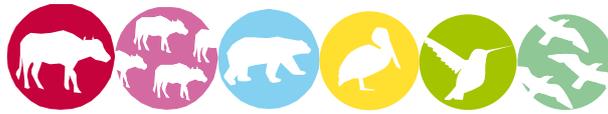


ANNEX R – PASSPORT TEMPLATE

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SECTION A. Project Title

Title: EcoMakala Virunga Energy Project (GS5391)

Date: 18/06/2017

Version no.: 1.0

SECTION B. Project description

Eastern DRC and more specifically the North Kivu province is the most densely populated region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). More than 90% of the population relies on wood and/or charcoal for their energy needs. The biomass comes mainly from non-sustainable and even illegal sources out of the Virunga National Park (ViNP), to the point that today most of the forest cover around urban areas in the region disappeared.

The actual estimated wood energy needs of the population of the city of Goma represents 1.340.192 m³/year, or about 53,600 ha of well managed exploitable plantations¹.

Since more than two decades, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) promotes various activities in North Kivu in order to protect the PNVi and alleviate poverty of the surrounding communities. One of these activities, and probably the most important, is the EcoMakala project, which consist in the improvement of the charcoal sector. For this, three main activities are being implemented: (i) reforestation with fast growing species; (ii) displacement of non-renewable biomass used for charcoal production in unimproved traditional kilns by renewable biomass used in improved (more efficient) kilns with end-users of sustainably produced charcoal being households, SMEs or a group of households served by a charcoal market (e.g. charcoal consuming urban areas); and (iii) production and dissemination of improved cookstoves (ICS) to households. The EcoMakala Virunga Energy project concerns the last two activities, under the energy scope. The first activity (EcoMakala Virunga Reforestation project) is being certified as a GS LUF VER project.

In regards to sustainable charcoal production, by the end of 2016, more than 4,200 ha of community forest plantations has been established in 5 territories of North Kivu, whose purpose is primarily charcoal production. Likewise, the first 'charcoal makers' co-operatives' are being established, and they are trained in order to optimize the production and marketing of renewable charcoal. The potential of sustainable charcoal production from eligible EcoMakala plantations is estimated to be around 7,500 tons per year, with an estimated 2,000 t in 2017 and a gradual increase to 5,000 t in 2018 and 6,000 t in 2019 before reaching 7,500 t in 2020. Charcoal producers are using traditional kilns (stacks of wood covered by earth) in the baseline scenario. The project activity will introduce improved stacking procedures and the use of chimneys and vents to regulate air flow leading to a more efficient production (see images below). Hence the benefits are twofold: fuel substitution of non-renewable wood by sustainably harvested wood and fuel savings through less fuel input to produce a certain amount of charcoal.

The project start date for this '*Sustainable charcoal production component*' is defined as 19/09/2015².

¹ ONFI 2015a. Rapport de l'étude filière bois d'énergie en province du Nord Kivu, Projet pilote REDD Géographiquement intégré EcoMakala+

Until end of 2016, around 567 tons renewable charcoal has been produced. Though carbon revenues have been seriously taken into consideration prior to the project start date (September 2015), PP decided not to claim carbon credits for the previously produced charcoal.



In regards to ICS, three types of improved cookstoves will be brought into production. All three were liked by users as well as end-users confirmed that they substantially reduce charcoal use, compared with the traditional stoves or copies ('pirates') of improved stoves.



The project start date for this '*Improved cookstove component*' is defined as July 2009³. Indeed the sale of improved stoves began in 2009 and by end of 2016, around 70,000 improved cookstoves have been sold to households in North Kivu, in particular in the cities of Goma and Beni. Though carbon revenues have been seriously taken into consideration prior to the project start date (July 2009), PP decided not to claim carbon credits for the previously disseminated stoves since those stoves have been sold without unique identification numbers (serial numbers) and the leaflet explaining the use of the ICS and handed out to the households did not contain the carbon waiver, i.e. end-users agreement to transfer all rights on the carbon credits to the PP. Improved cookstoves of different

² The project start date of the sustainable charcoal production component is marked as the date when the 1st transport contract was signed for transporting sustainably produced charcoal from COOPAL cooperative to the city of Goma.

³ The project start date of the improved cookstove component is marked as the date when the first 43 ICS were sold in July 2009. However no sales sheet is available for the sales conducted in July 2009 since the ICS were sold during an awareness raising campaign. The first sales sheet of stove sales is available for August 2009. Anyway those stoves as well as all other stoves sold in the follow up years until beginning of 2017 will not be credited since the same have no serial numbers and the transfer of ownership on carbon credits has not been communicated to end-users.

models disseminated from July 2017 onwards will be included in this carbon project activity with the aim to sell at least 45,000 ICS per year to households in the cities of Goma, Beni and Butembo.

SECTION C. Proof of project eligibility

C.1. Scale of the Project

The '*sustainable charcoal production/consumption component*' applies CDM methodology AMS-III.BG and follows the SSC threshold for type III project activities⁴ not exceeding 60,000 t CO₂e per year in any year of the crediting period. If for any reason the emission reductions exceeded the threshold of 60,000 t CO₂e/year, the ER would be capped accordingly at 60,000 t CO₂e/year.

The '*Improved cookstove component*' applies GS methodology TPDDTEC and is implemented as large scale activity, hence there is no energy savings or ER threshold to take into account. TPDDTEC is applicable to micro, small and large scale activities.

C.2. Host Country

Democratic Republic of Congo

C.3. Project Type

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

⁴ See CDM project standard for project activities, version 01.0, EB93, Annex 4, https://cdm.unfccc.int/filestorage/e/x/t/extfile-20170307130848253-reg_stan04.pdf/reg_stan04.pdf?t=am98b3JkeHd0fDDqcMsCRoSePKzIAjkaokbZ

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

Please justify the eligibility of your project activity:

Both components fall under 'energy efficiency' project activities.

As per GS requirement, Annex C, 'project activities must implement measures to reduce energy requirements as compared to the baseline without affecting the level and quality of the services provided (service equivalence). Furthermore, the following principle applies: efficiency measures implemented are considered 'end-use' energy efficiency measures when final end-users of products or services delivered can be clearly identified and therefore are within the project boundaries, and when physical intervention is required at the end-user side. Both emission reductions from direct and indirect energy savings are potentially eligible, i.e. the introduction of measures which directly reduce the use of non-renewable fuels at the point of intervention, or of measures that do not directly reduce the amount of fossil fuels consumed at the point of intervention but lead to a reduction of the amount of an energy intensive product (e.g. fertilizer) used for the delivery of the same non-energy physical goods or services.'

