

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

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SECTION A. Project Title

Last Updated: 09/02/2018

Version: 03

Burn Stoves Project in Kenya

SECTION B. Project description

Project Objective:

The Burn Stoves Project in Kenya ("the Project") seeks to improve health and incomes throughout Kenya by reducing time and money spent acquiring fuel for household and institutional cooking.

Project Plan:

To achieve this goal, the project will help Kenyans access healthy, energy saving cookstoves. In order to reach a wide range of Kenyans with the most appropriate technology, the project leverages carbon finance to support the sale and distribution of stoves to households and institutions.

The project uses carbon finance to develop local market channels and to support NGOs as they create sustainable distribution networks of locally appropriate efficient stoves.

Household Stoves:

Most Kenyan households spend a significant portion of their time and income acquiring fuel for cooking. The continual collection of firewood and charcoal by Kenyan populations results in the exhaustion of wood supplies around townships and villages across the country. Many people are forced to travel further from the town (upwards of 15km) to collect wood fuel. In the worst cases, mothers are gone for many hours, causing difficulty for children and nursing infants. In some communities, girls are also tasked with collecting firewood, a responsibility which can keep them from attending school. An efficient wood or charcoal stove can cut down the daily fuel consumed thus necessitating fewer trips to collect fuel or less money spent on charcoal per week. Efficient, improved stoves are a more sustainable, economic and healthier way to cook.

Burn Manufacturing ("Burn") has built a factory in Ruiru, north of Nairobi, to make very efficient charcoal and wood burning stoves. It has a number of routes to market: through distributors and its own direct sales. All stoves to date have been sold with carbon finance under GS 966. As explained in the Memorandum, this part of GS 966 is being re-designed to create a separate project in which Burn is a Project Participant and owner of the project itself.

Project Partners:

The Burn Stoves Project in Kenya Project "Burn" is a collaborative group that seeks to reduce poverty through innovative business models. Burn has partnered with ClimateCare to enable the Kenya project with carbon finance.

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SECTION C. Proof of project eligibility

C.1. Scale of the Project

Please tick where applicable:

Project Type	Large	Small
	☐	☐
	☐	☐
	☐	☐
	X	☐
	☐	☐

	☐
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C.2. Host Country: Kenya

Neither the country of Kenya nor any economic activity within its borders is subject to any cap or restriction on greenhouse gas emissions.

C.3. Project Type

Please tick where applicable:

Project type	Yes	No
Does your project activity classify as a Renewable Energy project?	☐	X
Does your project activity classify as an End-use Energy Efficiency Improvement project?	X	☐

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Please justify the eligibility of your project activity:

Region: East Africa: Kenya
Project Type: Improved Kitchen Regime: Improved Cookstove
Methodology: Improved Cook-Stoves and Kitchen Regimes

To ensure that carbon rights accrue to the appropriate parties, end users of the improved stoves and filters will be given a card upon receipt of the stove that explains to each user, in the appropriate local language, that in exchange for distribution and marketing subsidies, the rights to the emissions reductions from use of the stoves accrue to the distributing organization.

GS VER Methodology Measure	Project Justification
Low-emission cook-stoves and regimes replace relatively high-emission baseline scenarios.	Burn Stoves Project replaces higher emission wood and charcoal combustion with improved lower emission technologies, which include high efficiency wood stoves and charcoal stoves.
The project boundary can be clearly identified, and the stoves counted in the project are not included in another voluntary market or CDM project (i.e. no double-counting takes place)	The project location is defined as the country of Kenya, as described in PDD A.4. The geographic boundaries of Kenya are defined as administrative boundaries set by government entities. Burn 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 can confirm that technologies installed by the project are not used by other groups and that double counting has been avoided. Warranty cards signed at the point of sale transfer rights from the customer to the project.
The project is located in a single country.	The Project is located in the country of Kenya.
The improved cook-stoves 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)	The Project installs no more than ten cook-stoves per kitchen. The cook-stoves promoted by the project have a capacity of less than the maximum 50kW (see technical specification).

