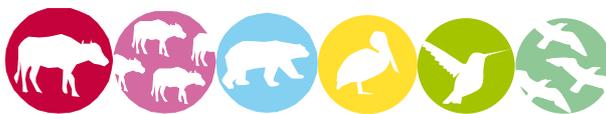


ANNEX R – PASSPORT

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SECTION A. Project Title

NAME /TITLE OF THE PoA:

Empowering DRC communities through the use of Improved Cook Stoves

PoA Passport version: 2.0

17 September 2014

NAME /TITLE OF THE CPA:

Empowering DRC communities through the use of Improved Cook Stoves – CPA 001

CPA Passport version: 2.0

17 September 2014

SECTION B. Project description

Empowering DRC communities through the use of Improved Cook Stoves – CPA 001

Description of the SSC CPA:

The purpose of this small-scale CDM Component project activity (CPA) is the dissemination of Improved Charcoal Cook Stoves (ICS) to urban, peri-urban, and rural users (households, communities and SMEs) in South Kivu province of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), replacing the inefficient traditional biomass fired (charcoal) cook stoves and cooking devices, thereby reducing the amount of non-renewable biomass fuel used.

This CPA will only disseminate imported charcoal stoves from neighboring country, while the aim for the PoA for future CPAs is to disseminate stoves from local production in DRC. Demonstration in usage of the improved cook stoves will be held in the communities.

The CPA is submitted for validation together with the PoA “Empowering DRC communities through the use of Improved Cook Stoves”.

Entities involved in the CPA

The CME of the proposed PoA is Climate Corporation Emissions Trading GmbH (Climate Corporation) based in Mödling, Austria.

The CPA is implemented by company TaiCom Congo SPRL (TaiCom), which is an SME based in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Technology to be deployed

A typical CPA will replace traditional biomass stoves (three-stone-fire, non-efficient wood and charcoal stoves) with an improved cook stove with higher efficiency, at minimum 20%. The type of ICS

to be implemented is a rocket stove.

The CPA may implement various cook stoves from various producers during the CPA lifetime, unless the efficiency is at minimum 20%. However, the first and the most spread ICS will be “ECO-JIKO” charcoal rocket stove, produced in Kenya.

A rocket stove achieves efficient combustion of the fuel at a high temperature by ensuring a good air draft into the fire, controlled use of fuel, complete combustion of volatiles, and efficient use of the resultant heat.

A rocket stove's main components are:

- Fuel magazine: Into which the unburned fuel is placed and from which it feeds into the combustion chamber
- Combustion chamber: At the end of the fuel magazine, where the fuel burns
- Chimney: A vertical chimney above the combustion chamber to provide the updraft needed to maintain combustion

The fuel magazine can be horizontal, with additional fuel added manually, or vertical, with fuel automatically fed.

As the fuel burns in the combustion chamber, convection draws new air into the combustion chamber from below, ensuring that any smoke from smoldering wood near the fire is also drawn into the fire and up the chimney. The chimney can be insulated to increase the temperature and improve combustion; according to studies this can increase efficiency by up to two percent.

For cooking purposes, the design keeps the cooking vessel in contact with the fire over the largest possible surface area. A pot skirt can be used to create a narrow channel that forces hot air and gas to flow along the bottom and sides of the cooking vessel. Optional baffles guide hot air and flame up the sides of the pot.

“EcoJiko Charcoal Stove”

The cook stove is currently produced by company “Africa Energy Saving Ltd” in Kenya and will be imported to DRC. Local production is foreseen for the future, too.

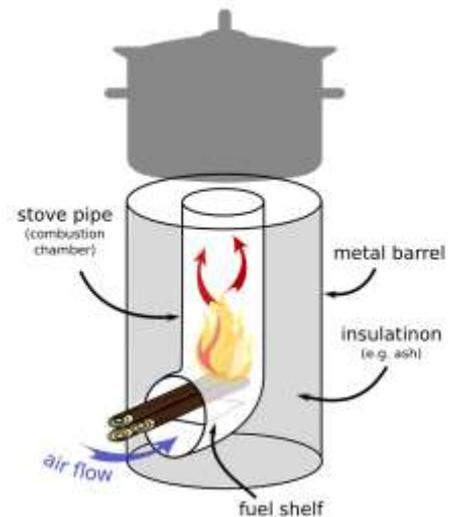
The cook stove is composed of an outer iron steel part, and an inside ceramic liner which is made of high quality clay material. The ceramic liner is designed to have a rocket (straight) type of the outlet.

