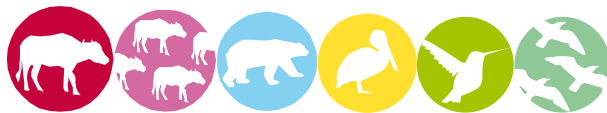


PROJECT GAIA COOK STOVE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES - CPA0003 ETHIOPIA PASSPORT

CONTENTS



- A. Project title**
 - B. Project description**
 - C. Proof of project eligibility**
 - D. Unique Project Identification**
 - E. Outcome stakeholder consultation process**
 - F. Outcome sustainability assessment**
 - G. Sustainability monitoring plan**
 - H. Additionality and conservativeness deviations**
- Annex 1 ODA declarations**

SECTION A. Project Title

Title: Project Gaia Cook Stove Programme of Activities - CPA0003 Ethiopia

Date: 02/11/2015

Version no.: 0.1

SECTION B. Project description

The purpose of the CPA0003, under the **Project Gaia Cook Stove Programme of Activities (PG PoA)** is to displace the use of non-renewable biomass and fossil fuel for cooking in refugee households through the distribution of energy efficient cook stoves powered by ethanol, a renewable energy source. The CPA is of the small-scale type falling under sectoral scope: Energy industries renewable/non-renewable sources.

The CPA will be implemented in refugee camps within the national boundary of Ethiopia. Stoves units distributed under this CPA will not exceed a total installed/rated capacity of 45MWth while individual stoves will have a rated capacity not exceeding 150 kWth.

Project Gaia Inc. will be the Coordinating/Managing Entity (CME) of the programme while the CPA implementer will be Gaia Association.

As the CPA implementer, Gaia Association will be responsible for the following:

- Ensure that the CPA is implemented.
- Operate and maintain the CPA for the duration of the project;
- Keep records of parameters as per the monitoring plan and provide hard and electronic records to the CME on a regular basis and provide the CME and DOE with required documents and access to stove users.
- Make available staff for validation and verification where applicable.

Besides reducing the green house gases the project will result in the following sustainable development benefits in line with the PG PoA.

Environmental Benefits

1. The programme will reduce deforestation and forest degradation in areas where non-renewable biomass is used as a source of fuel. This will contribute to the overall stability of forest ecosystems, which support biodiversity and maintain cultural and aesthetic value of forestlands.

Social-economic Benefits

1. The project will reduce indoor air pollution through reduced combustion of non-renewable biomass and fossil fuels in households. According to the WHO report on indoor air pollutions (2007)¹, toxic smoke from the combustion of firewood and fossil fuels is responsible for a

¹ World Health Organization, Indoor Air Pollution: National burden of Disease Estimates., Geneva: WHO (2007)

range of deadly chronic and acute health effects such as child pneumonia, lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and heart disease, particularly for women and children who spend a large portion of their time near the fireplaces.

2. The project will also help to free time spent in search of wood fuel in places where non-renewable biomass is the fuel of choice. This will ensure that household members, particularly women have enough time to care for their children and attend to other responsibilities such as pursuing income-generating activities, education and rest. According to the Global Alliance for Cook Stoves² lack of access to cooking fuel forces women and children to spend many hours gathering firewood up to 5 hours per day or spend significant household income on fuel purchase.
3. The project will reduce the risks and danger faced by women and girls when collecting firewood for cooking. Women and girls are the primary collectors of firewood. The search for firewood exposes them to harmful situations such as attack, rape and gender violence as they venture into unsafe territories.
4. The project will contribute to the national hydrocarbon balance by reducing the amount of kerosene imports for cooking purposes

The CPA will introduce measures that will reduce the emission of carbon dioxide through the displacement of fossil fuel and the use of non-renewable biomass. The CPA will involve the distribution of energy efficient cook stoves powered by ethanol to refugee households for cooking purposes. The CME will work with the CPA implementers in the distribution of the stoves to the end users.

The stoves to be distributed will have a higher efficiency compared to the baseline technology, which is composed of inefficient wood fuel cook stoves, and/or kerosene powered stoves. Emission reduction will therefore be achieved.

The stoves will be of the following specifications

1. Single Burner Stainless Steel Stove

- The stove is made out of stainless steel burner parts, body of stainless steel; galvanized steel and high quality enamel finish with one burner. The stove has an approximate lifetime of 10 years.
- Has a power rated capacity of 1.5kW per burner
- The stove burns using only ethanol
- The stove can burn 1 litre of ethanol in 4.5 hours under high power and 9 hours under low power
- Has only one burner for cooking
- Efficiency of the stove is greater than 60%

2. Double Burner Stainless Steel Stove

- The stove is made out of stainless steel burner parts, body of stainless steel, galvanized steel, and high quality enamel finish with double burner. The stove has an approximate lifetime of 10 years.
- Has a power rated capacity of 1.5kW per burner making a total of 3.0 kW its capacity
- Can burn 1 litre of ethanol in 4.5 hours under high power and 9 hours under low power

² <http://cleancookstoves.org/impact-areas/women/>; Accessed on 1 April 2015.

- Has double burner for cooking
- Efficiency of the stove is greater than 60%

3. Single Burner Aluminium stove

- All stainless steel burner parts, body of aluminium, galvanized steel, aluminium single burner with a rated lifetime of 6 years
- Has a power rated capacity of 1.5kW per burner
- Can burn 1 litre of ethanol in 4.5 hours under high power and 9 hours under low power
- Efficiency of the stove is greater than 60%

4. Double Burner Aluminium Stove

- All stainless steel burner parts, body of aluminium, galvanized steel, aluminium double burner with a rated lifetime of 6 years
- Has a power rated capacity of 1.5kW per burner making a total of 3.0 kW its capacity
- Can burn 1 litre of ethanol in 4.5 hours under high power and 9 hours under low power
- Efficiency of the stove is greater than 60%

Figure 1 and Figure 2 below show typical stove types to be distributed under the CPA; Figure 3 shows the fuel canister.



