

# GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

## GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

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## SECTION A. Project Title

PoA GS 973- ECOTRUST CPA1 GS3030

## SECTION B. Project description

### 1. Description of ECOTRUST small-scale Component Project Activity (CPA)

The ECOTRUST CPA1 shall be active in the marketing, distribution, sale and maintenance of portable or fixed, domestic or institutional improved cook stoves (ICS) using non-renewable biomass fuel. ECOTRUST CPA1 will be implemented in the geographical region of Uganda and a maximum energy saving of 180 GWh/year per CPA. In case the number of ICS disseminated through this CPA exceeds the energy limit, the number of emission reductions (ERs) shall be capped at those generated by ICS saving a maximum of 180 GWh/year. Any additional emission reductions beyond this threshold shall not be counted.

The ICS are sold in various sizes of various models. The emission reductions calculation uses a weighted average of the different size models to determine the efficiency improvement based on laboratory tests.

These ICS are more efficient in transferring heat to the cooking pots than traditional stoves, thus they require less fuel to prepare the same meal. This efficiency is translated into fuel savings when compared to the traditional stoves used in Uganda<sup>1</sup>. By reducing fuel consumption, the CPA reduces greenhouse gas emissions from the use of fuel. This reduction in fuel consumption is estimated, and corresponding CO<sub>2</sub> emission reductions are calculated from these savings.

During the first year, the CPA is expected to achieve 23,245 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e reductions. Once the CPA has achieved its small-scale limit, a maximum of 48,647 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e will be reduced every year.

ECOTRUST CPA1 is the second CPA under the Improved Cook Stoves for East Africa (ICSEA) SSC-PoA.

The unique identification of the CPA is the code "ECOTRUSTUg01": "ECOTRUST" for Environment Conservation Trust of Uganda as the supplier organisation (SO), "Ug" for Uganda, and "01" is the number of this CPA.

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<sup>1</sup> In Uganda "the majority of the households (72.7%) use the three-stone method for cooking. The open firewood/charcoal stove is used by 14.8% of the households. Only 8.7% of the households use improved stoves" (EAC strategy to scale-up access to modern energy services. Uganda country report, EAC 2008)

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The overall objective of ECOTRUST's CPA1 is to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)<sup>2</sup> through the dissemination of ICS as a local, sustainable energy source and the development of a commercially viable, market-oriented ICS sector.

The CPA is part of CDM Sectoral Scope 3: Energy demand, AMS II.G. version 3, "Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Applications of Non-Renewable Biomass."



Figure 1. A local firewood ICS



Figure 2. An imported dual fuel ICS



Figure 3. A local Built-in Lorena Rocket ICS<sup>3</sup>



Figure 4. A local Institutional ICS

During implementation, ECOTRUST will:

- Provide stove rating test certificates for each stove model they choose to distribute, in accordance with the PoA requirements
- Comply with the PoA's requirements to become an authorised Supplier Organisation (SO)

<sup>2</sup> Contribution of improved household energy practices to MDGs 1-8 - <http://www.who.int/indoorair/mdg/energymdg/en/index.html>

<sup>3</sup> Pictures of typical shielded stove and rocket lorena stove from Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), Uganda and German International Cooperation (GIZ), *Construction manual for firewood savings household stoves*, 2008

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- Market, distribute, sell and maintain ICS within Uganda
- Ensure all the participants in the distribution chain are aware that the sales are subscribed to the PoA and are trained to comply with the requirements
- Keep records of sales and users as per the monitoring plan in section B.6.1 of the ECOTRUST CPA-DD, and provide them to the CME regularly
- Keep current with regards to the UNFCCC requirements, as enforced by the CME
- Receive audits and inspections to maintain authorisation status issued by the CME

The CPA follows the CME's Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and fair trade ethos which stipulates that by signing the Sales Agreement/Logbook, the ICS buyer agrees to transfer all ownership of their stream of CERs to ECOTRUST, in exchange for a stream of benefits that include, but are not limited to:

1. an initial reduced price,
2. free annual maintenance, and
3. a community benefit (e.g. fixing the community borehole/water point)

ICSEA developed communications tools through a sequence of illustrations, to assist both the CPA and the stove users with their mutual legal transaction and business relationship throughout the CPA lifetime. ECOTRUST uses these design elements to ensure that the message is clearly communicated when buyers transfer their carbon credit rights to the CPA.



Figure 2 selection of ICSEA's Design elements used by ECOTRUST CPA1

ECOTRUST is actively involved in research and development for improved stove designs to increase efficiency, emission reductions, safety and durability. The ICS have been initially rated at ICSEA's authorised laboratories, and proves to have a thermal efficiency above 20%, equalling more than 50% in fuel savings. This reduction improves the economic status of

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households, enabling them to use the money they save from fuel costs on other expenses such as school fees, food, and medical needs. The ICS are more durable than traditional stoves and cook faster, allowing women (the predominant end users of stoves) the opportunity for other income generating activities and/or more time to rest.

## 2. Operation and Management Plan

ECOTRUST and its supply chain are responsible for the marketing, distribution, sales and after-sales service of the ICS, and any arrangements for the distribution of carbon revenues. The operation of the ICS is carried out by the ICS user, while training or instructions on how to operate and maintain the ICS are provided by ECOTRUST.

ECOTRUST follows the monitoring plan and procedures for identifying ICS sold during the course of the project and those that are still in use, so the appropriate number of emission reductions can be claimed. To facilitate this process, ECOTRUST keeps traceable information to be used by the CME and the DOE to track back to each individual ICS sold. ECOTRUST is also responsible for collecting the data of the customer on the Sales Agreement/Logbook.