In regards to '*sustainable charcoal production/consumption component*', the use of non-renewable biomass is reduced by displacing non-renewable by renewable biomass for charcoal production in improved kilns compared to traditional kilns in the baseline scenario. Besides, consumers of sustainably produced charcoal will be identified being within the project boundary.

In regards to '*Improved cookstove component*', the introduction of more efficient cookstoves in the cities of Goma, Beni and Butembo reduces the consumption of charcoal compared to the baseline scenario. Again, end-users of the ICS can be clearly identified.

Pre Announcement	Yes	No
Was your project previously announced?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
The document 'GS memo_consideration of carbon revenues_v.1.4.pdf' demonstrates that the project was not previously announced to be going ahead without the revenues from carbon credits. Different documents referred to in the aforementioned memo confirm that carbon revenues have been taken into account for both the ICS component and fuel substitution component prior to starting the project activity and that there was continuous interest in CO ₂ certificates for the project in parallel with its implementation.		

C.4. Greenhouse gas

Greenhouse Gas	
Carbon dioxide	X
Methane	X
Nitrous oxide	X

C.5. Project Registration Type

[See Toolkit 1.2.f]

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

	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)
Pre-feasibility assessment	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

Sustainable charcoal production component: 19/09/2015⁵

Improved cookstove component: July 2009⁶

⁵ The project start date of the sustainable charcoal production component is marked as the date when the 1st transport contract was signed for transporting sustainably produced charcoal from COOPAL cooperative to the city of Goma.

SECTION D. Unique project identification

D.1. GPS-coordinates of project location

Host Party: Democratic Republic of the Congo

	Coordinates
Latitude	-4°02'0.66" S
Longitude	21°45'0.22" E

Province: North Kivu province

	Coordinates
Latitude	0°40'0.01" N
Longitude	28°45'0.00" E

City/Town/Community:

Five territories: Masisi, Rutshuru, Nyiragongo, Lubero, Beni

Three cities:

Goma

	Coordinates
Latitude	-1°40'26.72" S
Longitude	29°13'42.42" E

Butembo

⁶ The project start date of the improved cookstove component is marked as the date when the first 43 ICS were sold in July 2009. However no sales sheet is available for the sales conducted in July 2009 since the ICS were sold during an awareness raising campaign. The first sales sheet of stove sales is available for August 2009. Anyway those stoves as well as all other stoves sold in the follow up years until beginning of 2017 will not be credited since the same have no serial numbers and the transfer of ownership on carbon credits has not been communicated to end-users.

	Coordinates
Latitude	0°08'29.90" N
Longitude	29°17'28.21" E

Beni

	Coordinates
Latitude	0°29'28.07" N
Longitude	29°28'23.02" E



Explain given coordinates

The following data source was used for the abovementioned GPS coordinates:

<http://latitude.to/map/cd/congo-democratic-republic>

<http://latitude.to/map/cd/congo-democratic-republic/regions/north-kivu/north-kivu>

<http://latitude.to/map/cd/congo-democratic-republic/regions/north-kivu/north-kivu/cities/goma>

<http://latitude.to/map/cd/congo-democratic-republic/regions/north-kivu/north-kivu/cities/butembo>

<http://latitude.to/map/cd/congo-democratic-republic/regions/north-kivu/north-kivu/cities/beni>

The project boundary for the charcoal production/consumption component (AMS-III.BG methodology, page 6) includes the physical, geographical site of:

- the use of biomass
- the carbonization units included in the project
- the areas for storage, processing, bagging and weighting of inputs (biomass) and outputs (charcoal)
- the use of charcoal or charcoal products

Hence the project boundary consists of all eligible dedicated plantations under the GS A/R project 'EcoMakala Virunga Reforestation project' and biomass coming from those plantations, the improved (efficient) charcoal production kilns implemented by the project activity, the area where biomass and

outputs are stored, processed, bagged and weighted as well as all households, SMEs or a group of households served by a charcoal market (e.g. charcoal consuming urban areas).

The project boundary for the improved cookstove component (TPDDTEC methodology, page 5) is the physical, geographical sites of the project technologies. Thus, the project boundary includes all individual households, which receive an ICS.

D.2. Map



Figure: Provinces of DRC

SECTION E. Outcome stakeholder consultation process

E.1. Assessment of stakeholder comments

The comments received thanks to the Local Stakeholder Consultation process are detailed below (and also available in the LSC Report).

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Is there a project to demarcate the western part of the Virunga National Park?	N	Not directly related to the project
Does WWF have the same objective as Alliance Virunga in terms of energy balance?	Y	Explanation was given on how the project will contribute to energy savings.
How long does it take for a project to benefit from carbon benefits	Y	Explanation was given on the certification of carbon projects and issuance of credits
Is there a benefit sharing mechanism for the planters from the sales of credits?	Y	Explanation was given that the project already enabled the charcoal and improved cookstove producers to be included in the project. The sales of credits will allow to extend the project to other participants and will also be used to fund for upscaling the project.
More than 10000 ha of plantations have been realised, why only 5000 ha are eligible?	Y	Explanation was given on the eligibility of plantations for carbon credits.
Pellets made of Makala dust are they part of the Ecomakala Energy project?	N	Explanation was given that the production of pellets might be economical, but is not considered in the scope of the project due to limited sources. Nevertheless Goma Stove is investigating the possibility to invest in a further phase in the production of pellets.
Between carbonisation and three stones stove use, what is the most polluting one?	Y	A carbonization kiln will emit more black carbon than a three stone cookstove, but much more persons are exposed to smoke of three stone cookstoves than to carbonization kilns.

