

TEMPLATE

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

PUBLICATION DATE **14.04.2023**

VERSION **2.2**

RELATED SUPPORT

- Programme of Activity requirements
 - TEMPLATE GUIDE Key Project Information & PoA Design Document v.2.2.1
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This document contains the following Sections

Key Project Information

SECTION A- General description of PoA

SECTION B - Management System and Inclusion Criteria

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Appendix 2 - Design Changes

PROJECT INFORMATION

GS ID of Programme

10963

Title of Programme:	UpEnergy – Social and Climate Impact Programme
Type of PoA	☒ Non – Forestry and/or Non -AGR PoA ☐ Forestry and/or AGR PoA
VPAs scale included in the PoA <i>Note that same PoA can included VPAs of different scales. Please select all applicable.</i>	☐ Microscale ☒ Small scale ☒ Large scale
Start Date of POA	07/01/2021
Date of Design Certification	09/12/2021
Start date of crediting cycle of PoA	Crediting period 1 = 01/01/2021 Crediting Period 2 = 01/01/2026
Version number of the PoA-DD	6
Completion date of the PoA-DD	09/12/2025
Coordinating/managing entity	UpEnergy Group
Project Participants and any communities involved	UpEnergy Group
Host Country (ies)	Batch -1 ¹ : Madagascar Tanzania Liberia Mozambique Rwanda <u>Batch-2:</u> Uganda

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.

	Ethiopia Democratic Republic of the Congo <u>Batch-3:</u> Togo Nigeria Malawi <u>Batch-</u> <u>4:Zambia</u> <u>Batch-5:</u> 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	Not Applicable
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	- Reduced Emissions from Cooking and Heating: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) version 4.0 - Emission reduction from safe drinking water supply-version 1.0
Product Requirements applied	☒ GHG Emissions Reductions & Sequestration ☐ Renewable Energy Label ☐ N/A

REAL CASE VPAS (ALL REAL CASE VPAS INCLUDED IN THE POA)

GS10967	Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme – VPA1
GS10968	Community Carbon Safe Water Drinking Programme - VPA2
GS10969	UpEnergy – Social and Climate Impact Programme Cooking Devices – VPA3
GS10970	UpEnergy – Social and Climate Impact Programme Cooking Devices – VPA4
GS10971	UpEnergy – Social and Climate Impact Programme Cooking Devices – VPA5
GS11007	UpEnergy – Social and Climate Impact Programme Cooking Devices – VPA6
GS11008	UpEnergy – Social and Climate Impact Programme Cooking Devices – VPA7
GS11210	UpEnergy – Social and Climate Impact Programme Cooking Devices – VPA8
GS11211	UpEnergy – Social and Climate Impact Programme Cooking Devices – VPA9
GS11245	Community Carbon Safe Water Drinking Programme VPA-10
GS11320	Community Carbon Safe Water Drinking Programme VPA-11
GS11321	Community Carbon Safe Water Drinking Programme VPA-12
GS11322	UpEnergy Group – Social and Climate Impact Programme Cooking Devices - VPA13
GS11323	UpEnergy Group – Social and Climate Impact Programme Cooking Devices - VPA14
GS11647	UpEnergy Group – Social and Climate Impact Programme Cooking Devices - VPA15
GS23388	UpEnergy Group – Social and Climate Impact Programme Cooking Devices
GS23389	UpEnergy Group – Social and Climate Impact Programme Cooking Devices
GS23390	UpEnergy Group – Social and Climate Impact Programme Cooking Devices
GS23391	UpEnergy Group – Social and Climate Impact Programme Cooking Devices

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 water purification systems (WPS) such as Institutional water treatment (IWT) and Household Water Treatment (HWT) technologies 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 safe for consumption.

In 2023, more than 2 billion people globally still lacked access to clean cooking, of which about 95%² live in developing Asia and in sub-Saharan Africa almost equally split, and the remainder in Latin America. Progress toward universal clean cooking access slowed from 2019-2022, as rising energy costs and reduced household incomes led many to revert to traditional fuels. While well-funded policies in places like the People’s Republic of China (hereafter “China”) and India have supported millions throughout the energy crisis, sub-Saharan Africa continued to lag significantly behind. An estimated 2.2 billion³ people (27% of the global population) were without access to safely managed drinking water in 2022, with four out of five people living in rural areas lacking even basic drinking water services.