Charcoal is introduced from the top of the cook stove onto the perforated clay grid in a combustion chamber.

The parameters of EcoJiko Charcoal Stove are:

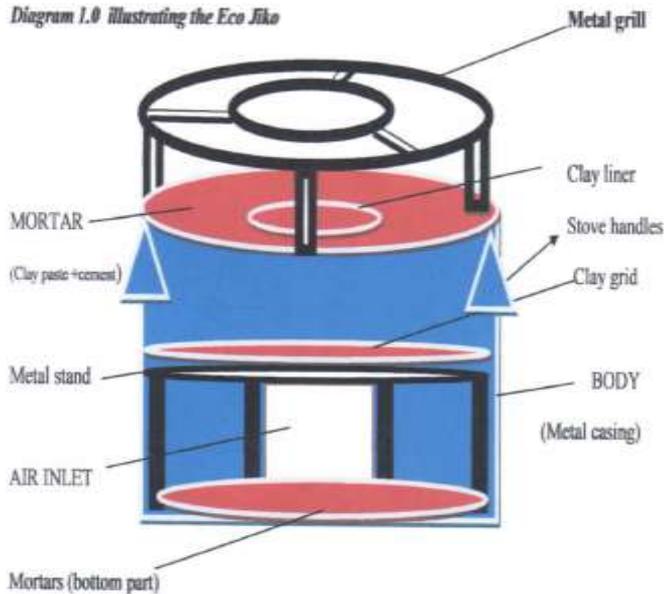
Components:	Description:
Metal sheet case:	Composing the body of the stove Opening for air inlet

Figure 1 - Principle of a rocket cook stove



	Opening for ashes removal
	Handles on sides
Clay liner:	Composing the centre of the stove, in direct contact with the fire Made of burnt clay material Used for heat retention
Grid:	It serves as fuel holder Perforations filter the ashes from the burning fuel Made of burnt clay material Perforated, holes have diameter 2.54 cm
Metal grill:	Holder for the pot
Metal stand:	Holding the clay grid in position

Diagram 1.0 illustrating the Eco Jiko



Thermal efficiency: 26%. The manufacturer's information on efficiency of the cook stove is substantiated by results of the testing performed at University of Nairobi, Kenya. The cook stove has been tested according to the Water Boiling Test protocol.

Lifetime: minimum 5 years

Tentative implementation plan for the first crediting period:

Year	New charcoal ICS implemented (Number)	Total charcoal ICS in operation (Number)
2015	7,500	7,500
2016	7,500	15,000
2017	2,750	17,750
2018	0	17,750
2019	0	17,750
2020	0	17,750
2021	0	17,750

Estimated project start date:

The CPA will start only after the PoA is successfully registered, no ICS are purchased and distributed until then.

Expected start date of the CPA is on January 1st 2015, or the date of purchase of the first batch of imported ICS, whichever occurs later.

Start date of the CPA is after the start date of the PoA (which is the date of publication of the PoA-DD for global stakeholder consultation).

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"/>
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C.2. Host Country

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

C.3. Project Type

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"/>
Does your project activity classify as waste handling and disposal project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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Please justify the eligibility of your project activity:

- The CPA is a small scale CPA because, as a Type II (energy efficiency) CPA, the maximum energy savings of the sum of all improved cook stoves implemented under this specific CPA will not exceed thermal energy savings of 180 GWh/ year, as per the applied methodology AMS-II.G.
- The host country Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has ratified the Kyoto Protocol making it a country eligible to host Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) programmes.
- Cap on GHG emissions: DRC is a Least Developed Country (LDC) and has no cap on its GHG emissions.
- GHG affected is CO2
- This project is seeking GS CDM registration with GS and UNFCCC only and with no other certification scheme.
- Project timeframe: Start date of the CPA is after the start date of the PoA (which is the date of publication of the PoA-DD for global stakeholder consultation, 12 February 2014). Moreover, the CPA will start only after the PoA is successfully registered, no ICS are purchased and distributed until then. Expected start date of the CPA is on 1 January 2015, or the date of purchase of the first batch of imported ICS, whichever occurs later. The 17,750 stoves in the first CPA will be disseminated over a period of 30 months.
- Transfer of carbon rights: The users purchasing the ICS will sign an agreement with the CME to transfer the carbon credit rights of the cook stoves.
- The CME ODA declaration was uploaded to the GS registry on 9 July 2014.