Figure 1: Double burner stove



Figure 2: Single Burner stove



Figure 3: Ethanol fuel canister


Estimated project start date:


The estimated start date of the project is 2015/04/13. This was the date when the first stove was distributed.

SECTION C. Proof of project eligibility

C.1. Scale of the Project

Project Type	Large	Small
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------

C.2. Host Country

The project will be implemented in refugee camps in Ethiopia. Ethiopia is a Non-Annex I country and eligible under the Gold Standard. Ethiopia does not have GHG cap on it.

http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/non_annex_i/items/2833.php

C.3. Project Type

Project type	Yes	No
Does your project activity classify as a Renewable Energy project?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does your project activity classify as an End-use Energy Efficiency Improvement project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does your project activity classify as waste handling and disposal project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

According to Gold Standard v2.2 rules, the eligibility of the project activity is defined by a number of aspects. The justification of the project eligibility criteria are discussed as follows:

Scale of the project activity:

The Project Gaia Cook Stove Programme of Activities Ethiopia CPA0003 forms part of the Project Gaia Cook Stove Programme of Activities. The activity will distribute energy efficient cook stoves powered by ethanol, a renewable energy source. Individual cook stove units distributed under the CPA have a rated capacity of either 1.5kWth or 3.0 kWth depending on the specific model of the cook stove unit. The cook stove units included in CPA0003 will be implemented in refugee camps in Ethiopia.

In accordance with the applicable CDM methodologies, *AMS-I.E: Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal applications by the user* and *AMS-I.I: Biogas/biomass thermal applications for households/small users*, small-scale project activities should not exceed a capacity of 45MWth throughout the crediting period and individual units should not exceed a rated capacity of 150 KWth. It has already been demonstrated that individual units distributed under the CPAs will be below a rated capacity of 150 KWth. Furthermore, the CPAs will ensure that the cumulative capacity of all cook stove units distributed will not exceed 45MWth. The CPAs are therefore considered as small-scale project activities since they will remain within the small-scale thresholds.

Host country or state:

The CPA will be implemented in refugee camps households within the country borders of Ethiopia. Ethiopia is a Non-Annex I³ country which has no GHG cap and it is also a Least Developed Country and eligible under the Gold Standard.

Type of project activity:

According to the Gold Standard Toolkit version 2.2, the activity falls under the renewable energy supply category defined as the generation and delivery of energy services (e.g. mechanical work, electricity, heat) from non-fossil and non-depletable energy sources. This classification is selected because the CPA involves the distribution of energy efficient cook stoves powered by ethanol, a renewable energy source, to users for cooking. Additionally, the project activity is classified under the electricity and/or heat, and liquid biofuels from biomass resources in line with Gold Standard Annex C.

Further eligibility criteria for biomass resources are discussed below:

Eligibility	Justification
Activities making use of non-renewable biomass resources shall not be eligible for Gold Standard registration. Project participants shall therefore provide convincing evidence that the project activities making use of renewable biomass resources. The criteria shall be	<p>The CPA uses ethanol, a renewable energy source, derived from sugar molasses, a by-product of sugar processing.</p> <p>This requirement has been included as part of the programme’s applicability criteria that all CPAs in the PoA must</p>

³ http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/non_annex_i/items/2833.php

	<p>monitored along crediting period and therefore be included in the sustainable monitoring plan.</p>	<p>comply with. (See section B.2 and B.1 of the POA-DD and generic CPA-DD).</p> <p>The ethanol used for the cook stoves is considered renewable based on condition 5 of EB 23 Annex 18 that states “Biomass is considered renewable if the biomass is from the non-fossil fraction of an industrial or municipal waste.”</p> <p>Ethanol used in the CPA shall be primarily sourced from Ethiopia’s large government owned sugar factories that produces about 115,000 tones/year molasses as a by product. Previously a large amount of the molasses ended up being dumped in rivers or on land resulting in pollution. The government of Ethiopia has been working to put up ethanol plants in all sugar mills in Ethiopia.</p> <p>Following GS requirements this criteria shall be monitored during the CPA’s crediting period and has been included in the sustainability monitoring plan.</p>	
	<p>Activities expected to make use of biomass resources already in use shall not be eligible for Gold Standard registration unless convincing evidence is provided showing that the current users are in agreement with the envisioned shift of use (potential leakage associated to such a shift must be taken into account). In the absence of such an agreement, Project Participants shall demonstrate that their project makes use of surplus biomass for each type of biomass resources used. They must do so one ex-ante on time for validation for small-scale activities, and in time for validation and for each one of the verifications (inclusions in the Sustainability Monitoring plan) for large-scale activities.</p>	<p>The CPA will not make use of biomass resources already in use. The sugar factories that are the main source of molasses, the main raw material for ethanol production have been producing about 115,000 tones of molasses a year. A large amount of the molasses has been dumped in rivers or on land resulting in pollution. These molasses are now going to be put to better use through the production of ethanol. It can therefore be concluded that in the absence of the project, biomass used in the project activity was not used for other purposes.</p> <p>The CME also ensures that this requirement is taken into consideration by including this to the applicability criteria provided in the CPA-DD in section D.2.</p>	
	<p>Project Participants shall demonstrate that their activity will only make use of</p>	<p>The CPA will involve the use of ethanol derived from molasses produced from</p>	

