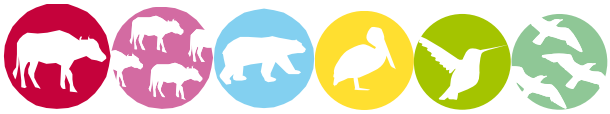
ANNEX R – PASSPORT TEMPLATE

CONTENTS



SECTION A. Project Title

[See Toolkit 1.6]

Title: Bamako Clean Cookstoves – Improving livelihoods and fighting desertification in the Sahel zone

Date: 14/04/2016

Version no.: 01

SECTION B. Project description

[See Toolkit 1.6]

Fuel wood and charcoal (together referred to as wood fuel) meet between 80% and 90% of Mali's fuel requirements. Although wood continues to dominate national energy consumption, charcoal use in both rural and urban areas is increasing. In 1997, charcoal replaced wood as the primary fuel in Bamako, and the positive trend is expected to continue. Fuel-switching from wood to charcoal in city centers is primarily due to changes in the socioeconomic characteristics of urban households that make charcoal a more attractive fuel. The total annual per capita consumption of charcoal countrywide is growing by 10% a year.

The project described herein reduces greenhouse emissions by disseminating clean and fuel-efficient charcoal stoves known as Sewa stove. The project is based on pilot work by Katene Kadji, Mali. Katene was established in 1995 and has been selling improved biomass cook stoves in Mali since 1997. It is owned and managed by Ousmane Samassekou, a highly educated entrepreneur who has started other businesses in Bamako, Mali, and Delhi, India.

The stoves are manufactured in five different sizes, all of which are promoted by the project.

a. Extra Large (Super Grand Format, SGF)

b. Large (Grand Format, GF)

c. Medium (Moyen Format, MF)

d. Small (Petit Format, PF)

e. Tea (Thé Format, TF)

While these stoves significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, they simultaneously provide co-benefits to users and families in the form of relief from high fuel costs, reduced exposure to health-damaging airborne pollutants, faster cooking (resulting in time-savings), and increased cleanliness and convenience. Finally, they curb deforestation and desertification by decreasing demand for charcoal and wood.

Currently, inefficient and polluting cooking regimes are deeply entrenched in Malian culture. With the support of carbon finance, this project is breaking this trend and moving large populations away from high GHG emissions, indoor air pollution, deforestation and desertification.

Estimated project start date:

01/05/2015 (Sales of first stove)

SECTION C. Proof of project eligibility

C.1. Scale of the Project

[See Toolkit 1.2.a]

Please tick where applicable:

Project Type	Large	Small

	☐	☐
	☐	☐
	☐	☐
	√	☐
	☐	☐

	☐

C.2. Host Country

[See Toolkit 1.2.b]

Mali

C.3. Project Type

[See Toolkit 1.2.c and Annex C]

Please tick where applicable:

Project type	Yes	No
Does your project activity classify as a Renewable Energy project?	☐	√
	√	☐

Does your project activity classify as an End-use Energy Efficiency Improvement project?		
Does your project activity classify as waste handling and disposal project?	☐	√

Please justify the eligibility of your project activity:

Household cookstove energy efficiency project

Pre Announcement	**Yes**	**No**
Was your project previously announced?	☐	√
Explain your statement on pre announcement The project has not previously been announced for implementation without seeking carbon finance within the last 3 years.		

C.4. Greenhouse gas

[See Toolkit 1.2.d]

Greenhouse Gas	
Carbon dioxide	√

Methane	☐
Nitrous oxide	☐

C.5. Project Registration Type

[See Toolkit 1.2.f]

Project Registration Type	
Regular	☐

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)
	√	☐	☐

If Retroactive, please indicate Start Date of project activity dd/mm/yyyy:_01/05/2015_____

SECTION D. Unique project identification

D.1. GPS-coordinates of project location

[See Toolkit 1.6]

	Coordinates
Latitude	14° 48' 46" N
Longitude	5° 30' 10" W

Explain given coordinates

The project promotes sales of high efficiency charcoal stoves initially in urban and peri-urban communities in the Greater Bamako region in Mali; the company's distribution network will gradually be expanded to cover major towns and market centers in all regions of the country, including Timbouctou, Kidal, Gao, Mopti, Segou, Sikasso, Koulikoro, and Kayes, and further more to cover the areas around the Sahel Zone, through the use of retail points and commission earning agents.

D.2. Map

[See Toolkit 1.6]

SECTION E. Outcome stakeholder consultation process

E.1. Assessment of stakeholder comments

[See Annex J]

[See Local Stakeholder Consultation Report B.5 and insert table from "C.3.iii Assessment of all comments". Insert a summary of alterations based on comments]

As the project is seeking for retroactive approval, the SFR will be conducted as soon as the validation has started. Stakeholder comments will be properly collected and assessed as per GS requirements.

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.

[See Toolkit 2.11]

The Stakeholder Feedback Round will be conducted as soon as the validation has started.

