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TEMPLATE

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

PUBLICATION DATE 14.10.2020

VERSION v. 1.1

RELATED SUPPORT

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

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Key Project Information

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KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

This template has been revised to aid a consistent interpretation and to better support project developers submitting documentation for certification. Please read the accompanying guide to understand how to complete this template accurately.

[TEMPLATE GUIDE Key Project Information & PoA Design Document v.1.1](#)

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GS ID of Programme	GS10789			
Title of Programme:	ECOА_BURN multi-country Clean Cooking Programme			
Start Date of POA	01/07/2019			
Date of Design Certification	01/10/2021			
POA Period Start Date	01/10/2019			
Version number of the PoA-DD	4.1			
Completion date of the PoA-DD	13/10/2021			
Coordinating/managing entity	BURN Manufacturing Co.			
Project Participants and any communities involved	BURN Manufacturing Co.			
Host Country (ies)	<p>The PoA will initially include the countries listed under batch 1. Since for this batch at least one real case VPA will be submitted for Design Certification. The countries included under batches 2, 3 and 4 will be formally included later on once a real case VPA is available.¹</p> <p>Batch 1 countries</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Benin</td> <td>Ghana</td> <td>Mozambique</td> </tr> </table>	Benin	Ghana	Mozambique
Benin	Ghana	Mozambique		

¹ This is in line with the Deviation Request submitted to the GS on 19/04/2020 and approved by the GS on 15/05/2020.

	Burkina Faso	Guinea	Somalia
	Côte d'Ivoire	Guinea-Bissau	Tanzania
	Democratic Republic of Congo	Madagascar	Togo
	Zambia		
Batch 2 countries			
	Uganda	Kenya	
Batch 3 countries			
	Liberia	Rwanda	Sierra Leone
	Nigeria	Senegal	
Batch 4 countries			
	Ethiopia		
Activity Requirements applied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Services Activities <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy Activities <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities <input type="checkbox"/> N/A		
Other Requirements applied	Not applicable		
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption' (TPDDTEC), version 03.1		
Product Requirements applied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy Label <input type="checkbox"/> N/A		

SECTION A. General description of PoA

A.1. Purpose and general description of the PoA

1. General operating and implementing framework of PoA

In most of the developing countries, amongst those ones in Sub-Saharan Africa, cooking is done on either 3-stone fires or very inefficient traditional cookstoves, consuming a lot of fuel, in particular non-renewable firewood and charcoal.² The high biomass consumption has negative impacts on the environment leading to deforestation and land degradation, Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) emissions, loss of soil fertility and soils' reduced ability of water retention. Further, indoor air pollution through health-damaging pollutants while combusting firewood and charcoal result in diseases like e.g. pneumonia, stroke, ischaemic heart diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and lung cancer.

The goal of the Programme of Activities (PoA) 'ECO_A_BURN multi-country Clean Cooking Programme' is to deploy highly efficient improved cookstoves (ICS) reducing woody biomass consumption for households, institutions and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) across different countries in Africa (see Table 1 in section A.3. with the list of countries being included under the PoA). It is possible that the PoA will be expanded to other countries beyond the ones listed under Table 1.

The PoA is developed by BURN Manufacturing Co. (BURN), the biggest manufacturer of highly efficient improved cookstoves in Sub-Saharan Africa producing all its stoves in the first and only modern cookstove manufacturing facility in Kenya. BURN will collaborate with various local partners to implement the project activities (VPAs) within the countries included in the programme boundary.

² <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs292/en/>

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/164241468178757464/pdf/98664-REVISED-WP-P146621-PUBLIC-Box393185B.pdf>

2. Policy/measure or stated goal of the PoA

The PoA aims to distribute highly efficient improved cookstoves to households, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and institutions (e.g. schools, prisons, hospitals, restaurants etc) cooking in the baseline on very inefficient 3-stone fires or traditional cookstoves using non-renewable biomass.³

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions achieved through saving of non-renewable biomass will result in carbon credits following GS certification rules and procedures.

