

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

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SECTION A. Project Title

Clean and Efficient Cooking and Heating Project, China

Passport Version 7

Date of Document: 01-04-2011

SECTION B. Project description

Summary: Clean and Efficient Cooking and Heating Project, China

One of the most visible signs of the urban/rural disparity in China is in the household energy sector. While cleaner-burning petroleum-based fuels are increasingly common in wealthier areas, at least 50% of all households still depend on solid fuels as an important household fuel, a practice resulting in pollution exposures that the World Health Organization estimates to be annually responsible for over 420,000 premature deaths in China alone.

Impact Carbon and the China Association of Rural Energy Industry (CAREI) have partnered to alleviate the health and climate burdens found in rural China ") replacing inefficient "traditional" coal burning stoves with improved cooking technologies in households within coal endemic areas of China, starting in Shanxi Province. This partnership promotes the use of efficient and clean household energy technologies that can be used for cooking and heating, and generates carbon credits in the voluntary market based on the greenhouse gas emission reductions of these technologies.

Project Activity

In Shanxi, this project promotes the replacement of inefficient coal burning stoves by making affordable cleaner-burning improved stoves through the sale of voluntary market carbon credits. The project will invest revenues from carbon finance in stove subsidies, social marketing, and the development of a robust distribution chain.

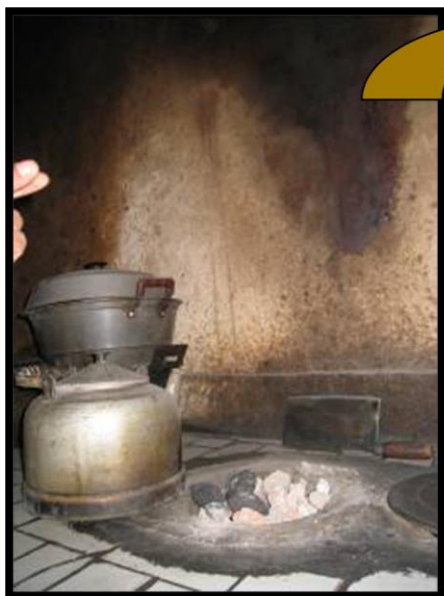


Figure 1. Traditional coal stove



Figure 2. Biomass semi-gasifier stove

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Figure 3. Traditional raw coal fuel



Figure 4. Renewable biomass corncob

The project proponents are working with Chinese manufacturers to promote improved stove technologies throughout China. Initially, the project is partnering with Shanxi Jinqilin Energy Technology Co. Ltd. (Jinqilin) to disseminate improved biomass semi-gasifier stoves to low-income rural communities in Shanxi Province, China. The efficient and clean-burning Jinqilin stoves will replace household coal consumption with crop residue as fuel. The project proponents are developing carbon finance for the emission reductions (ERs) generated by displaced coal consumption as a sustainable business model for large-scale stove dissemination with quantifiable health and poverty alleviation co-benefits. As carbon revenues are made available, the project will partner with other stove manufacturers to make available other types of stove technologies that are culturally and geographically appropriate for other regions of Shanxi.

Carbon revenues from this initial partnership with Jinqilin will help to expand the market for clean burning stoves that replace coal fuels. The Project will leverage carbon revenues and matching local government support to subsidize the cost of distributing the improved stoves to poor rural households currently using traditional coal stoves, achieving an estimated average reduction of 82,103 tCO₂e per annum, and total emissions reductions of 574,719 tCO₂e throughout the entire 7-year crediting period (twice renewable).

Shanxi Province ranks fourth amongst China's 32 provinces in terms of total rural residential coal consumption. In 2007, overall rural residential use of coal was 80% in Shanxi Province and 93% in Yangquan City (China National Bureau of Statistics, 2008). The abundant supply of coal in Shanxi provides little incentive to switch to other forms of fuel. Moreover, poor households are unable to switch away from coal because of the high cost and lack of awareness of cleaner-burning fuels or technologies. Although Shanxi is rich in surplus biomass fuels from agricultural output, it is likely that coal will remain the dominant fuel choice unless strong economic incentives are provided to switch to other fuels.

