

GOLD STANDARD POA PASSPORT

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SECTION A. Programme Title

NAME /TITLE OF THE PoA: Improved Cooking Stoves for Nigeria Programme of Activities
UNFCCC Ref.: 5067
GS Ref.: 834
PoA Passport version: 1.0

SECTION B. Programme description

The Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS) for Nigeria Programme of Activities is a joint initiative by the German NGOs atmosfair gGmbH ¹ and Lernen-Helfen-Leben e.V. (LHL) and the Nigerian Developmental Association for Renewable Energies (DARE) to promote dissemination of improved cooking stoves to households in the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The efficient stoves disseminated save up to 80% of fuel wood.

Contribution to sustainable development

Besides saving greenhouse gases, the programme aims to

- bring wood consumption down so as to allow natural recovery of forests and/or reforestation to take place,
- diminish Indoor Air Pollution from wood smoke and avoid its harmful health consequences,
- diminish the fuel wood bill for households,
- preserve wood resources so as to avoid inter-communal and/or inter-religious conflict over resources.

The general setup of the programme is as follows:

1. General operating and implementing framework of PoA

Fuel Wood Use as main driver for deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions

Land Use and Land Use Change is the main source of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Nigeria, and, according to Nigeria's First national Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, contributed to 40 % of CO₂ emissions of the country (in 1994).²

¹ Please note that "atmosfair", "Atmosfair", "atmosfair gGmbH" all refer to the same entity. See Annex 1 for contact details.

² Ministry of Environment of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (2003): NIGERIA'S FIRST NATIONAL COMMUNICATION UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS

Since then, emissions from land use change and forestry have continuously increased: In 1990 CO₂ emissions from changes in forest and other woody biomass stocks was estimated as 52,241 Gg CO₂, increasing to 94,781 Gg CO₂ in 2000 (Source: Obioh, Imoh (2003): Trends in Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Nigeria: 1988-2000, p.92-94.).

Fuel Wood Consumption is one of the main drivers of land use change and deforestation in Nigeria. Traditional cooking stoves do not use energy efficiently and require large quantities of non-renewable fuel wood, hence leading to greenhouse gas emissions.

Fuel-wood is transported over long distances from the high forest zones of the South of Nigeria to the Middle Belt and Northern parts of Nigeria, where the forest has almost been entirely cleared.



Fuel Wood Transport by donkeys; Northern Nigeria.

Fuel Wood Sales by commercial traders along the road to Kaduna, Kaduna State



Train offloading in Kaduna, carrying fuel wood originating from the High Forest Zone

Truck in Kaduna, transporting diesel and fuel wood

The National Forest Conservation Council of Nigeria (NFCCN) estimates that forests in Nigeria will be cleared entirely until 2020 if current rates of deforestation are not reduced. The lack of reforestation activity means clearing is not being offset by new plantings. With forests almost gone in the north of the country already, the loss of tree cover is also thought to be helping accelerate the spread of deserts and reduce farming land. A report by the NFCCN in 2008 estimated that 35 % of arable land had been lost to desertification in the north over the last 50

years³.

Improved cook stoves have not yet gained significant foothold in the country

Improving the efficiency of fuel wood consuming appliances is therefore crucial to combat deforestation and tackle greenhouse gas emissions in Nigeria, but a large-scale adoption of improved appliances has not yet taken place. The Draft Renewable Energy Master Plan for Nigeria states: “*Enhancing economic efficiency of energy use is vital to achieve the best utilization of biomass resources and to protect the environment, and should be given a high priority*⁴.” However, the plan also states that despite Research & Development efforts, “*improved wood stoves have not gained any significant foothold in any part of the country*⁵.”

There have been several pilot projects to disseminate improved cooking stoves to household users in Nigeria, but these projects have not led to a broader diffusion of improved cooking stoves. Other renewable alternatives to the use of Non-renewable biomass or fossil fuels for cooking (e.g. plant oil, gas of biogenic origin, solar cookers) have not gained any significant importance in Nigeria. The existing CDM pilot programme (CDM Project Ref 2711) which was developed by atmosfair has started to disseminate efficient cooking stoves in the Guinea Savannah Zone, but due to the limited scale of the project, it will not suffice to tackle the problem of deforestation and hence greenhouse gas release.

Rationale to design the PoA

From the explanations above, it is evident that adoption of improved cooking stoves on a much larger scale is urgently needed. For this reason, atmosfair/LHL and DARE designed the present PoA.

DARE (Developmental Association for Renewable Energies), together with other local organisations and companies, the German NGO LHL (Lernen-Helfen-Leben e.V.) and the German non-profit company atmosfair as managing entity will foster the dissemination of highly efficient cook stoves.

Organisational structure of the PoA

³ “Nigerian’s Forest could go by 2020”, Carbon Positive News Article, provided to DOE.

⁴ REMP (2005): Renewable Energy Master Plan, Final Draft Report, Energy Commission of Nigeria, UNDP, p.92, <http://www.iceednigeria.org/workspace/uploads/nov.-2005.pdf>, last accessed 11.10.2011

⁵ REMP (2005): Renewable Energy Master Plan, Final Draft Report, Energy Commission of Nigeria, UNDP, p.15, <http://www.iceednigeria.org/workspace/uploads/nov.-2005.pdf>, last accessed 11.10.2011

Managing entity

Though the programme is a joint initiative by atmosfair, LHL and DARE, for legal matters, atmosfair shall serve as managing entity and sole legal representative of the programme. Therefore, atmosfair shall be the coordinating entity and sole focal point which communicates with the Board, including on matters relating to the distribution of CERs. atmosfair will ensure that all CPAs under its PoA are neither registered as an individual CDM project activity nor included in another registered PoA and that the CPA is subscribed to the PoA. atmosfair will manage a central database for all CPAs.

Other tasks of the managing entity may include:

- Partnering with and contracting of ICS suppliers and distributors
- Stove procurement, i.e. order and shipment (if applicable) to the distributors
- Development of numbering procedures to avoid double counting, also with regard to other PoAs or CDM projects in Nigeria
- Assignment of DOEs for validation, CPA inclusion and verifications

Role of DARE and LHL

Developmental Association for Renewable Energies (DARE) is a Nigerian non-profit organisation aiming at promoting the sustainable management of natural resources in Nigeria. DARE will have the role of representing the PoA in Nigeria. DARE will also be a distributor of Improved Cookstoves. However, in this PoA, DARE will not be a project participant, and the role of DARE as representing the PoA is not an official function in relation to any PoA rules or PoA definitions of entities. The same applies for Lernen-Helfen-Leben e.V. (LHL), a German non-profit organisation founded in 1988 by former development workers to support private development projects in the field of education and environment. LHL will support atmosfair in managing the PoA and is the liaising organisation between atmosfair and DARE as well as other potential distributors.

Distributors

Tasks of registered distributors may include:

- stove assembly, if applicable
- Training of stove assemblers, if applicable
- Numbering of stoves, if applicable
- Stove promotion, incl. trainings and demonstrations
- Stove sales
- Customer support
- Monitoring data collection (e.g. contact details from stove users as required for the monitoring), processing and storage

Organisational chart showing the stakeholders involved in the PoA:

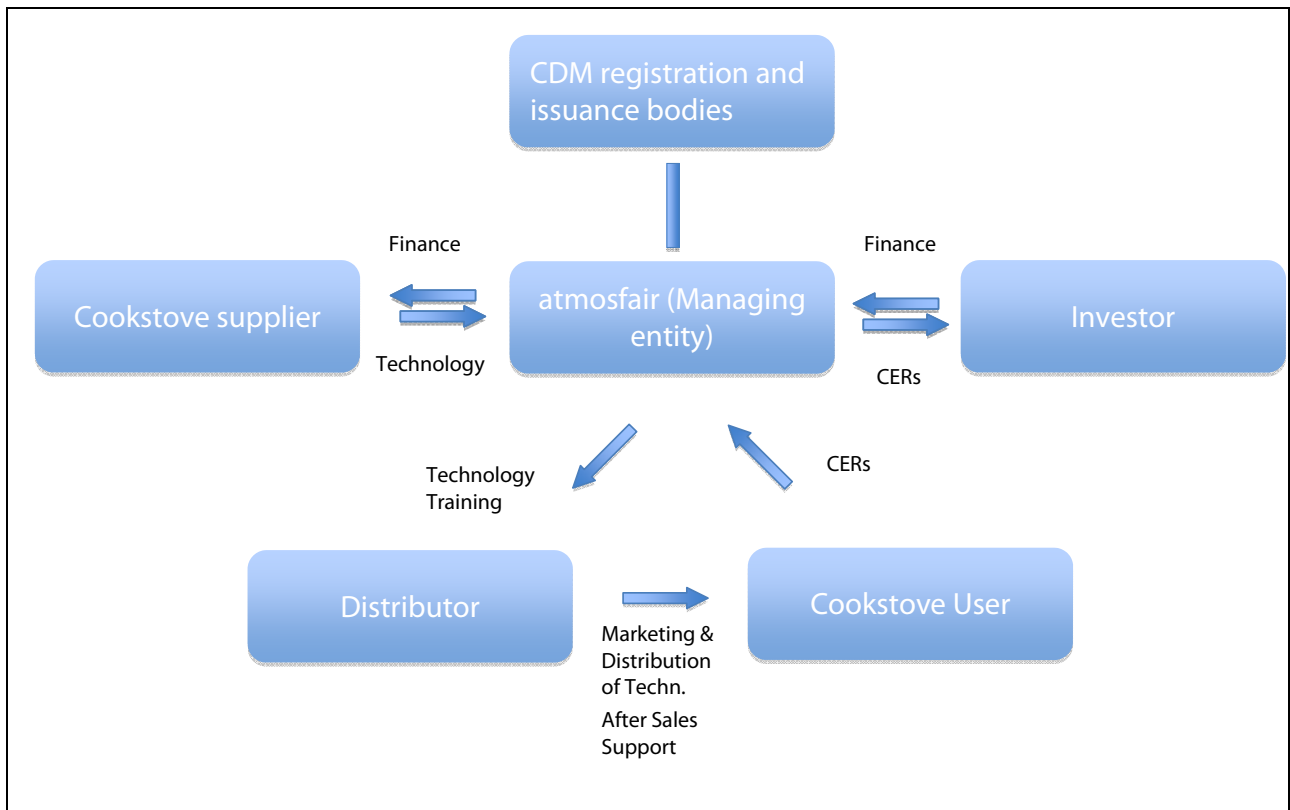


Figure 1: Relation between stakeholders in the PoA

2. Policy/measure or stated goal of the PoA

The aim of the PoA is to enhance the penetration of efficient cookstoves by offering cost-effective efficient stoves. The carbon revenues are utilised to recover the balance of costs.

3. Confirmation that the proposed PoA is a voluntary action by the coordinating/managing entity.

atmosfair as the coordinating/managing entity hereby confirms that the PoA is a voluntary action. Participation of all involved stakeholders such as distributors in the program is completely voluntary.

There are no laws or regulations stipulating the use of efficient cook stoves. Existing laws and regulations concerning the protection of forestry areas in Nigeria are not enforced.

4. Prior Consideration

The plan to develop a CDM Programme of Activities for efficient cook stove dates back to 2008, when the methodology AMS II.G. became approved. However, due to regulatory uncertainties, atmosfair, LHL and DARE started to develop a CDM project under the conventional SSC CDM track, which was registered on October 12, 2009. After revision of AMS II.G. in December 2009 and ease of PoA rules, the three parties ultimately decided to pursue the development of the PoA to scale-up the dissemination of efficient cookstoves, and notified both the Nigerian DNA

(Special Climate Change Unit – SSCU - of the Ministry of Environment) and the UNFCCC Secretariat. A Prior Consideration Form was submitted to both entities on February, 17, 2010. The Project Idea Note was electronically submitted to the SSCU to apply for a letter of endorsement in February 2010. Letter of Endorsement was issued on July, 26, 2010.

5. Estimation of annual average emission reductions of the first CPA

The annual average emission reductions of the first CPA over the crediting period are 8,912 t CO2 per year. Please refer to the CPA-DD of CPA # 1 for explanation of this ex-ante estimate.

Estimated start date of implementation of the programme:

01.01.2012 (start of PoA lifetime)

Note: Starting date of first CPA is 29.03.2011

Assessment of PoA eligibility:

Criteria	Description	Eligibility Y/N
Scale	CPAs under the PoA will be small-scale energy efficiency projects below 180 GWh thermal energy savings	Y
Host country	Nigeria (Non-Annex 1 country)	Y
Type	End-use energy improvement	Y
Greenhouse gases	CO2	Y
Receipt of ODA in return for carbon credits	Not applicable	Y
Project timeframe	Parallel submission	Y
Other certification schemes	No other voluntary carbon schemes	Y
CPA compliance with GS eligibility criteria	All CPAs under the PoA are compliant with the eligibility criteria stated above	Y

PoA timeframe:

The duration of the PoA is as per the CDM PoA crediting period and shall not exceed 28 years. This is a regular CPA/ PoA submission since a Local Stakeholder Consultation has been conducted as per Gold Standard requirements before the start of implementation. We confirm that the PoA and this CPA- GS Passport are therefore submitted as parallel submission.

The starting date of the PoA is the starting date as mentioned in the registered PoA-DD, which is the 01/01/2012 or the date of registration of the PoA, whichever is later. The starting date of this CPA is as mentioned in the registered CPA-DD, i.e. the 29.03.2011. This is the date when first sales of ICS under this CPA occurred as evidenced by the sales receipt submitted to the DOE. The starting date of the CPA crediting period however will be the date of CPA inclusion, and the CPA crediting period will not exceed the PoA end date.

SECTION C. Proof of programme eligibility

C.1. Location of the Programme of Activities (Physical/Geographical boundary)

The geographical area within which all small-scale CDM programme activities (SSC-CPAs) included in the PoA will be implemented is the Federal Republic of Nigeria. All CPAs will be implemented considering all applicable national/sectoral policies and regulations of Nigeria.

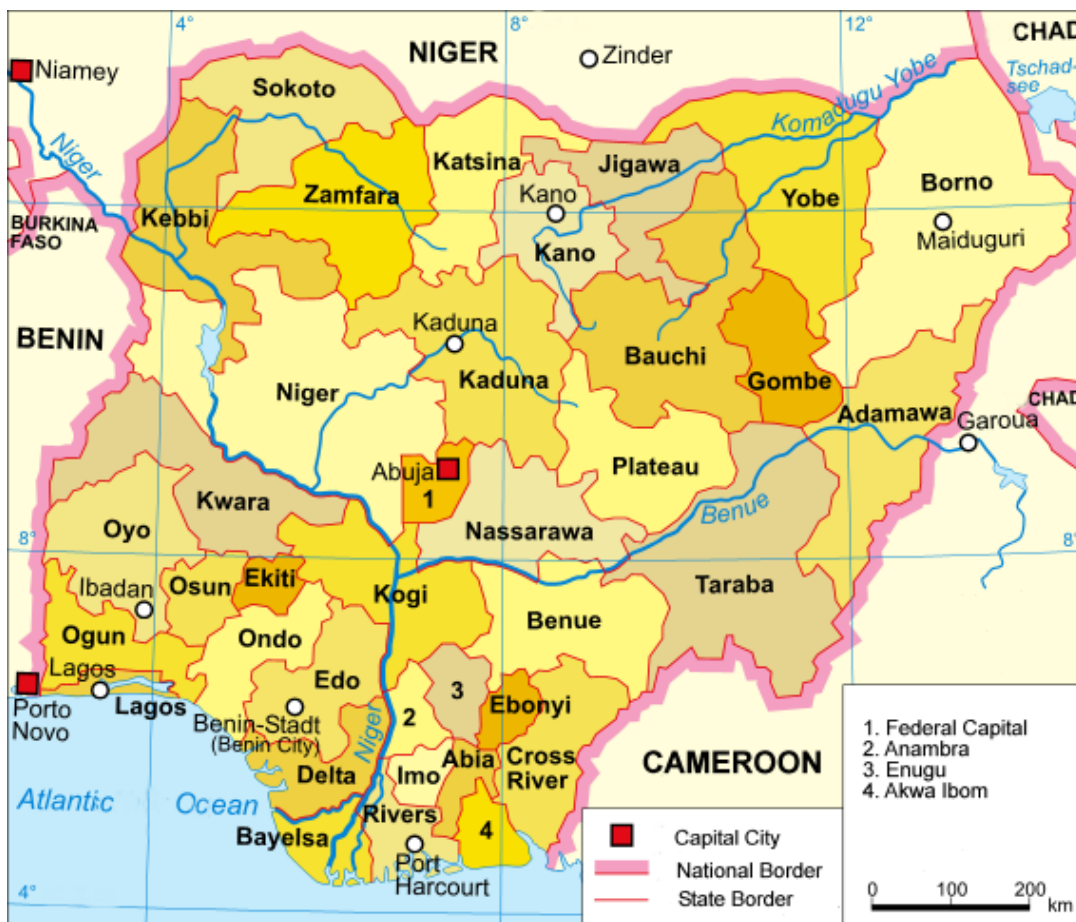


Figure 2: The physical boundary of the PoA- the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Source: http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d2/Nigeria_political.png, last accessed 15.02.2010