According to the DNV Energy Transition Outlook 2025⁴, Sub-Saharan Africa, the region’s total primary energy consumption in 2024 was estimated at approximately 25.4 exajoules (EJ), with biomass fuels such as fuelwood and charcoal contributing around 53% of the total. This indicates a continued heavy dependence on traditional biomass for cooking and heating across Sub-Saharan Africa, highlighting the significant gap in

² <https://www.iea.org/reports/sdg7-data-and-projections/overview>

³ The United Nations World Water Development Report 2025: Mountains and Glaciers - Water towers

⁴ https://www.dnv.com/energy-transition-outlook/2025/sub-saharan-africa/?utm_source=chatgpt.com(Last accessed on 10/11/2025)

access to clean cooking solutions and the urgent need to promote the transition towards modern and sustainable energy sources.

Twenty-five countries – home to one-quarter of the world’s population – face ‘extremely high’ water stress every year. Approximately 4 billion people, or half the world’s population, experience severe water scarcity for at least part of the year. 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 and improved cookstoves 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 from the burning of non-renewable woody biomass and/or charcoal. 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 providing HWT and IWT technologies to avoid heating in traditional and improved cookstoves thereby eliminating the use of fuel for boiling raw water in the baseline and thus reducing GHG emissions from the burning of non-renewable woody biomass and/or charcoal for boiling the water.

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 and water purification systems 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-7⁵:
 - a. Mexico: 23.6345° N, 102.5528° W
 - b. El Salvador: 13.7942° N, 88.8965° W

A.3. Technologies/measures

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

⁵ As per deviation request approved for implementation of Multi-country PoA, this batch is numbered as Batch-8.

I. Improved cookstoves: - Residential and Institutional

The programme will replace conventional biomass/charcoal stoves, with high efficiency improved stoves (biomass/charcoal/Electric cooking) (Figure 1, 2a & 2b). 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 follows⁶:

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, however all models will meet the requirements of the applied methodologies.

Model: SmartHome Electric pressure cooker

1. Capacity: 6 liters
2. Power: 1000-1190 watt
3. Voltage: 220-240V 50/60 Hz
4. Size: 38 x 34 x 33 cm
5. Weight: 5.9 kg
6. Time and Power savings: 70% faster than conventional cooking
7. Inner Pot: Aluminum non-stick pot
8. Average Lifespan: 5 years



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

Figure 1: SmartHome EPC

2. Improved cookstove (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 years⁷, which may extend up to 7 years with proper use and maintenance.

a. Examples of residential improved cookstoves are given below



⁷ The lifetime of the ICS depends on usage rates and maintenance and may go beyond 5 years to a maximum of 7 years. Replacement of ICS can be offered to the same household during the crediting period of the VPAs beyond its maximum operational life.

Figure 2a: Residential

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



Figure 2b: Institutional/commercial

The technical specification of few models is shown in below table. The other model's specifications for both residential and commercial which will be distributed in the PoA given over the course of its crediting period.

Product Model	Dimension	Avg. unit weight, kg	Thermal Efficiency, %	Maximum life, years ⁸	Fuel Type
Smart Home Pro	(Ø 28 x 26 H)	12	37.90	7	Charcoal
RH Stove	(Ø 26.5 x 22 H)	12	36.30	7	
TG Stove ⁹	(Ø 27 x 23.5 H)	12.50	35.90	7	
SpendSmart Stove (SST)	(Ø 23.9 x 24.4 H)	6.87	36.30	7	
EE Stove	(Ø 23.93 x 24.43 H)	8.4	33.0	7	
SHS-ILF	(Ø 28 x 26 H)	11.00	38.00	7	

⁸ The expected operational lifespan of the improved cookstove is 5 years, which may extend up to 7 years with proper use and maintenance.

