

Gold Standard for the Global Goals
Key Programme Information & Programme Design Document (PoA-DD)



July 2017, Version 1

KEY PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Programme:	Improved Cooking Stoves for Nigeria Programme of Activities
Brief description of Programme:	<p>The Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS) for Nigeria Programme of Activities supplies households with improved cookstoves in several districts of Nigeria. Improved cook stoves can be used by households that currently use charcoal or firewood as their dominant fuel.</p> <p>In the case of the Save80 efficient cook stove, the set contains a stainless steel stove, a pot and a heat-retaining device. The Save80 needs 250 g of wood sticks to bring 6 litres of water to boil, 80% less than traditional open fires. The high quality improved cookstoves are sold at a reduced price to make them affordable to the average local households.</p> <p>Besides preventing greenhouse gas emissions, the objectives of the CDM Gold Standard programme are to reduce wood consumption, indoor air pollution, fuel bills as well as time for cooking and wood collection for households. Other objectives include financially empowering participating women and youths by including them in project activities</p>
Expected duration of Programme:	29.03.2011 – 28.03.2039
Coordinating & Management Entity:	atmosfair gmbH
Project Representative:	Dr. Katrin Mikolajewski
Project Participants and any communities involved:	atmosfair gmbH
Version of PoA-DD:	1.0
Date of Version:	26.03.2020
Host Country (ies) / Location:	Federal Republic of Nigeria
Certification Pathway (Project Certification/Impact Statements & Products	Project Certification GS CERs
Activity Requirements applied: (mark GS4GG if none relevant)	GS4GG
Methodologies applied:	AMS-II.G ver.10
Product Requirements applied:	GHG emission reduction
Regular/Retroactive:	regular
SDG Impacts:	<p>1 – Goal 5; Target 5.4; Indicator 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location</p> <p>2 – Goal 7; Target 7.1; Indicator 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</p> <p>3 – Goal 8; Target 8.5; Indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>4 - Goal 13; Target 13.2; Indicator: 13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated</p>

	policy/strategy/plan
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SECTION A. General description of PoA

A.1. Purpose and general description of the PoA

>> (Provide a brief description of the PoA including information on policy/measure or stated goal that the PoA seeks to promote and framework for the implementation of the proposed PoA.)

a) Policy/measure or stated goal of the PoA

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

The Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS) for Nigeria Programme of Activities is an initiative to promote dissemination of improved cooking stoves to households in the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The efficient stoves disseminated save up to 80% of fuel wood.

b) General operating and implementing framework of PoA

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

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

CO₂ emissions from land contributed about 90% of the total emissions in the agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) sector and is the only source of CO₂ emissions. Emission from AFLOU were the leading source of GHG emissions (66.9%). Though forest land is a natural sink of CO₂, the situation at the national level is not so as emissions exceeded removals. A general increase in net CO₂ emissions is observed, due to the increase in deforestation rate and wood removals in the existing areas¹. Also according to the World Resources Institute Climate Analysis Indicators Tool (WRI CAIT), Nigeria's 2014 GHG emissions were primarily from the land-use change and forestry (LUCF) sector which accounted for 38.2% of the country's total emissions²

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



Fuel Wood Transport by donkeys;
Northern Nigeria.



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

¹ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Nigeria%20BUR1_Final%20%282%29.pdf

²

https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2019_USAID_Nigeria%20GHG%20Emissions%20Factsheet.pdf



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



Truck in Kaduna, transporting diesel and fuel wood

The National Forest Conservation Council of Nigeria (NFCCN) estimates that forests in Nigeria will be cleared entirely until 2020 if current rates of deforestation are not reduced. The lack of reforestation activity means clearing is not being offset by new plantings. With forests almost gone in the north of the country already, the loss of tree cover is also thought to be helping accelerate the spread of deserts and reduce farming land. A report by the NFCCN in 2008 estimated that 35 % of arable land had been lost to desertification in the north over the last 50 years³.

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

Improving the efficiency of fuel wood consuming appliances is therefore crucial to combat deforestation and tackle greenhouse gas emissions in Nigeria, but a large-scale adoption of improved appliances has not yet taken place. Market penetration rate of clean cookstoves in Nigeria is equal or below 5%⁴. The Draft Renewable Energy Master Plan for Nigeria states: “*Enhancing economic efficiency of energy use is vital to achieve the best utilization of biomass resources and to protect the environment, and should be given a high priority*”⁵. However, the plan also states that despite Research & Development efforts, “*improved wood stoves have not gained any significant foothold in any part of the country*”⁶.

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

A.2. CME and participants of PoA

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

⁴ Please see: Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) and the Climate Policy Initiative (CPI) 2019. Energizing Finance: Understanding the Landscape 2019. License: NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0). <https://www.seforall.org/sites/default/files/2019-11/EF-2019-UL-SEforALL-w.pdf>

⁵ REMP (2005): Renewable Energy Master Plan, Final Draft Report, Energy Commission of Nigeria, UNDP, p.92, <http://icednigeria.org/backup/workspace/uploads/nov.-2005.pdf>, last accessed 10.07.2018

⁶ REMP (2005): Renewable Energy Master Plan, Final Draft Report, Energy Commission of Nigeria, UNDP, p.15, <http://icednigeria.org/backup/workspace/uploads/nov.-2005.pdf>, last accessed 10.07.2018

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>> (Details of the CME of the proposed PoA, as the entity which communicates with the Gold Standard Secretariat)

atmosfair gGmbH is the CME of the PoA. There is no other project participant in the PoA.

For contact details please see Appendix 1 of this document.

A.3. Physical/ Geographical boundary of the PoA

>> (Provide details of the defined boundary of the proposed PoA in terms of a geographical area e.g. municipality, region within a country, country or several countries within which all VPAs to be included in the PoA will be implemented)

>>

The geographical area within which all CDM programme activities (CPAs) included in the PoA will be implemented is the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

A.4. Technologies/measures and eligibility under Gold Standard

>> (Describe the technologies and/or measures to be employed and/or implemented by the VPAs in the PoA including a list of the facilities, systems and equipment that will be installed and/or modified by the VPA. Include information essential to understand the purpose of the PoA and how it will contribute positively to three SDGs.

Describe how the VPAs meet the eligibility criteria as per section 3.1.1 of GS4GG Principles & Requirements document and the relevant activity requirements document)

Technology

The PoA will deploy improved cook stoves (ICS) reaching a specified efficiency of at least 20%, which is determined by using one of the following options as requested by AMS II.G., ver. 10, Data / Parameter table 9.

The technical description and technical details of the disseminated ICS shall be completed in the respective CPA-DD.

For example, one improved cook stove disseminated under the PoA will be the “SAVE80”, a portable stove made of stainless steel, developed and prefabricated by a German manufacturer and assembled locally to create employment and income. The initial model has a specified thermal efficiency of 52% and nominal effective thermal power of about 1.5 kW. As per specification of the manufacturer, the SAVE80 needs only about 250 g of small brittle sticks of wood to bring 6 litres of water to the boil, 80% less than traditional fireplaces. The design ensures preheating of the air and a complete combustion with no visible smoke and only small amounts of ash.

The SAVE80 system also consists of custom-fit pots, pans and a heat retaining box (‘Wonderbox’), where food can be transferred after reaching the boiling temperature, and where it will continue to simmer until it is well cooked. The Wonderbox allows important energy savings in addition to the savings by the Save80. However, these energy savings will not be taken into account for calculating emission reductions which is increasing the overall conservativeness of the Emission Reduction calculations.