C.2. Programme Type

Please tick where applicable⁶:

Programme type	Yes	No
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

⁶ In case your project activity falls under both categories, please check both the Yes boxes.

Do the activities within the program, classify as a Renewable Energy project?		
Do the activities within the program classify as an End-use Energy Efficiency Improvement project?	√	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please justify the eligibility of your programme:

The CDM GS PoA is an end-use energy efficiency improvement PoA, category (Type (ii): Energy Efficiency Improvement Projects) and applies the small scale baseline and monitoring methodology AMS II G, Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Applications of Non-Renewable Biomass, Version 3.0

Pre Announcement	Yes	No
Was your programme previously announced?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√
<p>The programme has not been announced to go ahead without the CDM. In fact, the plan to develop a CDM Programme of Activities for efficient cook stove dates back to 2008, when the methodology AMS II.G. became approved. However, due to regulatory uncertainties and reluctance of DOEs to validate PoAs, atmosfair, Lernen - Helfen - Leben and DARE started to develop a CDM project under the conventional SSC CDM track, which was registered on October 12, 2009. After revision of AMS II.G. in December 2009 and ease of PoA rules, the three parties ultimately decided to pursue the development of the PoA to scale-up the dissemination of efficient cookstoves, and notified both the Nigerian DNA (Special Climate Change Unit – SSCU - of the Ministry of Environment) and the UNFCCC Secretariat. A Prior Consideration Form was submitted to both entities on February, 17, 2010. The Project Idea Note was electronically submitted to the SSCU to apply for a letter of endorsement in February 2010. Letter of Endorsement was issued on July, 26, 2010.</p> <p>There has not been a public announcement of the PoA going ahead without CDM. As CDM is the only external source of funding, the PoA and all CPAs can not go ahead without CDM funding. CPAs may also be financed upfront for future CERs. In any case, required finance to fund the programme is only supplied in return for CERs.</p>		

C.3. Greenhouse gas

Greenhouse Gas	
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Carbon dioxide	√
Methane	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nitrous oxide	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION D. Stakeholder Consultation and Sustainability Assessment at PoA/ CPA (VPA) level

	PoA	CPA/VPA
At what level is the LSC done?	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
At what level is the SD assessment done?	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
At what level is the DNH assessment done?	√	<input type="checkbox"/>



Provide justification if the LSC/SD/DNH assessment is done only at PoA level.

Public participation for the project activity has formed an integral part of project planning; dissemination of ICS would not be possible without a demand by the users. Every user voluntarily decides to purchase a ICS and therefore decides voluntarily to participate in the project activity.

The CDM Gold Standard stakeholder consultation was held on Thursday, 30th September 2010 in the premises of DARE at No. 9, Ahmed Talib Avenue (Democrat Building), behind Crittal Hope, Kakuri, Kaduna-South.

Please note that the Stakeholder consultation was organised on PoA level since all CPAs will implement a similar activity (domestic improved cookstoves) and feedback of the end users will be constantly gathered during the cooking demonstrations. The number of cooking demonstrations will be monitored and hence the stakeholder feedback on the programme will also be monitored and can be checked by the DOE during the verifications.

Provide set of Sustainable Development Criteria for inclusion of CPA/VPA if SD assessment is done only at PoA level

SD indicator scored positive at freezed PoA SD matrix	Inclusion criteria to check compliance of CPA with SD indicator at time of inclusion
Air quality	The technology of the CPA is an improved cookstove

Quality of employment	Statement of CME that working gloves will be provided for assemblers.
Access to affordable and clean energy services	Improved cookstove will lead to wood fuel savings by being at least 50% more efficient compared to baseline (Manufacturer specification: at least 20% thermal efficiency vs. 10% default baseline thermal efficiency)
Human and institutional capacity	Statement of CME that cooking demonstrations will be carried out by distributors in the course of rolling out the CPA
Quantitative employment and income generation	List of entities and staff complement involved in the CPA at time of CPA inclusion
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	Type and nature (imported, assembled locally, produced locally) of ICS disseminated under the CPA

SECTION E. Outcome of the stakeholder consultation process at PoA level

E.1. Assessment of stakeholder comments

The CDM Gold Standard stakeholder consultation was held on Thursday, 30th September 2010 in the premises of DARE at No. 9, Ahmed Talib Avenue (Democrat Building), behind Crittal Hope, Kakuri, Kaduna-South.

Agenda of the meeting:

- Introduction/ Opening Prayers / Welcoming Remarks
- Explanation of the Programme of Activities
- The SAVE80 woodstove project in the Guinea Savannah Zone
- Tea Break
- Questions and Clarifications
- Sustainable Development Assessment and Discussion on monitoring sustainable development
- Lunch cooked on SAVE80 and Closure of the meeting

Minutes of physical meeting(s)

Minutes were taken by the appointed rapporteur, Dr. M. Y. Gwaram

(mygwaram@yahoo.com)

His report is given below.

INTRODUCTION

The Developmental Associations for renewable Energies (DARE) held its first stakeholders conference for the CDM Gold Standard Programme of Activities at its office situated at N0. 9 Ahmed Talib Avenue, Kakuri, Kaduna on Thursday 30th September 2010. The conference was attended by various stakeholders. This includes academics, representatives of civil society organizations, traditional and religious leaders, industrialists, representatives of government agencies, etc.

The conference started at about 11:15am with opening prayers. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the organization Mr. Yahaya Ahmed gave the opening remarks, in which he stated the objectives of the conference. This includes interactions and cross fertilization of ideas between the various stakeholders as well as finding mitigating strategies to the persistent environmental (deforestation, soil erosion and desert encroachment) problems facing Nigeria. According the CEO these problems could better be tackled and/or mitigated through sound environmental policies. The development and adoption of a Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is one of the rare approaches to tackle these problems. Mr. Yahaya Ahmed made a presentation using collated data to show to the participants the actual situations with regards to deforestation, desert encroachment in northern Nigeria; and the necessary steps to be taken to save the Nigerian environment from further devastation.

CDM and the Save80 Stove

The Save80 stove and other improved cooking stove's, are such sustainable strategies to save the Nigerian forests from excessive logging. The Save80 stove uses small amount of firewood (20%) as compared with the traditional cooking stoves; which are hazardous (smoke, odour) and uneconomical.

The existing CDM project on improved cooking stoves with the Save80 is jointly implemented by DARE, LHL and atmosfair. As this project can only accommodate 12,500 improved stoves and is limited to the Guinea Savannah Zone, the partners are now expanding it to the whole of Nigeria under the programme. The atmosfair is non-profit oriented organization, which does not receive grant from government. This philanthropic organization was established in 2004 in Germany with a view to intervene and address energy related issues. It has several projects on renewable household energies. On the other hand, the LHL which is also a non-profit organization was established in Germany in 1988; and DARE is the partner in Nigeria, based in Kaduna, in northern Nigeria.

