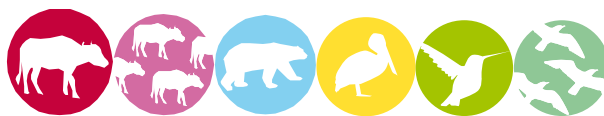


ANNEX R – PASSPORT TEMPLATE

CONTENTS



- A. Project title**
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SECTION A. Project Title

[See Toolkit 1.6]

Title: Institutional Improved Cook Stoves for Schools and Institutions in Uganda

Date: 17/11/16

Version no.: 01

SECTION B. Project description

[See Toolkit 1.6]

Estimated project start date: The start date of the project activity is 26/03/2016, the date when the first institutional improved cook stove was sold.

The purpose of this project activity is the dissemination of institutional improved cook stoves (IICS) in Uganda¹. *The project aims at changing the traditional cooking habits used in up to around 400 schools and institutions², benefiting approximately 300,000 individuals³, reducing 30,072 tonnes of annual CO₂, and 210,504 tonnes of CO₂ during the 7 year crediting period.*

The IICS may be of different models and/or different sizes and will consume firewood. The different models of IICS may be manufactured by local and/or international stove manufacturers. As schools and institutions move up in the energy ladder, and fuel briquettes made of agricultural residues become available in Uganda, these IICS could also be used with such fuel briquettes in the future. In the case that an institution/IICS will use briquettes made of renewable biomass (agricultural residues and/or firewood from renewable plantations), the PP will ensure that no emission reduction credits will be claimed from the fuel switch from non-renewable to renewable biomass but only from the fuel savings resulting from the introduction of the IICS.

The IICS are both portable as well as fixed built-in types, serving school and other institutional users like prisons, plantation estates and hospitals⁴. These IICS are more efficient in transferring heat to the cooking pots, thus IICS require less fuel to prepare the same meal. This efficiency is translated into fuel savings compared to traditional stoves used in Uganda. By reducing fuel consumption, the project activity reduces greenhouse gas emissions from the use of fuel. This reduction in fuel consumption is estimated and corresponding CO₂ emission reductions are calculated from these savings.

The project activity shall initially distribute the Ugastove portable rocket firewood IICS of different sizes to schools (one examples see illustrated in figure 1 below), but may distribute other models of IICS that meet the minimum thermal efficiency requirement of 20% to schools and/or other institutions later on. The different IICS sizes are conditioned by the saucepan capacity and range from 30 litres and up to 400 litres.

¹ The project had initially the intention to be included under the PoA 7014 : Improved Cook Stoves for East Africa (ICSEA), however due to different reasons (to be kept confidential), the PP preferred to proceed with a standalone activity.

² Though the SSC threshold calculation has resulted in a maximum of 345 institutions (for details, please see tab 'SSC threshold'/CER calculation excel spreadsheet), this might change over time since it depends on several factors, like $B_{y,savings,i}$, the proportion of boarding schools to day schools, thermal efficiency and loss in efficiency of the IICS, and number of students/staff per institution. If those factors change, the SSC threshold might be higher or lower than 345 institutions. PP will ensure through continuous checks that the number of institutions included into the project do not pass the SSC threshold at any time during the crediting period. If the SSC threshold allows more than 400 institutions, the project may disseminate IICS to more than 400 institutions until the SSC threshold is reached.

³ This is calculated by multiplying 400 institutions with the average size of 756 heads of the first 24 included institutions.

⁴ Commercial establishments such as restaurants and hotels are excluded as per ASB0016 and hence cannot be included in this project activity.



Figure 1 – Ugastove portable rocket firewood IICS

The Uganda National Alliance for Clean Cooking (UNACC) estimated in 2012, that only 7% of the population were using clean and efficient cook stoves⁵. Similarly, the institutions in Uganda such as schools, health centres, prisons, commercial buildings and restaurants, primarily rely on traditional cooking technologies such as three stone stoves, open fires etc. (Government of Uganda, 2001). As per the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) 2012 survey⁶, 14.88% of the population have access to power grid services (54.8% in urban, and 7% in rural areas). If solar home systems and diesel generators, used mainly by rural households, are included, the national electrification access rate represents 26.1%. The most prevalent form of cooking fuel in the schools of Uganda is wood with 96% of the schools using it as their main cooking fuel, followed by charcoal with 4% of the schools⁷ (Ministry of Education and Sports, 2013). The baseline scenario is the same as the scenario existing prior to the implementation of the project activity.

Simoshi Limited (Simoshi) is the project participant (PP) of this project activity (PA). As such, it will coordinate the efforts to manufacture, select the IICS suppliers, promote, sell and distribute the IICS in Uganda and comply with the requirements of this project activity.

During implementation, Simoshi will:

- Test all IICS models according to the project activity requirements
- Manufacture, procure IICS from manufacturers, market, sell and distribute IICS to schools and institutions
- Annually maintain all IICS population
- Keep records of sales and schools/institutions as per the monitoring plan
- Keep current with regards to the UNFCCC requirements
- Organise and collect all necessary information from schools and institutions for monitoring purposes
- Provide technical and administrative support to schools and institutions to guarantee compliance of IICS and record keeping with the project activity requirements
- Manage the execution of CER agreements and distribution of the benefits
- Be responsible for the monitoring activities and data management required during the lifetime of the project activity

⁵ Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (June 2015). "Uganda's Sustainable Energy for all Initiative – Action Agenda". Page 9.

