

Gold Standard Passport

Qori Q'oncha –
Improved Cookstoves Diffusion Programme in Peru
PoA Passport



CONTENTS



- A. Project title
- B. Project description
- C. Proof of project eligibility
- D. Unique Project Identification
- E. Outcome stakeholder consultation process
- F. Outcome sustainability assessment
- G. Sustainability monitoring plan



Annex 1 ODA declarations

SECTION A.	Project Title
-------------------	----------------------

Qori Q'oncha – Improved Cookstoves Diffusion Programme in Peru

SECTION B.	Project description
-------------------	----------------------------

This Program Activity is part of the PoA “Qori Q'oncha - Improved Cookstove Diffusion Programme in Peru”. The project activity is primarily designed for the long-term improvement of the living conditions of local people. This is being allowed by the use of improved stoves in their household.

The project activities are the dissemination and transfer of improved cook-stoves in rural regions of Peru. Project activities will take place during a period of 28 years between 2008 and 2035.

Two companies are involved in the coordination of the PoA:

1°) MICROSOL – managing entity/account holder:

This French company has its central office in Nanterre, France and activities occurring in Latin America, those in Peru being centralized in Lima. MICROSOL develops and coordinates PoAs with very strong social impact.

MICROSOL's teams:

- Design the PoA.
- Define the program activities alongside with the Local Project Participants (LPPs) of each VPA;
- Adapt project activities to carbon markets rules, requisites and processes;
- Redact the PoA-DD, VPA-DDs, monitoring reports and other documents related to the carbon market processes including answers to DOE and Gold Standard;
- Coordinate locally the whole steps of carbon market processes (Gold Standard registration, stakeholder's consultation, validation, verification, VERs generation);
- Coordinate the monitoring activities and trains the LPPs of each VPA on monitoring processes and other carbon related activities.

MICROSOL is hence the entity which communicates with the Gold Standard.

2°) myclimate – final credit buyer:

This Swiss foundation has its central office in Zürich. myclimate develops and supports high quality carbon offset projects throughout the whole world.

myclimate carries on the carbon market related processes:

- Revision of the PoA-DD, VPA-DDs and other documents related to the carbon market
- Support in relation with the carbon market actors (Gold Standard, DOEs),
- Support in organization of the non-Peruvian side of each step of the carbon market process (Gold Standard registration, validation, verification, VERs generation);

Gold Standard Passport

- Final selling of credits.

The implementation of the Improved Cookstoves of the “Qori Q’oncha - Improved Diffusion Programme in Peru” will be performed by Local Project Partners, which are local organizations working on site and are familiar with the specific project region. The local project partners are trained and assisted by Microsol. According to the characteristics of the region the model of improved cookstove can vary to suit the condition the best. More details about the local project partners are given on the VPA- level documents such as the VPA-DD and the VPA GS Passport.

For the analysis of this project methodological tools used are:

- Gold Standard Cook stove Methodology: “Methodology for Improved Cook-stoves and Kitchen Regimes – V.01”.







Estimated start date of construction:

The estimated start date of construction of the first VPA of the Qori Q’oncha – Improved Cookstoves Diffusion Programme in Peru is in September 2008.

SECTION C. Proof of project eligibility

C.1. Scale of the Project

Please tick where applicable:

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

C.2. Host Country

Peru

C.3. Project Type

Please tick where applicable:

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

Please specify your project type:

Gold Standard Passport

Diffusion of improved cook stoves that use less non-renewable biomass than in the baseline scenario.

Pre Announcement	Yes	No
Was your project previously announced?	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
The project was not previously announced. From its beginning, it has been designed to be implemented for registration on the carbon market.		