<p>degraded land and shall include this criterion in the Sustainability Monitoring Plan. Two exceptions may be considered: convincing evidence is provided showing that the envisioned energy crop is part of a traditional rotational cropping, or an increase of the productivity is obtained, locally and to the benefit of the current users, through measures implemented in the context of the activity so as to at a minimum compensate for the part of the land newly allocated to growing the energy crop. Compliance with these criteria above must be monitored over the crediting period and thus be part of the Sustainability Monitoring Plan.</p>	<p>sugarcane factory waste. The project activity is not and shall not be engaged in cultivation of biomass but shall instead purchase already manufactured ethanol primarily from sugar factories in Ethiopia.</p> <p>Monitoring to ascertain compliance with these criteria is therefore not required.</p>
<p>Activities making use of GMOs shall declare so in a transparent way. Local stakeholders opinion on GMOs shall prevail and appropriate mitigation measures shall be put in place to address their concerns if any in a satisfactory way.</p>	<p>The CPA is not involved in the cultivation of biomass and does not make use of any GMOs.</p>

Transfer of credit ownership

Credits accrued from the use of the project stoves will be owned by Project Gaia Inc. The transfer of ownership of the credits will be done in a transparent and voluntary manner, which will be communicated via an end user agreement. This end user agreement will have a paragraph that explains the ownership of the carbon credits.

Target Area

CPA0003 will be implemented in refugee camps in Ethiopia.

Greenhouse gases: The project activity involves reduction of Carbon Dioxide gas (CO₂), which is one of the eligible gases under the Gold Standard as shown below:

Greenhouse gases		Greenhouse gas eligible under Gold standard	Greenhouse gas to be reduced by the project
CO2	Carbon dioxide	Yes	Yes
CH4	Methane	Yes	No
N2O	Nitrous oxide	Yes	No

PFCs	Perfluorocarbons	No	No
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons	No	No
SF6	Sulphur hexafluoride	No	No

Official Development Assistance: According to the GS rules, a project is not eligible for registration under the Gold Standard if it receives ODA under the condition that credits coming out of the project are transferred, directly or indirectly, to the donor country. The CPA will provide declaration on any use of ODA in its activities.

Pre Announcement	Yes	No
Was your project previously announced?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Explain your statement on pre announcement The project was not previously announced to be going ahead without carbon revenue.		

C.4. Greenhouse gas

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

C.5. Project Registration Type

Project Registration Type	
Regular	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Pre-feasibility assessment	Retroactive projects (T.2.5.1)	Preliminary evaluation (eg: Large Hydro or palm oil-related project) (T.2.5.2)	Rejected by UNFCCC (T2.5.3)
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

SECTION D. Unique project identification

D.1. GPS-coordinates of project location

Point	Latitude	Longitude
Point 1	14.237364°	36.609131°
Point 2	12.467558°	42.392283°
Point 3	10.957506°	42.97985°
Point 4	8.013983°	48.028539°
Point 5	3.991681°	41.936503°
Point 6	4.665675°	36.014278°
Point 7	9.510436°	34.132022°



The coordinates indicate the boundaries of Ethiopia within which the project will be confined to the refugee camps.

D.2. Map



SECTION E. Outcome stakeholder consultation process

E.1. Assessment of stakeholder comments

Assessment of all comments

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
The project can affect the food security of the country	No	The project will not involve the production of ethanol from food crops but will rather be sourced from sugar factories more so from a by product of the sugar processing process.
There might be a shortage of ethanol to power the stoves	No	Currently the ethanol available for cooking is in excess such that the project has not been able to utilize all of it.
The project might have an effect on the social structure of the people as far as cooking of injera is concerned	No	The end user is free to use a stove of his/her choice while cooking the injera if he/she feels that the size of injera is not up to his/her satisfaction.
The project might not be able to trace the stoves	No	The stoves have specific serial numbers for identifying a specific stove to a specific user. This will mean that a stove is only accounted to one specific user
Ethanol provided might not be enough to meet cooking energy demand pushing households to use other fuels	No	Ethanol provided is based on a scientific study considering the amount of food provided that needs cooking.
The stove production should be in the country, imported products are expensive and create dependency. Through a local stove producer, jobs can be created and a	No	Currently it is cheaper to import the stoves from the manufacturer as the cost of production in Ethiopia is higher but once the project is scaled up to warrant local production then the

cheaper product can be sold as well as sustainable markets will be established.

project proponent will look into the possibility of having the production of the stoves done locally.

Comment on credit ownership

Comment by stakeholder

How will the end users benefit from the carbon credits achieved through the use of stoves?

Response by project developer

Project Gaia will own the carbon credits accrued from the use of the stoves through signing of an end user agreement during the distribution of the stoves. Project Gaia will in turn use the credits to enable expansion of the project to reach more end-users.

Summary of alterations based on comments

No aspect of the project is to be modified since none of the stakeholder comments warrant such alterations of the project.

E.2. Stakeholder Feedback Round

At the time of writing this CPA passport, the stakeholder feedback round had not yet taken place. However, the implementation of the stakeholder feedback round will be carried out once a review of the LSC report is completed and approved by the Gold Standard.

Once the LSC report has been submitted to the GS registry and approved, copies of these documents will be made publicly available on the website of the carbon consultant (www.carbonafrica.co.ke) and on Project Gaia website (www.projectgaia.com) and also made publicly accessible in the GS registry. All stakeholders invited to the LSC as well as relevant GS supporters will be informed via email and or telephone. Copies of these documents will also be made available upon request from the project developer.

Upon receipt of further questions or clarifications of how stakeholder comments were taken into consideration, an appropriate response will be provided. Should any of the comments require revision of the GS documentation, this will be done prior to end of validation of the project.