Mr. Florian Zerzawy who represented atmosfair at the stakeholders' conference also made a presentation on the upcoming CDM programme and the Save80 stove. During the presentation Mr. Zerzawy outlined the objectives behind the improved cooking stove; which includes reduction in carbon emission into the atmosphere as well as improving the livelihood of Nigerians through the use of the stove, which is highly economical in terms of firewood. He stated further that the programme is still young and the producers of the stove in Germany are ready to receive suggestions for improvement with a view to meet the requirements of the end-users. According to him, the target is to disseminate 100,000

improved stoves in 3 years . As for the Save80, the stoves are assembled here in Nigeria; and hitherto, 52 people have already been trained under the ongoing CDM project as assemblers.

According to the presentation 3,500 Save80 stoves were distributed in the existing CDM project as at now in the Guinea Savanna Zone. The initial cost of the stove was N 31,000 but was subsidized by the partners (LHL and atmosfair) to only N15,000.

Also the Head of the Auditors Team for verification of the ongoing project, Mr. Ullrich Walter, sent by the TÜV Nord to verify the project also spoke at the occasion. He stated the major tasks of the auditors. This includes verifications on the purchase contract, onsite check and verification with the users of the stove, etc. During the verification exercise the auditors visited the users of Save80 stoves at Gazara, Makarfi Local Government Area, Kaduna Metropolis and other places where the stoves have been distributed; and commended the effort of DARE and its staff in establishing good relationship with the buyers and users of the stove.

After the three presentations, comments, questions, etc were entertained from the participants. Majority of the speakers commended Mr. Yahaya Ahmed for bringing the project to Nigeria; and went further thank and congratulated him for his foresight and initiative to save the Nigerian environment from further devastation. Below are extracts of the comments made:

EXTRACTS OF COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS FROM PARTICIPANTS:

1. Samuel Abdullahi Booth

NARICT, Basawa Zaria

Comments/Questions: (i) Has the output sold under the registered project met your expectations:

Response: The project is a pioneering project. . Only 3.500 stoves disseminated in the Guinea Savanna Zone. The reason is not lack of demand, but some delays in shipment of the stoves.

2. Balogun I.K

Industrial Estate, Kudende, Kaduna

Comments/Questions: (i) What efforts are being geared towards reducing high amount of firewood at all bakeries and garri processing companies?

Response: Efforts are underway to create a synergy between DARE and those organizations with a view to fabricate stoves and related utensils to meet their demands.

3. Moses O. Obafemi

Director, Coll. Of Sci. & Technology

Kaduna Polytechnic

Comments/Questions: (i) What is the capacity for local manufacturing of the stove?

(ii) How much of the relevant government agencies are being carried along on this initiative to reaching the end-users, i.e. poverty alleviation, NAPEP, etc?

(iii) Do you have other sizes of the stove?

(iv) As a businessman, which area can I come in and participate?

Response: The first response could better be answered when the producers (fabricators) of the stove are contacted. On the second question, efforts are being made to establish positive contacts with relevant agencies. A very good and special rapport

already exists with the Special Climate Change Unit of the Federal Ministry of Environment. Currently, the organization has only one stove size, but different sizes could be developed depending on the requests and possibility. There are possibilities for people interested to invest in the PoA project. Details could be discussed on individual basis.

4. Dr. Oluwagbenga Orimogunye

Department of Geography

OAU, Ile-Ife

Comments/Questions: (i) The project is laudable and achievable, but we have a long way to go most especially with the problem of poverty, lack of focus. Right people are not always in the right place to influence things positively. All these need to be totally removed in order to achieve the goal of clean and healthy environment.

(ii) What we can do to get the present people at the helm of affairs to be seriously involved in the project?

(iii) Can the project supporters be magnanimous to increase their supports to the project?

(iv) Save80 is the solution to a healthy environment; but right people should be at the helm of affairs.

(v) Urban forestry should be encouraged and massively supported by all.

(vi) Continuous intervention by DARE should be supported by all stakeholders.

(vii) Funding should be more sustainable both by private and government establishment.

(viii) Education and constant enlightenment should be taken seriously.

(ix) Training and retraining should be a continuous exercise.

(x) Collaboration with private and higher institutions should be faster.

Response: The organizers of the conference took good note of these good suggestions.

5. Dr. Adamu Tanko:

Department of Geography,

Bayero University, Kano

Comments/Questions: (i) Congratulations for efforts all this while.

(ii) I'm happy that your focus is widening to include not only the Guinea Savanna Zone, but also the Sudan.

(iii) Great to tell that the demand keeps rising as research has found out that Nigeria is descending the energy ladder.

(iv) The concern about lack of governmental presence is apparent and at the Department of Geography, Bayero University, Kano we have secured funding from DFID. We hope to bring the government, NGOs and research institutions together to give synergy to one another. This is an open invitation to DARE.

Response: The organizers thank the university don for the positive comments and call for collaboration.

6. Sarah Yusuf Abafra

New Environment Magazine International

Jos, Nigeria

Comments/Questions: (i) People mostly environmentalists should make it a duty to vote for leaders that have a passion towards the environment and have made it part of their campaign manifesto.

(ii) What has DARE done in regards to awareness creation because people need to know of the existence of the Save80 stove to be able to use it effectively.

Response: DARE is making effort to strengthen its campaign on its CDM – Save80 stove. More training will be geared towards training women, being the end-users of the stoves.

7. Pastor Joshua Kurmi Pyeng

Interfaith Mediation Centre, Kaduna

Comments/Questions: (i) Expand your collaborative efforts to involve Jama'atul Nasril Islam (JNI), Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN) and traditional institutions, schools and other people that can help to create more awareness. The religious and traditional groups can spread this message very well.

Response: The organizers of the conference receive these suggestions with thanks; and will make use of them in order to succeed.

8. Alutrho Benjamin

Women's Right to Education Programme (WREP)

Comments/Questions: (i) Why are women so few in the training on how to assemble the Save80 stoves?

(ii) The project should be step-down so that greater awareness will be created.

(iii) Women education should be created in the project so that they can use this stove as source of empowerment.

Response: As rightly mentioned out of the 52 people trained on assembling the stove only 7 are women. This might not be unconnected with the customs and traditions of the people where the stoves are disseminated. Thus men prefer to attend the sensitizations workshops on the stove. However, efforts will be made to have more women, being the major end-users of the stove.

9. Engr Glory Nkanag

Women of Vision Association (WOVA)

Comments/Questions: (i) Ministry of Women Affairs should be involved in the Save80 project too, in awareness creation/sensitization on the need/usage of this product; this is because women are the main end-users.

Response: This suggestion will be fully utilized. Contacts have already been established with the ministry and other relevant agencies.

10. Alh Sani Aliyu (Rep State JNI, Kaduna)

JNI, Kaduna State

Comments/Questions: (i) Organize a workshop for Imams, women in Da'awah, women in Islamiyya Schools at the local governments.

(ii) Also invite cooperative societies from the grass root for more enlightenment.

(ii) It is important to have coordinators from three senatorial zones of the state or each local government of Kaduna State.

Response: These vital suggestions are noted for consideration.

Due to time constraints, the following comments/ questions were collected after the conference:

11. Gambo Daniel

Gidan Bawa, Rumi

Comments/Questions: (i) People want the stove due to its economic importance. However, it is too small for larger families; while others want it but could not afford the cost (N15,000). As a result we suggest DARE and other partners to lower the price to at least N10,000 as well as increase the size of the stove and pot respectively.

Response: This comment was written and presented after the conference. Thus, was not deliberated upon at the venue for possible responses from the organizers of the conference.

12. Yakubu Emmanuel

Rumi, IKara Local Government

Comments/Questions: (i) We thank the CEO of DARE Mr. Yahaya Ahmed for improving our living standards through the provision of this improved cooking stove – Save80. (ii) My suggestions are: As a result of the abject poverty in the rural areas people are complaining about the prices of the stove. Therefore, we will appreciate if the cost is reduced to enable the low income earners to get the stove. Finally, we appreciate the effort of the partners (atmosfair and LHL) in subsidizing the earlier cost from N31,000 to N15,000.

Response: This comment was written and presented after the conference. Thus, was not deliberated upon at the venue for possible responses from the organizers of the conference.

