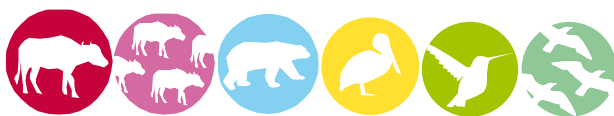


ANNEX R – PASSPORT TEMPLATE

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**
- H. Additionality and conservativeness deviations**
- Annex 1 ODA declarations**

SECTION A. Project Title

[See Toolkit 1.6]

Title: Nazava Water Filter Project

Date: 31/08/2015

Version no.: 2.1

SECTION B. Project description

[See Toolkit 1.6]

The activity that is implemented under the “Nazava Water Filter Project” (here referred as “the proposed project”) is the sale and distribution of Nazava water filtration technology in regions of Indonesia. The applied technology is a ceramic water filter that produces water of safe drinking water quality.

Prior to the implementation of the proposed project, in the proposed project boundary there is limited access to clean drinking water. Lack of ready access to a water source also limit the quantity of suitable drinking water that is available to a household. Even if the water is obtained from an improved source, water that must be fetched from a source that is not readily accessible to the household and may be contaminated during transport or storage. Nationally, boiling water prior to drinking is the most common treatment method (70.1 percent of total population). The percentage of urban people and rural people boiling water is 60.0 percent and 80.1 percent, respectively¹.

The baseline scenario is the continuation of current practice, this identical to the existing scenario prior to the implementation of the proposed project.

Under the project scenario, the proposed project will reduce GHG emissions by replacing the use of non-renewable biomass or fossil fuel to boil water to purify the water for drinking purposes. This purification method is energy intensive, creates indoor air pollution that is damaging to health, and emits significant GHG. Thus, the project activity contributes to the reduction in the GHG gas emissions associated to fossil fuel combustion for obtaining safe drinking water (SDW) as per conventional methods of water purification and also provides access to SDW to the consumers at an affordable price.

The project activity will result in an annual average CO₂ emission reduction of 37,277 tCO₂e and 372,774 tCO₂e over a 10 year crediting period. The project activity falls in the Sectoral Scope 03: “Energy Demand” and Project Type III: “Other Project Types”.

Contribution to Sustainable Development

The proposed project contributes to sustainable development by increasing accessibility to clean drinking water among the target groups within the proposed project boundary. In addition to increasing accessibility, the activity implemented under the proposed project will

¹ Indonesian Demographic and health survey report published by Indonesian Ministry of Health on Aug 2013

reduce the use of fossil fuels and non-renewable biomass thereby decreasing GHG emissions within the proposed project boundary.

Social and environment well-being:

Water-borne disease is a leading cause of illness and death in the developing world, contributing to the death of two million children every year, on average. Globally, 780 million people are without access to safe drinking water and more than 2.5 billion lack access to basic sanitation.² In Indonesia, every year, around 35000 Indonesians die due to diseases caused by unsafe drinking water. Most of the population in the rural areas is dependent on wells and rivers for their drinking water requirements, which are found to be contaminated due to high use of pesticides and direct waste dumping.³ Lack of access to water killed more children annually than AIDS, malaria and measles combined, while the lack of sanitation affects 2.6 billion people - 40 per cent of the global population. The UN has acknowledged that safe, clean drinking water and sanitation are integral to the realization of all human rights.

The socioeconomic benefits of access to clean drinking water are well documented, and include reduced time spent provisioning water, reduced cost for families, reduced child and adult morbidity and mortality, improved attendance at school and increased productivity. Because the technology uses gravity, the project also contributes to environmental sustainability by reducing household dependence on non-renewable biomass for boiling water.

This project directly addresses several of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including goal 4 (Reduce Child Mortality) and 7 (Ensure Environmental Sustainability). This project has the potential to have significant impact on goal 7's objective to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The project has integrated the principles of sustainable development into its programs by contributing to the reversal of the loss of environmental resources, the reduction of disease and child mortality, the improvement of maternal health, and the development of a global partnership for development.

Economic Well-being:

The proposed project provides business and employment opportunity for local stakeholders such as suppliers, manufacturers, vendors etc. The project activity will also help in conservation of the fast depleting natural resources like LPG, wood (non-renewable biomass) and coal, thereby contributing to the economic well-being of country as a whole.

Project start date:

09/11/2011. This is the date that the first purchase of Nazava water filters was made

Transfer of carbon right:

² UNICEF and World Health Organization (WHO) (2012) *Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation: 2012 Update*, p 5 [Online] Available from: http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2012/9789280646320_eng_full_text.pdf (Accessed on 21 February 2013)

³ Asian Horizons Volume 3, Issue No: 12, October 2012

<http://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/media/download/25238c44-d4b0-4e53-bd5d-1997b1d5152b>

The carbon right will be voluntarily transferred from the end users to the project implementer. This information is also stated clearly in the warranty card of the product. Carbon finance will be invested in activities that facilitate project scale-up, local partner capacity building, developing marketing and outreach resources, and enhancing distribution channels as well as make the products more affordable to the poor families.

SECTION C. Proof of project eligibility

C.1. Scale of the Project

[See Toolkit 1.2.a]

Please tick where applicable:

Project Type	Large	Small
	☐	☐
	☐	☐
	☐	☐
	☐	☒
	☐	☐



C.2. Host Country

[See Toolkit 1.2.b]

Indonesia

The geographic coordinates of Indonesia is as below:

Latitude: 5 00 S

Longitude: 120 00 E

C.3. Project Type

[See Toolkit 1.2.c and Annex C]

Please tick where applicable:

Project type	Yes	No
Does your project activity classify as a Renewable Energy project?	☐	☒
Does your project activity classify as an End-use Energy Efficiency Improvement project?	☒	☐
Does your project activity classify as waste handling and disposal project?	☐	☒

Please justify the eligibility of your project activity:

T.1.2.1. Project scale

This is a GS small-scale energy efficiency project that will achieve emission reductions below 60,000 per annum.

T.1.2.2. Host country or State

Indonesia is considered a non-Annex 1 country as defined by the UNFCCC and is therefore eligible to host as a VGS project or a CDM project.

T.1.2.3. Type of project

The end-use energy efficiency project activity will implement water purifiers. These technologies reduce fossil fuel and non-renewable biomass use, relative to the baseline scenario, thereby achieving emission reductions, and thus the proposed project can be defined as an “end-use energy efficiency” project type. The project will be developed using the CDM methodology *AMS-III.AV “Low greenhouse gas emitting safe drinking water production systems”*, Version 4.

T.1.2.4. Project gases

The project attempts to reduce carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O), which are Gold Standard-eligible. Because the proposed project applies CDM methodology *AMS-III.AV Low greenhouse gas emitting safe drinking water production systems Version 4* only CO₂ will be included in both baseline and project activity emission estimates.

T.1.2.5. Official Development Assistance (ODA)

The project activity will not receive any funding from Official Development Assistance funding agencies.