⁶ http://www.ubos.org/onlinefiles/uploads/ubos/statistical_abstracts/Statistical%20Abstract%202014.pdf

⁷ http://www.education.go.ug/files/downloads/Abstract_2013.pdf

- Maintain a database of sales records used to compute CERs and ensure that no double-counting of IICS sales occurs
- Be the focal point for CER registration and verification

IICS are sold through payment schemes that include three equal instalments, at no interest rate, allowing schools and institutions to comfortably pay back their debt throughout the year. Schools and institutions do not need to search for money outside their budget or secure financial loans, as they use the money saved from firewood not consumed to pay back to Simoshi. By providing flexible consumer finance options and free annual maintenance, Simoshi expects to increase the rate of IICS adoption in schools and institutions.

National and international donors also support schools/institutions by covering partially or totally the cost of the IICS.

When purchasing the IICS, the school/institution fills a sales agreement with Simoshi that contains, among others, information about the IICS model, price and payment, the name, location/address and phone number of the school/institution. This information will allow the identification and the monitoring of the IICS and its usage. By filling the sales agreement, the school/institution will agree to discontinue the use of the traditional stove, and to use the IICS instead. By signing the sales agreement, the school/institution is aware of and willing to give up its rights on emission reductions and transfer all carbon rights to Simoshi. Additional measures such as annual maintenance schemes of the IICS population will confirm that the IICS is in operation and will help to track the IICS.



FREE ANNUAL MAINTENANCE FOR 7 YEARS HALF PRICE REDUCTION REPAYMENT PLANS SENSITISATION CAMPAIGNS

SIMOSHI DESIGN ELEMENTS FOR STOVE DISTRIBUTION

Figure 2 – Specially designed pictograms to explain the emission reduction transfer

Simoshi briefs all schools/institutions and the IICS kitchen staff as a group and as individuals during the school kitchen assessments and during the first installation training sessions. It uses the especially designed pictograms to explain to stove users and schools/institutions officials what they are agreeing to, when they are signing and transferring their carbon credit ownership.

Technology

The project activity will encompass any of the following different types of IICS:

Category Number	Type
1	Fixed built-in institutional stove
2	Portable institutional stove

IICS are more efficient than traditional stoves as they reduce heat loss. Simoshi monitored the firewood purchase from 18 schools in Kampala and Wakiso districts, prior to the installation of the IICS and during the first 6 months after the IICS were installed and fully utilised. The already selected UgaStove portable firewood IICS has shown to use significantly less wood fuel to cook the same amount of food in comparison to traditional stoves, hence schools reporting to having reduced their firewood expenditures by at least 50% per school term. During the life of the project, research and development work may result in more efficient IICS. These shall be included in this project activity subject to the appropriate tests proving real and measurable quantities of wood fuel saved.

The most common baseline traditional stove for firewood in schools in Uganda is the three stone fire⁸, and for charcoal, used to a minor extent, the traditional metal stove, such as the metal sigiri in Uganda.



Figure 3 – traditional 3-stone fire

⁸ In 2007, the adoption of institutional cookstoves in Uganda was reported at 450. As a part of „Modern Energy Services Programme“ the cumulative target for institutional stoves by 2012 was 1500 (The Renewable Energy Policy of Uganda). As per MEMD Annual Report for 2011, the ministry with support from GIZ/PREEEP has done the dissemination of both household and institutional cookstoves. A total of 77 institutions and SMEs were reached under this programme.

Further, the report states that less than 5% of the schools surveyed have energy efficient stoves, while most of the schools use traditional cooking technologies. (Institutional stove survey and evaluation) (Annual Report, 2011).

The IICS allowed in this project activity, include, but are not limited to, different models of the rocket stove design plus various non-rocket designs described below. However it is likely that new designs will come onto the market and could be included in the project activity.

Rocket stove design: Its principle features focus on achieving efficient fuel combustion at a high temperature by ensuring a good air draft into the fire, controlled use of fuel, complete combustion, and the efficient use of the resultant heat. Stoves using rocket principles can be very simple or complex. However, they all include the following design components: an L-shaped, insulated combustion chamber; a small fuel-feed opening to restrict the amount of fuel added to the stove at one time; and a small gap between the stove and cooking pot to improve heat transfer by forcing hot flue gases against the sides of the pot⁹.



Figure 4 - UgaStove portable rocket firewood IICS for 100 litres saucepan capacity with a thermal efficiency of 35.3%

Non-rocket stove designs: These are IICS that have improved performance characteristics compared to traditional stoves but do not have the central L-shaped, insulated combustion chamber of the rocket stove design. They are typically, but not exclusively, charcoal-fuelled which burns on a well-insulated combustion chamber (could consist of a mixture of clay, sawdust, mica baked at high temperatures or fiberglass, between others) with a grate.

This categorisation of IICS is only indicative, and further research and development is expected to improve the rocket design, and completely new designs and models are likely to come onto the market based on other technical principles such as wood fuel gasification etc. The IICS illustrated is only an example of an IICS that may be disseminated under the project activity.

⁹ Technical description based on; USAID 2010. Fuel-efficient stove programs in humanitarian settings

SECTION C. Proof of project eligibility

C.1. Scale of the Project

[See Toolkit 1.2.a]

Please tick where applicable:

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

	☐
---	--------------------------

C.2. Host Country

[See Toolkit 1.2.b]

Republic of Uganda (Uganda)

C.3. Project Type

[See Toolkit 1.2.c and Annex C]

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	☐
Does your project activity classify as waste handling and disposal project?	☐	x

Please justify the eligibility of your project activity:

The CDM GS small-scale project activity is an end-use energy efficiency improvement category, (Type (ii): Energy Efficiency Improvement Projects) and applies the CDM small-scale baseline and monitoring methodology AMS-II.G. version 8, "Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Applications of Non-Renewable Biomass".

