

GOLD STANDARD POA PASSPORT

CONTENTS

- A. Programme title**
- B. Programme description**
- C. Proof of programme eligibility**
- D. Stakeholder Consultation and Sustainability Assessment at PoA/CPA(VPA) level**
- E. Outcome of the stakeholder consultation process at PoA level**
- F. Outcome sustainability assessment**
- G. Sustainability monitoring plan**
- H. Additionality, conservativeness, inclusion criteria and other deviations**

Annex 1 ODA declarations

SECTION A. Programme Title

NAME /TITLE OF THE PoA:

Improved Cook Stoves Programme for Rwanda

GS 1023

Version 07

09 December 2014

SECTION B. Programme description

Objective of the Programme

The objective of the PoA is to distribute ICS to reduce carbon emissions, reduce health problems related to smoke, reduce deforestation and erosion due to extensive firewood sourcing and to increase spending power of rural households.

Proposed Activity

The programme will replace traditional stoves with high efficiency biomass fired cook stoves (hereafter referred to as “Improved Cook stoves” or “ICS”) in Rwanda and Cameroon.

Rwanda is amongst the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the world¹. Densely populated rural areas which mainly use charcoal for cooking, e.g. Kigali are the main target areas. Cameroon has recorded significant damage to its ecosystems in the last several decades following the unsustainable use and exploitation of natural resources. An estimated 73.5% of the Cameroonian households use wood for cooking² which translates to a fuel wood consumption of 17,359,000 cubic meters for the year 2010³.

The use of wood and charcoal which is derived from wood leads to deforestation, erosion and environmental problems throughout Rwanda and Cameroon. The use of charcoal also leads to high cost for households for cooking.

Contribution to Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals *Environment*

Introduction of the programme will help to preserve the existing forests due to current consumption activities of biomass, particularly woods. Furthermore, it will help preventing adverse changes in the ecosystem as a result of deforestation leading to erosion which could harm the local community. The PoA will trigger communities to maintain and

¹ <http://www.unohrlls.org/en/lcd/related/62/>

² Improved cookstove as an appropriate technology for the Logone Valley (Chad – Cameroon): Analysis of fuel and cost savings by Vaccari et al (<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0960148112002492>)

³ <http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?q=fuelwood&d=EDATA&f=cmlID%3aFW> [Accessed 16.09.2013]

preserve the forest so that they could continuously maintain their traditional live and get benefit from the programme. The use of ICS will reduce the pressure placed on local forests (as firewood resources and for the production of charcoal) through less amount firewood being consumed. Also, it helps preventing wood from being harvested faster than it is being grown.

Social

The implementation of the PoA will create temporary and permanent employment opportunities through dissemination, assembly, and customer support activities. Other opportunity will come from monitoring activities which may also involve people from the local community.

Economic

The PoA will yield environmental, social as well as economic benefit.

If households are purchasing charcoal or wood, the costs savings from switching to wood or by reducing the wood consumption will result in a substantial reduction of expenditures for the daily fuel supply for cooking. Less money will be spent on charcoal and wood and more money will be available to be spent on food, medical care and education. Thus, local people will have opportunity to enjoy a higher standard of living and they will acquire knowledge about energy and environmental conservation.

For households currently cooking with collected wood the application of more efficient stoves will reduce time spent collecting firewood by the community resulting in income-producing activities (more time can be saved to earn cash or produce other goods and services/boosting family's income).

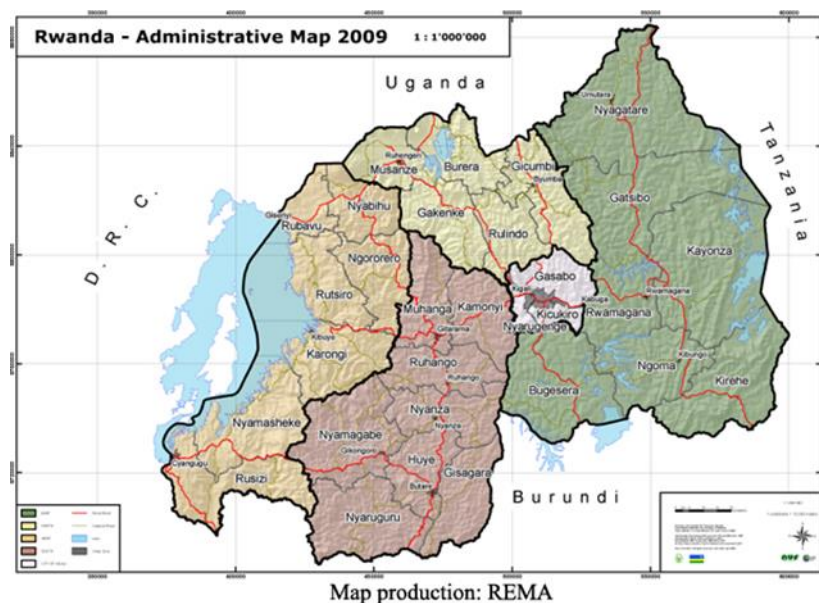
Estimated start date of the PoA: 01/10/2012 or date of CDM registration of the PoA whichever is later

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 borders of the Republic of Rwanda and the Republic of Cameroon.

GPS coordinates provided are for Rwanda: 2 00 S, 30 00 E .



