

TEMPLATE

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION & PROGRAMME DESIGN DOCUMENT (POA-DD)

PUBLICATION DATE **14.10.2020**

VERSION **v. 1.1**

RELATED DOCUMENTS

– **TEMPLATE GUIDE Key Project Information & PoA Design Document v.1.1**

This document contains the following Sections

Key Project Information

Section A – General description of PoA

SECTION B - Management System and Inclusion Criteria

SECTION C – Demonstration of additionality

SECTION D – Duration of PoA

SECTION E – Safeguarding principles assessment

SECTION F - Outcome of Stakeholder Consultations

0 – Contact information of coordinating/managing entity and responsible person(s)/
entity(ies)

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

GS ID of Programme	10963
Title of Programme:	UpEnergy – Social and Climate Impact Programme
Start Date of POA	01/08/2020
Date of Design Certification	-
POA Period Start Date	01/08/2020
Version number of the PoA-DD	3
Completion date of the PoA-DD	20/03/2021
Coordinating/managing entity	UpEnergy Group
Project Participants and any communities involved	UpEnergy Group
Host Country (ies)	<u>Batch -1:</u> ¹ Madagascar Tanzania Liberia Mozambique Rwanda <u>Batch-2:</u> Uganda Ethiopia Democratic Republic of the Congo <u>Batch-3:</u> Togo Nigeria Malawi <u>Batch-4:</u> Zambia <u>Batch-5:</u>

¹ In accordance with para 17.1.1 of “Programme of Activity Requirements” version 1.2 which allows project developers to submit request for an exception to not submit VPA-DDs for all countries in the PoA’s geographic boundary. This deviation request is approved by GS on 6th January, 2021 segregating countries in different batches.

	Bangladesh Laos <u>Batch-6:</u> Myanmar Cambodia <u>Batch-7:</u> Mexico El Salvador
Activity Requirements applied	☒ Community Services Activities ☐ Renewable Energy Activities ☐ Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities ☐ N/A
Other Requirements applied	
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC), version 03.1
Product Requirements applied	☒ GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration ☐ Renewable Energy Label ☐ N/A

SECTION A. General description of PoA

A.1. Purpose and general description of the PoA

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The purpose of the Gold Standard Programme of Activities (PoA) is to provide residential/institutions/commercial users with energy- efficient cooking technologies and safe drinking water systems with the aim to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the burning of non-renewable woody biomass and/or charcoal for cooking and water treatment to make it fit for consumption.

More than 2.6 billion people in world lack access to clean cooking facilities, relying instead on solid biomass, kerosene or coal as their primary cooking fuel². Developing Asia is home to almost 65% of the global population without access, with 1.6 billion people lacking clean cooking facilities. The lack of access to clean cooking remains very acute in sub-Saharan Africa. The vast majority of people in sub-Saharan Africa thus rely on gathering biomass for cooking, in particular in rural areas, which dramatically damages health and impairs productivity improvements. The procurement and consumption of these fuels define the character of everyday life in many developing countries. About 2.2 billion people currently do not have access to safely managed drinking water³. Majority of the people boil the water to make it safe for consumption which leads to consumption of considerable amount of fuel and time.

Therefore, the target group of beneficiaries are those that use inefficient conventional biomass fueled stoves for cooking and inefficient traditional stoves for boiling water, in the pre-project scenario. Improved Cookstoves (ICS) improve heat transfer efficiency as compared to the baseline conventional stoves, thereby reducing both the amount of fuel used by ICS and GHG emissions. Water purification systems (WPS) provide safe drinking water (along with water that can be used by the household for basic sanitation/hygiene) at affordable cost by replacing traditional cookstoves thereby

² IEA (2020), SDG7: Data and Projections, IEA, Paris <https://www.iea.org/reports/sdg7-data-and-projections>

³ <https://www.unwater.org/publications/world-water-development-report-2020/>

eliminating the use of fuel for boiling raw water in the baseline and thus reducing GHG emissions corresponding to the fuel saving by the project activity.

The PoA will be coordinated by UpEnergy Group (UpEnergy/UPE) which is the Coordinating and Managing Entity (CME) of the PoA. To ensure access to maximum number of communities, the programme will be implemented in partnership with several partners such as micro-entrepreneurs, NGOs, financial institutions, local distribution partners. UpEnergy would ensure the last-mile distribution/installation of the energy efficient/clean energy technologies to the beneficiaries. The programme will be implemented in multiple countries across different continents (Africa, Asia and South America).

