

Application of the Oeko-Institut/WWF-US/ EDF methodology for assessing the quality of carbon credits

This document presents results from the application of version 3.0 of a methodology, developed by Oeko-Institut, World Wildlife Fund (WWF-US) and Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), for assessing the quality of carbon credits. The methodology is applied by Oeko-Institut with support by Carbon Limits, Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI), INFRAS, Stockholm Environment Institute, and individual carbon market experts. This document evaluates one specific criterion or sub-criterion with respect to a specific carbon crediting program, project type, quantification methodology and/or host country, as specified in the below table. Please note that the CCQI website [Site terms and Privacy Policy](#) apply with respect to any use of the information provided in this document. Further information on the project and the methodology can be found here: www.carboncreditquality.org

Criterion:	6.2 Sustainable development impacts of the project type or project
Project type:	Efficient cook stoves
Date of final assessment:	20 May 2022
Score:	LDCs/SIDS: 4.53 Other countries: 3.53

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Assessment

Relevant scoring methodology provisions

The methodology assesses the extent to which a project type or specific project contributes to or hinders the achievement of each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with the exception of Goal 13 on climate action which is the primary goal of the climate mitigation projects. To assess the impacts of a project type or individual project on each SDG, the methodology draws on a seven-point ordinal scale for each SDG (see further details in the methodology). The following table illustrates the scale from -3 to +3 points to assess the impact or influence of a project type or individual project on each individual SDG goal:

Impact of the project on the SDG goal	Points
Indivisible: The successful implementation of the project automatically delivers progress on this SDG goal.	+3
Reinforcing: The successful implementation of the project directly makes it easier to make progress on this SDG goal.	+2
Enabling: The successful implementation of the project indirectly creates conditions that enable progress on this SDG goal.	+1
Consistent: There is no significant link between the project and this SDG goal.	±0
Constraining: The successful implementation of the project constrains the options for how to deliver on this SDG goal.	

SDG	Points	Justification
Goal 1: No Poverty	0	No interaction
Goal 2: Zero Hunger	1	Time saved through efficient cookstoves might be used to prepare more nutritious meals. As cookstoves require less biomass, this biomass would be available to increase agricultural productivity or soils.
Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being	3	Reduces (indoor/local) air pollution (target 3.4)
Goal 4: Quality Education	0	No interaction
Goal 5: Gender Equality	2	Women benefit by saving time for collecting fuelwood, feeding the stoves and cooking. They are also the ones who primarily benefit from decreased air pollution. They can use the additional time for other tasks (e.g., education, occupational opportunities)
Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	0	No interaction
Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	2	Improves access to sustainable energy services (target 7.1); increases energy efficiency (target 7.3)
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	1	Supports decent job creation and entrepreneurship, innovation, and formalisation of small enterprises through support for manufacture and sale of improved cookstoves (target 8.3); Increases resource efficiency and contributes to decoupling growth from environmental degradation (target 8.4); Supports decent job creation and productive employment (target 8.5)
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	0	Supports sustainable industrialisation through creation of demand for more energy efficient cookstoves (target 9.2); Supports R&D and upgrading of industrial capabilities by creating demand for new energy efficient cookstove models (target 9.4)
Goal 10: Reduced Inequality	0	No interaction
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	1	Improves access to adequate and safe housing and basic services (cooking) and reduces energy poverty by increasing affordability (target 11.1); Improved cookstoves help reduce local deforestation and preserve natural habitats (target 11.4); Reduces impact of cities by reducing indoor and outdoor air pollution (target 11.6)
Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	1	Increases resource efficiency through more energy efficient cookstoves (target 12.2); Contributes to reduced air pollution through reduced fuel consumption (target 12.4)
Goal 14: Life Below Water	0	No interaction
Goal 15: Life on Land	2	Contributes to reducing local deforestation by reducing demand for fuelwood and charcoal (target 15.2); Reduces degradation of natural habitats through reduced local deforestation (target 15.5)
Goal 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions	0	No interaction
Goal 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal	0	No interaction
Total points achieved: 13		

The project type receives 13 points in the SDG impact evaluation. Furthermore, none of the goals is assessed with a score of -3. Using the scoring approach of the methodology, this results in a score of 3.53. If the underlying project is implemented in a Least Developed Country or Small Island Developing State, the score is upgrade by one scoring point, resulting in an overall score of 4.53.