GPS coordinates provided for Cameroon are: 6.000°E, 12.000°N



C.2. Programme Type

Please tick where applicable⁴:

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

Please justify the eligibility of your programme:

- The programme is a small scale programme because, as a Type II (energy efficiency) programme, the maximum energy savings of the sum of all improved cook stoves implemented under a specific CPA will not exceed thermal energy savings of 180 GWh/ year, as per the applied methodology AMS-II.G.
- Rwanda and Cameroon have ratified the Kyoto Protocol making it a country eligible to host Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) programmes.
- The PoA is in the End-use Energy Efficiency Improvement category as it reduces the amount of energy required for delivering or producing non-energy physical goods or services.
- The PoA reduces CO₂ which is a greenhouse gas emission eligible under both the

⁴ In case your project activity falls under both categories, please check both the Yes boxes.

Kyoto Protocol and Gold Standard.

- PoA activities involving a large amount of small, distributed heating, cooking or electricity generation devices using renewable energy sources shall provide the Gold Standard with a clear description of the transfer of credits ownership all along the investment chain, and with proof that end-users are aware of and willing to give up their rights on emission reductions: All buyers will sign a user agreement. In signing this agreement, users will certify the following statement (also translated into the local language): “I agree not to claim any emission reductions for the use of the efficient cook stove, but cede the emission reductions the stove generates to the CME of the PoA (atmosfair gmbH).”

Pre Announcement	Yes	No
Was your programme previously announced?	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
Explain your statement on pre announcement The programme proponent attests that there has been no announcement made previously of the programme going ahead without the revenues from carbon credits. There was no pre announcement made prior to the start of the programme but an announcement was made prior to the registration of the programme.		

C.3. Greenhouse gas

Greenhouse Gas	
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 stakeholder consultation in Rwanda was held on 18 February 2011; the consultation which was held at the St. Famille Church conference room in Kigali. The stakeholder consultation in Cameroon was held on 07 November 2013; the consultation was held at Tou'Ngou Hotel in Yaoundé.

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.

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
Livelihood of poor	<p>The technology of the CPA is an improved cookstove. The relevant parameter is money savings. Money savings will be determined in the household survey ex-post and are part of the monitoring and as such included in the monitoring plan.</p> <p>Hence, inclusion criteria to check at time of inclusion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whether the technology of the CPA is an improved cookstove 2. Whether the monitoring plan of the CPA PP includes parameter money savings to be determined via household survey
Livelihood of the poor	<p>The technology of the CPA is an improved cookstove. The relevant parameter is the time spent in acquiring fuel and cooking on improved stove. Time budgets will be determined in the household survey ex-post and are part of the monitoring and as such included in the monitoring plan.</p> <p>Hence, inclusion criteria to check at time of inclusion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whether the technology of the CPA is an improved cookstove 2. Whether the monitoring plan of the CPA PP includes parameter time budgets to be determined via household survey
Quantitative employment and	<p>The technology of the CPA is an improved cookstove. The relevant parameter is number of jobs created and income generated by the</p>

income generation	<p>project.</p> <p>Hence, inclusion criteria to be checked at time of inclusion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whether the monitoring plan of the CPA PP includes a parameter on number of jobs created and income generated by the people employed in the project.
-------------------	--

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

E.1. Assessment of stakeholder comments

<p>Rwanda</p> <p>The stakeholder consultation was held on 18 February 2011; the consultation which was held at the St. Famille Church conference room in Kigali. Stakeholders invited included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community members • Representatives from the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, Ministry of Forest and Mines, Ministry of Environment and Lands, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Trade and Industry, National Forestry Authority, Rwanda Environment Management Authority, Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority, and the Designated National Authority • Representatives from the Private Sector Federation • Embassy representatives • Non-governmental organization representatives • United Nations representatives • International technical agency representatives <p>The agenda of the meeting consisted of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductions of participants • Introduction of the project • Questions regarding the project • Sustainable development exercise • Discussion on monitoring of sustainable development • Closure <p>Participants completed feedback forms about the project and the meeting.</p> <p>Below is an assessment of stakeholder comments.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 40%;">Stakeholder comment</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Explanation (Why? How?)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Is the name of the Save80 based</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td>Wood savings</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)	Is the name of the Save80 based	Yes	Wood savings
Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)						
Is the name of the Save80 based	Yes	Wood savings						

<p>on cost savings or wood savings?</p>		
<p>How will the Save80s be marketed?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Enedom will hold demonstrations of the stove at markets, in workshops and at umuganda (monthly community service). The Save80 will also be available for purchase at the Enedom office in Kigali</p>
<p>The products are coming from Germany. Can they be made locally?</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>As there are Save80 programmes in other countries, there are ongoing discussions to produce them locally. However, at the moment, due to the high cost of material (particularly stainless steel), it is not technically feasible and also wouldn't be cost effective to produce the stoves locally in each country.</p>
<p>How will people get wood as most people in Kigali are used to using charcoal, which is readily available?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The wood availability needs to be organized. Jean Marie Kayonga (who is selling the Save80 stoves) has begun drying wood in his workshop and he plans to sell it at charcoal kiosks and markets. If the demand is great enough, others will also begin to sell wood. Enedom has, since the start of its engagement with the PoA, been gathering and drying wood to sell to Save80 users. As the demand for wood increases, Enedom will organize other wood</p>

		distributors. As Enedom receives a payment linked to the issuance of carbon credits, which will only be issued following the use of wood in the improved cookstoves, Enedom is highly incentivized to ensure that wood is available to the Save80 users.
You mentioned the wood and cost savings from the cookstove but what are the energy savings?	Yes	For the user, fuel and cost savings are most relevant. However, 80% of energy is saved, in comparison with a 3 stone fire.
Can other saucepans be used on the Save80?	Yes	Any saucepan that rests on top of the Save80 may be used. However, every stove comes with two pots which should be sufficient for most of the cooking needs.
Can charcoal or briquettes be used in the Save80?	Yes	Briquettes may be used, although their use hasn't yet been tested properly charcoal can not be used.