C.4. Greenhouse gas

Greenhouse Gas	
Carbon dioxide	x
Methane	x
Nitrous oxide	x

C.5. Project Registration Type

Project Registration Type			
Regular			<input type="checkbox"/>
Pre-feasibility assessment	Retro-active projects (T.2.5.1)	Preliminary evaluation (T.2.5.2)	Rejected by UNFCCC (T2.5.3)
	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION D. Unique project identification

D.1. GPS-coordinates of project location

	Coordinates
Latitude	12° 07' 68" S
Longitude	77° 01' 23" W



Explain given coordinates

The coordinates refer to the Microsol office in Lima:

MICROSOL PERU S.A.C.
Jr. Cantuarias Nro. 263 Int. 200,
Miraflores
Lima
Telefonos: 2415560
Web : <http://www.microsol-int.com>

D.2. Map

Peru is located in the west of South America. It covers an area of 1'285'220 km² and has 24 regions. Peru is bordered on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, on the east by Brazil, on the southeast by Bolivia, on the south by Chile, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The Andes mountains run parallel to the Pacific Ocean, dividing the country into three geographic regions. The costa (coast), to the west, is a narrow plain, largely arid except for valleys created by seasonal rivers. The sierra (highlands) is the region of the Andes.

Lima on the pacific coast is the capital and largest city of Peru.



Source: <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peru>, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peru>

SECTION E. Outcome stakeholder consultation process

E.1. Assessment of stakeholder comments

All detailed information can be found in the local stakeholder consultation report Lima.

Stakeholder Comment	Assessment	Response to comment
Q1: Referring to air quality, are you placing pollution indicators or only air quality indicators? Does this refer to toxic gases or particular material? Are there other indicators about chemical substances?	Eventual air quality mediation should include particulate material and chemical substances.	Whenever financial possible, monitoring should include the mediation of all mentioned air quality determinants. Nevertheless, the minimum assessment is the evacuation of smoke through the presence of a chimney as it is very cost effective as parameter.
Q2: Do you monitor the eventual parallel use of the older stove? If the older stove remains, health impact could not be lower? How to guarantee that the older model of cookstove is not being used and that the new one is successful? How will you know that people are not using both cookstoves? And what about people's rights? Because it wouldn't be appropriate to just go inside their houses and replace their older models of cookstove.	The parallel use of the older cookstove is a risk as far as health impact is concerned, but compulsory destruction would not be socially acceptable. Through the project, populations are informed of the negative impact of using the older stove, keeping it is their decision. As far as GHG reduction is concerned, quantitative monitoring is made on <i>the general wood consumption</i> in the house so, loss in wood consumption is also included in the monitoring.	The parallel use of the older stove shall be considered having a counterproductive impact on air quality and health.
Q3: Usually, people in the highlands want to keep the smoke of the cookstoves within their household because it warms them up and it is part of their culture. How do we go against it?	Heating is a necessity in some parts of the proposed project activity because of high altitude and corresponding cold climate so that resistance due to heating needs is plausible.	Heating use is assessed in the monitoring and whenever detected, corresponding influence on health impact will be taken into account while influence on GHG emission is, by definition, already taken into account.
Q4: About respiratory problems, it has been proved that smoke within the household generates eye irritability. Actually, people	In the field, people often mention old stove disadvantage of eye irritability.	Whenever possible, such a parameter could be used for monitoring health impact.

Gold Standard Passport

<p>in the highlands know that smoke gathers closed to the ceiling of their houses, and women tend to cook sitting down, so they don't get contact with smoke. Irritability of eyes could be considered as a parameter for monitoring health impact.</p>		
<p>Q5: As a parameter for health impact you suggest asking if respiratory diseases occurred during the three month to date of monitoring. Such a large time slot is not appropriate, you should prefer a few weeks period as larger periods are difficult to remember. For example a the question: "have you had any cough or cold during last two weeks?" could be used. Actually health ministry uses data regarding respiratory diseases you might use.</p>	<p>The recommendation is useful.</p>	<p>Whenever possible, the time slot will be reduced and the specific sentence proposed will be used.</p>
<p>Q6: We don't see any specific indicator for health when the main purpose of cookstove diffusion is to tackle health problems. Would it be possible to make a specific indicator that for?</p>	<p>The GS matrix does not consider specifically health but health can be included in living conditions. Matrix purpose if to define weather impact is negative, null or positive. Defining a specific health indicator is thus not adequate.</p>	<p>Health impact will be assessed threv questions included in the living condition indicator but with adequate parameters. Further specific consideration about health will then be possible.</p>
<p>Q7: Should there not be specific health impacts in the context of coosktove diffusion project in Lima ?</p>	<p>We cannot think of any different impact in Lima.</p>	<p>Not relevant.</p>
<p>Q8: As women are the one who are in charge of cooking and biomass collecting, a positive impact on gender issues could not be monitored with related questions and be included as an indicator ? In general couldn't you monitor behavior changes, let's say more qualitative impacts ?</p>	<p>Gender issues are not considered as such in GS Matrix. It could thus be included in living conditions but the additional cost of such a unnecessary monitoring could be a barrier for doing so.</p>	<p>Whenever possible, if simple question corresponding is defined, gender and behaviour issues might be assessed, thus, it is not considered as compulsory.</p>
<p>Q9: As far as deforestation is</p>	<p>Other factors could influence</p>	<p>Not relevant.</p>