Eligibility

General Eligibility Criteria as of section 3.1.1 of GS4GG Principles & Requirements

a) Types of Project	Eligible projects shall include physical action/implementation	The Project distributes improved cookstoves to households in
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	on the ground	Nigeria, which qualifies as physical action/implementation on the ground. As per community Services Activity Requirements, vers 1.2, section 3.1.1 b). the project qualifies End-use energy efficiency: Project activities that reduce energy requirements as compared to baseline scenario without affecting the level and quality of services or products, where the end-user of the products and services are clearly identified and when the physical intervention is required at the user end. For example, efficient cooking, heating, lighting, etc.
b) Location of Project	Projects may be located in any part of the world.	The geographical boundary of the PoA is the Federal Republic of Nigeria.
c) Project Area, Project Boundary and Scale:	The Project Area and Project Boundary shall be defined. Projects may be developed at any scale. In order to avoid double counting the Project shall not be included in any other voluntary or compliance standards programme unless approved by Gold Standard (for example through dual certification). Also, if the Project Area overlaps with that of another Gold Standard or other voluntary or compliance standard programme of a similar nature, the project shall demonstrate that there is no double counting of impacts at design and performance certification (for example use of similar technology or practices through which the potential arises for double counting or misestimation of impacts amongst projects).	The geographical boundary of the PoA is the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The project is a small scale PoA. The Project is not registered under any voluntary or compliance standards programme other than CDM, which is approved by the GS through dual certification Avoidance of double counting: An unique numbering or identification system for the stoves disseminated is applied. The specific numbering or identification regime is included in the specific CPA-DD.
d) Host Country Requirements:	Projects shall be in compliance with applicable Host Country's legal, environmental, ecological and social regulations.	The Project holds a letter of Approval for the Project activities issued from the Federal Ministry of Environment-Special Climate Change Unit of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.
e) Contact Details:	As part of the Project Developer shall provide (i) name and (ii) contact details of all Project	For Contact details of the Project developer and other PP please see Appendix 1

	Participants; AND in case of an organisation (iii) the legal registration details and (iv) documentation by the governing jurisdiction that proves that the entity is in good standing	
f) Legal Ownership:	Full and uncontested legal ownership of any Products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification, (for example carbon credits) shall be demonstrated. Where such ownership is transferred from project beneficiaries this must be demonstrated transparently and with full, prior and informed consent (FPIC).	End users receiving ICS under the specific CPA contractually cede their rights to claim and own emission reductions under the Clean Development Mechanism and the Gold Standard Foundation to the Project developer of the PoA. The default ICS sales receipt provided for end users is including the provision that emission reductions generated by the stove are owned by the Project developer. Documents: - First stove sales receipt (first CPA of PoA)
g) Other Rights:	As well as legal title and ownership, the Project Developer shall also demonstrate where required uncontested legal rights and/or permissions concerning changes in use of other resources required to service the Project (for example, access rights, water rights etc.). Any known disputes or contested rights must be declared immediately to Gold Standard by the Project Developer and resolved prior to further project implementation in affected areas.	The Project distributes improved cookstoves to households in Nigeria. No other legal rights and/or permissions concerning changes in use of other resources required to service the Project are affected.
(h) Official Development Assistance (ODA) Declaration:	All Project Developers applying for project activities located in a country named by the OECD Development Assistance Committee's ODA recipient list and seeking Gold Standard Certification for carbon credits shall declare the Official Development Assistance (ODA) support. The Project Developer shall follow the GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements and submit the declaration at the time of Design Certification.	The Project Developers shall confirm that in case of public funding there shall not be diversion of Official Development Assistance through an official statement in the CPA DD.

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Principle 3 – Stakeholder Inclusivity

4.1.4 CSA projects shall have specific stakeholder consultation requirements for certain project types including, but not limited to, hydropower and projects using biomass resource as given in Annex A of this document).

The Project distributes improved cookstoves to households in Nigeria. Thus no specific stakeholder consultation requirements are applicable.

Principle 4 – Demonstration of Real Outcomes

4.1.5 New Projects may seek Certification and receive Issuance of Gold Standard Certified Impact Statements or Products for a maximum of two Design Certification Renewal Cycles i.e., a total of 15 years issuance.

The project is in the first renewal of crediting period phase.

4.1.6 Product Requirements with specific requirements for total issuance period shall supersede information in this document.

n.a.

4.1.7 Design Certification Renewal in the case of CSA projects is mandatory every 5 years as per the Principles & Requirements. For the first renewal, CSA Projects are not required to reassess the Baseline Scenario.

The project is in the first renewal of crediting period phase.

Principle 5 – Financial Additionality & Ongoing Financial Need

4.1.9 Projects that meet any of the following criteria are considered as deemed additional and therefore are not required to prove Financial Additionality at the time of Design Certification:

- (a) Positive list (Annex B of this document)
- (b) Projects located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC₄
- (c) Microscale projects

The improved cookstoves qualify for the definition of project units in Annex B of the COMMUNITY SERVICES ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS Version 1.2 (Positive List):

1.1.3 Project activities solely composed of isolated units where the users of the technology/measure are households or communities or institutions and where each unit results in ≤ 600 MWh of energy savings per year or ≤ 600 tonnes of emission reductions per year.

The Project distributes improved cookstoves to households in Nigeria. Thus the users of the technology/measure are households.

The Project activity is solely composed of microscale CDM units ≤ 60 GWh_{th}

Energy savings per ICS = Wood savings per ICS * Energy per ton of fuelwood

E.g. for Save80 Stoves.

MSc limit CDM units	60,000	MWh therm.
Wood savings per Save80	4.29	t of fuelwood
Energy per ton of fuelwood	0.00417	GWh/ton, derived from 15 GJ/ton (15 GJ = 0.00417 GWh)
Energy savings per Save80	17.90	kWth

17.90 kWth < 60 GWhth

4.1.10 All CSA projects shall demonstrate Ongoing Financial Need

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(a) Information highlighting the key categories and amounts or relative proportions (%) of project income and outgoings, including the relative proportion of certification related cost and revenue.

The ongoing financial need is shown, by the description of the landing cost per stove versus the sales price of the stoves.

The landing cost of the stove includes the following key categories of cost (marketing, sales cost and revenues for the stove distributor not included):

- Stove Hardware
- Transport
- Custom

E.g. sales price of the Save80 stoves currently deployed is less than 50% of the landed cost.

Thus the finance derived Gold Standard Certification contributes to subsidize the sales price of the stoves.

A.5 Funding sources of PoA

>> (Provide the public and private funding sources for the programme. Confidential information need not be provided.)

There is no public funding from Annex I countries of the UNFCCC to implement the PoA. No ODA from Annex 1 countries will be diverted to the implementation of the PoA.

SECTION B. Demonstration of additionality and development of eligibility criteria

B.1. Demonstration of additionality for PoA

>> (Justify why the PoA will not be implemented without revenues from transaction of certified SDG outcomes.)

The table below is only applicable if the proposed project is deemed additional, as defined by the applied approved methodology or activity requirement or product requirement.

Specify the methodology or activity requirement or product requirement that establish deemed additionality for the proposed project (including the version number and the specific paragraph, if applicable).	According to the applied Methodology AMS-II.G, the additionality of the Project activity is demonstrated according to the CDM Methodological tool TOOL21: Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities, vers. 13.0.
Describe how the proposed project meets the criteria for deemed additionality.	Please see below.

This PoA will reduce anthropogenic CO₂ emissions below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered PoA by deploying more efficient cookstoves which reduce woody biomass consumption from non-renewable sources.

The proposed PoA is a voluntary coordinated action

The PoA is a voluntary coordinated action taken by atmosfair. There is no mandatory programme in Nigeria to foster the dissemination of improved cooking stoves.

