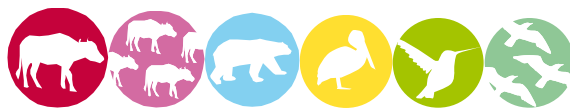


GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

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SECTION A. Project Title

Title: Song Bung 6 Hydropower Project

Date: 10/05/2013

Version no.: 1.0

SECTION B. Project description

The Song Bung 6 Hydropower Project whose owner is Song Bung Joint Stock Company involves the construction and operation of a hydropower plant which is located on Bung river, Ma Cooih commune and Ka Dang commune Dong Giang district and Thanh My town in Nam Giang district, Quang Nam province of Viet Nam.

The project's purpose is to generate hydroelectricity by installation of water turbines and generators from a clean and renewable source to supply to the national grid under a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) signed with the Electricity Corporation of Vietnam (EVN). The projects' installed capacity and estimated annual gross power generation is 29 MW and 120.52 GWh, respectively. The net electricity generated (with an estimated annual volume of 118.712 GWh) will be supplied to the national grid via a newly constructed transmission line, which will connect between the plant and the transformer station.

Prior to the implementation of the project activity, electricity in Viet Nam is generated mainly from fossil fuel sources and is solely distributed to consumers via the unique national electricity grid.

The baseline scenario of the project activity is the same as the scenario existing prior to the start of implementation of the project activity.

The project activity will generate renewable power with negligible Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, which will displace part of the electricity otherwise supplied by mainly fossil fuel fired power plants. The project involves construction of a reservoir with an area of 39.80 ha¹, and a power density of 72.9 W/m², accordingly. As the power density of this project is above 10 W/m², no GHG emissions from the reservoir need to be accounted in the project activity as per the methodology applied, ACM0002, Version 12.2.0. Thus, this project activity generates GHG emission reductions up to a total expected CO₂ emission reduction of 478,975 tCO₂ over the first crediting period of 7 years.

The project's contributions to the sustainable development of the local area as well as the host country are as follows:

General contributions towards national sustainable development:

- In recent years, Viet Nam has suffered a critical electricity shortage as a consequence of rapidly increasing demand and insufficient supply, thereby imposing negative impacts on economic growth as well as on daily lives of people. This project activity will be a contribution towards balancing the supply and demand gap. By exporting electricity directly to the national grid, it will help to reduce electricity losses across the national grid and to lessen the risks of cascading national grid collapse due to overload.

¹ EIA report page 8.

- Reducing reliance on exhaustible fossil fuel based power sources and also reducing the import of fuels for the purpose of power generation.
- Modern and highly efficient turbines and generators are being used in the project and the power transmission will be at high voltage to ensure low losses. The project will accelerate the deployment of renewable energy technologies in Viet Nam.

Contributions towards local sustainable development:

a) Economic well-being

Once commissioning, this proposed project will increase the industrial share in the economic construction of Quang Nam province. This proposed project will pay annual enterprise's revenue tax, the natural resource tax² and CERs tax³ to the state budget.

By supplying a stable electricity output, this project will facilitate the industrialisation process of the province and support economic development of local villages through fostering tourism, trade and services inside the province. This project will contribute directly to improve the low-quality infrastructure systems of the mountainous communes.

b) Social well-being

Dong Giang and Nam Giang are the poorest mountainous districts of Quang Nam province where the quality infrastructure system is very low and the living conditions of local people are not good. The project will construct new roads and upgrade existing ones that then will be integrated into the traffic system of the communes. Thus, by improving the infrastructures, the project will bring more opportunities for facilitating trading activities in the area that in its turn leads to improve minorities' living standards and contribute to fill the gap in development between different ethnic groups in Viet Nam. The majority of local residents living in the project area are from the ethnic minorities like Co Tu, Gie-Trieng, they usually live in less favourable living conditions than those of Kinh ethnic – the majority of population in Viet Nam.

The project will construct a new 110 kV transmission line together with the hydropower plant, which will reduce electricity losses and improve the quality of electricity supply in the region.

Besides, the project activity could result in the employment of the local people for the construction and operation later. Therefore, this project activity will contribute directly to alleviate poverty in the region.

This demonstrates that the project activity will contribute positively towards sustainable development and that it is consistent with the policies of the Government to encourage environmental protection.

The project start date: 10/09/2010 as the date of Signing the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contract.

The starting date of electricity generation: 01/11/2012.






SECTION C. Proof of project eligibility

C.1. Scale of the Project

Please tick where applicable:

² According to the Investment Law and Natural Resource Law

³ According to Circular No. 58/2008/TTLT-BTC-BTN&MT issued by Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment on 04 July 2008.

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

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

C.2. Host Country

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam

C.3. Project Type

Please tick where applicable:

Project type	Yes	No
Does your project activity classify as a Renewable Energy project?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Does your project activity classify as an End-use Energy Efficiency Improvement project?		
Does your project activity classify as waste handling and disposal project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Please justify the eligibility of your project activity:

- The CDM GS large-scale project activity is in the Renewable Energy Supply category, (Type (i): Renewable Energy Supply Projects) and applies the large scale baseline and monitoring methodology ACM0002., version 12.2.0, “Consolidated baseline methodology for grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources”
- The project involves emission reductions of CO₂ from hydro power generation with the total capacity of 29MW, which is greater than 15MW, and thus meets the eligibility criteria for large-scale GS eligible and the WCD report was prepared and approved by DOE. Therefore, it meets the requirements for eligibility under GS Renewable Energy Supply project.
- The project does not use any ODA fundings as defined in the GS manual for Project Developers.
- The project is located in fallow land, and river land, no historical culture or ecological system and archaeological places existing, where are not listed as **High Conservation Value** areas according to criteria set out by the host country and the High Conservation Resource Network. (*EIA report, chapter 3, page 60*)
- The project is in compliance with the latest WCD guidelines. The WCD report has been validated by DOE appointed for the CDM validation.
- At the stage of project design, an Environmental Impact Assessment Report was prepared by an independent and competent party. It was approved by the national authorities and satisfactorily addressed environmental and social impact issues, as follows:

Competing uses of water resources at the project location	<p>Song Bung 6 Hydropower Plant is the last hyro plant located on Bung River cascade. Its power generation depends on water volume discharged by the plants upstream namely Song Bung 5, Song Bung 4 and Song Bung 2. To avoid the competing uses of water resources, the said hydro plants shall be in close cooperation during the project lifetime. Furthermore, there are very few residents living at the project location; therefore, almost no agricultural activities which require water from the river take place. Daily activities of the local residents also require very little water volume from Bung River as they mainly use water from drilled wells or naturally mountainous water cracks.</p> <p>It is concluded that there are no competing uses of water resources or water diversion from current use due to the proposed project activity. (<i>Ref.EIA report, page of 25</i>)</p>
Minimal ecological flow	The project is categorized as after-dam type, so the discharge gate of the