T.1.2.6. Project timeframe

a. Previous announcement:

The proposed project was not previously announced to be developed without support from carbon finance as confirmed below.

b. Retroactive registration:

The proposed project is a retroactive project as it started date was before the date of submission.

c. Retroactive crediting:

The start of crediting period will be within 2 years prior to the GS registration.

d. Parallel submission:

The project is not submitting registration to both the Gold Standard CDM and VER streams in parallel.

T.1.2.7. Other certification schemes

The proposed project does not claim any other Green or White certificates or equivalents. Therefore there is no double counting of the emission reductions.

Pre Announcement	Yes	No
Was your project previously announced?	☐	☒
Explain your statement on pre announcement		

PT Holland for Water attests that there has been no announcement made previously of the project going ahead without the revenues from carbon credits.

C.4. Greenhouse gas

[See Toolkit 1.2.d]

Greenhouse Gas	
Carbon dioxide	☒
Methane	☐
Nitrous oxide	☐

C.5. Project Registration Type

[See Toolkit 1.2.f]

Project Registration Type	
Regular	☐

	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	☒	☐	☐

If Retroactive, please indicate Start Date of project activity dd/mm/yyyy: 09/11/2011

SECTION D. Unique project identification

D.1. GPS-coordinates of project location

[See Toolkit 1.6]

Coordinates	
Latitude	6° 51' 57" S
Longitude	107° 32' 36" E



Explain given coordinates

The above coordinate is the location of the project factory. The physical address is:

Jalan Kolonel Masturi 345. Kav 1, KM 1.4 RW 22, RT 01 Kel. Cipageran Kec. Cimahi Utara, 40511 Cimahi Indonesia

D.2. Map

[See Toolkit 1.6]

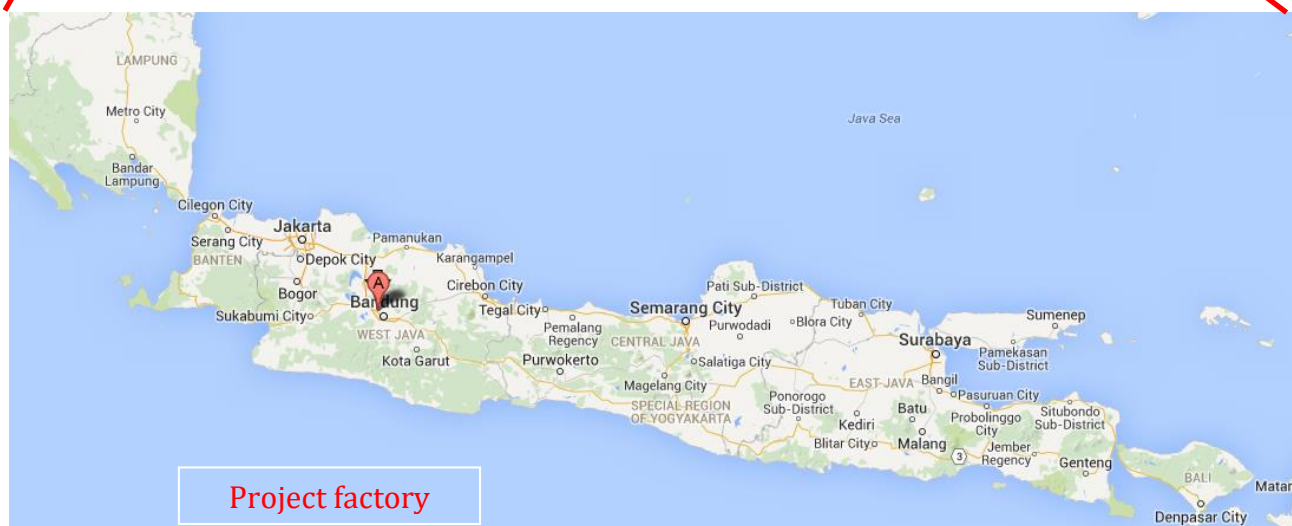
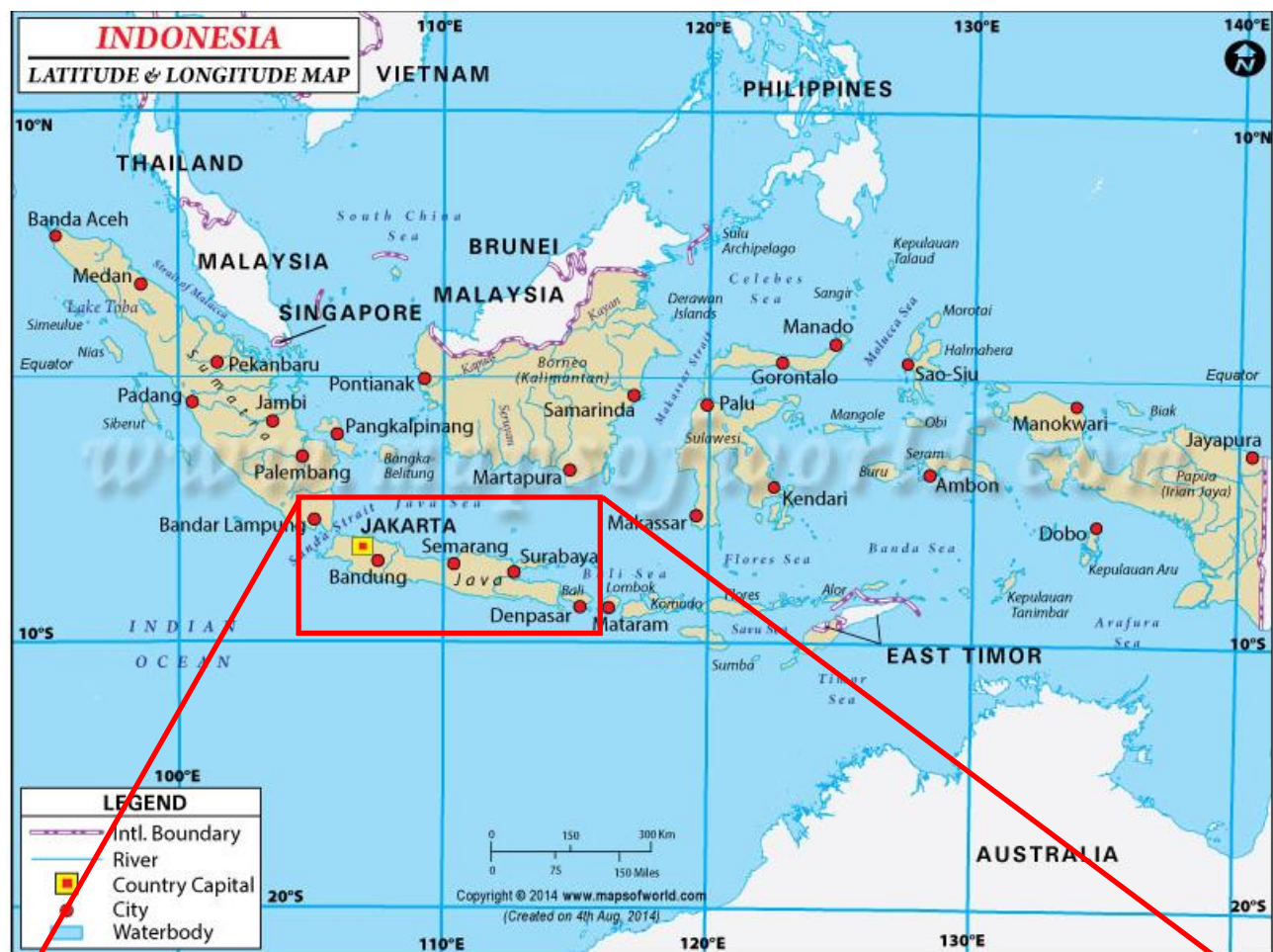