Pre Announcement	Yes	No
Was your project previously announced?	☐	☒
Explain your statement on pre announcement There has not been a public announcement of the project going ahead without carbon funding. The project was planned as a project financed entirely by carbon revenues at the point of conception. The project was initially planned as Gold Standard VER project under the methodology: Improved Cook-Stoves and Kitchen Regimes		

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C.4. Greenhouse gas

[See Toolkit 1.2.d]

Greenhouse Gas	
Carbon dioxide	X
Methane	☐
Nitrous oxide	☐

C.5. Project Registration Type

Project Registration Type	
Regular	☐

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)
	X	☐	☐

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

SECTION D. Unique project identification

D.1. GPS-coordinates of project location

[See Toolkit 1.6]

	Coordinates
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Latitude	1°17'S
Longitude	36°49'E



Explain given coordinates

The project area includes all sovereign areas of Kenya.

D.2. Map

[See Toolkit 1.6]



SECTION E. Outcome stakeholder consultation process

E.1. Assessment of stakeholder comments

Please refer to Local Stakeholder Consultation Report, Section C.3.iii for in-depth discussion on the assessment of stakeholder comments.

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In summary, based on stakeholder input, and successful monitoring regimes from other projects, the following monitoring parameters have been added or modified and included in the Passport monitoring plan:

- Number of people trained (Indicators: Quality of Employment, Human and Institutional Capacity, Quantitative Employment and Income Generation)
- Location of stove in house and type of house in which stoves are used. (Indicator: Air Quality)
- Increased or decreased incidence of smoke-related problems such as coughing, itchy eyes, etc. (Indicator: Air Quality)

Many stakeholders present at the meeting will play an active role in project monitoring. Stakeholders suggested the following elements which are included in the implementation plan for monitoring and dissemination of results:

- Participating NGOs such as Food for the Hungry will monitor the social impacts of the project using their own Monitoring and Evaluation staff.
- Kenyan manufacturers will be asked to participate in survey-related monitoring so that they receive direct feedback from their customers.
- Stove users will be carefully surveyed regarding their experience with stoves.
- Survey teams will work with local community leaders to identify appropriate survey participants and survey techniques.

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 live meeting was organized during the feedback round to further solicit input from stakeholders. During the live meeting project proponents made available current project documents (PDD, Passport) and elaborated on the project design, including the installation of household stoves, institutional stoves. Project documents are also publicly available on the Gold Standard Registry for review and comment. All feedback has been positive and no feedback has required project design changes.

SECTION F. Outcome Sustainability assessment

F.1. 'Do no harm' Assessment

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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 from reduced use of high emission stoves. ¹	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. ²	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. ³	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. ⁴	low	N/A
5 LABOUR STANDARDS The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour.	Participation in the project is voluntary; no forced or compulsory labour is employed by the project. <i>*See footnote for indicator 4 for related national agreements.</i>	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. ⁵	low	N/A
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.	The project does not involve any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation, or any other basis. <i>*See footnote for indicator 4 for related national agreements.</i>	low	N/A

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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	The construction of cookstoves involves light factory work. ⁶	low	N/A
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."	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. ⁷	low	N/A
10 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION The project does not involve and is not complicit in	Natural habitats will not be degraded or converted through the use of the stove. The project will	low	N/A

¹ Kenya is signatory to African Charter on Peoples and Human Rights (ACPHR).
http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session8/KE/KSC_UPR_KEN_S08_2010_KenyaStakeholdersCoalitionforUPR_Annex3.pdf

² Kenya has authored a Convention on the Status of Refugees (CSR) which provides certain rights to displaced persons.
http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session8/KE/KSC_UPR_KEN_S08_2010_KenyaStakeholdersCoalitionforUPR_Annex3.pdf

³ Kenya signed International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).
http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session8/KE/KSC_UPR_KEN_S08_2010_KenyaStakeholdersCoalitionforUPR_Annex3.pdf

⁴ Kenya has signed Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights

⁵ Kenya signed ILO Convention No. 182 Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour

http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session8/KE/KSC_UPR_KEN_S08_2010_KenyaStakeholdersCoalitionforUPR_Annex3.pdf

⁶ Kenya has established the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights. Weblink as previous footnote.

