

ANNEX R – PASSPORT TEMPLATE

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SECTION A. Project Title

Title: Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America – Renewed VPA for Distribution of Dos por Tres Cookstoves in Honduras

Date: 1 August 2015

Version no.: 01

SECTION B. Project description

According to the eligible project types available under the Gold Standard, this project shall be classified as *End-user Energy Efficiency Improvement*, defined as the reduction in the amount of energy required for delivering or producing non-energy physical goods or services.

Under this Renewal VPA, Proyecto Mirador's Dos por Tres improved cookstove (ICS) technology is implemented for household applications. The objective is to perpetuate and expand a successful improved cookstove project that utilizes carbon finance to provide a market based solution that addresses the problems of deforestation, indoor air pollution, global warming and slow economic development in the poor, rural communities of Honduras. The project will monetize certified carbon savings to greatly accelerate the dissemination of fuel-efficient stoves in rural Honduras where degraded conditions of forests, indoor air pollution and rural poverty exceed acceptable levels.

Mirador will continue to build the Dos por Tres stove wherever similar baseline conditions exist within Honduras. Future VPAs may be drafted to include other countries and/or other stove types wherever baseline conditions differ significantly.

Mirador began building stoves in 2004 with the objective of reducing respiratory illness caused by inhalation of toxic wood smoke (29 known carcinogens) from cook fires. During annual visits as translators with a medical clinic, the Lawrence family learned about the effects of smoke from cook fires when they saw the large number of women and children seeking help for respiratory related diseases. To solve the problem, they partnered with Doña Emilia Mendoza, Director, to found Proyecto Mirador, LLC, a U.S. based 501(c)3 non-profit organization.

Since inception Mirador has installed over 100,000 stoves for individual families, built an efficient and scalable organization, and overcome the challenges of executing a successful stove project.

While Mirador does not invest in promotion or advertising, news of the Dos por Tres stove has had tremendous grassroots support spread through word-of-mouth endorsements by local government, community leaders, religious organizations and users. Mirador has a significant waiting list for stoves in communities all over Honduras.

To scale the project, Proyecto Mirador pioneered a *Programa de Ejecutores*, a franchise-like social enterprise system in which entrepreneurs are paid for building stoves on behalf of Proyecto Mirador. To build more stoves Mirador only has to add more *Ejecutores*. Mirador first reviews its solicitations to select and allocate areas and quotas to each *Ejecutor*. Each *Ejecutor*, first rigorously trained by Mirador, collects the stove construction materials from Proyecto Mirador, organizes his or her team of stove builders, works closely with local municipalities to establish a construction schedule, builds stoves and provides training to stove beneficiaries. Our *Ejecutores* earn far in excess of a typical professional wage, but each is subject to verification and future quotas are dependent on quality performance under Mirador regimes.

The stoves are highly successful from the perspective of health improvement and wood savings, and this VPA

seeks to increase production of Dos por Tres stoves in Honduras going forward. Relying on charity to underwrite the organization is not sustainable. Long-term and stable funding does not exist for the significant expansion of stove distribution. In the current economic climate, seeking additional donors is not a viable long-term option. In the long run, carbon finance is a realistic source of sustainable funding that will enable the enhanced distribution of Dos por Tres stoves to proceed. Mirador shall market Gold Standard carbon credits from verified reductions of unsustainably harvested fuelwood in order to provide long-term, sustainable funding. With the help of carbon finance Mirador will continue to accelerate distribution of Dos por Tres stoves in other areas of Honduras. The use of carbon finance will ensure Mirador can continue under a self-sustaining, market-driven business model rather than one that relies solely on charitable donations.

All stove beneficiaries are clearly informed of Proyecto Mirador's ownership of the carbon savings from each stove. To accomplish this, Proyecto Mirador distributes a Use & Maintenance Brochure to each stove beneficiary at the time of stove construction. The Use & Maintenance Brochure includes a statement regarding rights to ownership of emission reductions, which reads as follows (English translation): "By accepting a new stove from Proyecto Mirador, you agree that the CO₂ reductions created by the stove are the property of Proyecto Mirador." This caveat is also explained at community meetings Proyecto Mirador conducts in each village prior to starting construction.

Figure 3 below shows the original La Justa stove; **Figure 4** shows the Dos por Tres cookstove which Mirador has adapted to maximize emissions reductions and support broader dissemination of the stoves.



Figure 3: Original La Justa stove



Figure 4: Dos por Tres stove

When wood burns it releases a number of compounds into the atmosphere, including CO₂, methane, nitrous oxides, and particulate matter consisting of both elemental carbon (or soot) produced in flaming fires and organic carbon produced in smoldering fires. Elemental carbon (EC) has a global warming potential 680 times that of CO₂. By burning fuel efficiently and completely, the Dos por Tres reduces the amount of soot or black carbon found in Particulate Matter and Products of Incomplete Combustion (PICs) as well as reduces the amount of Particulate Matter and PICs produced overall.

Globally, indoor air pollution kills more people each year than malaria and causes almost as many deaths as unsafe water and sanitation.¹ In traditional wood burning stoves, wood fuel emits substantial amounts of 26 hazardous air pollutants. Fine respirable particles less than 2.5 microns are able to penetrate deep into the lungs. These compromise the body's defense systems and its ability to filter and remove toxic particles. Women and children are the most harmed by inefficient stoves because they do most of the cooking. Because women also care for the children, the children also suffer a high level of exposure. Indoor air pollution also has an

¹ WHO/UNDP, "Smoke, the Killer in the Kitchen," 14 October 2004.
<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/statements/2004/statement5/en/>

effect on unborn children similar to smoking during pregnancy.

Project start date: 1 May, 2009

PoA Registration date: 3 June, 2014

VPA renewal date: 1 May, 2016

SECTION C. Proof of project eligibility

C.1. Scale of the Project

[See Toolkit 1.2.a]

Please tick where applicable:

Project Type	Large	Small
	<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"/>
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C.2. Host Country

Honduras

C.3. Project Type

[See Toolkit 1.2.c and Annex C]

Please tick where applicable:

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

Please justify the eligibility of your project activity:

This VPA involves the switch from domestic cookstoves that rely on primarily non-renewable woody biomass fuel, to more efficient domestic cookstoves that use significantly less non-renewable woody biomass fuel and thus achieve emission savings at the household level. Final end-users are clearly defined, tracked individually, and revisited after installation.