	<p>hydropower plant is constructed right after the dam. Therefore, the water flow after dam does not change. The minimum ecological flow at the downstream section after the dam is always maintained to guarantee habitat quality and secure the minimum water depth for fish migration during the construction and operation.</p> <p>Furthermore, the technical consultant proposed to design the dam with spillway that allows water to overflow and a sand discharge gate in order to ensure minimum water amount at the downstream and continuous water flow</p> <p><i>(Ref. EIA report, page of 65)</i></p>
Groundwater level	As described above, the minimal water flow is maintained, so the groundwater level is not affected by the project activity
The design of the fish passages and screens (water intake structure)	For migration of fish and other aquatic species, the dam is designed with spillway, which allows water to pass through and dam-bottom discharge gate. The water intake structure is installed with screens to avoid waste and fish getting in. <i>(Ref. EIA report, page of 74)</i>
Sediment management plan	The dam is designed with discharge gate that enables the sediments to pass through. Furthermore, the sediment has been kept in the reservoirs of hydropower plants upstream such as Song Bung 2, Song Bung 4 and Song Bung 5; so, only little amount of sediment is stored in the reservoir of Song Bung 6 hydropower plant. <i>(Ref. EIA report, page of 67 and 68)</i>
Soil erosion	Conducting reforestation in the temporarily occupied areas (if any) and strengthening the slopes to avoid erosion after accomplishing the construction of main works. <i>(Ref. EIA report, page of 93)</i>

Pre Announcement	Yes	No
------------------	-----	----

Was your project previously announced?



Explain your statement on pre announcement

Prior to any payment being made for the implementation of the project all announcements were indicating that the project was a CDM project i.e. stakeholders consultation meeting were organized to inform of the CDM project; official letters needed to be obtained from competent authorities for the CDM project were served. Therefore, this project has not been announced to be going ahead without the revenues from carbon credits.

The following is the implementation timeline of the proposed project activity

Investment activities	Activities to achieve CDM registration	Time	Implication on CDM
Finalizing the Feasibility Study Report with 26 MW		03/2009	
	Signing CDM consultancy contract	06/10/ 2009	<i>Evidence for early CDM consideration</i>
Issuing Certificate of Investment by Provincial People's Committee		09/10/2009	
	Achieving the Minutes of a meeting to consult public opinions (local people and local authorities) on the social and environmental impacts of the CDM hydropower project in Ka Dang commune, Dong Giang district, Quang Nam province	16/10/2009	<i>Evidence for early CDM consideration</i>
	Achieving the Minutes of a meeting to consult local people and local authorities on the social and environmental impacts of the CDM hydropower project in Thanh My town, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam province	20/10/2009	<i>Evidence for early CDM consideration</i>
	Achieving the Minutes of a meeting to consult public opinions (local people and local authorities) on the social and environmental impacts of the CDM hydropower project in Ma Coih, Dong Giang district, Quang Nam province	22/10/2009	<i>Evidence for early CDM consideration</i>

	Official letter submitting by the Provincial People's Committee to the DNA request to verify and support for the CDM project	26/10/2009	<i>Evidence for early CDM consideration</i>
	Notifying the proposed project activity to the DNA Viet Nam	27/10/2009	
	Notifying the proposed project activity to the EB	21/12/2009	
Finalizing FS report for capacity of 29MW		15/04/2010	
Decision of Board of Directors for investing and developing Song Bung 6 Hydropower Project as CDM Project		24/06/2010	
Signing the Engineering, Procurement and Construction EPC contract		10/09/2010	<i>Starting date of the project activity</i>
Signing the equipment contract		17/11/2010	
Official document No 200/TTr-QLDN issued by Department of Industry and Trade for new capacity -29MW		14/03/2011	
Decision 1394/UBND-KTN issued by Quang Nam People's Committee for approving the new capacity – 29 MW		26/04/2011	
	Issuing the LoA of Vietnam	28/09/2011	

C.4. Greenhouse gas

Greenhouse Gas	
Carbon dioxide	☒

Methane	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nitrous oxide	<input type="checkbox"/>

C.5. Project Registration Type

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

The Start Date of project activity: 10/09/2010

SECTION D. Unique project identification

D.1. GPS-coordinates of project location

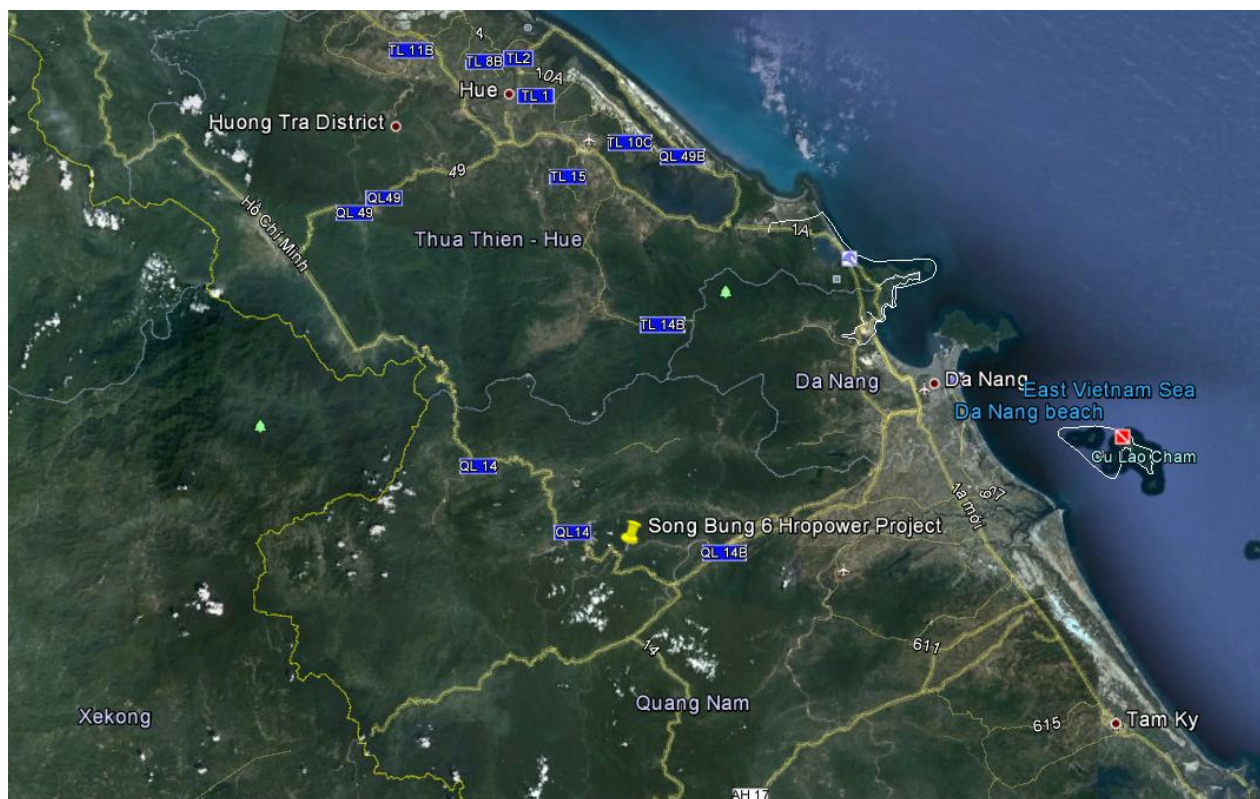
	Coordinates
Latitude	15°48'46" N
Longitude	107°45'28" W



Explain given coordinates

The Song Bung 6 Hydropower Project involves the construction and operation of a hydropower which is located on Bung River, Ma Cooih commune and Ka Dang commune in Dong Giang district and Thanh My town in Nam Giang district, Quang Nam province of Viet Nam. It is taken from the Feasibility Study Report.