The CME confirms that the PoA, and all actions taken as part of it, are voluntary and coordinated.

A.2. Physical/ Geographical boundary of the PoA

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All voluntary project activities (VPAs) included in the PoA will be implemented within the geographic country borders of the following:

1. Batch-1:

- a. Madagascar: 18.7669° S, 46.8691° E
- b. Tanzania: 6.3690° S, 34.8888° E
- c. Liberia: 6.4280° N, 9.4294° W
- d. Mozambique: 18.6656° S, 35.5295° E
- e. Rwanda: 1.9403° S, 29.8739° E

2. Batch-2:

- a. Uganda: 1.3733° N, 32.2903° E
- b. Ethiopia: 9.1450° N, 40.4897° E
- c. Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): 4.0383° S, 21.7587° E

3. Batch-3:

- a. Togo: 8.6195° N, 0.8248° E
- b. Nigeria: 9.0820° N, 8.6753° E
- c. Malawi: 13.2543° S, 34.3015° E

4. Batch-4: Zambia: 13.1339° S, 27.8493° E

5. Batch-5:

- a. Bangladesh: 23.6850° N, 90.3563° E
- b. Laos: 19.8563° N, 102.4955° E

6. Batch-6:

- a. Myanmar: 21.9162° N, 95.9560° E
- b. Cambodia: 12.5657° N, 104.9910° E

7. Batch-7:

- a. Mexico: 23.6345° N, 102.5528° W
- b. El Salvador: 13.7942° N, 88.8965° W

A.3. Technologies/measures and eligibility under Gold Standard

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The PoA will include following clean energy products (CEPs) -

I. **Improved cookstoves:- Residential and Institutional**

The programme will replace conventional biomass/charcoal stoves, with high efficiency improved stoves (biomass/LPG/Ethanol/charcoal) (Figure 1&2). The baseline stoves are "3 stone / traditional firewood / traditional charcoal stoves". Improved cookstoves are more efficient than conventional biomass stoves as they reduce heat loss and improve heat transfer and/or combustion efficiency.

Few examples of products to be distributed under the PoA-DD are as follows⁴:

1. Electric Models

The below examples are just indicative, the actual model specification can be different than below. New electric cookstove models can be introduced at any time during project implementation based on end-user response.

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- a. Model: UpEnergy Smart Home E-SHP-1
 - i. Thermal Efficiency: 50-55 %
 - ii. Power Source: Electricity
 - iii. Use Case: Household
 - iv. Power Consumption: 2000 Watts
 - v. Number of Burners: 2

⁴ This is an indicative list of products, other models may be added during the implementation of programme

- b. Model: UpEnergy Smart Home E-IC-1
 - i. Thermal Efficiency:
 - ii. Power Source: Electricity
 - iii. Use Case: Household
 - iv. Power Consumption: 2100 Watts
 - v. Number of Burners: 1

- c. Model: UpEnergy Smart Home E-PC-1
 - i. Thermal Efficiency:
 - ii. Power Source: Electricity
 - iii. Use Case: Household
 - iv. Power Consumption: 1000 Watts

- d. Model: UpEnergy Smart Home E-CHP-1
 - i. Thermal Efficiency:
 - ii. Power Source: Electricity
 - iii. Use Case: Household
 - iv. Power Consumption: 2000 Watts
 - v. Number of Burners: 2

2. LPG Cooktops

The below examples are just indicative, the actual model specification can be different than below. New LPG cookstove models can be introduced at any time during project implementation based on end-user response.

- a. Model: UpEnergy Smart Home LPG -1
 - i. Thermal Efficiency: 55%
 - ii. Fuel: Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
 - iii. Use Case: Household
 - iv. Number of Burners: 2

3. Ethanol Cookstoves

The below examples are just indicative, the actual model specification can be different than below. New Ethanol cookstove models can be introduced at any time during project implementation based on end-user response.