⁷ Kenya is a signatory to a number of international environmental treaties including; Convention On Biological Diversity; African Convention On The Conservation Of Natural Resources;
http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session8/KE/KSC_UPR_KEN_S08_2010_KenyaStakeholdersCoalitionforUPR_Annex3.pdf

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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) recognized as protected by traditional local communities	reduce demand for wood and charcoal and associated processes needed to produce charcoal. *See footnote for indicator #9 for related national agreements on environmental protection.		
11 ANTI-CORRUPTION The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.	The project is not involved or complicit in corruption. ⁸	low	N/A
Additional relevant critical issues for my project type	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low/medium/high)	Mitigation Measure
1	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	N/A	N/A	N/A

F.2. Sustainable Development matrix

Insert table in section C3 from your Stakeholder Consultation report (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	Measurement of user perceptions between old stove and new stove:	+ Positive

⁸ Kenya has recognizes the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court that can address issues of corruption.
http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session8/KE/KSC_UPR_KEN_S08_2010_KenyaStakeholdersCoalitionforUPR_Annex3.pdf

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		MDG Goal 6, Target 3 (progress toward tuberculosis)	Perceived smoke levels, Incidence of coughing, Incidence of respiratory illness, Incidence of itchy eyes, Location of stove use.	
Water quality and quantity	n/a	MDG Goal 7, Target 3	n/a	o Neutral
Soil condition	n/a	MDG Goal 7, Target 2	n/a	o Neutral
Other pollutants	n/a	MDG Goal 7, Target 1	n/a	o Neutral
Biodiversity	n/a	MDG Goal 7, Target 2	n/a	o Neutral
Quality of employment	n/a	MDG Goal 1, Target 2	n/a	o Neutral
Livelihood of the poor	n/a	MDG Goal 1, Target 1; MDG Goal 7, Target 4	Time and money savings due to reduced fuel consumption	o Neutral
Access to affordable and clean energy services	n/a	MDG Goal 1	Time and money savings due to reduced fuel consumption,. Number of people trained.	+ Positive
Human and institutional capacity	n/a	MDG Goal 1, Target 2	n/a	o Neutral
Quantitative employment and income generation	n/a	MDG Goal 1, Target 2	Number of local jobs created in manufacturing and retail	o Positive
Access to investment	n/a	MDG Goal 1, Target 2	n/a	o Neutral
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	n/a	MDG Goal 1, Target 1 and 2	n/a	o Neutral

[See Toolkit 2.4.2]

Justification choices, data source and provision of references	
A justification paragraph and reference source is required for each indicator, regardless of score *collection of references is ongoing. See Gold Standard Passport.	
Air quality	(Positive Score) The project will identify stoves that burn less fuel and that burn fuel more completely, thereby reducing the amount of smoke and harmful pollutants released in participants' households in comparison with traditional stoves. The project additionally will educate consumers on the importance of cooking outside, further reducing the incidence of indoor air pollution. The project scores positive for this indicator. Multiple studies have detailed the harmful health effects of indoor air pollution from open cookstoves in Kenya and worldwide. <i>References:</i>

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	1. Bruce, N., Perez-Padilla, R., Albalak, R., 2000. Indoor air pollution in developing countries: a major environmental and public health challenge. Bulletin of the World Health Organization 78, 1078-1092. <i>Discusses the link between use of coal and biomass fuels with traditional cookstoves in developing countries and incidence of indoor air pollution. Also discusses the link between indoor air pollution and increased risk of pulmonary disease, acute respiratory infections, low birth weight, increased infant and perinatal mortality, pulmonary tuberculosis, nasopharyngeal and laryngeal cancer, and other diseases.</i> 2. Ezzati, M., Kammen, D.M., 2001. Indoor air pollution from biomass combustion and acute respiratory infections in Kenya: an exposure-response study. The Lancet 358, 619-624. <i>This study uses longitudinal health data coupled with detailed monitoring of personal exposure from more than 2 years of field measurements in rural Kenya to analyze the effects of exposure to particulate matter generated during combustion of biomass fuels. It establishes a strong link between exposure to particulate matter and acute respiratory infections.</i> 3. Ezzati, M., Mbinda, B.M., Kammen, D.M., 2000. Comparison of Emissions and Residential Exposure from Traditional and Improved Cookstoves in Kenya. Environmental Science & Technology 34, 578-583. <i>This study shows that improved wood-burning stoves significantly reduce emission of suspended particulate matter concentration and other emissions. Improved charcoal-burning stoves also offer reductions in indoor air pollution compared to the traditional metal stove. The greatest reduction in emission concentration is achieved as a result of transition from wood to charcoal. These results indicate that transition to charcoal, followed by the use of improved wood stoves, are viable options for reduction of human exposure to indoor air pollution.</i> 4. Pennise, D.M., Smith, K.R., Kithinji, J.P., Rezende, M.E., Raad, T.J., Zhang, J., Fan, C., 2001. Emissions of greenhouse gases and other airborne pollutants from charcoal making in Kenya and Brazil. Journal of Geophysical Research. D. Atmospheres 106, 24. <i>This study measures airborne emissions from charcoal-making kilns commonly used in Kenya and Brazil during typical operating conditions. The authors estimate that the total primary global warming commitment (GWC) of Kenyan charcoal-making kiln emissions is about 2.7 million tons (Mt) C-CO₂ equivalent. These CO₂ emissions are also highly correlated with local air pollutant emissions such as Black Carbon and NO₂. Large-scale introduction of efficient charcoal stoves will reduce charcoal demand and may lead to a reduction in charcoal production and corresponding emissions.</i>
Water quality and quantity	(Neutral Score) The project does not involve water technologies.
Soil condition	(Neutral Score) Reduced fuel consumption correlates to reduced deforestation which protects soil. However, due to the difficulty in monitoring