For those who set an afforestation, what is the ideal period for exploitation?	Y	Information on harvesting plans included in the project has been provided.
How long is the process before accessing the credit (or until the certification)?	Y	Information on the duration of the certification process has been provided.
Is there tree species that keep more carbons than others?	Y	Information on carbon sequestration of trees has been provided.
How is it possible to benefit from the technical training for the production of WWF improved cookstoves?	Y	Information on technical trainings has been provided.
Do all species keep the carbon the same way?	Y	Information on carbon sequestration of trees has been provided.
Does any planted tree produce makala?	Y	Information on charcoal production from different types of tree has been provided.
Are the fixed clay stoves produced in the villages improved cookstoves?	Y	Information on how cookstoves can be classified as improved coosktoves has been provided.
What's the price per ton of charcoal for the two existing markets?	Y	Price indication on charcoal has been provided.
Why not training local technicians to calculate carbon credit in order to create local workforce?	Y	Explanation has been provided that local knowledge are one of the most important success factor for developing a carbon project.
Let's imagine that in 2017, we all have access to electricity supply, what will happen to the project?	Y	Explanation has been given that the need for charcoal will in the near future still be present even if even electrification will take place.
Why does the workshop involve the improved cookstove producer?	Y	Explanation has been given about the role of all actors in the ICS value chain within the project and the necessity of having the opinion of all stakeholder about the project during the LSC.
You talked about two types of market (voluntary and regulatory), why did CO2 logic get involved in the voluntary market?	Y	Explanation has been given about the advantages of the voluntary carbon market.
Is there a shorter way to obtain the carbon credits?	Y	Explanation has been given about the necessary steps for certification of the project.
How to be part of the modern carbonization formation?	Y	Explanation has been given how charcoal producers could be part of the project.

How do we get to vulgarize local varieties?	Y	Explanation has been given that other species are evaluated for usage on plantations in order to decrease the partition of Eucalyptus plantations.
We use different stoves types with different charcoals types, what is the stove that reduces emissions by 3 tons?	Y	Explanation has been given about the efficiency of improved cookstoves.
Does a Gold standard certification process for carbonization exist (just like it does for reforestation and improved stoves)?	Y	Explanation has been provided about the methodology that will be used for the fuel switch component of the project.
Butembo inhabitants use both charcoal and firewood. Have you already done an economical study on the use of those two energy sources?	Y	Explanation has been given on how the baseline survey will be organized in Butembo.
Have you already done a study on charcoal or firewood consumption?	Y	Explanation has been given on how the baseline survey will be organized in Butembo.
Is there any difference between existing stoves and WWF vulgarized cookstoves?	Y	Explanation has been given about the differences between the stoves.
Is there any difference between the stoves we use here and the WWF vulgarized cookstove?	Y	Explanation has been given about the differences between the stoves.
You talked about using the money coming from the credit, could you tell us the exact amount?	Y	Explanation about the price per credit has been provided.
In 2004, we learned how to make a cheaply stove out of clay. Today, the stove we can find in the street cost 4 to 5\$. Wouldn't be better to bring projects matching beneficiaries' incomes?	Y	Explanation has been given on how cheap materials have been used to keep the ICS price low.

All the questions raised by the stakeholders during the local stakeholder consultation have been discussed with the participants and project developers, and answered. As no major negative comment has been suggested, the sustainable development indicators will not be revisited.

E.2. Stakeholder Feedback Round

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

The LSC report along with the PDD and GS passport will be sent to all participants and invitees by email or by letter. To enable the stakeholders a better understanding, the LSC report or at least a summary of the LSC report will be provided in French. The project developer will ensure to translate any of the other project documents if this is requested by any of the stakeholders.

The Local Stakeholder Consultation report along with PDD and GS passport will be published on the website of WWF-DRC and/or CO2logic and a few hard copies will be made available at WWF offices in Goma and Beni. It will be ensured that stakeholders have at least two months to provide their comments and that the SFR will be completed prior to finalisation of the DOE validation.

The comments received during the SFR (if any) will be added to the GS passport once the SFR period is over.

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	Office of WWF-DRC in Goma: 142/02, Avenue Mont Goma B.P. 106 Goma Office of WWF-DRC in Beni: Commune: Beu Quartier: Malepe	At least 2 continuous input and grievance books are provided, one in the south (Goma, the capital of North Kivu) and one in the north (Beni) of the project area. The books give access to a large number and wide range of stakeholders. Those ones who do not have access to the books, can provide their comments or other queries through telephone or Email (see below).

	Boulevard Nyamwisi, 55	
Telephone access	<p>Gently Munganga : +243 99 770 5585</p> <p>Thierry Lusenge: +243 97 132 1047 / +243 81 317 7567</p> <p>Gold Standard: +41 22 788 70 80</p>	<p>Stakeholders can call during business hours either Thierry Lusenge (WWF programme director) or Gently Munganga (Community officer).</p> <p>Stakeholders may also directly call the Gold Standard Foundation.</p>
Internet/email access	<p>Gently Munganga : Gmunganga@wwfdrc.org</p> <p>Thierry Lusenge : Tlusenge@wwfdrc.org</p> <p>Gold Standard: info@goldstandard.org</p>	<p>Stakeholders can email at any time either Thierry Lusenge (WWF programme director) or Gently Munganga (Community officer)</p> <p>Stakeholders may also directly email the Gold Standard Foundation.</p>
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	Not used	Not applicable

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
Human rights			
Host country commitments to UN conventions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; New York, 16 December 1966, DRC accession 1 Nov 1976⁷ 			

⁷ https://treaties.un.org/pages/viewdetails.aspx?chapter=4&lang=en&mtdsg_no=iv-3&src=treaty

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, New York 16/12/1966, DRC accession DRC accession 1 Nov 1976 ⁸			
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.	This project does not violate this principle, as the project does not force people to change cultural habits. In addition participation is completely voluntary and at the same time the PP will not exclude anyone from participation due to gender, race, religion or sexual orientation.	Low	None
2. The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	The project does not lead to resettlement, as no communities will need to move due to the development of the project activities.	Low	None
3. The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	The project is not implemented at any site with critical cultural heritage.	Low	None
Labour standards			
Host country commitments:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convention on the Rights of the Child, New York 20/11/1989, date of signature by DRC on 20 Mar 1990⁹ - DRC is member of the International Labour Organisation¹⁰ - DRC is involved in the International Programme on the Elimination of Child labour (IPEC)¹¹ 			
4. The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and is not complicit in restrictions of these freedoms and rights.	All the stakeholders involved in the project are totally free to associate with whomever they want. The stove and charcoal producers, and resellers are independent and so have the right of association.	Low	None
5. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour.	WWF-DRC and CO2logic are not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour, and the other stakeholders (like e.g. stove and charcoal producers and resellers) involved in the project are independent and participate voluntarily.	Low	None