- a. Model: UpEnergy Smart Home ETH-1
 - i. Thermal Efficiency: > 60%
 - ii. Power Source: Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
 - iii. Use Case: Household
 - iv. Number of Burners: 1

- b. Model: UpEnergy Smart Home ETH-2
 - i. Thermal Efficiency: > 60%
 - ii. Power Source: Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
 - iii. Use Case: Household
 - iv. Number of Burners: 2

4. Improved Cookstoves (biomass)

The improved cookstoves reduce fuel consumption through use of a ceramic liner that increases combustion efficiency and retains heat. The stoves consist of a metal frame (called cladding) with interior ceramic liner for thermal insulation. The ICS has a provision that allows ash collection at the base. A thin layer of cement is placed between the cladding and the liner to bind the two. During use, a single pot rests at the top the stove. The fixed/inbuilt types are finished with either selected bricks, tiles or stainless steel. The movable types are of metallic stainless-steel cladding. The insulations include of pumice, mica, vermiculite and are bonded with ordinary cement. The smoke extracts through the chimney pipes which are metallic. The fitting stainless steel saucepans are

of the thickness 3mm bottom and 2mm sides. The average lifespan of the improved cookstoves with residential use is 5 years⁵.

a. Examples of residential improved cookstoves are given below



Figure 4a: Residential

b. Examples of commercial/ institutional improved cookstoves are given below

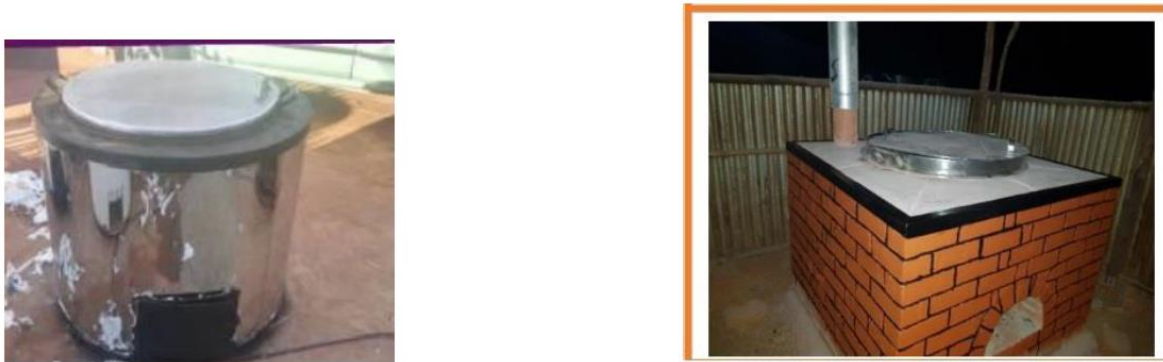


Figure 4b: Institutional

⁵ The lifetime of the ICS depends on usage rates and maintenance and may go beyond 5 years.

Other models for all cooking technologies for both residential/institutional may also be distributed in the PoA, over the course of its crediting period.

II. Water purification systems: - Residential and Institutional

The Programme will replace no boiling or boiling using woody biomass on traditional stoves in the baseline. The water purification treatment options will be selected to ensure that they provide safe and hygienic potable water. The chosen technologies will be in compliance with the host country norms.

Examples of a Water filters that shall be included in this programme is provided below⁶:

1. UpEnergy SmartHome WP-CR-1

- Dimension: Length 335 mm x Width 335 mm X Height 430 mm Boxed.
- Weight: 3 Kilograms
- Capacity: 20 Litre container
- Flow Rate: 2 Litres per hour.
- Recommended water type: Any kind of water.
- The water purification systems would meet the WHO Quality Standards or National Standards of the host country.

2. UpEnergy SmartHome WP-GW-1

- Capacity: 25 Liters
- Flow Rate: 2 Liters/Hour
- Material: Polypropylene plastic
- Filtration Capacity: 5000 Liters (Best case)
- Recommended Water Type: Municipal Tap Water

⁶ This is an indicative list of products, other models may be added during the implementation of VPA.

Other water filtration products and technologies like water kiosks, boreholes etc. may also be introduced in the PoA over the course of its crediting period.

The PoA might choose to add other technologies under end-use energy efficiency improvement activities and Clean Energy activities.

A.4. Target/Indicator for each of the minimum three SDGs targeted by the POA

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Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	Most relevant SDG Target	SDG Impact
		Indicator (Proposed or SDG Indicator)
13 Climate Action (mandatory)	N/A	Emission Reductions
1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	Number of households with clean energy products
3 Good Health and Well-being	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce	Number of family members visiting the medical facilities

	the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	
3 Good Health and Well-being	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	Increased access to improved source of water
5: Gender Equality	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	Average time saving associated with cooking and fuel collection
6: Clean Water and Sanitation	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Number of beneficiaries
7: Affordable and Clean Energy	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to	Number of beneficiaries

	affordable, reliable and modern energy services	
8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium- sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	Total no of jobs created
12: Responsible Consumption and Production	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Reduction in use of non- renewable biomass per household
15: Life on Land	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	Reduction in use of non- renewable biomass per household

17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal	17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	Number of beneficiaries with clean energy products
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A.5. Coordinating/managing entity

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UpEnergy Group is the coordinating and managing entity of the PoA and is the focal point for all communications with Gold Standard.