Pre Announcement	Yes	No
Was your project previously announced?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
<p>Proyecto Mirador was not previously announced to proceed without revenues from carbon credits. Mirador's development and expansion is dependent on the extra income from the sale of Gold Standard carbon credits. Without an external revenue stream from selling carbon credits, the entire enterprise is deeply cash flow negative and would eventually halt due to lack of funds.</p> <p>Project beneficiaries are consistently informed that Proyecto Mirador owns all carbon credits issued as a result of emission reductions from all stoves installed. This is first articulated at the Community Meetings staged before stove construction begins in each area, then reiterated when beneficiaries are individually trained. The Mirador Training Brochure, which is given to stove beneficiaries after stove installation, also includes a written statement of Proyecto Mirador's ownership of carbon credits, and the consent of all beneficiaries is required as a precondition to stove installation. The translation of the relevant clause (at bottom of the training brochure) is as follows:</p> <p>"By accepting a new stove from Proyecto Mirador, you agree that any reductions in CO₂ emissions created by the stove are the property of Mirador."</p>		

C.4. Greenhouse gas

Greenhouse Gas	
Carbon dioxide	X
Methane	X
Nitrous oxide	<input type="checkbox"/>

C.5. Project Registration Type

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

	Retroactive projects (T.2.5.1)	Preliminary evaluation (eg: Large Hydro or palm oil-related project) (T.2.5.2)	Rejected by UNFCCC (T2.5.3)
Pre-feasibility assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

SECTION D. Unique project identification

D.1. GPS-coordinates of project location

	Coordinates
Latitude	14° 55' 26" N
Longitude	88° 13' 44" W

Explain given coordinates

Project headquarters are in Santa Barbara, in the Department of Santa Barbara, Honduras. Project area is Honduras.

D.2. Map



SECTION E. Outcome stakeholder consultation process

The comments below are summarized from the Design Consultation Meeting of 22 January 2013 in conjunction with PoA Approval. Because of our highly developed system for ongoing stakeholder consultation, and given the recency of the engagement of a broad audience of stakeholders for the PoA Design Consultation, it was determined that a separate LSC dedicated to VPA renewal is not needed.

E.1. Assessment of stakeholder comments

Comment/Question	Assessment	Response to comment
What is the cost of the stove?	Neutral (question)	The Gold Standard does not require that we disclose this information, so we have chosen that it remain proprietary.
How and where can we obtain the operating (monitoring) system?	Neutral (question)	Salesforce.com is a widely available platform and more information can be found online at www.salesforce.com . However, our system is highly customized and requires a Salesforce developer to tailor the system to the specific needs of a stove project. Proyecto Mirador partnered with Tact L3C (tactl3c.com) to develop our system.
How long does it take after the Stakeholder Meeting to start receiving the first proceeds from carbon credits?	Neutral (question)	The length of time is hard to estimate because it depends on many variables. It cannot be accomplished in under a year, and the length of time between certification and the first issuance of credits depends entirely on when the organization chooses to request the first Verification.
How much CO2 reductions does each stove generate per year?	Neutral (question)	Each stove generates approximately 3 tons per year.
What is the current price of carbon credits?	Neutral (question)	Like the price of any stock, the value of 1 metric tonne of carbon goes up and down. Current listed prices for Gold Standard credits vary between 3.25 and 9 Euros per ton but the price per ton depends on the project. You may read more about the state of the voluntary carbon market and prices for carbon here: http://www.ecosystemmarketplace.com/pages/dynamic/resources.library.page.php?page_id=9184&section=library&eod=1
How many models of the Estufa 2x3 do you have in use?	Neutral (question)	There are 2 models in operation, for which we only changed the dimensions of the plancha (cooktop) in accordance with stove efficiency testing conducted on both models.
Where can we obtain the chips used to electronically monitor the location of each stove?	Neutral (question)	We use handheld Garmin GPS devices to mark the stove locations. Such devices are widely available both online and at retail stores.

Comment/Question	Assessment	Response to comment
What are the technical characteristics of the <i>plancha</i> (cooktop)?	Neutral (question)	The <i>plancha</i> currently in use is made from 1/8" thick metal plate measuring 18"x25" and has two reinforcements underneath where the flame hits, and is welded at all points.
What type of questions do you include in the surveys you give to the beneficiaries?	Neutral (question)	Questions such as how many inhabitants live in the house where the stove is located; the amount of fuelwood; and questions concerning the use of the stove.
Have you encountered the need for environmental education activities, or further promotion in communities in order to reduce abandonment or rejection of the stove?	Neutral (question)	Yes, it has been very important to follow up with beneficiaries with repeated training visits and a designated contact within the community to ensure that they are properly maintaining the stove. Without proper maintenance the stove will deteriorate over time and abandonment is more likely. Proyecto Mirador provides 5 training sessions to beneficiaries before and after the stove is installed.
What is the average cost of bringing one stove to a home, including construction, technicians, salaries, etc.?	Neutral (question)	The Gold Standard does not require that we disclose this information, so we have chosen that it remain proprietary.
Do the <i>Ejecutores</i> themselves manufacture the parts needed to build the stove, or are those provided by Proyecto Mirador?	Neutral (question)	We use suppliers for the <i>plancha</i> , bricks, chimney and other components, which are stored at the office of Proyecto Mirador. The <i>Ejecutores</i> pass by the office and pick up the materials, and their stove technicians only make the walls of the stove on location at the houses.
What is the specific role of the <i>Ejecutores</i> or microenterprises?	Neutral (question)	Solicitations from the communities arrive at the office. There isn't much protocol involved in arriving at a community. We give the <i>Ejecutores</i> the name of the contacts, the leaders with whom they can communicate. The <i>Ejecutor</i> gets in touch with the leaders and they plan an orientation meeting. In this meeting they plan a date of construction. Also in the meeting the <i>Ejecutores</i> train the beneficiaries on the care and use of the stove, what materials they need to contribute, and the construction date is fixed. [The <i>Ejecutores</i> manage the stove technicians that build the stoves.] After the stoves are built, we enter the verification phase in which the project verifies the number and quality of stoves built by each <i>Ejecutor</i> .
I suppose you have done scientific studies that have determined the efficiency of the stoves. Are those studies available?	Neutral (question)	Our lab and field studies are summarized in the Project Design Document (PDD) used for our current Gold Standard certification, but the complete studies are proprietary.

Comment/Question	Assessment	Response to comment
Do you already have projects or interested parties in the countries where you want to expand?	Neutral (question)	We still don't have [interested parties] in all the zones, but we do have people in Guatemala and Nicaragua who are interested and have come to know our work, and we know they are interested in partnering.
How many carbon credits have you sold to date?	Neutral (question)	We have sold over 100,000 tons to date.
What is the potential of replicating the project in South America?	Neutral (question)	At this point we intend to keep our efforts focused in Central America, with no plans to expand to South America.
How much wood does each stove save?	Neutral (question)	It saves roughly 50% compared with the traditional <i>fogon</i>
How much time does it take to build an Estufa 2x3 in a house?	Neutral (question)	A technician can build a stove in approximately 2 hours.
What other model are you thinking to use in the areas where plancha stoves are not used?	Neutral (question)	As you know, the best stove is the stove women accept and can cook with. Each region has its own models of traditional stove, on which the [improved] stove must be based. We would certify stoves with their function adapted to each region.
What do the beneficiaries need to do in order to obtain a stove?	Neutral (question)	They [as a community] have to make a solicitation to Proyecto Mirador. We work in rural zones, preferably. And while we can work with any number of stoves; we can't build small groups of stoves in that it increases the cost [per stove].
Is there a manual on the Estufa 2x3 available on the web?	Neutral (question)	Sent links via e-mail
Have the surveys given an abandonment rate?	Neutral (question)	Yes, abandonment rates are assessed extensively during our survey process and are appropriately factored into the calculation of carbon credits at the time of Verification.
Is this PoA only a program for efficient stoves, or will there be other appropriate technologies also?	Neutral (question)	This PoA is only intended to include efficient cookstove technologies.
How many families have benefited to date, and how many families are benefiting per year?	Neutral (question)	Over 45,000 stoves have been installed over the life of the project, which would equal the number of families who have benefited. The number per year continues to increase; last year we benefitted 18,000 families.

