Gold Standard

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| **Gold Standard Principles – Individual, community, and cultural 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. | | | |
| 2 | The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement | | | |
| 3 | The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage | | | |
| **Project Indicators to Ensure Compliance to Principle** | | | | |
| Theme | | Indicator | Reference | Requirement for Verification |
|  | | Does the project respect life, liberty, and security? |  |  |
|  | | Does the project respect personal and political freedom? |  |  |
|  | | Does the project respect economic, social and culture freedoms? |  |  |
|  | | Does the project respect cultural property? |  |  |
|  | | Does the project respect the uniqueness of indigenous people? |  |  |
|  | | Is one of the project participants an arms producer or distributor? |  |  |
|  | | Is one of the project participants a land minesproducer or distributor? |  |  |
|  | | Has the Host government ratified the relevant conventions on Human rights? |  |  |
|  | | Does the Host country have its own legislation in place prohibiting the violation of the principle? |  |  |
|  | | Doe the Host country actively enforce the compliance with this principle? |  |  |
|  | | Does the project result in any person’s relocation? |  |  |
|  | | If yes, has the project sufficiently demonstrated that these people can stay or move voluntarily after project implementation? |  |  |
|  | | Is the project area limited in access to people which previously had access? |  |  |
|  | | Will the project have an economic or other impact on people living nearby? |  |  |
|  | | Has the project sufficiently demonstrated that any limitations caused by the project will not force people to relocate? |  |  |
|  | | Has the Host government ratified the ILO convention 169? |  |  |
|  | | Does the Host country have its own credible legislation in place prohibiting involuntary resettlement? |  |  |
|  | | Does the host country actively enforce the compliance with the principle? |  |  |
|  | | Is involuntary resettlement common in the country and/or region? |  |  |
|  | | Does the project alter, damage or remove tangible property and sites having archaeological, paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic or religious value? |  |  |
|  | | Does the project alter, damage or remove tangible property and sites with unique natural environmental features that embody cultural values? |  |  |
|  | | Does the project alter damage or remove intangible forms of culture, such as cultural knowledge, innovations, and practices of communities embodying traditional lifestyles? |  |  |
|  | | Has the project sufficiently demonstrated that the cultural property will not be impacted negatively? |  |  |
|  | | Has the Host government ratified the relevant convention? |  |  |
|  | | Does the Host country have its own credible legislation in place prohibiting damage of cultural property? |  |  |
|  | | Does the host country actively enforce the compliance with this principle? |  |  |
|  | | Does the Host country have its own credible legislation in place prohibiting damage of cultural property? |  |  |

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| **Gold Standard Principles – Employment practices** | | | | |
| 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 | | | |
| 5 | The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour | | | |
| 6 | The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour | | | |
| 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. | | | |
| 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. | | | |
| **Project Indicators to Ensure Compliance to Principle** | | | | |
| Theme | | Indicator | Reference | Requirement for Verification |
|  | | Are employees’ freedom of association and right to collective bargaining violated in the project? |  |  |
|  | | Has the Host government ratified the ILO convention 87(freedom of association) and 98(right to collective bargaining)? |  |  |
|  | | Does the Host country have its own credible legislation in place enforcing the right of freedom of association? |  |  |
|  | | Has the project demonstrated that it will not limit freedom of association and right to collective bargaining more than required by law? |  |  |
|  | | Does Host country actively enforce the principle? |  |  |
|  | | Is employee association and collective bargaining common practice in the country/region? |  |  |
|  | | Does the project involve any type of forced or compulsory labour? |  |  |
|  | | Are all employees offering their services on a voluntary basis? |  |  |
|  | | Are employees free to quit their services without the menace of penalty? |  |  |
|  | | Has the Host government ratified the ILO Convention 29 and 105 on elimination of forced and compulsory labour? |  |  |
|  | | Doe the Host country have its own credible legislation in place prohibiting forced and compulsory labour? |  |  |
|  | | Is forced or compulsory labour common in the country and/or region? |  |  |
|  | | Does the project employ or intend to employ children below the age of 15 in regular work or hazardous work? |  |  |
|  | | Does the project employ or intend to employ children below the age of 18 in hazardous work? |  |  |
|  | | Has the Host government ratified Convention 138(minimum age) and convention 182(worst form of child labour) under the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work? |  |  |
|  | | Does the Host country have its own credible legislation in place prohibited child  labour? |  |  |
|  | | Does the host country actively enforce the principles of Child labour? |  |  |
|  | | Is Child Labour common in the country and/or the region? |  |  |
|  | | Does the project’s employment policy district, exclude or prefer people based on race, colour, gender, religion, sexual orientation, political opinion, national extraction, social origin or physical or mental disability? |  |  |
|  | | Has the Host government rarefied Convention 100(equal remuneration) and convention 111(Discrimination in employment/occupation) under the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work? |  |  |
|  | | Does the Host country have its own credible legislation in place prohibiting discrimination? |  |  |
|  | | Does the Host country actively enforce the principle of Discrimination? |  |  |
|  | | Is discrimination at work common in the country/region? |  |  |
|  | | Has there been a credible and sufficient investigation to identify potential hazards for workers? |  |  |
|  | | Are workers exposed to hazardous chemicals or other material? |  |  |
|  | | Are workers involved in processes which are potentially dangerous? |  |  |
|  | | Have other hazardous been identified? |  |  |
|  | | Has the risk of sexual harassment and abuse of women been considered  sufficiently? |  |  |
|  | | Is there an emergency action plan in the case of accidents for every site? |  |  |
|  | | Is there an insurance or pension system for workers in place in case of health impacts? |  |  |
|  | | Has the government ratified relevant convention? |  |  |
|  | | Does the host country have its own credible legislation in place enforcing the principle? |  |  |
|  | | Does the host country actively enforce the principle of work environment? |  |  |
|  | | Does the Host country actively enforce the principle? |  |  |
|  | | Are unsafe work environments common in the country and/or region? |  |  |

