Gold Standard Passport

CONTENTS

SECTION A. Project Title

Efficient Fuel Wood Cooking Stoves Project in Foothills and Plains of Central Region of Nepal
Version :04
Date of Revision: 04 June 2012

SECTION B. Project description

Estimated start date of Construction: 1st October 2010

Purpose of project activity
The proposed project activity, aims to disseminate up to 22920 efficient stoves in the next 3 years in 6 southern Terai[1] districts of central region of Nepal. It is estimated that the project will reduce on an average 19200 tonnes of green house emissions every year through the reduced amount of fuel wood use from the non-renewable biomass resource. Besides, the project will contribute to improvement in quality of lives of the targeted people through reduction of drudgery, time and money spent on fuel wood collection and through improvement of indoor environment.

Increasing population, their dependence on fuel wood for energy, fodder for a large number of livestock, timber for construction and other economic uses and the scarcity of agricultural land have together put heavy pressure on Nepal's forest resources and brought about widespread deforestation.[2] Fuel wood still represents 77 percent of energy needs of the country. The sustainable supply of fuel wood in 2000/01 was 6.5 million tonnes whereas the consumption for the same year was 15.4 million tonnes. This has led to a situation of environmental un-sustainability with the average annual rate of deforestation as 1.7%, considered to be high for the fragile hills ecosystem of Nepal[3]. The ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation study (MFSC 1994) found that almost 100,000ha of forest had been lost from the Terai between 1978 and 1991, equating to an annual rate of 1.3%.

Furthermore, the traditional biomass fuel is burnt in the rudimentary inefficient stoves, with poor combustion, due to which exposure to indoor air pollution (IAP) has been a serious health risk for women and children because cooking generally takes place inside the houses with poor ventilation. The project aims to break this inefficient cooking regime of up to 22,920 households. The project will have some snowball effect and it is expected that more stoves are built after the completion of the project as the stove building skills and the entrepreneurs of portable stoves fabrication and retailing will be available locally after the project. The proposed project will cover the southern foothill and plain districts of central region of Nepal where alternatives to biomass sources as household energy is not feasible for most households in the foreseeable future.

A fuel efficient stove saves 30-50% of fuel wood as compared to the traditional stoves and hence reduces the greenhouse gas emissions through the reduced amount of fuel wood use from the non renewable biomass. An efficient stove thus saves about 1.52 tCO2 per year and the entire project activity will save the emission of 192003 tonnes of CO2 over the period of 10 years (2020).

[1] Plains in southern Nepal with elevation ranging from 100 to 500m above sea level.
[2] FAO (1999)FRA2000-Forest resources of Nepal, country report, http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/ac612e/AC612E04.htm#TopOfPage
[3] Mope 2003. Nepal's state of the Environment (Rural Energy) Ministry of Population and Environment, Kathmandu

The project is being implemented by Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal together with local partner organisations from within the district with the funding from Egluro, UK under the policy guidance and coordination support from Alternate Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC), Ministry of Environment, Government of Nepal.

Technology to be employed
The project activity will disseminate basically two models of fuel efficient stoves: the built on-site model and prefabricated stove.

(i) **Built -on-site model:** This is basically the improved version of the mud-brick stove promoted in the mid-hill areas by the biomass component activities under Energy Sector Assistance Programme and other projects. The improvement in this model is addition of better insulation and heat retaining device in the combustion chamber, decreased mass of the stove and reduced chimney height. The improvement provides better heat transfer to the cooking pots and reduces overall cooking time. The efficiency of these stoves is in the range 30.65%-33.46% and fuel saving up to 50%, compared to the existing traditional open fire stoves. This model provides two items of cooking at a time and reduces overall cooking time. The improvement also provides consistency in design and dimension.

(ii) **Prefabricated Model:** The project will also promote a modified version of mud/metal rocket stove to suit the local cooking practices, needs and preferences of different ethnic groups and communities in the project districts. The efficiency of these stoves is 28.72%-30.43% and emits less smoke as compared to the traditional stoves.

Both these stoves models serve all the requirements like cooking, heating, frying, baking bread and boiling water as in the traditional stoves. These stoves have been improved recently to meet the requirements of the people living in Terai region of Nepal.

Table I: Planned Schedule of efficient stove installation/ sales/ Replacement

Year	Stove installed/Sold	Remarks
2011	15120	New installation/sales[#]
2012	7800	
2013	0	
2014	15120	Replacement
2015	7800	Replacement
2016	0	
2017	0	
2018	0	
2019	0	

[#] Please refer ER Calculation for PDD separately provided.

Scope of activities /measures implemented in the proposed project activity

The project is developed by Egluro, UK and Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal. Egluro is funding the entire project activities expecting to generate carbon finance from selling CERs after verification. This funding would help to disseminate up to 22920 fuel efficient stoves in the project area through the transfer of stove building skills and technology to the local people.

Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal together with local partner(s) in each project district, implements the project activities. Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal will set up a Project Team

consisting of a Project Manager, three Technical Officers and number of support staffs. The team will be assisted by Carbon Experts at the Carbon Finance Unit at Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal. Each Technical Officer will look after two adjacent districts. They will be responsible for smooth operation of the project activities in respective districts, technical support to LPOs and monitoring along with coordination with district line agencies. They will operate through project offices located at appropriate locations within the concerned districts. The Project Manager is overall responsible for the implementation of the project activities and will maintain users' data collection on both paper and electronic version. The Project Manager will be based centrally at a suitable location in the project area and acts as a field CDM monitoring officer.

Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal central office checks all the data and information and ensures compliance with the CDM project monitoring plan and takes timely corrective measures for any inconsistencies.
Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal central office will produce quarterly report and annual monitoring report and submit it to Egluro.
Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal central team consists of a Carbon Analyst and Technical expert to supervise and monitor the project at the central level and coordinate with the independent third party survey as part of the monitoring plan.