13. Bitrus Lawal

Gidan Bawa, Rumi

Comments/Questions: (i) We are happy with this programme (Save80). It really helps us, we the rural people. We are very much grateful to the organizations (DARE, LHL and atmosfair) for bringing down the programme to our locality. The abject poverty in our society is the major problem hindering the acceptability and adoptability of the stove – Save80.

(ii) We will appreciate if the price is reduced to enable us to buy the stove.

Response: This comment was written and presented after the conference. Thus, was not deliberated upon at the venue for possible responses from the organizers of the conference.

14. Pastor Emmanuel Mayau

08068088333

Comments/Questions: (i) I wish to thank Mr. Yahaya Ahmed for bringing the project to our country and Kaduna State in particular.

(ii) I also wish to thank the partners involved (LHL and atmosfair). We wish to appeal to the three organizations to once more review the price of the stove to enable us purchase more; optimistic that if the price is reduced more people will switch to Save80.

(iii) Finally, wish to suggest the improvement in the size of the stove. This will reduce firewood consumption.

SYNDICATE GROUPINGS:

After the Questions & Clarifications exercise, the participants were grouped into three syndicate groups to assess the impact of the programme on environmental, social and economical indicators as provided by the Gold Standard. Each group was given a task to deliberate and report on.

The indicators and groupings were:

1. Environment: Air quality, Water quality and quantity, Soil condition, Other pollutants, and Biodiversity.

2. Social Development: Quality of employment, Livelihood of the poor, Access to affordable and clean energy services, and Human and institutional capacity

3. Economic and technical Development Quantitative employment, Balance of payments and investment, and Technology transfer and technological reliance

THE GROUPS RESPONSES:

GROUP I: ENVIRONMENT

The group looked at the efficiency and impact of improved cook stove programme under five (5) major headings which are listed below:

- a. Air quality
- b. Water quality and quantity
- c. Soil condition
- d. Other pollutants, and
- e. Biodiversity.

The group submitted as follows:

1. That the improved stove – Save80 is the best for our environment, since it will cut down the amount of emission which has direct impact on all other five cardinal factors.
2. It will bring about cleaner and healthier environment.
3. It will lessen the impact of climate change
4. It will reduce to the minimum environmentally related diseases
5. It will improve the quality of environmental components, such as air quality, water quality and quantity, soil condition and reduce loss of biodiversity.

The group agreed that if the following can be taken into consideration it will improve and enhance environmental sustainability.

- i. Continuous intervention by DARE should not be eliminated, but should be taken

seriously.

- ii. Education and constant enlightenment should be vigorously pursued.
 - iii. Urban forestry should be encouraged.
 - iv. Alternative jobs should be provided for those involved in firewood selling.
- Save80 is the solution; therefore DARE should not relax, the organization should make it a point of duty in preaching its usage, demonstrating it and living. It is only then that our environment will be a safe place for living.

The quantity of wood consumed or destroyed determines the health of the environment.

GROUP II: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

This group assessed the social development impact of the programme under the following sub headings:

- 1. Quality of employment
- 2. Livelihood of the poor
- 3. Access to affordable and clean energy
- 4. Human and institutional capacity.

1. Quality of employment
The Save80 improved cooking stove will have positive impact with regards to the quality of employment that could be provided under the programme, particularly assembling the cooking stoves. The programme will provide qualitative technical know-how on assembling the stove as well as undertaking minor maintenance services to the users of the stove, particularly in the rural areas. Though assembling the stoves is a skilled labour, it doesn't need prior technical knowledge or experience.

Though this is a short term employment; however it has to be qualitative. The efficiency could be enhanced when monitoring is attached to the programme.

- 2. Livelihood of the poor

The livelihood of the poor will be positively affected by the programme, i.e. the Save80 stove. This includes:

- i. Job creation (assembling the stoves)
- ii. Lessen the quantity of firewood for cooking, both in monetary terms and drudgery aspect (fetching firewood)
- iii. Less the difficulties involved in cooking

In essence the stove is highly economical in terms of firewood.

- 3. Access to affordable and clean energy services

The impact here is neutral. The price of the stove has been reduced or subsidized from N31,000 to only N15,000; but the project has been undertaken only in the Guinea Savanna Zone of the country. Other areas are still following the traditional methods of cooking. Secondly, the poverty level in the country could not allow low income earners purchase the stove at the price (N15,000). Therefore, affordability of the stove could neither be scored positive or negative. Clear impact could only be assessed if the programme is run all over the country which is the objective of the PoA. Moreover, more subsidy is needed to enable more poor have access to the stove. It is vividly clear that the use of the stove will give access to clean energy services to the end-users. The stove has less smoke as compared to the traditional cooking stoves.

- 4. Human and institutional capacity

This has neutral impact. However, it could be scored positive on hand of the end-users; but neutral in on the hands of the larger society and institutions. This is because the project is yet to cover the entire country and we do not know how fast it will cover all regions.

It is suggested that contacts with government agencies will assist in spreading the message.

GROUP III: ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

Economic and technical development:

- i. Speed and conviction in terms of production
- ii. Profitable (wood saved, money, time, inconveniences such as smoke

The integration of i and ii (above) will help develop and enhance utility capacity.

1. Quantitative employment and income:

- i. Increase in job creation and income generation to individuals and organizations.
- ii. This will lead to overall improvement in the use of the stove.

iv. Quantitative increase of employment could be based on the improved awareness on the use of the stove – Save80.

2. Balance of payment and investment:

- i. Negative balance of payment
- ii. Opens up investment opportunities and collaborations with foreign partners for example Germans.

3. Technology transfer and technological self reliance

- i. Technological transfer will be positive and enhance our technical capacity in the various aspects.
- ii. By these our technologists and technicians will build up or develop their technical expertise.

Challenges and Action:

- i. Political will from government to establish small scale industries
- ii. Increase in design of stoves to serve larger families and the industrial sectors, e.g. bakeries and garri processing firms.
- iii. Schools and industries should be brought into the system through organized training programmes and exposition.
- iv. Using traditional and religious institutions will expand the spread of the technology.
- v. Social interactions with related agencies (government ministries in charge of environment and women affairs, and non-governmental agencies will boost the spread of the technology.

CONCLUSION

The conference was highly successful considering the turn out of the participants and the deliberations and comments made during and after the presentations. Lunch was provided to the participants, cooked on the Save80 stoves. This comprise of different varieties of dishes (fried rice, white rice and stew, etc) and soft drinks. In fact, the stakeholder conference provided an avenue for the cross fertilization of ideas among the various stakeholders. The conference came to an end at about 4:00pm.

Assessment of all comments		
Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Strengthen the cooperation with relevant government agencies	Yes	Contacts with some agencies have already been established and also new approaches to establish contacts will be developed in future.
Awareness Creation for the use of the Save80 stove	Yes	Training programmes for using the stove have already been developed, but will increase in the future. Especially for women.
Expand collaboration with religious groups, grass roots and other relevant institutions, especially focussing on the role/rights of women (e.g. Ministry of Women Affairs).	Yes	In order to achieve more awareness, there will be more collaboration with other organizations/institutions.
More training programmes and/or workshops for women on the use and the assemble of the Save80 stove	Yes	Initiative to increase the participation of women in education/training programmes of the project.
Reduce the costs and increase the size of the stoves	Yes	The price could already be reduced from the normal price of N31.000 to a sales price of N15.000. It is taken into account that the price is still too high for some people and that it's hard to afford it. Therefore there will be initiatives trying to reduce the price even more, but this is also subject to CDM market conditions and not easy to achieve.

E.2. Stakeholder Feedback Round (in case LSC is done at PoA level)

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

The PoA DD, the generic CPA-DD and the real case CPA-DD were made available to stakeholders. Stakeholders were informed on 02/12/2010 that they can comment on the UNFCCC website during GSP.

In addition, PoA documents and the GS passport documents, as well as a revised Non-technical summary were made available in DARE's office in Kaduna from April 2011.

All documents were also be published or linked from the atmosfair website, also providing contact details for submitting comments.

Stakeholders from the Stakeholder Consultation Invitation List were reminded by Email on 12/05/2011 that they can comment through the DARE or atmosfair channel, and that we would be happy to receive further comments. They also received the revised Non-Technical summary.