The revenues from the sale of carbon credits are needed to

- a) distribute improved cookstoves to a subsidized price affordable for end-users;
- b) scale up and expand the programme, thus reaching a wider range of end-users and generating more jobs;
- c) further invest in R&D, hence to produce high quality stoves at lower cost;
- d) provide a reliable after-sales service;
- e) sensitize and raise awareness amongst end-users about the benefits and how to use the improved cookstoves.

Besides reducing GHG emission in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 13 'Climate Action'⁴, this programme will also seek to increase other long-term sustainability benefits for the local families, SMEs and institutions as well as the local environment. Project activities under the PoA are expected to contribute to different Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the following way:

- Reduction in end-user expenses related to the purchase of fuel for cooking (in line with SDG 1 'No Poverty').
- Time savings both for fuel procurement and cooking, thus more time is available⁵, for other tasks, like income generating activities or for growing food (in line with SDGs 1 'No Poverty', 2 'Zero Hunger' and 5 'Gender Equality').

³ <https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/28515/WoodfuelRpt.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/236902436_SMME_development_through_productive_use_of_domestic_energy_resources

⁴ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

⁵ In particular women benefit of more time for other tasks. Since it is most of the times women who are responsible for fuel procurement and cooking activities.

- Less harmful carbon monoxide and particulate matter during combustion in households/SMEs/institutions will reduce indoor air pollution and thereby decrease of respiratory diseases, headache and itchy eyes, particularly for women and children who spend lot of their time in cooking activities (in line with SDG 3 'Good health and well-being' and 5 'Gender Equality').
- Improved cookstoves cook faster than traditional stoves and use less fuel, enabling children, particularly girls to dedicate more time for education/school instead of for cooking (in line with SDG 4 'Quality Education')
- Increased penetration of clean and reliable cooking technologies (in line with SDG 7 'Affordable and Clean Energy') and raising awareness of the related safety, economic, and environmental benefits (in line with SDG 4 'Quality Education').
- BURN produces its cookstoves in a manufacturing facility located in Kenya, thus generating hundreds of jobs on the African continent. Other jobs are created for sales, marketing, distribution and monitoring staff. Continuous training results in permanent knowledge transfer to local people. BURN may open in future additional factories or assembly lines across the continent depending on the demand (in line with SDGs 1 'No Poverty' and 8 'Decent Work and Economic Growth').
- Reduced deforestation and forest degradation in the areas where non-renewable biomass is used as a source of fuel. This will contribute to the overall stability of forest ecosystems which support biodiversity, watersheds and soil conditions (in line with SDG 15 'Life on Land').

Please note that not all of the aforementioned SDG indicators will be monitored.

A.2. Physical/ Geographical boundary of the PoA

The PoA will initially include the countries listed under batch 1. Since for this batch at least one real case VPA will be submitted for Design Certification. The countries included under batches 2, 3 and 4 will be formally included later on once a real case VPA is available.⁶

⁶ This is in line with the Deviation Request submitted to the GS on 19/04/2020 and approved by the GS on 15/05/2020.

Table 1

Batch 1 countries

Benin Latitude: 9° 19' 18.20" N Longitude: 2° 18' 36.02" E	Democratic Republic of Congo Latitude: -4° 02' 0.66" S Longitude: 21° 45' 0.22" E	Guinea-Bissau Latitude: 11° 46' 20.45" N Longitude: -15° 10' 10.63" W	Somalia Latitude: 5° 09' 47.83" N Longitude: 46° 12' 13.32" E	Zambia Latitude: -13° 08' 25.26" S Longitude: 27° 50' 57.50" E
Burkina Faso Latitude: 12° 14' 22.20" N Longitude: -1° 33' 30.27" W	Ghana Latitude: 7° 57' 9.97" N Longitude: -1° 01' 50.56" W	Madagascar Latitude: -18° 46' 45.36" S Longitude: 46° 50' 4.05" E	Tanzania Latitude: -6° 22' 22.17" S Longitude: 34° 53' 32.94" E	
Côte d'Ivoire Latitude: 7° 32' 43.84" N Longitude: -5° 32' 51.16" W	Guinea Latitude: 9° 55' 57.95" N Longitude: -11° 21' 28.91" W	Mozambique Latitude: -18° 40' 10.76" S Longitude: 35° 31' 38.41" E	Togo Latitude: 8° 37' 33.34" N Longitude: 0° 49' 57.01" E	