Comment/Question	Assessment	Response to comment
How did you obtain certification for carbon credits?	Neutral (question)	We obtained our certification through the Gold Standard Foundation, which allows us to sell premium carbon credits due to the sustainability benefits of our project. More information and easy to follow links can be found on our website at http://es.proyectomirador.org/ (Spanish) or www.proyectomirador.org (English).
What is Salesforce.com?	Neutral (question)	Salesforce is an online platform that helps us to capture data. We accomplish the consolidation of data by way of the supervisors and the Ejecutores, who use the data to review the stoves that have been built. Each stove is referenced with a GPS mark so that we can locate the stove, perform our visits and conduct the surveys. This gives us a large degree of flexibility with monitoring the condition of the stoves.
What is the software used on the mobile phones use to send the monitoring information?	Neutral (question)	We use the Salesforce Mobile platform to send the information to our central database on Salesforce.com.

Comments obtained from followup survey (responded by e-mail wherever answers are indicated):

Question: What is your impression of the Webinar?	Assessment	Response to comment
Excellent. I need to practice my Spanish more, because I don't understand everything.	Positive	n/a
Very good	Positive	n/a
Interesting platform and easy to access for people that have the technology available	Positive	n/a
Good presentation and a different form for presenting a conference.	Positive	We felt the Webinar would maximize the participation of organizations across the project area and not just locally.
Very good.	Positive	n/a
Very useful technology for obtaining the different opinions of the stakeholders.	Positive	n/a
This is a very hopeful project.	Positive	n/a
It was fabulous.	Positive	n/a

Comments obtained from followup survey (responded by e-mail wherever answers are indicated):



Question: What do you like about the project?	Assessment	Response to comment
It improves the conditions of families using replicable technology.	Positive	n/a
Innovative project	Positive	n/a
I like the technology that you use to monitor the stoves.	Positive	n/a
The use of technology and the rapid expansion of the project.	Positive	n/a
The practicality and effectiveness of the project in establishing a presence in many communities, with a truly useful and viable tool to be adopted in the long term	Positive	n/a
Helping the population and [preventing] the degradation of our ecosystem.	Positive	n/a
What I like about the project is that it takes care of the environment, and in an ideal manner using ecologically sound stoves.	Positive	n/a

Comments obtained from followup survey (responded by e-mail wherever answers are indicated):

Question: What do you NOT like about the project?	Assessment	Response to comment
That the people of the household have to work to bring the stoves.	Negative	We feel strongly that beneficiaries will better care for their donated stove if they invest some of their own resources in its acquisition. We call this policy "No Cuesta, No Cuida."
More and more it is known that not much deforestation is caused by fuelwood collection. (Deforestation comes from the conversion of land use to agriculture.) For that reason, you can't say so much that your project reduces deforestation. I agree with all the other benefits it gives!	Positive (with qualification)	It is correct that clearing for agriculture contributes to deforestation. Actually we should have referred to the damage as forest degradation, not deforestation. It is definitely true that cutting for fuelwood degrades forests since 82% of rural families use fuelwood for cooking. Scientific studies are currently underway in our project area to assess the extent of the effects of fuelwood collection on deforestation, but the results have not been compiled or released. (Sent photos of heavy fuelwood collection in forested areas.)
Just that I know about the project and	Neutral	n/a

now I have no specific comments on anything that I disagree with.		
No comments	Neutral	n/a
I have understood that the people don't pay anything for their stoves, and it would be good if they pay however little, so that they would value and care for it.	Positive (after misunderstanding was cleared)	In fact the beneficiaries do donate their time and locally available materials to the construction of the stove. We feel strongly that beneficiaries will better care for their donated stove if they invest some of their own resources in its acquisition. We call this policy "No Cuesta, No Cuida."

Comments obtained from followup survey (responded by e-mail wherever answers are indicated):

Question: Do you have any suggestions about how we can improve the project?	Assessment	Response to comment
Exchange your methodology of intervention with other projects in Latin America.	Neutral	While the innovative design of the Estufa 2x3 has created very high market demand, it is important to note that Proyecto Mirador is just as importantly a training and education organization. Proper care and maintenance of the stove is the key to its longevity and efficacy, and that is why a rigorous program of training and followup visits is critical to the success of the project.
For now, no.	Neutral	n/a
It would be very interesting and attractive if you could monitor and publish some results on the questions asked in the Webinar, if user communities really have managed to reduce deforestation in places and in what proportion, if soil conditions have improved, etc.	Neutral	As an organization, Proyecto Mirador remains focused on building stoves. However, we try to remain abreast of the latest research. We also support academics who are interested in conducting studies on deforestation in our area.
Continue with your quality.	Positive	n/a
No comments.	Neutral	

Summary of alterations based on comments:

The questions and comments received during the Design Consultation Meeting were primarily points of clarification, and we did not receive any feedback that affected the design of the PoA. The project has operated since 2004, and under Gold Standard certification since 2009 and no operational changes are necessary in order to transition from the First VPA to the Renewal VPA.

Ongoing interactions with stakeholders are documented and maintained in our Salesforce.com database. The system includes follow-up tracking to make sure all comments are addressed appropriately and adequately. The majority of comments are positive, while all comments requiring further action are tracked, addressed appropriately, and documented in Salesforce.com.

Most comments received from beneficiaries have been complaints about construction that required corrective action; all were issues are remediated by a Technician or Supervisor, as appropriate, and responses are documented on an ongoing basis.

Mirador has not received any negative feedback as regards the project's impact to the communities it serves. Thus no structural modifications to the program were made based on stakeholder comments.

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 PoA states that the LSC is conducted at the VPA level. The First VPA held its LSC in 2008 in establishment of the original PDD (under Project No. GS690). The LSCR was uploaded to the Proyecto Mirador website on 18 March 2009. An e-mail link was posted to the website in order to facilitate responses. Hard copies of the draft LSCR were printed and posted in public locations during the week of 18 February 2009, and distributed to various government officials that same week. In each case, the contact information for Proyecto Mirador was included so that people had the opportunity to respond. No comments were received following the public posting of the LSCR, either via e-mail or by any other means.

Subsequently, on 22 January, 2013, a PoA Design Consultation Meeting was conducted in preparation for PoA validation. Aside from explaining the proposed structure of the PoA, the primary focus of the meeting was on Mirador's existing project activity. The Design Consultation Meeting was conducted by Webinar. Mirador set up a dedicated, public website to make Webinar registration information and downloadable materials available to all invitees. During the Webinar, Mirador informed all participants that the Design Consultation Report would be posted for review on the same website, and the website address was provided. The Design Consultation Report was also posted on the Gold Standard Registry for review. Several conversations were initiated using the feedback form following the Webinar, which Mirador promptly replied to by e-mail. Exchanges persisted until all questions and concerns were satisfied. All comments and responses were reported in the PoA-Passport. No changes to the project were suggested by the stakeholders. Although a log

was set aside to track further feedback during the Stakeholder Feedback Round, Mirador did not receive comments further to those enumerated in the table above.

