Proba World BV
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The Netherlands

Project Overview Document (POD)

[PROJECT TITLE]

Project ID: *[to be provided by Proba]*

[Date or month 202x]

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Authors

Author 1

About [PROJECT DEVELOPER ORGANIZATION]

Enter here a summary description of the organization.

Organization details:

Registered name	
Address	
Country of registration	
Registration number (Chamber of Commerce)	
VAT number	
Main contact person -name -phone number -email address	

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1. Definitions and acronyms

For a full overview please refer to the Proba Standard.

Additionality	Additionality refers to the concept that any carbon removal or reduction Project should result in greenhouse gas emissions reductions that would not have occurred without the Project. In other words, the Project's positive impact on reducing emissions should be "additional" to what would have happened under the business-as-usual scenario.
Baseline (scenario)	Hypothetical reference case and related GHG emission sources, sinks, and reservoirs that best represents the conditions most likely to occur in the absence of a proposed GHG Project.
Buffer Pool	A Buffer Pool is a reserve of Carbon Credits established to cover potential losses in GHG Projects, ensuring the integrity of emissions reductions or removals over time. The size of the Buffer Pool is aligned with the level of (reversal) risks associated with the GHG Project.
Carbon Credit	A Carbon Credit represents at least 1 tonne of CO_2 (tCO_2), or 1 tonne of CO_2e (tCO_2e) reduced or removed for a certain period of time. One tonne (metric ton) (t) equals 1000 kg. For carbon equivalency, Proba uses the AR-5 assessment from UNFCCC[1].
Conservativeness	Use of conservative assumptions, values, Methodologies, and procedures to ensure that GHG emission reductions or removal enhancements are not over-estimated.
Crediting Period	The "Crediting Period" refers to the specific duration of time during which a GHG Project is eligible to generate and issue Carbon Credits for the GHG emissions it reduces or removes. This period is predefined and ensures that the project's emissions impact is monitored, verified, and Credited only

[1] https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/Global-Warming-Potential-Values (Feb 16 2016)_0.pdf

	within that set timeframe. A Crediting Period can be renewed once or multiple times.
GHG Project	A GHG Project is any specific activity or set of activities intended to: reduce GHG Emissions, increase the storage of carbon, or enhance GHG removals from the atmosphere, compared to a GHG baseline. In the context of the voluntary carbon market (VCM), GHG projects generate carbon credits, which can be traded or sold for insetting or offsetting purposes.
Leakage	In the context of a GHG Project, leakage refers to the unintended increase in greenhouse gas emissions outside the Project Boundaries as a direct result of the project's activities.
Permanence	Permanence refers to the assurance that the carbon reductions or removals achieved by a GHG Project will remain effective and won't be reversed over time.
Uncertainty	In the context of a GHG project, uncertainty refers to the degree of doubt associated with the estimation of GHG emissions, removals, or reductions. It encompasses the potential variability in measurements, calculations, and assumptions used in the project, impacting the accuracy and reliability of the reported GHG benefits.

2. Project description

Project objective(s)

Describe the outputs of the project. Include the specific goals for the various activities of the project (scale, impact, social, environmental, etc.). If you have any metrics, please mention them as well.

Project timelines

Describe a chronological plan or actual dates and justification for the following:

1. *the date of initiating project activities;*
2. *the GHG Baseline time period;*
3. *(estimated) duration and date of termination of the project;*
4. *frequency of monitoring and reporting and the project period, including relevant project activities in each step of the GHG project cycle, as applicable;*
5. *frequency of Verification.*

Crediting Period

The project Crediting Period is the period for which net GHG emissions reductions or removals will be verified, which may be equivalent to the project period. It can be renewed under certain conditions, such as Baseline re-validation and compliance with the latest version of the Proba Standard.

The project stakeholders (companies, organizations, individuals):

Describe the organization(s) in charge of the intervention, the various stakeholders (service providers, partners), and their contact details.

Organization name	Description	Main Contact person (name, function)	Contact details (phone number, email)

Roles and responsibilities

Describe who does what, including contact information of the Project Developer and other project participants/organizations, and who will coordinate and manage the project.
For each participating person/organization type, describe the activities they are responsible for.

- *stakeholders*
- *participants*
- *coordinators*

For each, provide a summary of relevant experience that demonstrates proficiency in the assigned function(s) for the project coordinator and any other organizations.