## 3. Sales Agreement/Logbook

ECOTRUST signs a standard contractual agreement with the CME to participate in the PoA as a CPA implementer in which it commits itself to the following requirements:

- ECOTRUST is aware of and has agreed that its activity is being subscribed to the PoA.
- ECOTRUST will not assign a new CPA that has been already registered either as a CDM project activity or as a CPA of another PoA.
- ECOTRUST will only sell specific ICS models/designs that have been tested and rated by laboratories/testing organisations authorised by the CME.

For every stove sold, vendors complete Sales Agreements/Logbooks with the following information from the buyer:

- Name of customer
- Address/location
- Date of purchase
- Serial number of the stove
- Name of Supplier Organisation
- ICS commissioning date
- Signature of buyer
- Stove model
- GPS coordinates (if applicable)
- Purchase location (if applicable)
- Phone number
- Serial number of the receipt
- Name of seller

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The items in the Sales Agreement/Logbook are sufficient to estimate correctly the number of CERs corresponding to the CPA. These items are also used to check and to ensure that there will be no double counting of ICS and emission reductions. The Sales Agreements/Logbook was checked for this CPA at its inclusion to avoid double counting of ICS. For instance, the name of the customer and the address are needed to track back the ICS during monitoring, and the serial number of the ICS will identify the precise stove and its model. The date of purchase and commissioning date shows the CERs earned in the respective monitoring period. The rest of the information will facilitate monitoring and ICS identification. The data will also be included in the electronic database of the PoA (based on Salesforce software) and will be used to improve the overall accuracy of the monitoring of this CPA and the quality of internal tracking and controlling at both the CPA and PoA levels.

Sales Agreements/Logbooks are gathered by ECOTRUST and entered into an electronic database (the “Sales Record”) also kept by ECOTRUST. The Sales Agreements/Logbooks as well as the electronic records are periodically delivered to the CME, which carries out or organises spot-visits, together with crosschecks on ECOTRUST materials and logistics records in order to confirm that the Sales Record is authentic. The Sales Record allows for the verification of the actual number of stoves, avoiding the double-counting of emission reductions in the PoA by systematically analysing each ICS sold and customer data. The contact point with the end user is ECOTRUST and its network of distributors.

#### **4. Monitoring**

The CPA is required to collect contact information from ICS purchasers at the point of sale, to later confirm the commissioning date (or date when the stove has been put in use) and to annually perform maintenance on the ICS in use.

The information may be captured manually through Sales Agreements/Logbooks, and electronically through mobile phones. These details are effectively handled in a web-based platform (funded by the Global Alliance on Clean Cookstoves) that enables the CPA to follow up the ICS user, the stove performance and subsequent efficiency reductions in a user-friendly manner. This software application assists the CPA with all its data handling, ensures its ongoing accuracy, and enables follow up with selected users to evaluate ICS performance in the field, while forecasting and calculating certified emission reductions (CERs) for annual verification cycles.

The CPA collects the duplicate and triplicate copies of all Sales Agreement/Logbooks, and sends one duplicate copy to ICSEA. Both ECOTRUST and ICSEA randomly screen these records through spot-visits, together with crosschecks on ECOTRUST’s reports and logistics records, to confirm that the sales records are authentic and that no double counting occurs.

The start date of this CPA is the start date of its implementation, being 1 April 2011. The ICSEA CDM-GS PoA, ref. # 7014, was registered with the UNFCCC on 17 August 2012 and GS ID 973, was registered with the Gold Standard on 25 February 2014. The start of the CPA’s crediting period is the date of its inclusion under ICSEA PoA.

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## SECTION C. Proof of project eligibility

### C.1. Scale of the Project

Please tick where applicable:

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

### C.2. Host Country

Uganda

### C.3. Project Type

[See Toolkit 1.2.c and Toolkit Annex C]

Please tick where applicable:

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

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*Please justify the eligibility of your project activity:*

The CDM GS small-scale project activity is an end-use energy efficiency improvement category, (Type (ii): Energy Efficiency Improvement Projects) and applies the CDM small-scale baseline and monitoring methodology AMS-II.G. version 3, “Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Applications of Non-Renewable Biomass”.

There are no applicable cap & trade schemes in the Host Country (Uganda). This CPA does not claim Green or White Certificates, or any equivalent scheme.

ECOTRUST CPA1 was required to state in its application to join ICSEA how the creators of the emission reductions (the women using the ICS) can receive significant benefits from the sale of these credits in the form of more affordable ICS, a free annual ICS maintenance service and a fair portion of the carbon income – either to themselves or to community projects. This is a unique feature of the ICSEA PoA and demonstrates the commitment of the CME and the CPA to a fair trade ethos in the way that the communities are involved.

The agreement between the CME and ECOTRUST clearly defines the ownership of the CERs, which originates with the stove users and then passes to ECOTRUST via the Sales Agreement/Logbooks. The CME claims no ownership over the resulting CERS. They remain with ECOTRUST, and it is free to market its CERs, in which case the CME passes the CERs onto ECOTRUST (or the purchaser) as soon as they are issued. However, ECOTRUST may choose to use the PoA’s grouped (together with other CPAs) CER tender as a way of securing a better price.

To ensure transparency in every CER transaction, and in accordance with the Gold Standard<sup>4</sup>, the transfer of the ownership of the CERs will be clearly described to the stove user by ECOTRUST stove distributors. Distributors will use graphic designs that match the legal terms written at the back of every Sales Agreement/Logbook for the transfer of rights to ownership. Each year the CPA will submit a statement to the CME describing how the CPA plans to share the revenues earned from the CERs in the monitoring period. This annual statement will cover both the transfer of ownership of CERs along the investment chain, from the stove users who create the emissions reductions to ECOTRUST, as well as the share of reciprocal benefits provided by ECOTRUST to the stove users in return for the CERs.

