



The Gold Standard®
Premium quality carbon credits

Climate Smart Agriculture



Influence. Innovate. Inspire.

‘The Gold Standard is pioneering the way climate change and development are addressed by delivering outcomes, not intentions’



7 Gold Standard Principles

1

- Safeguarding

2

- Sustainable Development

3

- Stakeholder Involvement

4

- Real Emission Reductions and Sequestration

5

- Legal Compliance

6

- Transparency

7

- Monitoring Reporting Verification

A World Institute for a Sustainable Humanity (A W.I.S.H)
 Action Carbone (Good Planet Foundation)
 Appropriate Technology Association (ATA)
 Ashanti Social Welfare Association (ASWA)
 Atmosfair
 Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
 BASE (Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy)
 Carbon Watch
 Care International
 CASA (Citizens's Alliance for Saving the Atmosphere and Earth)
 Clean Air—Cool Planet
 Clean Energy Nepal
 Climate Action Network South Africa
 David Suzuki Foundation
 Development Alternatives
 Dhammanart Foundation
 E+Co
 Earth Advantage, Inc.
 EnerGHG India
 Energy Forum
 Euronatura—Center for Environmental Law and Sustainable Development
 European Business Council For Sustainable Energy e5
 Fair Climate Network
 Forum for the Future
 Fundacion Ecodiversidad Colombia
 Fundacion Ecologia y Desarrollo
 Fundación MDL de Honduras
 Germanwatch
 Gevalor
 Global Environmental Institute (GEI)
 Green Camel Bell (Gansu)
 Greenpeace International
 GRIAN (Greenhouse Ireland Action Network)
 HELIO International

Impact Carbon
 Indonesia Forum for Environment (WALHI)
 Indonesian Climate Action Network
 Initiative Développement
 International Centre for Eradication of Poverty
 Kangmei Institute of Community Development and Marketing
 Kiko Network
 KLIMA
 Legambiente
 Mercy Corps
 Miombo
 Miriam-PEACE
 Myclimate
 National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT)
 National Trust For Nature Conservation (NTNC)
 Noé21
 "Non-Conventional Energy and Rural Development Society (NERD SOCIETY Coimbatore)"
 NOVA Institute
 ONKE Training
 Pelangi
 Pembina Institute for Appropriate Development
 Philippine Network on Climate Change
 Philippine Solar Energy Society
 Planetair
 Plantons Utile
 PURE the Clean Planet Trust
 Rainforest Alliance
 REEEP
 Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Institute
 Renewable Energy Institute of Thailand, REIT
 Rural Education for Development Society-REDS
 Save the Earth Cambodia
 Shanshui Conservation Center, China

Sibol ng Agham at Teknolohiya
 SKG Sangha
 SolarAid
 SouthSouthNorth
 Sustainable Travel International (STI)
 The Climate Group (China)
 The Environmental Investigation Agency
 The Whitmore Initiative Society
 Winrock International India
 Winrock International Nepal
 World Vision Australia
 WWF International
 Yunnan Green Environment Development Foundation, China
 Zero: Regional Environment Organisation
 Hivos