D.2. Map



Source: Snapshot from Google Earth

SECTION E. Outcome stakeholder consultation process

E.1. Assessment of stakeholder comments

The Stakeholder comments were taken as follows

One week before the stakeholders meetings regarding the proposed project, the stakeholders were informed about project by public radio and notices at the Ma Cooih and Ka Dang Communal People's Committee's offices and Thanh My Town People's Committee's office. At the same time, they were invited to the official meetings with the project owner to provide their comments. On 16th, 20th and 22nd of October 2009, meetings between the project owner and the following representatives of the local people were held in order to consult local people on the social-economic and environment impacts of the proposed project. The stakeholders could immediately raise their comments regarding the proposed project during the meeting or after the meeting by sending their comments directly to the local authorities and/or project owner. Finally, the project owner in co-operation with local authorities would work on and address the received comments. Then the internal meetings of local commune were organized subsequently to announce the proposed project activity in non-technical terms and local language to local residents.

The summary of the comments received are as follows

All organizations agreed that the project will certainly contribute to sustainable development and environment protection in Viet Nam, especially this project will increase local budget and reduce poverty. Therefore, they fully support the project to develop under the CDM and recommend the project owner to complete necessary procedures to submit the project to the DNA and to the EB for registration.

Comments of the representatives of local people and local authority are summarized as follows:

- The proposed hydropower project is a clean industrial project and will contribute to socio-economic development of the project's area;
- The project will contribute to conservation of forest and environmental protection; and
- The local people expect that the project activity will employ local people as workers for construction as well as operation affairs. It is recommended that the project owner should minimize negative impacts on the local environment, society, culture and custom.
- The local people strongly support the project owner in developing the project under the CDM. It is suggested that the owner should quickly complete necessary procedures to submit the project to the national and international bodies.

Here below, we summarize the open questions from the meeting and assessed their relevance:

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Soil condition Land occupied will be commensurately compensated for. Return temporarily occupied land to the local people, etc.	Yes	This issue is valid and very important because it is one of twelve mentioned indicators of sustainable development. It is also considered in the project designed document.

Re-cultivation and resettlement The project owner should care about the plantation and resettlement for the households whose land is occupied.	Yes	Re-cultivation and resettlement fall into main issues regarding the implementation of Song Bung 6 Hydropower project. A specific plan to perform this work is produced before and during the project implementation.
Concern about fish habitat	Yes	For the purpose of the project, a reservoir is to be created which imposes impacts on fauna (e.g. fish). However, mitigation measures will be taken into account such as creating new habitats for fish in affected area.
Local air environment During the construction period, the air environment may be polluted by dust and exhaust gases from execution measures. Project owner should have concrete mitigation measures for these impacts	Yes	The project owner will implement the mitigation measures to avoid the air pollution such as spraying water on the site road to reduce dust and utilizing modern execution means to reduce exhausted gases.
Water environment Wastewater resulting from the proposed project implementation should be collected and properly treated	Yes	Water is very important to the local residents. It is used for almost daily activities. In order to avoid impacts on water quality, project owner commit to strictly manage the discharge of organic waste; to collect, dumping and burning waste according to relevant local regulations; to build standardized toilets.

The list of stakeholders participated in the meeting is shown as below

1. Ka Dang commune

Participants of the meeting are:

I. Representatives of local people and town authorities

- (1) Mr. (Mrs.) Le Duy Hoang
Title: Chairman of Commune People's Committee
- (2) Mr. (Mrs.) Dinh Hoai Thi
Title: Secretary
- (3) Mr. (Mrs.) A Lang Ty
Title: Chairman of Farmer Association
- (4) Ms. (Mrs.) A Lang Thi Hoi
Title: Chairman of Ka Dang women's association
- (5) Mr. (Mrs.) A Lang Uong
Title: Secretary of Youth Union

II. Representatives of the project owner – Song Bung JSC

- (1) Mr. Nguyen Xuan Binh
Title: Director-General
- (2) Mr. Do Manh Hung
Title: Head of bureau of investment plan

Tham dự cuộc họp gồm có:

I. Đại diện nhân dân và chính quyền xã:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) Ông (bà) Lê Duy Hoàng | Chức vụ: Chủ tịch xã |
| (2) Ông (bà) Đinh Hoài Thi | Chức vụ: Bí thư xã |
| (3) Ông (bà) A Lăng Tý | Chức vụ: Chủ tịch hội nông dân xã |
| (4) Ông (bà) A Lăng Thị Hội | Chức vụ: Chủ tịch hội phụ nữ xã |
| (5) Ông (bà) A Lăng Uông | Chức vụ: Bí thư đoàn thanh niên xã |

II. Đại diện chủ đầu tư – Công ty cổ phần Sông Bung

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Ông (bà): Nguyễn Xuân Bình | Chức vụ: Tổng Giám đốc |
| (2) Ông (bà): Đỗ Mạnh Hùng | Chức vụ: TP. KHĐT |

The list of local people in the meeting in Ka Dang commune
 (Song Bung 6 Hydropower Project)

STT	Name	Signature
1.	Tăng Tân Bình	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Tăng Tở	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		

2. Thanh My commune

Participants of the meeting are:

I. Representatives of local people and town authorities

- (1) Mr. (Mrs.) Nguyen Cong Phi
Title: Vice President of Thanh My town
- (2) Mr. (Mrs.) Tran Ngoc Thuong
Title: Deputy Secretary of Thanh My town's party
- (3) Mr. (Mrs.) A Rat Hong
Title: President of Vietnamese Fatherland Front of Thanh My town
- (4) Ms. (Mrs.) Pham Thi Dung
Title: President of Na Khe women's association
- (5) Mr. (Mrs.) Zo Ram Ua
Title: Land survey officer
- (6) Mr. (Mrs.) A Lang Um
Title: Head of the Pa Dau 2 hamlet

II. Representatives of the project owner – Song Bung JSC

- (1) Mr. Nguyen Xuan Binh
Title: Director-General
- (2) Mr. Do Manh Hung
Title: Head of bureau of investment plan