⁹ The efficiency value for TG stove is considered as the median from which +-5% is calculated

SHS-Bold	(Ø 26.30 x 24.43 H)	8.90	37.30	7	
BME	(Ø 23.93 x 24.43 H)	8.00	31.00	7	
Energy Empire	(Ø 23.93 x 24.44 H)	8.36	33.00	7	

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

II. Water Purification System: - Residential and Institutional

The Programme will include distribution of water purification systems (WPS) such as Institutional water treatment (IWT) and Household Water Treatment (HWT) technologies to institutional and residential users respectively. Water filtration takes place by gravity process through the carbon impregnated ceramic candle which acts as a filtering medium. The programme will primarily replace conventional treatment systems of boiling using traditional biomass/charcoal stoves in the baseline or consumption of unsafe water in the baseline scenario. As per the methodology, there will be no suppressed demand claim for large scale projects. As per GS4GG principles and requirements, application of suppressed demand baseline is limited to small scale activities. 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 below¹⁰.

1. UpEnergy JH-19B Gravity Water filter

- Dimension: (31 x 31 x 62) cm
- Weight: 3.05 Kilograms
- Capacity: 19 Liters
- Flow Rate: 1 Liter per hour.

¹⁰ This is an indicative list of products; other models may be added during the implementation of VPA.

- Material: Plastic
- Recommended water type: Municipal Tap Water
- Certification: ce, EMC, RoHS
- Filter life/Capacity: 2400 Liters



2. UpEnergy PEHF521 Gravity Water Filter

- Dimension: (25 x 25 x 60) cms
- Weight: 2.1 kilograms
- Flow Rate: 2 Liters/Hour
- Material: Polypropylene plastic
- Filter Life/ Capacity: 5000 Liters (Best case)
- Recommended Water Type: Municipal Tap Water
- Certification: CNAL, US EPA, SGS



Other water filtration products and technologies like water kiosks, institutional water filter system, chemical treatment, chlorine tablets 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. Gold Standard requirements on multiple technologies as stated in the PoA requirements will be followed.

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 (SELECTED IN SDG TOOL)
13 Climate Action (mandatory)	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.	Emission Reductions.

1 No Poverty	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.	Percentage of users reporting money savings due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption in project.
1 No Poverty	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.	Average Money Saving (Monthly) in UGX on Charcoal Purchase.

3 Good Health and Well-being	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.	Percentage of users reporting reduction in smoke/PM after shifting to ICS in project.
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.	Percentage of households confirming access to safe water using clean technology.
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.	Percentage of user reporting time saving associated with cooking/boiling and fuel collection/access to safe 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 savings associated with cooking & fuel collection hr/HH/day.
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 affordable, reliable and modern energy Services.	Number of beneficiaries with operational clean technology.

8: Decent Work and EconomicGrowth	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 Consumptionand Production	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.	Reduction in use of non-renewable biomass per household.
12: Responsible Consumptionand Production	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.	Percentage of users confirmed less use of fuel for boiling,

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. Percentage of user reporting fuelwood equivalent savings in the project scenario.
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.

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 UpEnergy Group, Inc. (UPE). UPE, a company incorporated in Mauritius, is a social enterprise, 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 GoldStandard,
- 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. The organization structure is given in below figure 3.