Figure 1 Indonesia geographic and project factory location

SECTION E. Outcome stakeholder consultation process

E.1. Assessment of stakeholder comments

[See Annex J]

A Stakeholder Consultation was held on 17/06/2013 in accordance with the guidance in the Gold Standard Toolkit version 2.2. Below are the comments received from the consultation:

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
How does Nazava compare to the Unilever Pureit purifier?	Yes	Unilever Pureit uses chlorine for des-infection. The Pureit costs 580 thousand Indonesian Rupiahs and a typical Nazava Purifier only 225 thousand Indonesian Rupiahs. The Nazava replacement filter costs 89 thousand Indonesian Rupiahs and the Pureit replacement filter set costs 150 thousand Indonesian Rupiahs. The Nazava replacement filter lasts also four times longer.
Will there be monitoring of water filter use in the field?	Yes	Yes, the project will monitor how end-users are using the filters to determine the reduction of carbon emissions. This will include monitoring of usage, consumption, and performance. The project will also monitor how the use of the filters affect households socially and economically.
Will the carbon credits be used to subsidize the resellers?	Yes	We will use the revenues generated from carbon credits to ensure that the price of the filters will not increase and to help resellers market the filters in their areas.
Why do you only sell the carbon credits in Europe and the USA only? I believe there is a big market for them in Indonesia as environmental awareness among Indonesian businesses is growing.	Yes	Most of our carbon sales to date have been to companies in Europe and the USA, as that is where we have found the largest demand. Yet, we are open to selling these credits elsewhere and exploring opportunities of selling credits to Indonesian companies.

We observe that it is very important to train users. Once met a women that poured raw water in the lower drinking water container. If you use it like that, the water will of course not be filtered. How is your experience regarding user education?	Yes	Currently we have held village level meetings to train users about using water treatment technology. We have also partnered with local organizations to help train and distribute filters. In the future we hope to use carbon finance to increase awareness and educate consumers as the risks of drinking contaminated water and how to properly use the filters.
Do you want to increase the amount of test reports?	Yes	We are very confident in the technology, but are always looking to prove that the technology is working correctly and meets water quality standards. The product has been tested in multiple laboratories around the world and has demonstrated that the filter is effective at removing pathogens from water. We are working on getting more approvals and certifications and are currently obtaining additional test reports from the Bandung Institute of Technology and The Superintendent Company of Indonesia.
Do you have plans to produce the replacement filters in Indonesia?	Yes	We are considering the option.

The project proponent will also hold another consultation in Aceh, Sumatra on the 8th of July to get feedback from stakeholders on the island of Sumatra as many community members were unable to attend the consultations due to large storms on the day of the consultation.

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
How do I use a Nazava water filter	Yes	In each product, there is a guide how to use it. So before using, please read first. And Nazava team demonstrate to the public how to setup and use water filter.

What about water that has been boiled, can it be filled into the water filter?	Yes	It could be, as long as it should be cooled down first, do not put hot water into the water filter. Besides, the water filter Nazava already tested, dirty water can be drunk directly without boiling, so it is waste of energy to boil it before filling in.
My house use two gallon of water everyday, which type of filters is suitable for me?	Yes	Means in two days will use about 20 liters of drinking water, so type Bening 1 is enough.

Summary of Alterations Based on Stakeholder Comments:

All stakeholder comments were and are being taken into account, and the concerns raised by stakeholders have been or are already being addressed with programming. Many of the comments centered on product and carbon revenues, which the project proponent provided clarifications, and no actions are necessary to address the comments raised.

E.2. Stakeholder Feedback Round

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

[See Toolkit 2.11]

The Stakeholder feedback round was last for 2 months from 25/06/2015 to 25/08/2015. The following steps has been conducted:

1. Listed the project in Markit website at: https://mer.markit.com/br-reg/public/project.jsp?project_id=103000000009787
2. Uploaded the project documents (PDD, GS Passport and LSC report) to the project participant's website:
 - <http://nazava.com/docs/pdd.pdf>
 - <http://nazava.com/docs/passport.pdf>
 - <http://nazava.com/docs/lsc.pdf>

Invitation for stakeholder feedback round for GS4290

PT Holland For Water in partnership Nexus Carbon for Development are pursuing validation with the Gold Standard Foundation for the "Nazava Water Filter Project" – GS4290. This project was previously developed as a Volunteer Project Activity "Impact Carbon and myclimate Safe Water and Improved Cookstoves Global PoA – Indonesia VPA" – GS2443. We are inviting local stakeholders, including government authorities, NGOs and the general public to provide feedback for the Stakeholder Feedback Round (SFR) of our project starts from 20 June 2015. Please find the project design documents in the following link:

Which includes:

- [Project Design Document PDD](#)
- [Gold Standard Passport](#)
- [Local stakeholder consultation report](#)

If you have any feedback, comment or question, please contact: 1. PT Holland For Water
 Jl Kolonel Masturi 345
 40511 Cimahi, West Java, Indonesia Phone:
 +6281360862522
 Email: info@nazava.com

2. Nexus Carbon for Development
 Ha Hoang Thanh
 Email: h.hoang@nexus-c4d.org
 Mobile: +840904009985

3. Sent invitation to stakeholders (sent on 25/06/2015). The list of invited stakeholders is available in the Annex 2 of the GS Passport.

Invitation for stakeholder feedback round for GS4290

PT Holland For Water in partnership Nexus Carbon for Development are pursuing validation with the Gold Standard Foundation for the "Nazava Water Filter Project" – GS4290. This project was previously developed as a Volunteer Project Activity "Impact Carbon and myclimate Safe Water and Improved Cookstoves Global PoA – Indonesia VPA" – GS2443.