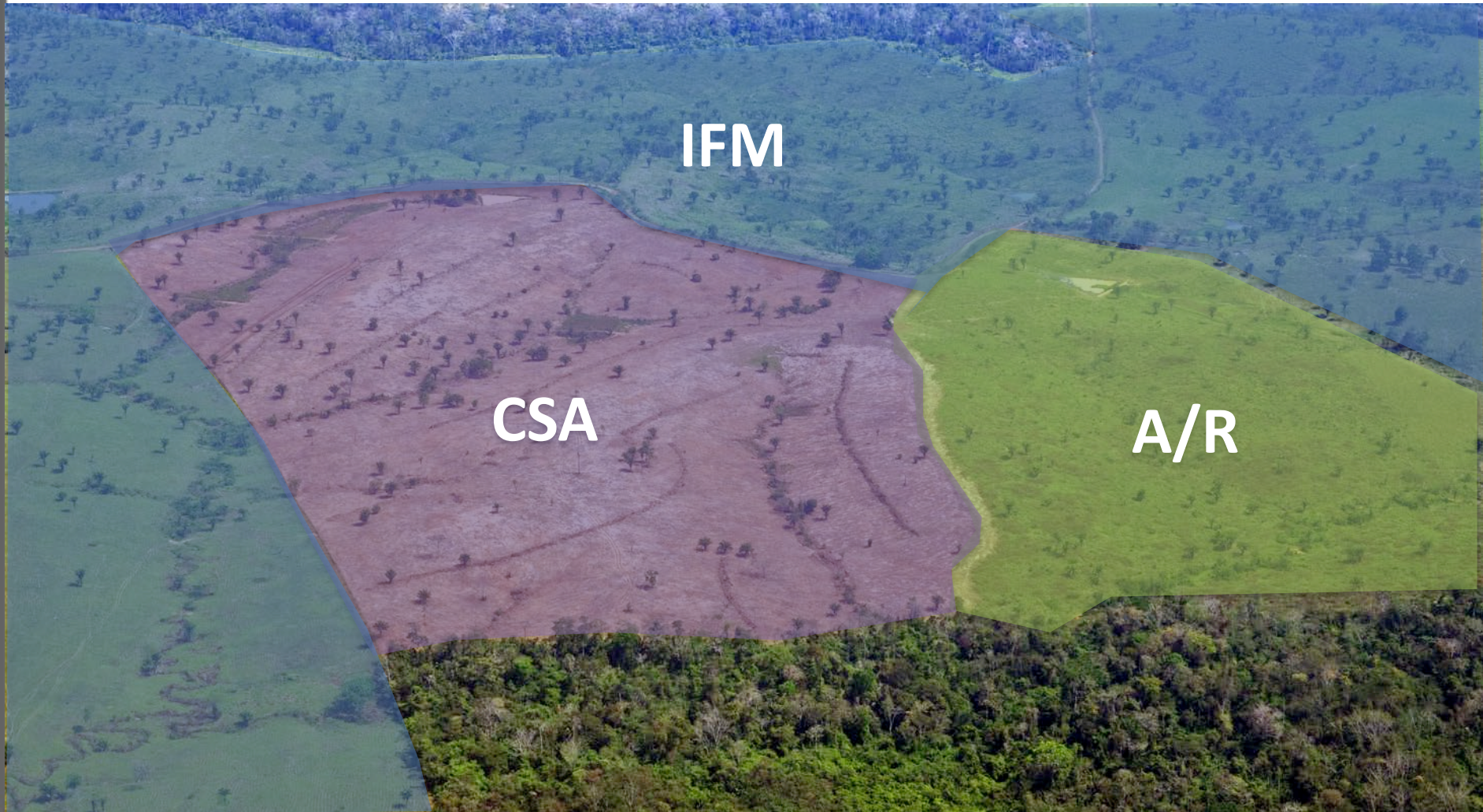
Gold Standard Projects per country

Our 900+ 'results based finance' projects in 50 countries:

- represent investments of more than €500-million
- will prevent more than 65-million tonnes of carbon entering the atmosphere by 2015;
- help to reduce respiratory illnesses in millions of women and children;
- provide technology transfer, infrastructure and local employment
- protect and rebuild forests containing biodiversity and wildlife;
- deliver safe drinking water to millions of people without the use of government or public sector funding;

Provide confidence and assurance that this is really being delivered

Gold Standard integrated Landscape Approach



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Our Land Use & Forests key aims

- To bring The Gold Standard's quality approach to the land use & forests sector
- The robust crediting of activities that foster sustainable development and lower the pressure on existing forests
- To understand what is needed
- To aggregate activities to a landscape approach