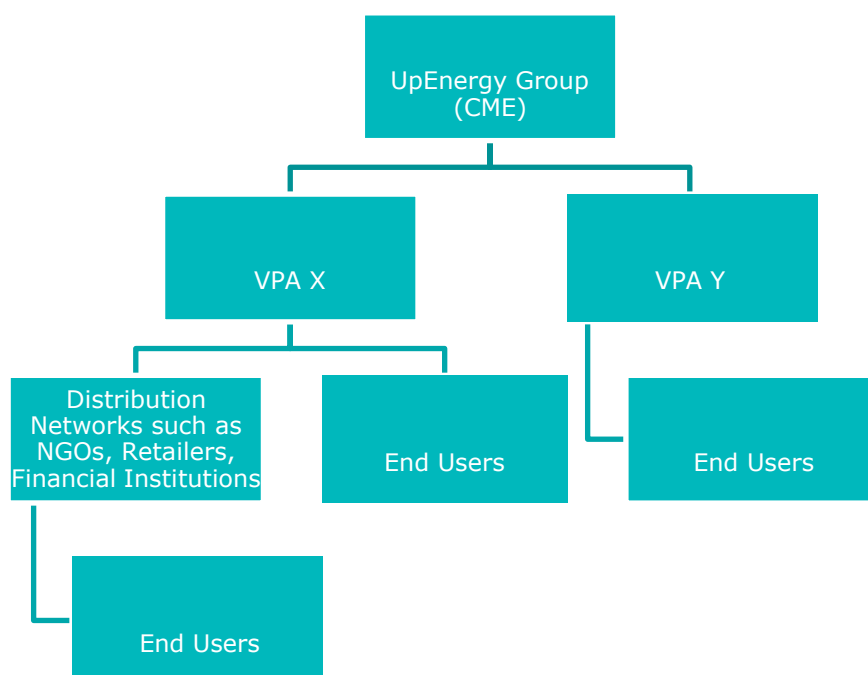


Figure 3: Organizational structure of PoA

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-sales services in the form of stove repair and replacement. There will also be district support units to provide technical assistance to local partner organizations.

Micro-entrepreneurs may be employed by local partner organization for marketing and distribution of clean energy products.

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 CEP 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 undergo 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, CDM Project Activity or any other carbon mechanism. 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 CEP 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 an 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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- a. Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy consumption (TPDDTEC), version 03.1
- b. Reduced Emissions from Cooking and Heating: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, version 4.0
- c. Emission reduction from safe drinking water supply-version 1.0

B.2.1. Multiple technologies/measures

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To avoid cross-effects between the woody biomass consumption/savings in the same household as a result of using ICS/WPS. The baseline scenario study for WPS considers both Improved cooking and Traditional cooking. There are no cross-effects anticipated as cooking and boiling water is separate activity. The WPS methodology allows improved cookstove as baseline technology.

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

ELIGIBILITY CRITERION		DESCRIPTION/ REQUIRED CONDITION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION/SUPPORTI NG EVIDENCE FOR INCLUSION
1	Location of the VPA	The VPA is located within the geographical location of each VPA will be specified in each VPA-boundary of one of the countries included in the DD including a statement PoA.	The host country and the geographical location of each VPA will be specified in each VPA-boundary of one of the countries included in the 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 and safe drinking water systems (HWT and IWT technologies) 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 (i.e., either clean cooking technologies or clean water technologies will be included in each VPA). 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 Standard, VERRA and 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, Gold Standard, VERRA and other voluntary programs.
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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 - 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 GoldStandard project) - Cedes the rights to the carbon credits generated from VPAs under the PoA to the CME.	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.
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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.
7	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 VPA crediting period start date is either the VPA Start Date or two years prior to the date of Design Certification whichever is later.	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).
8	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.
9	Methodology Requirement	Each ICS VPA will comply with the applicability criteria of the applied methodology TPDDTEC, version 03.1, TPDDTEC, version 4.0 and Safe drinking water VPA will comply with the applicability criteria of methodology emission reduction from safe drinking water supply-version 1.0	The VPA-DD shall include information on how it complies with all applicability criteria of TPDDTEC version 03.1, TPDDTEC version 4.0 and emission reduction from safe drinking water supply-version 1.0

10	Additionality	Option-1: Projects located in LDC, LLDC, SIDS according to 4.1.9 (b) of 'Community Services Activity Requirements'.	The VPA DD will either follow option 1 which is located in LDC/LDC/SIDS or option 2 by confirming the thermal energy savings per year. The VPA-DD to confirm that the thermal energy savings per year at a unit level (i.e. per CEP) are clearly below 2 600 MWh/1.8 GWhth of thermal energy savings per year or 600 tonnes emission reduction per year and to be outlined in the ER calculation sheet.
		Option-2: 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 <= 600 MWh/1.8 GWth of thermal energy savings per year or <= 600 tonnes emission reduction per year	
11	Scale of the VPA	VPAs included under the PoA can be either small or large scale. In case of large scale VPAs, CME shall confirm that there is no suppressed demand claim. In case of small-scale threshold of 60,000 tCO₂/crediting year for safe water VPAs and 180 GWhth for ICS VPAs will be adhered.	VPA-DD will be either small or large scale. In case of large scale VPA will not make any claim for suppressed demand. Small scale VPAs will threshold of 60,000 tCO₂/crediting year for safe water VPAs and 180 GWhth for ICS VPAs will be adhered. Evidence: Emission reduction calculation/Statement by CME