The end-users of ICS have to be informed about the transfer of their rights to ownership of the CERs, and their willingness to give up their ownership of CERs, and to accept reciprocal benefits in return, has to be confirmed and recorded. The topic of ownership of CERs and reciprocal benefits was discussed during the local stakeholder meeting and trainings in clear language, and it is clearly and visibly stated in communications and training materials and in Sales Agreements/Logbooks. Proof that end-users are aware of and are willing to give up their rights on the emission reductions is provided in the Sales Agreements/Logbooks, and in

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<sup>4</sup> v2.1 Annex C, (Credit Ownership).

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the records of discussions about the transfer of credit ownership during local stakeholder consultations.

The CME is also encouraging ECOTRUST and its distributors to explain this transfer process to stove buyers through the use of point-of-sale posters, leaflets and verbal explanations.

Pre Announcement	Yes	No
Was your project previously announced?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Explain your statement on pre announcement This CPA was not previously announced. The Local Stakeholder Consultations were held in Uganda on 12 December 2013 and on 20 June 2014 Feb 2010, which was the first announcement regarding the project at which the generation of carbon credits was made. The Stakeholder Feedback Round commences on 10 December 2014		

### C.4. Greenhouse gas

**[See Toolkit 1.2.d]**

The gas included is carbon dioxide in the project boundary that is the physical, geographical site of the ICS.

The CPA will disseminate ICS over the entire territory of Uganda. Uganda is one of the African states that form the geographical boundary of the ICSEA PoA.

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

### C.5. Project Registration Type

**[See Toolkit 1.2.f]**

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

Pre-feasibility assessment	Retroactive projects (T.2.5.1)	Preliminary evaluation (e.g.: 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 Construction**  
dd/mm/yyyy: \_\_\_\_\_

### SECTION D. Unique project identification

#### D.1. GPS-coordinates of project location

[See Toolkit 1.6]

	<b>Coordinates</b>
<b>Latitude</b>	1.0000°N
<b>Longitude</b>	32.0000°E



*Explain given coordinates*

The project will undertake activities across all of Uganda. Hence, the coordinates of the CPA's operational area are for the entire country of Uganda.

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## D.2. Map



Map of Uganda

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## SECTION E. Outcome stakeholder consultation process

### E.1. Assessment of stakeholder comments

[See Local Stakeholder Consultation Report B.5 and insert table from ii Assessment of comments. Insert a summary of alterations based on comments]

A Local Stakeholder Consultation meeting was held in Mbale on 12 December 2013 and a subsequent LSC was held in Kampala on 20 June 2014.

Almost all comments from stakeholders were positive in nature. The comments to be taken into account were made during the sustainable development exercise. A summary of the issues raised and ECOTRUST's response to these issues appear below.

Issue	ECOTRUST response
Reduce the price of the stove	Price reductions will be an inherent part of ECOTRUST's commercialisation strategy if carbon credits are approved.
Expand the stove programme to employ new workers and cover more geographic area	ECOTRUST has recently expanded its stove sales into six new districts within Uganda and continues to seek out new vendors.
Expand the programme into rural areas	ECOTRUST began distributing humanitarian rocket stoves in the villages of Mbale region (non-commercial) in March 2010.
Engage in tree planting activities for reforestation	In the next phase of the humanitarian rocket stove programme, ECOTRUST is planning to incorporate a complementary tree planting initiative. No date has been fixed for the launch because the funding is yet to be secured.

A positive Local Stakeholder Consultation Report Feedback was received from Gold Standard on 5 September 2014.

### E.2. Stakeholder Feedback Round

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

The Stakeholder Feedback Round will commence on 10 December 2014.

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## SECTION F. Outcome Sustainability assessment

### F.1. 'Do no harm' Assessment

[See Toolkit 2.4.1 and Toolkit Annex H]

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

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to the project	Assessment of risks breaching it	Mitigation Measures
<b>Human Rights</b> 1. The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicit in Human Rights abuses.	Uganda has ratified the Rome Statute established by the Coalition for the International Criminal Court. The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicit in Human Rights abuses.	Low	N/A.
2. The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	Uganda has ratified the OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of the Internally Displaced Persons (Kampala Convention). The project does not involve any involuntary resettlement.	Low	N/A
3. The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	Uganda has ratified the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage UNESCO. No cultural heritage will be altered by the project.	Low	N/A
<b>Labour Standards</b> 4. The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining	Uganda has ratified the ILO convention C087 (Freedom of Association) and C098 (Right to Organise and Collective Bargain Association). Neither the PoA nor the CPA is	Low	N/A.

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Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to the project	Assessment of risks breaching it	Mitigation Measures
and is not complicit in restrictions of these freedoms and rights.	restricting employees to these freedoms and rights.		
5. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour.	Uganda has ratified the ILO convention C029 (Forced Labour) and C105 (Abolition of Forced Labour). This CPA ensures that no forced or compulsory labour occurs.	Low	N/A
6. The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour.	Uganda has ratified the ILO convention C182 (Worst Forms of Child Forced Labour). As for local factors, child labour is generally tolerated in the region and the risk of sexual harassment is real. However, given the exemplary reputation of ECOTRUST, the small and controlled labour force of this CPA and the minimum number of suppliers involved, the risk of being complicit is negligible.	Low	N/A
7. 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.	Uganda has ratified the ILO convention C100 (Equal Remuneration) and C111 (Discrimination). Neither the PoA nor the CPA are involved in discrimination. There is no such risk involved in the project.	Low	ECOTRUST provides a safe harassment-free environment. The ECOTRUST management immediately deals with any reported case(s) of harassment.
8. The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments.	ECOTRUST does not manufacture ICS. It contracts companies that have been thoroughly assessed to determine whether they comply with national regulations.	Low	Regular monitoring process by ECOTRUST of suppliers and distribution partners wherever possible.
<b>Environmental Protection</b> 9. The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to	The project confirms that it takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the	Low	Regular monitoring of the ICS suppliers to ensure that they comply to the national regulations