Cameroon:

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Possibility to produce the stove locally.	Yes	Participants were especially worried about the fact that the stove is imported and asked for possibilities to produce the stove locally. At the moment it is not possible to produce such a stove of a comparable quality and price within the country. As soon as locally produced stoves improve at the level of quality and

		<p>quantity, these stoves will be used as well. In the long run, it will be further investigated how the stove can also be produced locally in order to create more employment and to generate income in Cameroon. It should further be noted that other stoves such as the Save80 which may be introduced in the PoA already have a large value creation component in host country due to production (bending) and assembly is done locally.</p>
<p>The stove is not affordable for very poor people.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>This comment is a very important one and needs to be thought of. However, the stove is already significantly subsidised and any further price reduction for the presented stove will be difficult to conduct at the moment. Also possibilities as paying in instalments are difficult as they bear a great risk for the local partner. Nonetheless, Pro Climate International and atmosfair will permanently assess all possibilities and opportunities to reduce the price of the stoves for end-users. This also includes the constant testing of more affordable stoves, which reach similar efficiency and life-time expectancy as the presented stove type.</p>
<p>Is the quality of the stove as good as the manufacturer promises?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The stoves were tested several times by Pro Climate and atmosfair and compared with other stoves. Water boiling tests and cooking tests for some common local dishes were organized. Within a very short period, many households in the South West regions bought and used the stove and the demand for the stove still exists. A first monitoring was successfully done. We can conclude that the performance of the stove is the reason of this success.</p>
<p>Extend the size of the stove, especially for ceremonies or possibility to purchase more than one stove per household.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The stove is not intended to serve at ceremonies or other bigger occasions. The target group for this stove are households with a daily use of the stove. If the households are larger than 8 people this household can purchase two stoves. Households with up to 10 persons can successfully use one stove only. Next to the Envirofit stove that is already successfully implemented in parts of Cameroon, there is the possibility to include other stoves, with different sizes, in the project.</p>
<p>Usage of improved cook</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The project activity and the use of the efficient stoves</p>

stoves also for heating purpose		just focus on cooking purposes. Emission savings from space heating cannot be considered under the project activity. However, the project participants know that people might use the efficient cook stoves also for space heating in certain areas, especially around Mount Cameroon.
Who are the beneficiaries of this carbon project?	No	This project aims at combating climate change and compensating emissions that were emitted somewhere else. At the same time the project benefits the people in Cameroon directly as it reduces smoke and hence health problems, saves money and reduces deforestation as less wood is needed for cooking.
Negative impact on wood sellers due to a reduced demand for fire wood	Yes	For the moment the project is not as big as it would have an impact on wood sellers. Moreover, it is also not assumed that the project will, cause severe impacts on the wood sellers. However, wood sellers might be involved in the marketing of cook stoves and can hence sell and distribute the stoves as well, which will diversify their source of income. Nonetheless, project proponents do not believe that the project will reach such a critical threshold that it will create severe negative impacts on wood sellers.
The stove is not available in the whole country, hence it is quite difficult to purchase one	Yes	The stakeholder consultation was organised in order to extend the project. The PoA is a nationwide PoA and it will be possible to sell more stoves on a nationwide level in Cameroon. This process needs some time, but in the near future it is planned to sell the stoves across Cameroon and then it should be easier for everyone in Cameroon to purchase a stove.

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.

Stakeholder Feedback Round Rwanda:

The feedback round in Rwanda gave stakeholders the opportunity to comment during the process of validating the programme activity. The stakeholder feedback round was organized as follows:

The local stakeholder consultation (LSC) report, the GS Passport, the revised version of the non-technical summary and supporting documents related to the Do-No Harm assessment were made available to stakeholders. They were made publicly available on the Gold Standard website on 1 November 2011. A link for downloading the electronic version of the report was e-mailed to participants. In addition, the link to the programme page on the Gold Standard website was made available on the website, atmosfair gGmbH website⁵. Furthermore, hard copies were available at the office of ENEDOM, in Kigali; participants without e-mail were informed that the report was available at ENEDOM.

Stakeholders were emailed and, for those without email, verbally told that the documents were made available at the Enedom office. The Enedom office is very centrally located so it is easy for stakeholders to visit and receive the documents.

The stakeholder feedback round occurred for two months, from 1 November until 31 December 2011. No comments from stakeholders were received. It can therefore be concluded that stakeholders are satisfied with the programme design.

Stakeholder Feedback Round Cameroon:

The Stakeholder Feedback Round for activities in Cameroon is scheduled to take place from December 2014 till February 2015.

SECTION F. Outcome Sustainability Assessment⁶

F.1. 'Do no harm' Assessment

Rwanda

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my programme	Assessment of my programme risks breaching it	Mitigation measure

⁵ <https://www.atmosfair.de/index.php?id=563&L=3>

⁶ In case, DNH/SD assessment is done at the Programme level, DNH/SD assessment per technology/practice included in the Programme shall be provided.