I. Đại diện nhân dân và chính quyền thị trấn

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (1) Ông (bà): Nguyễn Công Phi | Chức vụ: P.Chủ tịch thị trấn |
| (2) Ông (bà) Trần Ngọc Thương | Chức vụ: P.Bí thư |
| (3) Ông (bà) A Rất Hồng | Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBNDTTQVN |
| (4) Ông (bà): Phạm Thị Đúng | Chức vụ: Chủ tịch hội phụ nữ thị trấn |
| (5) Ông (bà): Zơ Râm Ưa | Chức vụ: CB địa chính thị trấn |
| (6) Ông (bà): A Lăng Um | Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn Pà Dấu 2. |

II. Đại diện chủ đầu tư – Công ty cổ phần Sông Bung

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Ông (bà): Nguyễn Xuân Bình | Chức vụ: Tổng Giám đốc |
| (2) Ông (bà): Đỗ Mạnh Hùng | Chức vụ: TP. KHĐT |

The list of local people in the meeting in Thanh My commune (Song Bung 6 Hydropower Project)

STT	Name	Signature
1.	B. Minh Kiên	Minh
2.	Ông Thái Lâm	Thái Lâm
3.	A. Rút Tù	TV
4.	A. Lăng Um	AN
5.	A. Bút Xet	ABX
6.	Phùng Văn	Phùng Văn
7.	A. Rút Cầm	A. Rút Cầm
8.	A. Rút Tù	Tù
9.	A. Lăng Um	A. Lăng Um
10.	A. Lăng Cầm	A. Lăng Cầm
11.	Bà Phú Trung	Bà
12.	Phùng Văn	Phùng Văn
13.	Ông Thanh Hồng	Thanh Hồng
14.	Trương Công Cảnh	Cảnh
15.	Vũ Văn Kiên	Vũ Văn Kiên
16.	Lương Văn Sĩ	Lương Văn Sĩ
17.	Phạm Văn	Phạm Văn
18.	Nguyễn Văn	Nguyễn Văn
19.	Lương Văn	Lương Văn
20.	Tổng Thư	Tổng Thư
21.	Nguyễn Văn Sĩ	Nguyễn Văn Sĩ
22.		
23.		
24.		

3. Ma Cooih commune

Participants of the meeting are:

I. Representatives of local people and town authorities

- (1) Mr. (Mrs.) A Lang Quy
Title: Vice-Chairman of Commune People's Committee
- (2) Mr. (Mrs.) A Lang Bang
Title: Secretary
- (3) Mr. (Mrs.) A Rat Son
Title: Chairman of Farmer Association
- (4) Ms. (Mrs.) PoLoong Thi Be
Title: Chairman of commune women's association
- (5) Mr. (Mrs.) A Rat Boi
Title: Secretary of Youth Union
- (6) Mr. (Mrs.): A Lang Muoi
Title: Head of the commune

II. Representatives of the project owner – Song Bung JSC

- (1) Mr. Nguyen Xuan Binh
Title: Director-General
- (2) Mr. Do Manh Hung
Title: Head of bureau of investment plan

Tham dự cuộc họp gồm có:

I. Đại diện nhân dân và chính quyền xã:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) Ông (bà) A Lăng Quý | Chức vụ: P. Chủ tịch xã |
| (2) Ông (bà) A Lăng Bang | Chức vụ: Bí thư xã |
| (3) Ông (bà) A Rất Sơn | Chức vụ: Chủ tịch hội nông dân xã |
| (4) Ông (bà): PơLoong Thị Bê | Chức vụ: Chủ tịch hội phụ nữ xã |
| (5) Ông (bà): A Rất Bói | Chức vụ: Bí thư đoàn thanh niên xã |
| (6) Ông (bà): A Lăng Mười | Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn. |

II. Đại diện chủ đầu tư – Công ty cổ phần Sông Bung

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Ông (bà): Nguyễn Xuân Bình | Chức vụ: Tổng Giám đốc |
| (2) Ông (bà): Đỗ Mạnh Hùng | Chức vụ: TP. KHĐT |

The list of local people in the meeting in Thanh My commune
(Song Bung 6 Hydropower Project)

STT	Name	Signature
1.	Huỳnh Thị Huệ	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Huỳnh Tuấn Nguyễn	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Trần Văn Cường	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	Nguyễn Khắc Thuận	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	Nguyễn Hải Long	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	Phạm Bá	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		

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.

[See Toolkit 2.11]

This section will be filled in when the feedback round has been carried out.

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	The comment books are made available at the place where the stakeholders can easily access including project site, project owner office, People's Committee office and Project owner head office so that they can provide feedbacks on the proposed project.	Project site is the place where the local stakeholders can communicate directly (or anonymously via the comment book) with the project's Management Board. The office of the communal People's Committee is a standing unit of the People's Committee to deal with comments from local community on all matters of the commune and is the contact point between local authority and the residents. The comment books will be securely placed in the chosen locations and daily checked by responsible persons.
Telephone access	The telephone numbers of the Project Owner and the GS consultancy company are made available for local stakeholders to provide feedback on the project. Stakeholders can find the telephone number in the Comment Book or on the paper note at the project site.	The telephones are located at the office of the project owner at the project's site and at the office of the GS consultancy company to allow more practical communication with local stakeholders. There is always a receptionist on the desk to answer the calls or have the messages recorded. All received calls shall be logged and recorded in Comment Book with the date, comments, action requested and project responses. Stakeholders are not required to give their personal details when they wish to make a

		comment.
Internet/email access	The Project Owner has its website and its email and/or the GS consultancy company also has its website and its email for local stakeholders to provide feedback on the project.	There is always a web admin to receive the emails and website comments. All received emails and website comments shall be logged and recorded with the date, comments, action requested and project responses. Stakeholders are not required to give their personal details when they wish to make a comment on the website.
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	Not applied	Not applied

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. The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights. The project is not complicit in Human rights abuses	The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights. Viet Nam is a state party to 7 core UN human rights treaties, including the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), to which it acceded in 1982. Viet Nam now is playing an increasing role in regional and international affairs. http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/research/ratification-vietnam.html	Low	N/A
2. The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement	The project does not involve and is not complicit involuntary resettlement. As expected in the EIA report by the designer during the preparation stage, there will be thirty-one (31) households who have their land lost due to the project activity. However, it is fact that these households agreed on the compensation in cash without resettlement because they do not lose all of their land. Therefore, there are no households have to be resettled. This information is documentarily evidenced and was checked on-site by DOE.	Low	N/A
3. The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage	The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage. According to the EIA report, the proposed project is constructed far from any cultural heritage. ⁴	Low	N/A
4. The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and is not complicit in restrictions of these freedom and rights	Under the Labor Code of Vietnam, employees are protected regarding the right to work, benefits, and others. The right to unionize, bargain collectively are highly protected by this code. The project fully respects the employee's freedom and rights and all related laws endorsed by Vietnamese government. <i>Ref. Labour Code of Viet Nam, Article 7</i> http://www.global-standards.com/Resources/VNLaborCode19	Low	N/A

