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TEMPLATE

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

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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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Key Project Information

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entity(ies)

Appendix 2 - Design Changes

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

GS ID of Programme	GS 10818
Title of Programme:	"Dissemination of Improved Cookstoves in India by Greenway"
Type of PoA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non – Forestry and/or Non -AGR PoA <input type="checkbox"/> 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>	<input type="checkbox"/> Microscale <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small scale <input type="checkbox"/> Large scale
Start Date of POA	24/08/2020
Date of Design Certification	16/09/2021
Start date of crediting cycle of PoA	14/05/2020 (For first crediting period) 14/05/2025 (This is for second crediting period)
Version number of the PoA-DD	3.0
Completion date of the PoA-DD	15/07/2025
Coordinating/managing entity	Greenway Grameen Infra Pvt Ltd
Project Participants and any communities involved	Greenway Grameen Infra Pvt Ltd
Host Country (ies)	India
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	- Programme of Activity Requirements and Procedure, V 3.0 - Community Service Activity Requirements, V 1.2

	- Guideline for Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, v4.0
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	AMS-II.G.: Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass --- Version 13.1
Product Requirements applied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Emissions Reductions & Sequestration <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy Label <input type="checkbox"/> N/A

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

GS ID	Title
GS10821	Dissemination of Improved Cookstoves in India by Greenway - Dissemination of Improved Cookstoves in Karnataka by Greenway - VPA001

SECTION A. General description of PoA

A.1. Purpose and general description of the PoA

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General operating and implementing framework of PoA

Access to clean energy for cooking is still a huge challenge for most households in India. 83.3 crore of the 121-crore people in India live in rural areas, while 37.7 crore continue to reside in urban areas¹. Over two thirds of all households in India (about 170 million households, or nearly 800 million people) cook on traditional stoves using solid bio-fuels such as wood, agricultural waste, coal and dried cattle manure². The widespread use of traditional cookstoves poses serious risks to health and women's opportunity which are avoidable if they get access to modern fuel-efficient cookstoves. Access to the basic resources and amenities is a prerequisite for healthy living and sanitation and are interconnected with the health and economic well-being of the people.

To address the above challenges of India, this PoA will undertake an extensive distribution programme to create a nation-wide access of Improved Cookstoves for low-income consumers. PoA will be financially supported through an innovative approach of climate/SDG financing, helping households to overcome barriers like affordability, availability, and consumer financing.

Greenway Grameen Infra Private Limited (Greenway) is the Coordinating and Managing Entity (CME) for this PoA. Greenway is a clean energy focused social enterprise which has come to become India's largest manufacturer of biomass cookstoves, which are designed with patented, air regulation technology. Greenway mission is to continually develop products that solve some of the pressing needs of mass market households.

These improved cookstoves will alleviate severe health impacts and resource inefficiency arising out of traditional cookstoves. Greenway cookstoves minimize noxious CO, PM and GHG emissions leading to better health for active beneficiaries such as women and passive beneficiaries such as children, elderly and disabled who are confined to the home and suffer from indoor air pollution. Moreover, Greenway cookstoves will facilitate income savings due to low fuel consumption.

Policy/measure or stated goal of the PoA

VPAs under the PoA will involve the distribution of improved cook stoves to households cooking with non-renewable biomass. The technologies will reduce carbon emissions by

¹ <https://infinitylearn.com/question-answer/this-statement-true-or-false-70-of-the-indian-population-lives-in-320176>

² <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC3945541/#:~:text=Over%20two%20thirds%20of%20all,manure%20%5B1%2C2%5D>

allowing families to cook the same amount of food using less non-renewable biomass, thus further reducing carbon emissions.

Additionally, the programme will yield a range of extra sustainability benefits that will provide beneficiaries with further economic, social and environmental improvements.

Confirmation that the proposed PoA is a voluntary action by the coordinating/managing entity -

The project activity is in compliance with the host country's legal, environmental, ecological & social regulations. It follows the National Biomass Cookstoves Programme, 2009³ and is aligned with the policy which requires the use of fuel-efficient stoves in India. Project Owner has voluntarily implemented the project activity and there are no legal, environmental, ecological and social regulations /law that mandatorily enforces the implementation of the project activity or there is no other law/regulations that prevents the project owner to set up the project activity⁴.