Batch 2 countries

Uganda Latitude: 1° 22' 14.63" N Longitude: 32° 18' 11.67" E	Kenya Latitude: 0° 10' 36.73" N Longitude: 37° 54' 29.98" E
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Source for GPS coordinates: <https://latitude.to/map>

Table 2

Batch 3 countries

Liberia Latitude: 6° 26' 1.32" N Longitude: - 9° 25' 18.31" W	Rwanda Latitude: -1° 56' 37.34" S Longitude: 29° 52' 50.08" E	Sierra Leone Latitude: 8° 26' 58.20" N Longitude: -11° 47' 12.58" W
Nigeria Latitude: 9° 04' 39.90" N Longitude: 8° 40' 38.84" E	Senegal Latitude: 14° 30' 0.62" N Longitude: - 14° 26' 21.22" W	

Batch 4 countries

Ethiopia Latitude: 9° 08' 57.03" N Longitude: 40° 29' 55.92" E
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A.3. Technologies/measures and eligibility under Gold Standard

Project activities under the programme consist of community service activities under the category of end-use energy efficiency projects. Hence the approved GS Community Services Activity Requirements are applicable. 'End-use energy efficiency' project activities are one of the pre-defined, eligible project types described in section 3.1.1 (b) of the GS Community Services Activity Requirements (version 1.2).

Besides, the approved Impact Quantification Methodology (TPDDTEC Methodology) will be applied for all of the VPAs.

As per section 4.1.3 of GS4GG Principles & Requirements (version 1.2), the project types under this PoA are thus automatically eligible for GS certification. The detailed description on how each of the VPA meets the relevant eligibility criteria will be confirmed and described in detail in each VPA-DD by demonstrating that the eligibility criteria for inclusion of a VPA in the PoA, as described in the Section B.2 of this PoA-DD, are fulfilled.

Each of the VPAs implemented under this PoA meets the eligibility criteria as per section 3.1.1 of GS4GG Principles & Requirements (version 1.2) as per the following:

Type of Project: Projects under the programme will deploy improved cookstoves reducing fuel consumption for households, institutions and SMEs across the territories of the countries indicated in Table 1. The projects will always include physical action/implementation on the ground. Since projects under the programme fall under the approved 'Community Services Activity Requirements', they are automatically eligible for GS certification (see Principles & Requirements, 4 (a) 4.1.3.).

Location of Project: Projects under the programme will be located in one of the countries indicated in Table 1. All of the countries have ratified the Kyoto protocol and are listed as non-Annex I countries and do not have a mandatory cap on their GHG emissions. Other countries may be included later on to the PoA.

Project Area, Project Boundary and Scale: Projects under the programme will be located in one of the countries indicated in Table 1. Other countries may be included later on to the PoA. The projects will be certified as GS projects and will not be included in any other voluntary or compliance standards programme. There will not be any double counting of impacts at design and performance certification. The programme will apply the Gold Standard methodology 'Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption' (TPDDTEC), and there will be no aggregated micro-scale or small-scale threshold.

Host Country Requirements: Projects will be in compliance with applicable Host Country's legal, environmental, ecological and social regulations.

Contact Details: Details of the project developer organisation including legal registration details have been provided at the time of opening the GS account.