Gold Standard Passport

concerned, impact should be difficult to assess as other factors could influence the wood offer. What is the conception of logging that you have? General logging? Partial logging? Biomass renewability? Also, what is the indicator used for forest land? Which studies are you referring to, for this indicator?	the forestation but it is then not related to project activity and its impact should be considered outside such influences unless direct relation is demonstrated. Eventual overconsumption due to disponibility is assessed in leakage 1 (rebound effect) but should not be considered in the SD matrix. Other mentioned aspects are assessed in NRB	
Q10: There is a positive impact as promoters of clean energy services. Why do you place it as neutral?	Looking at it that way it, the impact could be considered as positive.	Positive impact will be claimed for.
Q11: As improved coosktoves imply using less biomass, deforestation reduces, then soil is maintained and erosion is reduced so you could consider soil condition being positively impacted by the project.	Looking at it that way it, the impact could be considered as positive.	Whenever convincing study is found, positive impact will be claimed for.
Q12: The simple fact of saving forests should be easily related to preserving the biodiversity living in it if you find relevant documentation showing this.	Looking at it that way it, the impact could be considered as positive.	Whenever convincing study is found, positive impact will be claimed for.
Q13: The reduction in ash availability coulff not have a negative impact in agricultural production when ash would be use as an organic fertilizer?	Ash use for fertilizing is not a massive habit, on the contrary of dung.	Not relevant.
Q14: You have considered impact on quality of employment as neutral, nevertheless project activities implies job creation, you should be able to easily demonstrate how such jobs implies beter quality as wages are higher than those in current situation.	Looking at it that way it, the impact could be considered as positive.	Whenever convincing data is obtained, positive impact will be claimed for.
Q15: Couldn't we consider that woods savings induces water preservation thanks to reduced deforestation, As far as I know, forest coverings induce water preservation...	Looking at it that way it, the impact could be considered as positive.	Whenever convincing data is obtained, positive impact will be claimed for.

E.2. Stakeholder Feedback Round

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

The feedback round was conducted online because it was considered to be faster and more effectively than a live one because:

- All information is easily canalized because of the placed items of discussion
- It is adjustable for everyone's time, considering that all of our invitees belong to some type of institution and have regular jobs.
- It allows also the ones that did not attend the consultation, so we can have new perspectives and opinions.

The time period for checking the new matrix stated on Monday 26th October 2009. The time for reporting was extended from 2 weeks up to 2 month, so everyone would have enough time besides their own time limitations. After this time, no more comments were received. In the end four comment were received and included in the previous global assessment.

SECTION F. Outcome Sustainability assessment

F.1. 'Do no harm' Assessment

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low/medium/high)	Mitigation measure
Human rights			
1 The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicity in Human Rights abuses.	The respect for the human rights is inherent to the Political Constitution ¹ (highest level law). This Principle is enforced by several human rights watch private and state institutions such as "Defensoría del pueblo" and "APRODEH". Main populations subject to human rights abuses in Peru are	The cookstove diffusion projects are directed to address the poorest' basic needs and that way contribute to their empowerment. Indigenous people are the majority of the poorest people in Peru. The project's processes are thought to respect the specificities of people, including indigenous ones. LPPs, mainly NGOs or social business consider in	DNH Declaration signed by each LPP.

¹ Artículo 44, *Constitución Política del Peru*. 1993. Available at: http://cies.org.pe/files/elecciones/documentos/Constitucion_Del_Peru.pdf; document provided to DOE.