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The Gold Standard
**Rules & Requirements
for Afforestation/Reforestation (A/R)
Project Activities**


Draft - for public comments
25 May until 25 June 2013

Valid since August 2013 (expected)
Version 0.9
Author The Gold Standard Foundation



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Do No Harm Rules




Forest Stewardship Council[®]


FSC INTERNATIONAL STANDARD[®]

FSC International Generic Indicators

FSC-STD-01-004 D1-0 EN



DRAFT 1-0 FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION



3. Sustainability

Social

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

1. Sites with legal rights and customary rights of indigenous people and local communities shall be identified, known and respected by the workers.
2. Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to the indigenous people and local communities shall be identified, known and respected by the workers.
3. The transfer of control of any activities from indigenous people and local communities to the project proponent shall be documented.
4. The project shall not involve and shall not be complicit in involuntary relocation of people.
5. On sites with significant disputes, all operations should be stopped until the disputes are resolved.

Working Conditions

6. Workers shall be able to establish and join labour organizations.
7. Workers and labour organizations shall be generally satisfied with their working agreements.
8. Working agreements with all individual workers shall be documented and implemented.
9. There shall not be forced labour, as defined by the ILO Forced Labour Convention¹.
10. There shall not be child labour, as defined by the ILO Minimum Age Convention².
11. If the host country did not ratify one or more of the 8 ILO Fundamental Conventions³, the project proponent shall provide a written affirmation to uphold them.
12. Copies of the 8 ILO Fundamental Conventions shall be available for workers.

No Discrimination

13. The project proponent shall not be involved and shall not be complicit in any form of:
 - (a) sexual harassment, OR
 - (b) discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis.

Anti-Corruption

14. The project proponent shall not be involved and shall not be complicit in corruption. The project proponent shall publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption. The project proponent shall comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists.

Occupational Health & Safety

15. There shall be a 'Health & Safety Policy' that is documented, implemented and regularly updated. This policy shall include at a minimum:
 - (a) provisions for first aid, AND
 - (b) provisions for the safe transport of workers, AND
 - (c) provisions for timely evacuation of workers to an adequately equipped medical facility in case of serious accidents, AND
 - (d) a health insurance scheme for workers who are impacted by workplace accidents AND
 - (e) if workers stay in camps for a longer period of time, measures shall be provided to ensure that conditions for accommodation and nutrition comply at least with those specified in the ILO Code of Practice on Safety & Health in Forestry⁴.
16. An individual shall be appointed to have overall responsibility for 'Health & Safety' at the worksite.
17. Workers shall have job-specific training and supervision to safely implement the project.
18. Workers shall have safe protective equipment, tools and machinery appropriate for their work.

¹ ILO Forced Labour Convention [Link](#)

² ILO Minimum Age Convention [Link](#)

³ ILO Fundamental Conventions [Link](#)

⁴ ILO Safety & Health in Forestry [Link](#) - criteria 226 to 228

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Permanence – Gold Standard stands for its CO₂-certificates

1. Strong and robust requirements that thoroughly assess the participatory and high quality design of a project;
2. Frequent reporting and performance certifications of the activities of the project;
3. A compliance pathway on how projects that risk non-compliance have to get back on track;
4. Legal commitment by the project proponent to assure the integrity of its CO₂-certificates;
5. And as a last safeguard: a compliance reserve.

Background on Climate Smart Agriculture


- Board decision to develop Afforestation/Reforestation, **Climate Smart Agriculture** and Improved Forest Management
- HIVOS support for development of version 1.0 Climate Smart Agriculture requirements and support 3 methodologies
- Unique forests and land use consultants providing dairy methodology
- Carbon Solutions to submit JI methodology
- 5 Pilot projects on the corresponding methodologies
- Increasing interest on “greener” supply chains

Key lessons

1. Collaborate with the right partners
2. Be holistic
3. Have a sensible carbon accounting methodology
4. Think from the farmers perspective
5. Develop a landscape approach