A.6. Funding sources of PoA

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There is no public funding for the PoA. No ODA funding shall be used within the PoA, as confirmed by signed ODA Declarations to be made at the VPA level.

SECTION B. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND INCLUSION CRITERIA

B.1. Management System

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Following key elements of the management system will be taken into account for the PoA:

(a) A clear definition of roles and responsibilities of personnel involved in the process of inclusion of VPAs, including a review of their competencies.

The Coordinating Managing Entity (CME) of this PoA will be Up Energy Group, Inc. (UPE). UPE, a company incorporated in Mauritius, is a for-profit, organisation, whose founders have on the ground experience in sub-saharan since 2006. UPE fights poverty, improves health, and protects forests by making clean energy technologies available to more people in the developing world through carbon-financed distribution channels. UPE works with technology manufacturers and local partners to deliver high quality products such as efficient cookstoves to poorly served households at affordable prices.

UPE responsibilities, as CME, will include:

- ensuring that the proposed VPA(s) are in compliance with PoA eligibility criteria,
- managing PoA-DD and VPA-DDs documentation
- collecting documents and supporting evidence required for PoA-DD and VPA-DD validation,
- hiring GS-VVB to conduct validation and verification,
- communicating with the host country local authorities (as required) and Gold Standard,
- hiring consultant(s)/expert(s) for regular monitoring and reporting, if needed,
- finding buyers for VERs
- management and distribution of VERs revenues

To implement this programme, UPE works with VPA Implementing Entities.

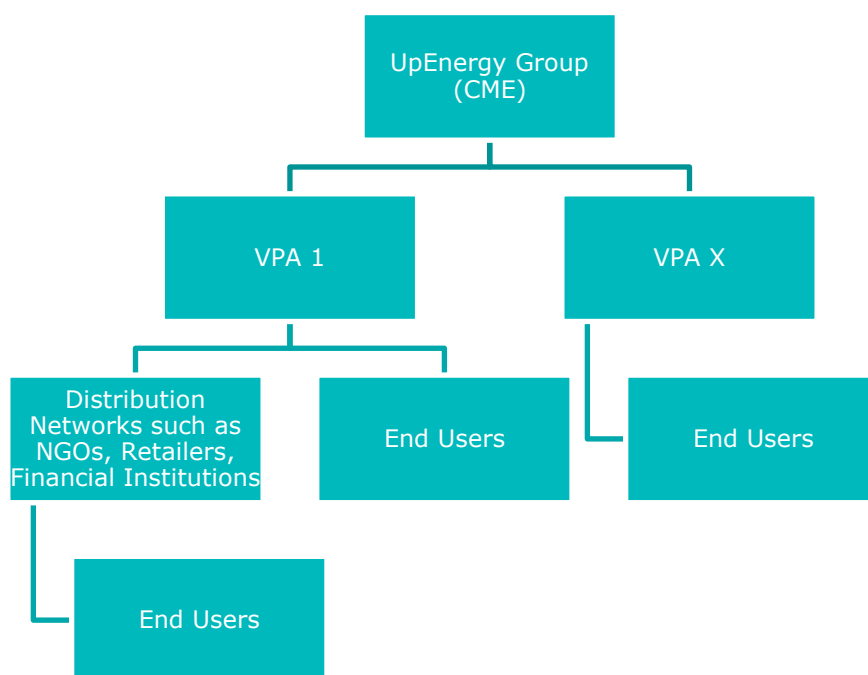


Figure 4: Organizational structure of PoA

The CME (UPE) will be responsible for overall programme management and will appoint Gold Standard Validation and Verification Bodies (GS-VVBs) for validation and/or verification and will be responsible for the inclusion of VPA into the PoA, as well as for ensuring, either directly or through project partners, that end-users sign the User Agreement, transferring all rights to emission reductions to the CME (UPE).

For the overall management of the programme there will be an established programme level Unit at UPE led by a Programme Leader. The UPE Programme Unit will be supported by a Programme Unit of the VPA Partner Organization. The Unit will be responsible for overall programme management, quality control, and physical spot checks as well as making corrective actions at national, sub-national, and district level. The national Unit will manage the regional support units of UPE and VPA Partner Organization, which will be responsible for technical aspects of the programme. Regional support units will be responsible for promotion, training, monitoring, data management, quality control, and providing after sale services in the form of stove repair and replacement. There will also be district support units to provide technical assistance to local partner organizations. The district support units will be responsible for smooth operation of the PoA activities in respective districts, technical support to LPOs, and monitoring along with coordination with district line agencies.