Gold Standard Passport

	the poor and indigenous population including Andean, Afro-Peruvian and Amazonian people.	their very mission to contribute to Human Rights respect in the country. Nevertheless, complicity could occur. Anyway, associated risks can be considered as LOW.	
2 The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	Resettlement phenomenon in Peru can be associated with natural resources exploitation activities: they can occur mainly in the Amazonian region in relation with fossil fuel extraction activities and in the Andes due to mining activities ² .	The project activities in itself does not involve direct resettlement as stoves are constructed in the peoples house with no resettlement conditioning. Nevertheless, absence of complicity will have to be demonstrated at VPA level for each LPP especially when LPP is an extracting company or funding is related to an extracting company. Therefore associated risks can be considered as LOW.	DNH Declaration signed by each LPP.
3. The project does not involve and is not complicity in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	The Peruvian state declares of national interest the protection, restoration, conservation and value of the national cultural inheritance, including tangible and intangible assets, as it says on the "general law of the cultural heritage of the nation" ³ . Eventual alteration, damage or removal of critical heritage in Peru could be due to cave looters.	The construction of improved cook stoves is developed inside the beneficiaries homes. Clay is used and extracted from local sources and hearth comes mainly directly from the beneficiaries backyard. Complicity is very unlikely to occur unless LPPs would be demonstrated to be cave looters. Therefore the associated risk can be considered as low.	DNH Declaration signed by each LPP.
Labour standards			
4. The project respects the employees' freedom of	According to Peru's "Work Relations Act" ⁴ and other	Employees of MICROSOL and the LPPs are protected by Peru's social	DNH Declaration

² Peru. **D.S. N° 017-96-AG** *Aprueban el Reglamento del Artículo 7 de la Ley N° 26505, referido a las servidumbres sobre tierras para el ejercicio de actividades mineras o de hidrocarburos*. 1996. Available at: <http://www.spda.org.pe/portal/cd-ambiental/documentos/DECRETO%20SUPREMO%20NO%20017-96-AG.htm>

³ Peru. **Ley N° 28296** *Ley General del patrimonio cultural de la nacion*. 2004. Available at: <http://inc.perucultural.org.pe/textos/ley28296.pdf>

⁴ Peru. **Ley N° 27912**. *Ley que modifica la Ley de Relaciones Colectivas de Trabajo y levanta las observaciones formuladas por el Comité de Libertad sindical de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo*. 2003. Available at: <http://www.mintra.gob.pe/contenidos/drt/legislacion/L27912.pdf>

Gold Standard Passport

association and their right to collective bargaining and is not complicit in restrictions of these freedoms and rights	legislation about employee's association ⁵ , all the employees no matter the quality of the employer or the duration or type of contract have the same rights on collective bargaining or association.	laws. Therefore the associated risk can be considered as low.	signed by each LPP.
5. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labor.	The only documented data about Compulsory labour in Peru is from the ILO and it is located on the Amazonia and exclusively for lumber extraction ⁶ .	Project activity are, very unlikely to be related with supporting Compulsory labour in lumber extraction activities. Therefore the associated risk can be considered as low.	DNH Declaration signed by each LPP.
6. The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labor.	Documented data about Child Labour in Peru is from the ILO, and shows that cases of child labour has to do with agriculture work and work within the household ⁷ .	Project activity is no related with agriculture using child labour or work within the household using child labour activity. Therefore the associated risk can be considered as low.	DNH Declaration signed by each LPP.
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.	Peru's reality does involve racial and gender based discrimination and even potential sexual orientation and religion based discrimination ⁸ .	Project activity when working with indigenous people and especially women for their responsibility in cooking activities is very likely to contribute to reducing in indigenous and women discrimination. Therefore the associated risk can be considered as low.	DNH Declaration signed by each LPP.
8. The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment	According to the Peruvian Safety Regulations and Health at Work effect as of 2005:	Project activity is developed by institutions respecting legislation. Therefore the associated risk can be	DNH Declaration signed by

⁵ Peru. **D.S.N° 25593**. *Aprueban Ley que regula las relaciones laborales de los trabajadores sujetos al régimen de la actividad privada*. 1992. Available at: <http://www.mintra.gob.pe/contenidos/drt/legislacion/L25593.pdf>.