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Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to the project	Assessment of risks breaching it	Mitigation Measures
environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle.	precautionary principle. In fact, one of the strengths of the project is its positive impact on deforestation. The project intends to support tree-planting efforts in the communities using its ICS.		
10. The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value or (d) recognised as protected by traditional local communities	The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats.	Low	N/A
<b>Anti-Corruption</b> 11. The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.	Uganda ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption. However, corruption is prevalent at many levels in the region and is identified as one of the major project-specific risks, which are listed below.	Medium	See project-specific risks
<b>Project-Specific Risks</b> 1. The project prevents fraud and cheating.	Issuance of fake stove sales receipts by producer or supplier . This is a risk given the intangible and unconventional nature of emission reductions as a commodity and the relatively large amount of money involved.	Medium	Regular monitoring process.  Unannounced visits to buyers.  Disciplinary action and possible legal actions if fraud is encountered, or suspension of the CPA.
2. The project is supervised to detect	Inconsistency of stove manufacturing quality affecting	Medium	CME lab tests on random samples taken from end

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<b>Safeguarding principles</b>	<b>Description of relevance to the project</b>	<b>Assessment of risks breaching it</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
poor quality of ICS which could spoil the acceptance and credibility of the project.	the effective reduction of emissions. There is a risk that suppliers could be tempted to “cut corners” in an effort to reduce the cost and retain higher profits.		users for the stove models/brands.  Feedback about the results to the supplier/manufacturer.  Progressive disciplinary actions on suppliers that produce deficient ICS.

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## F.2. Sustainable Development matrix

[See Toolkit 2.4.2 and Toolkit Annex I]

Insert table in section C3 from your Stakeholder Consultation report (Sustainable Development matrix).

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG (referring to WHO)	Chosen parameter and explanation	Score
<b>Environment</b>				
Air quality	Not required	As most of the disease burden due to indoor air pollution falls on children under five years of age, interventions will help achieve a significant reduction in child mortality (Goal 4)	<p>Parameter: CO and RSPM</p> <p>To observe/monitor: fuel consumption (quantitative) and survey results (qualitative).</p> <p>Explanation: The cleaner and more efficient combustion of ICS and the reduction of at least 50% in fuel consumption are directly related to indoor air pollution from other harmful emissions such as CO and Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM), which create health threatening effects. In accordance with <i>Johnson, M., et al., Modelling indoor air pollution from cookstove emissions in developing countries using a Monte Carlo single-box model, Atmospheric Environment (2011), doi:10.1016/j.atmosenv.2011.03.044</i> 50% reduction in fuel consumption achieved through more energy efficient design of stoves also significantly reduces CO and RSPM pollution.  <a href="http://ehs.sph.berkeley.edu/krsmith/publications/2011/johnson_boxmodel.pdf">http://ehs.sph.berkeley.edu/krsmith/publications/2011/johnson_boxmodel.pdf</a>.</p> <p>However, the exact reductions of CO and RSPM pollution cannot be reliably calculated or ascertained just on the basis of the reductions of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions or fuel consumption. In addition to fuel consumption, CO and RSPM pollution also depends on ICS usage patterns and the conditions at the specific place of use, which differ in each household.</p> <p>As the measurement of CO and RSPM in each household is not possible, an additional reference has been introduced: a qualitative question about air quality has been included</p>	+

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG (referring to WHO)	Chosen parameter and explanation	Score
			in the PoA's household monitoring survey about the usage of ICS. The results of this survey will be used together with fuel savings data to confirm the improvement of air quality in the household through the introduction of ICS.	
Water quality and quantity	Not required		Parameter: Improved Water Quality and Quantity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neither ground nor surface water will be affected in any way by the project.</li> </ul>	0
Soil conditions	Not required	Ensure environmental sustainability (Goal 7): Proportion of land area covered by forest	Parameter: Reduced Soil Erosion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erosion levels to improve, as deforestation will be reduced. Nevertheless soil condition cannot be reasonably measured</li> <li>Clay extracted to produce the ICS might affect local soil. The project will ensure that all suppliers of ICS comply with the national regulations on environment and have clearance from the relevant environment agencies.</li> <li>End of product life garbage disposal could affect soil. Stove material is neutral to water and soil. All waste metals generated from stove production are recycled back into the production process or sold for scrap.</li> </ul>	0
Other pollutants	Not required		Parameter: Noise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The level of noise at the factories supplying the project cannot be excluded. ECOTRUST will only contract suppliers whose factories comply with the national environment regulations.</li> </ul>	0
Biodiversity	Not required	The proportion of the population relying on solid fuels constitutes one of the indicators to monitor progress towards ensuring	Parameter: Conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of affected and/or threatened plants &amp; fauna due to deforestation should decrease, but biodiversity cannot be reasonably measured.</li> <li>Positive effects, as mentioned during the stakeholder consultations (i.e. the trees that are not cut down due to the project activity, are difficult to quantify).</li> </ul>	0