Role	Organization	Activity	Contact person	Relevant Qualification
Administrative				
Technical				
Supporting				

3. Project Boundaries

GHG Mitigation type(s)

Describe how the project will remove or reduce emissions of CO_2 and of any other targeted specific GHGs: CH_4, N_2O, NF_3, SF_6, and other appropriate GHG groups (HFCs, PFCs, etc.) converted to tonnes of CO_2e).
If there are multiple carbon mitigation activities, please provide a breakdown of the GHGs linked to each activity.

GHG Sources, Sinks, and Reservoirs

Description of how biogenic CO_2 emissions Sources, Sinks, and Reservoirs are identified, per GHG, and quantified separately in tonnes of CO_2e.

The Project Developer shall select or establish criteria, procedures, or methodologies for quantifying GHG emissions and/or removals for selected GHG SSRs.

In the case of a Forestry, Land Use/Land Use Change, or Agriculture project, define the various carbon sinks in scope for the project, such as Above Ground Biomass, Below Ground Biomass, Shrubs, dead wood, or Soil Organic Carbon.
Based on selected or established criteria and procedures or methodologies, the Project Developer shall quantify GHG emissions and/or removals separately for:

1. *each relevant GHG for each GHG SSR relevant for the project;*
2. *each GHG SSR relevant for the Baseline scenario.*

GHG Sources	**GHG type**	**CO_2e emissions/unit**	**Total CO_2e emissions project/year**	**In project scope Y/N**
E.g. electricity use		*yy $kgCO_2/kWh$*	*Total amount: kWh x yy = total CO_2 from electricity used*	Y

			Total:	

Carbon Sinks	GHG Type	tCO_2e / unit/year	Total CO_2e emissions mitigated/year	Expected duration of the CO_2 storage	In Project Scope Y/N

Geographical boundaries

Include organizational, geographic, and physical location information, allowing for the unique identification and delineation of the specific extent of the project. If applicable include terrain maps and GPS coordinates.

Main project address

Country, region, address.

Project area

Add exact project GPS coordinates/polygons/maps for each location (if more than one); where relevant, provide satellite maps, acreage, and type of area.

Land Status and Rights

The Project Developer must prove that they have legal or statutory rights or ownership of all land/cadastral location(s) where the intervention(s) will take place. This right of tenancy must cover at least the project duration and/or the expected duration of the Carbon Credits, or longer.

Conditions before the project

Please add the reference year taken and justify this choice. Describe how the location/land was used, its purpose, and how it was managed.

Operational Boundaries

Please describe: project technologies, practices, products, services used, and the expected activity level.

Which activities, (process steps, etc.) are in scope and not in the scope of the project, and justify the choice for adding or not adding a step in the project scope.
If there is more than one type of intervention, define the activities and expected impact of each type of intervention.

Project Emissions considered

4. Project Additionality

The Project Developer is required to use the Proba Additionality Assessment Template, or alternatively, the CDM additionality template, to demonstrate that the project results in GHG emissions reductions or removal enhancements that are additional to what would have occurred in the absence of the intervention, compared to the business-as-usual scenario.

This structured template guides users through each of the three required additionality dimensions (Regulatory, Financial, and Prevalence), and includes space to incorporate methodology-specific criteria and reference supporting evidence.

The completed additionality assessment must always be submitted to the Proba platform or registry. If the assessment contains sensitive or confidential information, a public-facing version must also be prepared and submitted in accordance with Section 5.4 of the Proba Standard.

Please include a reference to the completed additionality assessment below and summarize its main conclusions.

5. Methodology(ies) used

The Project Developer must decide on the Methodology(ies) used for calculating the project's impact. The Methodology must be approved by Proba, and correspond to the activities within the Project Boundaries, to calculate the Yields of all Carbon Pools in scope.

List the methodology(ies) used by the project and describe the rationale for this choice. Describe how you adhered to the conservativeness principle in making these decisions.

CO_2(e) Calculations for the net impact of the project

Include the formula used to calculate the gross carbon yield; include the calculation to remove the carbon sources from the project and the actual net yield compared to the Baseline scenario, including adjustments for risks and uncertainty.

It is likely multiple methodologies are used to quantify individual values, based on GHG project type, activity, and location.