The local partner(s) get involved in social mobilisation, raising awareness, and publicity campaign along with coordination activities through their social mobilisers for smooth implementation of the project activities. Egluro assists Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal in implementation and monitoring of the project and coordinates with verifier and the UNFCCC.
Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal with the support from the local partners trains community members to build fixed type mud stoves. The trained stove builders (promoters) would then install the stoves in individual households in the project area based on demand from the users. In case of prefabricated portable rocket stoves, potential fabricating workshops located in the project area will be identified and trained to fabricate the stove as per the drawing and specification. These workshops will sell the stoves to the users. The sales of portable stoves will take place through identified retailers (manufacturers, local shops, promoters, etc). The promoters active in the area will provide a purchase slip to the potential buyer which the buyer must submit to the retailer to get the portable stove at subsidized rate. The retailer will submit the purchase slips along with sales record to concerned LPO to reimburse the subsidy amount. This will help the LPOs to keep the total sales record and user details on the portable stoves. A coding system has been developed to uniquely identify the stoves disseminated.

Demand for stoves is created through vigorous awareness, publicity campaign, promotion and marketing, orientation and demonstration through the existing local network of community based organizations and the network of stove builders.
Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal will own the emission reduction after having been transferred this right by the stove users. Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal will transfer this ER right secured from the users to Egluro through purchase agreement. This will help Egluro to recover its cost involved in financing the stove project. When a user installs or purchases a stove it will be his/ her property and will possess the right of ER. However, as the CDM funding is helping to implement the project and carry out the planned project activities (indirect subsidy) and also providing direct subsidy for the fuel efficient stove to deliver it at an affordable price, the user agrees to transfer all CERs to Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal as the main implementing organization. The users also cooperate with Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal on training, installation, monitoring, demonstration, testing and stove replacement activities and use the fuel efficient stove throughout the entire crediting period. The users dismantle the traditional mud stoves or improved built-on site stoves when they replace it with new one from the project. Similarly, any portable type of stove will be dismantled/scrapped or retrieved and replaced by new one by the project so that it is not re used by the users in/outside the project area. A proof for the verification of dismantling of traditional stove will also be developed in the project. The users sign the stove installation/sale or ER transfer

slip which stipulates the name, address, telephone number, stove serial number (unique code number), date stove installed/sold and dismantled along with signature of the user. Apart from this, the slip also contains the statement that the carbon finance has been used for project implementation and delivery of project activities and stove subsidy has been received by the stove user. This information obtained from the users will be transferred to the electronic database and the hard copy will be stored in Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal office in Kathmandu.

Table II: Stove user's Data

Name	Address	Telephone /Mobile	Date stove installed/ sold	Unique code	Stove installed /Sold/ Replaced by	Direct Subsidy NRs	Signature of user
Mr.				F1020 010015	Ms.		Yes
Ms.				P2030 020020 0	Mr.		Yes

Contribution to Sustainable Development

The proposed project will significantly contribute to sustainable development through a number of social benefits at local level. Reduced indoor air pollution and hence better health of users apart from the reduction in time and energy spent by women and children in collecting firewood for cooking, are the major household benefits. The time saved by women could be used for better child care and other income generation activity. Thus the livelihood of the poor families in the area will be improved through reduced fuel wood consumption, reduced indoor air pollution and less time and energy required for firewood collection and cooking.

The project will train the local people to build fuel efficient stoves thus helping to build capacity at local level and creating self employment opportunity to 80 stove builders (promoters) in each district with the total of 480 people in 6 districts with more than 50% of them women. The promoters are paid by the end-user in cash or kind generating income to their family thus increasing their level of income. The project will also train local partner(s) staff for effectively carrying out stove project activities. Each district will have two partners to be involved in stove project for social mobilization and to create effective demand for efficient stoves. Thus the capacity of 12 number of local partner NGOs' staffs, to implement stove project in the area would be developed during this project. In addition, adequate number of rocket stove manufacturers and ceramic liner producers will also be trained and capacitated during the project. Besides there will be a number of private entrepreneurs identified to fabricate, distribute and retail the portable stove in the project areas apart from the network of local partners (forest user groups, community micro finance groups, women groups cooperatives) who will be also be involved in publicity campaign of fuel efficient stoves. This will contribute to the additional employment.

Further the introduction of locally manufactured technology with improved energy efficiency helps in technological self-reliance in the area.

At the national level, providing fuel efficient stoves, the proposed project supports the Government's development of environment friendly energy technology for improving the quality of life of rural people through enhanced productivity and increasing employment opportunities, as outlined in the interim plan (2007-2010) objective. Furthermore, the project will decrease the pressure on forest due to reduced fuel wood consumption in the project households thus helping to save the local environment. The project will support global environment by reducing GHG

emissions.

The existing practice of burning traditional biomass fuel in rudimentary and inefficient stoves, in kitchen with poor ventilation causes excessive indoor air pollution (IAP) and has been a serious health risk for women and children who spend several hours in the kitchen. The project aims to break this inefficient cooking regime of up to 22,920 households. The project will have some snowball effect and it is expected that more stoves are built after the completion of the project as the stove building skills and the entrepreneurship for fabricating portable stoves and other stove parts will be available locally after the project implementation apart from the establishment of supply chain of fuel efficient stoves in the project districts.

SECTION C. Proof of project eligibility

C.1. Scale of the Project

Please tick where applicable:

Project Type	Large	Small
	☐	x
	☐	☐
	☐	☐
	☐	☐
	☐	☐

	☐

C.2. Host Country

Nepal

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	☐

Please justify the eligibility of your project activity:

The CDM gold standard small-scale project activity is an end-use energy efficiency improvement category,(Type (ii): Energy Efficiency Improvement Projects) and applies the small scale baseline and monitoring methodology AMS II G., version 2, "Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Application of Non-Renewable Biomass"

Pre Announcement	Yes	No
Was your project previously announced?	☐	x

Explain your statement on pre announcement

There has not been any previous announcement of the project activity to be undertaken without CDM funding. After the methodology AMS II.G was approved by EB in February 2008, the project developers decided to initiate a CDM gold standard project based on the experience of pilot carbon offset stove project in Chitwan district in Nepal. Carbon finance has been identified as the only feasible method of up-scaling the stove project in the proposed area over the years. Large scale project has not been implemented in the areas due to lack of funding. As CDM is the only external source of funding for the area, the project could not move ahead without it.