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG (referring to WHO)	Chosen parameter and explanation	Score
		environmental sustainability (Goal 7)		
<b>Social development</b>				
Quality of employment	Not required	The collection of fuel imposes a serious time burden on women and children and alleviating this drudgery will contribute to promoting gender equality and empowering women (Goal 3)	Parameter: Job Quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although there will be more job opportunities for distributors and stove manufacturers, the quality will be raised. Better quality skills will be required for mass production.</li> </ul>	0
Livelihood of the poor	Not required	With less time spent on fuel collection, people will have more time available for education and income generation activities that are likely to contribute to eradicating extreme poverty (Goal 1)  Reduce child mortality (Goal 4)	Parameter: Poverty Alleviation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drop in household cooking fuel expenditure</li> <li>ICS are more durable and with the provided maintenance service require less expenditure in repairing.</li> <li>ICS use NRB, therefore people still spend time collecting fuel even if it is for free.</li> <li>The weight of portable stoves could cause injury. Partly confirmed but also offset by the stability advantages while cooking.</li> </ul>	0
Access to	Not		Parameter: Number of disseminated ICS in use	+

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG (referring to WHO)	Chosen parameter and explanation	Score
affordable and clean energy services	required		The project is designed to provide ICS to poor households. ICS are made affordable to low-income households by using carbon finance. ICS will replace inefficient and highly polluting stoves used by most households in Uganda.	
Human and institutional capacity	Not required		Parameter: Staff Capacity Building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There will not be a significant impact in human education or schooling. Business development is addressed with other indicators</li> </ul>	0
<b>Economic and technological development</b>				
Quantitative employment and income generation	Not required	With less time spent on fuel collection, people will have more time available for education and income generation activities that are likely to contribute to eradicating extreme poverty (Goal 1).	Parameter: Job Creation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household income increases due to ICS fuel savings, providing members with capital for business creation</li> <li>• Employment of ICS distributors and marketing staff</li> <li>• Employment of ICS manufacturers</li> <li>• Durable product reduces the recurring expenses of buying a traditional stove.</li> </ul>	+
Balance of payments and investment	Not required	The project is too small to make much impact on the balance of payments.	Parameter: Domestic and Foreign Investment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of domestic investment is minimal to include a CPA under the PoA</li> <li>• No foreign direct investment at scale will be required to develop CPAs</li> </ul>	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	Not required	The scaled up manufacturing of the ICS is the technology that is being transferred.	Parameter: Local Technology Transfer and Technology Autonomy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R&amp;D knowledge sharing for entrepreneurs interested in manufacturing ICS</li> <li>• Most materials are locally available in Uganda, minor impact due to the use of sheet metal, which is not locally made.</li> </ul>	0

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## Justification choices, data source and provision of references

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

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<p><b>Livelihood of the poor</b></p>	<p>Dependence on polluting and inefficient household fuels and appliances is both a cause and a result of poverty:</p> <p>Poor households often do not have the resources to obtain cleaner, more efficient fuels and appliances. Conversely, reliance on simple household fuels and appliances holds back economic development, continuing a vicious cycle of poverty and reliance on polluting, inefficient fuels.</p> <p>Reference: <a href="http://www.who.int/indoorair/impacts/en/">http://www.who.int/indoorair/impacts/en/</a></p> <p>The fuel, time and money savings achieved through the use of the ICS, as well as their clean burning, is contributing to the improvement of livelihoods. However, the quantitative measurement of the improvement of livelihoods is difficult, and the parameter is therefore rated as neutral.</p>
<p><b>Access to affordable and clean energy services</b></p>	<p>The project is designed to provide ICS to poor households. ICS are made affordable to low-income households by using carbon finance. ICS will replace inefficient and highly polluting stoves used by the vast majority (over 90%) of households in Uganda.</p> <p>In Uganda “the majority of households (over 70%) use the baseline cooking devices. Stoves constructed from bricks/stone/mud constitute over 50% of households. Only 7% of households use ICS in Uganda. (UCC Presentation 2013). In the specific case of the ECOTRUST CPA1, ICS will be sold all over Uganda, hence national figures can be applied as a baseline.</p> <p>The improvement of the parameter (number/percentage of households using ICS instead of inefficient and highly polluting stoves) will be measured based on monitoring the number of disseminated ICS in use.</p>
<p><b>Human and institutional capacity</b></p>	<p>Education is not addressed by the project although sensitisation happens at the point of sale where environmental concerns are used as a marketing tool. It is very difficult to measure. There is no direct impact on improved education or empowerment of discriminated sectors of the population. Other impacts on capacity building like on-the-job training are covered by other indicators.</p>
<p><b>Quantitative employment and income generation</b></p>	<p>Through the supply chain from manufacturing iCS to their distribution, sales and maintenance, more jobs will be created and incomes will increase. The CPA will distribute ICS manufactured locally and regionally. This will improve quantitative employment and income generation. The parameter chosen for monitoring is: number of people employed by the project.</p>

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<b>Balance of payments and investment</b>	The PoA does not require any specific investments by the CPA who can be an ICS supplier either with or without manufacturing facilities. Investment in the projects will be largely balance of payments neutral, but to the extent that imported materials will be used there may be negative effects initially but these are expected to be offset by higher export earnings and value addition from local manufacturing inputs.
<b>Technology transfer and technological self-reliance</b>	The open access approach of the PoA offers opportunities for CPAs to engage in both stove manufacturing and distribution. ECOTRUST can have an unlimited number of CPAs. It is committed to on-going product improvement that will involve further technology transfer over time. Past efforts to popularise ICS, especially by NGOs and donor organisations, have resulted in the creation of several stove manufacturing companies and groups across Africa. The ICSEA PoA is not prescriptive about what stove models are used by ECOTRUST, but they must all undergo a standard safety test and efficiency rating before being accepted for inclusion into the PoA.