⁴ Page 61 of EIA report

	94-2002.pdf		
5. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour	<p>All employees are engaged in the project implementation on a voluntary basis. Forced or compulsory labour is regulated in the Labour code of Vietnam. The project fully respects the employee's rights in accordance with all labour related laws. The law compliance is subject to government's inspection and ruling. In case of any terms of violation, due penalty would be enforced as in accordance to the regulations.</p> <p><i>Ref. Labour Code of Viet Nam, Article 9</i></p>	Low	N/A
6. The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour	<p>The project does not involve the employment and complicit of child labour. The Host country has its own credible legislation in place prohibiting child labour.</p> <p>In Viet Nam, there is a comprehensive definition of child labour in terms of age limitation, working hours, etc. Such employment regulations are described in Labour code of Viet Nam.</p> <p>The proposed project requires a limited number of skilled employees to operate, maintain and manage the plant. Therefore, it does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour.</p> <p><i>Ref. Labour Code of Viet Nam, Chapter XI</i></p>	Low	N/A
7. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis	<p>The project does not discriminate against individuals and employment of staff is not based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or on any other basis. According to the interview with the project owner, there is strong solidarity existing among people from different minority groups in the project site. In Viet Nam (host country), there is labour legislation that protects against some facets of this principle.</p> <p><i>Ref. Labor Code of Viet Nam, Article 5</i></p>	Low	N/A

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.	A hydro project in general does not expose workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments in terms of toxins or chemicals. In addition the project follows national safety rules under (Host Country) Law that covers work safety. <i>Ref. Labor Code of Viet Nam, Article 7</i>	Low	N/A
9. The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle.	The project activity does not threaten human health or the environment. This was checked before the construction start by the project owner in the framework of an EIA to see if the components in the project activity are in compliance to the laws in various aspects e.g. health & safety, hazardous waste release etc. <i>Ref. EIA, page of 62</i>	Low	N/A
10. The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, or (d) recognized as protected by traditional local communities	The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats. There are no critical natural habitats located at or close to the project site <i>Ref. EIA, page of 63</i>	Low	N/A
11. The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption	Viet Nam has ratified the Convention against Corruption. All permits that are required legally have been attained following applicable laws ⁵ . Furthermore, the project is owned by a private equity company, and there is no governmental subsidy disbursed to the project. Therefore, the project does not involve and is not	Low	N/A

5

http://vi.wikipedia.org/wiki/C%C3%B4ng_%C6%B0%E1%BB%9Bc_ph%C3%B2ng_ch%E1%BB%91ng_tham_nh%C5%A9ng

	complicit in corruption and is not prone to entrusted power abuse or corruption.		
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			
2			
Etc.			

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.org/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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sprinkling water on the road and covering material trucks’ body to avoid dust; - Utilizing modern execution means to reduce exhaust gases and noise; - Making no operation of noisy machinery during the rest time of local residents; 	Ensuring the environmental sustainability	Dust, GHG and other air pollutant: The air pollution mainly comes from the construction. Proper measures are employed to mitigate the potential impacts. During the operation period, the electricity generated by the project partially replaces electricity	0

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoring green cover around the project site to balance ratio O₂/CO₂ and evaporation. - Masking for workers. <p>(Ref. EIA, page 81)</p>		<p>generation from other conventional sources of energy, and directly reducing emissions other than GHG such as SO_x and NO_x, which contributes to the air quality improvement to a certain extent. However, such contribution is difficult to qualify or measure; therefore, this indicator is scored neutrally.</p>	
Water quality and quantity	<p>During the construction period, water source may be contaminated by various factors; however, proper mitigation measures are employed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excavation debris is used for the construction of access roads. - For construction period: stabilizing pitch roofs in order to avoid erosion and constructing storage and dumping sites with around banks in safe place. - For water waste of constructing without lubricant and grease: constructing ditches in order to collect rain-fall and the rain-fall run into a settler before flowing into the river. Constructing ditches around places of cleaning stone, mixing concrete, 	Ensuring the environmental sustainability	<p>Excavation debris, and contamination of public resources and water supply:</p> <p>In order to avoid the water contamination, necessary mitigation measures are employed.</p> <p>Regarding the water quantity, as small scale run-of-river hydropower stations do not alter the water that runs through them. Therefore, compared to the baseline there is no significant change. For those reasons, this indicator is scored neutrally.</p>	0

	<p>etc, in order to collect water waste and this amount of water waste run into a settler before flowing into the river.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the area of repair and maintenance of the hydropower plant: constructing roof to prevent lubricant and grease from penetrating into the land and the groundwater level; constructing cement pavement to prevent from sweeping away by the rain-water into the land and the groundwater level; and waste oil is collected and transported away for treatment - Strictly controlling discharge of organic domestic waste; constructing aerobic tanks water waste from life-activity shall be collected for disposal or combustion; - Excavation debris, muck waste from the construction stage are not allowed to be discharged to the river; disposal sites are arranged corresponding to each construction phase. <p><i>(Ref. EIA, page 82 and 83)</i></p>			
Soil condition	- The inundated land area will be commensurately	Ensuring the environmental	Land loss, and erosion, excavation debris:	0

	<p>compensated for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To fill up the excavated areas which are exploited for building materials as soon as possible; - Excavation debris, muck from the construction stage is disposed off safely at the proper site. - Strengthening the slopes to avoid erosion after accomplishing the construction of main works. - When the project is commissioned, the project proponents commit to conduct plantation around the project site to avoid erosion. - Periodic monitoring will be conducted by a qualified party to ensure re-plantation is sufficient. 	sustainability	<p>The formation of reservoir results in inundation of a part of natural land. However, the major part of inundated land is uncultivated or hilly. Soil erosion depletes the topsoil which supports the majority of plant life and an immense diversity of micro-organisms. However, the impacts are fully mitigated. Hence, the project negligibly affects the soil quality.</p>	
Other pollutants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noise mainly comes from the construction machinery, concrete casting and transportation vehicles, blasting activities. To address this impact, the project owner adopted low noise equipments. Transportation and machine operations were avoided the rest time of local residents and at night. - For permanent occupation and semi-submerged land area, the Project owner shall 	Ensuring the environmental sustainability	<p>Noise, waste management and other pollutant:</p> <p>Noise appears during the construction, but stops when the construction is completed. During the construction, the project owner shall apply proper measures to strictly manage the discharge of organic waste resulted from daily activities. Domestic waste is regularly collected, dumped and burnt</p>	0