E. 3. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism

The Continuous Grievance Mechanism was discussed as follows for Ethiopian refugee camp households:

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	The book should be placed at Gaia Association office at the camps. i.e. Shedder Camp	Everyone at the refugee camps has a free access to Gaia Association office and it is easy to go there and to write comments or suggestions in the book.
Telephone access	Telephone number of the project coordinator shall be provided Mr.Dereje Office Number: +251 16183540	They are based at the camp and it is easier to call them and communicate.
Internet/email access	Gaia Association project camp Coordinator's telephone. Mr.Dereje Project Coordinator Gaia Association derejep@projectgaia.com Gold Standard Regional Manager: johann.thaler@goldstandard.org General Gold standard: info@goldstandard.org	The users do not have access to internet services and it is therefore easier and more convenient to use the telephone number. But for the purpose of other stakeholders the email addresses have been provided.
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA)	ARRA is always there to supervise projects and they are best positioned to mediate if incase mediator is necessary.

SECTION F. Outcome Sustainability assessment

F.1. 'Do no harm' Assessment

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measure
Human Rights			
The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicit in Human Rights abuses.	The project does not violate internationally proclaimed human rights. All participants are involved voluntarily, and the project adheres to the host country's commitment to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and respect all human rights	Low	Not needed.
The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	The project involves the distribution of ethanol powered cook stoves to families settled in refugee camps in Ethiopia. The proposed project does not involve and is not complicit in any resettlement, voluntary or involuntary.	Low	Not needed.
The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage, or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	The project will not alter, damage or remove tangible property and sites having archeological, paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, religious or cultural values. It will also not alter, damage or remove intangible forms of culture, such as cultural knowledge, innovations, and practices of communities embodying traditional lifestyles.	Low	Not needed.
Labour Standards			
The project respects the employees'	The project will not violate its employees' freedom of association and right to collective	Low	Not needed.

freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and is not complicit in restrictions of these freedoms and rights.	bargaining. The employees' are accorded freedom to associate with anyone of their choice and their right of collective bargain is entrenched in Ethiopia's labour laws. Ethiopia has signed ILO convention 98 (right to organise and collective bargaining) ⁴ and ILO convention 87 (freedom of association) ⁵		
The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour	The project will not involve any forced labour and all employee services will be offered on a voluntary basis. Ethiopia has ratified ILO conventions 29 and 105 on forced labour ⁶	Low	Not needed.
The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour.	The project activity will not employ anyone below the age of 16 nor be complicit in any form of child labour, all those employed by the project will be adults who are voluntarily engaging in support of the project through legal employment. Ethiopia has ratified ILO conventions 138 (minimum age) and 182 (worst form of child labour) and has legislation in place for national enforcement ⁷	Low	Not needed.
The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis.	The project does not discriminate against individuals and employment of staff is not based on gender, race, religion, and sexual orientation or on any other basis. Ethiopia has signed ILO conventions 100 (equal remuneration) ⁸ and 111 (discrimination in employment/occupation) ⁹ and has enacted legislation under the Constitution of Ethiopia for such, which is enforceable nationally.	Low	Not needed.

⁴http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312243:NO

⁵http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102950

⁶http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312174:NO

⁷ http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/Africa/Ethiopia/WCMS_202263/lang--en/index.htm

⁸http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312245:NO

⁹http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312256:NO

<p>The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe and unhealthy work environments.</p>	<p>The project will ensure the safety of the workers doing ethanol distribution and the safety of the cook stove users handling the ethanol. This is ensured through training the users on proper use of the stoves and ethanol.</p> <p>The project does not involve any work that has the potential to expose workers to unhealthy work environments or which are hazardous and potentially dangerous</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Customers are trained on safety of operation of the cook stoves during commissioning and maintenance visits.</p> <p>Safety features of the cook stoves will include a non-pressurized fuel tank that avoids spillage and a simple regulator to control the flame when in use.</p>
<p>Environmental Protection</p>			
<p>The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle. The principle can be defined as: “When an activity raises threats of harm to human health or the environment, precautionary measures should be taken if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically.”</p>	<p>The project activity entails the utilization of ethanol from sugar factories in Ethiopia. The project activity does not involve planting, agricultural or similar activities, invasive species that are likely to cause harm. It does not also involve production of chemicals that are dangerous to the environment. The project activity will not produce hazardous waste. The use of ethanol for cooking will reduce dangerous smoke and gases therefore being beneficial to the environment.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Not needed.</p>

<p>The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, or (d) recognized as protected by traditional local communities</p>	<p>The use of ethanol for cooking will reduce the demand for firewood and charcoal. This will reduce deforestation in the areas around refugee camps. No additional land will be used for the project's purpose.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Not needed.</p>
<p>Anti corruption</p>			
<p>The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.</p>	<p>The project is not prone to corruption opportunities and is not involved or complicit in corruption. All transactions will be recorded and carried out in a transparent manner and within the confines of Ethiopian laws. All financial transactions will be available to project beneficiaries and legal authorities. Ethiopia is a signatory to the UN Convention against Corruption¹⁰</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Not needed.</p>

F.2. Sustainable Development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
-----------	--------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------------	-------------------

¹⁰ <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>

Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	If relevant, copy mitigation measure from 'Do No Harm' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'	<p>Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org</p> <p>Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals</p>	Defined by project developer	<p><u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated</p> <p><u>No change in impact:</u> score '0'</p> <p><u>Positive impact:</u> score '+'</p>
Air quality	No mitigation measure required	<p>This indicator is relevant to the following MDG goals: -</p> <p>MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</p>	<p>The project will reduce indoor air pollution through the displacement of firewood and kerosene.</p> <p>Parameter: Number of stoves operational</p> <p>Explanation: Although it is difficult to directly monitor the improvement in indoor air quality, it is possible to directly correlate the</p>	+

			usage of improved cook stoves powered by ethanol, with improved indoor air quality.	
Water quality and quantity	No mitigation measure required	This indicator is relevant to the MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability	<p>Parameter:</p> <p>Number of stoves sold and still in operation</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <p>The number of stoves sold will imply that the use of fuel wood has decreased among the end users of the technology, translating to more forests being preserved leading to conservation of water catchment areas.</p>	+
Soil condition	No mitigation measure required	This indicator is relevant to MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	<p>Parameter:</p> <p>Number of stoves distributed.</p> <p>Explanation</p> <p>Although the proponent had scored this indicator as neutral due to the complexity of measuring the soil</p>	+