The methodology comprises efficiency improvements in thermal applications of non- renewable biomass. Examples of applicable technologies and measures include the introduction of high efficiency biomass fired project devices (cook stoves or ovens or dryers) to replace the existing devices and/or energy efficiency improvements in existing biomass fired cook stoves or ovens or dryers. The purpose of this project activity is the dissemination of IICS in Uganda, hence this applicability criterion is met.

In case of cook stoves, the methodology is applicable to introduction of single pot or multi pot portable or in-situ cook stoves with rated efficiency of at least 20 per cent. The project activity may accommodate both single pot or multi pot portable or in-situ IICS models. The project participant (PP) will ensure that any model distributed as part of the project activity will have a thermal efficiency of at least 20%.

The aggregate energy savings of a single project activity shall not exceed the equivalent of 60 GWh per year or 180 GWh thermal per year in fuel input. The PP will ensure that the aggregate thermal energy savings will not exceed 180 GWh_{th}/year at any time during the crediting period.

To ensure awareness in every transaction, and in accordance with the Gold Standard¹⁰, the transfer of carbon credit ownership must be clearly described by the PP during each IICS sale to schools and institutions. The transfer of the credits' ownership all along the investment chain, from the stove users who generates the emissions reductions to the PP, and the reciprocal benefits provided by the PP to the schools and institutions must be clearly described. Proof that end-users are aware of and are willing to give up their rights on the emission reductions is provided with clear language in the Sales Agreements/Logbooks, from the use of specially designed pictograms during the IICS sale and by records of discussions about the transfer of credit

¹⁰ v2.2 Annex C

ownership during local stakeholder consultations.

There is no cap on GHG emissions in the host country of Uganda.

The PP confirms that there is no diversion of ODA. The same has been confirmed in the signed ODA declaration uploaded to the GS registry.

The PP confirms that the project does not claim green or white certificates, but only applies for GS CDM certification.

Pre Announcement	Yes	No
Was your project previously announced?		x
Explain your statement on pre announcement		

C.4. Greenhouse gas

[See Toolkit 1.2.d]

Greenhouse Gas	
Carbon dioxide	x
Methane	☐
Nitrous oxide	☐

C.5. Project Registration Type

[See Toolkit 1.2.f]

Project Registration Type	
Regular	x

Pre-feasibility assessment	Retroactive projects (T.2.5.1)	Preliminary evaluation (eg: Large Hydro or palm oil-related project) (T.2.5.2)	Rejected by UNFCCC (T2.5.3)
	☐	☐	☐

If Retroactive, please indicate Start Date of project activity dd/mm/yyyy: _____

SECTION D. Unique project identification

D.1. GPS-coordinates of project location

[See Toolkit 1.6]

	Coordinates
Latitude	1° 00 North
Longitude	32° 00 East



Explain given coordinates

The coordinates above refer to the project boundary (country of Uganda) and have been sourced from:
http://www.mapsofworld.com/lat_long/uganda-lat-long.html (accessed on 16/11/2016)

The coordinates of the Project Participant, Simoshi Ltd. main office (Simoshi Limited Lubowa Valley Estate Plot 5355, Block 273 Lubugumu Wakiso District Kyadondo County, Uganda) are the following:

Latitude: 0° 13' 84038" N

Longitude: 32° 34' 43676" E

D.2. Map

[See Toolkit 1.6]

[See Annex J]

[See Local Stakeholder Consultation Report B.5 and insert table from “C.3.iii Assessment of all comments”. Insert a summary of alterations based on comments]

Comments from LSC report: “C.3.iii Assessment of all comments”:

Stakeholder comments	Were the comments taken into account?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Are the school kitchen staff trained on how to use the stove?	Yes	Training will be provided by the IICS installation team. In addition Simoshi will provide training during follow up and maintenance visits.
The project is focusing on only Kampala and Wakiso district, how about schools in other districts?	Yes	During the start up phase, the project will only be implemented in Kampala and Wakiso. However, the project will scale up to include other schools in future. The lessons learned during the start up phase will be useful for the scale up.
Concern about the cost of the stove	Yes	The project will provide the IICS, which will be part of the carbon credits earned while using the stove. The school/institution will only have to invest in a 100 litre saucepan. Those that cannot raise money for the saucepan will be linked to financial service providers.
Will members get a copy of the report of the meeting?	Yes	Copies of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Report, the Project Design Document and the Gold Standard Passport will be made available to all participants during the Stakeholder Feedback Round. All participants will be invited to make comments on the documents. Hard copies of the documents will also be available at the Simoshi office in Kampala.

Almost all comments from stakeholders were positive in nature. The only concerns from the stakeholders were related to the cost of the IICS, the training on how to operate the IICS and the geographical reach of the project. The comments have been taken into account as demonstrated above.

In regards to costs of the IICS, the PP had to change its sales strategy due to the lower current market prices for carbon credits and will clearly communicate this during the SFR to all stakeholders who participated in the LSC meeting. The PP will invite stakeholders during the SFR to comment on the new sales strategy. See also section E.2. of the passport.

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.