		(low, medium, high)	
1 – Human rights	Rwanda has ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ⁷ and the African Charter on Humans and People's Rights ⁸ . The programme will protect human rights including freedoms and cultural property.	low	N/A
2 – Involuntary settlements	The programme will not cause any involuntary settlements. Rwanda has passed Law N° 18/2007 OF 19/04/2007 Relating to expropriation in the public interest ⁹ is strictly adhered to in Rwanda.	low	N/A
3 – Cultural heritage	Rwanda is an active member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) ¹⁰ . The programme does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	low	N/A
4 – Labor – collective bargaining and freedom of association	Rwanda has ratified both ILO convention 87 ¹¹ (freedom of association) and 98 ¹² (right to collective bargaining). Furthermore, Rwanda has passed Law N° 51/2001 OF 30/12/2001 Establishing the labor code	low	N/A

⁷ http://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsq_no=IV-4&chapter=4&lang=en

⁸ http://www.achpr.org/english/ratifications/ratification_african%20charter.pdf

⁹ http://www.minela.gov.rw/IMG/pdf/LOI_D_EXPROPRIATION.pdf

¹⁰ www.unesco-rwanda.org

¹¹ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C087>

¹² <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C098>

	and Law N°13/2009 of 27/05/2009 regulating labour in Rwanda ¹³ .		
--	---	--	--

¹³http://amategeko.net/display_rubrique.php?ActDo=ShowArt&Information_ID=2465&Parent_ID=30701709&type=public&Langue_ID=An&rubID=30701797

5 – Forced labor	Rwanda has ratified both ILO Convention 29 ¹⁴ and 105 ¹⁵ on elimination of forced and compulsory labour. Furthermore, local legislation prohibits forced labor. Rwanda has passed Law N° 51/2001 OF 30/12/2001 Establishing the labor code ¹⁶ and Law N°13/2009 of 27/05/2009 regulating labour in Rwanda ¹³ . The programme does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour. All labor is voluntary. atmosfair gGmbH does not engage in any form of forced or compulsory labour. Where appropriate, contracts will be issued to employees.	low	N/A
6 – Child labor	Rwanda has ratified both ILO convention 138 ¹⁷ (minimum age) and 182 ¹⁸ (worst form of child labor). Furthermore, Law N° 51/2001 OF 30/12/2001 Establishing the labor code ¹⁶ ; Law N°13/2009 of 27/05/2009 regulating labour in Rwanda prohibit child labor ¹⁹ . Child labor will not be employed. atmosfair gGmbH does not	Low	N/A

¹⁴ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C029>

¹⁵ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C105>

¹⁶ http://www.amategeko.net/display_rubrique.php?Information_ID=1217&Parent_ID=30692620&type=public&Langue_ID=An

¹⁷ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C138>

¹⁸ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C182>

¹⁹ <http://www.mifotra.gov.rw/documents/Laws/NEW%20LABOUR%20LAW%20N13.2009%20OF%2027.5.2009.pdf>

	and will not employ anyone under the legal working age.		
7 – Labor discrimination	Rwanda has ratified convention 100 ²⁰ (equal remuneration) and convention 111 ²¹ (Discrimination in employment/ occupation) under the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. The Law N° 51/2001 OF 30/12/2001 Establishing the labor code ¹⁶ also prohibits discrimination. Labor discrimination will not occur.	low	N/A
8 – Labor safety	The Law N° 51/2001 OF 30/12/2001 Establishing the labor code ¹⁶ and the Rwanda National Construction Industry Policy ²² legislate and guide on health and safety practices in the work place. Labor conditions in this programme are safe.	low	N/A
9- Environmental harm	Rwanda ratified the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development ²³ . In addition, Rwanda has passed a number of other relevant laws including: N° 04/2005 of 08/04/2005 Organic Law determining the modalities of protection, conservation	low	N/A

²⁰ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C100>

²¹ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C111>

²² http://mininfra.gov.rw/index2.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=113&Itemid=263

²³ <http://www.un.org/esa/documents/ecosoc/cn17/1997/ecn171997-8.htm>

	<p>and promotion of environment in Rwanda²⁴; Ministerial Order N° 004/2008 on Establishing the list of works, activities and projects that have to undertake an environmental impact assessment²⁵; 1988 Forestry Law.</p> <p>The programme is positive for the environment, since it decreases unsustainable harvesting of wood from forests. In addition, the stainless steel from the stoves at the end of their lifetime will be highly valued due to the high price of metal in Rwanda.</p>		
10 – Degradation of habitats	<p>Rwanda ratified the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. In addition, Rwanda has passed a number of other relevant laws including: N° 04/2005 of 08/04/2005 Organic Law determining the modalities of protection, conservation and promotion of environment in Rwanda²⁴; Ministerial Order N° 004/2008 on Establishing the list of works, activities and projects that have to undertake an environmental impact assessment²⁵; 1988</p>	low	N/A

²⁴ http://www.amategeko.net/display_rubrique.php?Information_ID=665&Parent_ID=3068016&type=public&Langue_ID=An

²⁵ http://www.primature.gov.rw/index2.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&qid=779&Itemid=95

	<p>Forestry Law.</p> <p>The programme is positive for the environment, since it decreases unsustainable harvesting of wood from forests. In addition, the stainless steel from the stoves at the end of their lifetime will be highly valued due to the high price of metal in Rwanda.</p> <p>The programme will prevent the degradation of habitats due to decreased deforestation.</p>		
11- Corruption	<p>Rwanda ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption²⁶. Furthermore, Rwanda passed the Law N° 23/2003 of 07/08/2003 Related to punishment of corruption and related offences²⁷ and this law is strictly enforced.</p> <p>Rwanda has a very high level of enforcement of laws. As can be seen in the 2011 Rwanda Country Profile, Enterprise Surveys, it can be seen that Rwanda has a very low level of corruption. The atmosfair Project implementation and controller will also assess these points during visits.</p> <p>atmosfair gmbH does not engage in any type of corruption or activities that are anything but legal and</p>	low	N/A