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## SECTION G. Sustainability Monitoring Plan

[See Toolkit 2.4.3 and Toolkit Annex I]

No	01	
Indicator	<b>Air quality</b>	
Mitigation measure	N/A	
Chosen parameter	<b>CO and RSPM</b>	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	<p>In Uganda the majority of households (over 90%) use inefficient and highly air polluting stoves. Such stoves consume large quantities of combustion fuel, which results in high CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and high CO and RSPM pollution. According to numerous surveys, users of such stoves are aware of high air pollution caused by old stoves. In Uganda “the majority of households (over 70%) use the baseline cooking devices. Stoves constructed from bricks/stone/mud constitute over 50% of households’ cooking appliances. About 7% of households use improved cook stoves in Uganda<sup>5</sup> In the specific case of ECOTRUST CPA1, the target group are low income households all over Uganda, hence national figures can be applied as a conservative baseline.</p>	
Future target for parameter	<p>Increased air quality in households. Future targets are (i) reduced fuel consumption and (ii) positive assessment by household members of improvements in domestic air quality achieved by switching to ICS.</p>	
Way of monitoring	How	<p>Assessment by household members: The perception of household members concerning air quality before and after the introduction of ICS will be evaluated on the basis of the results of the “Usage Survey – Household Questionnaire” survey. The question is “How do you perceive air quality when using an ICS, when compared to the old stove?” The enumerators are instructed to elaborate this question further by asking detailed questions (perceived smoke level, incidents of coughing, respiratory illness, eye infections, etc.).</p> <p>Changes in fuel consumption and the monitored air quality perception of household members (based on the</p>

<sup>5</sup> TNS/Practical Action, Uganda Clean Cooking Market Intelligence Study, 2013, for World Bank’s Africa Clean Cooking Energy Solutions Initiative.

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		results of the survey about usage of ICS) will be taken into consideration to confirm the improvement of air quality in households achieved through the introduction of ICS.
	When	The CME will assess all monitoring data and produce a Monitoring Report corresponding to the preceding Monitoring Period of the required sample of CPAs for the DOE to verify at the end of each Monitoring Period
	By who	Coordinated/contracted by the CME's Monitoring Manager of the PoA

No	02	
Indicator	<b>Access to affordable and clean energy services</b>	
Mitigation measure	N/A	
Chosen parameter	Number/percentage of households using ICS instead of inefficient and highly air polluting stoves	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	Less than 9% households in Uganda use ICS. It is conservatively assumed that not more than 10% of the households in the geographical region covered by the CPA have access to ICS as an affordable and clean energy service. In Uganda “the majority of households (over 70%) use the baseline cooking devices. Stoves constructed from bricks/stone/mud constitute over 50% of households’ cooking appliances. About 7% of households use improved cook stoves in Uganda <sup>6</sup> . In the specific case of ECOTRUST CPA1, the target group are low income households all over Uganda, hence national figures can be applied as a conservative baseline.	
Future target for parameter	The CPA will support the access to ICS for 14,000 to 22,000 households, depending on the particular model and size of ICS disseminated and used, and the resulting energy savings.	
Way of monitoring	How	Number of disseminated ICSs and a monitoring survey or census to confirm the number of ICS in use
	When	The CME will assess all monitoring data and produce a Monitoring Report corresponding to the preceding Monitoring Period of the required sample of CPAs for the DOE to verify at the end of each Monitoring Period
	By who	Coordinated/contracted by the CME's Monitoring Manager of the PoA

<sup>6</sup> Ibid

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No		03
Indicator		<b>Quantitative employment and income generation</b>
Mitigation measure		N/A
Chosen parameter		Number of people directly employed through the project.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Unemployment rates in Uganda are high (e.g. 62% of Ugandan youths jobless in 2013 - Commissioner for Youth and Children Affairs, Ministry of Gender and Social Development,). Job creation through the PoA can thus contribute to ease the situation on the labour market, creating work opportunities for previously unemployed or underemployed people. ECOTRUST's CPA will report its starting employment situation as part of the CME's due diligence assessment.
Future target for parameter		<i>Pro rata</i> to increases in sales of ICS directly employed staff will rise, including ICS maintenance workers. Higher quality jobs will be created as improved data collection and QA/QC systems are introduced to comply with CDM and Gold Standard requirements.
Way of monitoring	How	Employment records will be provided by the ECOTRUST CPA1 for all those people involved in the ICS chain throughout the CPA implementation, that have also received training support from the CME and ECOTRUST. These include stove manufacturers, vendors, data clerks and project officers.
	When	At the end of each monitoring period.
	By who	Coordinated/contracted by the CME of the PoA

No		04
Indicator		<b>Environmental Protection – Clay Extraction</b>
Mitigation measure		Any reported environmental damage from clay mining will lead to immediate action by ECOTRUST. Any negative impacts on the environment from the LSC will be addressed thoroughly to ensure that no residual effects remain.
Chosen parameter		Clay extraction that suppliers/manufactures/artisans of ICS which ECOTRUST CPA1 will distribute.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		The CPA does not have a potential significant environmental impact, which could affect the hydrology and ecology of the wetlands and the surrounding environment.
Future target for parameter		No target.
Way of monitoring	How	ECOTRUST will regularly monitor ICS suppliers for compliance with national regulations concerning

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		environmental protection.
	When	At the end of each monitoring period.
	By who	Coordinated/contracted by the CPA of the PoA