			<p>conditions, the stakeholders felt that this should not be the case since by preserving forests then the soil condition is improved through the reduction of soil erosion and enriching the soil with nutrients from decomposing tree branches.</p>	
Other pollutants	<p>The project should ensure that the stoves are disposed of properly upon completion of stove lifetime, following the country requirements</p>		<p>Parameter</p> <p>Number of signed end user agreements</p> <p>Explanation</p> <p>During the sale and distribution of stoves, it will be clearly explained to the users how the stoves are to be disposed of properly at the end of their useful life. It should be ensured that the end users understand this clearly before they sign the agreements.</p> <p>The number of agreements signed will be an indication that the stoves</p>	-

			will be disposed of properly at the end of their useful life	
Biodiversity	No mitigation measure required	This indicator is relevant to MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	<p>Parameter</p> <p>Number of stoves distributed.</p> <p>Explanation</p> <p>By preserving the forests then this will translate to biodiversity being saved such as the tree species that would have been used for providing firewood.</p> <p>The preservation will come with more stoves being distributed.</p>	+
Quality of employment	No mitigation measure required	This indicator is relevant to MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<p>Parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of staff trained and issued with certificates - Number of workshops held. <p>Explanation:</p> <p>Through the implementation of the project, a number of staff will be hired to</p>	+

			<p>help in implementing the project including distribution and maintenance of the stoves. These staff members will be trained on how to carry out their duties in a professional manner. This will translate to quality employment.</p> <p>The project will require trained staff equipped with skills and knowledge to carry out distribution and maintenance of the cook stoves.</p>	
Livelihood of the poor	No mitigation measure required	This indicator is relevant to MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<p>Positive influence of project activity on livelihood of the poor is difficult to assess directly. Therefore, this indicator is scored "0" and will not be monitored</p>	0
Access to affordable and clean energy	No mitigation measure required	This indicator is relevant to MDG 1: Eradicate extreme hunger	Parameters: Number of ethanol cook	+

services		<p>and poverty</p> <p>MDG 4: Reduce child mortality</p> <p>MDG 5: Improve maternal health</p> <p>MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</p>	<p>stoves distributed</p> <p>Explanation</p> <p>The project will allow access to cook stoves that are affordable and that use clean energy.</p> <p>The CME will maintain records on the stoves distributed which will show how the clean energy service has been embraced thanks to the project</p>	
Human and institutional capacity	No mitigation measure required	<p>This indicator is relevant to MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;</p> <p>MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women.</p>	<p>Parameter 1: Number of trainings carried out by the project developer</p> <p>Explanation</p> <p>The project will offer training to the end user population in order to equip them with the necessary knowledge base and understanding of the technology implemented by the project.</p>	+

			<p>Parameter 2:</p> <p>Number of women employed by the project.</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <p>By capturing the number of women employed as a result of the project, it will show that the project has contributed positively to the improvement of human and institutional capacity.</p>	
Quantitative employment and income generation	No mitigation measure required	This indicator is relevant to MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<p>Parameter:</p> <p>Number of staff employed.</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <p>Capturing the number of people employed by the project will show that it has led to an increase in the number of jobs</p>	+
Balance of payments and investment	No mitigation measure required	This indicator is relevant to MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development	It will be difficult to prove the direct positive effect on balance of payments and investment attributed to the project and	0

			thus the score will be '0' and therefore this parameter will not be monitored.	
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	No mitigation measure required	This indicator is relevant to MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development	<p>Parameter 1: Number of stakeholder meetings and workshops carried out by the project implementer.</p> <p>Parameter 2: Number of participants in the meetings and workshops carried out.</p> <p>Explanation: Capturing the number of workshops and stakeholders sensitization meetings carried out will prove how the project has translated to technology transfer and technological self reliance</p>	+
Justification choices, data source and provision of references				
Air quality	About 1.3 million people die prematurely every year because of exposure to indoor air pollution from biomass ¹¹ . The majority of those exposed are women, who are normally responsible for food preparation and cooking, and infants/young children who are usually with their			

¹¹ International Energy Agency Report (2010): *Energy For Cooking In Developing Countries*

	<p>mothers near the cooking area.</p> <p>Poor indoor air quality is a recognized risk factor for acute respiratory infections in children and a known risk factor for respiratory diseases in adults¹². The World Health Organization estimates that indoor air pollution results in 1.6 million deaths worldwide each year, 24% of which occur in Africa¹³. The primary cause of this indoor air pollution is household fuel use, particularly from traditional fuels burned in highly inefficient stoves.</p>
Water quality and quantity	<p>The interactions between forests and water and the benefits of forests for water supply are multiple. Through the stabilisation of soils, forests minimize erosion and hence reduce the impairment of water quality due to sedimentation. Deforestation will increase, as more wood for fuel is needed, accelerating erosion and leaching and increasing water pollution.</p> <p>Water pollution constitutes a large risk to Ethiopia's public health, mainly caused by high levels of organic pollutants and water-borne diseases. Access to safe water in terms of improved water sources is very poor. In rural areas only 39% of the population have access to improved water sources. Compounded with the extremely limited access to improved sanitation (19%) in rural areas, the prevalence of water-borne diseases is therefore very high. Estimates show that over 112,000 people die every year due to water and sanitation-related diseases¹⁴.</p>
Soil condition	<p>Inappropriate land use activities like deforestation often cause changes in soil conditions, which in turn contribute to soil erosion. Soil health and maintenance of soil fertility are of vital importance for the Ethiopians and for the country's agricultural production and economy. Land degradation is a serious problem and is a key barrier to achieve sustainable yields¹⁵.</p> <p>The use of ethanol as an alternative for firewood and charcoal will reduce the cutting down of woody biomass and prevent loss of vegetation cover thereby protecting the soil condition essential for farm productivity.</p>
Other pollutants	<p>A potential source of pollution was identified as the</p>

¹² Smith K, Samet J, Romieu I, Bruce N. (2000): *Indoor air pollution in developing countries and acute respiratory infections in children*. Thorax, 55: 518-532.