⁶ ILO. *Situaciones de trabajo forzoso en Peru, Bolivia y Paraguay*. 2003. Consulted on: October 15th, 2009. Available at: http://white.oit.org.pe/portal/documentos/alianza_global_contra_trabajo_forzoso_mp_peru_bolivia_paraguay.pdf

⁷ ILO. *Peru Invisible y sin derechos: Aproximacion al perfil del trabajo infantil domestico*. 2004. Consulted on: October 15th, 2009. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2002/102B09_390_span.pdf

⁸ Martha Rangel- OIT. *Desigualdades entrecruzadas: pobreza, género, etnia y raza en América Latina. Chapter One: Género, Etnicidad, Pobreza y mercado de trabajo en Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala y Perú 2004*. Consulted on: October 15th, 2009. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/public/spanish/region/ampro/cinterfor/temas/gender/doc/cinter/des_eocr/cap_i.pdf

Gold Standard Passport

and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments	“Workers are entitled to the state and Employers promote decent working conditions that guarantee them a life estate healthy physical, mental and social” ⁹ .	considered as low.	each LPP.
Environmental protection			
9. The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicity in practices contrary to the precautionary principle. This principle can be defined as “When an activity raises threats of harm to human health or the environment, precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically.”	No specific legislation regarding cookstoves diffusion in Peru.	The project activity contributes directly to environment challenges as demonstrated and eventually monitored in SD Matrix. Therefore the associated risk can be considered as low.	DNH Declaration signed by each LPP.
10. The project does not involve and is not complicity 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.	No specific legislation regarding cookstoves diffusion in Peru.	The project activity contributes directly to conservation of natural habitats environment challenges as demonstrated and eventually monitored in SD Matrix. Therefore the associated risk can be considered as low.	DNH Declaration signed by each LPP.
Anti-corruption			
11. The project does not involve and is not complicit	Peru remains among the list of countries subject to corruption	The project activity is not part of this know-to-be-corrupted part of the	DNH Declaration

⁹ Peru. **D.S.N° 009-2005-TR**. *Reglamento de seguridad y salud en el trabajo*. 2005. Available at: http://www.mintra.gob.pe/archivos/file/normasLegales/DS_009_2005_TR.pdf

Gold Standard Passport

in corruption.	and some parts of the Peruvian economy are known as being corrupted. ¹⁰	Peruvian economy but it generates revenues for LPPs, and eventually for other project participants. It is therefore plausible that these revenues could eventually be submitted to corruption, risk is considered as medium and mitigation measure is required.	signed by each LPP. Monitoring of use of carbon revenues will be held for each LPP.
----------------	--	---	---

A Do Not Harm Declaration (Annex 4) has to be signed by each LPP on VPA Level. Whenever any connection with any abuse of the principles would be demonstrated, further information must be provided. If involvement or complicity is demonstrated, immediate counter arresting measures should be taken. If they would be considered insufficient, carbon credits benefits might be restrained from corresponding LPP.

A mitigation measure for criteria n°11 is described in section E.7.1. The related information will be joined to the Monitoring Report for each VPA and evidence will be kept by each LPP and made available for verification.

F.2. Sustainable Development matrix

The version here after presented is the consolidated matrix after the national SHC and its feedback round, it serves as a basis for assessment at regional level.

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Final 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 ‘-’	For this section we list the 8 goals, in order to quote them faster in the following cells. Goal 1 End poverty and hunger Goal 2 Universal education Goal 3 Gender equality Goal 4 Child Health Goal 5 Maternal Health Goal 6 Combat HIV/ AIDS Goal 7 Environmental Sustainability Goal 8 Global Partnership	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		Contributes to goal 4 and 5 as children and women, specifically pregnant ones, are first	See in Section G	+

¹⁰ Transparency International. *Informe Global de la Corrupcion 2007. 2007*. Consulted on: October 15th, 2009. Available at:

<http://www.transparencia.org.es/INFORME%20GLOBAL%202007/INFORME%20GLOBAL%202007%20EN%20ESPAÑOL.pdf>