C.4. Greenhouse gas

Greenhouse Gas	
Carbon dioxide	x
Methane	☐
Nitrous oxide	☐

C.5. Project Registration Type

Project Registration Type	
Regular	x

Pre-feasibility assessment	Retro-active projects (T.2.5.1)	Preliminary evaluation (T.2.5.2)	Rejected by UNFCCC (T2.5.3)
	☐	☐	☐

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

SECTION D. Unique project identification

D.1. GPS-coordinates of project location

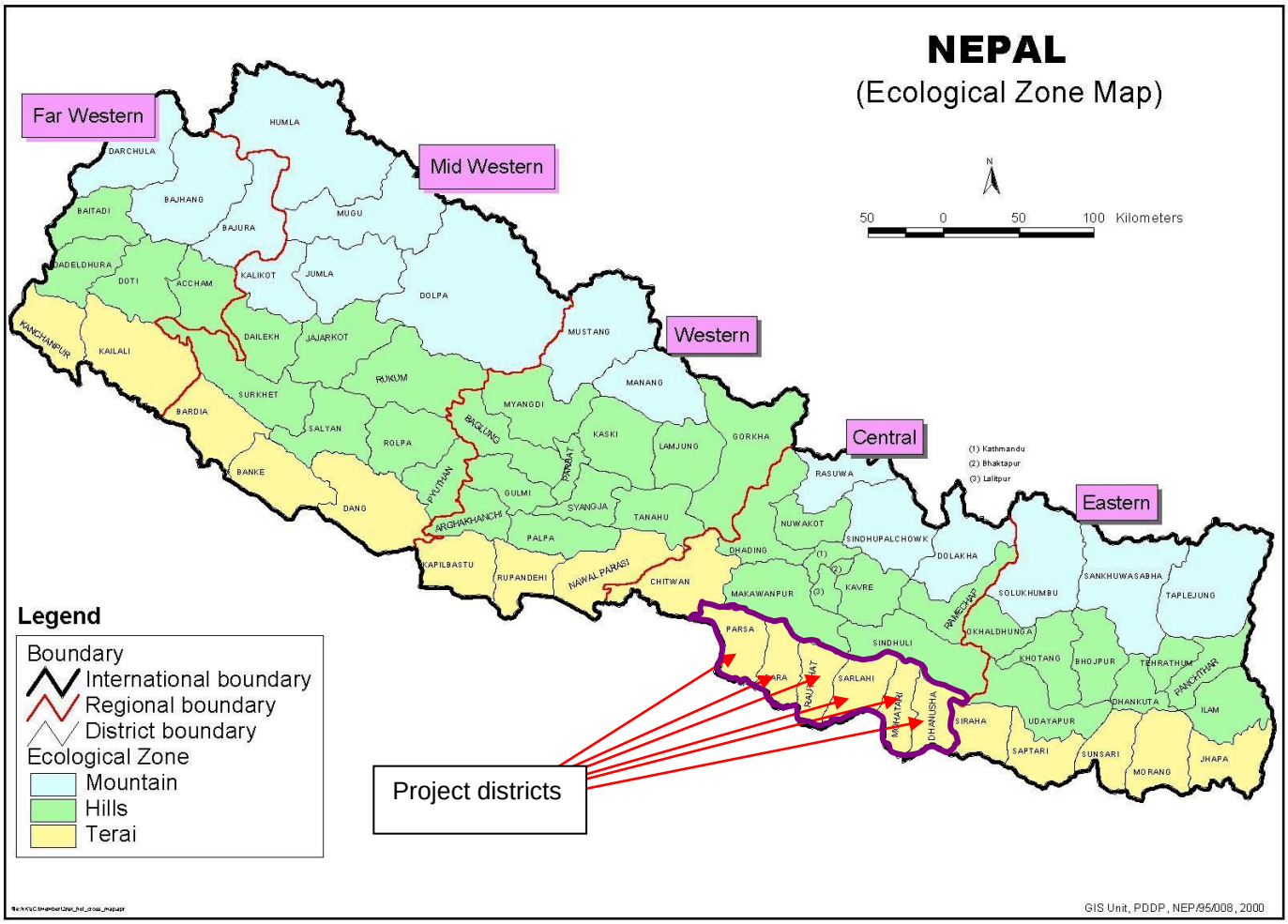
	Coordinates
Latitude	**26°633333N-27.1735880N**
Longitude	**84.8567932E-86.0121573E**

Explain given coordinates

The project activities are located in the 6 southern districts in central region of Nepal with the GPS Coordinates as above. The fuel efficient stoves will be installed/ sold in altogether 120 Village Development Committees (VDCs)[4] in these districts. The information will be stored in the project data base at Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal central office. Please refer A.4.1.2 of the PDD for more details.

[4] VDC stands for village development committee which is the smallest administrative unit in the district.

D.2



Source: www.un.org.np/reports/maps

SECTION E. Outcome stakeholder consultation process

E.1. Assessment of stakeholder comments

Participatory approach has been the key in planning of the project activity. Focus group discussion was carried out to inform the community about the project during the household survey and the installation of demonstration stoves before the start of the project. Dissemination of large number of stoves is possible only when there is an increased demand for efficient stoves which can be created through local participation, education and awareness on the benefit of the stove among the users.

Procedure followed to invite comments
Local Stakeholder's Meeting:

The Local Level Stakeholders' Meeting was conducted on 2 August 2009 at Birgunj Municipality, Parsa District. A total of 36 individuals including 6 female participants from various government organizations, non government organizations, private sectors, local residents, health sector, forest users groups and other organisations affected by the project including media persons participated during the meeting. The participants were invited from different relevant organizations of six programme districts. The targeted participants of the meeting were the local people impacted by the project, local policy makers and representatives of local authorities. Among them official representatives of non-government organizations (NGOs) and local line agencies who have been working on rural energy (like cook stoves, biogas, micro hydro, agriculture), gender, environment related programs/projects relevant to the project were also invited. They were identified based on prior information available at Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal and also by coordinating with two of the local active NGOs: Rural Region and Agro-forestry Development Centre (RRAFDC) and Nepal Biogas Promoters Association based in Bara and Rautahat districts respectively.

The participants were invited through post, emails. The non technical summary was attached along with the mail. The gold standard supporter NGOs were invited by email and post. Besides, reporters from national daily newspaper and the local newspaper were also invited in the meeting. The stakeholder consultation was conducted in the local language, Nepali.