The Role of Carbon Finance:

The project is financed by investment capital that the project seeks to recapture by generating Voluntary Gold Standard carbon credits. Carbon credits will be generated in the voluntary carbon market, not the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol. The carbon credits will be generated using the voluntary market standards developed by the Gold Standard Foundation.

Partners:

The project proponents will phase in new stove manufactures and new stove technologies

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when carbon revenues are made available for project expansion. Initially, the project proponents have partnered with Shanxi Jinqilin Energy Technology Company Ltd. to manufacture, distribute, and maintain the Jinqilin stoves for local communities. China Association of Rural Energy Industry (CAREI) will manage government relations, and liaison between local, national, and international stakeholders. Impact Carbon (formerly CEIHD) will manage the development of the carbon asset.

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SECTION C. Proof of project eligibility

C.1. Scale of the Project

Please tick where applicable:

Project Type	Large	Small
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>

C.2. Host Country

People's Republic of China (PRC)

C.3. Project Type

Please tick where applicable:

Project type	Yes	No
Does your project activity classify as a Renewable Energy project?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does your project activity classify as an End-use Energy Efficiency Improvement project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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Please justify the eligibility of your project activity:

GS VER Methodology Measure	Project Justification
Low-emission cook-stoves and regimes replace relatively high-emission baseline scenarios.	The Project replaces higher emission residential coal combustion with thermal energy from lower emission improved stoves
The project boundary can be clearly identified, and the stoves or water treatment technology counted in the project are not included in another voluntary market or CDM project (i.e. no double-counting takes place)	<p>The project boundary is China. More specifically the project boundary is clearly defined as users of efficient and clean household energy technologies that can be used to replace cooking and heating with coal fuels in coal endemic areas of China.</p> <p>Project stoves have exclusive contracts with the project's GS VER China project, and project stoves cannot be used by other project proponents. The project applies sales only to the GS VER registry, and no CDM or alternative registry is used for project stoves. Publicly available information on GS VER and CDM stove projects can confirm that PP's project stoves are not used by other groups and that double counting has been avoided.</p>
The project is located in a single country.	The Project is located in the People's Republic of China.
The improved cook-stoves or water treatment technology do not number more than ten per kitchen and each have continuous useful energy outputs of less than 50kW (defined as total energy delivered usefully from start to end of operation divided by time of operation)	<p>The Project installs one cook-stove per household. The gasifier promoted by the Project have a capacity of 4.2kW.</p> <p>To identify project stoves, stove sales will record the name, phone, and address of all bulk purchases, and the same information for households (as many as possible). If a stove is returned for any reason, or replaced with a new stove, the electronic database is updated to ensure no double counting.</p>

Pre Announcement	Yes	No
Was your project previously announced?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√
The project was not previously announced, as the project is not financially viable without carbon revenues.		

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C.4. Greenhouse gas

Greenhouse Gas	
Carbon dioxide	√
Methane	√
Nitrous oxide	√

C.5. Project Registration Type

Project Registration Type	
Regular	<input type="checkbox"/>

Pre-feasibility assessment	Retroactive projects (T.2.5.1)	Preliminary evaluation (eg: Large Hydro or palm oil-related project) (T.2.5.2)	Rejected by UNFCCC (T2.5.3)
	√	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If Retroactive, please indicate Start Date of Construction dd/mm/yyyy: 01/03/2009

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SECTION D. Unique project identification