[See Toolkit 2.11]

The Stakeholder Feedback Round is envisaged to start in one of the last two weeks of November 2016 and will give stakeholders during 2 months the chance to provide comments and raise questions. Simoshi will invite all participants who attended the LSC meeting for further comments. Simoshi will use different invitation methods like Email, phone calls, personal visits as well as provide a hard copy of PDD, LSC report and GS passport at Simoshi's office in Kampala.

During the SFR, Simoshi will provide the aforementioned documents to the stakeholders and additionally provide the following clarifications to the stakeholders:

- a) The project is no longer applying for inclusion under the Improved Cook Stoves for East Africa Programme of Activities, but instead pursuing its stand-alone project registration.
- b) IICS are sold through payment schemes that include three equal instalments, at no interest rate, allowing schools/institutions to comfortably pay back their debt throughout the school/institution operational year. Free annual maintenance will be provided to all installed IICS, with continuous training sessions and support delivered to all kitchen staff. National and international donors also support schools/institutions by covering partially or totally the cost of the IICS.
- c) The methods of the grievance mechanism will be presented to the stakeholders since the same have not been discussed during the LSC meeting. It will be made clear to stakeholders that any comments or suggestions for improvements in regards to the methods are most welcomed.

The comments received during the SFR (if any) will be added to the GS passport once the SFR period is over.

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	Process Book at: Simoshi Limited Lubowa Valley Estate Plot 5355, Block 273 Lubugumu Wakiso District Kyadondo County, Kampala, Uganda	Simoshi's office is deemed to be the most appropriate place for the grievance expression process book since most accessible to institutions and other stakeholders in and around Kampala
Telephone access	Virginia Echavarria: +256 (0)790885455	Virginia Echavarria is the managing director of Simoshi (project developer) and hence the most appropriate person to receive stakeholder comments through phone

		Gold Standard: +41 22 788 70 80	Gold Standard's telephone number provides an additional possibility for stakeholders to provide their comments directly to the GS Secretariat
	Internet/email access	Virginia Echavarria: virginia@simoshi.org Gold Standard: info@goldstandard.org	Virginia Echavarria is the managing director of Simoshi (project developer) and hence the most appropriate person to receive stakeholder comments through Email Gold Standard's Email provides an additional possibility for stakeholders to provide their comments directly to the GS Secretariat
	Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	Not applicable	No nominated independent mediator has been chosen

E. 3. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism

[See Annex W]

Discuss the Continuous input / grievance mechanism expression method and details, as discussed with local stakeholders.

All issues identified during the crediting period through any of the Methods shall have a mitigation measure in place. The identified issue should be discussed in the revised Passport and the corresponding mitigation measure should be added to sustainability monitoring plan in section G.

SECTION F. Outcome Sustainability assessment

F.1. 'Do no harm' Assessment

[See Toolkit 2.4.1 and Annex H]

The assessment was carried out by answering all the questions in Annex H of the Gold Standard toolkit and additionally raising any known concern that had been identified during the project planning phase. The assessment is summarized in the following table:

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks	Mitigation measure
-------------------------	--	--------------------------------	--------------------

		breaching it (low/medium/ high)	
Human Rights			
1. The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicit in Human Rights abuses.	Uganda ratified the Rome Statute established by the Coalition for the International Criminal Court. The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicit in Human Rights abuses. The impact on settlement and cultural heritage is deemed to be positive, as many displaced people can return home with less scarcity of cooking fuels.	Low	N/A
2. The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	Uganda has ratified the OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of the Internally Displaced Persons (Kampala Convention). The project does not involve any involuntary resettlement.	Low	N/A
3. The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	Uganda has ratified the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage UNESCO. No cultural heritage will be altered by the project.	Low	N/A
Labour Standards			
4. 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.	Uganda has ratified the ILO convention C087 (Freedom of Association) and C098 (Right to Organise and Collective Bargain Association). The PP is not restricting employees to these freedoms and rights.	Low	N/A
5. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour.	Uganda has ratified the ILO convention C029 (Forced Labour) and C105 (Abolition of Forced Labour). This PP ensures that no forced or compulsory labour occurs.	Low	N/A
6. The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour.	Uganda has ratified the ILO convention C182 (Worst Forms of Child Forced Labour). As for local factors, child labour is generally tolerated in the region and the risk of sexual harassment is real. However, given the exemplary reputation of SIMOSHI, the risk of being complicit is negligible.	Low	N/A
7. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of	Uganda has ratified the ILO convention C100 (Equal	Low	Simoshi provides a safe and harassment

discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis.	Remuneration) and C111 (Discrimination). The PP is not involved in discrimination. There is no such risk involved in the project.		free environment. The Simoshi management immediately deals with any reported case(s) of harassment.
8. The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments.	SIMOSHI does not manufacture ICS. It contracts companies that have been thoroughly assessed to determine whether they comply with national regulations.	Low	Regular monitoring process by Simoshi of suppliers and distribution partners.
Environmental Protection 9. The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle.	The project confirms that it takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle. In fact, one of the strengths of the project is its positive impact on deforestation. The project has supported tree-planting efforts in the communities.	Low	Regular monitoring of the IICS suppliers to ensure that they comply to the national regulations.
10. The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value or (d) recognised as protected by traditional local communities.	The project does not involve and is not complicit in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats.	Low	N/A
Anti corruption 11. The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.	Uganda ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption. However, corruption is prevalent at many levels in the region and is identified as one of the major project-specific risks, which are listed below.	Low ¹¹	N/A
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
1. The project prevents fraud and cheating.	Issuance of fake stove installation form by the PP. This is a risk given the intangible and unconventional nature of emission reductions as a commodity and the relatively large amount of money involved.	Medium	Regular monitoring process and unannounced visits by DOE during verification.