⁸ https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&lang=en

⁹ https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=IV-11&chapter=4&lang=en

¹⁰ <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/country.htm>

¹¹ <http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/Regionsandcountries/Africa/DemocraticRepublicoftheCongo/lang--en/index.htm>

<p>6. The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour.</p>	<p>The enterprise responsible for the production of ICS, Goma Stove Sarl (and any other enterprise to be founded in future), does according to its Enterprise Regulations not hire workforce younger than 18 years.</p> <p>In regards to charcoal production, a clause in the contract between cooperatives and charcoal producers is included prohibiting child labor in charcoal production activities.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>ICS and Ecomakala are equally accessible to any communities, and does not involve any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, or sexual orientation.</p> <p>Further, contracting of any staff (like e.g. in the ICS workshop) does not involve any form of discrimination.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>The workers who are involved in working with metal parts of the ICS can be exposed to cutting damages and all staff in the ICS workshop are also exposed to a noisy work environment.</p> <p>Charcoal producers are exposed to heat when producing the charcoal.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Personal protective equipment (PPE) like overalls, boots, gloves, ear protection against noise, nose cover) and security kits will be provided to charcoal producers and staff involved in manufacturing of ICS.</p>
<p>Environmental protection</p>			
<p>9. The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle.</p>	<p>The project does not lead to any harmful effect to the environment or human health. Contrary, the use of the ICS and the renewable charcoal allow a decrease in non-renewable biomass consumption, and so a lower pressure on the Virunga National Park; as well as a</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>None</p>

	<p>decrease of the emissions of particulate matters that are toxic for human health.</p> <p>The clay used for the production of the ICS is extracted from a site with the necessary environmental permit.</p>		
10. The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitat, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, or (d) recognized as protected by traditional local communities.	<p>By promoting the use of ICS and renewable charcoal, the project helps to decrease the pressure on the Virunga National Park, and so helps diminish the degradation of natural habitat.</p> <p>Moreover, all clay is sourced from extraction sites with the necessary permits and the ICS workshops are situated in the urban area of Goma and Beni, and so do not threaten any natural habitat.</p>	Low	None
Anti-corruption			
11. The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.	<p>As stated in the Corruption Perceptions Index 2016, DRC remains among the list of countries subject to corruption, with a rank of 159 on 176 (where 1 is the country with the lower corruption perception index). As the project generates revenues, it is plausible that these revenues could eventually be submitted to corruption.</p> <p>WWF has developed a policy of prevention and investigation for fraud and corruption, which has to be signed by each staff member (see document 'Fraud and Corruption – Confirmation of commitment staff 2013 English version' available upon request). Further each staff member has to sign a 'Conflict of Interest' declaration (see document 'formulaire de Conflit d'Interet' available upon</p>	Low	None

	request), hence it is ensured that employees commit themselves not to be involved and not to be complicit in corruption. Besides, each of the staff members has access to a denunciation phone number, which can be called at any time if there is a suspicion of corruption and/or fraud.		
Additional relevant critical issues for my project type	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of relevance to my project (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measure
None	N/A	N/A	N/A

F.2. Sustainable Development matrix

[See Toolkit 2.4.2 and Annex I]

Insert table as in section D3 from your Stakeholder Consultation report (Sustainable Development matrix).

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	If relevant, copy mitigation measure from 'Do No Harm' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'	Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Defined by project developer	<u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated <u>No change in impact:</u> score '0' <u>Positive impact:</u> score '+'
Air quality	Not relevant	As the project aims at disseminating improved cookstoves allowing better combustion of solid biomass, the project will reduce indoor air pollution compared to the less efficient baseline technology. As the project aims for more efficient charcoal production through improved technologies, the project is expected to reduce air pollution (e.g. smoke) for charcoal makers compared to the less	Parameter#1: Perceived change in health by the charcoal producers Parameter#2: Perceived change in health by the ICS users Surveys on a sample group of ICS users and charcoal producers asking for the perceived change in presence of smoke and impacts on health and well-being.	+

		<p>efficient traditional charcoal kilns.</p> <p>Therefore, the project helps in achieving SDG #3 “Good health and well-being” concerning child mortality and concerning maternal health by reducing the exposition of women and children to toxic fumes.</p>		
Water quality and quantity	Not relevant	<p>The project has no direct impact on water quality or access. Nevertheless, by reducing the pressure on the Virunga National Park, the project helps conserving forest areas which indirectly lead to decrease soil erosion and preserve water catchment areas. This is related to SDG#6 “Clean water and sanitation”.</p>	<p>Parameter: Change in surface water run off</p> <p>As the link between the project activity and the effect on soil erosion and water conservation is indirect, the indicator has been scored neutral and no parameters will be monitored.</p>	0
Soil condition	Not relevant	<p>The project has no direct impact on soil condition. Nevertheless, by reducing the pressure on Virunga National Park, the project helps conserving forest areas which indirectly lead to prevent soil erosion. This is related to SDG#15 “Life on land”.</p>	<p>Parameter: Change in soil erosion/soil fertility</p> <p>As the link between the project activity and the effect on soil erosion is indirect, the indicator has been scored neutral and no parameters will be monitored.</p>	0
Other pollutants	Not relevant	<p>A certain level of noise at the ICS workshops cannot be excluded. However, the workshop will comply with the national regulations and noise from production is limited to daylight hours during the working week.</p> <p>There is no significant noise or other pollutants related to the charcoal production. Further, the locations where</p>	<p>Parameter: Use of harmful chemicals, level of noise/light pollution</p> <p>In regards to ‘other pollutants’, neither positive impacts nor negative impacts which would violate the national regulations are expected from the project activity, hence the indicator has been scored neutral.</p>	0