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| **Gold Standard Principles – Governance** | | | | |
| 11 | The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption. | | | |
| **Project Indicators to Ensure Compliance to Principle** | | | | |
| Theme | | Indicator | Reference | Requirement for Verification |
|  | | Is the project known to employ practices where entrusted power is abused for private gain? |  |  |
|  | | Has the Host government ratified the UN Convention against Corruption and the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions? |  |  |
|  | | Does the Host country have its own credible legislation in place enforcing this principle? |  |  |
|  | | Does the Host country actively enforce the principle? |  |  |
|  | | Is this project prone to potential corruption opportunities? |  |  |
|  | | Is corruption common practice in comparable projects in the region? |  |  |

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| **Gold Standard Principles – Sustainable Development** | | | | |
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| **Project Indicators to Ensure Compliance to Principle** | | | | |
| Theme | | Indicator | Reference | Requirement for Verification |
| Air quality | | Air quality refers to changes compared to the baseline in:  • Pollution of indoor and outdoor air which may have a negative impact on human health or the environment, including particulates, NOx, SOx, lead, carbon monoxide, ozone, POPs, mercury, CFCs, Halons. Also odour is considered to be a form of air pollution.  Pollution with gases covered under the Kyoto Protocol (carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorinated carbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6).) are not included in this category as this category refers to changes in the environment in addition to reductions of greenhouse gases since GHG reductions are included in all greenhouse gas reduction projects by definition. | Concentrations and Emissions  of :   * Nox * Sox * Lead * CO * Ozone * POPs * Mercury * CFCs * Halons * Respirable Suspended * Particulate Matter (RSPM) * NH3 * SO2 * NO2 * PM10 * VOC * Total Suspended Particulate * Matter (TSPM |  |
| Water quality  and quantity | | Water quality and quantity refer to t changes compared to the baseline in:  • Release of pollutants and changes in water balance and availability in ground- and  surface water and its impacts on the environment and human health, including biological oxygen demand and chemical oxygen demand, thermal pollution, mercury, SOx, NOx, POPs, lead, coliforms (bacteria from animal waste) | Levels of :   * Biological oxygen demand * Biochemical oxygen demand * Thermal pollution * mercury * Sox * Nox * POPs * Lead * coliforms (bacteria from animal waste) |  |
| Soil condition | | Soil condition refers to changes compared to the baseline in:  • Pollution of soils, pollution of soils can be caused by lead, SOx, NOx, mercury, cadmium, possibly combined by a negative corresponding impact on human health.  • Organic matter content  • Erosion level | * Levels of : * Lead * Sox * Nox * mercury * cadmium |  |
| Other Pollutants | | This indicator refers to changes compared to the baseline in:  • Other pollutants of the environment which are not already mentioned. For instance level of noise/ light, frequency of noise/light and time occurrence (daytime/night-time, weekdays/weekend) are relevant for consideration. | * Level of noise * Frequency of noise (per day, per * week, per month) * Time occurrence(day/night, weekdays/weekend) |  |