Furthermore, during the validation site visit of the DOE in March 2011, some key stakeholders such as families using three-stone fire or inefficient devices, fuelwood traders, academic resource persons, governmental and non-governmental organisations were visited and interviewed about the problem of fuel wood consumption and possible solutions to overcome it. The list of visited stakeholders is with the DOE.

The stakeholders confirmed the problem of severe deforestation due to firewood consumption, and welcomed the dissemination of the Improved cooking stoves as a solution to tackle this problem. Some stressed that as a long-term solution, aforestation project should be pursued, but also reported about the problems aforestation initiatives face today, such as lack of funds, lack of law enforcement, and no value of keeping the forest as it is. Whereas exploiting the forests provide a direct monetary income.

Moreover, DARE as well as other distributors continue to present the improved cookstoves to various players and to organise cooking demonstrations, such as

- banks
- telecommunication companies
- government representatives
- community leaders
- traditional authorities

Hence, there is continuous feedback on the PoA and comments are always welcome as only when we see what the customer wants the programme can be successful.

SECTION F. Outcome Sustainability Assessment⁷

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
1 Human Rights	<p>Host country commitment to UN conventions on Human Rights: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights New York, 16 December 1966 Nigeria Accession(a), 29 Jul 1993 a⁸</p> <p>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights New York, 16 December 1966 Nigeria Accession(a), 29 Jul 1993 a⁹</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>The programme is not complicit in human rights abuses, as the PoA does not force people to change cultural habits (cooking habits can remain the same). Contrary, women will have increased time availability for other purposes than cooking and fuel wood collection, which may even lead to better education, enforcement of gender rights and so on. However, as this may only be an indirect effect, we judged the aspect to be not relevant to the project.</p> <p>Participation is completely voluntary, but at the same time the parties will not exclude anyone from participation in the PoA due to gender, race, religion or sexual orientation.</p> <p>Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the PoA, no mitigation measures are necessary.</p>	low	None

⁷ In case, DNH/SD assessment is done at the Programme level, DNH/SD assessment per technology/practice included in the Programme shall be provided.

⁸ Source: http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-3&chapter=4&lang=en, accessed 11.11.09

⁹ Source: http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&lang=en, accessed 11.11.09

The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	The PoA does not lead to resettlement. People are voluntary using the improved cookstoves proposed, and no one needs to move. Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the PoA, no mitigation measures are necessary.	low	None
The project does not involve and is not complicity in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	The PoA does not build facilities at specific sites, but disseminates portable improved cooking stoves that do not affect any critical cultural heritage as they are used in kitchens. Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the project, no mitigation measures are necessary.	low	None
2 Labour Standards	Host country commitment to international conventions on labour standards and child Rights: Convention on the Rights of the Child, New York, 20 November 1989. Date of signature 19.04.1991¹⁰ Nigeria is member of the International Labour Organisation¹¹		
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	Distributors and CPA implementers such as DARE are free to associate and are not forced to work more than contractually required. Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the project, no mitigation measures are necessary.	low	None
The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour.	The managing entity Atmosfair, LHL, DARE and other distributors do not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour. Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is not relevant	low	None

¹⁰ Source: [http://www.icrc.org/IHL.nsf/\(SPF\)/party_main_treaties/\\$File/IHL_and_other_related_Treaties.pdf](http://www.icrc.org/IHL.nsf/(SPF)/party_main_treaties/$File/IHL_and_other_related_Treaties.pdf), accessed 11.11.09

¹¹ Source: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/country.htm>, accessed 11.11.09

	to the project, no mitigation measures are necessary.		
The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour.	No employment of children by the CME, CPA implementers or distributors. Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the project, no mitigation measures are necessary.	low	None
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.	Involved stakeholders mention the hope to mitigate conflicts between Christian and Muslim groups through the reduction of pressure on commonly used natural resources. Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the project, as the PoA itself helps to overcome interreligious tensions as they are often based on conflicts over natural resources. As dissemination strictly follows commercial rationale it does not favour any group due to their religious affiliation. No mitigation measures are necessary.	low	None
The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments	Risk of cutting damages from working with metal sheets during assembly (as for the SAVE80) Risk of burning injuries for children through improper use of the cooker. Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is relevant to the project, as a safe and healthy work environment should obviously be in place in any activity. However, risks for health and safety are much lower than in e.g. industrial projects.	Medium	Working gloves to all assembly workers will be provided. First aid boxes are at hand in all workshops. In the cooking demonstrations users are instructed on the safe use of the SAVE80 or other ICS.
3. Environmental Protection			

<p>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."</p>	<p>Nigeria is party to the following international environmental agreements: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands</p> <p>No harmful effects are stemming from the use of the SAVE80 or other ICS. Contrary, Indoor Air Pollution will improve. Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the project, no mitigation measures are necessary.</p>	<p>low</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Illegal harvest of non-timber outputs, including fuel wood, is estimated as high as 90 percent. To change the supply chain for fuel wood sourcing is beyond the scope of the project. Hence, even with the project illegal sourcing may continue, but to a much lower content. Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the project, no mitigation measures are necessary.</p>	<p>low</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>4. Anti Corruption</p>			
<p>The project does not involve and is not</p>	<p>Nigeria has ratified the United Nations Convention against</p>	<p>low</p>	<p>It's policy of the PoA not to</p>

complicit in corruption.	Corruption. As corruption is a widespread phenomenon in many countries it can occur as well in Nigeria. But the programme structures are not sensitive to corruption. Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is relevant to the project.		complicit in corruption.
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

Note. The SD matrix is frozen at PoA level as per GS request. For SD inclusion criteria please refer to Section H.3. below.

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' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'	Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Defined by project developer	<u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated <u>No change in impact:</u> score '0' <u>Positive impact:</u> score '+'
Air quality		MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases	Parameter: Number of ICS disseminated/ in use. Explanation: ICS disseminated under the PoA will lead to a Reduction	+

			of Indoor Air Pollution.	
Water quality and quantity		MDG 7: Environmental sustainability	Parameter: Preservation of the remaining woody vegetation in its function to inhibit a quick run-off of rainwater Note: Parameter will not be monitored because scoring is zero.	0
Soil condition		MDG 7: Environmental sustainability	Parameter: Reduction of soil erosion. Note: Parameter will not be monitored because scoring is zero.	0
Other pollutants		MDG 7: Environmental sustainability	Parameter: Level of noise during assembly (if applicable) Note: Parameter will not be monitored because scoring is zero.	0
Biodiversity		MDG 7: Environmental sustainability	Parameter: Number and type of trees saved. Note: Parameter will not be monitored because scoring is zero.	0
Quality of employment	Safe working environment: Working gloves to all assembly workers will be provided. First aid boxes are at hand in all workshops. In the cooking	MDG 1: Poverty reduction	Parameter: Time needed for assembly of ICS (before training and after training). Explanation: This parameter was proposed by the stakeholders and found to be a	+

	demonstrations users are instructed on the safe use of the SAVE80 or other ICS.		suitable parameter by the PPs to measure changes after assemblers received training	
Livelihood of the poor		MDG 1: Poverty reduction	Parameter: Change in number of chronic obstructive respiratory diseases (COPD) and pneumonia among ICS users Note: Parameter will not be monitored because scoring is zero.	0
Access to affordable and clean energy services		MDG 1: Poverty reduction MDG 7: Environmental sustainability	Parameter: Change in traditional fuel consumption. Explanation: Affordable efficient and clean cooking stoves are made available which will save wood fuel. The amount of wood fuel saved can be quantified.	+
Human and institutional capacity		MDG 2: Universal education	Parameter: Number of cooking demonstrations carried out. Explanation: Demonstrations on the use of ICS have training character and raise awareness about environmental and health problems due to fuel wood use. Women are	+

			especially targeted by the cooking demonstrations	
Quantitative employment and income generation		MDG 2: Universal education	Parameter: Number of jobs created. Explanation: PoA will provide job opportunities in various areas such as distribution, monitoring and after sales service.	+
Balance of payments and investment		MDG 1: Poverty reduction MDG 8: Global Partnership	Parameter: Amount of foreign direct Investment. Note: Parameter will not be monitored because scoring is zero.	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance		MDG 8: Global Partnership	Parameter: Types, Number and nature (imported, assembled locally, produced locally) of ICS disseminated / in use	+