The Programme will perform quality assurance testing on any clean energy product (CEP) to be included in the programme. Demand for CEPs will be created through awareness, publicity campaign, promotion and marketing, orientation or demonstration through the existing local network of community-based organizations, other rural development programs.

Partner organizations (POs) will include region or district level NGOs, business entities, etc. Local Partner Organizations (LPOs) will market CEPs through their own sales channels.

LPOs or Regional Partner Organizations (RPOs) will be selected on the basis of criteria such as past experience in energy product sales, availability of competent human resources, outreach of services, etc. These organizations will be responsible for social mobilization, communication, and education for raising awareness, capacity building activities at local level, internal monitoring of project activities, and coordinating activities with local stakeholders.

(b) Records of arrangements for training and capacity development for personnel;

The CME is responsible for ensuring that the User Agreement record for ICS sold will be correct and complete. Training will be given to all PoA partner organizations on the management system to be put in place as part of the PoA. Training will include:

- i. Details of the data to be recorded in the VPA CEP Sales Database
- ii. User Agreement and/or invoicing processes (including how to ensure unique identification of each CEP through the serial numbers and how to record the other required details, procedures to ensure that end-users transfer their title to the emission reductions to the CME, etc.)
- iii. Details of where to send copies of the project documentation
- iv. Monitoring procedures
- v. Procedures for dealing with a change in serial number, address of the CEP owner, etc.

A record of all trainings will be kept, and will include the date, training agenda, and a list of participants. This will be used to confirm that training has been completed. All information will be provided to the GS-VVB upon request.

(c) A procedure for technical review of inclusion of VPAs;

The CME shall ensure that all VPAs included under the PoA meet the eligibility criteria outlined in section B.3 of the PoA-DD and that the records of the technical review process are maintained. The technical review process for each VPA shall ensure that the criteria outlined in Section B.3 are met by the VPA. Prior to the start of the inclusion process for a new VPA under the PoA, the proposed VPA- DD will be given a technical review by the Carbon Programme Manager of the CME or by a team of reviewers. The technical review shall check if the VPA-DD is drafted following the eligibility criteria stated in POA DD Section B.3. The reviewer(s) shall also check that the proposed VPA is neither registered or being registered under another PoA, nor registered or being registered as a standalone Gold Standard or CDM Project Activity. The CME will also verify that no individual project activity bearing the same name and covering the same scope as the proposed VPA is neither registered, nor requesting registration. In order to ensure that the competencies of the personnel conducting the technical review remain current, the reviewers shall be trained related to Gold Standard procedures and VPA eligibility. The training and capacity development of the personnel involved in the technical review will be documented in the CME Manual.

For each proposed VPA the findings of the technical review will be summarized in a short memo or report and submitted to CME management for final approval. In the event that the conclusions of the technical review are not positive, the VPA Partner Organization will have to carry out the requested changes in its proposed VPA before re-submitting the project document for inclusion into PoA. Provisions and procedures related to pre-inclusion due diligence shall be included in the CME Manual.

(d) A procedure to avoid double counting (e.g. to avoid the case of including a new VPA that has already been registered either as a Gold Standard project activity or as a VPA of another PoA)

Procedures to assert legal rights of the carbon credits generated and to avoid double counting and appropriate records and documentation control process for each VPA under the PoA have been set up as described in this section below.

The operation of the CEP is carried out by the user, and training on how to use and maintain the CEP will be given by the LPOs, through the CEP promoters. The CEP will be tracked according to the monitoring plan and procedures, by its unique Serial ID to verify that it was sold as part of the PoA and to confirm which are still in use, so the appropriate emission reductions are claimed.

Before the sale of the ICS/SWS product, the user shall be informed that carbon finance is being used to fund the CEP, and the user shall agree to transfer the rights to the emission reductions to the CME (or via and intermediary in the case of CME partners), and to cooperate with the LPO and the CME for monitoring purposes as per the User Agreement. The User Agreement shall comprise all the obligations of both parties and provisions regarding the transfer of emission reduction ownership and benefits. It will also ensure that CEP users are aware of and have agreed that their activity is transferring Emissions Reductions to the CME (or intermediary) for the purposes of generating emission reductions.