Central Level Stakeholders Meeting:
In addition to the local level stakeholders' meeting, a second consultation meeting was also organized at central level on 8 September 2009 in Kathmandu. A total of 23 participants including 4 females from central level policy makers, representatives of central authorities, government and non-government organizations, Gold Standard Supporter non government organizations, media persons participated in the central level meeting. The meeting aimed to share the outcomes of the local stakeholder consultation meeting, discuss the social and environment impacts of the project at local level and also discuss on the draft Project Design Document (PDD) of the project for further improvements.

Both the stakeholders meeting participants expressed their full support and commitment for the project. The participants also acknowledged that the meeting provided adequate information about the project and there is a need of fuel efficient stove project in the proposed area for improving indoor air quality of the rural households, in reducing GHG and improve the environmental degradation by reduced demand for firewood.

The comments and queries were focussed on the following areas:

- Selection of project areas within the districts
- Coordination with local organisations
- Selection process of local partners in project implementation.
- Project implementation modality and creating demand for efficient stoves.
- Cost of stoves and the subsidy involved.
- More interactions for feedbacks, suggestions and sharing during project implementation

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.

The feedback round was conducted together with the webhosting of the PDD in the UNFCCC website by the validator in Janurary 10, 2010. Similarly the PDD, local Stakeholder's Consultation Meeting report and the Gold Standard Passport were uploaded in the Egluro's website (www.egluro.com) on 25th January 2010 for public comments until the next 2 months. This was notified to all the participants of the stakeholder's meeting who had email address and also to other relevant organisations at national, regional and international level. The webhosting of the PDD in UNFCCC website and the uploading of PDD, LSC meeting report and the GS passport were also informed by email to the 5 International Gold Standard NGO supporters (WWF, Helio International, Greenpeace, Mercy Corps and REEEP), GS Regional Manager in Delhi, India and all the GS NGO supporters in Nepal.

The report of the first round of local stakeholder's meeting was circulated to those NGO participants having email addresses and requested for feedback and others by post. The feed back from some NGO was to kick-off the project at the earliest possible. Few other participants from the project districts were contacted by phone for feedback to the project and learnt that they are very positive to support on the project. An interaction with few local level organizations was also organised in order to gain their views on the project. A local level feedback round was also conducted at Bara district where the piloting of the efficient stove and portable rocket Stove was done. A group discussion event was organized at the pilot VDC and individual stove users (females) were also interacted so as to gain their views about the project as well as the technology. The female participants who attended the meeting were interviewed by the central staff as well as staff from a local NGO CHEC- Nepal in Bara district in January 2009.During the interview these women expressed their happiness to have fuel efficient stoves in their area. They also suggested having variation in dimension of the stove as well as one pot hole mud brick stove to cater the cooking need depending on the family size of a household in the project area.
Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal staffs also visited the project areas in March 2010, along with the validators' team in order to have further feedback for the project. The community also demanded fuel efficient stoves for more households than outlined in the project document. Four portable stoves were handed over to the community for demonstration by Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal staffs during this visit.

There were no feedback/ comments received from neither international GS NGO supporters nor national GS NGOs Supporters.

There major comment/ feedback/suggestion received from the Local NGO are as follows:

- The project was very good and would be very useful for the area as this type of efficient stove project has not yet been implemented in the area
- This project would address the household cooking needs, where firewood is one of the major problem
- The PDD has been well written and there are no comments in the document.
- The involvement of local line agencies in the project is appreciated; their involvement would help for effectiveness of the project.
- This project currently focuses only the northern area of the 6 districts, but the southern areas are left behind where there is scarcity of fuelwood and people are forced to use low grade fuel like twigs, agro residues and animal dung cake etc. which causes excessive indoor pollution and health risks. This project should also address the need of the southern community.

There major comment/ feedback/ suggestion received from the local community/ stove users are as follows:

- The main advantages of the stove- consumes less fuel, safe during cooking, reduction in indoor air pollution, time saved during cooking, ease in cooking process and above all they

can perform other works side by side during cooking which helped them to do their work more easily
- The emission reduction from the cooking also helped their children to stay inside the house during cooking period so that they could study
- In addition, the project should orient the stove users for operation and maintenance process
- Regular monitoring should be done
- There should be variation in the size of stove so as to adjust the family size, one pothole stove should also be disseminated
- The stove promoters should be free to construct stoves outside the project area as per demand

On the whole the feedback/ comments made by stakeholders during stakeholder's meeting and the Feedback round are helpful for successful implementation of the project. Please also refer report on stake holder's meeting uploaded separately in GS registry. The feedback round will take place until the validation process is complete.
The following is the response from the project participant to address the comments and feed back received during the stakeholder feedback round:

- The project will be started as soon as it is registered in accordance with the CDM guideline.
- The technology should also be allowed to disseminate in other places outside the project area.
- Regular monitoring of the stove and orientation to stove users regarding operation and maintenance will be provided during the project implementation
- The stoves will have variation in dimension and in addition one pot hole stove will also be disseminated.
- To address the issue regarding suitable stove for southern part, an appropriate model of stove will be designed developed and tested as a part of research and development of the CDM project activity.

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/medium/high)	Mitigation measure
1Human Rights			
The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicity in Human Rights abuses.	The project is focused on increasing people's access to clean energy technology: improved cooking stove that serves/suits cultural/traditional cooking behaviour of community. The technology promotion is demand based. Hence, the project has no adverse effect on human rights of target people	Low	Not required
The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	The project aims to replace the traditional cooking devices with improved ones inside kitchen with consent from the house owner. The technology enhances local people's capacity to cope with the situation of depleting biomass energy source. Thus, the project contributes to adaptive capacity of people to live in their original place.	Low	Not required
The project does not involve and is not complicity in the	The project activities (including	Low	Not required

alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	manufacturing, installation, capacity building etc) do not alter, damage or remove any of cultural heritage.		
2 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	During the project period various level of man power will be employed and their voices, experience and learning will be heard for improving project action.	Low	Not required
The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour.	The project will make open call for employment opportunities to stakeholders. Only interested, enthusiastic and qualified candidates applying on their own decision will be selected for project activities. Thus the project will not involve any form of forced or compulsory labor.	Low	Not required
The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour.	The project activities will not involve any form of child labor; all the project staff including trained stove promoters come from economically active age group.	low	Not required
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 stakeholders believe the project would contribute to the gender equity by involving more than 50% women in the stove installation training and also involve them as a retailer of the pre-fab	Low	Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal **as** a project implementer is well aware of the ethnic/caste issues and its implication in project implementation and hence would ensure balanced participation and