D.1. GPS-coordinates of project location

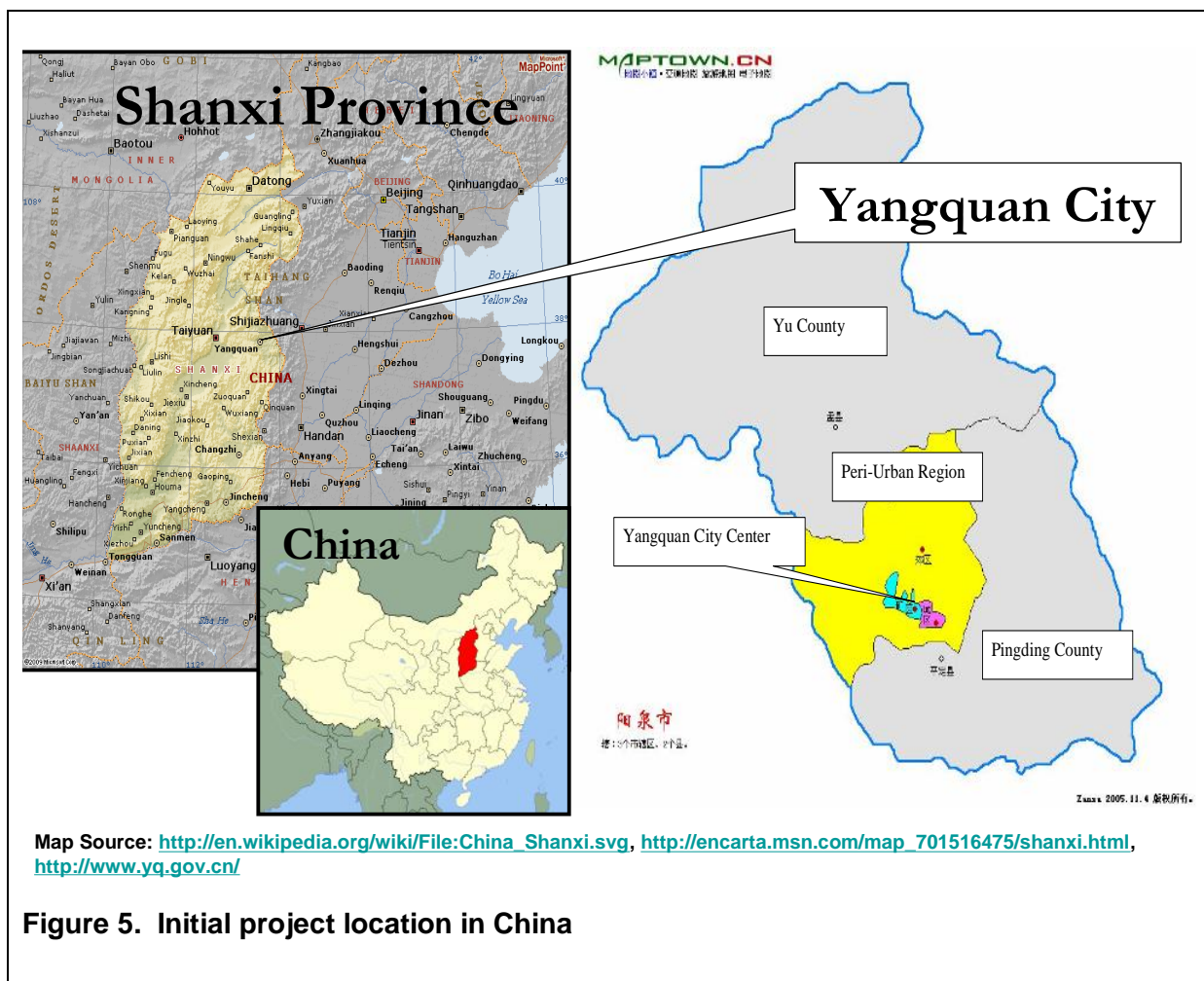
	Coordinates
Latitude	38° 30' 01" N
Longitude	113° 88' 01" E



Explain given coordinates

The project activity will occur throughout China targeting coal endemic regions. Initially, the project targets several townships within Yangquan City, Shanxi (see map in figure 5). GPS coordinates refer to the center of the initial target area: Yangquan City.

D.2. Map



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SECTION E. Outcome previous consultation meeting

E.1. Assessment of stakeholder comments

According to the sustainability matrix, none of the indicators were scored less than “positive” by the stakeholders. The Project proponents are encouraged by the overwhelming positive feedback and support by stakeholders. There was clear agreement that mostly positive, and no negative, impacts will occur as a result of the project. There were, however, suggestions for improving the long-term sustainability and growth of the project design.