Ongoing research and stakeholder consultation are vital components of a successful Gold Standard project. Having solid “on-the-ground” resources is a critical advantage for Mirador. During the process of ongoing supervision and training, Mirador Supervisors note any recommendations from beneficiaries as to functional or procedural improvements. These recommendations are collected by Supervisors and Ejecutores; recommendations are explored and researched when warranted; and adjustments are implemented if appropriate. As Mirador expands into new areas, local leaders and NGOs are informed and consulted on an ongoing basis. When relevant, stakeholder feedback is channeled through the Ejecutores or Supervisors to Mirador management and reviewed by the Director and Chief Operating Officer as appropriate.

Mirador’s commitment to ongoing stakeholder consultation includes regular, structured engagement with all employees and material providers, close communication with local community leaders in all villages where stoves are built, and multiple interactions with each beneficiary. Mirador tracks all comments, responses, and follow-up measures (as appropriate) using Salesforce.com cloud-based software. In addition, Proyecto Mirador’s US directors are in regular touch with a wide range of international stakeholders including brokers, regulatory agencies, the scientific community, industry alliances, as well as other individual carbon projects.

The Gold Standard Procedures for the Renewal of a Crediting Period state that “Project participants shall discuss if and why there is or is not a need to conduct a complementary stakeholder consultation for the renewal of the crediting period.” **Because of our highly developed system for ongoing stakeholder consultation, and given the recency of the engagement of a broad audience of stakeholders for the PoA Design Consultation, it was determined that a separate LSC in conjunction with VPA renewal is not needed.**

E. 3. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism

The following system was established to track stakeholder feedback and grievances on an ongoing basis. All issues identified during the Crediting Period through any of the Methods shall have a mitigation measure in place where appropriate.

Mode of Communication	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	The physical process book shall be kept in the Mirador office in Santa Barbara, Honduras. All comments are entered and tracked in Mirador’s cloud-based Salesforce.com database.	The Mirador office in Santa Barbara, Honduras, is at the center of operations for the project and is the place frequented by the greatest number of stakeholders, and in particular the microenterprises that are supported by Mirador. The Ejecutores check in regularly at the Mirador office and log any comments received from beneficiaries in the field, even from far-flung rural villages. All comments logged in the process book from Mirador Ejecutores and Supervisors, as well as comments that come in writing, verbally (in

		person or by telephone) and by e-mail, is logged electronically on a central Electronic Feedback Log, which is kept in the Salesforce.com database. Stakeholder feedback is reviewed as needed at regular staff meetings and Mirador's responses documented wherever appropriate.
Telephone access	(504) 26.43.18.68 (Honduras/Spanish); (415) 464-9590 (U.S./English)	Comments received by phone in Spanish shall be directed to Mirador's central office in Honduras. Comments received by phone in English shall be documented by the U.S. office and reported to the Administrative Assistant for inclusion in the Electronic Feedback Log.
Internet/email access	grivera@proyectomirador.org German Casaña, Administrative Assistant (Honduras/Spanish); eadams@proyectomirador.org Esther Adams, Program Manager (U.S./English)	Comments received by e-mail in Spanish shall be directed to Mirador's central office in Honduras. Comments received by e-mail in English shall be documented by the U.S. office and reported to the Administrative Assistant for inclusion in the Electronic Feedback Log.
Nominated Indep. Mediator (optional)	n/a	n/a

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 -- The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people.	The installation of efficient cook stoves respects the dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The stoves improve health and allow the users to continue cooking according to their traditional practices. As is the case with the Dos por Tres any future stove technologies disseminated by Proyecto Mirador will be designed with full understanding of local cooking practices, and	LOW	N/A

	<p>with the assistance of local cooks, local engineers and construction experts in partnership with developed world experts with scientific knowledge of thermodynamics.</p> <p>Stove Models: The La Justa stove, Trees Water People.</p> <p>http://www.treeswaterpeople.org/</p> <p>Design Principles for Wood Burning Cookstoves, pgs 5, 6, 10, 11</p> <p>http://www.aprovecho.org/lab/pubs/arcpubs</p> <p>Cooking with Less Fuel, Breathing Less Smoke pgs 5,6, 7, 8</p> <p>http://www.aprovecho.org/lab/pubs/arcpubs</p> <p>Assessing Cook Stove Performance: Field and Lab Studies of Three Rocket Stoves Comparing the Open Fire and Traditional Stoves in Tamil Nadu, India on Measures of Time to Cook, Fuel Use, Total Emissions, and Indoor Air Pollution</p> <p>Nordica MacCarty, Dean Still, Damon Ogle, Thomas Drouin</p> <p>Aprovecho Research Center, January 2008, Page 3</p> <p>http://www.aprovecho.org/lab/pubs/</p> <p>Darfur Humanitarian Stove Project Assessment Report, Page 4</p> <p>http://www.aprovecho.org/lab/pubs/</p> <p>HEDON Household Energy Network</p> <p>http://www.hedon.info/docs/BP48-2-Tedd.pdf</p> <p>Understanding the Links Between Energy, Poverty and Gender</p> <p>http://www.hedon.info/docs/BP48-6-Standing.pdf</p> <p>Wood Stoves Summary, Paragraph 3.</p> <p>http://www.ashdenawards.org/wood-stoves</p> <p>Cookstoves for the Developing World</p>		
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	Daniel Kammen, UC Berkeley		
Human Rights -- The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	<p>The project does not involve any resettlement or have any impacts that would encourage resettlement. On the contrary, the installation of a permanent ICS <i>in situ</i> promotes satisfaction with the beneficiaries' present living situation.</p> <p>Proyecto Mirador's stoves are not distributed in any resettlement camps, nor is the stove installation in resettlement camps planned to be covered under this PoA.</p> <p>2009 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – Honduras</p> <p>http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,,HND,4562d94e2,4b9e52ee8c,0.html</p> <p>Bonga Narrative Survey Report, Bonga UNHCR Resettlement</p> <p>http://www.bioenergylists.org/files/Bonga%20Narrative%20Survey%20Report%20Mengesa%20Tadele%201-07_0.pdf</p>	LOW	N/A
Human Rights -- The project does not involve and is not complicity in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	<p>The installation of efficient cook stoves does not alter, damage or remove any critical cultural heritage. The stoves improve health and allow the users to continue cooking according to their traditional practices.</p> <p>Stoves are installed in existing households and do not serve to impact development beyond stove construction.</p> <p>By using less wood than traditional cooking methods, improved cookstoves all over the world help to protect the cultural heritage of the forest.</p> <p>Cooking with Less Fuel, Breathing Less Smoke http://www.aprovecho.org/lab/pubs/arcpubs</p> <p>Forest Saving Programs http://www.treeswaterpeople.org/</p> <p>Construct 150 Fuel-Efficient Stoves In Guatemala. Build 150 fuel-efficient stoves to</p>	LOW	N/A