	<p>cooperate with local authorities to prepare a proper compensation plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For temporary occupation land area: it will be returned to its owner after completion of the project. Access and service road will improve the transportation of local area. - Solid/liquid waste from the construction stage are properly and safely collected and disposed off in accordance with local laws and regulations as relevant. 		<p>properly. Furthermore, there are very few residents living near the project site and during the operation period the project does not create other pollutants such as ash, it is cleaner than the coal power plants it partially replaces. This indicator is scored neutrally.</p>	
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The restoration of forest and watershed vegetable cover is an urgent mission that needs to be done during the construction phase and regularly supplemented afterward. - To utilize new areas, bald areas or bushy areas for cultivation and afforestation could help enrich the vegetable cover (EIA, page 86). - Any forms of animal hunting are prohibited. - The project participants shall comply with the requirements on environmental protection. This compliance will be subject to periodic 	Ensuring the environmental sustainability	<p>Threatened plants and animals</p> <p>As there is no water reduction area, the aquatic organisms and fish (if any) at the downstream generally will not be disturbed. On the other hand, the creation of reservoir will increase water surface area, which facilitates fishing and aquaculture.</p> <p>The reservoir has flow regime and the dam is designed with spillway and discharge gate; therefore, there is almost no obstruction on migration of aquatic species.</p> <p>In conclusion, there is no significant change</p>	0

	monitoring and management measures conducted by a qualified party. (Ref. EIA, page of 105, 106 and 107)		to the livelihood of plants or animals before or after the project; therefore, this indicator is scored neutrally.	
Quality of employment		Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger	Training of staff, labour conditions: During the construction and operation phases, a certain number of jobs will be provided to local people (EIA, page 69). Once they are employed, they will be trained to work as the operators. These employees will be provided with sufficient accommodation, and health care as required by local laws. Hence, the quality of employment will be enhanced thanks to training courses provided to the workers and rural labourers. Jobs in the plant will help local people improve their living standards and reduce social evils in the region. Regarding occupation health management, the management board of the project shall issues regulations for the implementation of health care measures, food safety and hygiene inspection as	+

			required by Ministry of Health.	
Livelihood of the poor	For those who lose their land permanently, the project owner shall closely cooperate with local authorities to make a proper compensation plan. In case of temporary land occupation, it will be returned to its owner after completion of the project.	Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger	Livelihood of workers and residents: The project will improve the livelihood of those hired through income. The residents who are living at the project site may lose their land and attached assets for the purpose of project implementation. However, those residents will receive commensurate compensation made by the project owner in accordance with local and national laws. There are immigrants in the project area, who come for work only and no competition in term of livelihood with native residents. The impact is not significant and difficult to qualify or measure; therefore, the indicator is scored neutrally.	0
Access to affordable and clean energy services		Contributing to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Change in energy use: The project will reduce dependency on expensive fossil fuels (coal, diesel, natural gas, etc.) and create more affordable clean energy for Viet Nam. The electricity generated by the	+

			project activity will be delivered to the national grid, thus alleviating the power shortage in the country. For those reasons, this indicator is scored positively.	
Human and institutional capacity			Public participation, education and skills: Although the project will improve the human and institutional capacity through involvement of stakeholders in the LSC meeting, the overall benefits are not significant. In practice, only the employees working on the project can be considered as the main beneficiaries	0
Quantitative employment and income generation		Contributing to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Household income, employment creation: Project will employ about thirty-six people during the construction and operation phases including local residents, thereby increasing local income.	+
Access to investment			Level of fuel import: In Viet Nam, thermal power plants are using coal as fuel which is expensive fossil fuel. Therefore, renewable power plants like hydropower plants will decrease dependency on these expensive	0

			fossil fuels. However, since this impact is small in relation to macro-economic perspective, a neutral score is chosen	
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance			<p>Introduction of new technology in the region, along with training and workshops:</p> <p>The project owner has used the state-of-art technology which was imported abroad. Enclosing with the equipment is usage manual and training course for the operator conducted by the supplier. Hence, technology transfer was achieved. However, this impact is difficult to qualify or measure; therefore, this is scored “neutral” for conservative.</p>	0
Justification choices, data source and provision of references				
Air quality	<p>The plant does not emit the substances above; therefore, it imposes no impact on air quality.</p> <p>During the construction, there are factors that affect the air quality such as dust, waste gases from executing means, vehicles, blasting activities, etc.; however, the project proponents have applied proper mitigation measures i.e. spraying water on the road, covering material truck, using modern executing means. Hence, this indicator is given score ‘neutral’. The information will be evaluated in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) to be sent to DNA of Viet Nam. The project will result in GHG reductions; detail on the calculation of this reduction is available in the registered project design document (PDD)</p>			
Water quality and quantity	<p>Hydropower stations do not alter the water that runs through them.</p> <p>The water quality and quantity including minimum flow and daily regulation regime shall be assessed in the EIAR.</p>			

Soil condition	The formation of reservoir results in inundation of a part of natural land. However, the areas are small for hydropower projects and the major part of inundated land is uncultivated or hilly. Hence, the project negligibly affects the soil quality. This information will be evaluated in the EIAR.
Other pollutants	<p>The project shall ensure that the level of noise pollution shall be within the maximum permissible level for the industry. As the project does not create other pollutants such as ash, it is cleaner than the coal power plants it partially replaces. Waste will be collected for a proper treatment. The project owner will prohibit any uncontrolled discharge of organic waste by the workers on the site. Disposal sites are arranged in comfort with each construction period. This information will be stated in the EIAR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For permanent occupation and semi-submerged land area: The project owner shall cooperate with local authorities to make a proper compensation plan. - For temporary occupation land area: it will be returned to its owner after the completion of the project. Access and service road will improve transportation of local area.
Biodiversity	<p>Impacts on flora and fauna are negligible. This information will be demonstrated in the EIAR.</p> <p>In order to restore the green cover in the impacted areas, the project owner shall conduct plantation in the campus of such facilities as power house, reservoir, etc. For the temporarily occupied land areas such as industrial parking place, service road, worker accommodation, disposal site, etc. they will be restored with plants when the project is operated.</p>
Quality of employment	The project will create employment opportunities, involving various jobs, for technicians, qualified and unskilled workers. Labour contract shall be made in accordance with host country laws.
Livelihood of the poor	Project contributes to the local development by creating more employments during the construction and operation phases. The project also contributes to local budget via taxes. As small scale hydropower projects are often in inaccessible and poor areas this is especially important. The project is expected to provide jobs for a hundred of local people during both construction and operation phase. For those who have their land affected by the proposed project, they will receive commensurate compensation in accordance with local and national laws. Livelihoods of the local residents will be secured because apart from affected land area, they also have other land parcels where they can move to for cultivation. The immigrants in the project area come for work only; therefore, they are not affected by the project implementation in term of livelihoods. This information will be evaluated in the EIAR.
Access to affordable and clean energy services	The project will reduce dependency on expensive fossil fuels (coal, diesel, natural gas, etc.) and create more affordable clean energy for Vietnam. Electrical energy generated by the project will be supplied to the national grid under pending Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).
Human and institutional capacity	Project will contribute to increase the skills for new employees and bring about a higher level of awareness of important environmental issues. This information will be evaluated in the EIAR.

Quantitative employment and income generation	Project will generated employment opportunities and income to the local community during both the construction and operation phases. This information will be confirmed during the site visit.
Access to investment	In Viet Nam, thermal power plants are using coal as fuel which is expensive fossil fuel. Therefore, renewable power plants like hydropower plants will decrease dependency on these expensive fossil fuels.
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	Project will provide opportunities to access new technologies via training, workshops. This indicator can be substantiated by training records.