The proposed voluntary coordinated action would not be implemented in the absence of the PoA

The voluntary coordinated action would not be implemented in the absence of the PoA. The voluntary coordinated action is not financially viable in the absence of CDM. All external funding will stem from CDM, other external funding is not available. Therefore, the program would not have been implemented in the absence of CDM. There has not been a public announcement of the PoA going ahead without CDM. As

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CDM is the only external source of funding, the PoA and all CPAs cannot go ahead without CDM funding. Required finance to fund the programme is only supplied in return for CERs or revenues from CER sales.

The additionality of the project activity is demonstrated according to the CDM Methodological tool TOOL21: Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities, vers. 13.0.

The additionality of a the PoA is demonstrated by Approach 1 or by Approach 2:

Approach 1: Automatic additionality due to the sole application of microscale CDM units

According to CDM tool 21 Appendix: Provisions of small-scale and microscale tools for automatic additionality, a SSC project is automatically additional if it fulfils the following prerequisites:

1. Each CPA is comprised of only units of size below the MSC thresholds ($20\text{GWh/y} = 60\text{GWh}_{\text{th}}/\text{y}$) as specified under MSC additionality Tool19⁷.
2. In case each unit is below the MSC threshold: The CPA meets one of the below conditions:
 - ii) Does it involve distributed units ($\leq 600\text{MWh/y} = 1,800\text{MWh}_{\text{th}}/\text{y}$) and end users are Households/communities/SMEs?

As demonstrated under section A.2, the size of a unit does not exceed the microscale threshold of 60 GWh thermal (20 GWh electric) per year. This proves that these CPAs are solely composed of microscale CDM units.

Furthermore, the specific CPA-DD will provide proof that ii) end users are households/communities/SMEs with distributed units $\leq 600\text{MWh/y} = 1,800\text{MWh}_{\text{th}}/\text{y}$.

According to Methodological Tool 19: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities, vers 9.0: If each of the units contained in the CPA satisfies the condition to qualify as a 'microscale CDM unit', then the coordinating/managing entity is not required to demonstrate compliance of the CPA with the microscale or small-scale thresholds at the aggregate level of the CPA.

Approach 2: Additionality demonstration as per barrier analysis

According to CDM tool 21 par 10, additionality can be assessed by showing that the project activity would not have occurred anyway due to at least one of the following barriers:

- a) Investment barrier: a financially more viable alternative to the project activity would have led to higher emissions;
- b) Technological barrier: a less technologically advanced alternative to the project activity involves lower risks due to the performance uncertainty or low market share of the new technology adopted for the project activity and so would have led to higher emissions;
- c) Barrier due to prevailing practice: prevailing practice or existing regulatory or policy requirements would have led to implementation of a technology with higher emissions;
- d) Other barriers: without the project activity, for another specific reason identified by the project participant, such as institutional barriers or limited information, managerial resources, organizational capacity, financial resources, or capacity to absorb new technologies, emissions would have been higher.

We are describing in the following section the investment barrier, which is probably the most relevant barrier for the proposed activity:

⁷ Market penetration rate of clean cookstoves in Nigeria is equal or below 5%. Please see: Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) and the Climate Policy Initiative (CPI) 2019. Energizing Finance: Understanding the Landscape 2019. License: NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0).<https://www.seforall.org/sites/default/files/2019-11/EF-2019-UL-SEforALL-w.pdf>

Investment Barriers are prevalent for the proposed activity. According to Tool21 par 10a) a financially more viable alternative to the project activity would have led to higher emissions;”

The alternative is the three stone fire, which does not cost anything because its three stones put together; As for ICS, users do not have the necessary means⁸ to purchase high-quality improved cook stoves reaching a thermal efficiency of at least 20% if sold at a retail price which would include all costs (landed costs plus distributor’s margin)⁹. Consequently, local distributors have to sell the ICS at subsidised price and hence do not have sufficient revenues from stove sales to finance their stove dissemination activities. As stoves are sold below the retail price which would be necessary to cover all costs, the necessary investment relies on a second revenue stream other than sales revenues which is carbon revenue.¹⁰

In the CPA-DDs, simple cost analysis will be applied in order to demonstrate that costs for manufacturing, transporting and assembly (if applicable) exceed the price that end users are able to pay.

As demonstrated above, neither the CME nor the distributors do have any incentive to invest in this programme without CDM as a second revenue stream in addition to the sales of stoves is required to cover costs.

There is no precedent for dissemination of ICS in Nigeria at this scale without carbon finance.

It can therefore be demonstrated that the source for upfront finance and investment in the PoA is connected to future revenues from the sale of CERs.

It is important to note that even under CDM, financiers are reluctant to invest in activities in the household energy sector, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, as risks of such an investment are perceived to be high. However, it is the objective of the programme to also attract financiers who would normally not finance this kind of activity by implementing CPAs step by step. By successful demonstration that CPAs will eventually issue CERs, banks, funds and compliance buyers who would normally perceive household energy projects in Sub-Saharan Africa as high risk investments may take over financing of the CPAs. Whether or not the stoves are funded upfront in return of CERs or funded by financing institutions enabling procurement of the stoves, CER returns will always be the revenue needed for the distributors to bridge the gap between sales price and costs.

B.2. Eligibility criteria for inclusion of a VPA in the PoA

>> (Describe the eligibility criteria to be met by VPAs for inclusion in the PoA)

<p>a) Types of Project</p>	<p>For CPA inclusion CME will demonstrate that: The Project distributes improved cookstoves to households in Nigeria, which qualifies as physical action/implementation on the ground. As per community Services Activity Requirements, vers 1.2, section 3.1.1 b). the project qualifies End-use energy efficiency: Project activities that reduce energy requirements as compared to baseline scenario without affecting the level and quality of services or products, where the end-user of the products and services are clearly identified and when the physical intervention is required at the user end. For example, efficient cooking, heating, lighting, etc.</p> <p>Evidence: GS CPA -DD</p>
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⁸The average annual GDP per capita in Nigeria was 1,118 USD in 2009 (Source: <http://data.worldbank.org/country/nigeria>, last accessed 01.06.2011)

⁹Landed costs means total cost of purchasing, transporting, warehousing and distributing the ICS. The calculation and supporting documentation was made available to the DOE for the Save80 ICS during validation. In case other ICS are included as CPAs, a similar calculation will be provided at CPA inclusion check level, if approach 2 is chosen.

¹⁰ The cooperation agreement between the CME and the distributors will be provided to the DOE at CPA inclusion check level, if approach 2 is chosen

b) Location of Project	For CPA inclusion CME will demonstrate that: The geographical boundary of the PoA is the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Evidence: GS CPA -DD
c) Project Area, Project Boundary and Scale:	For CPA inclusion CME will demonstrate that: The geographical boundary of the PoA is the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The project is a small scale PoA. The Project is not registered under any voluntary or compliance standards programme other than CDM, which is approved by the GS through dual certification Avoidance of double counting: An unique numbering or identification system for the stoves disseminated is applied. The specific numbering or identification regime is included in the specific CPA-DD. Evidence: GS CPA -DD
d) Host Country Requirements:	The Project holds a letter of Approval for the Project activities issued from the Federal Ministry of Environment-Special Climate Change Unit of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Evidence: Host country LoA
e) Contact Details:	For contact details of the Project developer and other PP please see Appendix 1. Contact details of the project developer will be given in each GS CPA DD. Evidence: GS CPA -DD
f) Legal Ownership:	End users receiving ICS under the specific CPA contractually cede their rights to claim and own emission reductions under the Clean Development Mechanism and the Gold Standard Foundation to the Project developer of the PoA. The default ICS sales receipt provided for end users is including the provision that emission reductions generated by the stove are owned by the Project developer. Evidence: First stove sales receipt
g) Other Rights:	The Project distributes improved cookstoves to households in Nigeria. No other legal rights and/or permissions concerning changes in use of other resources required to service the Project are affected.
(h) Official Development Assistance (ODA) Declaration:	The Project Developers shall confirm that in case of public funding there shall not be diversion of Official Development Assistance through an official statement in the CPA DD. Evidence: GS CPA -DD

B.3. Application of technologies/measures and methodologies

>> *(Describe the technology/measures and indicate the methodology chosen. In cases where multiple technologies/measures or multiple methodologies are being applied, list all the combinations of technologies/measures and methodologies that will be used in the PoA.*

If applicable, provide a description of the sampling plan applied for monitoring.)