Pre Announcement	Yes	No
Was your project previously announced?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Explain your statement on pre announcement

This CPA is part of the PoA “Empowering DRC communities through the use of Improved Cook Stoves”. The program proponent attests that there has been no announcement made previously of the program going ahead without the revenues from carbon credits. There was no pre announcement made prior to the start of the program but an announcement was made prior to the registration of the program.

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

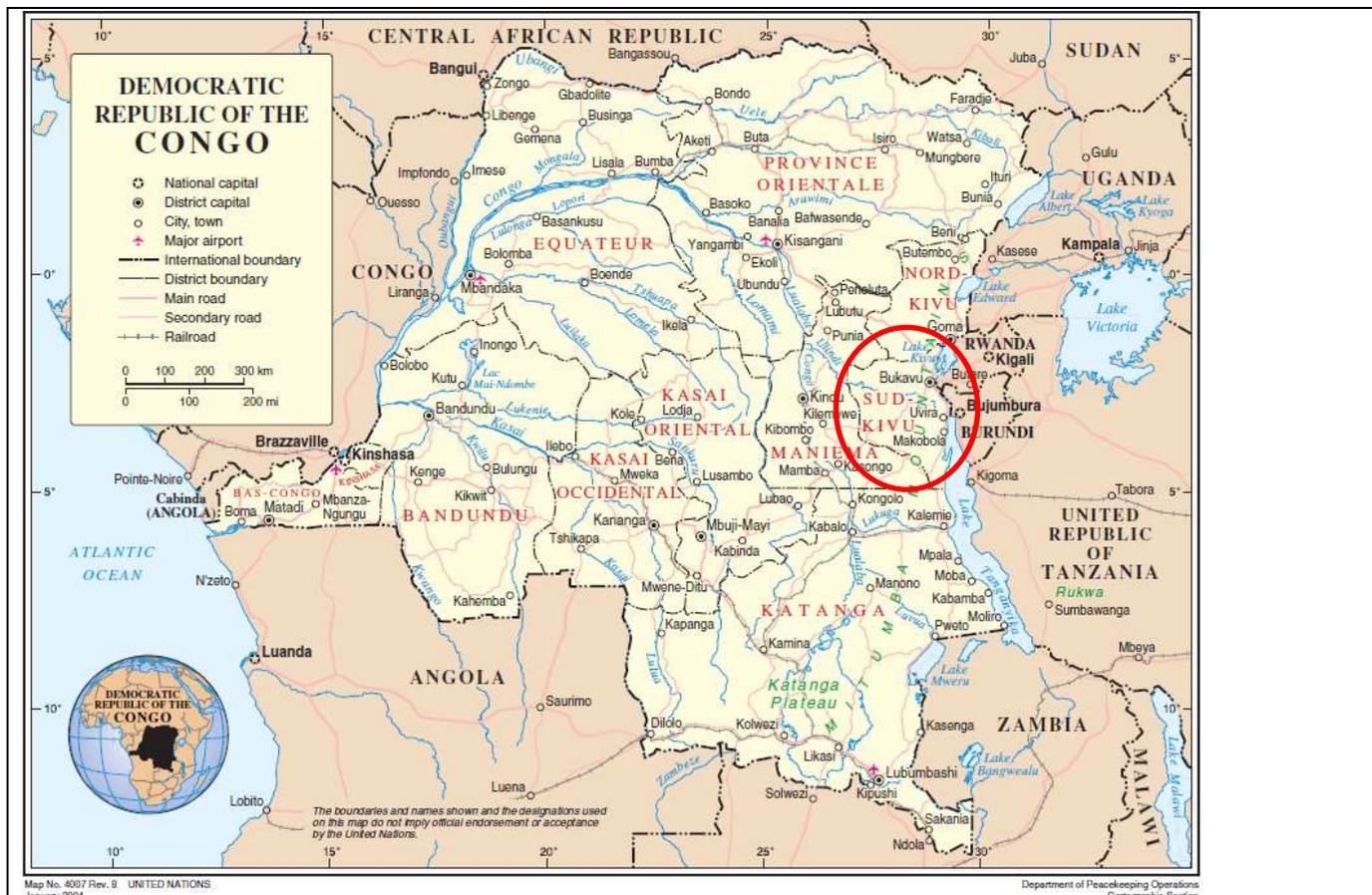
	Coordinates
Latitude	02° 30' 34" S
Longitude	28° 50' 40" E