SECTION G. Sustainability Monitoring Plan

[See Toolkit 2.4.3 and Annex I]

Copy Table for each indicator

No	01
Indicator	Quality of employment
Mitigation measure	n/a
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>	n/a
Chosen parameter	Training records, functions of jobs created, labor conditions of the project activity, occupation health management, safeguards put place and living standards of the plant staff.
Current situation of parameter	Current situation of parameter is equal to baseline situation
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	Staffs to be employed for the project are most local people having poor educational background.
Future target for parameter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The staffs are trained on the technical issues relating to the operation of the plant. They will receive the professional certificate. - Jobs help local people improve their living standard by receiving the payment made by the project owner and reduce social evils in the region. - Labour condition of the project activity is secured to safeguard effective management of occupation health. The project owner shall be in cooperation with local authorities and medical centres to conduct health check-up for the plant staff; issue policies regarding health care for the plant staff.
Way of monitoring	How
	Checking documentation, internship, interview

	When	Once per given monitoring period
	By who	The project owner

No		02
Indicator		Access to affordable and clean energy services
Mitigation measure		n/a
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		n/a
Chosen parameter		The operation of hydropower plant
Current situation of parameter		Using hydropower, a clean energy, instead of fossil fuel energy
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		There was no power or using fossil fuel based energy with high price
Future target for parameter		Reducing the dependence on expensive fossil fuels (coal, diesel, etc.) and creating more affordable clean energy
Way of monitoring	How	Checking consumption of clean energy (i.e. hydropower)
	When	Once per given period
	By who	The project owner/CDM consultant

No		03
Indicator		Quantitative employment and income generation
Mitigation measure		n/a
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		n/a
Chosen parameter		Employment creation/income generation
Current situation of parameter		Both long term and short-term jobs have been created during the construction and operation processes.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		No new jobs created, as the project activity didn't exist.
Future target for parameter		The number of jobs and income will be increased.
Way of monitoring	How	Through the evaluation of documents for wages paid and social security documents.

	When	Once per verification period.
	By who	Project owner

No		04
Indicator		Air quality
Mitigation measure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spraying water on the road, and covering material trucks to avoid dust; - Utilizing modern technology of low noise. - Making no operation of noisy machinery during the rest time of local residents;
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		n/a
Chosen parameter		Dust, waste gases, and other air pollutant including noise
Current situation of parameter		Dust, waste gases and other pollutant are emitted into the atmosphere
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		No dust, waste gases and other pollutant are emitted into the atmosphere
Future target for parameter		Dust, waste gases and other pollutants are prevented from being emitting into the atmosphere.
Way of monitoring	How	Air quality examination
	When	During the construction and operation
	By who	Project owner / environment centre

No		05
Indicator		Water quality and quantity
Mitigation measure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strictly controlling discharge of organic domestic waste. Waste shall be collected for disposal or combustion; - Building standardized water-closets; waste oil is collected and transported away for treatment; - Rock, earth and solid waste are not allowed to be discharged to the river; disposal sites are arranged corresponding to each construction phase.

<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		n/a
Chosen parameter		- Contamination of public resources - Minimum flow
Current situation of parameter		Change to the water quality
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Water resources are not contaminated
Future target for parameter		- Water quality is up to the local standard - Minimum flow at the downstream is secured
Way of monitoring	How	Water quality examination
	When	During the construction and operation
	By who	Project owner / environment centre

No		06
Indicator		Soil condition
Mitigation measure		The inundated land area will be commensurately compensated for; When the project is commissioned, the project proponents commit to conduct plantation around the project site to avoid erosion
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		n/a
Chosen parameter		Land loss, erosion
Current situation of parameter		Same as the baseline situation
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Land is occupied for the implementation of the project
Future target for parameter		Land occupied will be commensurately compensated for; land erosion is restricted by plantation.
Way of monitoring	How	Compensation documentation, site visit
	When	During the construction and operation period
	By who	Project owner

No	07
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Indicator		Biodiversity/Fish passage
Mitigation measure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dam is designed with spillway and sand discharge gate that allow fish to move back and forth; - In order to restore the green cover in the impacted areas, the project owner shall conduct plantation in the campus of such facilities as power house, reservoir, etc. For the temporarily occupied land areas such as industrial parking place, service road, worker accommodation, disposal site, etc. they will be restored with plants when the project is operated.
Repeat for each parameter		n/a
Chosen parameter		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fish passage - Cultivation of plants and afforestation for impacted areas
Current situation of parameter		Same as the baseline situation
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fish migration is disturbed - Green cover is impacted by the project activity
Future target for parameter		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fish passage is designed properly to allow fish migration back and forth. - Impacted areas to be recovered with plantation and afforestation
Way of monitoring	How	On-site check
	When	During the construction and operation
	By who	Project owner

Additional remarks monitoring

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

Additionality assessment is performed according to the “Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality”, version 05.2.1 approved by UNFCCC. Details are available in the registered PDD.

H.2. Conservativeness

To assess conservativeness, comparison between the methodology versions of CDM registered PDD and the latest applicable version at the time of first submission of GS documentation; the analysis of same is provided as below:

Methodology Section	Version 12.2	Version 13
Applicability Conditions (General)	This methodology is applicable to grid-connected renewable power generation project activities that (a) install a new power plant at a site where no renewable power plant was operated prior to the implementation of the project activity (greenfield plant); (b) involve a capacity addition; (c) involve a retrofit of (an) existing plant(s); or (d) involve a replacement of (an) existing plant(s).	This methodology is applicable to grid-connected renewable power generation project activities that (a) install a new power plant at a site where no renewable power plant was operated prior to the implementation of the project activity (greenfield plant); (b) involve a capacity addition; (c) involve a retrofit of (an) existing plant(s); or (d) involve a replacement of (an) existing plant(s).
Applicability Conditions (General)	The project activity is the installation, capacity addition, retrofit or replacement of a power plant / unit of one of the following types : hydropower plant / unit (either with a run- of-river reservoir or an accumulation reservoir), wind power plant / unit, geothermal power plant / unit, solar power plant / unit, wave power plant/unit or tidal power plant / unit;	The project activity is the installation, capacity addition, retrofit or replacement of a power plant / unit of one of the following types: hydropower plant / unit (either with a run- of-river reservoir or an accumulation reservoir), wind power plant / unit, geothermal power plant / unit, solar power plant / unit, wave power plant/unit or tidal power plant / unit;
Applicability Conditions (General)	In the case of capacity additions, retrofits or replacements (except for wind, solar, wave or tidal power capacity addition projects which use Option 2: on page 10 to calculate the parameter EGPJ,y): the existing plant started commercial operation prior to the start of a minimum historical reference period of five years, used for the calculation of baseline emissions and defined in the baseline emission section, and no capacity expansion or retrofit of the plant has been undertaken between the start of this minimum historical reference period and the implementation of the project activity.	In the case of capacity additions, retrofits or replacements (except for wind, solar, wave or tidal power capacity addition projects which use Option 2: on page 10 to calculate the parameter EGPJ,y): the existing plant started commercial operation prior to the start of a minimum historical reference period of five years, used for the calculation of baseline emissions and defined in the baseline emission section, and no capacity expansion or retrofit of the plant has been undertaken between the start of this minimum historical reference period and the implementation of the project activity.
Applicability Conditions (Hydro)	In case of hydro power plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project activity is implemented in an existing single or multiple reservoirs, with no change in the volume of any of reservoirs; or • The project activity is implemented in an existing single or multiple reservoirs, where the volume of reservoir is increased and the power density of each reservoir, as per the definitions given in the Project Emissions section, is greater than 4 W/m²; or • The project activity results in new single or multiple reservoirs and the power density of each reservoir, as per definitions given in the Project Emissions section, is greater than 4 W/m². 	In case of hydro power plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project activity is implemented in an existing single or multiple reservoirs, with no change in the volume of any of reservoirs; or • The project activity is implemented in an existing single or multiple reservoirs, where the volume of reservoir is increased and the power density of each reservoir, as per the definitions given in the Project Emissions section, is greater than 4 W/m²; or • The project activity results in new single or multiple reservoirs and the power density of each reservoir, as per definitions given in the Project Emissions section, is greater than 4 W/m².
Applicability Conditions (Hydro)	In case of hydro power plants using multiple reservoirs where the density of any of the reservoirs is lower than 4 W/m ² ; all the following conditions must apply:	In case of hydro power plants using multiple reservoirs where the power density of any of the reservoirs is lower than 4 W/m ² ; after implementation of the project activity all of the