Requirements – 2013

- 
- Gold Standard Principles
 - Land Use & Forests Framework
 - Climate Smart Agriculture requirements and methodologies
 - Guidelines

One Sub-TAC and Advisory Panel meeting on requirements



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Methodologies – 2013 and 2014

- 5 different methodologies
- Also creation of requirements – make your case
- Normal Toolkit procedures for methodology approval:
 1. Check with TAC
 2. Draft idea
 3. (Check)
 4. Write
 5. Submit
 6. Independent experts
 7. Approve

Methodology 1: Emission reductions from farm switching

WHOM

Pro-Climate, Just-Green, Cool Farm Institute, Hivos.

INTERVENTION AND BENEFITS

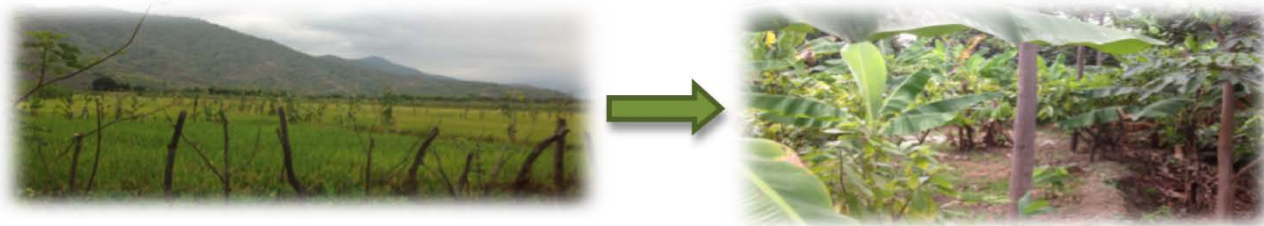
Rise cultivation brings poor yields and low prices. Switching to cacao, bananas and hardwood diversifies income and spread risks.

METHODOLOGY

Using the Cool Farm Tool as a base to calculate the differences in emissions over time.

PILOT PROJECT LOCATION

Pilot project in Peru



Methodology 2: Emission reductions from coffee farm restoration

WHOM

HIVOS, CEDECO, FibL

INTERVENTION AND BENEFITS

Coffee yields have dropped due to land over-exploitation and rust. Smartly increasing production sustainably improves income over longer times.

METHODOLOGY

Using the Cambio2 methodology to increase soil fertility.

PILOT PROJECT LOCATION

Pilot project in Nicaragua



Methodology 3: Emission reductions from bio-slurry fertilizer

WHOM

HIVOS

INTERVENTION AND BENEFITS

Increasing production by using bioslurry from biogas installations and thereby decreasing dependency on artificial fertilizer and better use of bioslurry.

METHODOLOGY

Still to be discussed

PILOT PROJECT LOCATION

Pilot project in Kenya



Methodology 4: Emission reductions from improved smallholder dairy production

WHOM

Unique forests and land use, FAO, International Livestock Research Institute, Kenyan ministry for Agriculture.

INTERVENTION AND BENEFITS

As yield increases due to adoption of improved breeds, feed etc, GHG intensity decreases. Dairy is an economic step-up from crops, and is a key pathway out of poverty, providing employment and a regular source of cash income for poor households.

METHODOLOGY

Standardized approach that balances scientific rigor as defined in IPCC Guidance with practical monitoring requirements

PILOT PROJECT LOCATION

Pilot project in Kenya



Methodology 5: Emission reductions from fertilizer switching and improved tillage

WHOM

Carbon solutions and Szent István University

INTERVENTION AND BENEFITS

Increasing production and decreasing dependency on artificial fertilizer by switching to new fertilization forms (algae) and improve tilling.