Contribution to sustainable development

The project will contribute in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including, SDG-3: Good Health and Well Being, SDG-5: Gender Equality, SDG 7- Affordable and Clean energy, SDG 8- Decent work and economic growth and SDG-13: Climate Action.

The proposed PoA contributes to sustainable development in several ways:

a. Environmental

- The PoA will significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions over its lifetime.
- The PoA will reduce consumption of non-renewable biomass which in turn will reduce deforestation. The PoA will contribute in the preservation of existing forest stock, protecting natural forest eco-systems and wildlife habitats. The protection of standing forests will also ensure the maintenance of watersheds that regulate water table levels and prevent flash flooding, thereby reducing erosion of land and nutrient loss.
- Since the PoA reduces the need of rural household members to frequently collect biomass, it also significantly reduces the possibilities of human-animal conflict.

b. Social

- Considerably less time will be spent collecting wood fuel, thereby reducing the work burden on rural families and presenting alternative opportunities for economic development and a higher standard of living.

³ <https://policy.asiapacificenergy.org/sites/default/files/National%20Biomass%20Cookstoves%20Programme.pdf>

⁴ <https://pib.gov.in/newsite/printrelease.aspx?relid=94877>

- The amount of indoor air pollutants from the burning of biomass in the family home will be reduced. Less Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Carbon Monoxide (CO), and particulates will be emitted, reducing the likelihood of respiratory diseases and thus impacting positively on the health of the households.
- Women and girls in rural households will be spending lesser time on cooking, allowing greater opportunity to use their time in productive endeavors. For e.g., education, livelihoods, etc.
- Safety in the home will be improved, reducing incidences of injuries and burns, as the efficient cook stoves are safer to cook on, and large vessels of boiling water will not be necessary.

c. Economic

- Costs incurred (if any) in the purchase of fuel will be reduced through increased thermal efficiency allowing more money to be spent on food, health care, education, savings etc.
- The PoA will enable rural women to access economic opportunities due to availability of more productive time.
- There will be benefits for the rural economy by providing employment during implementation and operation of the projects.

A.2. Physical/ Geographical boundary of the PoA

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The PoA will be implemented across all states of the host country; India



A.3. Technologies/measures

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The PoA involves the dissemination of improved cookstoves technologies within India. The technologies of the products listed below and other similar measures may be included in this PoA in different VPAs. The improved cookstoves use air regulation technology to reduce the emissions generated while cooking. This will contribute positively to SDGs such as;

- a. SDG-3: Good Health and Well Being
- b. SDG-5: Gender Equality
- c. SDG 7- Affordable and Clean energy
- d. SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth

e. SDG-13: Climate Action.

This will enhance the overall health conditions of women, who are primarily involved in cooking and fuelwood collection. It reduces the required biomass of fuels for cooking by increasing the efficiency of the cooking process. Once the lifespan of the product ends, the PP will replace the system or those units will not be accounted in the emissions calculation.

Eligibility under Gold Standard –

The project also qualifies the general eligibility criteria mentioned in section 3. The project also contributes to the vision and mission of Gold Standard by adhering to the eligibility principles and requirements under Section 4 of GS4GG Principles & Requirements, V2.1 document. As per clause 4.1.3 of the GS4GG Principles and Requirements document automatic eligibility for a project “if there are Gold Standard approved Activity Requirements and/or Impact Quantification Methodologies associated with it or it’s referenced in the Gold Standard Product Requirements.” As per clause 3.1.1 of GG4GG Community Services Activity Requirements, types of project eligible are Renewable energy, End-use energy efficiency, waste management & handling and water, sanitation and hygiene projects. The proposed project falls under End-use energy efficiency type as per clause 3.1.1 (b) of GG4GG Community Services Activity Requirements.