	stove. Further the project will ensure fair representation of different ethnic/caste group in stove installation which will enhance social interaction and harmony.		representation of various ethnic/caste groups in the project activity.
The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments	There may be risk of burning injuries of children from the portable metal stove if not taken care but this is even far low compared to the open fire (traditional stoves), a baseline scenario.	low	The Promoters or the stove builders are instructed to orient the users on safe use of the stove especially to the women who are normally involved in the cooking and other household chores.
3. Environmental Protection			
The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicity 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 activities do not involve harm to human health or environment. But, if any threats arise to human health or environment, the project will take precautionary measures to address those issues.	low	Not required
The project does not involve and is not complicity 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) recognized as protected by traditional local communities	The illegal harvesting of non-timber and timber products including fuel wood from the unprotected government forest cannot be checked by the project but would be reduced.	low	As the Fuel efficient stoves use less than one third fuel wood compared to the traditional ones, this will reduce the demand for fuel wood and hence pressure on natural habitat is reduced.

4. Anti Corruption			
The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.	Corruption is a general problem in a developing country like Nepal. However, since the project is implemented directly through the local NGOs with greater transparency and accountability with the local communities there is less possibility of corruption during project implementation.	Low	It is the general policy of Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal and Egluro not to complicit in corruption and every effort will be made to check the corruption including delays and obstacles at all levels of project implementation.
Additional relevant critical issues for my project type	**Description of relevance to my project**	**Assessment of relevance to my project (low/medium/high)**	**Mitigation measure**
N/A	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
Environment				
Air quality		**MDG 4/ Target 5:** Reduce Child Mortality (under 5 mortality rate): There will be reduced indoor air pollution and a lower level of emissions of the harmful substances like PICs (products of incomplete combustion) Carbon Monoxide and Particulate Matter as compared to the traditional stoves and hence less smoke borne disease in the project area. Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) is one of the leading causes of child morbidity and mortality in the rural areas of Nepal. Episodes of moderate and severe ARI increased with increments in the level of exposure to indoor air pollution. Also getting rid of open fires in homes can prevent infants and toddlers being burned and scalded. The participants during the consultation meeting identified some air pollution due to the release of smoke in the environment by burning fuel wood in the efficient stove as well as during the production of stove parts. This involves an emission of harmful pollutants like PIC, NOx, SO2 etc. however the participants were convinced that the level of pollution will be significantly reduced compared to the use of traditional cooking stoves (baseline scenario) because of increased combustion, reduced quantity of fuel wood use by up to 50% and provision of	-No. of fuel efficient stoves in use and users perception survey by independent expert before each verification. - Comparative emission tests for CO and PM2.5 of traditional and fuel efficient stoves.	+

		chimney in the built-on-site model of stove in project activity. Reduced quantity of fuel wood use will contribute to the abatement of PIC, NOx, and SO2 etc. Studies conducted by Practical Action Nepal have shown that pollutants like PM2.5, CO were reduced by introducing stove improvement intervention[5]. Further the tests carried out by Environment and Public Health Organisation (ENPHO) for Biomass Component of Energy Sector Assistance Program (ESAP) also showed significant drop in emission from the improved stoves compared to the traditional stoves[6] Therefore the positive score has been given for this parameter.		
Water quality and quantity		**MDG 7 / Target 10:** Ensure Environmental Sustainability by increasing access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation: The project will contribute to the preservation of nearby forest and hence preservation of water source in the foothills by slowing down the surface run-off of rain water and the increased infiltration rate helps in recharging groundwater in the project area. However the long term effects on water quality depends on several other external factors (anthropogenic and environmental) that are independent of the project like watershed management, forest hydrology, forest management etc. The proposed project will not have any measurable negative impact that changes the quality and quantity of water compared to the baseline over the project duration. The project which involves dissemination of fuel efficient stoves will not generate any chemical or biological contaminants that pollute the ground water or surface water sources, hence neutral score.	N/A	0
Soil condition		**MDG 7 / Target 9:** Ensure Environmental Sustainability by integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes the reverse loss of environmental resources:	N/A	0

[5] http://practicalaction.org/energy/docs/smoke/Smoke_Health_and_Household_Energy.pdf (p,58)
[6] http://aepc.gov.np/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogcategory&id=1&Itemid=66

		There was no negative impact identified during the stakeholder's meeting. The project will contribute to the preservation of woody vegetation cover by reduced fuel wood consumption which prevents soil erosion in the foothills. Surface erosion due to heavy downpours and stream bank erosion by undercutting rivers is common during the four monsoon months from June to September which is less in dense forest than degraded forest in foot hills[7]. However the improvements in the long terms depend on several other external factors (anthropogenic and environmental) that cannot be influenced by the project. Similarly the project activity does not contribute to any changes in the pollution level of soil as installation of fuel efficient stoves are within households and involves only a small amount of clay for making and laying bricks[8]. So neutral scoring was assigned. Consequently impact monitoring of this parameter will not be undertaken.		
Other pollutants		**MDG :N/A** The project activity does not produce any noise or light pollutants that are harmful and are disturbing to the project area households.	N/A	0
Biodiversity		**MDG 7 /Target 9**: through integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources: There was no negative impact identified during the stakeholder's meeting (please refer Blind SD Exercise). Reduction in fuel wood consumption, reduces the pressure on preferred species for fuel wood and hence to conserve habitats. The government of Nepal has recognised that improved cooking stoves reverses the forest depletion	N/A	0