	<p>Goals</p> <p>http://ehp03.niehs.nih.gov/article/fetchArticle.action?articleURI=info:doi/10.1289/ehp.8603#top</p> <p>Also see all sources for Human Rights (1) above.</p>		
<p>Labour Standards -</p> <p>- The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and is not complicit in restrictions of these freedoms and rights.</p>	<p>The installation of efficient cook stoves has no negative effects on labour standards for the employees or the beneficiaries of the Proyecto Mirador. The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and is not complicit in restrictions of these freedoms and rights. The projects are small in scale and must have the support of the local population in order to be implemented.</p> <p>VPA complies with all Honduran labor laws as posted at:</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/29076/64849/S59HND01.htm</p> <p>Future VPAs will continue to ensure compliance with all applicable labor laws of host country(ies).</p>	LOW	<p>Mirador Employees are paid fair wages. Project recipients are clearly told that participation is voluntary.</p>
<p>Labour Standards --</p> <p>The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour.</p>	<p>Mirador employees are paid fair wages and work without compulsion. All local labour supplied by recipients is strictly voluntary in-kind labour. Some in-kind labour and contribution is a pre-requisite of receiving a stove, but families that do not want the stoves do not need to donate any labour.</p> <p>VPA complies with all Honduran labor laws as posted at:</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/29076/64849/S59HND01.htm</p> <p>Future VPAs will continue to ensure compliance with all applicable labor laws of host country(ies).</p>	LOW	<p>Mirador Employees are paid fair wages. Project recipients are clearly told that participation is voluntary.</p>
<p>Labour Standards --</p> <p>The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child</p>	<p>Mirador does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour.</p> <p>VPA complies with all Honduran labor laws as posted at:</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT</p>	LOW	N/A

labour.	<p>T/29076/64849/S59HND01.htm</p> <p>Future VPAs will continue to ensure compliance with all applicable labor laws of host country(ies).</p>		
<p>Labour Standards -- The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis.</p>	<p>The project stove installations will be implemented for any family that volunteers to accept a stove installation and agrees to the requirements dictated by Gold Standard certification. Mirador carefully observes fairness in its hiring practices; the project does not discriminate on the basis of gender, race, religion, sexual orientation, or any other basis.</p> <p>VPA complies with all Honduran labor laws as posted at:</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEX/T/29076/64849/S59HND01.htm</p> <p>Future VPAs will continue to ensure compliance with all applicable labor laws of host country(ies).</p>	LOW	N/A
<p>Labour Standards -- The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments</p>	<p>Materials used in the installation (cement, brick, and ash) are not hazardous to the health.</p> <p>VPA complies with all Honduran labor laws as posted at:</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEX/T/29076/64849/S59HND01.htm</p> <p>Future VPAs will continue to ensure compliance with all applicable labor laws of host country(ies).</p>	LOW	No hazardous materials are used in the project implementation.
<p>Environmental Protection -- 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</p>	<p>The project does not raise any threat of harm to human health or the environment. In fact, the project improves human health conditions by removing smoke from the inside of houses. The project also reduces human impact on the environment by reducing the amount of wood fuel collected from natural habitats.</p> <p>Multiple links describing the impact of indoor air pollution on health and the environment are listed at the following websites:</p> <p>Prof. Kirk R. Smith, Professor of Global</p>	LOW	N/A

<p>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.”</p>	<p>Environmental Health, UC Berkeley: http://ehs.sph.berkeley.edu/krsmith/ Partnership for Clean Indoor Air: http://www.pciaonline.org/resources</p>		
<p>Environmental Protection -- 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) recognised as protected by traditional local communities.</p>	<p>ICS installation occurs entirely within the kitchens of already built homes, so no natural habitats are disturbed. Raw materials for the project have no more impact than the construction of a traditional stove. The project reduces consumption of wood collected from surrounding forests.</p> <p>Mirador’s website provides a detailed, step-by-step explanation of our installation process, including complete disclosure of the raw materials used. The link is as follows: http://www.proyectomirador.org/stove-program/building</p> <p>Any ICS technology added in the future shall reduce fuelwood consumption thus protecting forests from degradation and, by extension, protecting natural habitat and promoting biodiversity.</p>	<p>LOW</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Anti-Corruption -- The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.</p>	<p>ICS technology benefits only the families that use the stoves. The families benefit from the efficient stoves (with benefits in health and efficiency) and not from any revenue or expectation of revenue. Proyecto Mirador is a registered non-profit organization in the U.S. and Honduras. All carbon revenue is reinvested into the project for the expansion of ICS dissemination and this is made clear to beneficiaries up-front.</p> <p>Upon stove installation families are provided with a Training Brochure that explains all aspects of proper stove use and</p>	<p>LOW</p>	<p>Project participants are clearly told that no revenue will be expected and that carbon revenue will flow to the project developers. Project participants will gain from the improved stoves alone.</p>



	<p>maintenance. It also includes a statement explaining ownership rights to carbon revenues associated with the stove. http://www.proyectorador.org/gallery/stove-program/training/638</p>		
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F.2. 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 ‘-’	<p>Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org</p> <p>Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals</p>	Defined by project developer	<p>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 ‘+’</p>
Air quality	None Needed.	<p>6) Ensure environmental sustainability</p> <p>7) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</p>	Reduction in smoke after installation of ICS is a clear indication of improvement in air quality.	+ Positive
Water quality and quantity	None Needed.	6) Ensure environmental sustainability	Decreased deforestation caused by collecting less wood for cooking.	0 Neutral
Soil condition	None Needed	6) Ensure environmental sustainability	Decreased deforestation caused by collecting less wood for cooking.	0 Neutral
Other pollutants	None Needed	6) Ensure environmental sustainability	Reduction of harmful pollutants, other than smoke from the kitchen area.	0 Neutral
Biodiversity	None Needed	6) Ensure environmental sustainability	Reduction in the depletion of renewable wood stocks.	0 Neutral
Quality of employment	None Needed	1) Eradicate extreme poverty	Number and type of direct and indirect employees who have	+ Positive

		and hunger	steady, full-time employment and enjoy benefits in line with Honduran labor laws as a result of the project.	
Livelihood of the poor	None Needed	1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger 3) Promote gender equality and empower women	Wood savings, time savings, health improvement, increased comfort, and money saved due to the reduced purchase of firewood.	+ Positive
Access to affordable and clean energy services	None Needed	6) Ensure environmental sustainability	Measured reduction in fuelwood consumption relative to the traditional cookstove.	+ Positive
Human and institutional capacity	None Needed	3) Promote gender equality and empower women	Reduction in time and resources spent on cooking and collecting fuelwood.	+ Positive
Quantitative employment and income generation	None Needed	1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Number and type of direct and indirect employees who have steady, full-time employment as a result of the project.	+ Positive
Balance of payments and investment	None Needed	7) Develop a global partnership for development	Net foreign currency savings.	0 Neutral
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	None Needed	7) Develop a global partnership for development	Number of employees trained in construction management, stove construction and installation, supervision and monitoring, including electronic monitoring system.	+ Positive