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The power density calculated for the entire project activity using equation 5 is greater than 4 W/m²; • Multiple reservoirs and hydro power plants located at the same river and where are designed together to function as an integrated project that collectively constitute the generation capacity of the combined power plant; • Water flow between multiple reservoirs is not used by any other hydropower unit which is not a part of the project activity; • Total installed capacity of the power units, which are driven using water from the reservoirs with power density lower than 4 W/m², is lower than 15MW; • Total installed capacity of the power units, which are driven using water from reservoirs with power density lower than 4 W/m², is less than 10% of the total installed capacity of the project activity from multiple reservoirs. 	<p>following conditions must apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The power density calculated for the entire project activity using equation 5 is greater than 4 W/m²; • Multiple reservoirs and hydro power plants located at the same river and where are designed together to function as an integrated project 6 that collectively constitute the generation capacity of the combined power plant; • Water flow between the multiple reservoirs is not used by any other hydropower unit which is not a part of the project activity; • Total installed capacity of the power units, which are driven using water from the reservoirs with power density lower than 4 W/m², is lower than 15MW; • Total installed capacity of the power units, which are driven using water from reservoirs with power density lower than 4 W/m², is less than 10% of the total installed capacity of the project activity from multiple reservoirs.
Applicability Conditions (General)	This methodology is not applicable to project activities that involve switching from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources at the site of the project activity, since in this case the baseline may be the continued use of fossil fuels at the site;	This methodology is not applicable to project activities that involve switching from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources at the site of the project activity, since in this case the baseline may be the continued use of fossil fuels at the site;
Applicability Conditions (General)	This methodology is not applicable to the biomass fired power plants;	This methodology is not applicable to the biomass fired power plants;
Applicability Conditions (General)	This methodology is not applicable to hydro power plant that results in the creation of a new single reservoirs or in the increase in an existing single reservoirs where the power density of the power plant is less than 4 W/m ²	This methodology is not applicable to hydro power plant that results in the creation of a new single reservoirs or in the increase in an existing single reservoirs where the power density of the power plant is less than 4 W/m ²
Inclusion of BE and PE Gases	Baseline: CO ₂ included; Project: Reservoir emissions - CH ₄ included; Project: Fossil fuel combustion - CO ₂ exclude.	Baseline: CO ₂ included; Project: Reservoir emissions - CH ₄ included; Project: Fossil fuel combustion - CO ₂ exclude.
Baseline Assessment	If the project activity is the installation of a new grid-connected renewable power plant/unit, the baseline scenario is the following: Electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources, as reflected in the combined margin (CM) calculations described in the "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system".	If the project activity is the installation of a new grid-connected renewable power plant/unit, the baseline scenario is the following: Electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources, as reflected in the combined margin (CM) calculations described in the "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system".
Additionality Assessment	Not Required	Not Required
Methodological Choices (ER)	<u>Baseline Emissions:</u> Electricity supplied to grid (green field option)	<u>Baseline Emissions:</u> Electricity supplied to grid (green field option)

calculation)	<u>Project Emissions:</u> Neglected for fossil consumption in hydro projects (Table 1 - project activity emissions for hydro projects) <u>Leakage:</u> Neglected	<u>Project Emissions:</u> Fossil fuel consumption (Neglected). As per ver. 13 on page 6: The use of fossil fuels for the back up or emergency purposes (e.g. diesel generators) can be neglected. <u>Leakage:</u> Neglected
Grid Emission Factor	As per registered PDD; GEF = 0.5764 tCO ₂ /MWh (Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system Version 02.2.1)	As per latest published data, the GEF of Vietnam is 0.5408 tCO ₂ /MWh, which is lower than registered PDD. Thereby the ERs will be updated accordingly.

At the time of first submission, the emission factor has been calculated and published by the host country DNA (i.e. DNA of Vietnam) using the latest relevant EF tool and data availability at 0.5408 tCO₂/MWh which is lower than GEF applied in registered PDD i.e. 0.5764 tCO₂/MWh. Applying the conservativeness principle, the PP has applied the lower EF value in the calculation of emission reductions to be generated by the proposed project. These emission reductions will supersede those in the registered PDD for the purpose of GS registration.

Year	Estimation of project activity emissions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Estimation of baseline emissions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Estimation of leakage (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Estimation of overall emission reductions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)
2013 (01/01/2013 – 31/12/2013)	0	64,199	0	64,199
2014	0	64,199	0	64,199
2015	0	64,199	0	64,199
2016	0	64,199	0	64,199
2017	0	64,199	0	64,199
2018	0	64,199	0	64,199
2019 (01/01/2019 – 31/12/2019)	0	64,199	0	64,199
Total (tCO₂ e)	0	449,393	0	449,393

ANNEX 1 ODA declaration

Project financing for this project activity will not use Official Development Assistance (ODA) Funds as defined in the Gold Standard Manual for Project Developers. There are no loans or grants being provided by International Finance Institutions, which include ODA.



OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE DECLARATION

Date: 26/09/2012

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 Song Bung 6 Hydropower Project

Song Bung Joint Stock Company

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

Mr. Nguyen Xuan Binh

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:

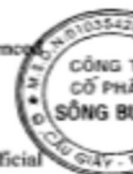
I. The Gold Standard Documentation

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:



Name: Nguyen Xuan Binh

Title: General Director

On behalf of: Song Bung Joint Stock Company

Place: Floor 7, Bao Anh Building, 62 Tran Thai Tong Street, Dich Vong Ward, Cau
Giay District, Ha Noi, Viet Nam



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