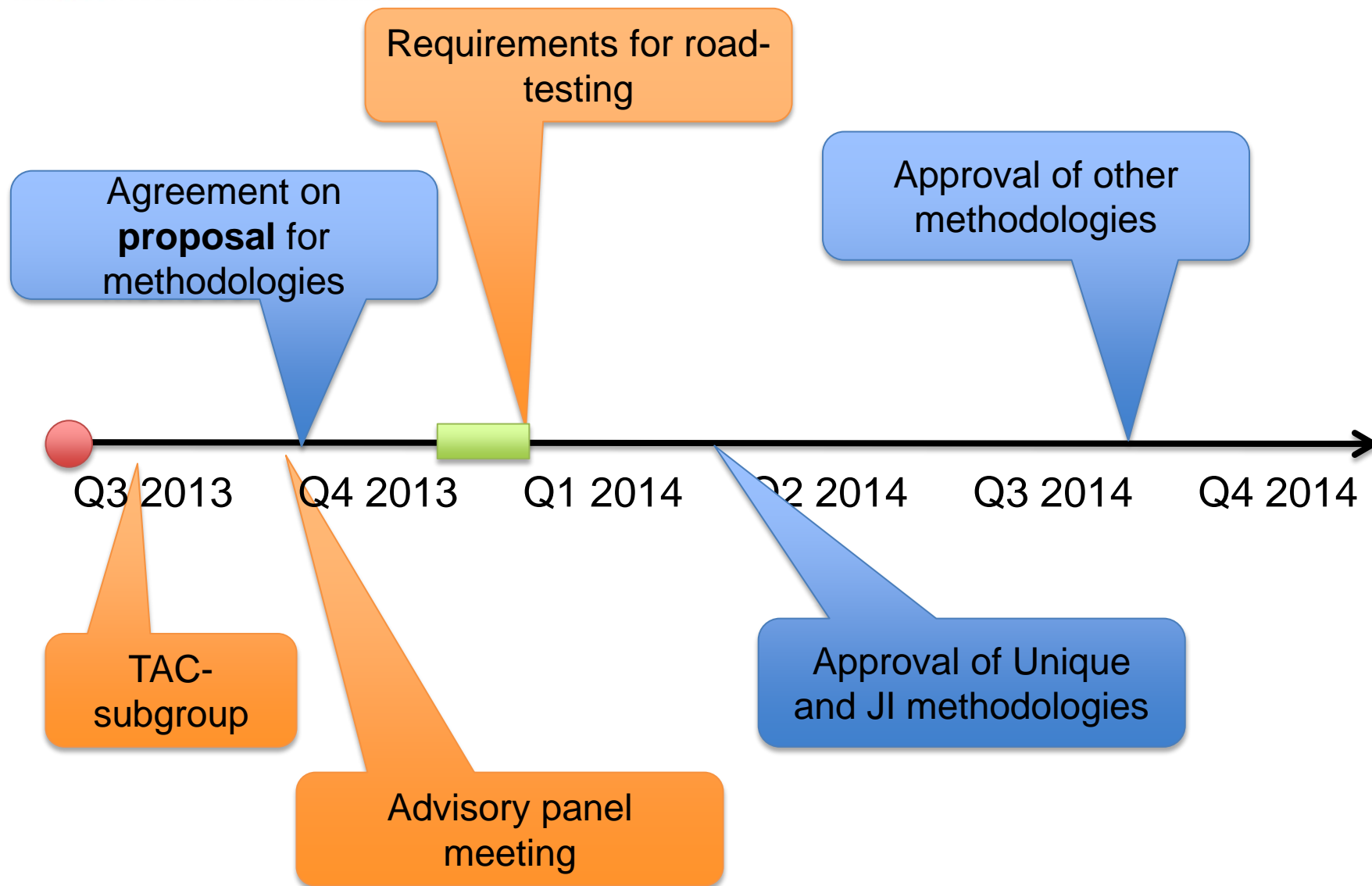
METHODOLOGY

JI methodology for submission under Gold Standard.

PILOT PROJECT LOCATION

Pilot project in Hungary.







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Thank you

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