Explain given coordinates

These are the coordinates for the main city, Bukavu, in the region South Kivu. South Kivu region is the location for this CPA1.

D.2. Map



SECTION E. Outcome stakeholder consultation process

E.1. Assessment of stakeholder comments

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Expand the geographical coverage of the first CPA to increase lessons learnt	Yes	Each CPA needs to have a very clear project boundary. ¹ Also, there are strong monitoring requirements, which make it difficult to extend the geographical coverage of a CPA. However, this is only the first CPA in a number of CPAs to be implemented. The further the project develops, the more regions will be able to benefit from the project.
Local production of improved cook stoves	Yes	Participants in the consultation proposed local production of improved cook stoves rather than import from other African countries. Currently, local production at the qualities and quantities required is not possible. In the long run, it will be further investigated how the stove can also be produced locally in order to create more employment and to generate income in DRC. As soon as this is possible, locally produced stoves will be used as well.
People should be able to receive stoves on a barter basis against other goods	No	It is difficult for the project team to receive other goods in exchange for a stove, as the project team cannot make use of these goods. Also, the financial contribution by each purchaser is important in supporting the viability of the project.
Young people and women should be	Yes	Young people and women will be hired as implementers

¹ During LSC, the project was presented as a PoA/programme for the stakeholders, as the initial intention was to perform a PoA level LSC, and therefore there are references to a programme/PoA approach and not always to this CPA. References have however been changed to project instead of programme in Section D. Sustainable Development Assessment: D.1. Own sustainable development assessment and D.3. Consolidated sustainable development matrix.

integrated into the project		of the project and will sell the stoves to consumers.
The project should also be responsible for the management of wood fuels	No	Management of the wood fuels process is an important function in improving the entire efficiency of using wood for cooking purposes. The focus of the project is the implementation of cook stoves. Institutions like ministries, UNDP or the World Bank should work on the improvement of the management of the wood fuel sector.
ISTA (Institut Supérieur des Techniques Appliquées) should be involved in the testing of cook stoves	Yes	We would be happy to have our cook stoves tested by ISTA. This requires that ISTA is able to carry out the required tests based on international requirements.

Summary of alterations based on comments

The stakeholder comments and remarks to the project design are important in order to implement the project successfully and with the support of the local population. However, there is no need to alter the project documents due to the stakeholder comments as the overall PoA with future CPAs already covers the requests from the stakeholders such as covering multiple provinces and local manufacturing of stoves.

E.2. Stakeholder Feedback Round

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

The 2 months long Stakeholder Feedback Round will include the following: the LSC report will together with the PoA-DD, CPA-DD and the Passport be publically available on Gold standard website as well as on Climate Corporation's website. All stakeholders will receive an email with a link to the report and printed copies will be available at representative office in Bukavu. The participants will be encouraged, via email, phone and letters, to give comments and suggestions to the LSC report and design of the project.

E. 3. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism

[See Annex W]

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

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	Book will be available at a representative office in CPA center.	There will be a book in UNDP office located in the town Bukavu
Telephone access	Telephone number of Taicom Congo, local CPA manager and Gold Standard Office	Taicom Congo: Joseph Nkinzo , Email: joseph.taicom@gmail.com , Phone: +243 999 940 502 Local CPA manager: Thomas Ngabo, ngabothomas@gmail.com Gold Standard Office: +41 (0) 22 788 7080
Internet/email access	A new email address was opened for comments under this project	Comments can be sent to: GS Africa Regional Manager: johann.thaler@goldstandard.org info@goldstandard.org ecostovespoa@gmail.com
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)		n.a.