Legal ownership: It will be demonstrated for each project activity that ownership of any products that are generated under GS certification (e.g. carbon credits) will be transferred from project beneficiaries (users of improved cookstoves) to the project developer.

Other rights: This is expected not to be applicable to the programme and its project activities. If however for some reason it becomes applicable, project developer will demonstrate uncontested legal rights and/or permissions concerning changes in use of other resources required to service the project.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) declaration: The project developer will ensure to submit the ODA declaration for each project activity at the time of Design Certification.

Eligibility Principles and Requirements: Projects under this programme will ensure to contribute to the Vision and Mission of the Gold standard and follow the Eligibility Principles and Requirements as outlined in section 4 of the 'Principles & Requirements' and in the 'Community Services Activity Requirements'

The project activities under this PoA distribute highly efficient improved cookstoves to households, institutions and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). The use of highly efficient improved cookstoves allow households/institutions/SMEs to cook the same amount of food using less non-renewable biomass resulting in GHG emission reductions. Carbon credits are claimed for savings of non-renewable biomass through the use of highly efficient improved cookstoves.



Figure 1: Examples of possible portable improved cookstoves to be distributed under this PoA

BURN Jikokoa stoves using charcoal (2 pictures to the left) and BURN Kuniokoa stoves using firewood (2 pictures to the right)

Besides reducing GHG emission in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 13 'Climate Action'⁷, this programme will also seek to increase other long-term sustainability benefits for households, SMEs and institutions as well as the local environment. Depending on the specific cookstove model(s) and target group to be implemented by each project activity as well as baseline characteristics in the targeted area, the contribution to the SDGs may vary but will include at least two of the following SDGs:

- Reduction in end-user expenses related to the purchase of fuel for cooking (in line with SDG 1 'No Poverty').

⁷ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

- Time savings both for fuel procurement and cooking, thus more time is available⁸, for other tasks, like income generating activities or for growing food (in line with SDGs 1 'No Poverty', 2 'Zero Hunger' and 5 'Gender Equality').
- Less harmful carbon monoxide and particulate matter during combustion in households/SMEs/institutions will reduce indoor air pollution and thereby decrease of respiratory diseases, headache and itchy eyes, particularly for women and children who spend lot of their time in cooking activities (in line with SDG 3 'Good health and well-being' and 5 'Gender Equality').
- Improved cookstoves cook faster than traditional stoves and use less fuel, enabling children, particularly girls to dedicate more time for education/school instead of for cooking (in line with SDG 4 'Quality Education')
- Increased penetration of clean and reliable cooking technologies (in line with SDG 7 'Affordable and Clean Energy') and raising awareness of the related safety, economic, and environmental benefits (in line with SDG 4 'Quality Education').
- BURN produces its cookstoves in a manufacturing facility located in Kenya, thus generating hundreds of jobs on the African continent. Other jobs are created for sales, marketing, distribution and monitoring staff. Continuous training results in permanent knowledge transfer to local people. BURN may open in future additional factories or assembly lines across the continent depending on the demand (in line with SDGs 1 'No Poverty' and 8 'Decent Work and Economic Growth').
- Reduced deforestation and forest degradation in the areas where non-renewable biomass is used as a source of fuel. This will contribute to the overall stability of forest ecosystems which support biodiversity, watersheds and soil conditions (in line with SDG 15 'Life on Land').

⁸ In particularly women benefit of more time for other tasks. Since it is most of the times women who are responsible for fuel procurement and cooking 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)	Target 13.3	Emission Reductions
1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Target 1.4	Monetary savings related to the purchase of charcoal/firewood and/or time savings for the procurement of fuel
3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.9	Perceived air quality
7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Target 7.1 and 7.B	Number of sold/distributed ICS in use
8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.5	Number of jobs created

A.5. Coordinating/managing entity

The Coordinating and Managing Entity (CME) of the PoA and at the same time project participant is 'BURN Manufacturing Co.' (in the following 'BURN'), a US based

company. BURN is the entity which communicates with the Gold Standard Secretariat. The contact details of BURN are provided in Appendix 1.