[7] http://books.icimod.org/index.php/search/subject/27 Water and Erosion Studies of PARDYP Nepal: Data of the Jhiku Khola Watershed (2002)
[8] http://www.crtnepal.org/technologies.php?mode=detail&technologies_id=11

		process as fuel wood accounts for almost 90% of the total traditional energy consumption9. However, the improvements are long term effects and depend on a large number of external factors (anthropogenic and environmental) which cannot be influenced by the project so neutral scoring is assigned.		
Social Development				
Quality of employment		**MDG1/Target 1**: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger: 'Halve the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day'. The project will train local people as stove promoters to install improved stoves in rural households. These trained promoters will be considered qualified stove installer and will not be hired by the project temporarily or permanently but are self employed workers. In addition to that, the project will create employment opportunities of various positions (officers, engineers, social mobilizer, technicians) at centre and local level throughout the project period of ten years. The job opportunities created by the project require different level of qualification. The job activities involve very low health and safety risk.	The possible parameters within this indicator suggested in Annex 1 of GS Toolkit are not directly relevant to this project. Thus it is given a neutral score.	0
Livelihood of the poor		**MDG1/Target 1:** Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger: 'Halve the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day'. There will be a net saving in time for cooking and fuel wood collection which helps to reduce the drudgery of women. The time saved can be used for productive works, education and better child care. The project helps to improve the health of the stove users and also significantly reduce child burning injuries. Fuel saving, time saving and better health due to decreased level of indoor air pollution are indicators for better	N/A	0

[9] Nepal Millennium Development Goals progress report 2005 p,66; http://www.undp.org.np/mdg/

		livelihood. However, monitoring of health status and livelihood enhancement is not within the scope of the project and therefore neutral score assigned.		
Access to affordable and clean energy services		**MDG 7 / Target 9:** Ensure Environmental Sustainability by integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes the reverse loss of environmental resources: Dissemination of subsidized efficient stoves in a large number of households by the project is an access to affordable efficient and clean energy use.	Number of efficient stoves in operation	+
Human and institutional capacity		**MDG 3 / Target 4:** Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women: The project will train Local community members (more than 50% women) for efficient stove installation and sales. The project also trains local partner staffs of all project districts for social mobilisation and to supervise the stove project. Besides there will a number of portable stoves and stoves parts fabricators and retailers of the stove developed in the project district. Hence the skill for installation, fabrication and retailing of stove is developed within the project area. However there is no significant impact and monitoring of the human and institutional capacity is not within the scope of the project hence neutral score is assigned.	N/A	0
Economic and technical development				
Quantitative employment and income generation		**MDG1/Target 1:** Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger: 'Halve the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day'. The project creates job opportunities for a set of project team at Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal which includes: a part time Project Supervisor, a full time Carbon Analyst, a Technical Expert, Finance and	Number of project staffs and other stakeholders (partners)provided employment opportunities	+

		Project Administrator, Project Manager and 3 Technical Officers. Besides the project will support having one full time Social Mobilizer in partner organisation(s) in each project district who are fully trained. And there will be at least 240 trained Promoters as self employed workers for stove promotion, sales and installation. The number of jobs created will be monitored through the payrolls of Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal and the agreement between Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal and the local partner for support staff involved in the project. The Social Mobilizers are hired locally from the project districts. This will directly benefit more than half a dozen families. Similarly the trained promoters are paid for the stove sales and installation services which enhance their income to a desirable extent. Besides there will be more job for the fabricators and the retailers of portable stoves in each project district. Use of fuel efficient stoves saves fuel wood consumption, saves time in cooking and fuel wood gathering and improves health through less inudoor air pollution which is an opportunity cost for most of the users. Hence the positive score has been assigned and the impact of employment and income generation in sustainable development of the project area will **be monitored.**		
Balance of payments and investment		**MDG**:N/A The project will have no impact on the national balance of payments. The project implementation cost will be received from Egluro, UK in advance and later generated through the sale of carbon credits (CERs). The CDM finance will subsidize stove and helps implement the project. There is neither import of fossil fuels nor other goods as a result of the project implementation that needs cash flows to third countries having negative impact on balance of payments.	N/A	0

Technology transfer and technological self-reliance		MDG: N/A. The model of the stoves disseminated in the project can be replicated across all the Terai districts in the country. However the trained promoters are self-employed and primarily work within their own VDCs in the project boundary and since they are trained on ICS building skills only, their knowledge is not expected to significantly contribute towards other technology promotion. Therefore neutral score is assigned.	N/A	0

Justification choices, data source and provision of references	
Air quality	The participants during the consultation meeting identified some air pollution due to the release of smoke in the environment by burning fuel wood in the efficient stove as well as during the production of stove parts. This involves an emission of harmful pollutants like PIC, NOx, SO2 etc. however the participants were convinced that the level of pollution will be significantly reduced compared to the use of traditional cooking stoves (baseline scenario) because of increased combustion, reduced quantity of fuel wood use by up to 50% and provision of chimney in the built-on-site model of stove in project activity. Reduced quantity of fuel wood use will contribute to the abatement of PIC, NOx, and SO2 etc. Studies conducted by Practical Action Nepal have shown that pollutants like PM2.5, CO were reduced by introducing stove improvement intervention[10]. Further the tests carried out by Environment and Public Health Organisation (ENPHO) for Biomass Component of Energy Sector Assistance Program (ESAP) also showed significant drop in emission from the improved stoves compared to the traditional stoves[11] Therefore the positive score has been given for this parameter. Monitoring the number of systems in use and the emissions tests for CO and $PM_{2.5}$ (please refer monitoring section of PDD) will be sufficient to monitor air quality.
Water quality and quantity	The project will contribute to the preservation of nearby forest and hence preservation of water source in the foothills by slowing down the surface run-off of rain water and the increased infiltration rate helps in recharging groundwater in the project area. However the long term effects on water quality depends on several other external factors (anthropogenic and environmental) that are independent of the project like watershed management, forest hydrology, forest management etc. The proposed project will not have any measurable negative impact that changes the quality and quantity of water compared to the baseline over the project