12	Project Technology	Specification of Project technology along with technical specifications is out lined in section A.3 above
13	Sampling	Sampling method is set out in each VPA and described in VPA-DD as will follow the TPDDTEC, per applied methodology v3.1, TPDDTEC v4.0 and requirements. emission reduction from safe drinking water supply- version 1.0 methodology. For safe water cross-VPA sampling a maximum of 10 VPAs can be grouped.
14	Multi-country PoA	In accordance with 17.1.2 VPA-DD has been "Programme of Activity submitted for the host Requirements", an country is part of the exception is approved for approved deviation the development multi- request "POA-17.003". country PoA. The VPA-DD New country may be developed should be part added by applying PoA of this approved deviation level design change request (Deviation request. reference- "POA-17.003") batching. As per 17.1.4 of "PoA Requirements", one VPA shall be submitted at the time of design certification and subsequent VPAs for other countries shall be included at a later stage.
15	SDG Outcomes	A minimum of two SDG outcome to be included in addition to SDG-13 All VPA-DDs will include a minimum of three SDG impact assessment including SDG-13. SDG targets and impact are described in section A.4 of the document

As per section 3.1.1 of GS4GG Principles & Requirements v. 2.1, compliance with relevant eligibility criteria is demonstrated below:

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
1. Types of Project	Eligible projects shall include physical action/implementation on the ground. Pre-identified eligible project types are identified in the Eligibility Principles and Requirements section.	PoA is already implemented since 01/01/2021. Project is already one of the pre identified types as per section 3.1.1 (b) and automatically eligible for Gold Standard Certification as per section 4.1.3 of GS4GG Principles & Requirements v. 2.1. In these VPAs ICS, IWT, EPC and WPS in residential/institutional/ commercial users were distributed within the boundaries described in section A.2 of the PoA.
2. Location of Project	Projects may be located in any part of the world.	Location of the PoA is the host country mentioned in KPI.
3. Project Area, Project Boundary and Scale	The Project Area and Project Boundary shall be defined. Projects may be developed at any scale although certain rules, requirements and limitations may apply under specific Activity Requirements, Impact Quantification Methodologies and Products Requirements. In order to avoid double counting the Project shall not be included in any other voluntary or compliance standards programme unless approved by Gold Standard (for example through dual certification). Also, if the Project Area overlaps with that of another Gold Standard or other voluntary or compliance standard programme of a similar nature, the Project shall demonstrate that there is no double counting of impacts at design and performance certification (for example use of similar technology or practices through which the potential arises for double	The boundary for the PoA in terms of a geographical area is defined as the territorial boundary of the host country. All voluntary programme activities (VPAs) associated with this PoA will be implemented within the geographical boundary of the PoA. To avoid inclusion of any other devices which is part of another registered carbon project/ programme, all CEP under this programme shall have a unique ID number / Tag number, either inscribed on the stove or retained by the buyer, to uniquely identify the CEP avoiding any double counting and trace its user, later during monitoring and verification.