A.6. Funding sources of PoA

The PoA is funded by private sources of the CME and its partners. No public funding has been used for the PoA development.

SECTION B. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND INCLUSION CRITERIA

B.1. Management System

The CME uses a management system to ensure all VPA Implementers under the PoA implement, operate, and monitor their respective VPAs in an effective and verifiable manner. The management system covers the following aspects of the VPAs under 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;
- b) Records of arrangement for training and capacity development for personnel;
- c) Procedures for technical review of inclusion of VPAs;
- d) Procedures to avoid double counting (e.g. to avoid the case of including a new VPA that has already been registered either as a GS project activity or as a VPA of another PoA);
- e) Records and documentation control process for each VPA under the PoA;
- f) Measures for continuous improvements of the PoA management system;

The Management System is described below.

- 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 CME will ensure that all parties involved in the operation of the VPA (manufacturers, distributors, VPA Implementers, and end users) are aware of and have agreed that their activity is being subscribed to the PoA. Awareness and agreement will be secured through informational material, community trainings, social media, and in contractual agreements. The CME will supply all contractual agreements and issue the Approval Letter for a VPA to be included and ensure that it meets all eligibility criteria of the PoA. The CME is intimately familiar with the eligibility criteria of the PoA and the latest guidelines and standards of the Gold Standard.

The CME's Lab and Quality Manager reviews the description of the technology to be employed under the VPA. If the description is adequate, the Lab and Quality Manager will recommend the VPA for inclusion to the CME's Chief Executive Officer.

The CME's Market Research Manager will review the monitoring plan of the VPA. If adequate the Market Research Manager will recommend the VPA for inclusion to the CME's Chief Executive Officer. Each VPA implementer will collect and report in addition to the requirements above, the all required data to effectively monitor the emission reductions of each VPA in accordance with the monitoring plan detailed in the VPA-DD. The sales/distribution information is automatically recorded into the electronic database management system operated by the CME and reviewed by the After Sales/distribution Manager.

During monitoring of a VPA, the CME's After Sales/distribution Manager will report the full-time equivalent appliances operating during the monitoring period to the VPA Implementer as drawn from the sales/distribution records in the electronic database management system.

For parameters to be sampled or surveys, the CME's After Sales/distribution Manager will provide the VPA Implementer with the USNs of the appliances to be surveyed or sampled along with the survey guidelines if applicable. The VPA Implementer is required to adhere to the directions of the CME to ensure effective and accurate monitoring of each VPA.

Each VPA Implementer verifies that they have read, understood, and agree to comply with the requirements and guidelines of the CME managements system prior to inclusion of each VPA into the PoA.

b) Records of arrangement for training and capacity development for personnel;

Upon inclusion of a VPA implemented by a VPA Implementer who has not already implemented a VPA under the PoA and whose entity is not supported by BURN in the implementation of the VPA, there will be a formal training conducted by the CME for the VPA Implementer. The training will be documented in the form of a training report and cover the main aspects of the implementation of VPAs under the PoA, including but not limited to the following:

- CME Management System
- Technological Requirements

- Sampling Plan
- Monitoring Methodology

A letter from the VPA Implementer confirming they have been trained and are capable of implementing the VPA will show completion of the training.

c) Procedures for technical review of inclusion of VPAs;

The CME will check the compliance with each of the eligibility criteria to ensure that the VPA Implementer has met all of those criteria required for inclusion under the PoA.

The CME will review the VPA Design Document and all appendixes to ensure the criteria for inclusion are met before requesting inclusion of the VPA. The CME will show that to the best of its knowledge that all criteria for inclusion have been met by issuing the VPA Implementer with a CME Approval letter.