Justification choices, data source and provision of references

<p>Air quality</p>	<p>The project directly reduces the amount of smoke and harmful airborne pollutants in the kitchen of participants compared to the baseline of traditional <i>fogon</i> stoves. Project scores “positive.”</p> <p>Multiple studies show that there is a strong negative health impact of smoke from open cookstoves. Removing the smoke from the kitchen by using improved cookstoves will directly reduce these health impacts.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Addressing the links between indoor air pollution, household energy and human health.” WHO, 2000. The health burden of indoor air pollution, deforestation and fuel supply, effects of poverty, the economics of obtaining biofuels, quality of life in the home. www.who.int/mediacentre/events/HSD_Plaq_10.pdf 2. “Childhood Asthma and Indoor Woodsmoke from Cooking in Guatemala.” Schei, et. al., http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15118752 Study on the increased prevalence of respiratory illness among children living in households where cooking is done on an open fire 3. “Critical Review of the Health Effects of Woodsmoke.” Naeher, et. al., March 31, 2005. http://tinyurl.com/7q68ahx Specific assessments of the health effects of indoor pollution caused by woodsmoke, based on research gathered in several developing countries. 4. “Honduras Stove Project Phase II, 2007: Global Health and International Medicine:” Mandzuk, C. and Schrowe, L. Indiana University School of Medicine (IUSOM), Department of Family Medicine (DFM) and the IUSOM, Department of Public Health (DPH) https://apha.confex.com/apha/135am/techprogram/paper_157885.htm Study of improvements in inside-the-home air quality after an improved Lorena rocket style stove intervention in a setting similar to that of Atima.
<p>Water quality and quantity</p>	<p>Decreased deforestation caused by collecting less wood for cooking will likely improve watersheds and water quality. Because this indicator is difficult to measure and monitor relative to the baseline of traditional fogons, this indicator scores a neutral zero.</p> <p>Multiple studies show how deforested lands have increased erosion impacts and adversely affect water quality. This project will serve to decrease deforestation by collecting less wood for cooking, and will likely improve watersheds and water quality as a result.</p> <p>“Stymieing Soil Erosion on Hillsides in Honduras: A New Rural Agenda.” Jennifer Hashley, ASPI, December, 2003 ocw.tufts.edu/data/32/374546.pdf Thorough study on soil erosion in Honduras.</p> <p>“Cross-level Institutional Processes and Vulnerability to Natural Hazards in</p>

	<p>Honduras.” Lisa Segnestam, et. al., Stockholm Environment Institute, 2006. http://www.sei-international.org/publications?pid=759 Vulnerability to natural disaster in Honduras due to soil erosion & deforestation.</p>
Soil condition	<p>Decreased deforestation caused by collecting less wood for cooking will likely improve soil conditions and prevent erosion. Because this indicator is difficult to measure and monitor relative to the baseline of traditional fogons, this indicator scores a neutral zero.</p> <p>This project will serve to decrease deforestation and thereby improve soil conditions, by collecting less wood for cooking. See studies listed for “Water Quality and Quantity,” above.</p>
Other pollutants	<p>Other than the reduction of harmful pollutants in the kitchen area, the project will not affect the level of other pollutants in the environment. This indicator scores a neutral zero.</p> <p>Multiple studies show that there is a strong negative health impact of smoke from open cookstoves. Removing the smoke from the kitchen by using improved cookstoves will directly reduce these health impacts. (See Air Quality above.)</p>
Biodiversity	<p>The project will likely reduce the depletion of renewable wood stocks which will reduce pressure on natural habitats. Because this indicator is difficult to measure and monitor relative to the baseline of traditional fogons, this indicator scores a neutral zero.</p> <p>Numerous studies confirm that deforestation leads to species loss and decreased biodiversity. By reducing demand for firewood, this project will decrease deforestation and protect biodiversity.</p> <p>“TED Case Studies: Honduras and Deforestation.” http://www1.american.edu/TED/honduras.htm Honduran biologist Ernesto Vargas observes that "the process of deforestation has disrupted the ecological equilibrium in Honduras" (qtd. in Gollin 1994). Many rare plants and animals inhabit the Honduran rain forest, including the quetzal, the harpy eagle, the iguanas, the tapir and orchids that depend upon the biodiversity of the forest area. The loss of the ecological niche for these species would eventually result in the loss of the species themselves.</p> <p>“The Illegal Logging Crisis in Honduras.” Environmental Investigation Agency, 2005 http://www.illegal-logging.info/content/illegal-logging-tracking-timber-honduras Includes information and statistics on the biodiversity that exists within Honduras, including number of endangered species and concentration of forested areas.</p> <p>“Honduras: Environmental Profile.” Mongabay, 2005. http://rainforests.mongabay.com/20honduras.htm General statistics on Honduras & deforestation in Honduras. Provides that “65% of the country’s energy comes from fuelwood.”</p>
Quality of employment	<p>This project directly supports the employment of people in a very rural and poor community:</p> <p>Proyecto Mirador is one of the few employers in the Municipality of Atima to offer</p>

	<p>full-time employment. The project has 7 direct full-time employees and supports 7 full-time local suppliers in Santa Barbara Province. As the project expands the quality and quantity of employment will increase relative to current conditions. This indicator scores a positive.</p> <p>As evidence Proyecto Mirador employment records are submitted at each Verification and are available to the DOE and to the Gold Standard for review.</p>
Livelihood of the poor	<p>Relative to the use of traditional fogons, the project has demonstrable positive impact on the livelihood of the poor, including: wood savings, time savings, health improvement, and increased comfort. Indicator scores a positive.</p> <p>Many studies show the detrimental impact of time spent collecting firewood and cooking over traditional fires by people in poor communities. Cookstoves with improved efficiency will improve the livelihood of the poor by reducing the need to collect firewood.</p> <p>“The Quest for Fire: Hazards of a Daily Struggle – Focus.” Environmental Health Perspectives, January 2003. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1241326/ Discusses the hazards associated with gathering and transporting firewood, and negative health effects associated with firewood consumption. Discusses the role of fuelwood consumption in deforestation, specifically in Asia. Also supports #1 – Air Quality.</p> <p>“Solar Cookers for Developing Countries.” Currit & Jones, Brigham Young University. http://solarcooking.org/Solar-Ovens-for-Developing-Countries.htm Discusses the economic benefits of replacing traditional cookstoves with solar cookers. Emphasizes time spent gathering wood as a significant economic burden for developing countries.</p> <p>“Design Principles for Wood Burning Cook Stoves.” Bryden, et. al., Aprovecho Research Center & Shell Foundation. http://bioenergylists.org/stovesdoc/Pcia/Design%20Principles%20for%20Wood%20urning%20Cookstoves.pdf</p> <p>Chapter 2 outlines Larry Winiarski’s design principles, which have provided the basis for constructing the La Justa stove. The principles show the importance of maximizing heat transfer for cleaner burning fires, and illustrate how “a hot raging fire is clean, but a cold fire can be very dirty.”</p> <p>“Identifying the Drivers of Sustainable Rural Growth and Poverty Reduction in Honduras.” Jansen, et. al., International Food & Policy Research Institute, April 2005. ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/58378/2/dsgdp19.pdf Analyzes the nature and causes of poverty in rural Honduras. Identifies 8 specific “livelihood strategies” whereby household resources are successfully put to use to maximize economic benefit. Includes in-depth analysis of the financial state of rural Honduran households. Compares the relative poverty of female-headed households vs. male-headed households. Poverty is widespread and deep in rural Honduras, particularly in hillside areas where most households have limited assets on which to base their livelihood strategy. High poverty density in hillside areas, and the fact that “80% of all rural poor are located in these areas...”</p> <p>“Fact sheet: Honduras - Women, agriculture and rural development.” Food and</p>