In general, calculating the Project net impact includes the following, all based on the Crediting period and in CO_2 equivalent:

1. *Baseline Sources - Baseline Sinks = net Baseline emissions*
2. *GHG Project Sources - GHG Project Sinks = Project emissions*
3. *Uncertainty factor: consider removing a % of the Project emissions to account for uncertainty in data quality/reliability*
4. *Project risk adjustment: use the chosen buffer pool percentage*
5. *A formula could then look like:*

[2 - (3 + 4)] - 1 = Project net impact = maximum number of Credits to be issued during the Crediting Period

6. *Use the result of #5 and divide by the # years of the Crediting Period to determine the yield per year.*

6. Project GHG Baseline

The Project Developer shall select or establish criteria and procedures for determining the GHG Baseline considering the project description, including identified GHG SSRs and whether they are in the scope of the project or not.

The Project Developer shall demonstrate functional equivalence in the type and level of activity of products or services provided between the project and the Baseline scenario and shall explain, as appropriate, any significant differences between the project and the Baseline scenario.
The Project Developer shall select or establish, describe, and apply criteria and procedures for identifying and justifying the GHG Baseline.
The justification of the GHG Baseline should take into account the likely future behavior of the Baseline scenario (GHG SSRs) to meet the conservativeness principle.

In developing the GHG Baseline, the Project Developer shall select and justify the assumptions, values, and procedures that ensure GHG emissions reductions or removal enhancements are not over-estimated. The GHG Baseline can either be static or dynamic as the selected methodology should prescribe.

Alternative Scenarios Compared to the Project

Consider what would happen without the project, and also existing and alternative activities, technologies, or usage of the project's location or assets, providing an equivalent level of activity of products or services to the project. Draft 2 or 3 potential scenarios, and choose the most likely one for the next step. Justify your choice.

For the chosen scenario, quantify the GHG Sources, Sinks, and Reservoirs over the whole project duration.

Data availability, reliability, and limitations

Describe the sources of the data, how they relate to the specific activity, and how you have chosen the standard data used in the selected Baseline scenario.

Where there is an Uncertainty factor, for example when available data is not consistent, not available for a specific region, process, or machine, or does not exist with the desired granularity, explain how the chosen values were decided upon, and how they comply with the conservativeness principle.

If a key data point is not available, the Project Developer must perform the appropriate assessment, such as a life cycle assessment[2] (LCA).

Information concerning present or future conditions

Other relevant information concerning present or future conditions, such as legislative, technical, economic, socio-cultural, environmental, geographic, site-specific,-specific, and temporal assumptions or projections.

7. Expected Yields

Describe the aggregated GHG emission reductions and removal enhancements, stated in tonnes of CO_2e, likely to occur from the GHG project;
Please describe the type(s) of GHG performance achieved by the intervention:

- *Carbon Removal*
- *Carbon Reduction*
- *Other GHG intervention*

If known or applicable, please add the totals per GHG and year, as well as for the total duration of the intervention.

For all estimates, the principle of "conservativeness" must be respected to prevent over-estimation of the Baseline or impact results.

[2] Please consult Proba for more information. Add link to Methodology page

8. Permanence

The Project Developer shall establish and apply criteria, procedures, and/or methodologies to assess the risk of a reversal of a GHG emission reduction or removal enhancement (i.e. permanence of GHG emission reduction or removal enhancements).
Describe the duration for which the carbon reduction/removal will pertain, with a minimum of 40 years, ideally above 100 years.

Also, include permanence/ storage duration for each carbon sink.

9. Co-Benefits

Proba encourages additional impact beyond just Carbon. Net to reducing or removing GHG emissions, Proba supports projects that:

- *Contribute to one or more UN SDGs*
- *Have a positive impact on ecosystems: nature, water, or biodiversity*
- *Have a positive social or economic impact in the region where the project takes place*

Please describe how your project contributes to the above.
More information about Sustainable Development is included in the Annex to this template, where you can assess which requirement applies (or not) to your GHG project.
https://resources.unsdsn.org/sdg-impact-assessment-tool

10. Uniqueness and Carbon Rights

To avoid the risk of Double Counting or Claiming the Carbon Yield for which Carbon Credits are issued, there must be no overlap with other greenhouse gas emission reduction projects or initiatives generating transferable emission reduction or removal Credits from the same carbon sinks or emission sources.
If Carbon Credits represent emission reductions or removals that are also reported under a national, jurisdictional, or sub-national program or project this must be clearly stated, ideally with evidence that they will not be used in any program that includes greenhouse gas emission trading.