Many stakeholders stressed the importance of educating local residents of the health and environmental benefits of the stove. They also encouraged greater training and technical support for current users of the Jinqilin stove. As a result of these comments, the Project will design a comprehensive education and training program to encourage adoption and appropriate use of the stove. Project partners at the China Association for Rural Energy Industries (CAREI) have extensive experience in training, promotion, and education for improved stoves. Most recently, CAREI and Impact Carbon led a US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Wuppertal Institute funded project that promoted capacity building and training for the scale-up of improved stoves in poor western regions of China. This expertise will be utilized in the Shanxi carbon project.

Stakeholders also suggested expanding the availability of biomass-based fuels so that residents in areas outside of Yangquan City – who may have less agricultural residues available – can also take advantage of the improved stove program. In response to this, the Project proponents are investigating options for new and innovative biomass pellet supply chains. Following the suggestion of stakeholders, the Project is exploring the option to utilize the abundant surplus of wheat, corn stalk, and other agricultural residues to produce biomass pellets. It is possible that pellets can be used to supplement current corn cob fuel stocks, as well as enable the Project to expand to areas with fewer available corn cob residues.

The project proponents did not elicit from the stakeholder meeting any major changes for the project design. The positive results of the stakeholder meeting reinforce our confidence that the project design will deliver high quality social and environmental benefits to all participants and stakeholders.

For a detailed assessment of stakeholder comments, see the full report on the previous consultation meetings.

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E.2. Stakeholder Feedback Round

Please describe report how the feedback round was organised, what the outcomes were and how you followed up on the feedback.

A stakeholder feedback round was conducted to allow further feedback on the project design, and to demonstrate that the Project has taken due account of comments from stakeholders who attended the meeting. To this end, the Project will make available the final stakeholder report via:

1. Posting online for public viewing, and will provide an email address for further comments and feedback.
2. Soliciting follow-up comments from local leaders through informal phone calls, and through manufacturer conversations with end users in the villages.
3. Distributing hardcopies of the report to various locations in Shanxi, including the Yangquan City government office, and in meeting rooms of various villages.

The results of the previous consultation meetings provide no compelling evidence for major changes to the original project design presented at the meeting. In response to comments from stakeholders, the Project will expand marketing and training (as described in the sustainability monitoring plan), and will begin feasibility assessments for biomass pellet supply chains that can supplement areas with lower biomass corn cob supplies. The Project believes due account has been taken of initial stakeholder feedback, and we continually remain open to further comments.

See local stakeholder report for further details.

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SECTION F. Outcome Sustainability assessment

F.1. 'Do no harm' Assessment

Safeguarding Principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low/med/high)	Mitigation Measure
1 HUMAN RIGHTS The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicit in Human Rights abuses.	Improved cookstoves respect the dignity, cultural property and indigenous qualities of local communities. The project will improve local health through reduced indoor air pollution.	low	N/A
2 HUMAN RIGHTS The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	Project participants are self selecting in that they choose whether or not to purchase a subsidized stove. The sale and distribution of cookstoves will not cause involuntary resettlement.	low	N/A
3 HUMAN RIGHTS The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	Local cooking practices will be preserved with the installation of new cookstoves.	low	N/A
4 LABOUR STANDARDS The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and is not complicit in restrictions of these freedoms and rights	The project generates employment through manufacturing and sales of stoves. The project respects all employees' freedom of association and does not restrict these rights.	low	N/A
5 LABOUR STANDARDS The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour.	All employees are compensated fair market rates. Participation in the project is voluntary; no forced or compulsory labour is employed by the project.	low	N/A
6 LABOUR STANDARDS The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour.	The project does not employ and is not complicit in child labor.	low	N/A

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<p>7 LABOUR STANDARDS The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis.</p>	<p>The project does not involve any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation, or any other basis.</p>	<p>low</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>8 LABOUR STANDARDS The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments</p>	<p>The construction of cookstoves involves light metal work.</p>	<p>low</p>	<p>No hazardous materials will be used in the construction of stoves. Local safety protocols will be followed during the manufacturing process. Certificates of safety can be checked.</p>
<p>9 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle. This principle can be defined as: "When an activity raises threats of harm to human health or the environment, precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically."</p>	<p>The project does not pose a threat to human health or the environment. The project aims to improve health through reducing levels of indoor air pollution.</p>	<p>low</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>10 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value or (d) recognised as protected by traditional local communities</p>	<p>Natural habitats will not be degraded or converted through the use of the stove. The project will reduce demand for raw coal and associated processes needed to remove coal from their sources.</p>	<p>low</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>11 ANTI-CORRUPTION The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.</p>	<p>The project is not involved or complicit in corruption.</p>	<p>low</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Additional relevant critical issues for my project type</p>	<p>Description of relevance to my project</p>	<p>Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low/medium/high)</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure</p>
<p>1</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