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| **Gold Standard Principles – Social Development** | | | | |
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| **Project Indicators to Ensure Compliance to Principle** | | | | |
| Theme | | Indicator | Reference | Requirement for Verification |
| Quality of Employment | | Quality of employment refers to changes compared to the baseline in:  • Labour conditions, such as job-related health and safety  Qualitative value of employment, such as whether the jobs resulting from the project activity are highly or poorly qualified, temporary or permanent. | * Certificates |  |
| Livelihood of the Poor | | Livelihood of the poor refers to changes compared to the baseline in:  • Poverty alleviation, e.g. changes in living standards, number of people living under the poverty line  • Access to health care services (hospitals, doctors, medication, nurses etc.), affordability of services, reliability and quality of services, and diseases prevention and treatment, including HIV AIDS, measles, TB, malaria, cholera and others.  • Access to sanitation including access to toilets/washrooms. Waste management facilities that offer the possibility of deposing waste in a sanitary way.  • Access to an appropriate quantity, quality and variety of food that is a prerequisite for health.  • Changes in proneness to natural disasters that may be climate change related (e.g. droughts, flooding, storms, locust swarms,  etc.) or unrelated (e.g. earthquakes, volcano outbreaks)  • Long-term changes that differ from natural disasters in the sense that they occur steadily/increasingly but not suddenly (e.g. community’s dependency on river water from a river with diminishing volumes of water) Changes must be directly related to the service and not an unintended impact. | * Children immunized against measles * Maternal mortality ratio HIV prevalence among pregnant women * Condom use rate of the * contraceptive prevalence rate * Condom use rate for high-risk people * Population with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS/ other diseases * Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria * Population rate in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures * Prevalence and death rates * associated with tuberculosis * Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course DOTS (Internationally recommended TB control strategy) * Infant mortality rate * Life expectancy * Number of hospitals available * Number of doctors * Number of physicians * Number of nurses * Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel * Under-five mortality rate * Infant mortality rate * Quality improvement of health care services * Number of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural * Number of population who can access to effective waste management system * Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age * Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption * Availability of Reliable disaster warning and relief system at community, local, regional, and national levels * Knowledge and information dissemination regarding natural disaster |  |
| Access to affordable and clean energy services | | Access to energy services refer to changes compared to the baseline in:  • Presence, affordability of services and reliability of services  • Reducing dependency of fuel/ energy imports that may lead to more sustainable and affordable energy services in a country.  Also, decrease in risk of political conflicts caused by energy imports may be included. | * Energy use * Traditional fuel consumption * Change in Energy use * Change in Traditional fuel * consumption (% of total energy requirements) * Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt-hours) |  |
| Human and  institutional  capacity | | Human and institutional capacity refers to changes compared to the baseline in:  • Education & skills: Access to primary, secondary and tertiary schooling as well asaffordability and quality of education.  Educational activities which are not part of the usual schooling system, such as environmental training, awareness raising for health or other issues, literacy classes for adults, and other knowledge dissemination.  • Gender equality: Livelihood and education for women that may include special schooling opportunities as well as other woman-specific training, awareness-raising, etc.  • Empowerment. Changes in the social structure, e.g. caused by a change in the distribution of income and assets. This may  result in shifts in decision-making power at project level (e.g. participation in project executive board, ownership of CERs etc.), community level (e.g. community council) or at a higher level. Especially in communities with diversified ethnic or religious structures, changes in income and asset distribution may have an impact. Especially ownership of  CERs or other direct involvement in the project may support participation in project decision-making. | * Female combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools * Female Adult literacy rate * Change in female earned income * Change in number of jobs and positions for women * Change in decision-making structures at the community, local government levels * Change in income and asset distributions by region, ethnicity, religion, and socio-economic groups * Women in government or decision making groups at community, regional, ministerial levels |  |

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| **Gold Standard Principles – Economic and technological development** | | | | |
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| **Project Indicators to Ensure Compliance to Principle** | | | | |
| Theme | | Indicator | Reference | Requirement for Verification |
| Quantitative  employment  and income  generation | | Quantitative employment and income generation refers to changes compared to the baseline in:  • Number of jobs  • Income from employment in the formal and informal sector. Other income, such as from ownership of CERs, may be included | * Household income generated from the project |  |
| Balance of  payments and  investment | | Balance of payments and investment refer to  changes compared to the baseline in :  • Net foreign currency savings resulting from a reduction of, for example, fossil fuel imports  as a result of CDM projects.  • Investment into a country/region or technology. Without proper access to investment, projects may demonstrate credibility and reliability of loan takers and trust in the financial structure. Hence future investments into similar or other activities may  be enabled. Only if financing possibilities are limited in the country/region or technology, a positive impact from demonstration of investment may exist. Investments may come from national or international sources.  Bilateral and unilateral investment should be distinguished, since the former do have this effect of demonstrating the viability of the host as a destination for investment, whereas the latter have this to a much lesser extent | * Balance of payments * Amount of domestic investment * Amount of foreign direct investment |  |
| Technology  transfer and  technological  self-reliance | | Technology transfer and technological self reliance refer to changes compared to the baseline in:  • Technology development as well as adaptation of new technologies to unproven circumstances. Technology can be sourced from outside or inside the country as long as it is new to this particular region and introduced in a proven sustainable way. Demonstrating the viability of technologies new to a country/region may help in transforming the energy sector.  • Activities that build usable and sustainable know-how in a region/country for a technology, where know-how was previously lacking. This capacity building enables spillover effects to the area by replicating similar or different projects  • Amount of expenditure on technology between the host and foreign investors regarding the contribution of domestically  produced equipment, royalty payments and license fees, imported technical assistance or  the need for subsidies and external technical support | * Number of workshops, seminars organized, and training-related opportunities held * Number of participants who * attend those capacity building activities * R&D Expenditures |  |