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

The ICS under each VPA of the PoA will avoid double accounting of emissions reductions through the Unique Serial Number (USN). Each device under the PoA is unquestionably assigned to a single PoA (in the instance there are other PoAs under the same methodology) and a single VPA under that PoA. The USN will be clearly visible on the ICS throughout the life of the product as well as stored in the electronic data management system. If there is any doubt regarding the USN of a product, it will be excluded from the PoA.

Each VPA will send the CME a list of products, along with the product's USN, sold/distributed during or deemed active during the crediting period. The CME will check each USN against the electronic database to ensure that no product with an identical USN is listed under another VPA. If it is found that a product with an identical USN is listed under another VPA, the emission reductions for the product will not be claimed and the product will be removed from the database to ensure emissions are not double counted in future monitoring. After any double counted products have been removed from the database, the random sample for sampling specific

parameters will be drawn and sent to the VPA Implementer. The sampling frame consists of those ICS for which end-user data is available.⁹

e) Records and documentation control process for each VPA under the PoA;

The CME will operate and manage an electronic data management system that will store information on and track all efficient cooking technologies under the PoA. The system will contain the following information for device:

- Unique serial number (USN) of the ICS
- Date of shipment to distributor/retailer
- Name of distributor/retailer
- Quantity of ICS distributed
- Geographic area (state) of distributor/retailer
- Model type of the ICS

It will be ensured that the end-user data of at least 10 times the survey and field test sample size is available so that surveys and tests can be based on representative, purely randomly selected samples.

The USN has the following format comprising of 9 digits¹⁰:

1 st digit	2 nd digit	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th
Product ID	100000 th	10000 th	1000 th	100 th	10 th	Random	Random	1 st
ID	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	R1	R2	S6

⁹ TPDDTEC does not request end-user details of all distributed cookstoves, but of at least 10 times the survey and field test sample size.

¹⁰ It is possible that the USN format may change in future.

Each section on the USN will identify the product as follows:

- Product type: the first digit identifies the stove type (e.g. Kuniokoa)
- # Production number: S1 to S6 are digit slots for a sequential numbering ordered by time of production, allowing for 1 million unique serial numbers. For instance, the first stove off the line would have "000000" for its S1-S6 digits.
- Random digits: R1 and R2 are 2 random digits placed in slots 7 & 8, to make the USN unpredictable to outside parties

Example for USN: 202728110

- "2" stands for Kuniokoa product ID
- "027280" for S1-S6, meaning it was the 27,281st Kuniokoa produced
- "11" for R1-R2, the random digits

The data for the system will be updated and modified as required to allow for optimal performance of each VPA implementation and monitoring. All data will be stored for at least two (2) years after the expiry of the crediting period.

f) Measures for continuous improvements of the PoA management system;

The CME will at least every two years submit a performance review to each VPA Implementer assessing the performance of their VPAs under the PoA, communication with the CME, and requesting feedback on methods for improving the PoA management system based on the experiences of the VPA Implementer. The CME will evaluate the feedback and expand/revise the management system if deemed appropriate.

B.2. Application of methodologies

The applied methodology is the GS methodology 'Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption' (TPDDTEC), version 03.1'.

This is the latest version of the methodology at the time when writing this PoA-DD.

The GS cookstove usage rate guidelines¹¹ will be followed.

B.2.1. Multiple technologies/measures

Not applicable. Since the PoA-DD does not apply any other technologies apart from highly efficient improved cookstoves.