[10] http://practicalaction.org/energy/docs/smoke/Smoke_Health_and_Household_Energy.pdf (p,58)
[11] http://aepc.gov.np/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogcategory&id=1&Itemid=66

	duration. The project which involves dissemination of fuel efficient stoves will not generate any chemical or biological contaminants that pollute the ground water or surface water sources.
Soil condition	There was no negative impact identified during the stakeholder's meeting. The project will contribute to the preservation of woody vegetation cover by reduced fuel wood consumption which prevents soil erosion in the foothills. Surface erosion due to heavy downpours and stream bank erosion by undercutting rivers is common during the four monsoon months from June to September which is less in dense forest than degraded forest in foot hills[12]. However the improvements in the long terms depend on several other external factors (anthropogenic and environmental) that cannot be influenced by the project. Similarly the project activity does not contribute to any changes in the pollution level of soil as installation of fuel efficient stoves are within households and involves only a small amount of clay for making and laying bricks[13]. So neutral scoring was assigned. Consequently impact monitoring of this parameter will not be undertaken.
Other pollutants	The project activity does not produce any noise or light pollutants that are harmful and are disturbing to the project area households.
Biodiversity	There was no negative impact identified during the stakeholder's meeting (please refer Blind SD Exercise). Reduction in fuel wood consumption, reduces the pressure on preferred species for fuel wood and hence to conserve habitats. The government of Nepal has recognised that improved cooking stoves reverses the forest depletion process as fuel wood accounts for almost 90% of the total traditional energy consumption[14]. However, the improvements are long term effects and depend on a large number of external factors (anthropogenic and environmental) which cannot be influenced by the project so neutral scoring is assigned. Consequently impact monitoring of this parameter will not be undertaken.
Quality of employment	The project will train local people as stove promoters to install improved stoves in rural households. These trained promoters will be considered qualified stove installer and will not be hired by the project temporarily or permanently but are self employed workers. In addition to that, the project will create employment opportunities of various positions (officers, engineers, social mobilizer, technicians) at centre and local level throughout the project period of ten years. The job opportunities created by the project require different level of qualification. The job activities involve very low health and safety risk. Hence neutral score has been given.
Livelihood of the poor	There will be a net saving in time for cooking and fuel wood collection which helps to reduce the drudgery of women. The time

[12] http://books.icimod.org/index.php/search/subject/27 Water and Erosion Studies of PARDYP Nepal: Data of the Jhiku Khola Watershed (2002)
[13] http://www.crtnepal.org/technologies.php?mode=detail&technologies_id=11
[14] Nepal Millennium Development Goals progress report 2005 p,66; http://www.undp.org.np/mdg/

	saved can be used for productive works, education and better child care. The project helps to improve the health of the stove users and also significantly reduce child burning injuries. Fuel saving, time saving and better health due to decreased level of indoor air pollution are indicators for better livelihood. However, monitoring of health status and livelihood enhancement is not within the scope of the project and therefore neutral score assigned.
Access to affordable and clean energy services	Dissemination of subsidized efficient stoves in a large number of households by the project is an access to affordable efficient and clean energy use. The number of fuel efficient stoves in actual use will be the parameter for monitoring of this indicator.
Human and institutional capacity	The project will train Local community members (more than 50% women) for efficient stove installation and sales. Also the local partner staffs in each project district are trained for social mobilization, monitoring and supervision of the stove project. Besides there will a number of portable stoves and stoves parts fabricators and retailers of the stove developed in the project district. Hence the skill for installation, fabrication and retailing of stove is developed within the project area. However there is no significant impact and monitoring of the human and institutional capacity is not within the scope of the project hence neutral score is assigned.
Quantitative employment and income generation	The project creates job opportunities for a set of project team at Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal which includes: a part time Project Supervisor, a full time Carbon Analyst, a Technical Expert, Finance and Project Administrator, Project Manager and 3 Technical Officers. Besides the project will support having one full time Social Mobilizer in partner organisation(s) in each project district who are fully trained. And there will be at least 240 trained Promoters as self employed workers for stove promotion, sales and installation. The number of jobs created will be monitored through the payrolls Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal and the agreement between Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal and the local partner for support staff involved in the project. The Social Mobilizers are hired locally from the project districts. This will directly benefit more than half a dozen families. Similarly the trained promoters are paid for the stove sales and installation services which enhance their income to a desirable extent. Besides there will be more job for the fabricators and the retailers of portable stoves in each project district. Use of fuel efficient stoves saves fuel wood consumption, saves time in cooking and fuel wood gathering and improves health through less indoor air pollution which is an opportunity cost for most of the users. Hence the positive score has been assigned and the impact of employment and income generation in sustainable development of the project area will be monitored.
Balance of payments and investment	The project will have no impact on the national balance of payments. The project implementation cost will be received from Egluro, UK in advance and later generated through the sale of carbon credits (CERs). The CDM finance will subsidize stove and helps implement the project. There is neither import of fossil fuels nor other goods as a result of the project implementation that

	needs cash flows to third countries having negative impact on balance of payments. Dissemination of fuel efficient stoves involves use of local materials[15]. Therefore neutral score is assigned.
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	The model of the stoves disseminated in the project can be replicated across all the Terai districts in the country. However the trained promoters are self-employed and primarily work within their own VDCs in the project boundary and since they are trained on ICS building skills only, their knowledge is not expected to significantly contribute towards other technology promotion. Therefore neutral score.

[15] http://www.crtnepal.org/technologies.php?mode=detail&technologies_id=11

SECTION G. Sustainability Monitoring Plan

No		01
Indicator		**Air Quality**
Mitigation measure		N/A
Repeat for each parameter		
Chosen parameter		Number of efficient stove in use and comparative emission tests of traditional stoves and fuel efficient stoves (CO and $PM_{2.5}$).
Current situation of parameter		N/A
Future target for parameter		As per the sampling plan and monitoring information (see Annex 3G and Annex 4 of PDD)
Way of monitoring	How	Paper and electronic data base recording of stoves sales and installation
	When	Monthly recording of the stoves disseminated and every six months measurement of sample of stoves for CO and PM 2.5 as well as household survey.
	By who	The Technical Officer, Social Mobiliser and the Programme Manager (details in section B.7 of the PDD)

No		02
Indicator		**Access to affordable and clean energy services**
Mitigation measure		N/A
Repeat for each parameter		
Chosen parameter		Number of efficient stove in operation
Current situation of parameter		
Future target for parameter		Up to 22920 improved cook stoves including rocket stoves will be disseminated in the project area
Way of monitoring	How	Paper and electronic data base of stoves sales and installation
	When	Monthly database of stove installation.
	By who	The Project Technicians, Partner staff and the Technical Officer(details in section B.7 of the PDD)

No		03
Indicator		Quantitative employment and income generation
Mitigation measure		N/A
Repeat for each parameter		
Chosen parameter		No. of Job opportunities created for a set of project and partner staffs and self employment opportunity for at least 240 Trained Stove Promoters. Number of rocket stove manufacturers, ceramic liner and chimney outlet producers trained.
Current situation of parameter		
Future target for parameter		240 Promoters are expected to be engaged in stove installation and sales, 12 LPO staffs will be technically trained, 12 rocket stove/ceramic manufacturers will be trained to manufacture/produce stoves and stove materials.
Way of monitoring	How	Check the list of staff in payrolls of the implementing organisation, electronic and paper data/ information on stoves installation/sales , rocket stove manufacturers and ceramic liner producers, LPO staff
	When	Annually
	By who	Central Project Team

Additional remarks monitoring

During local stakeholders' consultation meeting and during the interaction with validators, the local stakeholders raised the issue that the project is focussed in the northern part of the district only and not in the southern part where there is more scarcity of fuelwood and people are forced to use low grade fuel like twigs, agro residues and animal dung cake etc. which causes excessive indoor pollution and health risks. To address this issue an efficient stove design suitable for southern part of the project area will be developed by Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal as part of research and development of the CDM project activity.