¹¹ Though the LSC report assessed the DNH principle 'Anti-Corruption' with a Medium risk and further described as risk the issuance of fake stove installation forms by the (stove) supplier, the PP revisited the risk level to 'low' since PP has the full control over the installation forms and stove manufacturer or supplier are not involved in the installation/dissemination of the stoves. Hence, there is no risk for faking stove installation forms.

2. The project is supervised to detect poor quality of IICS, which could spoil the acceptance, and credibility of the project.	Inconsistency of IICS manufacturing quality affecting the effective reduction of emissions. There is a risk that IICS manufacturers could be tempted to “cut corners” in an effort to reduce the cost and retain higher profits.	Medium	Lab tests on the clay and mica used for the insulation of fire chamber. Thickness/gauge of the metal sheets used for the body. Feedback about the results to the manufacturer. Progressive disciplinary actions on suppliers that sell deficient IICS.

F.2. Sustainable Development matrix

[See Toolkit 2.4.2 and Annex I]

Insert table as in section D3 from your Stakeholder Consultation report (Sustainable Development matrix).

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development.	If relevant copy mitigation measure from "do no harm" –table, or include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of ‘-’	Check www.undp.or/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Defined by project developer	Negative impact: score ‘-’ in case negative impact is not fully mitigated score 0 in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated No change in impact: score 0 Positive impact: score ‘+’
Air quality	Not required.	As most of the disease burden due to indoor air pollution falls on children under five years of age, interventions will help achieve a significant reduction in child mortality (Goal 4)	Parameter: CO and RSPM To observe/monitor: fuel consumption (quantitative) and survey results (qualitative). Explanation: The cleaner and more efficient combustion of IICS and the reduction of at least 50% in fuel consumption are directly related to indoor air pollution from	+

			other harmful emissions such as CO and Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM), which create health-threatening effects. In accordance with <i>Johnson, M., et al., Modelling indoor air pollution from cookstove emissions in developing countries using a Monte Carlo single-box model, Atmospheric Environment (2011), doi:10.1016/j.atmosenv.2011.03.044</i> 50% reduction in fuel consumption achieved through more energy efficient design of stoves also significantly reduces CO and RSPM pollution. (http://ehs.sph.berkeley.edu/krsmith/publications/2011/johnson_boxmodel.pdf). However, the exact reductions of CO and RSPM pollution cannot be reliably calculated or ascertained just on the basis of the reductions of CO2 emissions or fuel consumption. In addition to fuel consumption, CO and RSPM pollution also depends on IICS usage patterns and the conditions at the specific place of use, which differ in each household. As the measurement of CO and RSPM in each school/institution is not possible, an additional reference has been introduced: a qualitative question about air quality has been included in the PP's school/institution monitoring survey about the usage of IICS.	
Water quality and quantity	Not required.		Parameter: Improved Water Quality and Quantity • Neither ground nor	

			surface water will be affected in any way by the project.	0
Soil condition	Not required.	Ensure environmental sustainability (Goal 7): Proportion of land area covered by Forest.	Parameter: Reduced Soil Erosion - Erosion levels to improve, as deforestation will be reduced. IICS consume at least 50% less fuel when compared to traditional stoves. Nevertheless soil condition cannot be reasonably measured - Clay extracted to produce the IICS might affect local soil. The project will only use IICS suppliers that meet the national environment regulations. - End of product life garbage disposal could affect soil. Stove material is neutral to water and soil. All waste metals generated from IICS production will be recycled back into the production process or sold for scrap.	0
Other pollutants	Not required.		Parameter: Noise The level of noise at the factories supplying the project cannot be excluded. SIMOSHI will only contract factories that comply with the national environment regulations.	0
Biodiversity	Not required.	The proportion of the population relying on solid fuels constitutes one of the indicators to monitor progress towards ensuring environmental sustainability. (Goal 7)	Parameter: Conservation Number of affected and/or threatened plants & fauna due to deforestation should decrease, but biodiversity changes cannot be reasonably measured.	0
Quality of employment	Not required.	The collection of fuel imposes a serious time burden on women and children and	Parameter: Job Quality Although there will be more job opportunities for the IICS manufacturers, the	

		alleviating this drudgery will contribute to promoting gender equality and empowering women. (Goal 3)	quality and job tasks will stay the same.	0
Livelihood of the poor	Not required.	With less time spent on fuel collection, people will have more time available for education and income generation activities that are likely to contribute to eradicating extreme poverty. (Goal 1) Reduce child Mortality. (Goal 4)	Parameter: Poverty Alleviation • Drop in school/institution cooking fuel expenditure • Reduction of mortality for IAP • Reduction of respiratory diseases related to IAP • IICS are more durable and with the provided maintenance service require less expenditure in repairing. • IICS use NRB, therefore people still spend time collecting fuel even if it is for free.	0
Access to affordable and clean energy services	Not required.		Parameter: Number of disseminated IICS in use. The project is designed to provide IICS to poor Schools/institutions. IICS are made affordable to low-income households/institutions by using carbon finance. IICS will replace inefficient and highly polluting stoves used by the majority (+90%) of schools and institutions in Uganda.	+
Human and institutional capacity	Not required.		Parameter: Staff Capacity Building • There will not be a significant impact in human education or schooling. Business development is addressed with other indicators.	0