Gold Standard Passport

		victims of bad indoor air quality.	of the Passport	
Water quality and quantity		Contributes to target 7.B in Water quantity: - 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used Water quality: - 7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source.	Small positive impact	+
Soil condition		Contributes to target 7.B: 7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest.	Small positive impact	+
Other pollutants		N/A	N/A	0
Biodiversity		Contributes to target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss.	Small positive impact	+
Quality of employment		Contributes to target 1.B.5. Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	See in Section G of the Passport	+
Livelihood of the poor		Contributes to goal 4 and 5 as children and women, specifically pregnant ones, are first victims of bad indoor air quality.	See in Section G of the Passport	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services		Contributes to goal 1 and 4 and 5 as children and women, specifically pregnant ones, are first victims of bad indoor air quality.	See in Section G of the Passport	+
Human and institutional capacity		Contributes to target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.	See in Section G of the Passport	+
Quantitative employment and income generation		Contributes to Target 1.B Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people -1.5 Employment-to-population ratio. As this is an extensive program there is no limit in the amount of workers that would be needed, considering national boundaries and norms.	See in Section G of the Passport	+
Balance of payments and investment		N/A	N/A	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance		Contributes to Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	See in Section G of the Passport	+
Justification choices, data source and provision of references				
Air quality	Biomass cookstoves or traditional cookstoves are usually placed within the household, therefore the smoke and particulates produced by the combustion affect the people inside the house. An improved cookstoves on the other side presents a chimney that helps in the expulsion of the smoke (along with the particles) to the outside.			

Gold Standard Passport

	<p>General literature: Hedon (http://www.hedon.info/Category:ImprovedStoves), Aprovecho Center (www.aprovecho.org). Specific on indoor air quality and cookstoves: http://www.hedon.info/1497/news.htm and http://www.aprovecho.org/lab/issuelist/indoorair.</p> <p>For the Peruvian more specific case, doctorate thesis of Jesús Angel Baca Flores “Design, Construction and Evaluation of efficient wood stoves”, Cusco San Antonio Abad University (UNSAAC). Available for consultation in Lima, Microsol office.</p>
<p>Water quality and quantity</p>	<p>Inefficient use of fuel wood is considered one of the important causes of deforestation¹¹. An improved cookstove permits savings in the biomass fuel used because of the efficiency level (in comparison with a traditional cookstove), therefore it is considered to have influence on the biomass stock. So, as it is proved that the forests act as a regulator for the watersheds that provide water, then implementing improved stoves contributes to water quality and availability.</p> <p>Yet, NRB calculations for this project do not allow concluding to a significant positive impact.</p> <p>General literature: FAO. Programa Agua y Bosques –Departamento de Foresteria. 2005. Consultado el 13 de Octubre del 2009. On internet: http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/40417/es/ (“Influencia en el régimen de aguas”, 2nd theme)</p> <p>Peruvian case: Grupo de Trabajo Multisectorial Preparación del Ministerio del Ambiente. Diagnostico Ambiental del Perú. 2008. Internet consultation: http://www.spda.org.pe/portal/data/spda/documentos/20080331180832_Grupo%20Multi.pdf (page: 44, 2nd paragraph).</p>
<p>Soil condition</p>	<p>Inefficient use of fuel wood is considered one of the important causes of deforestation¹². An improved cookstove permits savings in the biomass fuel used because of the efficiency level (in comparison with a traditional cookstove), therefore it is considered to have influence on the biomass stock. So, as it is proved that the forests act as a regulator for soil condition, then implementing improved stoves contributes to water quality and availability.</p> <p>Yet, NRB calculations for this project do not allow concluding to a significant positive impact.</p> <p>General literature: Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente -PNUMA. La Campaña de los Mil millones de árboles. On internet: http://www.unep.org/billiontreecampaign/spanish/FactsFigures/FastFacts/index.asp (number 13 and 16)</p> <p>FAO. Programa Agua y Bosques –Departamento de Foresteria. 2005. Consultado el 13 de Octubre del 2009. Disponible en: http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/40417/es/ (“Reducción de la erosión del suelo por la acción del agua”, first theme)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SPECIFIC CASE OF PERU</p> <p>Grupo de Trabajo Multisectorial Preparación del Ministerio del Ambiente. Diagnostico</p>