¹³ World Health Organization 2004, 'Indoor Air Pollution, Health and the Burden of Disease: Indoor Air Thematic Briefing <http://www.who.int/indoorair/info/briefing2.pdf>

¹⁵ Berry, L., 2003, Land degradation in Ethiopia: its Extent and Impact. ftp://ftp.fao.org/agl/agll/ladadocs/ETHIOPIA_LD_CASE_STUDIES.doc

	improper disposal of the stoves that have exceeded their operational lifetime. The project will mitigate this by ensuring that the stoves are disposed of properly upon completion of stove lifetime. No “other pollutants” have been identified that are of relevance to the project activity.
Biodiversity	While Ethiopia still is one of the world’s treasures in biodiversity, many environmental problems exist, caused in part by the daily struggle for survival and intensive use of arable land. Soil erosion and deforestation are taking place at a rapid pace, affecting the country’s biodiversity of flora and fauna. Deforestation leads to the loss of animal and plant species due to their loss of habitat ¹⁶ . The introduction of ethanol fuel as an alternative for firewood and charcoal will help in forest conservation within the project boundary. These protected areas shall consequently provide a range of goods and ecological services while preserving natural and cultural heritage.
Quality of employment	Unemployment has remained a challenge for Ethiopia’s socio-economic development. With a population growth rate of 2.79%, the labour force has continued to grow faster than what the economy can gainfully and productively employ ¹⁷ . The project activity will lead to training and employment of staff members and artisans during the distribution and maintenance phases within the project boundary.
Livelihood of the poor	In Ethiopia, around 29% of the population live in extreme poverty ¹⁸ . 90% of forest removal is associated with firewood and the production of 3.2 million tons of charcoal, which increasingly contributes to the country’s overall deforestation rates of 141,000 hectares per year ¹⁹ .
Access to affordable and clean energy services	In developing countries, especially in rural areas, 2.5 billion people rely on biomass to meet their energy needs for cooking. This number is expected to increase to over 2.7 billion by 2030 because of population growth. ²⁰ Ethanol as an alternative to firewood, charcoal and fossil fuels is a clean source of energy and will therefore reduce indoor air pollution. Households that will be using the ethanol powered cook stoves will save money and time that would otherwise be spent on acquisition of fuel wood. Ultimately, ethanol cook stoves would therefore be more

¹⁶ FAO (2001): *State of the World’s Forests*: www.fao.org/docrep/fao/003/y0900e/y0900e00.pdf

¹⁷ At: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/ent/coop/africa/countries/eastafrica/ethiopia.htm>

¹⁸ Ministry of Finance and Economic Development in Ethiopia (2010) MDGs Report: *Trends and prospects for meeting MDGs by 2015*

¹⁹ ECA/UNESCO (2007) *Africa Review Report on Agriculture and Rural Development*. Fifth Meeting of the Africa Committee on Sustainable Development (ACSD-5)/Regional Implementation Meeting (RIM) for CSD-16 . Addis Ababa

²⁰ IEA Report (2010) *Energy For Cooking In Developing Countries*

	affordable compared to firewood and charcoal.
Human and institutional capacity	<p>Although the Ethiopian National Constitution clearly stipulates the rights of women including their entitlement to affirmative measures related to enabling them to compete and participate on an equal basis with men in political, social and economic life, the gender balance still largely swings in favour of men²¹</p> <p>Women in the Ethiopian context are constrained with socio-cultural limitations that deny them the right to have access to and control over productive resources Women and children are the primary collectors of firewood. The search for fuel exposes women and girls to attack, rape and gender violence as they venture into unsafe territories.</p> <p>Introduction of the ethanol cook stoves project activity will protect women and girls from exposure to risks associated with firewood collection. It will also raise awareness of the health risks associated with cooking using non-renewable fuels. In addition, the project will employ both men and women who will in return earn income to provide for their basic needs.</p>
Quantitative employment and income generation	The project activity will train and employ local individuals during the distribution and maintenance phases of the ethanol cook stoves. This will lead to an increase in the number jobs within the project boundary and generation of income to meet basic needs and improve their livelihood.
Balance of payments and investment	The project activity will improve Ethiopia's investment prospects in the clean energy sector and boost the country's economic growth.
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	The project activity will involve training of local individuals on distribution and maintenance of the ethanol cook stoves. The stove recipients will also get trained on safety measures in handling and operating the cook stoves and ethanol. The ethanol cook stoves will replace woody biomass and/or fossil fuels within the project boundary. Ethanol cook stoves are efficient and provide clean energy with no emissions of green house gases and particulate matter. The technical design of the ethanol cook stoves makes it safe and easy to operate

²¹ UNDP (2014) The human development report: *Accelerating Inclusive Growth for Sustainable Human Development in Ethiopia*