No	05	
Indicator	<b>Project Specific Risk – Fraud and Cheating</b>	
Mitigation measure	Mitigation measures include: Regular monitoring process. Unannounced visits to buyers. Disciplinary action and possible legal actions if fraud is encountered, or suspension of the CPA.	
Chosen parameter	Detection of fake stove Sales Agreement/Logbooks by CPA vendors/distributors.	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	Corruption is prevalent at many levels in Uganda and is identified as one of the major project-specific risks given the unconventional large amount of money involved.	
Future target for parameter	Zero fake Sales Agreement/Logbooks detected.	
Way of monitoring	How	Sales Agreement/Logbooks copies provided by ECOTRUST CPA1 to the CME will be randomly cross-checked by the Monitoring Manager, and through visits and phone calls, to ensure the validity of the records.
	When	During and at the end of each monitoring period.
	By who	Coordinated/contracted by the CME of the PoA

No	06	
Indicator	<b>Project Specific Risk – ICS Quality</b>	
Mitigation measure	Mitigation measures include: Lab tests on random samples taken from end users for the stove models/brands. Feedback about the results to the manufacturer. Progressive disciplinary actions on suppliers that sell deficient ICS.	
Chosen parameter	Thermal efficiency.	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	Traditional cook stoves have a default 10% thermal efficiency. ICS distributed by ECOTRUST have been tested by authorised labs and prove to have a thermal efficiency above 20%.	
Future target for parameter	No sub-standard ICS found.	
Way of monitoring	How	Water Boiling Tests on random samples taken from end users for the monitoring purpose.
	When	At the end of each monitoring period.
	By who	Authorised laboratories contracted by the CME of the PoA.

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No		07
Indicator		<b>Labour standards-Compliance with health and safety guidelines</b>
Mitigation measure		Compliance with all Ugandan health and safety guidelines and the provision of all necessary protective gear for employees and contractors when handling metal sheets for ICS construction. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regular monitoring process</li> <li>2. Unannounced visits to manufacturing sites</li> <li>3. Corrective action requests and ultimately suspension of the CPA unless compliance is forthcoming</li> </ol>
Chosen parameter		Provision of all necessary protective gear for employees and contractors when handling metal sheets for ICS construction.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Variable provision and usage of protective gear across the sector
Future target for parameter		CPA observes all health and safety guidelines and regulations. Provision and 100% use of all necessary protective gear for employees and contractors when handling metal sheets for ICS construction.
Way of monitoring	How	ECOTRUST CPA1 will regularly monitor suppliers and artisans for compliance with national regulations concerning health and safety in the work environment.
	When	At the end of each monitoring period.
	By who	Coordinated/contracted by the CPA of the PoA

No		08
Indicator		Labour standards-sexual harassment
Mitigation measure		All reports of sexual harassment immediately reported to the head of ECOTRUST in Uganda for appropriate action in compliance with Ugandan legislation and best practice.
Chosen parameter		All incidents of sexual harassment involving ECOTRUST employees and contractors.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Sexual harassment is prevalent at many levels in Uganda, and is identified as one of the significant project-specific risks that will be actively monitored by ECOTRUST.
Future target for parameter		Zero tolerance targets have been introduced by ECOTRUST.
Way of monitoring	How	ECOTRUST reports sent to CME Monitoring Manager.
	When	As incidents arise, and as summarised at the end of each annual monitoring period.
	By who	From ECOTRUST management to the Monitoring Manager of the CME.

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## Additional remarks monitoring

As the project activity does not have any negative sustainability impacts, the main monitoring required will be to ensure that Uganda's host country environmental regulations are complied with.

The National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) has also issued a letter of No Objection on the 4<sup>th</sup> of March 2011, granting approval to Supplier Organisations undertaking improved cook stove activities under ICSEA.

In the longer term ECOTRUST will be advised to keep the international community, especially the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, informed of indicators for those impacts deemed positive. These are primarily the number of disseminated ICS in use, adoption rates, ICS durability and performance, whenever possible.

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## 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

#### [See Toolkit 2.3]

Additionality is demonstrated at the PoA level. ECOTRUST CPA1 meets the key criteria of additionality as stipulated in chapter E.5.2. of the PoA-DD. The first additionality approach follows the “Guidelines on the demonstration of additionality of Small-Scale Project Activities (Version 09.0), EB 68 Annex 27”. The second additionality approach follows the “Guidelines for Demonstrating Additionality of Microscale Project Activities (Version 04)”<sup>7</sup>.

Most of the countries covered by the PoA are located in LDCs. The barrier demonstration will respect paragraph 10, Annex 13 of EB 50, wherein barrier demonstration of additionality in LDCs is discussed.

#### ***First Approach***

- Lack of access to capital due to the kind of business and risks associated in the region/country as demonstrated by bank letter or other third party information (investment barrier), or,
- The SO provides evidence that loans linked to expected carbon credits or ERPAs with advanced payment were granted as seed funding to overcome investment barriers until sufficient benefits from CERs will be generated<sup>8</sup> (investment barrier), or,
- The full cost of a domestic ICS at the retail point without carbon finance is higher than 10 USD. This cost is to include at least the cost of the manufactured appliance, the amortization of capital investments of the SO, the amortisation of personnel training, expenditure in overcoming technological barriers (sensitisation, marketing, etc.), distribution and retailing margins, etc. (financial barrier at user level and barrier due to prevailing practice) or,
- In those cases where the criteria above are not met because the total cost of the appliance is lower than the deemed market value, ECOTRUST CPA1 can still demonstrate additionality if it is addressing a target market with a lower-cost appliance. For such cases, the criteria for assessment would be to demonstrate that the full cost of the appliance (including SO margins) is higher than the target retail

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<sup>7</sup> EB 68 Report, Annex 27

<sup>8</sup> EB 50 Report, Annex 13

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price regarded as a benchmark (financial barrier at user level).