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

SECTION F. Outcome Sustainability assessment

F.1. 'Do no harm' Assessment

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measure
1 Human Rights	DRC has ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ² and the African Charter on Humans and People's Rights ³ . The project will protect human rights including freedoms and cultural property.	Low	N/A
2 Involuntary settlements	The project will not cause any involuntary settlement.	Low	N/A
3 – Cultural heritage	DRC is an active member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) ⁴⁵ . The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	Low	N/A
4 – Labor-collective bargaining and freedom of association	DRC has ratified both ILO convention 87 ⁶ (freedom of association) and 98 ⁷ (right to collective bargaining).	Low	N/A
5 – Forced labor	DRC has ratified both ILO Convention 29 ⁸ and 105 ⁹ on elimination of forced and compulsory labor. Furthermore, local	Low	N/A

² http://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&lang=en

³ http://www.achpr.org/english/ratifications/ratification_african%20charter.pdf

⁴ www.unesco-rwanda.org

⁵ <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/worldwide/africa/cameroon/>

⁶ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C087>

⁷ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C098>

⁸ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C029>

⁹ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C105>

	<p>legislation prohibits forced labor.</p> <p>The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labor.</p> <p>All labor is voluntary. Neither Climate Corporation nor TaiCom or any other partners engages in any form of forced or compulsory labor.</p>		
6 – Child labor	DRC has ratified both ILO convention 138 ¹⁰ (minimum age) and 182 ¹¹ (worst form of child labor). The CME and its partners do not and will not employ anyone under the legal working age.	Low	N/A
7 – Labor discrimination	DRC has ratified convention 100 ¹² (equal remuneration) and convention 111 ¹³ (Discrimination in employment/ occupation) under the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Labor discrimination will not occur.	Low	N/A
8 – Labor safety	DRC has enforced labor standards for Occupational Safety and Health ^{14 15} For the case that cook stoves are purchased from producers in DRC, CME will monitor safety measures. Workers will have to participate in training on work safety, and safety equipment such as gloves, masks and glasses will have to be provided by the company. Labor conditions in this project are safe.	Low	N/A

¹⁰ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C138>

¹¹ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C182>

¹² <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C100>

¹³ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C111>

¹⁴ http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.details?p_lang=en&p_country=COD&p_classification=14&p_origin=COUNTRY&p_sortby=SORTBY_COUNTRY

¹⁵ http://www.ilo.org/Search3/search.do?searchWhat=015%2F2002&locale=en_US

<p>9 – Environmental harm</p>	<p>DRC ratified the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development¹⁶, the UN Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the UN United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The project is positive for the environment, since it decreases unsustainable harvesting of wood from forests.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>10 – Degradation of habitats</p>	<p>DRC has ratified the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Convention to combat Desertification.</p> <p>The project is positive for the environment, since it reduces the need for fire wood and hence illegal and unsustainable harvesting of wood from forests. The project will prevent the degradation of habitats due to decreased deforestation.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>11 – Corruption</p>	<p>DRC ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption¹⁷.</p> <p>The CME and its partners do not engage in any type of corruption or activities that are anything but legal and just.</p> <p>The measures taken to avoid corruption in relation to this project include cooperating with UNDP for receiving the required approvals for the project. The fee for the Letter of Approval will be paid by UNDP to the DNA. When importing stoves to DRC, import duties and/or VAT will be paid according to the requirements. When purchasing stoves produced in DRC, CME will assess stove offers and take a decision based on best</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>N/A</p>