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- [Project Design Document PDD](#)
- [Gold Standard Passport](#)
- [Local stakeholder consultation report](#)

If you have any feedback, comment or question, please contact:



The Gold Standard[®]
Premium quality carbon credits

1. PT Holland For Water

Jl Kolonel Masturi 345
40511 Cimahi, West Java, Indonesia
Phone: +6281360862522
Email: info@nazava.com

2. Nexus Carbon for Development

Ha Hoang Thanh
Email: h.hoang@nexus-c4d.org
Mobile: +840904009985

Guido van Hofwegen
Director

Nazava water filters

2013 Winner Tech Award in the Nokia Health Category

www.nazava.com
Call/WA/VIBER: +62 81360446295
Yahoo Messenger: [guidobolivia](https://www.yahoo.com/messages/contacts/guidobolivia)
Skype: [guido@nazava.com](https://www.skype.com/people/guido@nazava.com)

Address
Jalan Kolonel Masturi 345
Kav 1, KM 1.4, RW 22, RT 01
Kel. CipageranKec. Cimahi Utara
40511 Cimahi
INDONESIA

Learn more about Nazava water filters:

[TechAwards](#) , [TV Tokyo](#) , [TV Aceh](#) ,
follow us on facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/nazava>

P.T. HOLLAND FOR WATER

Nazava® saringan air

Alamat Kantor Bandung
J. Kol. Masturi No. 345,
Kec. 1 Km. 1.4 Kel. Cipageran
Cimahi Utara - Cimahi
Jawa Barat

No : 001/NZV/CMH/VII/2015
Lamp. :-
Perihal : Kelanjutan Informasi Mengenai
Pertemuan Pemangku Kepentingan

HP: +6281360862522
Email: info@nazava.com

Cimahi, 10 Juli 2015
Kepada Yth,
Bpk. Keuchik Ateuk Mon Panah
Kec. Simpang Tiga Kab. Aceh Besar,
Provinsi Aceh
di-

Tempat.

Dengan hormat,

PT. Holland For Water bermitra dengan Nexus Carbon for Development mengejar validasi dengan Standar Gold Foundation untuk "Nazava Water Filter Project" - GS4290. Proyek ini sebelumnya dikembangkan sebagai proyek Volunteer Activity "Impact Carbon and myclimate Safe Water and Improved Cookstoves Global PoA - Indonesia VPA" - GS2443

Berdasarkan pada pertemuan pemangku kepentingan yang sudah dilaksanakan di Desa Ateuk Mon Panah pada tanggal 08 July 2013, kami ingin mengundang para pemangku kepentingan lokal, termasuk pejabat pemerintah, LSM dan masyarakat umum untuk dapat memberikan masukan-masukan untuk Stakeholder Feedback Round (SFR) dari proyek kami tersebut, dimulai tanggal 20 Juni 2015. Berikut link untuk dokumen desain proyek ini;

www.nazava.com/docs/pdd.pdf Project Design Document PDD
www.nazava.com/docs/passport.pdf Gold Standard Passport
www.nazava.com/docs/lsc.pdf Local stakeholder consultation report

Jika sekiranya masih ada masukan-masukan ataupun pertanyaan, silahkan menghubungi kami di :

1. **PT. Holland For Water**
Jl. Kolonel Masturi 345, Cimahi 40511, Jawa Barat, Indonesia
Phone : +6281360862522
Email : info@nazava.com
2. **Nexus Carbon For Development**
Ha Hoang Thanh
Email : h.hoang@nexus-cfd.org
Mobile : +840904009985

Demikian yang dapat saya sampaikan, atas perhatiannya diucapkan terima kasih.

Hormat kami,


(Syahri Abdullah)

Air bersih untuk semua

www.nazava.com

Clean water for everyone

4. Posted invitation in other media such as social network (Facebook page of the Nazava project)


Nazava Saringan Air / Nazava Water Filters

Nazava Water Filters sells the best and most affordable household water filters available. Saringan Air Nazava menjual saringan air terbaik.

<http://www.nazava.com/>

APPS

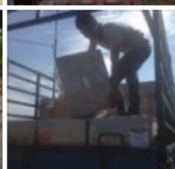


Welcome

PHOTOS











VIDEOS



Nazava Saringan Air / Nazava Water Filters

3 hrs ·

Invitation for stakeholder feedback round for GS4290

PT Holland For Water in partnership Nexus Carbon for Development are pursuing validation with the Gold Standard Foundation for the "Nazava Water Filter Project" – GS4290. This project was previously developed as a Volunteer Project Activity "Impact Carbon and myclimate Safe Water and Improved Cookstoves Global PoA – Indonesia VPA" - GS2443

We are inviting local stakeholders, including government authorities, NGOs and the general public to provide feedback for the Stakeholder Feedback Round (SFR) of our project starts from 20 June 2015. Please find the project design documents in the following link: <http://www.nazava.com/carbon.php> which includes

- Project Design Document PDD
- Gold Standard Passport
- Local stakeholder consultation report

If you have any feedback, comment or question, please contact:

1. PT Holland For Water
 Jl Kolonel Masturi 345
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 Email: info@nazava.com
2. Nexus Carbon for Development
 Ha Hoang Thanh
 Email: h.hoang@nexus-c4d.org
 Mobile: +840904009985



Nazava Saringan Air

Saringan Air minum dari Nazava, saringan air minum - lebih sehat lebih hemat. Pemurni Air Nazava

5. Outcome of the SFR

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
From: Jochem Zijderlaan (jochem@affirmasi.com) 1. Is this another version of Carbon Credits?	Yes	PP has sent the responses to PP by email as following: 1. Actually we can say this is the new version of the project documents as the project was developed under a

2. Glancing over your PDD, you're talking about 37k ton per year, I assume this is based on the number of filters you'll sell in a year....but then you say 370k ton over 10 year, but would the yearly tonnage accumulate per year? year 1= xxxx new filters sold = 37ton year 2= xxxx new filters sold = 37ton + the 37 ton from previous year, as those filters are still being used??? year 3= xxxx new filters sold + year 2 (and how about year 1 clients, won't they come back to buy replacement filters?)		Programme of Activity and now is under the stand-alone project. However, the type of Carbon credit is the same as it has been developed under the Gold Standard, the carbon credit is the GS Voluntary Emission Reduction 2. Regarding to the number of credit, the number in the PDD is the average annual credits. You can see details on monthly basis in page 40 of the PDD. In the calculation model, we take accumulative number of sales for estimating and we also exclude the filters which reached its lifetime. For example, the filter which purchased in year 1 will be accounted for year 1 and year 2 only. From year 3 it will be excluded.
--	--	--

E. 3. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism

[See Annex W]

Discuss the Continuous input / grievance mechanism expression method and details, as discussed with local stakeholders.