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 in the Katene's office in Bamako.	There will be a book in Katene's office in Bamako.
Telephone access	Telephone number of Katene Bamako office and Gold Standard Office	Katene Bamako office: +233 76417700 Gold Standard Office: +41 (0) 22 788 7080
Internet/email access	Email addresses will be public for comments under this project	Comments can be sent to: GS Africa Regional Manager: johann.thaler@goldstandard.org info@goldstandard.org
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)		NA

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

[See Toolkit 2.4.1 and Annex H]

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low/medium/high)	Mitigation measure
1. Human rights	There is no immediate relevance to the project. The project does not introduce human rights abuses, don not introduce involuntary settlements and does not threaten any sites of cultural heritage.	Low	Not required.
2. Labour standards	Manufacturing of stoves is a labor intensive process and the project should take special care to provide a safe working environment and adequate wages.	Low	Katene's employees are provided with personal protection equipment. Their salaries and benefits are higher than what is prescribed by law. The lowest salary at Katene is higher than the minimum wage in Mali. All employees are having better and more stable position than what they were holding before.

			This will continue to be monitored.
3. Environmental protection	Manufacturing stoves requires the use of raw materials and handling of a small amount of paint. The project has already received the approval of the DNA, who specifically approved environmental aspects of the project.	Low	Katene Kadji sells metal pieces to scrap dealers and recycles ceramic remnants for manufacturing new Sewa stoves. The company uses paint for the stoves and burns any leftover unused paint, although there is typically little remaining after manufacturing. There are no additional sources of waste from Sewa stove production.
4. Anti-Corruption	The project owner and its partners do not engage in any type of corruption or activities that are anything but legal and just.	Low	Not required.
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**
1. None			

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" –table, or include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '–'**	Check www.undp.or/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org **Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals**	**Defined by project developer**	Negative impact: score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated score 0 in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated No change in impact: score 0 Positive impact: score '+'
Air quality	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	**Air quality** 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 high efficiency charcoal cook stove provided under this project, have less problems with smoke and therefor air quality has improved.	+
Water quality and quantity	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Reduced wood and charcoal consumption leads to reduced deforestation which 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	0

			therefore monitoring is not necessary.	
Soil condition	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	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	**Other pollutants** Katene Kadji sells metal pieces to scrap dealers and recycles ceramic remnants for manufacturing new Sewa stoves. The company uses paint for the stoves and burns any leftover unused paint, although there is typically little remaining after manufacturing. There are no additional sources of waste reported from Sewa stove production. This will continue to be monitored.	0
Biodiversity	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	The reduced fuel wood and charcoal consumption will reduce the pressure on remaining forest	0

			reserves in DRC. However, deforestation of biomass fuel will continue outside of this 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	**Employment quality** Katene's employees are provided with personal protection equipment. Their salaries and benefits are higher than what is prescribed by law. The lowest salary at Katene is higher than the minimum wage in Mali. All employees report having better and more stable position than what they were holding before. This will continue to be monitored.	+
Livelihood of the poor	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	**Livelihoods of the Poor** 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	**Access to energy services** 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 and average number of person per household will be monitored.	
Human and institutional capacity	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	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 therefore seen as unnecessary.	0
Quantitative employment and income generation	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	**Employment** 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. This will continue to be monitored.	+
Balance of payments and	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty	N/A	0

investment		and hunger		
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	N/A	MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development	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 in this project.	0

Justification choices, data source and provision of references

Air quality	The amount fuel burned will be reduced which will reduce the emissions and improve air quality. Mothers and children will be exposed to fewer hazardous air pollutants through reduced emissions of carbon monoxide and fine particulate matter. Air pollution from cooking with solid fuel is a key risk factor for childhood acute lower respiratory infections as well as many other respiratory, cardiovascular, and other ocular diseases. In Mali, exposure to indoor air pollution (commonly measured by the pollutants carbon monoxide and fine particles) is responsible for the annual loss of 1,290,000 disability-adjusted life-years (DALY)[1]. The DALY is a standard metric used by the World Health Organization (WHO) to indicate the burden of death and illness due to a specific risk factor. The WHO also estimates that exposure to indoor air pollution is responsible for 38,100 deaths per year in Mali. Indoor air pollution will be assessed through kitchen survey.
Water quality and quantity	Reduced wood and charcoal consumption leads to reduced deforestation which leads to reduced soil erosion which leads to reduced sedimentation of water reservoirs. This project will have only a marginal impact on reducing deforestation of biomass fuel and therefore will not be monitored under this project.
Soil condition	Fuel wood collection result in deforestation and soil erosion. Reduced wood and charcoal consumption leads to reduced deforestation which leads to reduced soil erosion. This project will have only a marginal impact on reducing deforestation of biomass fuel and therefore will not be monitored under this project.
Other pollutants	Katene Kadji sells metal pieces to scrap dealers and recycles ceramic remnants for manufacturing new Sewa stoves. The company uses paint for the stoves and burns any leftover unused paint, although there is typically little remaining after manufacturing. There are no additional sources of waste reported from Sewa stove production. This will continue to be monitored.

[1] World Health Organization, December 2004, at http://www.who.int/healthinfo/bod/en/index.html.