	counting or misestimation of impacts amongst projects)	
4. Host Country Requirements	Projects shall be in compliance with applicable Host Country's legal, environmental, ecological and social regulations.	The PoA complies with host countries legal, environmental and ecological and social regulations.
5. Contact Details	As part of the Project Documentation the Project Developer shall provide (i) name and (ii) contact details of all Project Participants; AND in case of an organisation (iii) the legal registration details and (iv) documentation by the governing jurisdiction that proves that the entity is in good standing (defined as being a legal or other appropriate entity registered in or allowed to operate within the required jurisdiction and with no evidence of insolvency or legal/criminal notices placed against it or any of its Directors). Gold Standard retains the right (at its own discretion) to refuse use of the Standard where reputational concerns are highlighted.	Name and Contact details of Project Participants is given in the Appendix 1. Legal registration details: UpEnergy Group is duly incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act 2001 as Category 1 Global Business Company by Republic of Mauritius on 7th May, 2013. Company Registration No: C116159. Relevant document is submitted.
6. Legal Ownership	Full and uncontested legal ownership of any Products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification, (for example carbon credits) shall be demonstrated. Where such ownership is transferred from project beneficiaries this must be demonstrated transparently and with full, prior and informed consent (FPIC). Note that for certain Project types there is a requirement for full and uncontested legal land title/tenure to be demonstrated. These are contained within specific Activity or Product Requirements. All projects shall immediately report to Gold Standard any land title/tenure disputes arising.	Criteria for transfer of carbon credit ownership: • For regular cycle VPA, this shall be ensured through relevant provisions for example disclaimer on warranty/information cards, stove packaging, customer agreements / sales receipts / consent form or may be collected via monitoring app etc. or collecting stakeholder feedback on this issue during local stakeholder consultation (LSC) • For retroactive VPA, this shall be ensured through relevant provisions for example disclaimer on warranty

		cards, stove packaging, customer agreements / sales receipts/ consent form or may be collected via monitoring app, etc. or stakeholder feedback collected during Stakeholder Feedback Round (SFR).
7. Other Rights	As well as legal title and ownership, the Project Developer shall also demonstrate where required uncontested legal rights and/or permissions concerning changes in use of other resources required to service the Project (for example, access rights, water rights etc.). Any known disputes or contested rights must be declared immediately to Gold Standard by the Project Developer and resolved prior to further project implementation in affected areas.	Not applicable
8. Official Development Assistance (ODA) Declaration	All Project Developers applying for project activities located in a country named by the OECD Development Assistance Committee's ODA recipient list and seeking Gold Standard Certification for carbon credits shall declare the Official Development Assistance (ODA) support. The Project Developer shall follow the GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements and submit the declaration at the time of Design Certification.	No ODA is involved in the PoA. A declaration is being submitted.

As per section 3 of GS4GG Community Services Activity (CSA) Requirements version 1.2, Eligibility criteria is defined below:

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
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1. Eligible Project Types	All CSA Projects shall lead to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation by providing or improving access to services/resources at the household or community or institution level. Eligible services include electricity and energy, water and sanitation, waste management, housing, etc.	The goal of the proposed PoA is to distribute CEP (improving access to services) in households/SME's within the project boundary.
2. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA - Type of project	(b) End-use energy efficiency: Project activities that reduce energy requirements as compared to baseline scenario without affecting the level and quality of services or products, where the end-user of the products and services are clearly identified and when the physical intervention is required at the user end. For example, efficient cooking, heating, lighting, etc.	The PoA involves the distribution of energy-efficient CEP to households/SME's in the project boundary.
3. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA – Project Area, Boundary and scale	Project Area and Boundary shall be defined in line with the applicable Impact Quantification Methodologies and Product Requirements.	The project area is the point location of CEP beneficiaries in the host country of the VPA. The project boundary will be limited to the geographical boundary of the host country mentioned in KPI section.
4. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA – Legal Ownership	(a) Projects involving the distribution of a large number of devices for services such as heating, cooking, lighting, electricity generation, water treatment technology such as water filter, etc. shall provide a clear description of the ownership of the Products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification all along the investment chain. In line with the FPIC requirement, the proofs that end-users are aware of and willing to give up their rights on Products shall be provided. (b) The transfer of Product ownership shall be discussed during	The CEP owners will be transferring their rights on ownership of carbon credits to CME via the end-user agreement /consent form or via monitoring app etc (refer to Eligibility under GS4GG section above). The same has been discussed during stakeholder consultations.

	stakeholder consultations for projects.	
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SECTION C. DEMONSTRATION OF ADDITIONALITY

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PoA is a voluntary activity and the host countries where the projects are implemented doesn't have mandatory policy/regulation or would lead to greater enforcement of the existing mandatory/policy regulation.

VPAs part of the PoA would not be possible to implement without carbon finance planned to be achieved through Gold Standard certification.