²⁶ <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>

²⁷ http://www.amategeko.net/display_rubrique.php?Information_ID=1170&Parent_ID=30692132&type=public&Langue_ID=An

	just.		
--	-------	--	--

Cameroon

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measure
1 Human Rights	Cameroon has ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ²⁸ and the African Charter on Humans and People’s Rights ²⁹ The project will protect human rights including freedoms and cultural property.	Low	N/A
2 Involuntary settlements	The project will not cause any involuntary settlement. Cameroon has passed Law No 80-21 of 14/07/1980 that amended certain provisions of ordinance No 74-1 of July 1974 to establish rules governing land tenure ³⁰ .	Low	N/A
3 – Cultural heritage	Cameroon is an active member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) ³¹ . The programme does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	Low	N/A
4 – Labor-collective bargaining and freedom of association	Cameroon is member of the International Labour Organization ³² . Cameroon has ratified both ILO convention 87 ³³ (freedom of association) and ILO convention 98 ³⁴ (right to collective bargaining).	Low	N/A
5 – Forced labor	Cameroon has ratified both Convention 29 ³⁵ and 105 ³⁶ on elimination of forced and compulsory labour. Furthermore, local	Low	N/A

²⁸ http://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&lang=en

²⁹ <http://www.achpr.org/instruments/achpr/>

³⁰ <http://www.atangana-eteme-emeran.com/spip.php?article22270>

³¹ <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/worldwide/africa/cameroon/>

³² <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/country.htm>

³³ https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312232:NO

³⁴ https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312243:NO

³⁵ https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312174:NO

³⁶ https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312250:NO

	<p>legislation prohibits forced labour.</p> <p>The programme does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour.</p> <p>All labour is voluntary. Neither atmosfair gGmbH nor Pro Climate International or any other partners engages in any form of forced or compulsory labour. Where appropriate, contracts will be issued to employees.</p>		
6 – Child labour	<p>Cameroon has ratified both ILO convention 138³⁷ (minimum age) and 182³⁸ (worst form of child labor) as well as it has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Children³⁹.</p> <p>atmosfair gGmbH and its partners do not and will not employ anyone under the legal working age.</p>	Low	N/A
7 – Labor discrimination	<p>Cameroon has ratified convention 100⁴⁰ (equal remuneration) and convention 111⁴¹ (Discrimination in employment/occupation) under the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. The Law No. 92/007 of 14/08/1992⁴² establishing the labour code. Labour conditions in this programme are safe.</p>	Low	N/A
8 – Labor safety	<p>The Law No. 82/007 of 14/08/1992 establishing the labour code. Labour conditions in this project are safe.</p>	Low	N/A
9 – Environmental harm	<p>Cameroon ratified the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development⁴³, the UN Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁴⁴ and the UN United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁴⁵. In addition, Cameroon has a comprehensive</p>	Low	N/A

³⁷ https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312283:NO

³⁸ https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312327:NO

³⁹ http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-11&chapter=4&lang=en

⁴⁰ https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312245:NO

⁴¹ https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312256:NO

⁴² http://www.digitcamlaws.com/Cameroon_Labor_Code.htm

⁴³ <http://www.un.org/esa/documents/ecosoc/cn17/1997/ecn171997-8.htm>

⁴⁴ http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-7-a&chapter=27&lang=en

⁴⁵ http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetailsIII.aspx?&src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-7&chapter=27&Temp=mtdsg3&lang=en

	<p>environmental legislation. The legislation provides for the establishment of the National Environmental Management Plan which is specified in Law No. 96/12 of 5/08/1996⁴⁶ which also defines the project types that require an Environmental Impact Assessment. The programme is positive for the environment, since it decreases unsustainable harvesting of wood from forests.</p>		
10 – Degradation of habitats	<p>Cameroon has ratified the UN Convention on Biological Diversity⁴⁷ and the UN Convention to combat Desertification⁴⁸. The project is positive for the environment as it reduces the need for fire wood and hence illegal and unsustainable harvesting of wood. Furthermore, small sticks of wood – preferably dead wood – can now be used for energy purposes.</p>	Low	N/A
11 – Corruption	<p>Cameroon ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption⁴⁹. The Cameroonian government has created the National Anti-Corruption Commission which aims to eliminate corruption by 2015 through targeted reforms in the public sector. The atmosfair project implementation and controller will also assess these points during visits. Both atmosfair gGmbH and its partners do not engage in any type of corruption or activities that are anything but legal and just.</p>	Low	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
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁴⁶www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=5800

⁴⁷ http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-8&chapter=27&lang=en

⁴⁸ http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-10&chapter=27&lang=en

⁴⁹ <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>

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.