	<p>Agricultural organization, quoting World Bank Atlas, 1994. http://www.fao.org/docrep/v9650e/v9650e00.HTM</p> <p>The section titled “Role of women in agriculture” describes the role of women in rural Honduran society and clarifies women’s position in the economic scheme relative to that of men.</p>
Access to affordable and clean energy services	<p>Relative to the traditional fogon stoves, La Justa stoves save the users wood collection costs (both time and money) and provide cooking energy that is clean and beneficial to their health through the reduction of respiratory illness. Indicator scores a positive.</p> <p>See the multiple studies and resources that support the use of efficient cookstoves as clean energy sources.</p> <p>“A laboratory comparison of the global warming impact of five major types of biomass cooking stoves” By: Nordica MacCarty, Dean Still, Damon Ogle, Dr. Tami Bond, Christoph Roden, June, 2008 http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0973082608604299</p> <p>Aprovecho Research Center Website http://www.aprovecho.org</p> <p>Studies on fuel efficient stoves, principles for different kinds of stoves, cultural factors in designing stoves.</p> <p>Soot from Third World Stoves is new target in climate fight. Rosenthal, Elisabeth. April 16, 2009. http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/16/science/earth/16degrees.html?_r=2&scp=1&sq=April%2016,%202009%20Elisabeth%20Rosenthal&st=cse&</p> <p>New information indicates that global warming may be more influenced by soot from inefficient cookstoves than previously thought.</p>
Human and institutional capacity	<p>Relative to the traditional fogon stoves, La Justa stoves promote gender equality and empowerment, because women will spend less time and resources on cooking and collecting wood. They will be able to devote additional time to self-development and improving the living conditions of their family and community. Indicator scores a positive.</p> <p>Please see evidence given for “Livelihood of the poor”</p>
Quantitative employment and income generation	<p>The project will create local and regional employment both during the construction phase and operational phase. Indicator scores a positive.</p> <p>Please see evidence given for “Quality of employment”</p>
Balance of payments and investment	<p>N/A. The project is implemented at the household level. Net foreign currency savings will be very difficult to monitor; therefore, this indicator scores a neutral zero.</p>
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	<p>Proyecto Mirador is a developer, manufacturer, and distributor of efficient stove technology and will train the current and future staff and potential distributor partners regarding technical issues related to this activity. Indicator is scored positive.</p> <p>Proyecto Mirador directly transfers cookstove technology to local manufacturers.</p>

SECTION G. Sustainability Monitoring Plan

According to Gold Standard Tool Kit v.2.0 section 2.4.2, all non-neutral indicators must be monitored. This project has only neutral and positive indicators. Since there are no negative indicators, no mitigation measures are necessary. The project's Sustainable Development Monitoring Plan will focus on monitoring indicators where the project has a positive impact on sustainable development, which is the case in 7 of the 12 Gold Standard indicators; and all three categories of sustainable development have at least one or more positive indicators.

No		1
Indicator		Air quality – score positive
Mitigation measure		None Needed – the Project itself and the above justifications support this indicator as “positive.”
Chosen parameter		% of stove users who notice improved air quality
(Indicator)		Air quality & Other pollutants
Current situation of parameter		In over 200 surveys taken in 2012, 100% of Mirador cookstove users reported an improvement in air quality as compared to their traditional cookstove.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Users of the traditional cookstoves are assaulted with the constant presence of toxic smoke in the kitchen. Stoves are in use an average of 8 hours a day, so women and children in particular spend a large portion of their waking hours breathing toxic smoke.
Future target for parameter		Continuous demonstration of notice of improved air quality.
Way of monitoring	How	Surveys are an ongoing part of the monitoring plan. Surveys specifically addressing sustainability issues are given to a sampling of Dos por Tres users. Questions are incorporated into the follow-up surveys to assess air quality. Among other questions, the surveys will ask, “Is the air cleaner in your home with the new cookstove? Y/N” in order to show that users notice and appreciate the reduction of smoke compared to traditional cookstoves.
	When	Ongoing, at multiple intervals following stove installation
	By who	Proyecto Mirador Supervisory Team

No		2
Indicator		Water quality and quantity – score neutral
Mitigation measure		None Needed – the Project itself and the above justifications support

	this indicator as “neutral.”
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No	3
Indicator	Soil condition– score neutral
Mitigation measure	None Needed – the Project itself and the above justifications support this indicator as “neutral.”

No	4
Indicator	Other pollutants – score neutral
Mitigation measure	None Needed – the Project itself and the above justifications support this indicator as “neutral.”

No	5
Indicator	Biodiversity – score neutral
Mitigation measure	None Needed – the Project itself and the above justifications support this indicator as “neutral.”

No	6
Indicator	Quality of employment – score positive
Mitigation measure	None Needed – the Project itself and the above justifications support this indicator as “positive.”
Chosen parameter	Quality of the jobs, both direct and indirect, that are created as a result of Proyecto Mirador’s project activity.
(Indicator)	Quality of Employment
Current situation of parameter	Proyecto Mirador has created over 120 direct and indirect full-time jobs and 14 microenterprises as a result of the project activity. As the project expands, the quality and quantity of employment will continue to increase relative to current conditions. Proyecto Mirador employs a dedicated Human Resource Director to train employees, address grievances, and ensure that all employment laws are correctly implemented.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	Full-time employment is rarely available; Proyecto Mirador is one of the few employers in the project area to offer consistent, full-time employment. Although labor laws exist, little is done to enforce them so very few organizations attempt to comply. Adequate



		compensation is rare.
Future target for parameter		Continuous assessment and implementation of employment standards; continued training of new and existing employees and reinforcement of Mirador quality standards.
Way of monitoring	How	All Proyecto Mirador employees complete an annual Employee Review that includes a survey to provide feedback on the quality of their employment. Survey questions are designed to evaluate Mirador's compliance with regard to specific employment regulations. All complaints and concerns are noted and addressed accordingly. Employee records are currently maintained and will continue to be maintained.
	When	Annually
	By who	Proyecto Mirador Human Resource Director