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	and measuring this factor in comparison to the baseline of traditional stoves, we have scored the project neutral for this indicator. <i>Reference: Pimentel D., Dazhong W., Eigenbrode S., Lang H., David E., Karasik M., 1986. Deforestation: Interdependency of Fuelwood and Agriculture. Oikos 46(3), 404-412.</i>
Other pollutants	(Neutral Score) The project is unlikely to have a material effect on participants' exposure to "other pollutants" besides the reduction of indoor air pollutants. The project is scored neutral for this indicator. <i>Reference: 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> <i>This study assesses the burden of disease caused by indoor air pollution from household use of solid fuels, but other pollutants are not included because of the lack of evidence.. The study determines that more than 1.6 million deaths and over 38.5 million disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) were attributable to indoor smoke from solid fuels in 2000.</i>
Biodiversity	(Neutral Score) Reduced fuel consumption correlates to reduced deforestation, which protects biodiversity. However, due to the difficulty in monitoring and measuring this factor in comparison to the baseline of traditional stoves, we have scored the project neutral for this indicator. <i>Reference: Cline-Cole, R.A. et al. 1990. On fuelwood consumption, population dynamics and deforestation in Africa. World Development 18(4), 513-527</i>
Quality of employment	(Neutral Score) The project has invested heavily in local manufacturing capacity and the training of workers in Kenya. As the project scales, even more resources will be invested. It is possible that the project will improve quality of employment, but the project scores this indicator neutral because there is no guarantee that the "quality" of employment will improve for Kenya. <i>Reference: Pal, R.C., Sethi, K.S., 2005. Improved cookstove technology for rural livelihoods for women: sharing experiences from Haryana – India. Boiling Point, 13-14. [Link: http://www.hedon.info/ImprovedCookstoveTechnologyForRuralLivelihoodsForWomen]</i> <i>This paper discusses an improved cookstove project under the Haryana Community Forestry Project. Acknowledging that women play a significant role in procuring and processing fuel for domestic cooking, the project encouraged employment of women to improve their skills to maintain their improved stoves, to help other users, and to provide them with an opportunity to enhance their income level through installation and maintenance of improved stoves in and across the villages.</i>