Rwanda

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Air quality	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: Emissions from fuel consumption. Air quality will be improved by the reduction of fuel burned. Indoor Air Pollution will be reduced from the improved cookstoves. For example, the SAVE80 is almost smokeless carbon monoxide (CO) emissions are low. CO emissions have been tested and the emission rate from the Save80 is lower than from other wood stoves. Other harmful substances like PICs (Products of Incomplete Combustion) are low as the combustion is nearly complete and only small quantities of ash need to be removed. However, it is difficult to compare the emissions from an efficient wood burning stove with that of a charcoal stove. Impacts are not seen as being significant enough to monitor.	0
Water quality and quantity	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: Sedimentation of lakes and rivers. Reduced deforestation will lead to decrease soil erosion and decreased sedimentation of lakes and rivers. However, deforestation for fuel wood will still occur so the impact will be neutral and monitoring of this parameter is not seen as being necessary.	0

Soil condition	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: Decreased fuel wood as a proxy for decrease amount of soil erosion from deforestation. Reduced deforestation will lead to decrease soil erosion. However, deforestation for fuel will still occur so soil condition will not be drastically altered and monitoring is not necessary.	0
Other pollutants	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Other pollutants such as noise will not be impacted. At the end of the stove's lifetime, the metal may be considered waste. However, it is expected that, due to the stove being made from a high quality metal, the stove will be recycled and monitoring is not necessary. As can be seen in the 2011 CIA World Factbook about Rwanda , no steel is produced in Rwanda while steel is imported. This makes steel a valuable commodity with a high demand. It will therefore be re-used.	0
Biodiversity	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: Decreased fuel wood as a proxy for decreased biodiversity from deforestation. Reduced deforestation will lead to decreased habitat destruction. However, deforestation for fuel wood use will still occur so biodiversity will not be drastically altered and monitoring is not necessary.	0
Quality of employment	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: technical level of employment. Assembly and sale will provide high quality employment; Rwandans will be trained in order to assemble the stoves and to work on the sales activities. However, as the number of people working in the charcoal value chain may decrease, effects are neutralized and monitoring	0

			is not necessary.	
Livelihood of poor	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<p>Parameter: Money saved from reduced consumption of fuel. Improved cookstove use will reduce money spent on charcoal. Whether or not money spent on fuel for cooking is saved by users will be monitored. This is relates directly to the following change referred to in GS Annex I: Poverty alleviation, e.g. changes in living standards, number of people living under the poverty line.</p> <p>Parameter: Amount of time spent in acquiring fuel and cooking on improved cookstove. Improved cookstove and heat retention device use will promote gender equality as less time will be spent in acquiring fuel and in cooking. The amount of time spent cooking and collecting fuel will be monitored.</p>	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<p>Parameter: Number of households with improved cookstoves. Improved cookstoves will provide cleaner energy to households. However, the number of households with cookstove access will not increase.</p>	0

Human and institutional capacity	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	.Even so the project is likely to have positive impacts in regard to human and institutional capacity due to the empowerment of women who are the main users of the ICS no direct impact can be associated to using the ICS.	0
Quantitative employment and income generation	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Number of jobs created and income generated. Stove construction and sale/distribution activities will provide employment. One may argue that jobs may be lost from charcoal production, however it is anticipated that as the demand for firewood replaces that of charcoal due to increased use of Save80 stoves, charcoal producers will easily resort to supplying firewood hence no loss of jobs will be experienced. The number of jobs created will be monitored. The people employed in the project will earn wages at par or better than the average local/sectoral wage level. The income generated by the project employees will be monitored.	+
Balance of payments and investment	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	N/A	0
Technology transfer and technological self - reliance	N/A	MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	Parameter: Number of new improved cookstove types introduced to Rwanda. The number of new cookstove types introduced to Rwanda and number of improved cookstoves sold as part of the programme activity will be monitored.	0

Cameroon

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Air quality	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: Level of NO_x, CO and SO₂ emissions. Air quality will be improved by the reduction of fuel burned; however, it is difficult to quantitatively compare the emissions from an efficient wood burning stove with that of an ICS given the local monitoring conditions.	0
Water quality and quantity	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: Changes in water balance/availability in ground and surface water and level of pollutants in lakes and rivers Reduced deforestation will lead to decrease soil erosion and a decrease in sedimentation processes of lakes and rivers. Consequently, this might enhance the groundwater and surface water level and a reduction of pollutants inflow into the respective streams, However, deforestation for fuel wood will still occur. Moreover, it will be difficult to analyse the direct relation and impact between reduced deforestation and a reduced pollution/enhanced water balance. Therefore, the indicator is scored neutral.	0
Soil condition	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: Decreased fuel wood as a proxy for decrease amount of soil erosion from deforestation. Reduced deforestation will lead to decrease soil erosion. However, deforestation for fuel	0

			will still occur so soil condition will not be drastically altered and monitoring is not necessary.	
Other pollutants	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	No other pollutants are emitted and the project has no significant impact on the level of noise and/or light..	0
Biodiversity	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: Decreased fuel wood as a proxy for decreased biodiversity from deforestation. Reduced deforestation will lead to decreased habitat destruction. However, deforestation for fuel wood use will still occur since not all households will use an efficient cook stove. So the effect on the. directly connected to the project activity is difficult to justify and thus monitoring is not possible.	0
Quality of employment	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Certificates for all trainings given to increase the technical level of employees. Assembly and sale will provide high quality employment. However, an ICS project is limited in the possibility of capacity building measures and thus trainings are mostly focussed on the sales of the stoves, database management and conducting monitoring activities. Moreover, as the number of people working in the fuelwood and charcoal value chain may decrease, effects are neutralized. Consequently, in	0

			order to be conservative, the indicator is scored neutral.	
Livelihood of the poor	N/A	MDG1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<p>Parameter: Money saved from reduced consumption of fuel. Improved cookstove use will reduce money spent on wood or charcoal. Whether or not money is saved by users will be monitored. This relates directly to the following change referred to in GS Annex I: Poverty alleviation, e.g. changes in living standards, number of people living under the poverty line.</p> <p>Parameter: Amount of time spent in acquiring fuel and cooking on improved cookstove. Improved cookstove and heat retention device use will promote gender equality as less time will be spent in acquiring fuel and in cooking. The amount of time spent cooking and collecting fuel will be monitored.</p>	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<p>Parameter: Number of households with cookstoves. Improved cookstoves will provide cleaner energy to households. However, the number of households with cookstove access will not increase.</p>	0
Human and institutional capacity	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Even so the project is likely to have positive impacts in regard to human and institutional capacity due to the empowerment of women who are the main users of the ICS no direct impact can be	0