The User Agreement also contains the following information:

- Name of customer and contact details (address & phone number if applicable)
- Name of the district and region
- Date & location of CEP purchase
- Information on the type of CEP model sold
- Information on the type of primary fuel used in the baseline scenario
- Unique identification number of the CEP sold
- Information on the type of CEP replaced (unimproved traditional stove)
- Name of seller/distributor
- Transference of emission reductions from buyer to CME

A suitable coding system is introduced in order to identify the stoves disseminated. For that, all CEP distributed will be marked with a unique identification number which will be engraved in the body of CEP as a means of uniquely identifying each CEP and ensuring that each CEP is not double counted. PO staff will monitor a representative sample of installed stoves continuously to ensure the stoves are in use. The information collected by the PO will be shared with the CME.

The District support unit will verify the data and compile monthly or quarterly installation sales data which will be passed on to the regional support unit. All monitored data and information will be stored both electronically and in paper (if paper records exist) by regional support unit.

The Programme Unit of UPE will overview, control and cross check the sales registry transmitted by the VPA Implementing Entities through regularly random sampled quality assurance and monitoring of the installation. Any deviations will be subject to

penalties. It will allow CME to check periodically the materiality accuracy of the claimed sales, verify the number of CEPs sold and therefore avoid double accounting.

The PoA Distribution and Monitoring Database, as well as the VPA CEP Sales Database will help in identifying the CEPs that have reached the expected years of operational life (estimated lifetime of CEPs as per manufacturer specifications). The VPA CEP Sales Database will contain all the sales information listed above including the actual sales data. The VPA CEP Sales Database will be a key component of the annual monitoring report, since the actual installation sales date is used to calculate the emission reductions achieved by the sold CEPs. Any deviations such as CEP users switching fuels will be monitored through the annual or biennial monitoring surveys and any such deviations will be appropriately discounted in the Emission Reduction calculation.

All records of POs will be reviewed by the CME together with cross-checks of the CME's own randomly sampled field monitoring to confirm that the VPA CEP Sales Database is authentic and that no double-counting occurs. The VPA Partner Organization will use its sales data to update the VPA CEP Sales Database and to ensure no double counting occurs for VPAs. The database will restrict entry of repeat serial numbers and/or user name, contact details. The serial number together with the name and contact details of the user will constitute the unique identification of the system.

(e) Records and documentation control process for each VPA under the PoA;
For every CEP sold, records will be kept on retailer, and wherever possible, on end user information and other inventory data. These records will enable the GS-VVB to verify that sales have indeed occurred and stoves are used in the households of the specific areas targeted by VPAs. The VPA Partner Organization will be responsible for the establishment and maintenance of an extensive VPA CEP Sales Database for each VPA, which it will transfer to CME as needed.

The CME will provide guidance on record keeping while providing quality control through supervision and spot checks. The CME will ensure that no PO is conducting a similar activity as a stand-alone Gold Standard or CDM project activity or as another VPA/CPA within another PoA. The VPA Partner Organization will prepare periodic reports summarizing CEP Sales Data under each VPA, together with results of annual monitoring surveys. CME will support the process of data collection by analysis of annual reports and co-operation with regard to preparation of annual reports for submission to the

verifying GS-VVB. CME will also be responsible for the commissioning of annual and/or biennial monitoring surveys by a credible third party consultant. All data collected will be kept for the whole crediting period of the VPA and an additional two years.

(f) Measures for continuous improvements of the PoA management system; Periodic meetings of all PoA partners, which may be combined with broader UPE Meetings, will be held under the supervision of CME in which the following topics will be addressed:

- A review of the previous monitoring period and the latest developments,
- Recurring issues related to the inclusion process,
- Comments provided by the members of the VPA inclusion technical reviewers and CME,
- Feedback from the VPA POs, and
- Potential improvements to be implemented for the next period.

The CME, in close consultation with POs, shall continually improve the effectiveness of the PoA management system through the use of the quality policy, quality objectives, audit results, data analysis, and corrective and preventive actions with an appropriate management review system.

(g) The CME will also capture GPS locations through mobile applications and/or capturing photos of serial numbers during sale/installation of products. These will be recorded in the CME database.

B.2. Application of methodologies

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Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, version 3.1

B.2.1. Multiple technologies/measures

>> To avoid cross-effects between the woody biomass consumption/savings in the same household as a result of using ICS/SWS, it will be attempted to not provide both the devices in the same household. In the eventuality that a household demands both the products, conservativeness will be ensured for e.g. the baseline stove used for water boiling will be assumed to be one of at least 20% thermal efficiency.