During the consultation the stakeholders agreed that the majority of stakeholders have a mobile phone or internet access, so providing both phone number and email contacts would be most appropriate. The PP will also collect end-user feedback from communication with retailers and distributors who have direct contact with the end-user. Additionally contact information for Nazava is provided to all end-users which will allow end-users to provide feedback directly to the project proponent

	Indicate the detail for each method (example: location of book, phone number, email address, identity of mediator)	Describe all comments/justification as to why each was chosen
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	A comment book is available at Nazava offices in Bandung and Banda Aceh: Komplek Cimindi Raya Blok X no 2 Jalan Budi Cimahi Utara, Kota Cimahi Jawa Barat Jalan Dr Mr Teuku Hassan Muhammad 134 Desa Batoh Kecamatan Lueng Bata Banda Aceh	The Nazava offices are located in easily accessible areas where we can ensure safety and maintenance of book. This also allows Nazava staff to quickly assess submitted comments and respond accordingly. People are at the locations throughout the day, so the book will be constantly accessible.
Telephone access	Nazava +6281360862522	This is the main office number of the Nazava Office
Internet/email access	https://www.facebook.com/nazava http://nazava.com/english/contactNazavaWaterFilters.php info@nazava.com	This email goes directly to the project participant staff responsible for recording grievances or input. Submitted comments will be sent to relevant parties depending on the type of input received. Stakeholders can also contact Nazava through their website or facebook page.
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	N/A	An independent mediator was not nominated during the consultation. Stakeholders felt that this was not necessary.

All comments received through these methods will be documented and provided to the DOE at the time of verification and to the GS Secretariat at the time of request for issuance.

SECTION F. Outcome Sustainability assessment

F.1. 'Do no harm' Assessment

Table 1: Gold Standard Do No Harm assessment

Safeguarding principles		Description of relevance to my project	Assess ment	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 complicit in Human Rights abuses.	The water purification technologies included in this project activity respect dignity, cultural property and indigenous qualities of local communities. The project will improve local health through reduced indoor air pollution and better access to safe water. This project will respect the international human rights instruments to which Indonesia is a party as well as any other international human rights agreements and conventions, including the following: • Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD, 1980); • Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW, 1985); • Convention Against Torture and Other Forms of Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment (CAT, 1986); • International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR, 1987); • International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR, 1995); • Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC, 1990); • International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and All Members of their Family (ICRMW, 1995); and • Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (CRPD, 2008)	Low	No mitigation measure is required
	2. The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	Households are not forced to purchase the water purification technologies products if they do not wish to do so. Project participants are self-selecting, and the sale and distribution of water purification technologies will not cause involuntary resettlement.	Low	No mitigation measure required

Safeguarding principles		Description of relevance to my project	Assessment	Mitigation measure
	3. The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	Local cooking and household practices will be preserved with the installation of water purification technologies. The project complies with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR, 1987);	Low	No mitigation measure required
Labor Standards	4. The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and is not complicit in restrictions of these freedoms and rights	This project respects all employees associations and freedoms and does not infringe upon that. The project complies with Indonesian labor laws including: - Act No. 21 of 2000 on Trade Unions - Act No. 13 of 2003 on Manpower (In line with the Constitutional Court Decision No. 012/PUU-I/2003) - Act No. 2 of 2004 on Industrial Relations Disputes Settlement	Low	No mitigation measure required
	5. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labor.	No person should be forced to become a worker, retailer or distributor of clean energy products. They are voluntary involving in the program.	Low	No mitigation measure required
	6. The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labor.	This project does not employ and is not complicit in child labor. Any child labor violations from partners will lead to immediate dismissal from the program unless changed. The project respects the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC, 1990), and will take immediate action if the project is notified of any partner who is not complicit with this convention	Low	No mitigation measure required

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment	Mitigation measure
	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	Low	No mitigation measure needed
	This project does not involve any discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis. The project complies with Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD, 1980); Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW, 1985); Convention Against Torture and Other Forms of Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment (CAT, 1986); International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR, 1987); International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR, 1995); Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC, 1990); International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and All Members of their Family (ICRMW, 1995); and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (CRPD, 2008), Act No. 21 of 2000 on Trade Unions, Act No. 13 of 2003 on Manpower (In line with the Constitutional Court Decision No. 012/PUU-I/2003), and Act No. 2 of 2004 on Industrial Relations Disputes Settlement		
	8. The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments.	Low	No mitigation measure needed
Environmental Protection	9. The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit 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,	Low	No mitigation measure required
	The project does not pose a threat to human health or the environment. The project aims to improve health through reducing levels of indoor air pollution and the provision of safe drinking water. Project partners will train retailers on the proper disposal of filters, which will be communicated to users at time of purchase or upon filter replacement. The plastic buckets of filter are durable, and can be used throughout the lifespan of the project.		

Safeguarding principles		Description of relevance to my project	Assessment	Mitigation measure
	precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically.”	They can also serve other useful purposes if end users decide to cease use of the filters. At the end of the lifespan of the tulip filter, the ceramic cylinder should be crushed and deposited into the ground (this poses no threat to the soil), and it is recommended that the plastic piece should be sold to a plastic buyer. The project complies with the Decree of the State Minister of Environmental Affairs No. 3/2000 Dated February 21, 2000		
	10. The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value or (d) recognized as protected by traditional local communities	The project reduces carbon emissions without any negative externalities. Natural habitats will not be degraded or converted through the use of the water filters. The project will reduce demand for biomass fuel. The project complies with the Decree of the State Minister of Environmental Affairs No. 3/2000 Dated February 21, 2000	Low	No mitigation measure required
Anti-corruption	11. The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.	Indonesia ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption in 19 Sep 2006. ⁴ It is important that this project continue to expand and this is dependent upon the proper usage of funds. The project is not involved or complicit in corruption. The PP and project partners will implement a no tolerance policy for corruption. Staff of project partners be trained on the definition of corruption, and will be informed of the policy. Besides, all the project financial report will be audited by independent party.	Low	No mitigation measure required

⁴ <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>

F.2. Sustainable Development matrix

[See Toolkit 2.4.2 and Annex I]

Environment Indicators	Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
	Air quality	No mitigation measure required	Goals 4, 5, 6 and 7 – Cleaner air inside household means children and pregnant women will not have to breathe toxic fumes (Goals 4 and 5). People breathing in less carbon monoxide will lead to lower rates of tuberculosis (Goal 6). Less air pollution also contributes to environmental sustainability (Goal 7).	The project will reduce indoor air pollution due to a reduction in fuelwood used for boiling water. It was scored as positive during stakeholder blind assessment, however it is difficult to monitor the improvement in air quality directly related to the avoidance of boiling, so the parameter has been scored neutral.	0
	Water quality and quantity	No mitigation measure required	Goal 4, 5, and 7 – Water filtration/treatment technologies will have health benefits for children and pregnant women (Goals 4 and 5). (Lower emissions and reduced waterborne illnesses). Reduced fuel consumption from the avoidance of boiling and the associated reduction in deforestation correlates to reduced climate change as a result of greenhouse gas emission production and a consequent improvement in water quality and quantity (Goal 7).	Chosen parameter: Number of people served with a satisfactory level of safe drinking water Explanation: with the expanding of the project activity, the number of people which could access to clean drinking water is increasing. Therefore this indicator is scored as positive.	+
	Soil condition	No mitigation measure required	Goal 7 - Reduced fuel consumption correlates to reduced deforestation which protects soil.	Due to the difficulty in monitoring and measuring this factor in comparison to the use of baseline technologies, the project participant have scored the project neutral for this indicator.	0