¹¹ http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6V78-47GY924-B&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&_docanchor=&_view=c&_searchStrId=1165330136&_runOrigin=google&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=e4f5606a26a831bd54f3eda24eb6f8f5

¹² http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6V78-47GY924-B&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&_docanchor=&_view=c&_searchStrId=1165330136&_runOrigin=google&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=e4f5606a26a831bd54f3eda24eb6f8f5

Gold Standard Passport

	<p>Ambiental del Perú. 2008. Consultado el 13 de Octubre del 2009. Disponible en: http://www.spda.org.pe/portal/_data/spda/documentos/20080331180832_Grupo%20Multi.pdf (page 105, number 50)</p>
Other pollutants	<p>No major contribution to reducing other pollutants than those considered in the air quality indicator can be identified has been identified.</p>
Biodiversity	<p>Inefficient use of fuel wood is considered one of the important causes of deforestation¹³. An improved cookstove permits savings in the biomass fuel used because of the efficiency level (in comparison with a traditional cookstove), therefore it is considered to have influence on the biomass stock. So, as it is proved that the forests are have a major contribution to biodiversity conservation, then implementing improved stoves contributes to water quality and availability.</p> <p>Yet, NRB calculations for this project do not allow concluding to a significant positive impact.</p> <p>General Literature: Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente -PNUMA. La Campaña de los Mil millones de árboles. On the internet: http://www.unep.org/billiontreecampaign/spanish/FactsFigures/QandA/index.asp (Number 4: "¿Cuales son las funciones protectoras de los bosques?")</p> <p>Nath, Bhaskar; Hens, Luc; Compton, Paul & Devuyt, Dimitri, (eds.) Environmental Management in Practice: Vol. 3: Managing the Ecosystem. 1999. Routledge, London. ISBN 0 415 18791 5. On the internet: http://books.google.com.pe/books?id=wA40012ZjM0C&pg=PA1&lpg=PA1&dq=Environmental+Management+in+Practice:+Managing+the+ecosystem++Bhaskar+Nath&source=bl&ots=E-qUuQX0GZ&sig=PkWV2AFiPH25pgYoSwwkgA6FxnY&hl=es&ei=ScDUSraVA8eX8Aahz5yRDQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CAgQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=&f=false (page 189, 2nd paragraph)</p> <p>For the specific case of Peru:</p> <p>Grupo de Trabajo Multisectorial Preparación del Ministerio del Ambiente. Diagnostico Ambiental del Perú. 2008. Consultado el 13 de Octubre del 2009. Disponible en: http://www.spda.org.pe/portal/_data/spda/documentos/20080331180832_Grupo%20Multi.pdf (page 145, number 290), (page114, number 106 and 109)</p>
Quality of employment	<p>In Peruvian rural areas, very few job offer exist, wage based jobs are almost very low, the perception of job condition should be better in the case of a wage based work position in the project than in the case of self-employment in agriculture or other jobs.</p>
Livelihood of the poor	<p><i>A World Health Organization report¹⁴ on the emissions related to the use of cook-stove in the Cusco region of Peru show a positive impact on the intra-domiciliary air quality. It shows also that when the user is well trained, the emission of certain gases is almost</i></p>

¹³ http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6V78-47GY924-B&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&_docanchor=&_view=c&_searchStrId=1165330136&_runOrigin=google&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=e4f5606a26a831bd54f3eda24eb6f8f5

¹⁴ "Los efectos de las cocinas tradicionales y las cocinas mejoradas en épocas de friaje en cuatro localidades de extrema pobreza de las zonas altoandinas del departamento de Cusco, Perú", Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS) – Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS), 2007. This document can be consulted on the following web page: http://www.onu.org.pe/upload/noticias/Informe_monitoreo_Cusco.pdf