Reference of approved methodology

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The methodology AMS-II.G., ver. 10. “Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Applications of Non-Renewable Biomass” will be used in this PoA.

The use of this methodology in a project activity under a programme of activities is permitted if leakages are estimated and accounted for. Here we will use par. 43 for the accounting of leakages:

“(c) As an alternative to subparagraphs (a) and (b), $B_{old,i,j}$ can be multiplied by a net to gross adjustment factor of 0.95 to account for leakages, in which case surveys are not required.”

Applicability of methodology

Justification of choice of methodology

Applicability criteria of AMS-II.G. (Technology/measure)

AMS-II.G., ver. 10 comprises:

2. *“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 (cookstoves or ovens or dryers) to replace the existing devices and/or energy efficiency improvements in existing biomass fired cookstoves or ovens or dryers.”*

The improved cookstoves disseminated under the PoA and therefore under each SSC-CPA are high efficiency biomass fired cook stoves and hence the category is applicable.

3. *“In the case of cookstoves, the methodology is applicable to the introduction of single pot or multi pot portable or in-situ cookstoves with rated efficiency of at least 20 per cent. The Water Boiling Test (WBT) method shall be used to test the efficiency of the cookstove to meet this eligibility requirement, following the requirements indicated in “Data / Parameter table 11” which details the options for testing and certification as well as supporting documentation (e.g. certificate issued by third party or test results) that needs to be presented to the validating DOE.”*

The improved cookstoves disseminated under the PoA and therefore under each SSC-CPA are high efficiency biomass fired cook stoves which all have an efficiency over 20%.

4. *“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.”*

As per AMS-II.G vers.10 par. 46: Since this generic CPA1 will consists solely of units that qualify as “microscale CDM units” as defined in the “TOOL19: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities” (please see Section H.3), the conditions to ensure that CPAs that will be included meet the small-scale or microscale thresholds and remain within those thresholds throughout the crediting period of the CPAs are not required.

5. *“Non-renewable biomass has been used in the project region since 31 December 1989, using survey methods or referring to published literature, official reports or statistics.”*

Non-renewable biomass has been used since 31 December 1989. Justification:

The Nigeria’s First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) to the UNFCCC¹¹ and most recent data form the Global Forest Resources Assessment – Nigeria country Report (FAO 2015) give evidence that NRB has been used on a large scale since that date and even before. This evidence concerns:

Forest areas and wood removals 2000 – 2015

¹¹ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Nigeria%20BUR1_Final%20%282%29.pdf

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According to Nigeria’s First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) to the UNFCCC (submitted in 2018), forestland area regressed from 13,137,000 ha in 2000 to 6,993,000 ha in 2015 according to FAOSTAT data. There has been a gradual increase in wood harvesting from 68,766,652 m³ yr⁻¹ in year 2000 to 75,320,929 m³ yr⁻¹ in year 2015 representing an increase of about 8.7% for round wood and from 59,348,650 m³ yr⁻¹ in 2000 to 64,678,685 m³ yr⁻¹ in 2015 representing about 8.2% for fuel wood¹².

Also FAO data show a dramatic decline in forest areas and growing stock in forest land, as can be seen from the table below. In the last 20 years, Nigeria lost almost half of its forests.

Forest areas and growing stock from forest in Nigeria

Year ¹³	1994	2000	2005	2010	2015
Forest area (1 000 ha)	15 594	13,137	11 089	9 041	6993
Other wooded land	8 592	6 902	5 495	4 088	2681
Other land	66 891	71 038	74 493	77 948	81403
Growing Stock Total (1000ha)	17 234	13 137	11 089	9 041	6993

CO₂ emissions and Carbon stock in forest land

The estimated CO₂ emissions from forest land was 338,092 Gg CO₂ in 2000, 452,701 Gg CO₂ in 2014 and 421,434 Gg CO₂ in 2015. CO₂ emissions from land contributed about 90% of the total emissions in the agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) sector and is the only source of CO₂ emissions. Emission from AFLOU were the leading source of GHG emissions (66.9%). Though forest land is a natural sink of CO₂, the situation at the national level is not so as emissions exceeded removals. A general increase in net CO₂ emissions is observed, due to the increase in deforestation rate and wood removals in the existing areas¹⁴.

FAO data underline this trend of decreasing carbon stocks

Year ¹⁵	1994	2000	2005	2010	2015
Total Forest (1000 ha)	17 234	13 137	11 089	9 041	6993

Also the According to the World Resources Institute Climate Analysis Indicators Tool (WRI CAIT), Nigeria’s 2014 GHG emissions were primarily from the land-use change and forestry (LUCF) sector which accounted for 38.2% of the country’s total emissions¹⁶

6. “For cases where the biomass is sourced from renewable sources, the project participants should use a corresponding Type I methodology.”

The biomass is not sourced from renewable sources.

7. “If the project device requires a specific fuel for this device (e.g. briquettes, pellets, woodchips), the consumption of the fuel should be monitored during the crediting period.”

The project device does not require specific fuel. It is fired with common fuelwood.

Additional specific instructions for generic small-scale CPAs:

¹² https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Nigeria%20BUR1_Final%20%282%29.pdf

¹³ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-az293e.pdf>, p. 12 and p 25.

¹⁴ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Nigeria%20BUR1_Final%20%282%29.pdf

¹⁵ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-az293e.pdf>, p 25.

¹⁶ https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2019_USAID_Nigeria%20GHG%20Emissions%20Factsheet.pdf

1. Small-scale project type applicable to this generic CPA (according to Standard: CDM project standard for programmes of activities, vers.02.0)

- Type II: Energy efficiency improvement project activities that reduce energy consumption, on the supply and/or demand side, with a maximum energy saving of 60 GWh per year (or an appropriate equivalent) in any year of the crediting period. In this context, for project activities that improve thermal energy efficiency, the maximum energy saving of 60 GWh(e) per year is equivalent to 180 GWh(th) per year saving;

SECTION C. Management system

>>

Organisational chart showing the stakeholders involved in the PoA:

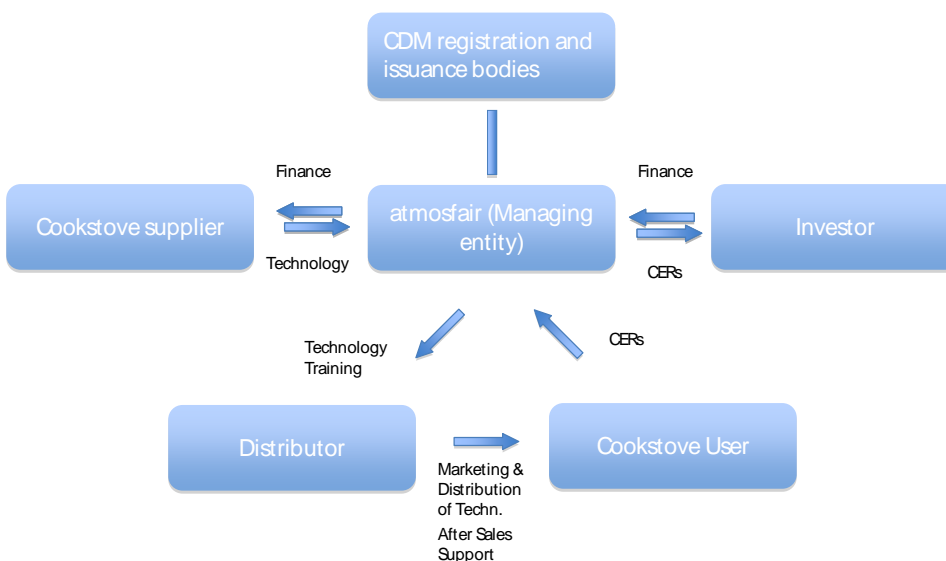


Figure: Relation between stakeholders in the PoA

a) Definition of roles and responsibilities for PoA Implementation CPA inclusion

Managing entity

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

Other tasks of the managing entity may include:

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

Distributors

Tasks of distributors may include:

- stove assembly, if applicable
- Training of stove assemblers, if applicable

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

b) Training and capacity development

The CME coordinates training for all the staff and external CPA implementers. Training is needed to ensure that ICS distribution occurs in accordance to the requirements of the PoA and particularly that monitoring activities are conducted as per requirements.

CME will ensure that all involved parties in the CPAs (e.g. distributors, CPA operators if different from the CME) are trained adequately to meet the documentation requirements of the PoA. Regularly, physical or virtual meetings will be carried out where the parties involved are exchanging their experiences and will receive updates from the CME which CME considers relevant to properly carry out the PoA.

c) CPA Inclusion Management System

• Roles and responsibilities

The CME has the competencies to check the features of potential CPAs and ensure that each CPA meets the eligibilities criteria. There will be a person in the CME taking the final decision on CPA inclusions and coordinating monitoring and data management, for example, coordinating the numbering system of ICSs under the different CPAs to avoid double counting.

• Procedure for CPA inclusion

Each CPA to be included into the PoA will be checked by the CME against eligibility criteria. The responsible person at the CME will check the following:

1. Overall general completeness of the CPA documentation (technology, institutions involved, additionality, etc.)
2. Technical review of the proposed CPA, focused on:
 - technology and baseline
 - integration in centralized monitoring system
 - CDM eligibility criteria as specified in the generic CPA-DD

d) Procedure to avoid double counting

In each CPA-DD it will be stated that the CPA has not been and will not be registered either as a single CDM project activity or as a CPA under another PoA.

The serial numbers allocated to each ICS under the PoA allow unique identification and tracking of the ICS. Based on the serial numbers, an ICS can only count in one CPA.

e) A record keeping system for each CPA under the PoA

An electronic record keeping system will be operated and maintained by the managing entity for each CPA under the PoA, which contains at least the following information per CPA:

- Name and ID of the CPA
- Technology deployed (Name of the ICS type)
- Name and contact details of the distributors for the CPA

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- Serial numbers (Stove-ID) of the ICS belonging to the CPA¹⁷ and corresponding information required for monitoring (please refer to Section I.7.2 of the PoA DD part II for details)
- Start of CPA crediting period

The record keeping system will be updated as per the progress of the CPA.

Each improved cooking stove will start to generate emission reductions according to the commissioning date defined for the device. In case we opt for the establishment of batches the date of commissioning for the entire batch, is the latest date of commissioning of a device within the batch. In case no batches are established, the commissioning date of each project device is one day after the distribution date/sales date of the device as registered in the database, or at the date of CPA inclusion, whichever is later.

Data will be kept for the whole crediting period of the CPA and an additional two years.

f) Measures for continuous improvements of the PoA management system

The CME will undertake the review of the overall PoA management system, including identifying any problems with CPA inclusion or coordination of ICS distribution or monitoring. This review will take place during the verification and monitoring stage that will help the CME in obtaining an outside perspective of the overall management process.

SECTION D. Duration of PoA

D.1. Date of first submission of PoA to Gold Standard

>> *(State the date when PoA design consultation report was submitted to Gold Standard for review)*

11/10/2011

D.2. Duration of the PoA

>> *(State the total duration of the proposed PoA in years.)*

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SECTION E. Safeguarding principles and SDG outcome assessment

E.1. Level at which safeguarding principles and SDG outcome assessment is undertaken

>> *(Define whether these assessments will be carried out PoA level or VPA level. Justify, if it is done at PoA level.)*

The safeguarding principles and SDG outcome assessment was carried out on PoA level. The CPA boundaries are not defined regionally within Nigeria, and may therefore cover the whole country. Therefore a PoA-level Stakeholder Consultation is deemed most appropriate.

E.2. Assessment of safeguarding principles, if undertaken at PoA level

¹⁷ The serial numbers for the ICS will be either from the manufacturer and manufacturer will confirm with each order that the serial numbers are unique; or, if the serial numbers are allocated by the CME, the ICS shall have a code for the PoA (e.g. PoA registration number; alternatively: atm), followed by a code for the ICS itself. Example: atm00001. Note: There may also be a separate code for the distributor or for other reasons, but since this is not required to uniquely identify the ICS it is not relevant here.

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>> (If safeguards assessment is undertaken at PoA level then refer the *GS4GG Safeguarding Principles and Requirements* document for detailed guidance on carrying out this assessment. Provide the inclusion criteria to be met by each VPA regarding safeguarding principles in section B.2 above)

Safeguarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no)	Justification	Mitigation measure (if required)
Social & Economic Safeguarding Principles				
3.1.1 Human rights	Do the Project Developer and the Project disrespect internationally proclaimed human rights and are they complicit in violence or human rights abuses of any kind as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?	Yes	The project is a voluntary action of the project developer and the partners. Users can freely decide if they want to buy a stove and thus be part of the project activity. Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project concerning this Principal.	Not applicable
3.1.2 Human rights	The Project shall not discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion.	Yes	Users can freely decide if they want to buy a stove and thus be part of the project activity. There is no discrimination against any group being excluded from the possibility to buy a stove. Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project concerning this Principal.	Not applicable
3.2.1 – Gender Equality and Women’s Rights	Is there a possibility that the Project might reduce or put at risk women’s access to or control of resources, entitlements and benefits?	Yes	The project will significantly involve women e.g. in stove assembly and monitoring. Women will have full access to project resources, entitlements and benefits. Women and men will have equal access opportunities to the new stove sets. Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project concerning this Principal.	Not applicable
3.2.1 – Gender Equality and	Is there a possibility that the Project can	Yes	Women and men will save economic resources since	Not applicable.

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Women's Rights	adversely affect men and women in marginalised or vulnerable communities (e.g., potential increased burden on women or social isolation of men)?		families' expenditure on fuel wood will decrease. Further, the risk of exposure to gender-based violence will reduce due to the reduction in fuel wood gathering time and distances travelled. Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project concerning this Principal.	
3.2.1 – Gender Equality and Women's Rights	Is there a possibility that the Project might not take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to participate in the decisions/designs of the project's activities (such as lack of time, child care duties, low literacy or educational levels, or societal discrimination)?	Yes	The project emphasizes a gender-sensitive design and planning. Women will be trained in e.g. stove assembly and monitoring of the stoves usage. Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project concerning this Principal.	
3.2.1 – Gender Equality and Women's Rights	Does the Project take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to benefit from the Project's activities (e.g., Does the project criteria ensure that it includes minority groups or landless peoples)?	Yes	The project aims to involve women and men in the project activities by providing training on the implementation of the project and creating job opportunities for them. Both women and men in the project households are encouraged to make use of the project technology and to take part in the training given. The project aims to improve the livelihood of the entire community. Discrimination of minority groups or landless people are not tolerated. Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project concerning this Principal.	Not applicable
3.2.1 – Gender Equality and Women's Rights	Does the Project design contribute to an increase in	Yes	Improved cook stoves will support the reduction of women's burden of firewood	Not applicable