			associated to using the ICS.	
Quantitative employment and income generation	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Number of jobs created and income generated through the project. Assembly and sale will provide employment. Even though , jobs may be lost from wood value chain and charcoal production, theywill most likely be replaced by jobs processing and distributing the stove. Moreover, the project will generate jobs within the implementing organisation regarding the sale of the stoves, database management and monitoring activities (Water Boiling Tests, Interviews). Therefore, the scoring of the indicator is positive. The Monitoring of the indicator shall include the number of jobs created as well as the employee’s income received through the project.	+
Balance of payments and investment	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	N/A	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	N/A	MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development	New technology introduced to Cameroon and Cameroonians will be trained to assembly and to use the stoves. However effect will not be significant.	0

SECTION G. Sustainability Monitoring Plan⁵⁰

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

⁵⁰ 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.

No		1.1
Indicator		Livelihood of the Poor
Mitigation measure		NA
Chosen parameter		Money saved from reduced consumption of fuel
Current situation of parameter		Users of traditional fireplaces such as the three-stone-fire spent a high share of their available income on fuel wood. Savings from purchasing less cooking fuel will increase the amount of disposable income available.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		See above
Future target for parameter		Decreased firewood and charcoal consumption for cooking (or boiling water) will reduce money spent on fuel.
Way of monitoring	How	In the household survey, households which are part of the CDM monitoring sample group will be asked whether they think less money is spent on fuel for cooking on the improved cook stove, in comparison to using a standard inefficient cook stove (wood or charcoal). The sample size for this monitoring parameter will be the same as for CDM monitoring parameter DO _y (drop outs) and is established at time of doing the survey. However in order to be conservative a minimum size applies: Minimum sample size: 30.
	When	Annual or biennial but records continuously maintained until the end of the crediting period.
	By who	Project proponent
No		1.2
Indicator		Livelihood of the Poor
Mitigation measure		NA
Chosen parameter		Whether less time is spent in acquiring fuel and cooking on improved cookstove
Current situation of parameter		In particular women and children, currently spend a significant portion of their time acquiring fuel for cooking.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		See above
Future target for parameter		Decreased amount of time spent acquiring fuel
Way of monitoring	How	In the household survey, users will be asked whether they think less time is spent acquiring fuel and cooking on the improved cookstove, in comparison to acquiring fuel and cooking when using a standard inefficient cookstove.

		The sample size for this monitoring parameter will be the same as for CDM monitoring parameter DO _y (drop outs) and is established at time of doing the survey. However in order to be conservative a minimum size applies: Minimum sample size: 30.
	When	Annual or biennial but records continuously maintained until the end of the crediting period.
	By who	Project Proponent

No	2
Indicator	Quantitative employment and income generation
Mitigation measure	NA
Chosen parameter	Number of jobs created and income generated for the people employed.
Current situation of parameter	<p>Rwanda: Work in Rwanda is highly seasonal, and this is particularly the case for farming. The vast majority of economically active adults in Rwanda are subsistence farmers either working as independent farm workers, paid or unpaid family farm workers. Employment rates are generally lower in urban areas, and are lowest of all in Kigali City.⁵¹ Majority working population in Rwanda are subsistence farmers either working as paid or unpaid family farm workers with limited income generation. Paid farm workers are still found in the poorest income quintile.⁵²</p> <p>Cameroon: More than 40 % of Cameroons population live below the poverty line and 70% of the population is depending on agro-pastoral activities.⁵³ Currently, there is no ICS project registered under the CDM. Thus, it is expected that ICS project management related jobs are scarce in Cameroon. The project will consequently generate employment and income generation for local people regarding stove assembly, distribution and monitoring.</p>
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	See above
Future target for parameter	Rwanda: Rwandans will be employed in permanent, part time, freelance, piece rate basis capacities in the project.

⁵¹ National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda - The 2010/11 Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey .

⁵² National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda - Labour market and economic activity trends in Rwanda; Analysis of the EICV2 Survey.

⁵³ <http://www.wfp.org/countries/cameroon>

		<p>Jobs will include for project management, stove construction, maintenance, user training and stove sales/distribution.</p> <p>Salaries and wages for the jobs done which will be at par or better than the average local/sectoral wage level.</p> <p>Cameroon: Jobs will be created and maintained through the assembly and sale of the stove, the database management and the monitoring activities such as the conduction of Water-Boiling Tests and interviews. Consequently, the project activity will generate additional jobs which result in an increase of household income of the respective employees.</p>
Way of monitoring	How	Copies of payment slips or work contracts of people employed in the project will be maintained.
	When	Annual or biennial but records continuously maintained until the end of the crediting period.
	By who	Project Proponent

Additional remarks monitoring

In order to monitor the continuous use of the baseline stove the following approach is applied:

As part of the monitoring survey household members are asked to provide the average number of eaters for whom meals are prepared on the ICS (monitoring parameter in the PDD: $N_{eaters_project}$) and a cap on the maximum number of eaters per ICS is introduced (parameter HH_CAP).