Justification choices, data source and provision of references

Air quality	<p><u>Justification for positive scoring:</u> The use of efficient cook stoves leads to reduction of smoke emissions and therefore to a reduction of indoor air pollution which is largely generated by inefficient stoves burning biomass fuels such as wood. In developing countries it is a high risk factor that contributes to disease like respiratory disease, pulmonary disease, cancers, and other illnesses. Besides numerous other institutions the World Health Organization sees a high risk of indoor air pollution: <i>“This indoor smoke contains a range of health-damaging pollutants including small soot or dust particles that are able to penetrate deep into the lungs. In poorly ventilated dwellings, indoor smoke can exceed acceptable levels for small particles in outdoor air 100-fold. Exposure is particularly high among women and children, who spend the most time near the domestic hearth”</i> (see WHO reference below) Therefore the number of disseminated ICS will be monitored as dissemination of ICS under the PoA will lead to a reduction of Indoor Air Pollution.</p> <p>References:</p>
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	<p>World Health Organization: http://www.who.int/heli/risks/indoorair/indoorair/en/index.html, http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs292/en/, Nigerian Alliance for Clean Cookstoves: http://cleancookstoves.org/overview/issue/</p>
Water quality and quantity	<p><u>Justification for neutral scoring:</u> Participants of the Local stakeholder Consultations concluded that the programme has positive impact on the indicator “Water quality and quantity”. Furthermore the dissemination of ICS leads to a reduction of the amount of fuel wood used. Hence, the programme will lead indirectly to a reduction of deforestation. The project is expected to contribute to the preservation of the remaining woody vegetation in its function to inhibit a quick run-off of rainwater. <i>“As both natural and human-established forests use more water than most replacement land cover (including agriculture and forage), there is no question that forest removal (even partial) increases downstream water yields.”</i> (see FAO reference below). Improvements, however, are seen as long term effects dependent on a large number of external factors which cannot be influenced by the project. Hence, no parameter is chosen to monitor the impact.</p> <p>References: FAO: http://www.fao.org/docrep/010/a1598e/a1598e02.htm Gold Standard Passport: see results from Syndicate Groupings</p>
Soil condition	<p><u>Justification for neutral scoring:</u> Participants of the LSC concluded that the programme improves soil conditions. Furthermore Nigeria is highly affected by deforestation: <i>“Deforestation is a serious problem in Nigeria, which currently has one of the highest rates of forest loss in the world.”</i> (see Mongabay reference below). As deforestation causes erosion and soil degradation through dissemination of ICS negative impacts will be lowered. <i>“Soil degradation caused by deforestation is also a serious threat in Africa. Deforestation exposes the soil to high temperatures which break down the organic matter, increase evaporation and make the soils vulnerable to erosion.”</i> (see FAO reference below) However, positive effects are seen as long term effects dependent on a large number of external factors which cannot be influenced by the project and which are not direct matter of the programmes purpose. Hence, no parameter is chosen to monitor the impact.</p> <p>FAO: http://www.fao.org/docrep/X5318E/x5318e02.htm Mongabay: http://rainforests.mongabay.com/20nigeria.htm Gold Standard Passport: see results from Syndicate Groupings</p>
Other pollutants	<p><u>Justification for a neutral scoring:</u> This category is not applicable to the project, as there is no additional noise or light “pollution” that could disturb households.</p>
Biodiversity	<p><u>Justification for neutral scoring:</u> Participants of the LSC concluded that the programme reduces loss of biodiversity. Furthermore several publications address the negative impacts of deforestation on biodiversity. Nigeria is particularly affected by the problems as described in the following quotation: <i>“Since 1990, the country has lost some 6.1 million hectares or 35.7 percent of its forest cover. Worse, Nigeria's most biodiverse ecosystems (...) are disappearing at an even faster rate.”</i> (see Mongabay reference below). However, positive effects are seen as long term effects dependent on a large number of external factors which cannot be influenced by the project and which are not direct matter of the programmes purpose. Hence, no parameter is chosen to monitor the impact.</p>

	<p>References:</p> <p>FAO: http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=36330&Cr=fao&Cr1</p> <p>Mongabay: http://rainforests.mongabay.com/20nigeria.htm</p> <p>Gold Standard Passport: see results from Syndicate Groupings on p. 15</p>
Quality of employment	<p><u>Justification for positive scoring:</u></p> <p>The programme will monitor the time needed for assembly of ICS (after training). This parameter was proposed by the stakeholders during the Stakeholder Consultation Meeting and found to be a suitable parameter by the PPs to measure changes after assemblers received training. However, please note that the PoA may implement different stove types, and not all of them will require assembly, this parameter can only be assessed for the stove types that require assembly.</p> <p>References:</p> <p>Gold Standard Passport: see Monitoring Plan of Section G</p>
Livelihood of the poor	<p><u>Justification for neutral scoring:</u></p> <p>The usage of efficient stoves saves fuel wood, as a result people also save time spending for collecting firewood. Another positive effect is the reduction of household expenses for fuel wood. Positive impacts can be summarized as follows: <i>“More efficient stoves also reduce the time people (usually women and girls) have to spend collecting fuel. In cases where fuel is purchased, the cost of an efficient cookstove can be covered by the savings in fuel within a few months. Cleaner stoves may last for several years, allowing the accumulated fuel savings to be spent on a range of livelihood-enhancing activities (e.g., income-producing enterprises for women, medicine, and school attendance for children).”</i> (see Global cookstove alliance reference below)</p> <p>Nevertheless it would be difficult to bundle these positive impacts on one monitor parameter. Furthermore monitoring would be too time- and cost- intensive. As positive effects on the indicator are proved by several sources no parameter is chosen to monitor the impact.</p> <p>References:</p> <p>UN-Global Alliance for clean cookstoves: http://cleancookstoves.org/overview/solution/</p> <p>Microcredit Summit Campaign: http://www.globalmicrocreditsummit2011.org/userfiles/file/Plenary%20Drafts/Plenary%20Draft%20-%20A_%20Counts.pdf</p> <p>Nigerian Alliance for Clean Cookstoves: http://www.nigeriacan.org/web/nletter/_1299074041.pdf</p>
Access to affordable and clean energy services	<p><u>Justification for positive scoring:</u></p> <p>According to Annex I “Guidance on sustainability assessment” this indicator refers to changes compared to the baseline for reducing dependency of fuel/ energy imports that may lead to more sustainable and affordable energy services. A possible parameter is “Change in traditional fuel consumption”. As the baseline fuel consumption is known through the Baseline Survey, it is sufficient to monitor the number of systems actually in use to monitor the indicator, as the changes in traditional fuel consumption (i.e. the savings of non-renewable biomass due to the project) can be calculated from this figure. The calculation will be included in the Monitoring Report.</p> <p>See also the Monitoring Plan of the GS Passport in Section G.</p>
Human and institutional capacity	<p><u>Justification for positive scoring:</u></p> <p>Highly efficient stoves constitute a decentralized form of energy use. Furthermore demonstrations on the use of ICS have training character and raise awareness about environmental and health problems as well as all different aspects of energy use. As women are in general responsible for cooking they are especially targeted by the cooking demonstrations. The number of cooking demonstrations carried out by DARE or focal points in the communities will be monitored, along with a description of content of cooking demonstrations.</p>