At Project level

The Project Developer must submit a formal declaration stating that the project is not and will not be registered with any other Carbon Credits registry and is and will not become part of a national program as part of the country's NDC. If a country is pre-empting the project's location area, the Project Developer must immediately inform Proba.

Include a copy/scan of the declaration below or in the annex (please specify).

At Credit level

The Proba platform guarantees the uniqueness of each Credit issued. The Credits are issued post-verification and have a unique ID number. They are issued on a blockchain-based framework and are as such immutable. The Credit can only be transferred by the owner (who holds the Credit in its wallet) via a blockchain transaction.

The public registry shows the transfer history of each Credit and informs all companies that have claimed upon the registration of any new claims or transfers, providing maximum transparency within the value chain. Each transfer is registered on the blockchain and is immutable.

11. Local Stakeholder Consultation

Local stakeholder consultation in GHG projects involves engaging with individuals and groups affected by or interested in the project. This process includes:

Identifying stakeholders, such as local communities, indigenous people, local institutions/governments, sector organizations, and NGOs.

1. *Informing them about the project's goals, methods, and potential impacts.*
2. *Gathering their feedback, concerns, and suggestions.*
3. *Incorporating this input into project planning and decision-making.*
4. *Ensuring ongoing communication and engagement throughout the project lifecycle.*

Please provide here the summary of the process, the feedback, concerns, and suggestions received, and how you have addressed it in the project design.

12. Environmental and Social Do not Harm Principle

The "Environmental and Social Do not Harm Principle" in GHG projects is crucial to ensure that efforts to mitigate climate change do not inadvertently harm local environments or communities. This principle acts as a safeguard, ensuring that projects aiming to reduce GHG emissions or enhance carbon sinks are designed and implemented in a way that avoids or minimizes negative impacts on biodiversity, ecosystems, and human populations, particularly those that are most vulnerable. It emphasizes the importance of holistic project planning that considers environmental integrity and social equity, alongside climate goals.

1. *Identify Potential Impacts: List all anticipated environmental and social impacts of the project, both positive and negative.*
2. *Where required by local regulations, perform an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and submit it to Proba as an annex to this POD.*

3. *Social and Environmental Mitigation Measures: Describe specific measures you will implement to mitigate negative impacts.*
4. *Monitoring Plan: Outline a plan for ongoing monitoring of environmental and social impacts throughout the project lifecycle. IT can be included in the broader GHG Monitoring Plan (see section 15).*
5. *Compliance: Confirm adherence to relevant local, national, and international environmental and social standards and regulations.*
6. *Documentation: Provide evidence of due diligence in the assessment and planning process, such as impact assessment reports or records of stakeholder consultations.*
7. *Grievance Mechanism: Detail the procedure for addressing grievances related to environmental and social issues.*
8. *Continuous Improvement: Commit to regular reviews and updates of the environmental and social impact strategy to reflect new information or changing conditions.*

Ensure all information is clear, verifiable, and supported by appropriate documentation.
Depending on the project, some of the above may not apply. Please explain the reason(s) in case some questions are not applicable.

13. Project Risks and Mitigation Measures

Identify and describe the risks that could substantially affect the project's GHG emission reductions or removal enhancements and, if applicable, any measures to manage those. Examples: reversal, underperforming compared to estimations, weather events, pests and diseases, financial, local governance, regulatory changes, etc.
Mitigation measures can include

- *Conservative yield estimates*
- *Buffer pool*
- *Prevention measures (increased monitoring, leaving small carbon sinks out of scope, etc.)*
- *Regular assessments (financial, impact, leakage, etc.)*
- *Regular communication with project stakeholders*

Project specific Risk name/type	Potential negative impact	Mitigation Measure(s)

Buffer Pool

The Buffer Pool represents a mandatory percentage of the issued Carbon Credits that cannot be claimed or traded by the Project Developer.
The Buffer Pool is meant to be used by Proba in the event of reversal of mitigated GHGs back into the atmosphere, or as compensation in the event that a project is not delivering the GHG mitigation results as anticipated.

*The default size of the Buffer Pool is 10% of the gross Yield (Buffer pool = 10% * (Total Yield – Project emissions). Should the project present a much higher or lower reversal risk than average, Proba shall evaluate the size of the buffer pool based on the particular project.*

NOTE: the credits in the Buffer Pool will not be released for sale, even after the end of the Crediting Period or the Project Duration. This increases the credibility of the project by ensuring that 1 Carbon Credit always represents at least 1 ton of CO2e mitigated, and the assurance that the non-permanence is covered in the case of a reversal or leakage event, even after the end of the project.