There might be certain circumstances which require users to use another stove in addition to the ICS in order to provide food for many people during occasions like parties, celebrations and other special circumstances.

In order to exclude the wood consumption of such occasions and therefore excluding the continuous use of baseline appliances from Bold the monitoring parameter $N_{eaters_project}$ (average number of eaters for whom meals are prepared on the ICS) is included. It should be noted that the monitoring parameter is not monitoring the number of family members in a household but the average number of eaters for whom meals are prepared. This means the household member interviewed is asked to estimate for how many people of the households the food is prepared on the ICS on average.

In addition there will be situations that households buy a stove which is not suitable for their household size i.e. there are too many people living in a household to be reasonably catered for with the ICS provided.

These cases are considered by our monitoring approach. The maximum number of

eaters per ICS are capped as the 'maximum number of eaters per stove type' is defined conservatively ex-ante (ex-ante parameter in the PDD: HH_CAP). The baseline wood consumption per household is therefore capped since the value for the average number of eaters per household for whom meals are prepared on the ICS ($N_{eaters_project}$) will always be equal or lower than the household cap of the ICS. By introducing the cap the robustness of the monitoring concept is increased since it is likely that there will be numerous households which state that the numbers of eaters for whom meals are prepared on the ICS are actually more than the household Cap applied. The Emission Reductions claimed are therefore discounted which is conservative.

SECTION H. Additionality, conservativeness, inclusion criteria and other deviations⁵⁴



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

Not applicable. The project proponent followed Gold Standard guidance for additionality.

H.2. Conservativeness

Not applicable. The project proponent followed Gold Standard guidance for additionality.

H.3 Inclusion criteria

Local Stakeholder Consultations will be conducted for a group of 5 CPAs, as long as the following inclusion criteria can be demonstrated in each CPA passport with evidences provided at time of CPA listing.

N°	Inclusion Criteria	Evidence document
1	The activity of the CPA is similar, i.e. it is the dissemination of improved cookstoves (ICS)	CPA-DD
2	The ICS deployed in the CPA has a thermal efficiency of at least 20%	Efficiency specification from manufacturer or certificate from a national standards body or a certifying agent recognised by it
3	The ICS type is similar i.e. it domestic ICS burning firewood	Product data sheets or

⁵⁴ Only for CDM PoAs

		specification or product information sheets from manufacturer
4	The CPAs are close enough to each other in time	(CDM) CPA inclusion within 3 years of first (CDM) CPA inclusion of that group of CPAs
5	CPA is in line with the Do No Harm Assessment requirements as determined in the PoA Passport and does not compromise any of the safeguarding principles.	Written declaration by implementing agency/ PP
6	Documented cooking demonstrations are carried out in the core regions where ICS dissemination will mainly take place	Documentation and picture of cooking demonstrations carried out

LSC for the first 5 CPAs in Rwanda and Cameroon already took place at the LSC meeting in Kigali 18 February 2011 and in Yaoundé 7 November 2013. These stakeholder meetings also served as the PoA stakeholder meeting.

Other:

SD indicator scored positive at frozen PoA SD matrix	Inclusion criteria to check compliance of CPA with SD indicator at time of inclusion
Livelihood of poor	<p>The technology of the CPA is an improved cookstove. The relevant parameter is money savings. Money savings will be determined in the household survey ex-post and are part of the monitoring and as such included in the monitoring plan.</p> <p>Hence, inclusion criteria to be checked at time of inclusion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whether the technology of the CPA is an improved cookstove 2. Whether the monitoring plan of the CPA PP includes parameter money savings to be determined via household survey
Livelihood of poor	<p>The technology of the CPA is an improved cookstove. The relevant parameter is the time spent in acquiring fuel and cooking on improved stove. Time budgets will be determined in the household survey ex-post and are part of the monitoring and as such included in the monitoring plan.</p> <p>Hence, inclusion criteria to check at time of inclusion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whether the technology of the CPA is an improved cookstove 2. Whether the monitoring plan of the CPA PP includes parameter time budgets to be determined via household survey
Quantitative employment and income generation	<p>The technology of the CPA is an improved cookstove. The relevant parameter is number of jobs created and income generated by the project.</p> <p>Hence, inclusion criteria to be checked at time of inclusion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whether the monitoring plan of the CPA PP includes a parameter on number of jobs created and income generated

	by the people employed in the project.
--	--

--

H.4	Other deviations from CDM documentation (if applicable)
-----	---

--

ANNEX 1 ODA declaration

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

think • go climate conscious



Berlin, 2011-03-04

atmosfair gGmbH

Headquarter: Kaiserstr. 201
D-53113 Bonn

Office: Zossener Straße 55–58
D-10961 Berlin

Tel.: +49 (0)30 6273550 - 0
Fax: +49 (0)30 6273550 - 29

E-Mail: info@atmosfair.de

Website: www.atmosfair.de

Registered at:
Amtsgericht Bonn
HRB 13789

Managing Director:
Dr. Dietrich Brockhagen

Bank information:
GLS Gemeinschaftsbank eG
Donations account: 4009 1533 00
IBAN DE06 4306 0967 4009 1533 00
Business account: 4009 1533 05
IBAN DE65 4306 0967 4009 1533 05

Bank code 430 609 67
BIC GENODEM1GLS

German VAT No.: 27/601/53604
International VAT No.: DE 264 407 559

To: Gold Standard Foundation

Re: Improved Cook Stove Programme for Rwanda

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

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.

Signed:

Name:

Title:

On behalf of:

Xaver
XAVIER WITZINGER
responsible project manager
atmosfair gmbh