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F.2. Sustainable Development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development.	If relevant copy mitigation measure from "do no harm" –table, or include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of ‘-‘	Check www.undp.or/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Defined by project developer	Negative impact: score ‘-‘ in case negative impact is not fully mitigated score 0 in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated No change in impact: score 0 Positive impact: score ‘+’
Air quality	N/A	MDG Goal 7, Target 1 MDG Goal 5, Target 1 MDG Goal 4, Target 1	Project reduces indoor & outdoor air pollution. Exposure to indoor air pollution from coal burning has been directly linked to negative health outcomes.	+ Positive
Water quality and quantity	N/A	MDG Goal 7, Target 3	Project will reduce demand for coal. Mining and processing of coal can potentially have adverse effects on below and above ground water reserves, including acid mine drainage. Private mines are difficult to measure, so this is listed as neutral.	0 Neutral
Soil condition	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 Neutral
Other pollutants	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 Neutral
Biodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 Neutral
Quality of employment		MDG Goal 1, Target 2	N/A	0 Neutral
Livelihood of the poor	N/A	MDG Goal 1, Target 1; MDG Goal 7, Target 4.	Reduced coal consumption will reduce annual	+ Positive

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			purchased coal costs.	
Access to affordable and clean energy services	N/A	MDG Goal 1	Burning surplus agricultural biomass instead of purchasing expensive coal will save users money and provide a cheaper and cleaner alternative to coal fuels.	+ Positive
Human and institutional capacity	N/A	MDG Goal 1, Target 2	N/A	0 Neutral
Quantitative employment and income generation	N/A	MDG Goal 1, Target 2	N/A	0 Neutral
Balance of payments and investment	N/A	MDG Goal 1, Target 2	N/A	0 Neutral
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	N/A	MDG Goal 1, Target 1 MDG Goal 1, Target 2	N/A	0 Neutral
Justification choices, data source and provision of references				
Air quality	<p>(Positive Score) The project will lower levels of indoor air pollution by providing more efficient burning cookstoves. Overwhelming scientific evidence exists linking high levels of indoor air pollution caused by the burning of coal, with adverse health outcomes. Example literature includes:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Aunan, K., Fang, J., Vennemo, H., Oye, K., Seip, H.M., 2004. Co-benefits of climate policy--lessons learned from a study in Shanxi, China. Energy Policy 32, 567-581.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Desai, M., Mehta, S., Smith, K., 2004. Indoor smoke from solid fuels: Assessing the environmental burden of disease at national and local levels, WHO Environmental Burden of Disease Series, No.4. World Health Organization, Geneva.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Smith, K., Mehta, S., Maeusezahl-Feuz, M. (Eds.), 2004. Ch.18 Indoor Air Pollution from Household use of Solid Fuels. World Health Organization, Geneva.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Zhang, Z., Smith, K.R., 2007. Household Air Pollution from Coal and Biomass Fuels in China: Measurements, Health Impacts, and Interventions. Environmental Health Perspectives 115, 848-855.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Zheng, B., Ding, Z., Huang, R., Zhu, J., Yu, X., Wang, A., Zhou, D., Mao, D., Su, H., 1999. Issues of health and disease relating to coal use in southwestern China. International Journal of Coal Geology 40, 119-132.</i></p>			
Water quality and quantity	(Neutral Score) Water quality and quantity is not impacted by the use of improved stoves. Stakeholders during the previous consultation activities also score this			