		<p>the renewable charcoal is produced is close to the plantations, hence far from any villages or dwellings.</p> <p>This indicator is related to SDG#3 'Good health and well-being'.</p>		
Biodiversity	Not relevant	<p>The project has no direct impact on biodiversity conservation. Nevertheless, by reducing the pressure on the Virunga National Park through the introduction of a more efficient cookstove technology and the fuel switch from non-renewable biomass to renewable biomass for charcoal production, the project helps conserving forest areas which indirectly lead to preserve the biodiversity living within and even might increase the number of threatened plants and animals. This is related to SDG#15 "Life on land".</p>	<p>Parameter: Number of affected and/or threatened plants or animals.</p> <p>As the link between the project activity and the effect on biodiversity is indirect, the indicator has been scored neutral and no parameters will be monitored.</p>	0
Quality of employment	See DNH principle 8	<p>WWF supports the cooperatives by training charcoal producers in the more efficient stacking procedures and make them familiar with the new equipment like chimneys and vents to regulate air flow.</p> <p>With the training received from WWF, the company GOMA STOVE Sarl (and similarly for Butembo and Beni JIKO BORA or any company emerging from JIKO BORA) ensures the technical</p>	<p>Parameter #1: Number of training sessions provided to charcoal producers, cooperatives, local ICS producer associations and resellers</p> <p>The provision of training sessions to different actors in the charcoal and ICS value chain will be monitored to ensure that the technical capacities of the work staff delivers the necessary quality of products and services.</p> <p>Parameter #2: Ensure adequate working</p>	+

		<p>capacities of work staff by providing continuous training and to follow up and control the quality of the ICS produced. In addition resellers receive appropriate marketing trainings to increase the ICS sales.</p> <p>The ICS networks REPROFCA and JIKO BORA are responsible to hand out PPE to ICS workshop staff and make sure that the same is used. The cooperatives are responsible for distributing PPE to charcoal producers and ensure its use.</p>	<p>conditions by providing PPE to ICS workshop staff and charcoal producers</p> <p>The provision of PPE will be monitored to determine whether the labour conditions improved with the project.</p>	
Livelihood of the poor	Not relevant	<p>The introduction of an improved carbonization technology (through more efficient stacking procedures and new equipment like chimneys and vents to regulate air flow) increases the carbonization efficiency from 12-13% to 20%¹². This increase in efficiency will create more revenue for the charcoal producer as his revenue is based on the amount of produced charcoal.</p> <p>The use of the ICS will help households reducing their expenses for biomass fuel, creating a new budget that can be used for others expenses. This impact is in line with poverty alleviation as targeted households have a limited income and energy for cooking purposes represents an important source of expenses.</p>	<p>Parameter #1: Increase in revenue for the charcoal producers thanks to improved technology</p> <p>Surveys on a sample group of charcoal producers asking for the perceived change in productivity of charcoal production and revenue.</p> <p>Parameter #2: Money spent for purchasing charcoal</p> <p>Savings in charcoal consumption and price of EcoMakala (compared to the average price of conventional charcoal) will be taken into account to determine the money spent for purchasing charcoal and whether the project results in savings for households.</p>	+

¹² See page 16 in file 'RAPPORT Formation_Carbonisation_JUIN ET JUILLET 2015_COOPAL.pdf' (uploaded to GS registry)

		Both impacts are relevant to SDG#1 “No poverty”.	
Access to affordable and clean energy services	Not relevant	<p>The project promotes the dissemination of local cookstoves, produced with local material and so affordable for households. Moreover, the project aims at increasing the production, and so expands the access to cooking devices cleaner than the traditional ones.</p> <p>In addition it promotes the consumption of renewable charcoal instead of non-renewable charcoal sourced from the Virunga National Park. This helps in achieving SDG#1 “No poverty” and SDG#7 “Affordable and clean energy”.</p>	<p>Parameter #1: Number of ICS in use The database of sales records will provide the number of ICS which has been sold to stove users and the usage survey will provide information on the usage rate.</p> <p>Parameter #2: Quantity of sold renewable charcoal (EcoMakala) The database of sales records will provide the total quantity of renewable charcoal which has been sold to charcoal consumers.</p> <p>+</p>
Human and institutional capacity	Not relevant	Public cooking demonstrations will be organized to create awareness about the benefits of ICS and renewable charcoal and to train the beneficiaries on how to use the ICS properly and how to maintain it.	<p>Parameter: Number of awareness raising campaigns</p> <p>The provision of awareness raising campaigns to stove users will be monitored to ensure environmental awareness and proper usage of the ICS.</p> <p>+</p>
Quantitative employment and income generation	Not relevant	<p>The project generates more jobs for local people compared to the baseline and generates income from employment: service providers, stove producers, resellers and technicians of the associations.</p> <p>This helps in achieving SDG#8 ‘Decent Work and Economic Growth’.</p>	<p>Parameter: Number of jobs created due to the project activity with salaries at par or better than the average local/sector wage level</p> <p>Payroll parameters will allow monitoring quantitatively local employment and income generated.</p> <p>+</p>

Balance of payments and investment	Not relevant	The project is too small to make a significant impact on the balance of payments, hence the indicator is scored neutral.	<p>Parameter: Amount of domestic and foreign direct investment</p> <p>As the impact of the project activity on the balance of payment is too small, the indicator has been scored neutral and no parameters will be monitored.</p>	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	Not relevant	<p>The project promotes local cookstoves and the sustainable charcoal EcoMakala, and aims at improving the production capacity and skills of local entrepreneurs. Training sessions will be implemented for local stove producers and charcoal producers to ensure that they learn the techniques to achieve a specific quality standard.</p> <p>Moreover, cooking demonstrations for users will train the beneficiaries on how to use the ICS properly and how to take maintain it.</p> <p>Those topics are related to SDG#1 “No poverty”.</p> <p>Nevertheless, as the capacity building activities are already valorized in SD indicator “Quality of employment”, this indicator is considered as neutral.</p>	<p>Parameter: Spill-over effects by replicating similar technologies and practices in other areas outside of the project boundary.</p> <p>As the impact of capacity building activities are already valorized in SD indicator “Quality of employment”, the indicator has been scored neutral and no parameters will be monitored.</p>	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	According to the World Health Organization ¹³ , respiratory infections are in DRC one of the most important diseases caused by environmental burden. Indoor air pollution and exposure to smoke is one of the main causes of respiratory diseases, and directly linked to the use of biomass cookstoves. By decreasing the consumption of charcoal and improving the combustion efficiency, the ICS diminishes the exposure to carbon monoxide and total suspended particulate matter, especially for children and women who are most usually present during meals preparation. In addition the increase in efficiency of the carbonization due to the new technology for charcoal production introduced by the project, charcoal producers will be less exposed to smoke. Hence, the indicator is scored positive.
Water quality and quantity	Access to water and above all purified water is an important issue in DRC, as in 2015 81% of the urban population has a sustainable access to improved water source, and only 31% in rural areas ¹⁴ . The project has no direct impact on water quality or access, even if the positive impact on forest resources can be linked with the preservation of water catchment areas, hence the indicator is scored neutral.
Soil condition	With more than 1,340,000 km ² of degrading area, soil erosion is a major issue in DRC ¹⁵ , and deforestation is clearly one of the factors that increase this phenomenon. Nevertheless as the direct link between the project and soil erosion is hardly measurable, hence the indicator is scored neutral.
Other pollutants	<p>A certain level of noise at the ICS workshops cannot be excluded. However, the workshop will comply with the national regulations and noise from production is limited to daylight hours during the working week.</p> <p>There is no significant noise or other pollutants related to the charcoal production. Further, the locations where the renewable charcoal is produced is close to the plantations, hence far from any villages or dwellings.</p> <p>Hence, the indicator is scored neutral.</p>
Biodiversity	The protection of biodiversity is the most important environmental challenges of the ViNP with several threatened species. According to the 2016 National REDD+ Strategy ¹⁶ , the use of ICS is directly linked to the conservation of biodiversity through the preservation of forest resources. Nevertheless, as the loss of biodiversity is a complex process involving several factors,