B.3. Eligibility criteria for inclusion of a VPA in the PoA

No.	Eligibility Criterion	Description/ Required condition	Means of Verification/Supporting evidence for inclusion
1	Location of the VPA	The VPA is located within the geographical boundary of one of the countries included in the PoA.	The host country and location of each VPA will be specified in each VPA-DD including a statement from CME confirming the geographical boundary of the VPA and that it within the boundary of the PoA.
2	Type of project	Projects will involve the distribution of energy-efficient cooking technologies or safe drinking water systems to residential/institutions/commercial users.	The VPA-DD specifies the target end-user group and the technology being distributed. A single VPA will not include both the technologies Supporting evidence: Sales database
3	No Double counting of CEPs and VPAs within this PoA and across other PoAs	A unique numbering or identification system for the CEP installed is applied. This shall ensure no double counting of stoves within the PoA and ensure that stoves can be identified as belonging to this PoA and not to a PoA managed by any other CME.	The unique numbering stamped on each CEP supported by the individual distribution record matching such information is included in the specific VPA-DD and consistent with the PoA DD. Supporting Evidence: CEP Sales Receipts in Total Sales Record including VPA assignment and end user details (i.e. name, address). Additionally, the unique id displayed on the CEP itself. The unique numbering or identification regime is included in the specific VPA-DD and will be

			verifiable by the GS-VVB. Relevant agreements with manufacturers/ project partners or a master database will be provided at the time of verification.
4	No Double counting of VPA	The VPA is exclusively bound to the PoA. The VPA shall not be proposed as an individual Gold Standard or CDM project and/or as a part of any other CDM PoA and/or any other mechanism to avail climate change mitigation benefits. A statement shall be included in the VPA-DD that the specific VPA will not be part of another single Gold Standard or CDM project activity or VPA under another PoA and confirmed by the Partner Organization (PO) implementing the VPA.	A statement by the CME is included in the VPA-DD that the specific VPA will not be part of another single Gold Standard or CDM project activity or VPA under another PoA. Supporting Evidence: This shall be cross-checked and verified by the CME with the UNFCCC and Gold Standard.
5	Awareness and agreement of those operating a VPA on PoA subscription	Contractual provisions to ensure that those operating the VPA are aware and have agreed that their activity is being subscribed to the PoA. In the case that the CME is not responsible for implementing the VPA, the organization responsible for VPA implementation has signed a contractual agreement with the CME to participate in the PoA. This agreement: Defines the ownership of the carbon emission reduction rights	Contractual agreement from VPA operators as part of their contract with the CME, stating that they are aware and have agreed that their activity is being subscribed to the PoA. Supporting Evidence: Signed contractual agreement.

		- Covers the distribution and monitoring related responsibilities of the parties involved - Confirms that the CEPs to be distributed under the VPA have not and will not be distributed under any other carbon project (CDM project, PoA or Gold Standard project) - Cedes the rights to the carbon credits generated from VPAs under the PoA to the CME.	
6	Non-diversion of ODA in case of public funding	The CME and the VPA operator (in case of being different from the CME) shall confirm that there is no public funding or in the case of public funding, the annex I party will confirm that funding is not a diversion of Official Development Assistance.	A statement is included in the VPA-DD informing whether the specific VPA is funded with Annex I country funding. If Annex I country funding is used, then the following document will be provided by each funding party (the donor/s): Signed statement by the Annex I country donor party confirming that funding from Annex I country is not a deviation of ODA funding.
8	VPA Crediting Period	VPA crediting period not to exceed the PoA end date and the starting date of the crediting period of a VPA shall be on or after: (i) The date of registration of the PoA, if the corresponding VPA-DD is submitted together with the request for registration; (ii) The date when the VPA was included in the PoA.	A statement is included in the VPA-DD specifying the crediting period starting date and that the crediting period will not exceed the PoA end date (this is 20 years after the date of registration of the PoA).

9	Approval of VPA by CME	CME approves each VPA to be included into its registered PoA.	Statement of CME in each VPA-DD giving approval for the VPA to be included into its registered PoA.
10	Methodology Requirement	Each VPA will comply with the applicability criteria of the applied methodology (TPDDTEC, version 03.1)	The VPA-DD shall include information on how it complies with all applicability criteria of TPDDTEC, version 03.1
12	Financial Additionality	All VPAs to be included under the PoA will be in compliance with item 1.1.3 of Annex B – positive list mentioned in the 'Community Services Activity Requirements', Version 1.2. All VPAs will be solely composed of isolated units (CEPs) where the users of the technology/ measure are households or communities or institutions and where each unit results in <= a. 600 MWh of thermal energy savings per year. b. 600 tCO₂ per year Hence, according to paragraph 4.1.9 of the 'Community Services Activity Requirements', each of the VPAs, regardless of the host country in which the project activity is being implemented, is deemed additional and therefore is not required to prove financial additionality at the time of Design Certification.	The VPA-DD to confirm that the thermal energy savings per year at a unit level (i.e. per CEP) are clearly below 600 MWh of thermal energy savings per year or 600 tCO ₂ per year and to be outlined in the ER calculation sheet.