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	indicator as not applicable to the project (see stakeholder report).
Soil condition	(Neutral Score) Soil conditions do not change due to renewable harvesting. Prevailing practice in the baseline is to burn upwards of 75% of agricultural residues in the field, thus the project activity does not change soil conditions when compared to baseline. <i>See supporting document provided to DOE "Yan, X., Ohara, T., Akimoto, H., 2006. Bottom-up estimate of biomass burning in mainland China. Atmospheric Environment 40, 5262-5273. "</i>
Other pollutants	(Neutral Score) The project activity does not result in other pollutants. <i>Refer to the PDD for details on the pollutant impacts of stoves.</i>
Biodiversity	(Neutral Score) Biodiversity is not impacted by the project. No new species of plant or animal life are added, or removed, from the project activity. <i>Refer to PDD for details of the project activity.</i>
Quality of employment	(Neutral Score) Although the quality of employment may increase through the provision of trained technicians, the project does not assume that individuals will switch occupations from farming to manufacturing, but rather it is likely that new manufacturing jobs will go to individuals already trained in manufacturing. Reference derived from discussions with local stove manufacturers (<i>see PDD Annex 1 for manufacturer contact information</i>).
Livelihood of the poor	(Positive Score) Kitchen tests and surveys show reduced coal consumption, which translates to lower annual fuel costs from reduced coal purchases. <i>See kitchen test results (PDD Annex 3).</i>
Access to affordable and clean energy services	(Positive Score) Kitchen tests and surveys show that using surplus agricultural residues instead of purchasing coal will save users money and provide a cheaper and cleaner alternative to coal fuels. Collecting and using unprocessed corncobs for cooking does not consume more time of the beneficiaries than their previous practice of handling corncobs and using coal for cooking in baseline scenario. The whole corn is routinely collected during the harvest season and dried at the home, and corn cobs are the by-product of removing the kernel from the whole corn. In fact, the removal and disposal of corn cobs to an off-site location in the baseline may be more time consuming than storing and using on-site in households for the project. <i>See kitchen test results (PDD Annex 3), and Brew-Hammond, A., Crole-Rees, A., 2004. Reducing Rural Poverty through Increased Access to Energy Services: A Review of the Multifunctional Platform Project in Mali, in: UNDP (Ed.).</i>
Human and institutional capacity	(Neutral Score) The project provides stove trainings to new stove users, but does not provide capacity training beyond technical stove use training. Regardless, this parameter does not require mitigation measures, and results in no changes to the project design. To conservatively assess the Project's impacts on human and institutional capacity, we score this indicator neutral, believing that this score best reflects GS methodology for this indicator. <i>Training records of stove users are provided to the DOE for reference.</i>
Quantitative employment and income generation	(Neutral Score) Although employment opportunities will certainly <i>be available as a result of stove manufacturing and sales</i> , the Project does not assume that the hiring of new workers will necessarily be required to maintain growth. Investments in more efficient equipment, or providing stable employment to current workers, are equally likely outcomes of the project. Regardless, this parameter does not require mitigation measures, and results in no changes to the project design. To conservatively assess the Project's impacts quantitative employment and income

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	generation, we score this indicator neutral, believing that this score best reflects GS methodology for this indicator.
Balance of payments and investment	(Neutral Score) The Project conservatively assumes that no international transfer of payments or investments will result from the project activity. Regardless, this parameter does not require mitigation measures, and result in no changes to the project design. To date, no government tax records or bank statements show balance of payments or investments (see <i>PDD Annex 1 for manufacturer contact information</i>).
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	(Neutral Score) Although technology improvements will likely occur from expanded research and development, it is difficult to monitor appropriately the transfer of this knowledge to other companies and the benefits to other regions. Manufacturer records, and informal discussions, have not indicated any transfer of technology (see <i>PDD Annex 1 for manufacturer contact information</i>).

Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day
- Target 2: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people
- Target 3: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

- Target 1: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

- Target 1: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

- Target 1: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

- Target 1: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio
- Target 2: Achieve universal access to reproductive health

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

- Target 1: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
- Target 2: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it
- Target 3: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases (ie: tuberculosis)

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

- Target 1: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources
- Target 2: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss
- Target 3: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation
- Target 4: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

- Target 1: Address the special needs of least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing states

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Target 2: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system ○ Target 3: Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt ○ Target 4: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries ○ Target 5: In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

SECTION G. Sustainability Monitoring Plan

No	1	
Indicator	Air Quality	
Mitigation measure	None needed – Positive Score	
Chosen parameter	% of stove users who notice “less smoke” from using the new stove compared to their baseline unimproved stoves.	
Current situation of parameter	Qualitative feedback indicates improved indoor air quality from the use of the new stove.	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	Baseline users cook with brick oven coal stoves that are kept smouldering throughout the day for quick relighting. Unventilated areas can be very smoky during both non-use and use of the coal stoves.	
Future target for parameter	High percentage of users who notice air quality improvements.	
Way of monitoring	How	Qualitative kitchen survey
	When	Biennially
	By who	China Association for Rural Energy Industries (CAREI)
No	2	
Indicator	Water quality and quantity	
Mitigation measure	None needed – Neutral Score	
No	3	
Indicator	Soil condition	
Mitigation measure	None needed – Neutral Score	
No	4	
Indicator	Other pollutants	
Mitigation measure	None needed – Neutral Score	
No	5	
Indicator	Biodiversity	
Mitigation measure	None needed – Neutral Score	
No	6	
Indicator	Quality of employment	
Mitigation measure	None needed – Neutral Score	

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No		7
Indicator		Livelihood of the poor
Mitigation measure		None needed – Positive Score
Chosen parameter		Financial savings from reduced coal purchases
Current situation of parameter		Users purchase raw coal by for cooking and heating purposes
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Baseline surveys and fuel use experiments indicate households currently purchase roughly 2 tons of coal per year
Future target for parameter		Reduce quantity of coal purchased per year
Way of monitoring	How	Kitchen survey asking households the amount of coal purchased. Estimate household savings based on coal prices.
	When	Biennially
	By who	Manufacturer and China Association for Rural Energy Industries (CAREI)
No		8
Indicator		Access to clean and affordable energy services
Mitigation measure		None needed – Positive Score
Chosen parameter		Average tons of coal purchased per year per household
Current situation of parameter		Users purchase raw coal by for cooking and heating purposes
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Baseline surveys and fuel use experiments indicate households currently purchase roughly 2 tons of coal per year
Future target for parameter		Reduce quantity of coal purchased per year
Way of monitoring	How	<p>Kitchen survey asking households the amount of coal purchased.</p> <p>Stove trainings will also be conducted to teach end-users how to appropriately use the new stove technology, furthering their access to clean and affordable energy services. The trainings will also be combined with educational programs that make users aware of the negative health and climate impacts of using traditional and inefficient coal stoves. Training records will be kept, and the effectiveness of the training will be assessed against year-on-year HH coal purchases (ie. Reduced coal purchases are a proxy for adoption and actual use of the improved stove).</p> <p>As further incentive to reduce coal use, PP will offer an additional year of stove warranty if the user agrees to surrender their traditional stove. The number of stoves surrendered will be monitored.</p>
	When	Biennially
	By who	Manufacturer and China Association for Rural Energy Industries (CAREI) or other qualified party.
No		9
Indicator		Human and institutional capacity

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Mitigation measure	None needed – Neutral Score
No	10
Indicator	Quantitative employment and income generation
Mitigation measure	None needed – Neutral Score
No	11
Indicator	Balance of payments and investment
Mitigation measure	None needed – Neutral Score
No	12
Indicator	Technology transfer and technological self-reliance
Mitigation measure	None needed – Neutral Score

Additional remarks monitoring: None

SECTION H. Additionality and conservativeness



This section is only applicable if the section on additionality and/or your choice of baseline does not follow Gold Standard guidance

H.1. Additionality

A detailed discussion of additionality can be found in the PDD: “Section B.5. Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered CDM project activity (assessment and demonstration of additionality).”

H.2. Conservativeness

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The project applies a conservative baseline according to the Gold Standard approved baseline and monitoring methodology for Cook Stoves and other Technologies displacing Thermal Energy Production.

ANNEX 1 ODA declaration

ODA declaration attached separately.

ANNEX 2 PRE-ANNOUNCEMENT

The project was not previously announced. The project is not financially viable without carbon revenues.