¹³ WHO, Country profile of Environmental Burden of Disease of the Democratic Republic of Congo:

http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/demrepcngo.pdf?ua=1

¹⁴ WHO, Global Health Observatory data repository: <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.46?lang=en>

¹⁵ Global assessment of land degradation and improvement, GLADA report5, FAO-ISRIC-LADA, 2008: page 35

¹⁶ Ministry of Forestry Economics, Sustainable Development and the Environment of DRC, National REDD+ Strategy of DRC, 2016:

<https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2016/Aug/National%20REDD%2B%20Strategy.%20validated%20version%2016%20July%202016.pdf>

	<p>the direct impact of the project on biodiversity is hardly measurable.</p> <p>With the fuel switch from non-renewable biomass to renewable biomass for charcoal production, the project helps conserving forest areas which indirectly lead to preserve the biodiversity living within and even might increase the number of threatened plants and animals. Nevertheless, the impact is difficult to measure, hence scored neutral.</p>
Quality of employment	<p>WWF supports the cooperatives by training charcoal producers in the more efficient stacking procedures and make them familiar with the new equipment like chimneys and vents to regulate air flow¹⁷.</p> <p>The project provides employment in ICS value chain will put in place mitigation measures that will reduce this risk and improve the working conditions of workers. Hence, the indicator is scored positive.</p>
Livelihood of the poor	<p>The introduction of an improved carbonization technology (through more efficient stacking procedures and new equipment like chimneys and vents to regulate air flow) increases the carbonization efficiency from 12-13% to 20%¹⁸. This increase in efficiency will create more revenue for the charcoal producer as his revenue is based on the amount of produced charcoal. Dependent on the type and amount of work done by the charcoal producer except from carbonizing (wood harvesting, transportation of the wood to more appropriate location for carbonization, stacking the wood, putting charcoal in bags, ...) the partition of the produced charcoal for the charcoal producer will vary between 20 and 40%. According a baseline survey among charcoal producer the average number of bags produced per month and per charcoal producer is 21¹⁹. The average price per bag at carbonization site is valued at 7 US\$²⁰. If the increase carbonization efficiency of 50% is considered (from 12-13% to 20%), the increase in monthly revenue for the charcoal producer could be estimated at 21 bags/month * 0,5 * 0,3 * 7 US\$/bag = 22 US\$/month.</p> <p>The use of improved cookstoves is an opportunity to improve individual lives and livelihoods. By reducing the household fuel consumption, the ICS will help households reducing their expenses for biomass fuel, allowing them to use this budget for health or school expenses. A baseline study highlighted that the average charcoal consumption per month is 72 kg with an average cost price of 475 CDF/kg. The report also mentions that for most urban households the expenditures related to the purchase of Makala corresponds to 10 to 25% of their total costs and for some households this can increase to 50%²¹. Hence, the indicator is scored positive.</p>
Access to affordable and clean energy services	<p>The access to modern energy services for cooking is an important challenge, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa²².</p> <p>The project involves displacement of non-renewable biomass used for charcoal production in unimproved traditional kilns</p>

¹⁷ See document RAPPORT « Formation_Carbonisation_JUIN ET JUILLET 2015_COOPAL »

¹⁸ See page 16 in file 'RAPPORT Formation_Carbonisation_JUIN ET JUILLET 2015_COOPAL.pdf' (uploaded to GS registry)

¹⁹ See report « BS_PRODUCTION_Analysis_20170420»: average of question 3

²⁰ See document "20150819 Ecomakala Etude Bois Energie au Nord Kivu - rapport final » page 11

²¹ See document "20150819 Ecomakala Etude Bois Energie au Nord Kivu - rapport final » page 18

²² http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/focus_areas/sustainable-energy/universal-access/

	<p>by renewable biomass coming from dedicated plantations used in improved (more efficient) kilns. The sustainably produced charcoal is being used by households, , SMEs or a group of households served by a charcoal market (e.g. charcoal consuming urban areas).</p> <p>In addition the project promotes the dissemination of local cookstoves, produced with local material and so affordable for households. Moreover, the project aims at increasing the ICS production, to expand the access to cooking devices cleaner than the traditional ones, and so aims at scaling up a solution to overcome energy poverty.</p> <p>Hence, the indicator is scored positive.</p>
Human and institutional capacity	<p>The project raises awareness about environmental and health issues related to the use of biomass fuel for cooking. Training sessions and cooking demonstrations, especially targeting women are organized by the project.</p> <p>Hence, the indicator is scored positive.</p>
Quantitative employment and income generation	<p>The project generates more jobs for local people compared to the baseline and generates income from employment: service providers, stove producers, resellers and technicians of the associations. Hence, the indicator is scored positive.</p>
Balance of payments and investment	<p>The project is too small to make a significant impact on the balance of payments. Hence, the indicator is scored neutral.</p>
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	<p>The project promotes local cookstoves, and so aims at developing the skills and the “know-how” of local entrepreneurs or SMEs. Training sessions will be implemented, to transfer the techniques that guarantee a uniform quality standard. The implementation of a global monitoring system, in which the local actors of the supply chain are implicated, is also a way for them to better understand this supply chain and master its mechanisms.</p> <p>Moreover, cooking demonstrations for users will train the beneficiaries on how to use the ICS properly and how to take care of it.</p> <p>Nevertheless, as the capacity building activities are already valorized in SD indicator “Quality of employment”, this indicator is considered as neutral.</p>