Biodiversity	One of the impacts of deforestation is biodiversity loss. Reduced wood and charcoal consumption leads to reduced deforestation which will reduce the negative impact on biodiversity. This project will have only a marginal impact on reducing deforestation of biomass fuel and therefore will not be monitored under this project.
Quality of employment	Katene's employees are provided with personal protection equipment. Their salaries and benefits are higher than what is prescribed by law. The lowest salary at Katene is higher than the minimum wage in Mali. All employees are having better and more stable position than what they were holding before. This will continue to be monitored.
Livelihood of the poor	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 will be monitored.
Access to affordable and clean energy services	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 and average number of person per household will be monitored.
Human and institutional capacity	The program will facilitate capacity development among the employed staff through trainings and workshops. 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 project will improve gender equality. However, the effects of the project are marginal and therefore neutral and monitoring is therefore seen as unnecessary.
Quantitative employment and income generation	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. This will continue to be monitored.
Balance of payments and investment	NA
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.

SECTION G. Sustainability Monitoring Plan

[See Toolkit 2.4.3 and Annex I]

Copy Table for each indicator

No	1
Indicator	Air quality
Mitigation measure	NA

Repeat for each parameter		
Chosen parameter		Reduced indoor air pollutants which users recognize by using the high efficiency and clean stoves 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 fewer problems with smoke and thereby the health situation has improved.
Way of monitoring	How	In the sustainability indicators assessment, households which are part of the monitoring sample group will be asked if they, through the use of the high efficient cook stove provided under this project, have fewer problems with smoke and therefor air quality has improved.
	When	Every two years
	By who	Independent third party

No		2
Indicator		Livelihood of the Poor
Mitigation measure		NA
Repeat for each parameter		
Chosen parameter		Money saved by stove users due to reduced fuel consumption
Current situation of parameter		Households spend a significant amount of money on purchasing cooking fuel.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		See above
Future target for parameter		Savings from purchasing less cooking fuel increase the amount of disposable income available
Way of monitoring	How	In the sustainability indicators assessment, households which are part of the monitoring sample group will be asked whether they think less money is spent acquiring fuel for cooking on the high efficient and clean cook stove, in comparison to using an inefficient cook stove.

	When	Every two years
	By who	Independent third party

No		3
Indicator		Employment
Mitigation measure		NA
Repeat for each parameter		
Chosen parameter		Creation of new employment
Current situation of parameter		24 employees
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		See above
Future target for parameter		30 employees
Way of monitoring	How	In the sustainability indicators assessment, new employees will be interviewed. Employees contracts will also be checked.
	When	Every two years
	By who	Independent third party

No	4
Indicator	Employment quality
Mitigation measure	NA
Repeat for each parameter	
Chosen parameter	Working condition of employees
Current situation of parameter	Katene's employees are provided with personal protection equipment. Their salaries and benefits are higher than what is prescribed by law. The lowest salary at Katene is higher than the minimum wage in Mali.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	See above
Future target for parameter	All employees will have better and more stable position than what they are holding in the baseline situation.

Way of monitoring	How	In the sustainability indicators assessment, employees will be interviewed.
	When	Every two years
	By who	Independent third party

No		5
Indicator		Access to energy services
Mitigation measure		NA
Repeat for each parameter		
Chosen parameter		Number of stoves sold and average number of people reached by the project activity
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 project activity will be available in the targeted area and more affordable than at original purchase price.
Way of monitoring	How	In the sustainability indicators assessment, number of stoves sold and average people number per households will be checked.
	When	Every two years
	By who	Independent third party

No	6
Indicator	Other Pollutants
Mitigation measure	NA
Repeat for each parameter	
Chosen parameter	Proper disposal of other pollutants generated by the project activity
Current situation of parameter	No other pollutants related to stoves before being disseminated

		in the project activity
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		See above
Future target for parameter		No sources of wastes due to Sewa stove production will be found and reported.
Way of monitoring	How	In the sustainability indicators assessment, onsite observation and interviews will be conducted.
	When	Every two years
	By who	Independent third party

Additional remarks monitoring

None

SECTION H. Additionality and conservativeness

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

H.1. Additionality

[See Toolkit 2.3]

NA – latest version of the UNFCCC additionality tool is used in the PDD.

H.2. Conservativeness

[See Toolkit 2.2]

Conservative estimates are used in multiple parts of the emission reduction calculations to ensure that offset calculations are indeed below what would actually be expected from the project activity. Among other things, conservative assumptions and calculations were performed in the following areas:

- Calculations in the PDD assume that 20% of the stoves sold cease to be used each year
- There are multiple sizes of stoves being sold. As part of the third party baseline study performed, typical wood savings was estimated for average, grand and super grand stoves based on the KPT field measurements, but no wood savings was assumed for the two smallest sizes of stoves. Moreover, although wood savings was measured for a average size stove, savings was not increased for larger sized stoves, even though they surely save more wood fuel than their smaller counterparts.

ANNEX 1 ODA declaration

[See Toolkit Annex D]