roadmap to reduce carbon-intensity of revenue by 25% by 2020 • Natural Refrigerant ACs to reduce global warming impact of ACs and Refrigerators • Socially-inclusive Voluntary Carbon Offset options for guests to enable verifiable, responsible, low-carbon vacations • Carbon neutral conferences, corporate event options for clients

Coconut Lagoon
a cgh earth experience

cgh earth
experience hotels



COCONUT LAGOON
Kumarakom,
Kottayam – 686 563.
TEL: 0481 2525834/35/36 / 0481 2523572/73/74

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