Indicator		Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
	Other pollutants	No mitigation measure required	Goal 7	It was scored as positive during stakeholder blind assessment, however it is difficult to monitor the direct improvement in other pollutants contributed by the project activity, so the parameter has been scored neutral.	0
	Biodiversity	No mitigation measure required	Goal 7 –Reduced fuel consumption from avoidance of boiling correlates to reduced deforestation, which protects biodiversity.	It was scored as positive during stakeholder blind assessment, however it is difficult to monitor the direct benefit contributed by the project activity, so the parameter has been scored neutral.	0
Social Development Indicator	Quality of employment	No mitigation measure required	Goals 1 – The programme helps individuals gain employment through job creation throughout the supply chain. The project is invested in the scale and growth of distributors and retailers in Indonesia. As the project scales, even more resources will be invested	It is possible that the project will improve quality of employment, but the project scores this indicator neutral because there is no guarantee that the “quality” of employment will improve for Indonesia.	0

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Livelihood of the poor	No mitigation measure required	Goal 1 – The project provides livelihood to the poor as people are trained to become retailers, distributors, or technicians. For families that purchase fuel, access to more efficient energy products will reduce fuel expenditures, resulting in more disposable income. For families that gather biomass, water purifiers free up more time to spend on productive activities. The project will improve the health and hygiene of beneficiaries as use of the filters will increase access to safe drinking water. Access to safe water will also mitigate the effects of natural disasters, which will further contaminate water sources. The project will provide these services in the near and long term as part of the project is establishing distribution systems which will allow end-users to purchase additional systems and replace broken parts.	Parameter: - Increased income through fuel savings - Time saving through eliminating the need to boil drinking water. Explanation: by using the water filter, household could save fuels which they need to buy or collect from surrounding.	+

Indicator		Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
	Access to affordable and clean energy services	Efforts will be made to possibly provide subsidized products and develop distribution channels in the future with the help of carbon revenues	Goal 1 and 7 – The project seeks to provide affordable water filters to households in Indonesia at a large scale. Carbon finance will make the products accessible and affordable for poor families, as revenue from carbon finance may be used to develop the distribution channels, provide training to distributors, subsidize products, etc. As noted above, adoption of project technologies will improve air quality and water quality and result in time and money savings for participating households. Environmental sustainability will be ensured as a large number of people will collectively reduce carbon emissions.	Parameter: The total number of water filters disseminated and monitoring data will give an indication of how many people are able to access affordable clean energy products. Explanation: The water filter technology use gravity as renewable energy hence reduce fuel consumption for purifying water	+
	Human and institutional capacity	No mitigation measure required	Goal 1 – Sales and marketing training will be provided to Nazava staff and retailers, thus giving them skills that will enable them to earn a livelihood.	Though the project expect this indicator to be positive due to continuous training of Nazava staff and distributors as well as training for end-users, it has been assigned a neutral due to difficulties in monitoring this parameter	0

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Economic and Technological Development Indicators	Quantitative employment and income generation	Goal 1 – More people will earn money as retailers, production workers and distributors, which will help empower them and emerge from poverty. The project will directly provide both part-time and permanent employment opportunities to local people. Salaries will be in line and often exceed those offered for similar positions in Indonesia.	Parameter: Number of local jobs created due to the project. Explanation: The project activity will bring jobs opportunities to local people so it will help to reduce unemployment and generate income	+
	Balance of payments and investment	Goal 1 and 8 – Carbon revenues will allow the programme to expand and reach more clients in more areas. With the importation some parts, which cannot be locally sourced, there may be international transfers of payments. However, the project when possible the project will source product locally and invest in local entrepreneurs. The project will also receive investments from foreign entities, increasing the possibility of future investment in Indonesia	A reduction in fossil fuel imports may occur, as avoidance of boiling will reduce fossil fuel consumption from LPG users. However, this is unlikely to affect the net foreign currency as the reduction in imports will be too small, if any. Thus, this parameter has been score neutral.	0

Indicator		Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
	Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	No mitigation measure required	Goals 1 and 8 – Technology improvements will likely occur from the introduction of water filters. People employed through production and distribution will be directly exposed to production of new technologies and their components.	It is difficult to appropriately monitor the transfer of this knowledge and the benefits. This indicator is scored neutral.	0

Justification choices, data source and provision of references

A justification paragraph and reference source is required for each indicator, regardless of score

Air quality	(Neutral Score) The project will reduce the need to boil, eliminating emissions that would have occurred without water technologies. The project scores positive for this indicator in both areas. Multiple studies have detailed the harmful health effects of indoor air pollution from open cookstoves worldwide. However to be conservative the indicator is scored as neutral. Reference: 1. Dulfo, Esther, M. Greenstone, and R. Hanna. "Indoor Air Pollution, Health and Economic Well-being". Department of Economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and J-PAL. February 2008 2. Bruce, N., Perez-Padilla, R., Albalak, R., 2000. Indoor air pollution in developing countries: a major environmental and public health challenge. Bulletin of the World Health Organization 78, 1078-1092. 3. Fullerton, D.G., Brucen, N., Gordon, S.B. (2008). Indoor air pollution from biomass fuel smoke is a major health concern in the developing world. Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. (102), 843-851. 4. WHO (World Health Organization, see page 11) http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2002/WHO_SDE_OEH_02.05.pdf
Water quality and quantity	(Positive Score) This parameter is scored positive, due to the increased ability to both store and treat water independent of boiling. Using project technologies increases drinking water quality and provides storage which increases accessible water quantity. Prior to the implementation of the project activity a public distribution network supplying safe drinking water to the project boundary does not exist. While public distribution networks for water do exist in the project boundary. These do not provide safe drinking water. It is estimated that up to 30% of the water provided through public distribution networks is contaminated with E.coli or fecal coliform and other pathogen. The tap water stored in a container for one day will turn yellow. Every year, around 35000 Indonesians die due to diseases caused by unsafe drinking water. Piped water, which is accessed by around 25% of the total population, has to be filtered and boiled for drinking purposes. The remaining population, especially in urban areas, is dependent on water vendors and needs to buy water priced 10-32 times higher than piped water from the network supply. A poor urban family spends around USD 15 per month buying potable drinking water. Most of the population in the rural areas is dependent on wells and rivers for their drinking water requirements, which are found to be contaminated due to high use of pesticides and direct waste dumping.