Quantitative employment and income generation	Not required.	With less time spent on fuel collection, people will have more time available for education and income generation activities that are likely to contribute to eradicating extreme poverty (Goal 1)	Parameter: Job Creation and income generation • School/institution income increases due to IICS fuel savings, providing members with capital for business creation • Employment of IICS vendors and marketing staff • Employment of IICS manufacturers • Durable product reduces the recurring expenses of buying a traditional stove. • Reduction of income for charcoal manufacturers / vendors; but charcoal producers did not see the project as a threat, as the stove will not completely stop the use of charcoal.	+
Balance of payments and investment	Not required.		Parameter: Domestic and Foreign Investment • Amount of domestic investment is relatively low to register a PA. • No foreign direct investment at scale will be required to develop the PA.	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	Not required.		Parameter: Local Technology Transfer and Technology Autonomy • R&D knowledge sharing for entrepreneurs interested in manufacturing IICS • Most materials are locally available in Uganda, minor impact due to the use of sheet metal in some models, which is not locally made.	0

Justification choices, data source and provision of references

Air quality	By definition an IICS burns fuel more efficiently, reducing the emission of particulate matter. In addition, less fuel is used which directly leads to a reduction of the total emissions of cooking in schools and institutions. Therefore air quality in schools and institutions is improved. Reference: http://www.who.int/indoorair Explanation: According to <i>Johnson, M., et al</i> a 50% reduction in fuel consumption achieved through more energy efficient design of stoves also significantly reduces
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	CO/RSPM/soot air pollution. (http://ehs.sph.berkeley.edu/krsmith/publications/2011/johnson_boxmodel.pdf). Research indicates reduced CO and RSPM as follows: A quantitative estimation for the reduction of CO, RSPM etc. arising from the emission reductions of the programme due to the reduced consumption of firewood or charcoal. It can be derived as follows (Reference: Modelling indoor air pollution from cook stove emissions in developing countries using a Monte Carlo single-box model, Johnson et.al) Wood-fuel IICS reduce CO emissions by three-fourths and PM emissions by nearly half. More precisely for the model compared in the study (table 2, page 4) it indicates a mean reduction of PM in the range of 35% and 83% (1975 μg per cubic metre to 1266 measured in the field and 328 measured in the lab respectively). Similarly, the measured CO emissions are reduced by 50% or more (25, compared to 12 or 7 mg per cubic metre respectively). For charcoal rocket stoves, CO emissions are reduced by at least half. However, exact reductions of CO/RPM/soot pollution cannot be reliably calculated or ascertained only on the basis of fuel reduction or reduction of CO₂ emissions. In addition to fuel consumption, CO/RSPM/soot air pollution depends also on IICS usage patterns and conditions at the specific place of use, which differ in each household/institution. As the measurement of CO and RSPM in each school/institution is not possible, an additional qualitative reference will be introduced: a question about air quality will be included in the "Usage Survey – Household/Institution Questionnaire asking the IICS users "How do you perceive air quality when using an ICS, when compared to the old stove?" The results of this survey will be monitored and used together with the fuel savings data to confirm the improvement of air quality in the school/institution by the introduction of IICS.
Water quality and quantity	There is no release of pollutants into any kind of water as part of the manufacturing and distribution process of IICS.
Soil condition	The reliance on fuel wood can put considerable pressure on forests, particularly in areas where biomass is scarce and the demand for wood outweighs natural re-growth. Depending on the environmental context, deforestation is a driving force for land degradation and desertification. Justification for the neutral score: requiring less fuel significantly reduces the pressure on forestry resources, contributing to reducing deforestation and therefore improving the risk of soil erosion and floods. Reference: http://www.who.int/indoorair/mdg/energymdg/en/index.html Proper waste handling will be strictly followed.
Other pollutants	Besides the pollutants mentioned under air quality and soil condition, the noise parameter was discussed at the stakeholder consultations, but was found to have neither positive nor negative impacts and is thus rated neutral.
Biodiversity	Reducing the pressure on forests for wood fuel production has a positive effect on the rate of deforestation and therefore the loss of biodiversity. However, there could be other potential threats for habitats through the production of IICS, like clay extraction in wetlands. SIMOSHI will therefore ensure that their suppliers of the IICS comply with all environmental regulations and have been cleared by the relevant environmental agency. The PA was approved by the Ugandan National Environmental Management Authority as part of the process to secure a Ugandan