SECTION G. Sustainability Monitoring Plan

No	1	
Indicator	Air Quality	
Mitigation measure	No mitigation measure required	
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter	Number of ethanol cook stoves distributed and still in operation	
Current situation of parameter	In the current situation, refugees' households use firewood, charcoal and kerosene for cooking purposes. The use of these fuels results in indoor air pollutants such as carbon monoxide and particulate matter which causes respiratory problems	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	<p>In the baseline scenario, refugees' households use firewood, charcoal and kerosene for cooking purposes. This causes indoor air pollution, which leads to respiratory health problems particularly for women and children.</p> <p>With the introduction of ethanol cook stoves, indoor air pollution from particulate matter and carbon monoxide will be reduced and lead to alleviation of respiratory diseases resulting from the same²²</p>	
Future target for parameter	By more people embracing the use of the ethanol powered stove there will be less occurrences of respiratory illnesses in women and children.	
Way of monitoring	How	Monitoring the number of ethanol powered cook stoves distributed
	When	At point of distribution
	By who	CME

No	2	
Indicator	Water quality and quantity	
Mitigation measure	No mitigation measure required	
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		

²² The Ashden Awards for Sustainable Energy

Chosen parameter		Number of ethanol cook stoves distributed and still in operation
Current situation of parameter		In the current situation, households use firewood and charcoal for cooking purposes. This causes destruction of forest resources and ultimately the water catchment areas. As a result, soil erosion pollutes water bodies through mud and sediments in run-off.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		In the baseline scenario, the households use firewood, charcoal and kerosene for cooking purposes. The use of firewood and charcoal causes destruction of forest resources and ultimately the water catchment areas. As a result, soil erosion pollutes water bodies through mud and sediments in run-off. With the introduction of ethanol cook stoves, the destruction of forest resources for wood fuel will reduce significantly and hence preserve water catchment areas for improved water quality and quantity.
Future target for parameter		With more people using the ethanol powered stoves there will be reduced pressure on the water catchment areas attributed to a reduction in wood harvesting and tree cutting for fuel purposes resulting to increased water quality and quantity
Way of monitoring	How	Monitoring the number of ethanol powered cook stoves sold
	When	At point of distribution
	By who	CME

No	3
Indicator	Soil condition
Mitigation measure	No mitigation measure required
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>	
Chosen parameter	
Number of ethanol cook stoves distributed and still in operation	
Current situation of parameter	
In the current situation, refugees' households use firewood, charcoal and kerosene for cooking purposes. The cutting down of trees for firewood and charcoal causes destruction of vegetation cover which leaves the land surface susceptible to soil erosion leading to a loss of fertility and vegetation.	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	
In the baseline scenario, the refugees' households use firewood and charcoal for cooking purposes. This causes destruction of forest resources and results in bare land prone to soil erosion.	
Future target for parameter	
With the introduction of ethanol cook stoves, the destruction of forest resources for wood fuel will reduce significantly and hence preserve vegetation cover, which in turn reduces the	

		possibility of soil erosion.
Way of monitoring	How	Monitoring the number of ethanol powered cook stoves distributed
	When	At point of distribution and continuous monitoring
	By who	CME

No	4	
Indicator	Other pollutants	
Mitigation measure	The project will ensure that the stoves are disposed of properly upon completion of stove lifetime, following the country requirements	
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter	Number of signed end user agreements	
Current situation of parameter	-	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	-	
Future target for parameter	Proper disposal of stoves once their lifetime is over will ensure that there will be no pollution caused by the stove material.	
Way of monitoring	How	Through monitoring and having records of signed end user agreements that contain stove disposal instructions will imply that no pollution results from stove disposal.
	When	At point of distribution
	By who	CME

No	5
Indicator	Biodiversity
Mitigation measure	No mitigation measure required
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>	
Chosen parameter	Number of ethanol cook stoves distributed and still in operation
Current situation of parameter	In the current situation, refugees' households use firewood and charcoal for cooking purposes. This causes destruction of forest resources, these forest resources include a variety of plant species that form the wealth of plant biodiversity
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	In the baseline scenario, the refugees' households use firewood and charcoal for cooking purposes. Some of the firewood comes from valuable plant species that are useful for other purposes

		such as pharmacology
Future target for parameter		With the use of the ethanol powered stoves the biodiversity of woodlands and forests will be preserved as the need for firewood will be greatly reduced.
Way of monitoring	How	Monitoring the number of ethanol powered cook stoves sold
	When	At point of distribution and continuous monitoring
	By who	CME documents

No		6
Indicator		Quality of employment
Mitigation measure		No mitigation measure required
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		Number of staff trained and issued with certificates and number of training workshops carried out.
Current situation of parameter		According to ILO, the unemployment rate in Ethiopia stands at 20.6% in urban areas and 2.6% in rural areas. This figure is not getting any better owing to the fact that the population growth rate of Ethiopia is quoted at 2.79% ²³ with those employed mostly falling under the agriculture sector, which mostly offers manual work.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		In Ethiopia, there are no trained personnel equipped with skills to offer maintenance services or provide training to stove recipients on safe handling and operation of ethanol cook stoves
Future target for parameter		Training the staff members will equip them with knowledge and skills to enable them discharge their duties effectively. Directly, the project will lead to more people earning a living by being employed by Gaia as members of staff. Indirectly other people will be employed in the micro distilleries that produce the ethanol.
Way of monitoring	How	Number of employees trained and issued with certificates.
	When	During trainings.
	By who	CME

²³ <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/ent/coop/africa/countries/eastafrica/ethiopia.htm>

No	8	
Indicator	Access to affordable and clean energy services	
Mitigation measure	No mitigation measure required	
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter	Number of distributed ethanol cook stoves	
Current situation of parameter	Currently there are no projects in Ethiopia that employ the technology brought about by Gaia i.e. ethanol powered cook stoves but rather most of the households depend on wood fuel or kerosene for their cooking needs.	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	Currently there are no projects that employ the technology of ethanol powered cook stoves but rather most of the households depend on wood fuel for their cooking needs. The use of these forms of fuel results in indoor air pollution through emission of greenhouse gases and particulate matter that causes respiratory health problems.	
Future target for parameter	The project activity will introduce ethanol fuel, which is a clean source of energy this will improve indoor air quality. Continuous implementation of the project will allow more people access to the technology, which focuses on the use of renewable source of energy. With more purchases the stoves will become more affordable to the targeted end users.	
Way of monitoring	How	The CME will maintain a stove distribution record
	When	Annually
	By who	CME