	Reference: 1. FAO. (2008). Global Forest Resources Assessment: Thematic Study on Forests and Water. http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/40417/en/ 2. Reference: Gilman, R. H., Skillicorn, P., 1985. Boiling of drinking-water: can a fuel-scarce community afford it? Bull World Health Organ 63(1),157–163. 3. “Indonesia Water Investment Roadmap 2011-2014” Wira Study Team. January 2012 4. Simple Solution for Drinking Water Makes a Big Difference. http://unhabitat.org/?wpdmact=process&did=NDczLmhvdGxpbms=. 5. Asian Horizons Volume 3, Issue No: 12, October 2012 http://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/media/download/25238c44-d4b0-4e53-bd5d-1997b1d5152b
Soil condition	(Neutral Score) Reduced fuel consumption correlates to reduced deforestation which protects soil. However, due to the difficulty in monitoring and measuring this factor in comparison to the baseline of traditional stoves, we have scored the project neutral for this indicator. The project will also provide filter distributors with information on proper disposal of old filters so that they produce no negative effects. Reference: 1. Pimentel D., Dazhong W., Eigenbrode S., Lang H., David E., Karasik M., 1986. Deforestation: Interdependency of Fuelwood and Agriculture. Oikos 46(3), 404-412. 2. FAO. (2008). Global Forest Resources Assessment: Thematic Study on Forests and Water. http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/40417/en/
Other pollutants	(Neutral Score) The project is unlikely to have a material effect on participants’ exposure to “other pollutants” besides the reduction of indoor air pollutants. The project is scored neutral for this indicator. Reference: 1. Smith, K., Mehta, S., Maeusezahl-Feuz, M. (Eds.), 2004. Ch.18 Indoor Air Pollution from Household use of Solid Fuels. World Health Organization, Geneva. 2. Smith, K.R., Dutta, K., Gusain, P.P.S., Masera, O., Berrueta, V., Edwards, R., Bailis, R., Shields, K.N., . (2007). Monitoring and evaluation of improved biomass cook stove programs for indoor air quality and stove performance: conclusions from the Household Energy and Health Project. Energy for Sustainable Development. XI (2), 5-18. 3. http://www.lged-rein.org/indoor_air_pollution/ICDDRB-IAP-Protocol-DRAFT.pdf pages 24-38

Biodiversity	(Neutral Score) Reduced fuel consumption correlates to reduced deforestation, which protects biodiversity. However, due to the difficulty in monitoring and measuring this factor in comparison to the baseline of traditional stoves, the project participants have scored the project neutral for this indicator. Reference: 1. Pardini, R. (2004). Effects of forest fragmentation on small mammals in an Atlantic Forest landscape. <i>Biodiversity Conservation</i>, 13: 2567-2586. 2. FAO ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/010/i0139e/i0139e06.pdf 3. Sodhi, Navjot et al "Southeast Asian biodiversity: an impending disaster" <i>Trends in Ecology & Evolution</i>, Volume 19, Issue 12, 654-660, 1 December 2004 4. "Deforestation, Forest Degradation, Biodiversity Loss, and CO2 Emissions in Riau, Sumatra, Indonesia" WWF Indonesia, Remote Sensing Solutions, Hokkaido University
Quality of employment	(Neutral Score) The programme helps individuals gain employment. The project is invested in the training of workers in Indonesia, and providing a series of employment opportunities along the supply chain, from manufacturing, to distribution, to retail. As the project scales, even more resources will be invested. It is possible that the project will improve quality of employment, but the project scores this indicator neutral because there is no guarantee that the "quality" of employment will improve for Indonesia. It is possible that the project will improve quality of employment, but the project scores this indicator neutral because there is no guarantee that the "quality" of employment will improve for Indonesia. Reference: 1. Smith, James et al. "Wages, employment and economic shocks: Evidence from Indonesia" <i>Journal of Population Economics</i>. January 2002, Volume 15, Issue 1, pp 161-193
Livelihood of the poor	(Positive Score) The project provides livelihood to the poor as people are trained to become retailers, distributors, or technicians. For families that purchase fuel, access to more efficient energy products will reduce fuel expenditures, resulting in more disposable income. For families that gather biomass and boil water, water purifiers free up more time to spend on productive activities. The project will improve the health and hygiene of beneficiaries as use of the filters will increase access to safe drinking water. Access to safe water will also mitigate the effects of natural disasters, which will further contaminate water sources.

	Studies have documented the positive effects of adoption of water filters on livelihoods globally. Reference: 1. Gupta, C.L., 2003. Role of renewable energy technologies in generating sustainable livelihoods. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews 7, 155-174. 2. Agustin Arcenas , et al “The Economic Costs of Indoor Air Pollution: New Results for Indonesia, the Philippines, and Timor-Leste” Journal of Natural Resources Policy Research, 2:1, 75-93. 2010 3. Lee, Jintae and Tung Bui. “A template-based methodology for disaster management information systems” Systems Science. 2000 4. Clasen, t. and S Boisson. “Household-Based Ceramic Water Filters for the Treatment of Drinking Water in Disaster Response: An Assessment of a Pilot Programme in the Dominican Republic”. London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, Keppel St., London 2006
Access to affordable and clean energy services	(Positive Score) The project seeks to provide affordable, clean water products to households in Indonesia at a large scale. Carbon finance will make the products affordable for poor families. As noted above, adoption of clean energy products will improve air quality and result in time and money savings for participating households. The project scores positive and will be monitored throughout the project period. Reference: 1. Indonesia Demographic Health Survey 2012. 2. http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2008/04/05/access-clean-water-a-problem-indonesia.html
Human and institutional capacity	(Neutral Score) The project activity will help to create jobs in business, filter production, monitoring and the supplier’s chain. Training will help to develop skills in diverse areas improving the human and institutional capacity. Though employees will be trained in production, sales, distribution etc. in accordance to their job roles, it is considered that there will not be enough significant impact from this project to justify monitoring this indicator. Reference: 1. Nazava business plan 2014-2018
Quantitative employment and income generation	(Positive Score) More people will earn money as manufacturing scales, distribution increases, and retailers are more able to access high quality affordable products. Further, the reduction in fuel cost and time associated

	with boiling water will allow participants to use their time for income generating activities. Reference: 1. Nazava business plan 2014-2018 2. Agustin Arcenas , et al “The Economic Costs of Indoor Air Pollution: New Results for Indonesia, the Philippines, and Timor-Leste” Journal of Natural Resources Policy Research
Balance of payments and investment	(Neutral Score) Carbon revenues will allow the programme to expand and reach more clients in more areas. When possible the project will source product locally and invest in local entrepreneurs. The project will also receive investments from foreign entities, increasing the possibility of future investment in Indonesia Reference: 1. Nazava business plan 2014-2018
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	(Neutral score) The project plans to introduce new technologies to Indonesia. Initially the project will import technologies but as the projects scales the project will explore the option of manufacturing technologies in Indonesia Reference: 1. Nazava business plan 2014-2018

SECTION G. Sustainability Monitoring Plan

[See Toolkit 2.4.3 and Annex I]

No	1
Indicator	Water Quality and Quantity (positive score)
Mitigation measure	None needed – the project has a positive impact for this indicator, as justified above.
Chosen parameter	Number of people served with a satisfactory level of safe drinking water
Current situation of parameter	Only 2.3% of households in Indonesia use a water filter (which includes Ceramic, sand or other filter) to treat drinking water ⁵ . Because this survey did not distinguish between types of water filters, it can be assumed that the percentage of