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Rights	women's workload that adds to their care responsibilities or that prevents them from engaging in other activities?		collection or purchase and time spent for cooking. Hence, women will have more time availability for other activities. Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project concerning this Principal.	
3.2.1 – Gender Equality and Women's Rights	Would the Project potentially reproduce or further deepen discrimination against women based on gender, for instance, regarding their full participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes	The project will involve women in the project activities by providing training on the implementation of the project (e.g. stoves assembly, monitoring and project management) and women are empowered economically through the created job opportunities. Women and youths will be the main beneficiaries of the project. The project will therefore reduce the discrimination and exclusion of women in economic activities. Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project concerning this Principal.	Not applicable
3.2.1 – Gender Equality and Women's Rights	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and priorities of women and men in accessing and managing environmental goods and services?	Yes	The project will not limit in any way women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources. Women continue to have the possibility to use fuel wood for cooking. However, since less wood fuel will be required due to the use of the improved cook stoves and given that women are the main users of cook stoves, women will contribute towards protection of the natural forest cover. Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project concerning this Principal.	Not applicable
3.2.1 – Gender Equality and Women's Rights	Is there likelihood that the proposed Project would expose women and girls to further risks or hazards?	Yes	The project aims to disseminate improved cook stoves and reduce women's and girls' risk of exposure to gender-based violence by reducing the time	Not applicable

			<p>spent in fuel wood collection. It has been experienced that during the collection of firewood, women are exposed to gender-based violence. Efficient Cook Stoves require less fuel wood and thus less time spent on fuel wood collection.</p> <p>Furthermore, the project stoves are much safer in use than the traditional stoves, therefore risks of burning body parts during cooking are minimized. Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project concerning this Principal.</p>	
3.2.2 Gender Equality and Women's Rights	Does the Project directly or indirectly lead to/contribute to adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women?	Yes	<p>The project does not enhance or contribute to sexual harassment and/or any forms of violence against women – address the multiple risks of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation or human trafficking. Through the project activity, the risk of exposure to gender-based violence will reduce due to the reduction in fuel wood gathering time and distances travelled.</p> <p>Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project concerning this Principal.</p>	Not applicable
			<p>The project does not enhance or contribute to slavery, imprisonment, physical and mental drudgery, punishment or coercion of women and girls. The project is a voluntary action. Users can freely decide if they want to buy a stove and thus be part of the project activity.</p> <p>Thus, no risks or issues are</p>	Not applicable

			expected from our project concerning this Principal.	
			<p>The project does not enhance or contribute to restriction of women’s rights or access to resources (natural or economic).The project will involve women in the project activities by providing training on the implementation of the project (e.g. stove assembly and monitoring) and women are empowered economically through the created job opportunities. Women will be the main beneficiaries of the project. The project will therefore reduce the discrimination and exclusion of women in economic activities. Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project concerning this Principal.</p>	Not applicable
			<p>The project does recognise women’s ownership rights regardless of marital status – adopt project measures where possible to support to women’s access to inherit and own land, homes, and other assets or natural resources. The project will involve women in the project activities by providing training on the implementation of the project (e.g. stove assembly and monitoring) and women are empowered economically through the created job opportunities. Women will be the main beneficiaries of the project. The project will therefore reduce the discrimination and exclusion of women in economic activities. Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project</p>	Not applicable

			concerning this Principal.	
3.2.3 Gender Equality and Women's Rights	3. Projects shall apply the principles of nondiscrimination, equal treatment, and equal pay for equal work.	Yes	The project will involve women in the project activities by providing training on the implementation of the project (e.g. stove assembly and monitoring) and women are empowered economically through the created job opportunities. Women and youths will be the main beneficiaries of the project. The project will therefore reduce the discrimination and exclusion of women in economic activities. Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project concerning this Principal.	Not applicable
3.2.4 Gender Equality and Women's Rights	The Project shall refer to the country's national gender strategy or equivalent national commitment to aid in assessing gender risks.	Yes	According to the National gender strategy of Nigeria (http://www.aacoalition.org/national_policy_women.htm#iq_7): "The overall goal is to build a just society devoid of discrimination, harness the full potentials of all social groups regardless of sex or circumstance, promote the enjoyment of fundamental human rights and protect the health, social, economic and political wellbeing of all citizens in order to achieve equitable rapid economic growth; evolve an evidence based planning and governance system where human, social, financial and technological resources are efficiently and effectively deployed for sustainable development." The project will involve women in the project activities by providing training on the implementation of the project (e.g. stove assembly and	Not applicable

			<p>monitoring) and women are empowered economically through the created job opportunities. Women and youths will be the main beneficiaries of the project. The project will therefore reduce the discrimination and exclusion of women in economic activities.</p> <p>Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project concerning this Principal.</p>	
<p>3.3 Community Health, Safety and working conditions</p>	<p>The Project shall avoid community exposure to increased health risks and shall not adversely affect the health of the workers and the community.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>The project is a household based clean cookstove project. Thus no increased health risks or negative effects on the workers or the community are expected. To the contrary, the clean cookstoves will improve air quality by reducing indoor air pollution while cooking. Also the project does not adversely influence the health of workers.</p> <p>However, there is a risk of cutting damages from working with metal sheets during assembly (as for the SAVE80) and a risk of burning injuries for children through improper use of the cooker.</p> <p>Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is relevant to the project, as a safe and healthy work environment should obviously be in place in any activity. However, risks for health and safety are much lower than in e.g. industrial projects.</p>	<p>Working gloves to all assembly workers will be provided. First aid boxes are at hand in all workshops. In the cooking demonstrations users are instructed on the safe use of the SAVE80 or other ICS.</p> <p>The CME provides safety instructions for distribution to workers or use as poster for workshop walls. This will be reported in the monitoring report.</p>

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3.4.1 Sites of Cultural and Historical Heritage	Does the Project Area include sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g., knowledge, innovations, or practices)?	No	The project is a household based clean cookstove project, thus the Project does not involve or be complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any sites, objects or structures of significant cultural heritage. Cooking habits and dishes do not need to change.	Not applicable
			The Project does not propose to utilise Cultural Heritage, including the knowledge, innovations, or practices of local communities.	Not applicable
			The project is a household based clean cookstove project, thus sharing of benefits from commercialisation of knowledge, innovation, or practice, consistent with their customs and traditions is not applicable.	Not applicable
3.4.2 Forced Eviction and Displacement	Does the Project require or cause the physical or economic relocation of peoples (temporary or permanent, full or partial)?	No	The project is a household based clean cookstove project, thus no the physical or economic relocation of peoples (temporary or permanent, full or partial) is required.	Not applicable
3.4.3 - Land tenure and Other rights	Does the Project require any change to land tenure arrangements and/or other rights?	No	The project is a household based clean cookstove project, thus no change to land tenure arrangements and/or other rights is required.	Not applicable
	For Projects involving land-use tenure, are there any uncertainties with regards land tenure, access rights, usage rights or land ownership?	No	Not applicable since the project does not involve land-use tenure, access or usage rights.	Not applicable
3.4.4 Indigenous	Are indigenous peoples present in or	No	The project is a household based clean cookstove project.	Not applicable