- ECOTRUST CPA1 achieves an estimated annual energy savings equal to or smaller than 9000 MWh, and the end users of the ICS are households/communities/SMEs.

### **Second Approach**

- ECOTRUST CPA1 aims to achieve energy savings at a scale of no more than 60 GWh of thermal energy per year and the geographic location of the CPA is in one of the LDCs included in this PoA, or,
- ECOTRUST CPA1 aims to achieve energy savings at a scale of no more than 60 GWh of thermal energy per year and each of the ICS in the CPA achieves an estimated annual energy savings equal to or smaller than 1800 MWh, and the end users of the ICS are households/communities/SMEs.

### **Conclusion**

ECOTRUST CPA1 is additional having met at least one of the criteria in both the first and second approach for assessment of additionality.

## **H.2. Conservativeness**

**[See Toolkit 2.2]**

### **Methodology**

The baseline and monitoring methodology used for the calculation of emission reductions, AMS II G, v03, is an approved UNFCCC methodology. At the date of submission of the ICSEA GS Passport to the validating DOE, v02 was the latest version available, during the validation process v03 was applied. It is assumed that in the absence of the project activity, the baseline scenario would be the use of fossil fuels for meeting similar thermal energy needs. As per the methodology AMS II G, the emission factor 'represents the emission factor of the substitution fuels likely to be used by similar users, on a weighted average basis. It is assumed that the mix of present and future fuels used would consist of a solid fossil fuel (lowest in the ladder of fuel choices), a liquid fossil fuel (represents a progression over solid fuel in the ladder of fuel use choices) and a gaseous fuel (represents a progression over liquid fuel in the ladder of fuel use choices). Thus a 50% weight is assigned to coal as the alternative fossil fuel (96 tCO<sub>2</sub>/TJ) and a 25% weight is assigned to both liquid and gaseous fuels (71.5 tCO<sub>2</sub>/TJ for kerosene and 63.0 tCO<sub>2</sub>/TJ for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)). The

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use of LPG would lead to lower emission reductions, however kerosene is clearly more widely used in Uganda as the statistics of the UNHS show<sup>9</sup>. The emission factor value of 81.6 tCO<sub>2</sub>/TJ is applied as per the latest IPCC guidelines.

### **Biomass Consumption and Share of Non-Renewable Biomass**

The  $f_{NRB,y}$  will be determined for ECOTRUST's CPA based on the most recent national approved studies or African studies. Where available, a regional approach will be used to determine  $f_{NRB,y}$ . At least once a year the parameter will be monitored. By updating the value at least once a year, leakage b) is taken into consideration. This factor will be monitored according to the monitoring plan, and updated when necessary. Cross check comparisons will be made against UNFCCC published default values, and any significant differences will be justified. In this case, the option of a project specific value has been adopted for  $f_{NRB,y}$ . Survey has shown the existence of NRB in Uganda because the conditions listed in Appendix 1 of EB 67 Annex 22 were found to exist. Recent data from FAO (through linear regression and extrapolation) were used to determine the demand for biomass i.e. all wood harvested (**D<sub>b</sub>**). The growth of biomass was taken on a conservative value by considering all the growing stock in Uganda and the growth rate. This gives a value of 91.5%

Conservativeness will be also applied during monitoring of the parameters by the use of 90/10 precision. In cases where 90/10 precision will not be achieved, the lower limit of the confidence interval will be selected. In order to avoid this situation, oversampling will be encouraged. Nevertheless, projects will be encouraged to choose the option of a census for monitoring purposes, which may include a record of one or a combination of the following activities or events:

- (a) an annual maintenance/repair event
- (b) customer inspections resulting from loan or hire purchase agreements
- (c) double verified records of community-based stove monitoring staff
- (d) independent monitoring verification exercises organised by the CME.

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<sup>9</sup> Uganda National Household Survey 2005/2006. UBOS

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## ANNEX 1 ODA declaration

[See Toolkit Annex D]



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22<sup>nd</sup> July 2014

**Project Reference: Improved Cook Stoves for East Africa (ICSEA) PoA GS 973**  
**Environment Conservation Trust of Uganda CPA 1 GS 3030**

**To: Gold Standard Foundation**

### **Declaration of Non-Use of Official Development Assistance by Environment Conservation Trust of Uganda**

I hereby declare that I am duly and fully authorised by the project owner of the above referenced project, acting on behalf of all project participants, to make the following representations on Project Proponent's behalf:

#### **I. Gold Standard Documentation**

I am familiar with the provisions of Gold Standard Documentation relevant to Official Development Assistance (ODA). I understand that the above-referenced project is not eligible for Gold Standard registration if the project receives or benefits from Official Development Assistance under the condition that some or all credits coming out of the project are transferred to the ODA donor country. I now expressly declare that no financing provided in connection with the above-referenced project has come from or will come from ODA that has been or will be provided under the condition, whether express or implied, that any or all of the credits [CERs, ERUs or VERs] issued as a result of the project's operation will be transferred directly or indirectly to the country of origin of the ODA.

#### **II. Duty to Notify Upon Discovery.**

If I learn or if I am given any reason to believe at any stage of project design or implementation that ODA has been used to support the development or implementation of the project, or that an entity providing ODA to the host country may at some point in the future benefit directly or indirectly from the credits generated from the project as a condition of investment, I will make this known to the Gold Standard immediately.

#### **III. Sanctions.**

I am fully aware that under Section 10 of the Gold Standard Terms and Conditions sanctions and damages may be incurred for the provision of false information related to Projects and/or Gold Standard credits.

  
Pauline Nantongo Kalunda  
Executive Director  
Environment Conservation Trust of Uganda (ECOTRUST)