⁵ Indonesian Demographic and health survey report published by Indonesian Ministry of Health on Aug 2013

		households which have adopted a ceramic water purifier (the project technology) in Indonesia is less than 2.3%.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Current situation will persist.
Future target for parameter		1.8 million people will have access to improved water quality as a result of clean water from water filter units.
Way of monitoring	When	Biennial monitoring, as per requirements for water quantity and quality monitoring in the proposed project PDD
	By who	Project participant for number of sales. Third parties for water quality tests.
	How	Household monitoring surveys will be given to a sample of households that purchase project technology, water quality will be tested for coliforms, as per requirements for water quality monitoring in the proposed project PDD. The quantity of technologies distributed will be recorded

No	2
Indicator	Livelihood for the poor (positive score)
Mitigation measure	None needed – the project has a positive impact for this indicator, as justified above.
Chosen parameter	Increased income through fuel savings. Time saving through eliminating the need to boil drinking water.
Current situation of parameter	Households that purchase fuels to boil water use a significant part of their income to do so ⁶ . Households that gather biomass have to travel considerable distances and spend significant time in order to obtain it ⁷ . Boiling water also consumes a considerable amount of time ⁸ that could have been spent on other activities.

⁶ Please find detail calculation in tab “SD Indicator”, ER spreadsheet. Percentage of drinking water cost per minimum wage is 16%.

⁷ Source baseline survey:

- Average distance to collect fire woods is 1,946 meters (almost 2 km)
- Average frequency to collect fire woods is 3 times per week
- Average time needed to collect fire woods on a round trip is 123 minutes (2 hours and 3 minutes)

⁸ Source baseline survey: Average time needed to boil water per day is 65 mins

Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Current situation will persist. Increasing deforestation will result in shortages of non-renewable biomass, causing fuel prices and average time families spend gathering fuel to rise.
Future target for parameter		Decreased firewood and fossil fuel consumption for boiling water and a reduction in water borne illness will save money and save time providing income-generating opportunities for end-users.
Way of monitoring	How	Household surveys will provide data on savings in money and time which resulted from the use of the project technology.
	When	Updated biennial and prior to the verification.
	By who	Monitoring team and/or respected data sources

No		3
Indicator		Access to affordable and clean energy services (positive score)
Mitigation measure		Efforts will be made to possibly provide subsidized products and develop distribution channels in the future with the help of carbon revenues
Chosen parameter		The total number of water filters disseminated will give an indication of how many people are able to access affordable clean energy products.
Current situation of parameter		Only 2.3% of households in Indonesia use a water filter (which includes Ceramic, sand or other filter) to treat drinking water ⁹ . Because this survey did not distinguish between types of water filters, it can be assumed that the percentage of households which have adopted a ceramic water purifier (the project technology) in Indonesia is less than 2.3%.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Current situation will persist.
Future target for parameter		Families will adopt and will continue to use water technologies. The annual sales target will increase to 154,000 unit sales (2018)
Way of monitoring	How	Sales will be tracked against population data to determine impact. In addition, household surveys will determine product usage rates.

⁹ Indonesian Demographic and health survey report published by Indonesian Ministry of Health on Aug 2013

	When	Sales will be continuously tracked Usage surveys will be conducted biennially
	By who	Monitoring and sales teams

No		4
Indicator		Quantitative employment and income generation (positive score)
Mitigation measure		None needed – the project has a positive impact for this indicator, as justified above.
Chosen parameter		Number of local jobs created in production, distribution, and retail.
Current situation of parameter		0 prior to the project activity
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Current situation will persist
Future target for parameter		As many as possible.
Way of monitoring	How	Track direct employment associated with the project. Record from factory or direct interview with retailers
	When	Biennial
	By who	Project participant, Implementation partner(s), retailers

Additional remarks monitoring

Monitoring will be conducted according to the CDM Methodology *AMS-III.AV low greenhouse gas emitting safe drinking water production systems Version 4*, and will coincide with the monitoring plan described in the proposed project PDD

SECTION H. Additionality and conservativeness

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

H.1. Additionality

[See Toolkit 2.3]

Not applicable as section on additionality and baseline follow Gold Standard guidance

H.2. Conservativeness

[See Toolkit 2.2]

Not applicable as section on additionality and baseline follow Gold Standard guidance

ANNEX 1 ODA declaration

[See Toolkit Annex D]

The project activity will not receive public funding from Annex I parties that could result in a diversion of official development assistance. The ODA declaration is attached herewith.

ANNEX D - OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE DECLARATION

Date: 09/03/2015

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 Nazava Water Filter Project

PT Holland For Water

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

Guido van Hofwegen

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.

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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: Guido van Hofwegen

Title: President Director

On behalf of: PT Holland For Water

Place: Cimahi

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Annex 2 List of invited stakeholder for SFR

Category Code	Name of Invitee	Means of Invitation (highlight appropriate column)	Organization	Location	Date of Invitation	Confirmation Received?
A	Rachman	a.rachman@fugrospatial.com.au	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	Trihandoyo	a.triandoyo@yahoo.com	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	Wiryawan	a.wiryawan@fugro.com	CCP Indonesia	Jakarta	25/06/2015	No
A	Wisnu	a.wisnu@ccp-indonesia.org	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	abdul azis	abdul_azis72@hotmail.com	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	abunida ischak	ischak.akadir@yahoo.com	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	Ade	ade@otics.co.id	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	Achmad Riyadi	ahmad.riyadi@jict.co.id	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	Anna Yikwa	annapyikwa@gmail.com	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	ardiriawan	ardiriawan@yahoo.co.id	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	aris riski	arisriskik@yahoo.com	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	arnold paw	arnoldpaw@yahoo.com	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	ary isnanto	ary_isnanto@yahoo.com	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	arya wibawa	clickarya@gmail.com	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	Asadullah Al-Aziz	aziz_50@yahoo.com	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	asep	asep.zaenalm@yahoo.co.id	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	bagyo	bagyo@indachiprima.co.id	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	baihaqi	baihaqi_kaltim@yahoo.co.id	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	barne rusli	barne.rusli@medcoenergi.com	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	Boedi Julianto	bjuliant19@yahoo.com	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	Boris Perangin-angin	boris_wind@yahoo.com	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	Buntaran	buntaran@hexindo-tbk.co.id	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	Cahya Sukma Nugraha	cahyasn@gmail.com	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	Cak Firman	cakfirman@gmail.com	Kopernik	Bali	25/06/2015	No

A	christian Alvonso	christian.alvonso@yahoo.co.id	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	Alex Ciko	ciko.alex@yahoo.com	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	Verma	ckverma@kent.co.in	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	Dahli Ahmad	dahli_ahmad@ymail.com	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	Dani Jaya	dani.jaya@tiacoal.co.id	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	Daniel Mustafa	danielmustafa81@gmail.com	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	Danu	danu@bukitmakmur.com	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	Daris Hendarko	darishendarko@gmail.com	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	Deepak Dayaram Ghindwani	ghindwani@gmail.com	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
A	Denis	denusup@yahoo.com	INDIVIDUAL - CLIENT	Indonesia	25/06/2015	No
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