SECTION C. DEMONSTRATION OF ADDITIONALITY

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In accordance with item 1.1.3 of Annex B – positive list mentioned in the 'Community Services Activity Requirements', Version 1.2, projects that meet any of the following criteria are considered as deemed additional and therefore are not required to prove Financial Additionality at the time of Design Certification:

Project activities solely composed of isolated units where the users of the technology/measure are households or communities or institutions and where each unit results in –

ICS: ≤ 600 MWh of energy savings per year or

WPS: ≤ 600 tonnes of emission reductions per year.

SECTION D. DURATION OF POA

D.1. Date of first submission of PoA to Gold Standard

>>

08/01/2021

D.2. Duration of the PoA

>>

20 years

SECTION E. SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT

E.1. Justification for Safeguarding Principles Assessment at PoA level

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N.A. since Safeguarding assessment will be done at VPA level.

E.2. Assessment of safeguarding principles, if undertaken at PoA level

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N.A. since Safeguarding assessment will be done at VPA level.

SECTION F. OUTCOME OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

F.1. Justification for stakeholder consultation at PoA Level only

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N.A since local stakeholder consultation will be done at VPA level.

F.2. Summary of stakeholder mitigation measures at POA Level

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N.A since local stakeholder consultation will be done at VPA level.

F.3. Final Continuous Input / Grievance Mechanism at POA Level

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N.A since local stakeholder consultation will be done at VPA level. Nevertheless, UpEnergy has ensured grievance mechanism is in place, the details can be found below.

Method	Include all details of Chosen Method (s) so that they may be understood and, where relevant, used by readers.	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book (mandatory)	Continuous input / Grievance Expression process book is available at the office at the following address: Up Energy (Uganda) Limited Plot 3848 Rwakiseta Road (Off Kironde Road) P.O. Box 24480 Muyenga, Kampala Uganda	In line with section 2.1 of the Annex W Expression book has been placed at office of UpEnergy in Uganda. Stakeholders are free to voice their concerns via the Grievance Expression Book. By maintaining feedback book at the local office,

		it is ensured that stakeholders that don't have access to electronic media for expressing concerns / grievances are also able to share their concerns / feedback. Additionally, the end users always have an option to revert to the salesperson (representative of distribution/retail partners etc.) in case of any feedback / complaints with the product post distribution.
GS Contact (mandatory)	help@goldstandard.org	
Other	Customer Care: +256 393-516-685 Email: info@upenergygroup.com	As the project is spread across a huge area hence telephone access has also been provisioned for in line with Annex W, section 2.3 of Gold Standard As per para 2.4 of Annex W of GS, the stakeholders with internet access have an option of contacting UpEnergy through the email id provided.

APPENDIX 1 - CONTACT INFORMATION OF COORDINATING/MANAGING ENTITY AND RESPONSIBLE PERSON(S)/ ENTITY(IES)

CME and/or responsible person/ entity	☒ CME ☐ Responsible person/ entity for application of the selected methodology(ies) and, where applicable, the selected standardized baseline(s) to the PoA
Organization	UpEnergy Group
Street/P.O. Box	19 Cybercity
Building	10th Floor, Raffles Tower
City	Ebene
State/Region	Ebene
Postcode	
Country	Mauritius
Telephone	+230-404-6000
E-mail	anantha@upenergygroup.com
Website	www.upenergygroup.com
Contact person	Anantha Karthik Rajagopalan
Title	
Salutation	Mr
Last name	Rajagopalan
Middle name	Karthik

Revision History

Version	Date	Remarks
1.1	14 October 2020	Hyperlinked section summary to enable quick access to key sections Improved clarity on Key Project Information Inclusion criteria table added Clarification on POA level LSC and Safeguard Principles Assessment Improved Clarity on SDG contribution/SDG Impact term used throughout Clarity on Stakeholder Consultation information required Provision of an accompanying Guide to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements
1.0	10 July 2017	Initial adoption