No	9
Indicator	Human and institutional capacity
Mitigation measure	No mitigation measure required
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>	
Chosen parameter	Number of women employed by the project.
Current situation of parameter	Currently unemployment in Ethiopia is felt mostly by women where its 27.2% compared to men at 13.7% in urban areas and 4.6% of women and 0.9% of men in rural areas. ²⁴
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	Women and children are the primary collectors of firewood. The search for fuel exposes women and girls to attacks, rape

²⁴ <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/program/dwcp/download/ethiopia.pdf>

		<p>and gender violence as they venture into unsafe territories.</p> <p>The ethanol cook stoves project activity will protect women and girls from exposure to risks associated with firewood collection. It will also raise awareness of the health risks associated with cooking using non-renewable fuels. The time spent in gathering firewood will be freed for childcare, education or income-generating activities.</p> <p>In addition, the project will employ both men and women who will in return earn income from the implementation of the project to meet their basic needs.</p>
Future target for parameter		More women will be employed as the project continues to be implemented
Way of monitoring	How	Employment records indicating the gender distribution
	When	Annually
	By who	CME

No	10	
Indicator	Quantitative employment and income generation	
Mitigation measure	No mitigation measure required	
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter	Number of staff employed	
Current situation of parameter	Currently the rate of employment Ethiopia stands at 25%. ²⁵	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	<p>Unemployment has remained a challenge for Ethiopia's socio-economic development. With a population growth rate of 2.79%, the labor force has continued to grow faster than what the economy can gainfully and productively employ.</p> <p>The project activity will lead to training and employment of local staff and artisans to be deployed during the distribution and maintenance phases of the project.</p>	
Future target for parameter	With the implementation of the project more people will be employed leading to reduction in the number of unemployed people and increased income through salaries.	
Way of monitoring	How	Employment records
	When	Annually
	By who	CME

²⁵ IMF Country Report (2013): *Federal Republic of Ethiopia*. Staff Report for the 2013 Article IV Consultation

No	12	
Indicator	Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	
Mitigation measure	No mitigation measure required	
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter	Number of stakeholders sensitization meetings & Number of training sessions for end users	
Current situation of parameter	Before the start of the project, none of the refugee households had access to the ethanol cook stove technology	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	<p>In the absence of the project activity, firewood, charcoal and fossil fuels are used for cooking purposes. The introduction of more efficient and affordable ethanol fuel is a new technology that is expected to be adopted by many refugee households.</p> <p>Stakeholders will be trained on the relevance of the project and its contribution to the sustainable development of the region. These sensitization meetings will raise awareness and hence a larger population will embrace the technology more.</p> <p>Individual groups will also receive training to gain skills and knowledge on distribution, safe handling, operation and maintenance of the ethanol cook stoves.</p>	
Future target for parameter	Through the implementation of the project more people will be able to adopt the new technology and subsequent use of clean energy	
Way of monitoring	How	Number of stakeholders sensitization meetings & Number of training sessions for end users
	When	Annually
	By who	CME

Additional remarks monitoring

Monitored parameter for Gold Standard Eligibility		
No	For Gold Standard Eligibility	
Indicator	Use of renewable biomass by the project	
Mitigation measure	No mitigation measure required	
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter	Number of stoves sold and still in operation	
Current situation of parameter		
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	At present, households make use of non-renewable biomass resources in the form of firewood and charcoal for cooking purposes	
Future target for parameter	The ethanol powered stoves will make use of ethanol derived from molasses, a by-product of sugar processing ²⁶ . According to the definition of renewable biomass from EB 23 Annex 18, ethanol derived from molasses can best fit under “non-fossil fraction of an industrial or municipal waste”.	
Way of monitoring	How	Number of stoves distributed and still in operation
	When	Annually or Biennially
	By who	CME

SECTION H. Additionality and conservativeness

--	--	--

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

H.1. Additionality

²⁶ Ashden Awards Case Study pg. 5

The CPA/project will prove additionality using the *Guidelines for demonstration additionality of small-scale project activities* (version 10.0)

In line with paragraph 11 of the Methodological tool: *Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities Version 10.0*, documentation of barrier is not required for the positive list of technologies and project activity types that are defined as automatically additional for project sizes up to and including the small-scale CDM thresholds (e.g. installed capacity up to 15 MW).

Distribution of cook stoves to households/ communities/SMEs form part of the positive list in accordance with paragraph. 11 (c) which states that:

“Project activities solely composed of isolated units where the users of the technology/measure are households or communities or Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and where the size of each unit is no larger than 5% of the small-scale CDM thresholds”. This has been further explained in the CPA-DD

H.2. Conservativeness

For conservativeness, baseline emissions and overall emission reductions were calculated based on approved CDM methodology *AMS-I.E 'Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal application by the user' version 06.0* and *AMS-I.I 'Biogas/biomass thermal applications for households/small users' version 04.0* which are methodologies permitted by the Gold Standard.

ANNEX 1 ODA declaration

According to the GS rules, a project is not eligible under the Gold Standard registration if it has received or benefited from ODA under the condition that credits coming out of the project are transferred, directly or indirectly, to the donor country providing ODA assistance. This will be evidenced through submission of a signed ODA declaration form. The CPA will provide declaration on any use of ODA in its activities to affirm that it is not transferred to the donor country.