14. Managing data quality

The Project Developer shall establish and apply quality management procedures to manage data and information, including the assessment of uncertainty, relevant to the project and Baseline scenario.
The Project Developer should reduce, as far as is practical, uncertainties related to the quantification of GHG emission reductions or removal enhancements.
Describe the quality management procedures in place, as well as the assessment of uncertainties, and how these are reduced or mitigated.

Data Quality Management

Process

System

Standard Values and Uncertainty

Standard Values

Uncertainty

15. Monitoring of the Project

The Project Developer shall establish and maintain a monitoring plan that includes procedures for measuring or otherwise obtaining, recording, comparing, and analyzing data and information important for quantifying and reporting GHG emissions and removals relevant to the project and Baseline scenario (i.e. GHG information system). In case the GHG Project uses a dynamic baseline, the monitoring plan should also include re-assessments of the GHG Baseline acccordingly.

The Project Developer commits to develop and perform these activities until the end date of the project. The Project Developer must describe the following plans:

- *Monitoring plan, using the categories below*
- *Post-project Monitoring plan*

The Monitoring activities must be logged and used to generate a Monitoring Report, that will be used by the Verifier.

Monitoring plan

Frequency of monitoring

Responsible entity/role of the person doing the measurement, training received

Set of data measured (units, project emissions, specific intervention measurements like DBH, height, CO_2, other), and associated tooling:

Name of measurement	Unit	Tools and methods used

Field of application for measurements

Describe the choice of where the measurements take place. If using sample checks, describe how you determine a representative sample (e.g. location, x amount of trees per ha, % of fields monitored, etc.). The sample should change between measurement events on a rolling basis

Data storage and processing

Describe how you control, store, and process the data measured.
Describe data governance: who is responsible, has access, etc.

Monitoring Report

The Project Developer must compile all monitoring activities and logs in a report. The Monitoring Report must be made available to the VVB upon Verification Events. The report must include all the relevant information, as described in the Monitoring Plan.

Post-Project Monitoring Plan

The Project Developer must develop a plan for monitoring after the project has ended and until the end of the Storage Duration of the last Credits issued. This means that if a Credit is generated by the project in the last project year, with a Storage Duration of 40 years, the Project Developer ensures monitoring to confirm that the mitigated GHG emissions remained stored for that period. This can happen in a lighter way, or via a contracted 3rd-party.

Annex: Proba Sustainable Development Benefits and Safeguards

This Proba template is an annex to the Project Overview Document (POD) and follows the guidelines of the Core Carbon Principles of the ICVCM.

The Project Developer is required to assess the GHG project's impact on each environmental and social risk described in the safeguards below.

As a result, the Project Developer populates the table below to illustrate that the GHG project has clear guidance, tools, and compliance procedures to ensure mitigation activities conform with (or go beyond) widely established industry best practices on social and environmental safeguards while delivering positive sustainable development impacts.

Regarding criteria 2 to 8 (included)

In case the Project Developer has assessed that the mitigation activity(ies) poses risks of negative environmental and/or social impacts Proba shall require the Project Developers to:

1) include measures, commensurate with the identified risks, to minimize and address such negative environmental and/or social impacts, in a validated Project Overview Document before issuance of Credits;

2) include information on these measures implemented, commensurate with the identified risks in the monitoring report.

These measures can be developed in the relevant section of the POD. Before submitting the completed POD to Proba, please make sure you have filled in the below table with the specific sections of the POD related to all safeguard criteria below.

Criteria	Risk relevant to the project (Yes/No)	POD section where those mitigation measures as answers to these safeguards are described. If you have selected No, please describe the reason why.
1. Assessment and management of environmental and social risks		
Requirements Concerning the GHG Project mitigation activities, Proba requires the Project Developer to: 1) abide by national and local laws, objectives, programs and regulations and, where relevant, international conventions and agreements; 3) ensure free, prior and informed Consent (FPIC) processes for Indigenous Populations & Local Communities, where applicable, and conduct stakeholder consultations, including local stakeholders, as part of project design and implementation. Ensure your approach is inclusive, culturally appropriate, and respectful of local knowledge, take these consultations into account and respond to local stakeholders' views.	1) 2)	
2. Labour rights and working conditions		