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Peoples	within the area of influence of the Project and/or is the Project located on land/territory claimed by indigenous peoples?		Possession of land and rights to possess land will not change due to the project activity. There is no discrimination against indigenous people regarding the participation in the project. Everybody, including indigenous people can freely choose to buy a cookstove and thus participate in the project.	
3.5 Corruption	Does the Project engage in, contribute to or reinforce corruption of any kind.	Yes	The Project does not involve, be complicit in or inadvertently contribute to or reinforce corruption or corrupt Projects. Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project concerning this Principal.	Not applicable
3.6.1 Labour rights	1. The Project Developer shall ensure that there is no forced labour and that all employment is in compliance with national labour and occupational health and safety laws, with obligations under international law, and consistency with the principles and standards embodied in the International Labour Organization (ILO) fundamental conventions. Where these are contradictory and a breach of one or other cannot be avoided, then guidance shall be sought from Gold Standard.	Yes	The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour. The project participants do not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour. Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project concerning this Principal.	Not applicable
	2. Workers shall be able to establish and join labour	Yes	Employee of the project is free to associate with whomever he wants. All project participants are non-profit. Lernen Helfen	Not applicable

	organisations.		Leben members commit their time and participation at the project completely voluntary. Members from DARE and atmosfair are paid for their work; however, they are not forced to do anything beyond what's in their contracts. Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project concerning this Principal.	
	<p>3. Working agreements with all individual workers shall be documented and implemented. These shall at minimum comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Working hours (must not exceed 48 hours per week on a regular basis), AND (b) Duties and tasks, AND (c) Remuneration (must include provision for payment of overtime), AND (d) Modalities on health insurance, AND (e) Modalities on termination of the contract with provision for voluntary resignation by employee, AND (f) Provision for annual leave of not less than 10 days per year, not including sick and casual leave. 	Yes	<p>Employees of the project will have working contracts with the local partners in the project country. The contracts will be according to the national regulations. Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project concerning this Principal.</p>	Not applicable
	4. The Project Developer shall justify that the employment model applied is locally and culturally appropriate.	Yes	<p>Employees of the project will have working contracts with the local partners in the project country. The contracts will be according to the national regulations and is thus locally and culturally appropriate. Thus, no risks or issues are</p>	Not applicable

			expected from our project concerning this Principal.	
	<p>5. Child labour, as defined by the ILO Minimum Age Convention is not allowed. The Project Developer shall use adequate and verifiable mechanisms for age verification in recruitment procedures. Exceptions are children for work on their families' property as long as:</p> <p>(a) Their compulsory schooling (minimum of 6 schooling years) is not hindered, AND</p> <p>(b) The tasks they perform do not harm their physical and mental development, AND (c) The opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder shall be sought and demonstrated as being included in the Project design.</p>	Yes	<p>Project participants and all involved parties do not employ children. Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project concerning this Principal.</p>	Not applicable
	<p>6. The Project Developer shall ensure the use of appropriate equipment, training of workers, documentation and reporting of accidents and incidents, and emergency preparedness and response measures.</p>	Medium	<p>The project participants will provide appropriate equipment for assembly of the stoves as well as safety material (gloves, first aid kit). The project partners will provide and document training of workers employed in the project.</p>	<p>Please refer to Safeguarding principal 3.3 Community Health, Safety and working conditions</p>
3.6.2 – Negative	<p>1. The Project Developer shall</p>	Yes	<p>The project is financially viable and component activities have</p>	Not applicable

economic consequences	demonstrate the financial sustainability of the Projects implemented, also including those that will occur beyond the Project Certification period		been successfully implemented. The additional component activities will be implemented under the same economic model. The project's financial sustainability is ensured through the sale of cook stoves and the generation and sales of carbon credits. Those income streams are used for implementing the project. Revenues will be used to finance the technology costs and implementation costs. No risks are foreseen for the local economy through the realisation of the project. Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project concerning this Principal.	
	2. The Projects shall consider economic impacts and demonstrate a consideration of potential risks to the local economy and how these have been taken into account in Project design, implementation, operation and after the Project. Particular focus shall be given to vulnerable and marginalised social 12 groups in targeted communities and that benefits are socially-inclusive and sustainable.	Yes	No risks are foreseen for the local economy through the realisation of the project, since stoves are not distributed for free but need be purchased by the users. Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project concerning this Principal.	Not applicable
Environmental & Ecological Safeguarding Principles				
4.1.1 – Climate and Energy Emissions	Will the Project increase greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario?	Yes	The project does not lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions above the baseline emissions. The efficient cook stoves will reduce the release of	Not applicable.

			CO ₂ emissions compared to the traditional three stone fires. Thus, no risks or issues are expected from our project concerning this Principal.	
4.1.2 – Climate and Energy Energy Supply	Will the Project use energy from a local grid or power supply (i.e., not connected to a national or regional grid) or fuel resource (such as wood, biomass) that provides for other local users?	No	The project does not use energy from the local grid or power supply that is also being used by other users; hence it does not affect the availability and reliability of energy supply to other users.	Not applicable
4.2.1 – Water Impact on Natural Water Pattern/Flows	Will the Project affect the natural or pre-existing pattern of watercourses, ground-water and/or the watershed(s) such as high seasonal flow variability, flooding potential, lack of aquatic connectivity or water scarcity?	No	The project will not have any impact on the water resources in the region. Thus natural or pre-existing patterns of watercourses, ground-water and watersheds will not be affected. No water usage is required in the project implementation.	Not applicable
4.2.2 - Water Erosion and/or Water Body Instability	Could the Project directly or indirectly cause additional erosion and/or water body instability or disrupt the natural pattern of erosion?	No	The project reduces the wood fuel consumption and hence protects the natural forest cover. Therefore, erosion will indirectly be reduced and water body stability supported.	Not applicable
4.2.2 - Water Erosion and/or Water Body Instability	Is the Project's area of influence susceptible to excessive erosion and/or water body instability?	No	Not relevant, see above.	Not applicable
4.2.3 - Environment, ecology and land use Landscape , Modification	Does the Project involve the use of land and soil for production of crops or other products?	No	The project does not involve the use of land and soil for any production.	Not applicable

and Soil				
43.2 – Environment, ecology and land use Vulnerability to Natural Disaster	Will the Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to wind, earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, drought or other extreme climatic conditions?	No	The project will not lead to any land use changes and has no impact on the land within the project area. Therefore vulnerability to natural or manmade hazards is not expected as a result of the project implementation.	
4.3.3 – Environment, ecology and land use Genetic Resources	Could the Project be negatively impacted by the use of genetically modified organisms or GMOs (e.g., contamination, collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)?	No	The project focuses on the distribution of improved cook stoves; therefore this question is not relevant for this project.	Not applicable
4.3.4 – Environment, ecology and land use Release of pollutants	Could the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment?	No	All GHG emissions release through the project activity are accounted for in the project design, scenarios and the monitoring of the project. No other pollutants will be released to the environment by the project activity.	Not applicable
4.3.5 – Environment, ecology and land use Hazardous and non-hazardous waste	Will the Project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/ or use of hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals and/or materials?	No	The project will not involve the usage of hazardous chemicals and materials.	Not applicable
4.3.6 – Environment, ecology and land use Pesticide and Fertiliser	Will the Project involve the application of pesticides and/or fertilisers?	No	The project does not involve the application of pesticides and fertiliser.	Not applicable

4.3.7 – Environment, ecology and land use Harvesting of forests	Will the Project involve the harvesting of forests?	No	The project will reduce fuel wood demand and the harvest rate of forests. Therefor the project has a positive impact on the forest cover.	Not applicable
4.3.8 – Environment, ecology and land use Food	Does the Project modify the quantity or nutritional quality of food available such as through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives?	No	Neither will the project impact the growing of food nor the nutritional quality of the food. The project is not related to food production or food supply in any way and thus doesn't have any influence on the mentioned factors.	Not applicable.
4.3.9 – Environment, ecology and land use Animal husbandry	Will the Project involve animal husbandry?	No	The project does not involve animal husbandry.	Not applicable