	Also see the Monitoring Plan of the GS Passport in Section G and Reporting Form for Gold Standard Indicator: Human Capacity
Quantitative employment and income generation	<p><u>Justification for positive scoring:</u> The programme will provide job opportunities in various areas such as distribution, monitoring and after sales. The number of jobs created will be monitored through contracts by the local partner. <i>“The entire clean cookstove supply-chain should be a source of economic opportunity and job creation at the local level. In all cases—central mass-production or local production—local business partners will be needed for distribution, sales, and service of stoves, as well as supply of processed fuels, where appropriate.”</i> (see Global cookstove alliance reference below) More jobs are created and/or transformed outside the project structure due to the fact that big wood pieces have to be cut down to small pieces like a finger. However, this will not be monitored.</p> <p>See also the Monitoring Plan of the GS Passport in Section G and see also the “Reporting Form for Gold Standard Indicator: Quantitative employment and income generation”</p> <p>References: UN-Global Alliance for clean cookstoves: http://cleancookstoves.org/overview/solution/</p>
Balance of payments and investment	<p><u>Justification for a neutral scoring:</u> The national balance of payments is not affected. Material and transportation costs are paid by atmosphere. Sales revenues serve as funding source for marketing and distribution in Nigeria. Hence, there are no direct cash flows between Nigeria and other countries in this project.</p>
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	<p><u>Justification for a neutral scoring:</u> A transfer of the entire production of e.g. the SAVE80 under licence of the German producer is possible, once the market in Nigeria has been created. However, this may be a long-term effect of the project, and hence no parameter is chosen to monitor this indicator.</p>

SECTION G. Sustainability Monitoring Plan¹²

Note: Chosen parameters apply for all CPAs implemented under the PoA

No	01
Indicator	Air quality
Mitigation measure	N/A
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>	
Chosen parameter	Number of ICS in use/ disseminated
Current situation of parameter	No ICS implemented under the PoA. First implementation of stoves under the first CPA of the PoA will start in the second quarter of 2011.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	No usage of ICS and therefore no reduction of harming Indoor pollution
Future target for parameter	Up to 2016 dissemination of 130,000 cookers (PoA target)

¹² In case, DNH/SD assessment is done at the Programme level, SD monitoring parameters pertaining to SD aspects, safeguarding principles per technology/practice shall be provided.

Way of monitoring	How	Sales records (Database), Sample survey will include question on improvement of air quality.
	When	Sales recording and sample survey will be performed according to the frequency specified in the PoA-DD
	By who	Dedicated Monitoring team (see PoA-DD)

No	02	
Indicator	Quality of employment	
Mitigation measure	N/A	
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter	Time needed for assembly of ICS (after training). Explanation: This parameter was proposed by the stakeholders during the Stakeholder Consultation Meeting and found to be a suitable parameter by the PPs to measure changes after assemblers received training. However, please note that the PoA may implement different stove types, and not all of them will require assembly, this parameter can only be assessed for the stove types that require assembly.	
Current situation of parameter	No ICS implemented under the PoA. Training of assemblers under the PoA will start in the second quarter of 2011.	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	For example for the Save80 ICS, assembly may take more than 1 hour in case no proper training has been received.	
Future target for parameter	For example for the Save80 ICS, it can take less than 40 minutes to assemble one stove.	
Way of monitoring	How	Recording time of 3 assemblies
	When	Once per monitoring period at selected distributors which implement ICS where assembly is required.
	By who	Dedicated monitoring team (see PoA-DD)

No	03	
Indicator	Access to affordable and clean energy services	
Mitigation measure	N/A	
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter	Change in traditional fuel consumption, Explanation: Affordable efficient and clean cooking stoves are made available which will save wood fuel. The amount of wood fuel saved can be quantified.	
Current situation of parameter	End users are using traditional fireplaces which are	

		not efficient.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		See the PoA DD for the baseline fuelwood consumption.
Future target for parameter		Depending on the ICS disseminated, the fuel wood savings can go up to 80%.
Way of monitoring	How	Sales records (Database), Efficiency tests.
	When	Sales recording and efficiency tests will be performed according to the frequency specified in the PoA-DD
	By who	Dedicated monitoring team (see PoA-DD)

No		04
Indicator		Human and institutional capacity
Mitigation measure		N/A
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		Number of cooking demonstrations carried out. There will be a reporting form to be used by the distributors which will also record the number of female participants. Explanation: Demonstrations on the use of ICS have training character and raise awareness about environmental and health problems due to fuel wood use. Women are especially targeted by the cooking demonstrations
Current situation of parameter		No ICS implemented under the PoA. Cooking demonstrations under the PoA will start in the second quarter of 2011.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		No capacity building through demonstrations and thus no effect on environmental and health issues
Future target for parameter		Demonstrations depend on the implementation schedule. Future target is unknown.
Way of monitoring	How	Recording number of cooking demonstrations.
	When	Once per monitoring period.
	By who	Dedicated monitoring team (see PoA-DD)

No		05
Indicator		Quantitative employment and income generation
Mitigation measure		N/A
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		Number of jobs created. Explanation: PoA will provide job opportunities in various areas such as distribution, monitoring and after sales. There will be a reporting form to be used by the distributors

		which will also record the employment status, e.g. permanent, part time, freelance, piece rate).
Current situation of parameter		No ICS implemented under the PoA, therefore number of jobs created cannot be quantified.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		No creation of new jobs associated with the PoA up to now.
Future target for parameter		Increase number of jobs will depend on implementation schedule, thus future target is unknown.
Way of monitoring	How	Staff figures reported by the distributors
	When	Once per Monitoring Period
	By who	Dedicated monitoring team (see PoA-DD)

No		06
Indicator		Technology transfer and technological self-reliance
Mitigation measure		N/A
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		Types, Number and nature (imported, assembled locally, produced locally) of ICS disseminated / in use
Current situation of parameter		No ICS implemented under the PoA
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		End users are using traditional fireplaces
Future target for parameter		ICS numbers will depend on implementation schedule, thus future target is unknown.
Way of monitoring	How	Sales Records (Database)
	When	Sales recording will be performed according to the frequency specified in the PoA-DD
	By who	Dedicated monitoring team (see PoA-DD)

Additional remarks monitoring

Additional aspects from Stakeholder Consultation

- The monitoring reports will include updates on the potential impact on wood sellers based on a qualitative assessment (e.g. integration of fuelwood traders into the fuel supply chain of the Save80, training as assemblers)
- The monitoring reports will also include updates on the exchange of the CME with other organisations and institutes regarding the PoA and its CPAs during the monitoring period.
- The monitoring reports will also report about design changes (e.g. increasing the size of the Save80 stove) if applicable.

Safety instructions

The CME provides safety instructions for distribution to workers or use as poster for workshop walls.

SECTION H. Additionality, conservativeness, inclusion criteria and other deviations¹³



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

As confirmed by the Gold Standard foundation, no additional additionality assessment different to that mentioned in the PoA-DD/ CPA-DD has to be undertaken. Hence, please refer to the relevant sections in the PoA-DD (Section A.4.4.2, eligibility criteria for CPA inclusion, criterion 14; Section A.4.3, Section E.5.) and CPA-DD (Section B.2, criterion 14; Section B.3.).

H.2. Conservativeness

As per the methodology AMS II G, the emission factor of the fossil fuel likely to be used by similar consumers has to be used. Compared to the emission factor for wood, which is 112 t CO₂/TJ only 73% of the *de facto* emission reductions when using the ICS are taken into account.

¹³ Only for CDM PoAs

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H.3	Inclusion criteria
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SD indicator scored positive at freezed PoA SD matrix	Inclusion criteria to check compliance of CPA with SD indicator at time of inclusion
Air quality	The technology of the CPA is an improved cookstove
Quality of employment	Statement of CME that working gloves will be provided for assemblers.
Access to affordable and clean energy services	Improved cookstove will lead to wood fuel savings by being at least 50% more efficient compared to baseline (Manufacturer specification: at least 20% thermal efficiency vs. 10% default baseline thermal efficiency)
Human and institutional capacity	Statement of CME that cooking demonstrations will be carried out by distributors in the course of rolling out the CPA
Quantitative employment and income generation	List of entities and staff complement involved in the CPA at time of CPA inclusion
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	Type and nature (imported, assembled locally, produced locally) of ICS disseminated under the CPA

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H.4	Other deviations from CDM documentation (if applicable)
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ANNEX 1 ODA declaration

atmosfair gGmbH, Zossener Str. 55-58, D-10961 Berlin



Berlin, 08.03.2011

**Project reference: Improved Cooking Stoves for Nigeria Programme of Activities
To: Gold Standard Foundation**

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

atmosfair:

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

Dietrich Brockhagen:

I hereby declare that I am duly and fully authorised 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.



Dietrich Brockhagen
Executive Director