Requirements Proba requires Project Developers to confirm whether or not the GHG mitigation activity impacts the following areas, and to ensure that the mitigation activity: 1) provides safe and healthy working conditions for employees; 2) provides fair treatment of all employees, avoiding discrimination and ensuring equal opportunities; 3) prohibits the use of forced labour, child labour, or trafficked persons, and protects contracted workers employed by third parties.	1) 2) 3)	
3. Resource efficiency and pollution prevention		
Requirements Proba requires Project Developers to confirm whether or not the GHG mitigation activity results in the following impacts , and to ensure that the mitigation activity minimizes: 1) pollutant emissions to air; 2) pollutant discharges to water, noise and vibration; 3) generation of waste and release of hazardous materials, chemical pesticides and fertilizers.	1) 2) 3)	

4. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement		
Requirements Proba requires Project Developers to confirm that the mitigation activity does not result in forced physical and/or economic displacement. Where this is not feasible, the activity must minimize forced physical and or economic displacement, this is ensured through measures commensurate to the impact.		
5. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources		
Requirements Proba requires mitigation activity Project Developers to confirm and ensure whether or not the mitigation activity: 1) avoids, or where this is not feasible, minimizes negative impacts on terrestrial and marine biodiversity and ecosystems; 2) protects the habitats of rare, threatened, and endangered species, including areas needed for habitat connectivity;	1) 2) 3) 4) 5)	

3) does not convert natural forests, grasslands, wetlands, or high conservation value habitats; 4) minimizes soil degradation and soil erosion; 5) minimizes water consumption and stress in the mitigation activity.		
6. Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, and cultural heritage		
Requirements Where the mitigation activity directly or indirectly impacts Indigenous Populations & Local Communities, including livelihoods, ancestral knowledge and cultural heritage, Proba requires Project Developers to confirm that the mitigation activity adheres to the below safeguards, and to ensure that the mitigation activity: 1) recognises, respects and promotes the protection of the rights of IPs & LCs in line with applicable international human rights law, and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples; 2) identifies the rights-holders possibly affected by the mitigation activity (including customary rights of local rights holders);	1) 2) 3)	

3) when relevant to circumstances, has applied the FPIC process; 4) does not force eviction or any physical or economic displacement of IPs & LCs, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, or resources, unless agreed upon with IPs & LCs during the FPIC process; 5) preserves and protects cultural heritage consistent with IPs & LCs protocols/rules/plans on the management of cultural heritage or UNESCO Cultural Heritage conventions.		
7. Respect for human rights, stakeholder engagement		
Requirements Proba requires Project Developers adhere to the below safeguards, and where relevant to ensure that the mitigation activity: 1) avoids discrimination and respects human rights; 2) abides by the International Bill of Human Rights and universal instruments ratified by the host country; 3) takes into account and responds to local stakeholders' views.	1) 2) 3)	

8. Gender equality		
Requirements Proba requires Project Developers adhere to the below safeguards, and where relevant to ensure that the mitigation activity : 1) provides for equal opportunities in the context of gender; 2) protects against and appropriately responds to violence against women and girls; 3) provides equal pay for equal work.	1) 2) 3)	
9. Robust benefit-sharing		
Requirements Where Proba requires arrangements for benefit-sharing with Indigenous Populations & Local Communities, Proba shall require that mitigation activity Project Developers: 1) include in validated design documents information on how benefit-sharing arrangements that are appropriate to the context and consistent with applicable national rules and regulations will be designed and implemented through a benefit-sharing plan;	1) 2) 3)	

2) confirm in validated design documents that the draft and final benefit-sharing plan have been shared with the affected IPs & LCs in a form, manner, and language understandable to them; 3) make benefit-sharing outcomes that result from the benefit-sharing plan publicly available, subject to applicable legal restrictions.		
10. Ensuring positive SDG impacts		
Requirements Proba requires that mitigation activity Project Developers, in validated design documents: 1) provide information on how the mitigation activity is consistent with the SDG objectives of the host country, where the SDG objectives are relevant, and such is feasible; 2) demonstrate, if applicable, through qualitative assessment how the mitigation activity delivers positive SDG impacts for certain SDGs (excluding SDG 13), if any; 3) provide information on any standardized tools and methods that were used to assess the SDG impacts.	1) 2) 3)	