E.3. SDG outcomes assessment, if undertaken at PoA level

>> (If SDG outcomes assessment is undertaken at PoA level then *specify the relevant SDG target for each of three or more SDGs addressed by the PoA. Refer most recent version of targets [here](#). Provide the inclusion criteria to be met by each VPA regarding SDG outcomes assessment in section B.2 above*)

SDG	Positive/ Neutral/ Negative	Chosen SDG Target	Indicator defined for the project	Justification Information
Goal 5 - Gender	Positive	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Fuel wood collection and cooking is unpaid domestic work mostly done by women of the family. The project recognizes and reduces the work load related to these tasks. E.g. time saving due to less fuel wood need and faster cooking. Future stove users are informed about this fact during demonstrations on the use of ICS. Thus the cook stove demonstrations have training character and raise awareness about

				<p>environmental and health problems due to fuel wood use. Women are especially targeted by the cooking demonstrations. There will be a reporting form to be used by the distributors which will also record the number of female participants.</p> <p>The parameter used for monitoring the indicator is - Number of cooking demonstrations carried out.</p>
Goal 7 - Affordable and clean energy	Positive	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	<p>1. Air Quality – The project will disseminate clean cookstoves and thus reduce the emission of unhealthy indoor air pollution and instead deliver a source of clean energy. The parameter used for monitoring the indicator is-Number of ICS systems in use and results from spot checks conducted in user HH</p> <p>2. Access to energy efficient cookstoves which reduce fuel wood consumption will support the reduction in expenditures on fuel wood. The stoves disseminated within the frame of the project are sold to a reduced price, so that the technology gets affordable for local households. The parameter used for monitoring the indicator are – a) Change in traditional Fuel Consumption and b) Discounted stove price for end users: profitable market price > sales price</p> <p>3. Technology transfer and technological self-reliance The project will disseminate clean cookstoves for a reduced price to Nigeria and thus deliver a source of clean energy. The parameter used for monitoring the</p>

				indicator are – a) Types, Number and nature of ICS disseminated / in use and b) Shift of production steps to Nigeria
Goal 8 - Decent work and economic growth	Positive	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	<p>1. Quantitative employment and income generation. The project will create new jobs in the field of project monitoring as well as project management and thus increases productive employment. The parameter used for monitoring the indicator is - Number of jobs created by the project activity, e.g. through project management and monitoring.</p> <p>2. Quality of employment. Workers employed by the project will receive training. The parameter measured by the PPs documents changes after assemblers received training. This parameter was proposed by the stakeholders during the Stakeholder Consultation Meeting and found to be a suitable parameter to monitor that the jobs created by the project can be considered as decent work, since training is provided.</p>
Goal 13 - Climate action	Positive	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan	The project reduces GHG emissions and mitigates climate change. The parameter to monitor the Indicator is the amount of GHG emissions saved annually as contribution to a low greenhouse gas emission development path of Nigeria

SECTION F. Local stakeholder consultation

F.1. Level at which stakeholder consultation is undertaken

>> *(Define whether the stakeholder consultation will be carried out PoA level or VPA level. Justify, if it is done at PoA level.)*

During the GS registration process the following Stakeholder Consultations were carried out:

Local stakeholder consultation was done at PoA level.

The CPA boundaries are not defined regionally within Nigeria, and may therefore cover the whole country. Therefore a PoA-level Stakeholder Consultation is deemed most appropriate.

F.2. Solicitation of comments from stakeholders, if undertaken at PoA level

>> *(Describe how stakeholder consultation was conducted in accordance with GS4GG Stakeholder Procedure Requirements and Guidelines.)*

Modalities for local stakeholder consultation

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

Stakeholders were invited mainly by Email but also personally. The invited stakeholder represented a national cross section of stakeholder groups. Women groups and officials such as representatives from the Ministry of Women Affairs & Education were specifically invited as most end users of improved cookstoves are women who benefit from the advantages the stove programme brings.

The organizers also tried to have a balanced share of the two main religious groups (Muslims/ Christians). As a tradition during stakeholder conferences, opening prayers were both from a Pastor and an Imam.

71 stakeholders (19 female, 52 male) attended the conference, a cross-section of federal, national and local stakeholders, among:

- Fuelwood traders
- Women Groups
- Religious representatives (both from Islam and Christian religion), Interfaith Mediation Center
- Government Representatives (Agriculture, Forestry, Environment)
- Environmental organisations
- Development Organisations and Youth Development Initiatives
- Journalists
- Research (Universities)
- Business and financial sector
- ICS Distributors under the PoA

The objective of the conference was to explain the PoA to relevant stakeholders in Nigeria and to gather their comments on the programme.

The full list and report was made available to the DOE.

F.3. Summary of comments received, if stakeholder consultation undertaken at PoA level

>> *(Provide a summary of key comments received during the consultation process.)*

The general impression was very positive. Participants welcomed both the programme and the opportunity to exchange about it at the conference. Many participants pointed out that they found the meeting useful, educative and that they have benefited from the gathering.

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The programme is seen by most participants as an important way of tackling environmental degradation and climate change. Specifically for the Save80 stove, participants appreciated the reduction of the price due to CDM GS; however, some remarked that the price is still high and further ways to subsidise the stoves should be explored. Participants also stressed that government agencies should get into the programme, too.

Furthermore, participants were asked to score the impact of the programme against a set of sustainable development indicators (Air quality, Water quality and quantity, Soil condition, Other pollutants, Biodiversity, Quality of employment, Livelihood of the poor, Access to affordable and clean energy services, Human and institutional capacity, Quantitative employment and income generation, Balance of payments and investment, Technology transfer and technological self-reliance). 9 out of the 12 indicators were scored positive by the stakeholders, 3 were scored neutral. No indicator was scored negative.

The full report was made available to the DOE.

F.4. Report on consideration of comments received, if stakeholder consultation undertaken at PoA level

>> (Describe how the comments have been addressed by providing a clarification to the stakeholder or by altering the design of the PoA/VPA or by proposing to monitor any anticipated negative impacts etc.)

The following table provides an overview on how comments were taken into account:

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Strengthen the cooperation with relevant government agencies	Yes	Contacts with some agencies have already been established and also new approaches to establish contacts will be developed in future.
Awareness Creation for the use of the Save80 stove	Yes	Training programmes for using the stove have already been developed, but will increase in the future. Especially for women.
Expand collaboration with religious groups, grass roots and other relevant institutions, especially focussing on the role/rights of women (e.g. Ministry of Women Affairs).	Yes	In order to achieve more awareness, there will be more collaboration with other organizations/institutions.
More training programmes and/or workshops for women on the use and the assemble of ICS.	Yes	Initiative to increase the participation of women in education/training programmes of the project.
Reduce the costs and increase the size of the stoves	Yes	Though the price for e.g. the SAVE80 stove will be substantially reduced, it is taken into account that the price is still too high for some people and that it's hard to afford it. Therefore there will be initiatives trying to reduce the price even more, but this is also subject to CDM market conditions and not easy to achieve.

Appendix 1. Contact information of coordinating/managing entity and responsible person(s)/ entity(ies)

CME and/or responsible person/ entity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CME <input type="checkbox"/> Responsible person/ entity for application of the selected methodology(ies) and, where applicable, the selected standardized baseline(s) to the PoA
Organization	atmosfair gGmbH
Street/P.O. Box	Zossener Straße 55-58
Building	Aufgang A, 1. OG
City	Berlin
State/Region	Berlin
Postcode	10961
Country	Germany
Telephone	+49 30 1208480-63
Fax	+49 30 1208480-29
E-mail	projekte@atmosfair.de
Website	www.atmosfair.org
Contact person	Dr. Katrin Mikolajewski
Title	CDM Project Developer
Salutation	Mrs.
Last name	Mikolajweski
Middle name	