¹¹ <https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/407g-ee-ics-tpddtec-usage-guidelines/>

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	Geographical Boundary	ICS distributed ¹² under any of the VPAs will be located in any of the countries mentioned under Table 1 of the PoA-DD.	The VPA-DD will clearly describe the area where the VPA is being implemented.
2	Double-counting of project activities	All VPAs will be checked to prevent double counting and are not registered as a separate GS project activity, nor included as part of another registered GS (or other carbon standard) PoA nor that the project activity has been deregistered.	This condition will be checked through carbon standard registries (UNFCCC, GS and VERRA websites). Further, it will be confirmed by a letter signed by the VPA implementer.
3	Technology	Each VPA will implement improved biomass cook stoves.	Technology specification (manufacturer specifications)
4	Conditions to check the start date of the VPA through documentary evidence	The start date of a project activity is the date on which the first ICS has been distributed/delivered under the VPA. The start date of retroactive VPAs (with a start date prior to date of first submission of PoA) can be at the earliest 1 year prior to submission	The start date of each VPA will be defined in the VPA-DD. The start date of the VPA will be checked by sales agreement, electronic sales record, proof of shipping or any equivalent for the first ICS distributed under the VPA.

¹² 'Distributed' may include the free distribution of ICS, sale to full cost or subsidized cost.

		of documents for GS preliminary review.	
5	Methodology	Each VPA will comply with the applicability criteria of the applied methodology (TPDDTEC, version 03.1)	The VPA-DD shall describe and justify how the applicability criteria of TPDDTEC are being met at VPA level.
6	Financial Additionality & Ongoing Financial Needs	<p>Projects (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’ or located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC.</p> <p>A VPA will be solely composed of isolated units (efficient cookstoves) where the users of the technology/measure are household/SMEs/institutions and where each unit results in $\leq 1,800$ MWh of thermal energy savings per year.</p> <p>Hence, according to paragraph 4.1.9 of the ‘Community Services Activity Requirements’, a VPA, 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; OR a VPA is</p>	Demonstration that the thermal energy savings per year at a unit level (i.e. per ICS) are $\leq 1,800$ MWh; OR that the VPA is located in an LDC, SIDS, LLDC.

		located in an LDC, SIDS, LLDC.	
7	Stakeholder inclusivity	Local stakeholder consultation is done at VPA level, as described in section F of the PoA-DD. Local stakeholder consultation report must be provided along with VPA-DD. A single Stakeholder consultation can be conducted for a group of VPAs as long as convincing justification is provided.	Local stakeholder consultation report for the VPA or a group of VPAs.
8	Conditions related to environmental Impact Analysis	The VPA has to fulfil host country requirements (if any) concerning environmental impact analysis.	The VPA-DD shall include the summary of the analysis and provide the references to documentation in case the EIA is required by the host country.
9	CME approval	Each VPA has a project implementer that is either the Coordinating/Managing Entity or another entity that has signed a contractual agreement with the CME. Those agreements include all rights and responsibilities of both parties, e.g. approval procedures by the CME, monitoring requirements, carbon credit rights transfer. This eligibility criterion is not relevant if the CME is the VPA implementer.	Signed letter by the CME demonstrating the approval of the VPA inclusion.

10	Transfer of carbon credit ownership	The transfer of carbon credit ownership all along the investment chain is clearly described and communicated to all project participants and end-users so that they are aware of to give up their rights on emission reductions. For technology producers and the retailers of the improved technology, this must be communicated by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork. The end-users will need to be informed and notified that they cannot claim for emission reductions from the project.	Description of the transfer of carbon credit ownership from end-users to entity to whom the rights are assigned to. Contractual agreements between technology producers, retailers and the entity to whom the rights are assigned to.
11	Conditions to provide an affirmation that funding from Annex I Parties, if any, does not result in a diversion of ODA	In case that any of the VPA receives ODA, it is ensured that there is no diversion of ODA, i.e. that no ODA is provided under the condition that all or part of the carbon credits have to be returned to the donor country/entity providing ODA.	VPA implementer signs an ODA declaration confirming that there is no diversion of ODA.
12	Target Group and distribution mechanism	The VPA serves households, institutions or SMEs either in urban, peri-urban and/or rural areas, and distributes the cook stoves through adequate distribution channels.	The target group of the project activity and the distribution mechanism shall be described in the VPA-DD.
13	Conditions related to sampling requirements	The VPA complies with the sampling plan as outlined in the VPA-DD, section B.7.2	The VPA-DD outlines the sampling plan in section B.7.2 which is in line with GS sampling requirements. The VPA makes either part of a