SECTION G. Sustainability Monitoring Plan

No	1	
Indicator	Air quality (SD assessment)	
Mitigation measure	Not relevant	
Chosen parameter	Parameter#1: Perceived change in health by the charcoal producers Parameter#2: Perceived change in health by the ICS users	
Current situation of parameter	Discomfort and possible health impact for charcoal producers and cookstoves users due to the presence of smoke and other particulate matters.	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	Parameter#1: 84% of surveyed charcoal producers (out of which more than 98% have indicated to use traditional carbonization technology) perceive disturbance of smoke during carbonization Reference: BS_PRODUCTION_Analysis_v.01, Question 13. Parameter#2: 82% of the households perceive more smoke and other particular matters with the traditional cookstove than with the improved cookstoves. Reference: "Etude Foyers améliorés vf" page 22	
Future target for parameter	Parameter#1: Positive impact on more than 80% Parameter#1: Positive impact on more than 80%	
Way of monitoring	How	Surveys on a sample group of ICS users and charcoal producers asking for the perceived change in presence of smoke and impacts on health and well-being.
	When	Parameter#1: biennially Parameter#2: annually
	By who	WWF RDC Goma

No	2	
Indicator	Quality of employment (SD assessment) Safe and healthy work environment (DNL assessment)	
Mitigation measure	The workers who are involved in working with metal parts of the ICS can be exposed to cutting damages and all staff in the ICS workshop are also exposed to a noisy work environment.	

	<p>Charcoal producers are exposed to heat when producing the charcoal.</p> <p>Personal protective equipment (PPE) like overalls, boots, gloves, ear protection against noise, nose cover and security kits will be provided to charcoal producers and staff involved in manufacturing of ICS.</p>
Chosen parameter	<p>Parameter #1: Number of training sessions provided to charcoal producers, cooperatives, local ICS producer and sales associations and resellers</p> <p>Parameter #2: Ensure adequate working conditions by providing PPE to ICS workshop staff and charcoal producers</p>
Current situation of parameter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51 charcoal producers in the territory of Lubero (23) and Masisi (28) have been trained during two training sessions in improved carbonization technology • 4 cooperatives in Lubero (1) and Masisi (3) have been trained in the following modules: (i) roles and responsibilities of organizations; (ii) appropriate management; (iii) monitoring and evaluation; (iv) Business Plan Development; and (v) accounting software • 14 training sessions have been organized with 631 participants (527 women and 104 men) from local ICS producer and sales associations with the following modules: (i) technical training on the manufacture of different models; (ii) training on legalization and marketing aspects; (iii) training on public demonstrations; (iv) entrepreneurship Training, Leadership, Public-Private Partnership Development and Governance in General and Natural Resources in particular • 20 resellers have been trained during 1 training session <p>Parameter #2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 PPE kits have been provided to charcoal producers • 10 PPE kits have been provided to ICS workshop staff
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	<p>Parameter #1: No training sessions provided in the baseline</p> <p>Parameter #2: No PPE kits provided in the baseline</p>
Future target for parameter	<p>Parameter #1: The following trainings are scheduled during the crediting period of 7 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 40 charcoal producers in the territory of Beni (20) and Rutshuru (20) are expected to be trained during two training sessions in improved carbonization technology • 6 additional cooperatives in Lubero (1), Masisi (3), Beni (1)

		<p>and Rutshuru (1) are expected to be trained in the following modules: (i) roles and responsibilities of organizations; (ii) appropriate management; (iii) monitoring and evaluation; (iv) Business Plan Development; and (v) accounting software</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 training sessions are expected to be organized: (i) Goma Stove Sarl: 14 training sessions for workforce of 56 persons; (ii) association Jiko Bora: 5 training sessions for 150 persons • 373 resellers are expected to be trained during 8 training sessions: (i) Goma Stove Sarl: 44 persons of Goma Stove Sarl during 4 training sessions and 249 independent resellers; (ii) Jiko Bora: 80 persons during 2 training sessions <p>Parameter #2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 40 PPE kits will be provided to charcoal producers during the crediting period of 7 years • Around 50 PPE kits will be provided to ICS workshop staff during the crediting period of 7 years
Way of monitoring	How	<p>Parameter#1: The provision of training sessions to different actors in the charcoal and ICS value chain will be monitored to ensure that the technical capacities of the work staff delivers the necessary quality of products and services. Evidence of such trainings may include e.g. participants lists, training reports, photos or any other appropriate evidence.</p> <p>Parameter#2: The provision of PPE will be monitored to determine whether the labour conditions improved with the project. Evidence of the provision and use of PPE may include e.g. invoices for purchase of PPE, receipts signed by workshop staff and charcoal producers, photos, on-site inspections or any other appropriate evidence.</p>
	When	<p>Parameter#1: annually</p> <p>Parameter#2: annually</p>
	By who	<p>WWF RDC Goma, Goma Stove Sarl, Jiko Bora (or a company emerging from Jiko Bora), cooperatives</p>

No	3
Indicator	Livelihood of the poor (SD assessment)
Mitigation measure	Not relevant
Chosen parameter	<p>Parameter #1: Increase in revenue for the charcoal producers thanks to improved technology</p> <p>Parameter #2: Money spent for purchasing charcoal</p>