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

"Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality", v05.2, EB 39 was applied to assess the additionality in the PDD. Please refer to Section B.5 of the PDD.

H.2. Conservativeness

Methodology

The baseline and monitoring methodology, AMS II G, version O2 has been used for the calculation of emission reductions. This is an approved UNFCCC methodology. The version 02 is the latest version available.

Biomass Consumption and Share of Non-Renewable Biomass

It is evident from Section B.4.of the Project Design Document that the average biomass consumption obtained from the results from the baseline survey conducted in 477 households in the project area is 2.7 tonnes per household per annum (Baseline Survey Final Report, October 2009). This value is lower than that obtained from similar other recent surveys carried out for voluntary carbon offset projects in the Terai region but different districts (please refer B.6.2).

The Share of Non-Renewable Biomass has been determined following a formula provided by the Gold Standard Cook Stove Methodology. A combination of survey and national statistics have been used and the value for the fraction of non-renewable biomass obtained is less than the average value of 0.83 calculated for Terai Region[16] (calculated by the Water and Energy Commission Secretariat (WECS), government of Nepal).

[16] Energy Synopsis Report 2006, WECS, 2006, p. 15

Efficiency of the replaced and deployed system
Generally the efficiency of the deployed system is in the range of 28.72%- 33.46%. The efficiency of the 'built on-site' model of stove when tested in Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal premises was found to be in the range 30.65-33.46% and the efficiency of the pre-fab model obtained was in the range 28.72-30.43%. However for conservativeness the lowest value of 28.72% obtained from test has been taken for the calculation of biomass savings.

Conservative value for Leakage
Assessment of leakage (please refer B.7 of PDD which shows that there is an only a minor chance of leakage emission (4.06%) occurring during the project activities). However to be conservative the value of 5% has been applied to calculate emission reductions. The actual leakage will be assessed from the periodic sample survey by independent third party for the increased use of non renewable woody biomass in non-project households and this monitored value of leakage shall be used for the emission reductions calculations.

Emission reductions not considered
For simplicity and to be conservative, emission reduction other than Carbon dioxide is not taken into consideration.

ANNEX 1 ODA declarations

ग्रामीण प्रविधि केन्द्र

Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal

(संस्था ऐन, २०३४ अन्तर्गत दर्ता)

Date: 8 November 2009

Project reference: 'Efficient Fuel Wood Cooking Stoves Project in Foothills and Plains of Central Region of Nepal'

The Gold Standard Foundation
22 Baumleingasse, CH-4051
Basel, Switzerland

Declaration of Non-Use of Official Development Assistance by Project Proponent

As Project Proponent of the above-referenced project, I now make the following representations:

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] issued as a result of the project's operation will be transferred directly or indirectly to the country of origin of the ODA.

II. Financier Declarations
I hereby declare that I have submitted 1 declarations of Non-Use of ODA, representing declarations from all project financiers. If additional financiers are added to the project, I will promptly notify the Gold Standard Foundation and ensure that additional declarations are promptly submitted.

III. Financing Plan

I agree to complete and submit a sufficiently clear and transparent financing plan for the project so that during validation the Validator can assess compliance with the Non-Use of ODA requirement.

IV. 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.

V. 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.

Signed:

Name: Ganesh Ram Shrestha
Title: Executive Director

रजिष्टर्ड कार्यालयः त्रिपुरेश्वर, काठमाडौं, नेपाल ।
जि. पि. ओ. बक्स नं. ३६२८, कुमारीपाटी, ललितपुर, नेपाल । टेलिफोन नं. ५००८५३६, ५००८५३८, ५५३७५५६, फ्याक्स नं.: ९७७-१-५००८५३७
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Basel, Switzerland

Project reference: 'Efficient Fuel Wood Cooking Stoves Project in Foothills and Plains of Central Region of Nepal'

Declaration of Financier of Non-Use of Official Development Assistance

Egluro hereinafter 'Financier' is providing all the finances required to implement the above-referenced project in advance.

I. Declaration of Non-Use of ODA.

Financier understands that projects are not eligible for Gold Standard Registration if they receive Official Development Assistance (ODA) for project activities under the condition that some or all credits resulting from the project are transferred to the donor country. Financier now expressly declares 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) issued as a result of the project's operation will be transferred directly or indirectly to the country of origin of the ODA.

Registered company address: Units 27 & 28, 24 Old Jamaica Road, London SE16 4AW. Company registration No: 5807221

II. Definition of Official Development Assistance.

For purposes of this section, the term ODA shall have the same meaning provided in the Gold Standard Documentation, including section 1.2.e of the Gold Standard Toolkit, which provides a reference to the OECD Development Assistance Committee Glossary definition of ODA. In the event of any question of interpretation as to the definition of ODA, the definition applied by the OECD shall prevail.

III. Acknowledgment of Duty to Notify Upon Discovery.

If Financier learns or is given reason to believe at any stage of project design or implementation that ODA has been or will be used to support the development or implementation of the project, and that the donor country or entity providing such ODA to the host country may at some point in the future benefit directly or indirectly from the credits generated from the project as an intended result of the extension of this support, this information will be provided to the Gold Standard immediately. Sanctions associated with failure to notify the Gold Standard are addressed under Annex M to the Gold Standard Toolkit ('Gold Standard Terms & Conditions').

Signed: 

Name: Kieron Robinson

Title: Director

Date: 4/11/09