¹⁶ <http://www.un.org/esa/documents/ecosoc/cn17/1997/ecn171997-8.htm>

¹⁷ <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>

	<p>relation between quality and price.</p> <p>Operation costs for dissemination and monitoring will be covered by the CME.</p> <p>Stoves are sold at a price lower than purchase price and the carbon revenue stream is governed by international rules.</p> <p>Staff working for the CME will have to present each contract signed to CME and will have to transfer the money collected to CME.</p>		
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F.2. Sustainable Development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Air quality	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	<p>Parameter: Impact in air quality which users recognize by using the improved cook stove provided under this project.</p> <p>The amount fuel burned will be reduced and thereby the air quality will be improved. The stove users will be asked in household survey if they, through the use of the improved cook stove provided under this project, have less problems with smoke and therefor air quality has improved.</p>	+
Water quality and quantity	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	<p>Parameter: Unsustainable biomass fuel consumption with impact on sedimentation of water reservoirs by deforestation. Reduced wood and charcoal consumption leads to reduced deforestation which</p>	0

			leads to reduced soil erosion which leads to reduced sedimentation of water reservoirs. However, deforestation of biomass fuel will continue outside of this project, so the impact will be neutral and therefore monitoring is not necessary.	
Soil condition	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: Unsustainable biomass fuel consumption with impact on soil erosion from deforestation. Reduced wood and charcoal consumption leads to reduced pressure on forests and reduced soil erosion. However, deforestation of biomass fuel will continue outside of this project so the impact will be neutral and therefore monitoring is not necessary.	0
Other pollutants	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: plastic used to start fire. Plastic is in some cases used to start up fires. The usage of plastic will be reduced due to the project but since the impact is only marginal and therefore considered as neutral, the parameter will not be monitored.	0
Biodiversity	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: Unsustainable biomass fuel consumption. The reduced fuel wood and charcoal consumption will reduce the pressure on remaining forest reserves in DRC. However, deforestation of biomass fuel will continue outside of this	0

			project so the impact will be neutral and therefore monitoring is not necessary.	
Quality of employment	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Number of high quality employments. The project will offer employments with high quality training for the employees. However, businesses in relation to charcoal processing will be reduced with less demand for charcoal. The effect is therefore neutral and therefore is monitoring not necessary.	0
Livelihood of the poor	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Money saved due to reduced solid fuel consumption. Stove fuel cost will be reduced. Change in money saved will be monitored.	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Number of stoves disseminated. The improved stoves require less fuel, which in many areas, is a scarce resource or expensive to buy. The project will enable more households to access the improved stoves. Number of stoves disseminated will be monitored.	+
Human and institutional capacity	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Number of trainings held. The project will facilitate capacity development among the employed staff through trainings and workshops in DRC. However, the number of trainings will still be limited under the project and the effect will overall only be marginal and therefore neutral. Monitoring is	0

			therefore seen as unnecessary.	
Quantitative employment and income generation	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Employments created. The project will create employment opportunities within its supply chain, offices, training and monitoring activities and in a later stage potentially also in manufacturing which will have a high quality level for future similar business. However, businesses in relation to charcoal processing will be reduced with less demand for charcoal. The effect is most likely therefore neutral and monitoring will not be necessary	0
Balance of payments and investment	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	N/A	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	N/A	MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development	Parameter: Number of demonstrations with charcoal stoves held. The introduction and demonstration of an imported regionally manufactured technology with optimized energy efficiency helps to build technological self-reliance. However, the spillover effect is difficult to ensure and so this parameter will not be monitored.	0
Justification choices, data source and provision of references				
(A justification paragraph and reference source is required for each indicator, regardless of score)				
Air quality	The amount fuel burned will be reduced which will reduce the			