The Improved Cook Stoves (ICS) of the project activity falls under End-use energy efficiency as per clause 3.1.1 (b), since the Project activities will 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 i.e., individual household users and the physical intervention is required at the user end.

Cookstoves

Under the PoA, ICS will be deployed which will reach a specified efficiency of at least 30%. The initial type of cookstoves disseminated for household usage under the PoA will be portable improved cookstoves (e.g., Greenway Jumbo stoves) which uses firewood. The current efficiency of the stove is **38%**. The CME may develop different ICS over time to increase the efficiency and user-friendliness.



Figure 1 Greenway Jumbo Stove

Eligible Project Types & Scope:

The project leads to climate change mitigation by providing access to resources (Improved Cook stoves) to households.

- a) Types of project: The project falls under- Type II – Energy Efficiency Improved Projects
- b) Location Project: Project is located in India
- c) Project Area: Whole of India
- d) Boundary: Territorial boundary of India
- e) Scale: The project qualifies as a Small-scale project under the Gold Standard Community Services Activity Requirements v1.2, based on the following criteria.
 - a. Each Improved Cookstove (ICS) has a rated thermal capacity well below 150 kWth (Refer to ER sheet and KIRDI test report).
 - b. This project activity—dissemination of improved biomass cookstoves—falls under CDM Type II: End-use energy efficiency improvement. As per CDM guidelines, such projects qualify as small-scale if they result in maximum energy savings of up to 60 GWh(e) per year, or an equivalent of 180 GWh(th) per year for thermal energy efficiency projects. (Refer to ER Sheet).
- f) Additionally, no Suppressed Demand baseline is applied in this PoA, and hence, stacking of Gold Standard Certified Impact Statements or Products is not restricted under Section 3.1.3.
- g) To avoid double counting, various measures have been taken by the CME at entity level and individual level, which are described in section B.1 below “Measures to avoid double counting”. In summary, each VPA implementer will declare that the proposed VPA is not part of any other PoA or carbon offset scheme at the time of inclusion, each user will declare that the relevant household has not been a beneficiary or participant of any other carbon offset project/programme and each household will be physically inspected for any indications of previous participation by the household in any carbon offset scheme. Local distribution partner of the

CME will help in identifying the project areas which have not been part of any other similar carbon offset programme. Further, the project area will be checked during each VPA implementation to confirm that no similar projects are implemented in the region and if so, then appropriate measures are taken to avoid double counting. Hence, the double counting concerns related to the PoA are well addressed through a robust implementation & management system.

- h) Legal Ownership: CME holds the legal right of claim for emission reduction offsets accrued due to the PoA operations and ensures avoidance of claims by other stakeholders through mutually agreed categorical declarations and/or contract agreements signed between the CME and other stakeholder entities for transfer of rights on emission reduction or other impact assets in favor of CME and no right of claim to the other stakeholders. For instance, CME has identified local distribution partner as a key stakeholder and has already signed an MoU with the existing partner for transfer of rights and claims on emission reduction or other impact assets in favour of the CME. The entitlement of the emission reductions generated by the project is transferred to the project developer from the beneficiary households through a signed copy of the covenants attached to the invoice.

It shall also be noted that the complete mechanism of claiming carbon offsets due to cookstove operations and the requirement of transfer of rights from cookstove users to the CME was discussed during the various local stakeholder consultation meeting/on-going awareness meetings conducted by the CME.

- i) Host country requirement – The project is in compliance with the host country’s (India’s) legal, environmental, ecological & social regulation. There are no objections for the implementation of these types improved cook stoves (ICS) project in the host country i.e., India and same can be checked from the MOEF (Ministry of Environment & Forest) & MNRE (Ministry of New & Renewable Energy) websites⁵⁶.
- j) Contact Details – The contact details of project developer & project participant are included under Appendix 1 of this report. Please refer Appendix 1.
- k) Other rights – There are no other rights involved in this project. Implementation of the proposed project doesn’t involve any activity that causes alteration of any resource; therefore, acquiring any specific legal right to do so is not applicable.
- l) ODA declaration – PP has provided a declaration of non-use of ODA by the project owner.