			single sampling covering a group of VPAs or sampling is conducted separately at VPA level. In case of a grouped sampling approach, the CDM Project Standard for PoAs will be followed.
14	Double counting of emission reductions	Each VPA will implement a unique identification system for every efficient cooking unit distributed to avoid double counting of emission reductions.	Description of the unique identification system and adherence to the CME Management System. Any multiple use of the same BURN ICS will be taken conservatively into account by each VPA.
15	Crediting Period	The duration of the crediting period of the VPA does not exceed the end date of the registered PoA or shall be capped by the end date of the PoA. The final date for which ERs can be credited shall be no later than 20 years after the start date of the PoA.	Description of the duration of the VPA crediting period ¹³ shall be provided in the VPA- DD.

SECTION C. DEMONSTRATION OF ADDITIONALITY

The proposed PoA is a voluntary coordinated action by the CME. There is no mandatory law, policy or requirement in any of the Host Countries included under the PoA to foster the dissemination of improved cook stoves. Hence, this voluntary coordinated action would not be possible in the absence of this PoA and carbon

¹³ In line with Community Services Activity Requirements (paragraph 4.1.5) the duration of crediting period of a VPA is 5 years which can be renewed maximum twice, i.e. in total a maximum issuance of 15 years.

revenues, due to the cost associated with the PoA development, implementation, management and monitoring.

The revenues from the sale of carbon credits are needed to

- a) distribute improved cookstoves to a subsidized price affordable for end-users;
- b) scale up and expand the programme, thus reaching a wider range of end-users and generating more jobs;
- c) further invest in R&D, hence to produce high quality stoves at lower cost;
- d) provide a reliable after-sales service;
- e) sensitize and raise awareness amongst end-users about the benefits and how to use the improved cookstoves.

The PoA would not be developed without carbon credit revenues.

A VPA 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’ or the VPA is located in an LDC, SIDS, LLDC (as per ‘Community Services Activity Requirements’, 4.1.9, (b)).

A VPA will be solely composed of isolated units (efficient cookstoves) where the users of the technology/measure are households/institutions/SMEs and where each unit results in $\leq 1,800$ MWh of thermal energy savings per year.

Hence, according to paragraph 4.1.9 of the ‘Community Services Activity Requirements’, a VPA, 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; or the VPA is located in an LDC, SIDS, LLDC.

SECTION D. DURATION OF POA

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

30/06/2020

This is the date when the PoA design consultation report was submitted to Gold Standard for review.

D.2. Duration of the PoA

20 years

SECTION E. SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT

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

Not applicable. Since The safeguarding principles and SDG outcome assessment are undertaken at VPA level.

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

Not applicable. Since The safeguarding principles and SDG outcome assessment are undertaken at VPA level.

SECTION F. OUTCOME OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

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

Not applicable. Since the stakeholder consultation will be carried out at VPA-level. A grouped stakeholder consultation may be organized for multiple VPAs if this can be justified.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable. Since continuous input / grievance mechanism is implemented at VPA level.

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)	
GS Contact (mandatory)	help@goldstandard.org
Other	

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

CME and/or responsible person/ entity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CME <input type="checkbox"/> Responsible person/ entity for application of the selected methodology(ies) and, where applicable, the selected standardized baseline(s) to the PoA
Organization	BURN Manufacturing Co.
Street/P.O. Box	Suite 220, 18850 103 rd Avenue SW
Building	
City	Vashon
State/Region	Washington
Postcode	98070
Country	United States
Telephone	+254 718 125 639
E-mail	peter.scott@burnmfg.com
Website	https://burnstoves.com
Contact person	Peter Scott
Title	CEO BURN
Salutation	Mr.
Last name	Scott
Middle name	

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