	emissions and improve air quality. The improved cook stoves to be used in this program will reduce emissions and biomass used for cooking with 55% and the cooking time with approximately 50% with reference to reporting on a Water Boiling Test conducted by an independent testing laboratory at Kenyatta University. Impact in air quality which users recognize by using the improved cook stove provided under this project will be monitored through household survey.
Water quality and quantity	The deforestation in DRC is one of the main reasons of the sedimentation of water reservoirs and specifically of the lake Tanganyika ¹⁸ . By removing the forests, the canopy layer of the Congo Rainforest becomes thinner, and when it rains the rain will cause an impact on the top soil, loosening it and thus resulting in an increase in soil erosion and surface runoff. Loose soil is washed away into rivers and lakes. Reduced wood and charcoal consumption leads to reduced deforestation which leads to reduced soil erosion which leads to reduced sedimentation of water reservoirs. This program will have only a marginal impact on reducing deforestation of biomass fuel and therefore will not be monitored under this program.
Soil condition	Fuel wood collection result in deforestation and soil erosion, whereas DRC is facing increasing problem with deforestation with stability improving and infrastructure developing, currently at a rate of 0.3% ¹⁹ . Reduced wood and charcoal consumption leads to reduced deforestation which leads to reduced soil erosion. This program will have only a marginal impact on reducing deforestation of biomass fuel and therefore will not be monitored under this program.
Other pollutants	This category is not applicable to the project, as there is no additional noise or light “pollution”/reduction through the use of efficient cook stoves.
Biodiversity	DRC is a unique reservoir of biodiversity; it ranks fifth in the world for plant and animal diversity ²⁰ . One of the impacts of

¹⁸<http://iwlearn.net/iw-projects/1017/workshops/drc-erosion-risk-report-2010/view>

¹⁹<http://www.sida.se/Global/Countries%20and%20regions/Africa/DR%20Congo/Environmental%20policy%20brief%20DR%20Congo.pdf>

²⁰<http://www.sida.se/Global/Countries%20and%20regions/Africa/DR%20Congo/Environmental%20policy%20brief%20DR%20Congo.pdf>

	<p>deforestation is biodiversity loss²¹. Reduced wood and charcoal consumption leads to reduced deforestation which will reduce the negative impact on biodiversity. This program will have only a marginal impact on reducing deforestation of biomass fuel and therefore will not be monitored under this program.</p>
Quality of employment	<p>The rural population makes up 80% of the population. More than 65% is engaged in the agricultural sector. Poverty is affecting more than 70 percent of the population. Over 90 percent of DRC's population lives below US\$1 a day.²² The program will offer employments with high quality training for the employees. However, this has a marginal impact and businesses in relation to charcoal processing will be reduced with less demand for charcoal. The effect is therefore neutral and therefore will not be monitored.</p>
Livelihood of the poor	<p>In a 'Baseline Survey on Safe Access to and Use of Cooking Energy in Nzulo Camp and the Surrounding Villages in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo'²³ respondents reported that women are the main collectors of combustible materials such as firewood and charcoal (82 %), while some girls (7 %), men (7 %) and boys (1 %) also collect combustibles. Nearly half (47 %) of respondents reported undertaking firewood collection daily, while approximately one-quarter (27 %) collects 4-5 times per week and the other quarter (26 %) reported undertaking this activity 1-3 times per week. Between November 2012 and March 2013, 80 percent of respondents reported spending 2-5 hours collecting firewood per day. Reducing the charcoal and wood consumption, stove fuel cost will be reduced and less time spent collecting fuel more opportunity for productive activity arising. Change in money and time saved will be monitored.</p>
Access to affordable and clean energy services	<p>In DRC the three-stone fire is the most commonly (87 %) used stove by respondents, 11% uses a metallic stove and 2% uses a clay stove. 'Baseline Survey on Safe Access to and Use of Cooking Energy in Nzulo Camp and the Surrounding Villages in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo'²⁴. The improved stoves require less fuel, which in many areas, is a scarce resource or expensive to buy. The program will enable more households to access the improved</p>

²¹http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/where_we_work/congo_basin_forests/problems/deforestation/

²²http://www.sadc.int/files/7113/5293/3509/Regional_Agricultural_Policy_Review_Reports_2011.pdf