	Letter of Approval (LoA). The parameter is therefore rated as neutral.
Quality of employment	Through the marketing, distribution and maintenance of IICS, the PA will increase IICS installations and therefore the artisans will get better job opportunities. However, to precisely assess the improvement of the quality of work created, it should be compared to the previous work done by the respective workers. This is not deemed feasible as the project will create many jobs in many different areas: from construction of the IICS, through artisans involved in the maintenance of the IICS. The parameter is therefore rated as neutral.
Livelihood of the poor	Dependence on polluting and inefficient school/institution fuels and appliances is both a cause and a result of poverty: Poor schools/institutions often do not have the resources to obtain cleaner, more efficient fuels and appliances. Conversely, reliance on simple household/institution fuels and appliances holds back economic development, continuing a vicious cycle of poverty and reliance on polluting, inefficient fuels. Reference: http://www.who.int/indoorair/impacts/en/ The fuel, time and money savings achieved through the use of the IICS, as well as their clean burning, is contributing to the improvement of livelihoods. However, the quantitative measurement of the improvement of livelihoods is difficult, and the parameter is therefore rated as neutral.
Access to affordable and clean energy services	The project is designed to provide IICS to poor schools and institutions. IICS are made affordable to low-income schools/institutions by using carbon finance. IICS will replace inefficient and highly polluting stoves used by the vast majority (+90%) of schools in Uganda. Institutions in Uganda such as schools, health centres, prisons, commercial buildings and restaurants, primarily rely on traditional cooking technologies such as three stone stoves, open fires etc. (Government of Uganda, 2001) Biomass contributes 90% of the energy needs for institutional setups and commercial buildings. (A Review of the Energy Situation in Uganda, 2014) The improvement of the parameter (number/percentage of schools/institutions using IICS instead of inefficient and highly polluting stoves) will be measured based on monitoring the number of disseminated IICS in use.
Human and institutional capacity	Education is not addressed by the project although sensitisation happens at the point of sale where environmental concerns are used as a marketing tool. It is very difficult to measure. There is no direct impact on improved education or empowerment of discriminated sectors of the population. Other impact on capacity building, like on-the-job training, are covered by other indicators.
Quantitative employment and income generation	Through the supply chain from manufacturing IICS to their distribution, sales and maintenance, more jobs will be created and incomes will increase. The PA will distribute IICS manufactured locally and regionally. This will improve quantitative employment and income generation. The parameter chosen for monitoring is: number of people employed by the project.
Balance of payments and investment	Investment in the projects will be largely balance of payments neutral, but to the extent that imported materials will be used there may be negative effects initially but these are expected to be offset by higher export earnings and value addition from local manufacturing inputs.
Technology transfer and technological self-	Simoshi is committed to on-going product improvement that will involve further technology transfer over time. Past efforts to popularise IICS, especially by NGOs and

reliance	donor organisations, have resulted in the creation of several stove manufacturing companies and groups across Africa. Simoshi is not prescriptive about what stove models, but they must all undergo a standard efficiency rating before being accepted for distribution.
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SECTION G. Sustainability Monitoring Plan

[See Toolkit 2.4.3 and Annex I]

Copy Table for each indicator

No	01
Indicator	Air Quality
Mitigation measure	N/A
Chosen parameter	Amount of CO and RPM emission reductions achieved, indirectly measured through perception of improvement of air quality. Research indicates reduced CO and RPM as follows: A quantitative estimation for the reduction of CO, RPM etc. arising from the emission reductions of the programme due to the reduced consumption of firewood or charcoal. It can be derived as follows (Reference: Modelling indoor air pollution from cookstove emissions in developing countries using a Monte Carlo single-box model, Johnson et.al; made available to the DOE): Wood-fuel stoves reduce CO emissions by three-fourths and PM emissions by nearly half. More precisely for the model compared in the study (table 2, page 4) it indicates a mean reduction of PM in the range of 35% and 83% (1975 μg per cubic metre to 1266 measured in the field and 328 measured in the lab respectively). Similarly, the measured CO emissions are reduced by 50% or more (25, compared to 12 or 7 mg per cubic metre respectively). For charcoal rocket stoves, CO emissions are reduced by at least half. However, measurements of CO and RPM emissions complex and costly, hence the indicator 'Air quality' is monitored indirectly through perception of improvement of air quality.
Current situation of parameter	There are very high levels of CO₂ emissions associated with the low numbers of ICS in use, and therefore high fuel consumption per stove. This results in correspondingly high levels of CO and RPM levels in cooking environments as cited above. Three stone fires used in the baseline scenario cause high smoke levels, incidents of coughing, respiratory illness, eye infections.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	See above.

Future target for parameter		Reduction of smoke levels, incidents of coughing, respiratory illness, eye infections.
Way of monitoring	How	The perception of members of the school/institution (staff responsible for cooking) concerning air quality before and after the introduction of IICS will be evaluated on the basis of the results of a monitoring survey. The question is “How do you perceive air quality when using an IICS, when compared to the old stove?”. The enumerators are instructed to elaborate this question further by asking detailed questions (perceived smoke level, incidents of coughing, respiratory illness, eye infections, etc.). Changes in fuel consumption and the monitored air quality perception of schools/institutions (based on the results of the monitoring survey) will be taken into consideration to confirm the improvement of air quality in institutions achieved through the introduction of IICS.
	When	Annually
	By who	Simoshi Limited.

No		02
Indicator		Access to affordable and clean energy services
Mitigation measure		N/A
Chosen parameter		Number of schools and institutions with IICS in year y
Current situation of parameter		Zero IICS in use
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Zero
Future target for parameter		400 schools and institutions
Way of monitoring	How	Sales database and usage survey to confirm the amount of IICS in use and number of participating schools/institutions.
	When	Continuously through sales database and at least once every two years through usage survey
	By who	Simoshi Limited.

No		03
Indicator		Quantitative employment and income generation

Mitigation measure		N/A
Chosen parameter		The number of people directly employed and income generated by the project.
Current situation of parameter		The project has not yet contributed significantly to the employment of IICS workers.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		0
Future target for parameter		24
Way of monitoring	How	Employment records including evidence for income generation collected by PP for workers involved in the IICS chain. These include stove manufacturers, vendors, data clerks and project officers, extension workers, where applicable. Documents may include employment contracts, payment slips, employment lists and others.
	When	Annually.
	By who	Simoshi Limited.