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Livelihood of the poor	(Positive Score) For families that purchase fuelwood and/or charcoal, access to efficient cookstoves will reduce fuel expenditures, resulting in more disposable income. For families that gather biomass, efficient cookstoves free up more time to spend on productive activities. The project scores positive. Studies have documented the positive effects of adoption of efficient cookstoves on livelihoods in Kenya and globally: <i>Reference: Gupta, C.L., 2003. Role of renewable energy technologies in generating sustainable livelihoods. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews 7, 155-174.</i> <i>This paper discusses the current energy status, choice of energy options and potential of renewable energy systems for creating sustainable livelihoods in rural areas. It includes six case studies of successful projects spread all over India and covering different technologies and scales of operation. It also includes a proposed outline for training of Renewable Energy Technicians and their job opportunities.</i>
Access to affordable and clean energy services	(Positive Score) The project seeks to provide affordable, cleaner cookstoves to Kenyans at a large scale. Carbon finance will make the stoves affordable for poor families. As noted above, adoption of efficient cookstoves will improve air quality and result in time and money savings for participating households. The project scores positive and will be monitored throughout the project period. <i>Reference: Abakah, E.M., 1990. Real incomes and the consumption of woodfuels in Ghana : An analysis of recent trends. Energy Economics 12, 227-231.</i> <i>The paper establishes the linkage between the quantity of woodfuels consumed, and the level of real incomes using time series data. The authors concluded that the impact of real incomes and inflation and the continued overdependence on woodfuels should not be discounted in policy making.</i>
Human and institutional capacity	(Neutral Score) Trainings in stove design, manufacturing, and marketing will be provided by Kenyans, to Kenyans as part 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 on human and institutional capacity, we score this indicator neutral, believing that this score best reflects GS methodology for this indicator. <i>Reference: Example training manual for stoves provided to DOE, Title "Jikopoa Training Toolkit"</i>
Quantitative employment and income generation	(Positive Score) Although employment opportunities will certainly be available as a result of stove manufacturing and sales, 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. To conservatively assess the Project's impacts on quantitative employment and income generation, we score this indicator positive, believing that this score best reflects GS methodology for this indicator.

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	<i>Reference: Burn Project organizes and manages manufacturing and sales. Contact information for the Burn Project is available in PDD Annex 1.</i>
Access to investment	(Neutral Score) The Project purchases some stove models that are manufactured internationally but are used in Kenya. For example, there are international transfer of payments from the project activity to China for the Envirofit stoves. However, the transfers result external to the project boundary. <i>Reference: Burn Project organizes and manages manufacturing and sales. Contact information for the Burn Project is available in PDD Annex 1.</i>
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	(Neutral Score) A primary focus of the project is developing local, Kenyan manufacturing capacity to compete with foreign made stove models which have been carefully developed with expensive research and design. 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. This indicator is scored neutral. <i>Reference: Burn Project organizes and manages manufacturing and sales. Contact information for the Burn Project is available in PDD Annex 1.</i>

SECTION G. Sustainability Monitoring Plan

[See Toolkit 2.4.3 and Toolkit Annex I]

Copy Table for each indicator

No	1
Indicator	Air quality: + Positive score
Mitigation measure	None needed – the Project has a positive impact for this indicator, as justified above.
Chosen parameter	Measurement of user perceptions between old stove and new stove: smoke levels, incidence of coughing, incidence of respiratory illness, incidence of itchy eyes, location of stove use and type of house
Current situation of parameter	Most households with traditional stoves report high smoke levels, incidence of coughing, incidence of respiratory illness, and incidence of itchy eyes.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	Current situation will persist.
Future target for parameter	Households will report reduced smoke levels, reduced incidence of coughing, reduced incidence of respiratory illness, reduced incidence of itchy eyes. Increase in percentage of households locating their stoves outdoors.
Way of monitoring	How
	Baseline household surveys regarding sustainability issues will be conducted. Household monitoring surveys

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		will be given to a sample of all purchasers of improved cookstoves.
	When	Biennial monitoring
	By who	Field-level project partners will designate monitoring specialists to conduct surveys at customer households.

No	2
Indicator	Water quality and quantity: o Neutral score
Mitigation measure	None needed – Neutral Score

No	3
Indicator	Soil condition: o Neutral score
Mitigation measure	None needed – Neutral Score

No	4
Indicator	Other pollutants: o Neutral score
Mitigation measure	None needed – Neutral Score

No	5
Indicator	Biodiversity: o Neutral score
Mitigation measure	None needed – Neutral Score

No	6
Indicator	Quality of employment: o Neutral score
Mitigation measure	None needed – Neutral Score

No	7
Indicator	Livelihood of the poor: o Neutral score
Mitigation measure	None needed – Neutral Score.