⁵ <https://mnre.gov.in/en/bio-mass/>

⁶ https://rsdebate.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/621735/1/IQ_228_22042013_U3057_p239_p240.pdf & <https://policy.asiapacificenergy.org/sites/default/files/National%20Biomass%20Cookstoves%20Programme.pdf>

It is to be noted that the PP has declared that the proposed GS project activity is not registered with any other scheme.

By reducing the consumption of fuelwood for cooking in the project boundaries, the project and the VPAs adhere to Principle 1 of Contribution to Climate Security & Sustainable Development. By conducting a safeguarding principle assessment, the project adheres to Principle 2: Safeguarding Principles. By conducting Stakeholder consultation and considering the comments, CME also adheres to Principle 3: Stakeholder Inclusivity. By preparing the PDD and planning the monitoring reports, the CME also meets the Principle 4: Demonstration of real outcomes. The GS has published GG4GG Community Services Activity Requirements, therefore the proposed project falls under the automatic eligibility list of projects for proving additionality. It is mentioned in the Annex B- Positive list that project activities composed of isolated units where the users of the technology/measure are households, where each unit results in <= 600 MWh of energy savings per year or <=600 tonnes of emission reductions per year (Ref: ER calculation sheet). In this way the project also meets the requirements of Principle 5: Financial Additionality & Ongoing Financial Need.

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

SDGs assessment is conducted at the VPA level. CME shall provide the information in the VPA DD and may also summarize the outcome in the Table below.

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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	Amount of GHGs emissions avoided or sequestered
SDG 3 Good Health and Well Being	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illness from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Number of household visited medical facilities/dispensary for treatment of respiratory issues etc. such as cough, shortness in breath, pneumonia and other respiratory issues

SDG 5 Gender Equality	<p>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</p>	Average time saving associated with fuel collection.
SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy	<p>7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</p>	<p>Number of beneficiaries: Households (Number of project households predominantly using clean cooking devices such as Improved Cook Stoves)</p>
SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth	<p>8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</p>	Total number of jobs created by the project (Number of people)

A.5. Coordinating/managing entity

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The Coordinating and Management Entity for this project is Greenway Grameen Infra Pvt. Ltd.

A.6. Funding sources of PoA

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The key funding requirement for implementing this PoA would be consumer financing of the appliances. Since the target segment of the appliances are low-income households, the only way of commercializing these modern home appliances is to provide consumer financing options and enabling payment by consumers via loan repayment instalments of minimum 4-6 months.

The initial capital for the manufacturing of the cookstoves is funded by Greenway Grameen Infra Pvt Ltd and its financing partners. The complete financing of the initial capital requirement is done through private equity with no public involvement. Hence, there is no public funding involved in this project.

The biggest cost associated with this PoA would be monthly repayment collection cost by the CME's distribution partner and the interest on the working capital and consumer financing which will be borne by the CME. Since the sale of cookstoves require consumer financing through short-term loan from CME's distribution partner, the CME relies heavily on carbon financing for offloading the loan burden of consumers by sharing the carbon revenue with its distribution partner.

SECTION B. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND INCLUSION CRITERIA

B.1. Management System

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Greenway Grameen Infra Private Limited will act as the Coordinating Managing Entity for the PoA. Greenway, directly or through its partners, undertakes manufacturing, distribution, maintenance services and other operations across the clean energy products value chain with a peak production capacity of 70,000 units per month. Greenway's India team comprises of 200 staff members spread across 11 states in the country with the logistical network capacity to reach all states. The field teams further work with community-based organisations to generate awareness & demand via trained agents from the partner organisations. Greenway's team is from and located within the markets having many years of experience in clean energy products. Greenway's team speaks, reads and writes 14 languages and many more dialects from across the country. The current agent network comprises of over 700 active members who earn from product distribution.

Projects/VPAs within the PoA will be designed on an ongoing basis and may incorporate a single model of improved stove or a range of different models in case of cook stove projects. In addition, the approach taken with regards to the distribution model will be influenced by local conditions so that in some VPAs, technologies will be sold at a

subsidized rate. In some project areas implementation partners, including national and international organisations may be involved; however, this will be decided on a case-by-case basis as projects are implemented.