Gold Standard Passport

	<p><i>disappearing from the house.</i></p> <p><i>Intra-domiciliary smokes being a major cause for respiratory diseases¹⁵, the health of the children and the women is therefore highly improved thanks to the appropriate use of their improved cook-stove.</i></p> <p><i>Hence, fewer spendings for medical attention are to be expected as well as improved living conditions through clean indoor air and hygiene in the household.</i></p> <p><i>Agregar que esta presencia implica reducción de daño a la salud, y reducción de recursos correspondiente por atención médica y mejora de calidad de vida a través de mayor condición de salud al interior e higiene en el hogar.</i></p> <p>Global information: "Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2000, 78 (9)": http://www.who.int/docstore/bulletin/pdf/2000/issue9/bul0711.pdf</p> <p>For the more specific case of Peru: "Revista de la Sociedad Peruana de Neumología, vol. 48, n°2": http://sisbib.unmsm.edu.pe/BVrevistas/enfermedades_torax/v48_n2/Pdf/a06.pdf</p>
Access to affordable and clean energy services	The project induces the diffusion of efficient cook-stove which are clean technologies.
Human and institutional capacity	<p>The purpose of the activities is to disseminate as far as possible the knowledge of the technology and of the proper ways to implement / use it. Firstly, the empowerment will focus on the workers of the LPPs. Then appropriate training programs will empower directly specific persons of the communities. In the end, all families will be given the possibility to understand / maintain & take care of / replicate / use properly their cook-stove.</p> <p>An appropriate level of involvement of the poorest is then implemented, as the final beneficiaries are actors and not only beneficiaries of the project. This, besides making possible a structural change of habits in traditional communities, raises the consciousness of the poorest in three directions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - health and related good practices; - environment and related good practices; - own ability to better their own life standards <p>The empowerment, capacity-building and consciousness raising processes defined here are a formal requisite for any project to enter the PoA.</p>
Quantitative employment and income generation	Projects induce personal contracting for coordination and for technical profession on the fields. For this job local people of the community are often contracted. Those job mean income generation. As well as wood savings mean direct (when buying fuel) or indirect (saving time) income.
Balance of payments and investment	The level of importation due to project activity should be assessed. As a requirement is to favor local materials and the one and only material that could be produced with imported material is iron spare parts (that definitively could not be considered as significant in relation with general iron importation) an impact on balance of payment is very unlikely.
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	LPPs are due to transfer knowledge at community level so impact is positive for project participant.

¹⁵ Global information: "Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2000, 78 (9)":

<http://www.who.int/docstore/bulletin/pdf/2000/issue9/bul0711.pdf> (page 1, Resume: paragraph 2 and 3)

For the more specific case of Peru: "Revista de la Sociedad Peruana de Neumología, vol. 48, n°2":

http://sisbib.unmsm.edu.pe/BVrevistas/enfermedades_torax/v48_n2/Pdf/a06.pdf (page 1, Resume: paragraph 5 and 6)

Whenever the sustainable development matrix will be assessed at VPA Level the following matrix presented is the consolidated matrix as a result of the stakeholder consultation at PoA level. This is the basis for discussions at VPA level.

SECTION G. Sustainability Monitoring Plan

The sustainability monitoring plan that implies the definition of parameters that are said, in the sustainable development matrix, to be defined at VPA level shall then be defined at VPA Level.

ANNEX 1 ODA declarations

Project Owner: Microsoft

Gold Standard Passport



Lima, Saturday of March the 20th 2010.

Project reference: GS685 Qori Q'oncha – Improved cookstoves diffusion program in Peru

To: Gold Standard Foundation

Declaration of Non-Use of Official Development Assistance by Project Owner

MICROSOL as Project Owner of the above-referenced project, acting on behalf of all project participants, now makes the following representations:

I, Arthur Laurent, Carbon projects manager of Microsol, hereby declare that I am duly and fully authorized by the project owner of the above-referenced project, acting on behalf of all project participants, to make the following representations on Project Proponent's behalf:

I. Gold Standard Documentation

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

II. Duty to Notify Upon Discovery.

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

III. Sanctions.

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

Signed: 

Name: Arthur Laurent
Title: Carbon projects manager
On behalf of: MICROSOL

MICROSOL SARL www.microsol-int.com

Registre du Commerce et des Sociétés de Nanterre 504 831 348.
8, rue Salvador Allende – 92000, Nanterre. Tel: (+0033) – 6 11 12 47 91