VPA level additionality are proven using one of the following options:

Option-1: Projects located in LDC, LLDC, SIDS according to 4.1.9 (b) of 'Community Services Activity Requirements'

Option 2: 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/1.8 GWhth of energy savings per year or WPS: ≤ 600 tonnes of emission reductions per year.

The VPAs will use either or both options to demonstrate the additionality.

SECTION D. DURATION OF PoA

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

>>

07/01/2021

D.2. Duration of the PoA

>>

20 years

SECTION E. OUTCOME OF PoA LEVEL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

E.1. Summary of stakeholder consultation at PoA Level

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N.A. At the time of initial PoA registration, it was defined and validated that Local Stakeholder Consultations would be conducted at the VPA level to ensure site specific and locally relevant stakeholder engagement. Accordingly, LSCs were conducted for each real case VPA at the time of VPA inclusions, and all stakeholder comments were duly addressed and documented in the respective VPA design documentation. As the current Renewal of the Crediting Period does not introduce any change to the project activity, geographic scope, target beneficiaries, or implementation approach of the PoA, no additional stakeholder consultation was conducted at the PoA level as part of the RCP.

E.2. Consideration of stakeholder comments received

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N.A. No stakeholder comments were received at the PoA level during the Renewal of the Crediting Period, as no new Local Stakeholder Consultation was conducted. Stakeholder comments received during VPA-level Local Stakeholder Consultations conducted at the time of VPA inclusion have been addressed and documented in the respective VPA design documentation.

E.3. Final Continuous Input / Grievance Mechanism at PoA Level

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N.A. As Local Stakeholder Consultations are conducted at the VPA level, the Continuous Input / Grievance Mechanism is also implemented at the VPA level to ensure accessibility and effective engagement with local stakeholders. The mechanism enables stakeholders to submit feedback, comments, or grievances throughout the project implementation period. This arrangement remains unchanged during the Renewal of the Crediting Period, and any inputs received are recorded, assessed, and addressed in

accordance with Gold Standard requirements. Nevertheless, UpEnergy has ensured that a country-specific grievance mechanism is in place, details for Uganda are provided below.

METHOD	INCLUDE ALL DETAILS OF CHOSEN METHOD (S) SO THAT THEY MAY BE UNDERSTOOD AND, WHERE RELEVANT, USED BY READERS.
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
GS Contact (mandatory)	help@goldstandard.org
Other	Customer Care: +256 393-516-685 Email: info@upenergygroup.com

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	Vice President, Carbon Programme
Salutation	Mr
Last name	Rajagopalan
Middle name	Karthik

APPENDIX 2 - DESIGN CHANGES

A2.1. Details of proposed or actual design change

>> *Provide the description of the proposed design change*

N.A. Since there are no proposed design change.

A2.2. Describe the Impacts of design change on the following

a. Additionality

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N.A. Since there are no proposed design change.

b. Applicability of methodology and other methodological regulatory documents with which the project activity has been certified

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N.A. Since there are no proposed design change.

c. Compliance with the monitoring plan of the applied methodology

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N.A. Since there are no proposed design change.

d. Level of accuracy and completeness in the monitoring of the project activity compared with the requirements contained in the registered monitoring plan

>>

N.A. Since there are no proposed design change.

e. Scale of the project activity

>>

N.A. Since there are no proposed design change.

f. Stakeholder consultation

>>

N.A. Since there are no proposed design change.

g. Sustainable development criteria

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N.A. Since there are no proposed design change.

h. Safeguarding assessment

>>

N.A. Since there are no proposed design change.

i. Compliance with applicable legislation

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N.A. Since there are no proposed design change.

Revision History

Version	Date	Remarks
2.2	14 April 2023	Integrated the design change memo as annex of the document. Editorial changes
2.1	31 May 2022	Editorial changes and revisions
2.0	04 May 2022	Key Project Information table revised to cater for the following information: - Scale of PoA - Title and GS ID of all real case VPAs included in the PoA A new Management System section included Safeguarding Principles Assessment section removed Outcome of PoA Level Stakeholder Consultation section revised in the following manner: - Justification for Stakeholder Consultation at PoA Level Only section removed A new Consideration of Stakeholder Comments Received section added
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