No	8
Indicator	Access to affordable and clean energy services: + Positive score
Mitigation measure	None needed – the Project has a positive impact for this indicator, as justified above.
Chosen parameter	Time and money savings due to reduced fuel consumption. Percentage of households receiving training.
Current situation of parameter	Families cooking with unimproved stove technology. Families and institutions purchasing fuelwood and/or charcoal report a significant percentage of monthly income going toward fuel. Families that gather fuelwood spend a significant amount of time per month gathering wood and have to travel considerable distances to obtain it.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	Current situation will persist. Increasing deforestation will result in shortages of non-renewable biomass, causing fuel prices and average time families spend gathering fuel to rise.
Future target for parameter	Families will adopt efficient cookstoves. For families and institutions that purchase fuelwood and/or charcoal, access to efficient cookstoves will reduce fuel

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		expenditures, resulting in more disposable income. For families that gather biomass, efficient cookstoves will reduce the time spent collecting fuel.
Way of monitoring	How	Kitchen Performance Tests will be conducted at regular intervals according to the Gold Standard Methodology. This, or related survey method, will provide information on the percentage or estimated amount of fuel saved that will be combined with data regarding the price and time required to collect fuel. Surveys will assess how time and price savings (if any) are used. Ongoing surveys or other method will be used to estimate percentage of households receiving training.
	When	Every two years (according to the Gold Standard Methodology for Improved Cookstoves and Kitchen Regimes)
	By who	Field-level project partners will designate monitoring specialists to conduct surveys at customer households.

No	9
Indicator	Human and institutional capacity: 0 Neutral score
Mitigation measure	None needed – Neutral Score

No		10
Indicator		Quantitative employment and income generation: + Positive
Mitigation measure		None needed – the Project has a positive impact.
Chosen parameter		Number of trainings for distributors. Number of jobs created through manufacturing facilities the project supports through purchase of products.
Current situation of parameter		Limited trainings for manufacturers and distributors
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Current situation will persist. Current sales management and production designs will remain.
Future target for parameter		Increase in locally made improved stove technologies through increased efficiencies in manufacturing, and increased sales of improved stoves through distributor training.
Way of monitoring	How	Track trainings of distributors and manufacturer jobs.
	When	Every two years
	By who	Field-level project partners will assist in training and tracking.
No		11
Indicator		Access to investment: o Neutral score
Mitigation measure		None needed – Neutral Score

No	12
Indicator	Technology transfer and technological self-reliance: 0 Neutral
Mitigation measure	None needed – Neutral Score

Additional remarks monitoring

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Monitoring will be conducted according to the Gold Standard methodology *Improved Cook-Stoves and Kitchen Regimes V2* and will coincide with the monitoring plan described in the PDD.

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

The project follows Gold Standard Guidance. Additionality will be assessed in the PDD by applying the “Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality”, v05, EB 39.

H.2. Conservativeness

Conservativeness will be built in to all elements of the project including Monitoring and Evaluation to establish the emissions reductions created by each stove identifying stoves to be credited, and in estimating the renewability of the biomass that the project conserves. As the project develops, ClimateCare will provide extensive information regarding project conservativeness.

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ANNEX 1 ODA declaration

03 February, 2017

Project reference: Burn Stoves Project in Kenya

To: Gold Standard Foundation

Re: Declaration of Non-Use of Official Development Assistance by Project Owner

Burn Stoves Project in Kenya

As Project Owner of the above-referenced project, acting on behalf of all project participants,
I now make the following representations:

I, Peter Scott, hereby declare that I am duly and fully authorized by the project owner of the above referenced project, acting on behalf of all project participants, to make the following representations on Project Proponent's behalf:

I. Gold Standard Documentation: I am familiar with the provisions of Gold Standard Documentation relevant to Official Development Assistance (ODA). I understand that the above-referenced project is not eligible for Gold Standard registration if the project receives or benefits from Official Development Assistance under the condition that some or all credits coming out of the project are transferred to the ODA donor country. I now expressly declare that no financing provided in connection with the above-referenced project has come from or will come from ODA that has been or will be provided under the condition, whether express or implied, that any or all of the credits [CERs, ERUs or VERs] issued as a result of the project's operation will be transferred directly or indirectly to the country of origin of the ODA.

II. Duty to Notify Upon Discovery: If I learn or if I am given any reason to believe at any stage of project design or implementation that ODA has been used to support the development or implementation of the project, or that an entity providing ODA to the host country may at some point in the future benefit directly or indirectly from the credits generated from the project as a condition of investment, I will make this known to the Gold Standard immediately.

III. Sanctions: I am fully aware that under Section 10 of the Gold Standard Terms and Conditions sanctions and damages may be incurred for the provision of false information related to Projects and/or Gold Standard credits.



Peter Scott
CEO, Burn Manufacturing