No		7
Indicator		Livelihood of the poor – score positive
Mitigation measure		None Needed – the Project itself and the above justifications support this indicator
Chosen parameter		Qualitative surveys showing the average amount of time saved from reduced fuelwood collection requirements
(Indicator)		Livelihood of the Poor & Human and institutional capacity
Current situation of parameter		300+ surveys conducted in 2013 show that Dos por Tres stove users save an average of 2.36 hours per week, a 54% reduction relative to the previous time spent collecting wood. They report spending the time saved by working in the field, attending school, setting up a business, or simply resting.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Based on 300+ surveys collected in 2015, beneficiaries who collect their own fuelwood spend an average of 5.09 hours per week collecting wood.
Future target for parameter		Continuous increase in the % of beneficiaries that understand the efficiency benefit from the stoves.
Way of monitoring	How	Surveys specifically addressing sustainability issues are given to a sampling of improved cookstove users. Questions are incorporated to show the time and wood savings incurred. Such questions include: "How much time do you spend collecting wood?" (before/after); "How are the monetary savings associated with reduced fuel usage being invested?" and any other questions deemed pertinent to our impact on the livelihood of the poor.
	When	Ongoing, at multiple intervals following stove installation

	By who	Proyecto Mirador Supervisory Team
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No		8
Indicator		Access to affordable and clean energy services – score positive
Mitigation measure		None Needed – the Project itself and the above justifications support this indicator
Chosen parameter		Electronic records showing the installation of stoves with location information and beneficiary data
(Indicator)		Access to affordable and clean energy services
Current situation of parameter		Over 100,000 stoves installed since May 1, 2009
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Beneficiaries cannot afford an improved cookstove and therefore continue using traditional stoves.
Future target for parameter		Continuous increase in the # of stove installations above 100,000.
Way of monitoring	How	Detailed records are kept electronically showing all stoves installed since the start of the Gold Standard crediting period, including the total number of stoves installed under each VPA.
	When	Yearly
	By who	Proyecto Mirador Supervisory Team

No		9
Indicator		Human and institutional capacity – scores positive
Mitigation measure		None Needed – the Project itself and the above justifications support this indicator
Chosen parameter		300+ surveys conducted in 2015 show that beneficiaries save an average of 2.73 hours per week, a 54% time savings relative to the previous time spent collecting wood. They report spending the time saved by working in the field, taking better care of their children, or simply resting. Some even reported using the increase in free time to set up a business or attend school.
(Indicator)		Human and institutional capacity
Current situation of parameter		N/A
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Based on 300+ surveys collected in 2015, fogon users who collect their own fuelwood spend 5.09 hours per week collecting wood.
Future target for parameter		New Activities adopted by new stove users



Way of monitoring	How	Surveys specifically addressing sustainability issues are given to a sampling of improved cookstove users. Questions are incorporated into the follow-up surveys to show the time and wood savings caused by using the stove, and to show specifically what beneficiaries do during the time saved in association with the reduction of time spent gathering wood.
	When	Ongoing, at multiple intervals following stove installation
	By who	Proyecto Mirador Supervisory Team

No	10	
Indicator	Quantitative employment and income generation – scores positive.	
Mitigation measure	None Needed – the Project itself and the above justifications support this indicator	
Chosen parameter	Records showing the quantity and type of jobs created by the project.	
(Indicator)	Quantitative employment and income generation	
Current situation of parameter	Proyecto Mirador has created over 100 full-time jobs and 14 microenterprises as a result of the project activity. As the project expands, the quality and quantity of employment will continue to increase relative to current conditions. Proyecto Mirador employs a dedicated Human Resource Director to train employees, address grievances, and ensure that all employment laws are correctly implemented.	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	Full-time employment is rarely available; Proyecto Mirador is one of the few employers in the project area to offer consistent, full-time employment.	
Future target for parameter	Continuous increase in job creation	
Way of monitoring	How	Employee records are actively maintained, including an ongoing breakdown of quantity and type of jobs created by the project, as well as salary history for all employees.
	When	Yearly
	By who	Proyecto Mirador

No	11
Indicator	Balance of payments and investment – scores neutral.
Mitigation measure	None Needed – the Project itself and the above justifications support this indicator as neutral.



No		12
Indicator		Technology transfer and technological self-reliance – scores positive.
Mitigation measure		None Needed – the Project itself and the above justifications support this indicator positive.
Chosen parameter		Number of stove installation training sessions held
(Indicator)		Technology transfer and technological self-reliance
Current situation of parameter		<p><i>Technology Transfer - Project to Beneficiary</i> All beneficiaries are trained in stove use and maintenance both prior to installation, and at the time of construction. In addition, over 175,000 records exist in Mirador’s electronic database, each of which corresponds to a beneficiary training session post-installation. Mirador revisits all households, often repeatedly, to follow up and make sure training procedures are followed.</p> <p><i>Technology Transfer - Project to Employee</i> Mirador employees, as well as the employees of the various Mirador-managed microenterprises, are actively trained in all relevant aspects of stove construction, technology and/or beneficiary education. Training records are kept for all employee types.</p>
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		<p>Beneficiaries do not understand proper care and maintenance of a stove, nor do they receive training in conservative practices that can help reduce fuelwood consumption.</p> <p>Prior to employment by Mirador, employees generally have little to no knowledge of computer and mobile technology or monitoring procedures. They are untrained in business management and do not understand the components of a successful cookstove project.</p>
Future target for parameter		Increased training on stove use, technology, and installation.
Way of monitoring	How	<p>Employees are trained on all aspects of stove construction and installation. They in turn disseminate the relevant aspects of stove construction to community members who assist in the stove’s construction. Feedback is provided as issues arise and technological advances are actively researched and incorporated where appropriate. Records of stove installation training sessions are actively maintained. Any improvements in stove construction are actively integrated and documented as they arise. All stove beneficiaries receive training both before and after stove installation, in order to ensure the stove is being optimally used and maintained.</p> <p>Human Resource Director will continue to provide and document training for all new and existing employees.</p>
	When	At the time of introduction (community meeting); at the time of stove installation; and at multiple intervals following stove installation.
	By who	Proyecto Mirador Supervisory Team

Additional remarks monitoring

SECTION H. Additionality and conservativeness

The section on additionality and our choice of baseline follow Gold Standard guidance.

H.1. Additionality

The “Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality,” Version 05.2 (EB 39 Report, Annex 10) is applied to the project activity. Additionality is fully supported and articulated in the PoA.

There are no laws or regulations in the boundary of the VPA requiring the activities of the VPA. The activities under the VPA are a voluntary, coordinated action by the CME of the PoA.

H.2. Conservativeness

Proyecto Mirador will follow the Gold Standard’s principles on conservativeness for all aspects of the project—including baseline evaluation, monitoring and emission reduction calculations—and commits to report conservative values, wherever relevant, throughout the life of the project.



ANNEX 1 ODA declaration

1 August 2015

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 Project No. GS1988

Proyecto Mirador Foundation

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

Richard H. Lawrence, Jr., Director

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: Richard H. Lawrence, Jr.
Title: Director
On behalf of: Proyecto Mirador Foundation
Place: Kentfield, California, USA