Current situation of parameter		<p>Parameter #1: Charcoal producers use the traditional carbonization technology with low efficiency and their revenue is dependent on the produced charcoal quantity</p> <p>Parameter #2: the expenditures related to the purchase of charcoal corresponds for most urban households to 10 to 25% of their total costs and for some households this can increase to 50%²³.</p>
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		<p>Parameter #1: Almost all charcoal producers use the traditional charcoal technology (Reference: BS_PRODUCTION_Analysis_v.01, Question 6).</p> <p>Parameter #2: The average charcoal consumption per month is estimated at 72 kg with an average cost price of 475 CDF/kg, which is approximately 34.000 CDF (Reference: . “20150819 Ecomakala Etude Bois Energie au Nord Kivu - rapport final » page 18)</p>
Future target for parameter		<p>Parameter #1: Increase of revenue for the charcoal producer thanks to increase of the efficiency of carbonization technology</p> <p>Parameter #2: Decrease of household budget allocated to energy for cooking</p>
Way of monitoring	How	<p>Parameter #1: Surveys on a sample group of charcoal producers asking for the perceived change in productivity of charcoal production and revenue.</p> <p>Parameter #2: Surveys on a sample group of household to determine whether the project activity results in savings for households in regards to charcoal purchase.</p>
	When	<p>Parameter #1: biennially</p> <p>Parameter #2: annually</p>
	By who	WWF RDC Goma along with associations and/or cooperatives

No	4
Indicator	Access to affordable and clean energy services (SD assessment)
Mitigation measure	Not relevant
Chosen parameter	<p>Parameter #1: Number of ICS in use</p> <p>Parameter #2: Quantity of sold renewable charcoal (EcoMakala)</p>
Current situation of parameter	<p>Parameter #1: since 2009 the project has been producing and selling ICS with around 70,000 ICS sold by end of 2016.</p> <p>Parameter #2: the first production of renewable charcoal started in 2015 and by end of 2016 around 567 t of renewable charcoal have</p>

²³ See document “20150819 Ecomakala Etude Bois Energie au Nord Kivu - rapport final » page 18

		been produced.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Parameter #1: No standardised ICS production with an appropriate quality assurance and quality control in place prior to the project activity. Parameter #2: No charcoal production using renewable biomass and efficient charcoal production technologies.
Future target for parameter		Parameter #1: 45,000 ICS per year Parameter #2: 7,500 tons of renewable charcoal (EcoMakala) per year
Way of monitoring	How	Parameter#1: The database of sales records will provide the number of ICS which has been sold to stove users and the usage survey will provide information on the usage rate. Parameter#2: The database will provide the total quantity of produced renewable charcoal and the produced quantities will be cross-checked with the quantities sold to end-consumers, distributors and depot.
	When	Parameter #1: annually Parameter #2: annually
	By who	WWF RDC Goma, Goma Stove Sarl, Jiko Bora (or a company emerging from Jiko Bora), cooperatives

No		5
Indicator		Human and institutional capacity (SD assessment)
Mitigation measure		Not relevant
Chosen parameter		Number of awareness raising campaigns
Current situation of parameter		5 awareness raising campaigns have been organized to inform on the ICS and sustainable charcoal EcoMakala benefits and possible positive impacts on both households and environment
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		No awareness raising campaigns have been carried out prior to the project start.
Future target for parameter		19 awareness campaigns: (i) Goma Stove Sarl: 2 awareness raising campaigns per year; (ii) Jiko Bora: 5 awareness raising campaigns during the crediting period
Way of monitoring	How	The provision of awareness raising campaigns to stove users will be monitored to ensure environmental awareness and proper usage of the ICS. Evidence of such awareness raising campaigns may include e.g. participants lists, photos, reports or any other appropriate evidence.
	When	Annually

	By who	WWF RDC Goma, Goma Stove Sarl, Jiko Bora (or a company emerging from Jiko Bora)
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No	6	
Indicator	Quantitative employment and income generation (SD assessment)	
Mitigation measure	Not relevant	
Chosen parameter	Number of jobs created due to the project activity with salaries/wages at par or better than the average local/sector wage level	
Current situation of parameter	<p>1 person responsible for community aspects and 1 project manager</p> <p>Goma Stove Sarl: 5</p> <p>Reprofca: 300 persons across 20 member associations</p> <p>Jiko Bora: 96 persons across 15 member associations</p>	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	No employment prior the project start date	
Future target for parameter	<p>1 person responsible for community aspects and 1 project manager</p> <p>Goma Stove Sarl: Around 10</p> <p>Reprofca: Around 400 persons</p> <p>Jiko Bora: Around 200 persons</p>	
Way of monitoring	How	Payrolls, contracts or any other appropriate evidence will allow monitoring quantitatively local employment and income generated.
	When	Annually
	By who	WWF RDC Goma along with Goma Stove Sarl, Reprofca and Jiko Bora.

Additional remarks monitoring

N/A

SECTION H. Additionality and conservativeness

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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

N/A

H.2. Conservativeness

N/A

ANNEX 1 ODA declaration



ANNEX D - OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE DECLARATION

Date: 08/06/2017

The Gold Standard Foundation

79 Avenue Louis Casai

Geneva Cointrin, CH-1216

Switzerland

RE: Declaration of Non-Use of Official Development Assistance by Project Owner of GS5391 EcoMakala Virunga Energy Project

CO2logic

As Project Owner of the above-referenced project, and acting on behalf of all Project Participants, I now make the following representations:

Antoine Geerinckx

I hereby declare that I am duly and fully authorized by the Project Owner of the above-referenced project to act on behalf of all Project Participants and make the following representations:

I. The Gold Standard Documentation

I am familiar with the provisions of The 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 with the condition that some, or all, of the carbon credits [CERs, ERUs, or VERs] coming out of the project are transferred to the ODA donor country. I hereby 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 carbon credits 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 carbon credits generated from the project as a condition of investment, I will notify The Gold Standard immediately using the Amended ODA Declaration Form provided below.



III. Investigation

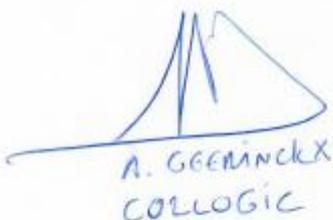
The Gold Standard reserves the right to conduct an investigation into any project it reasonably believes may be receiving ODA with the condition that some or all of the carbon credits from the project will be transferred to the ODA donor country.

IV. Sanctions

I am fully aware that the sanctions identified in The Gold Standard Terms and Conditions may be applied to me or the above-referenced project in the event that any of the information provided above is false or I fail to notify The Gold Standard of any changes to ODA in a timely manner.

I swear that all of the statements contained herein are true to the best of my knowledge.

Signed: 8/6/2017
Name: Aubonic Geerinx
Title: CEO and Founder
On behalf of: CO2logic
Place: Brussels



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