No		04
Indicator		Project Specific Risk – IICS Quality
Mitigation measure		Mitigation measures include: Lab tests on the clay and mica used for the insulation of fire chamber. Thickness/gauge of the metal sheets used for the body. Feedback about the results to the manufacturer. Progressive disciplinary actions on suppliers that sell deficient IICS.
Chosen parameter		At least 70% content clay At least 70% content mica 1,5 mm. thickness metal sheets
Current situation of parameter		No sub-standard IICS found.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		No IICS in the baseline scenario
Future target for parameter		At least 70% of clay and 70% of mica contents 1,5 mm. thickness metal sheets
Way of monitoring	How	Laboratory tests on random samples taken from the raw material purchased by the IICS manufacturer to determine the amount of clay and mica content found in the material. Measurement of metal sheets randomly taken at the IICS manufacturer factory site.
	When	Annually

	By who	Uganda Industrial Research Institute or any other certified laboratory for clay and mica testing Simoshi for metal sheet
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No	05	
Indicator	Labour standards-Compliance with health and safety guidelines	
Mitigation measure	Compliance with all Ugandan health and safety guidelines and the provision of all necessary protective gear for stove manufacturers' employees when handling metal sheets for IICS construction. 1. Regular monitoring process 2. Unannounced visits to manufacturing sites 3. Corrective action requests	
Chosen parameter	Provision of all necessary protective gear for stove manufacturers' employees when handling metal sheets for IICS construction.	
Current situation of parameter	PP observes all health and safety guidelines and regulations.	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	Variable provision and usage of protective gear across the sector	
Future target for parameter	Provision and 100% use of all necessary protective gear for manufacturers' employees when handling metal sheets for IICS construction.	
Way of monitoring	How	Regular monitoring process and unannounced visits to manufacturing sites (both documented)
	When	Annually
	By who	Simoshi

No	06	
Indicator	Labour standards-sexual harassment	
Mitigation measure	All reports of sexual harassment immediately reported to Simoshi for appropriate action in compliance with Ugandan legislation and best practice.	
Chosen parameter	All incidents of sexual harassment involving Simoshi or stove manufacturers' employees	
Current situation of parameter	No reports received regarding events of sexual harassment.	
Estimation of baseline situation of	Sexual harassment is prevalent at many levels in Uganda, and is	

parameter		identified as one of the significant project-specific risks that will be actively monitored by Simoshi
Future target for parameter		Zero tolerance targets have been introduced by Simoshi
Way of monitoring	How	Simoshi records any complaints and conducts corrective actions (if needed)
	When	As incidents arise, and as summarized at the end of each year
	By who	Simoshi

Additional remarks monitoring

Not applicable.

SECTION H. Additionality and conservativeness

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

H.1. Additionality

The project activity is deemed to be automatically additional as per the 'Methodological tool for demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities, version 10, paragraph 11(c)'

The IICS fall under the project category in paragraph 11(c) stating that "*Project activities solely composed of isolated units where the users of the technology /measure are households or communities or Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and where the size of each unit is no larger than 5% of the small-scale CDM thresholds*", and therefore do not need to provide documentation to demonstrate additionality.

IICS disseminated by this projects activity are isolated units; the users in this specific case are institutions such as schools, prisons, hospitals.

The application of the 'Methodological tool for demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities' is in line with GS rules.

H.2. Conservativeness

Methodology

The baseline and monitoring methodology used for calculation of emission reductions, AMS.II-G, v.08, is an approved UNFCCC methodology and also allowed by the GS to be used in GS VER or GS CDM projects.

Besides, in methodology AMS.II-G, it is assumed that in the absence of the project activity, the baseline scenario would be the use of fossil fuels for meeting similar thermal energy needs. The emission factor value of 81.6 tCO₂/TJ used in the project is significantly lower than the one from firewood (112 tCO₂/TJ) which is the actual fuel used in baseline and project scenarios. Hence, conservativeness is ensured.

ANNEX 1 ODA declaration

Date: 10 November 2016

The Gold Standard Foundation
79 Avenue Louis Casai
Geneva Cointrin, CH-1216
Switzerland

**RE: Declaration of Non-Use of Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Project Owner
Simoshi Limited of [GS 4364] ("Project")**

As Project Owner of the above-referenced Project, and acting as the Project Participant, I now make the following representations:

I. The Gold Standard Documentation

I am familiar with the provisions of The Gold Standard Documentation relevant to ODA. I understand that the above-referenced Project is not eligible for Gold Standard registration if the Project receives or benefits from ODA with the condition that some, or all, of the carbon credits [CERs, ERUs, or VERs] coming out of the Project are transferred to the ODA donor country. I hereby 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 carbon credits 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 covered by this Declaration, or that an entity providing ODA to the host country may at some point in the future benefit directly or indirectly from the carbon credits generated from the Project as a condition of investment, I will notify The Gold Standard immediately.

III. Investigation

The Gold Standard reserves the right to conduct an investigation into any project it reasonably believes may be receiving ODA with the condition that some or all of the carbon credits from the Project will be transferred to the ODA donor country.

IV. Sanctions

I am fully aware that the sanctions identified in The Gold Standard Terms and Conditions may be applied to me or the above-referenced Project in the event that any of the information provided above is false or I fail to notify The Gold Standard of any changes to ODA in a timely manner.

I swear that all of the statements contained herein are true to the best of my knowledge.



Signed: _____

Name: Virginia Echavarria

Title: Managing Director

On behalf of: Simoshi Limited

Place: Kampala, Uganda