²³<http://womensrefugeecommission.org/>

²⁴<http://womensrefugeecommission.org/>

	stoves. Number of stoves disseminated will be monitored.
Human and institutional capacity	The program will facilitate capacity development among the employed staff through trainings and workshops in DRC. There will be a focus on targeting women for employment who are also the main users of the stoves. Strengthening women by reducing their time spent on collecting fuel and cooking, improving their health by improving the air quality while cooking, and by targeting women for new employments under the program will improve gender equality. ²⁵ However, the effects of the program are marginal and therefore neutral and monitoring is therefore seen as unnecessary.
Quantitative employment and income generation	Poverty is affecting more than 70 percent of the population. Over 90 percent of DRC's population lives below US\$1 a day. ²⁶ The program will create employment opportunities within its supply chain, offices, training and monitoring activities and in a later stage potentially also in manufacturing which will have a high quality level for future similar business. However, this has a marginal impact on the quantity of employments needed in DRC. Moreover, businesses in relation to charcoal processing will be reduced with less demand for charcoal. The effect is therefore neutral and therefore will not be monitored.
Balance of payments and investment	Stoves will only initially be imported from neighboring country Kenya. The national balance of payments is hardly even marginally affected. Material and transportation costs are paid by Climate Corporation. Sales revenues will serve as a founding source for marketing and dissemination in DRC.
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	The improved cook stoves used in this program will replace the traditionally used three stone fire or other less efficient cooking stoves. 'Baseline Survey on Safe Access to and Use of Cooking Energy in Nzulo Camp and the Surrounding Villages in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo'. The introduction and demonstration of a regionally or locally manufactured technology with optimized energy efficiency helps to build technological self-reliance.

²⁵http://www.un.org/womenwatch/feature/climate_change/downloads/Women_and_Climate_Change_Factsheet.pdf

²⁶http://www.sadc.int/files/7113/5293/3509/Regional_Agricultural_Policy_Review_Reports_2011.pdf

SECTION G. Sustainability Monitoring Plan

No	1	
Indicator	Air quality	
Mitigation measure	NA	
Chosen parameter	Impact in air quality which users recognize by using the improved cook stove provided under this project	
Current situation of parameter	Families currently using traditional inefficient cook stoves are daily exposed to high levels of air pollutants from emission of carbon monoxide and particulate matter. Air pollution from cooking with solid fuel is a key risk factor for childhood pneumonia as well as many other respiratory diseases and cancer, and causes premature deaths for in particular women and children.	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	See above	
Future target for parameter	Families have less problems with smoke and thereby the health situation has improved.	
Way of monitoring	How	In the household survey, households which are part of the CDM monitoring sample group will be asked if they, through the use of the improved cook stove provided under this project, have less problems with smoke and therefor air quality has improved.
	When	Biennial but records continuously maintained until the end of the crediting period.
	By who	CPA Implementer

No	2	
Indicator	Livelihood of the Poor	
Mitigation measure	NA	
Chosen parameter	Money saved due to reduced solid fuel consumption	
Current situation of parameter	Households spend a significant amount of money on purchasing cooking fuel.	
Estimation of baseline situation of	See above	

parameter		
Future target for parameter		Savings from purchasing less cooking fuel will increase the amount of disposable income available.
Way of monitoring	How	In the household survey, households which are part of the CDM monitoring sample group will be asked whether they think less money is spent acquiring fuel for cooking on the improved cook stove, in comparison to using a standard inefficient cook stove.
	When	Biennial but records continuously maintained until the end of the crediting period.
	By who	CPA Implementer

No	3	
Indicator	Access to affordable and clean energy services	
Mitigation measure	NA	
Chosen parameter	Number of stoves disseminated	
Current situation of parameter	Improved cook stoves are currently either too expensive or not within reach for the households.	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	See above	
Future target for parameter	Stoves under this CPA will be available in the targeted area and more affordable than at original purchase price.	
Way of monitoring		The end user price stated on the sales invoice is compared to the full costs for stove production, tax and duties, transportation and distribution costs.
		Biennial but records continuously maintained until the end of the crediting period.
		Project Proponent

Additional remarks monitoring

No additional remarks.

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

A Not applicable.

The additionality for the SSC-CPA does not need to be demonstrated by barrier analysis in line with EB 68, Annex 27, “Guidelines on the demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities” (version 9) where it says as follows:

According to para 2 of the guidelines “Documentation of barriers [...] 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.

H.2. Conservativeness

Not applicable.

The additionality for the SSC-CPA does not need to be demonstrated by barrier analysis in line with EB 68, Annex 27, “Guidelines on the demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities” (version 9) where it says as follows:

According to para 2 of the guidelines “Documentation of barriers [...] 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.

ANNEX 1 ODA declaration

See separate document