The management system for this PoA comprises 2 types of entities, the CME and Project Partners (international and/or national). However, in some cases CME itself can be the project implementor. The distribution of work between these entities is as follows:

CME (Greenway Grameen Infra Private Limited):

- Manufacturing and/or procurement of cookstoves
- Technical review for inclusion of VPAs
- Records and documentation control
- Coordination of Project Partners and training when necessary
- Overall quality control and continual improvement
- Training and Capacity Building of personnel

Project Partners (will be identified on VPA level):

- Implementation of project activities
- Monitoring and maintenance of project activity

The roles and responsibilities of personnel involved are:

CME Managing Director	a) Signing of agreements with Project Partners b) Approval of VPAs
CME Carbon Asset Manager	a) Identification of new potential VPAs b) Technical review for inclusion of VPAs c) Preparation of relevant documentation d) Records and documentation control e) Coordination of Project Partners and training when necessary f) Overall quality control
Project Partner	a) Implementation of project activities b) Monitoring and maintenance of project activity

VPA Inclusion Process

A VPA can be identified and proposed by the Investor/local partner/VPA Implementer or the CME itself by preparing the VPA-DD and other documents in line with the PoA-DD. In case, the proposer does not have adequate technical expertise, CME may facilitate the preparation of the VPA documents through in-house or outsourced consultancy services. The proposal of the VPA has to be submitted to the CME Carbon Asset Manager. The CME Carbon Asset Manager will conduct a thorough independent technical review to assess the feasibility of VPA design and its eligibility under the PoA as per the VPA inclusion criteria. The completed technical review report is submitted to the Management of the CME. In case if all the eligibility requirements are met by the VPA, then the CME Management may authorize the inclusion of VPA or may suggest further technical/non-technical review.

Records of Training and Capacity Development

Records will be maintained for all training programs and capacity development initiatives undertaken by personnel involved in PoA implementation. These records will document the type of training, dates, attendees, and pictures, ensuring that personnel continuously improve their skills and stay updated with the latest requirements related to VPA inclusion.

Carbon Waiver Agreements to Prevent Double Counting

CME will maintain the carbon waiver agreements signed between CME and end users. The agreement shall state that all the rights related to carbon credits will solely be owned by the CME. However, benefits from the use of ICS will be owned by the end users. These agreements will also help prevent double counting legally formalizing the exclusivity of carbon credits ownership and ensuring that no party can claim the same emission reductions more than once.

Measures for Continual Improvement of PoA Management System

For the continual improvement of the management system, CME would conduct annual management review to review the performance of GS management system, identify training requirements and review competencies. An annual training calendar will be prepared to fulfil all the training needs identified in the annual management review meeting. The operational managers and HR will appoint a competent trainer/instructor for each training and conduct trainings for relevant staff members. The records of training like attendance sheet and filled evaluation-cum-feedback forms will be archived as per CME's company policy or till the end of the PoA whichever is later.

Measures to Avoid Double Counting

The specific stove numbering or identification regime will be applied for all ICS included in each specific VPA. A statement will be included in the VPA-DD that no ICS distributed under the specific VPA will be part of another stand-alone project activity or PoA under any of the carbon offset schemes. Further, the default ICS purchase contract (invoice) with end-users will include the clause that requires a declaration from them of non-participation in any other carbon offset scheme. This purchase contract is explained orally in the vernacular language of the user and physically signed by the user via mobile app before installation of the cookstove.

Records and documentation control process for each VPA under the PoA:

In order to effectively manage records and implement a robust documentation control process for each VPA under the Programme of Activities (PoA), we have designed some of the approach which will help in handling the records and ensure a robust system that upholds the integrity, accessibility, and confidentiality of documents.

These are:

- Centralized Repository: This will help in securing and organizing all documents at one place ensuring easy access from centralized hub.
- Versioning System: Implementing a systemic versioning of the documents will ensure in identifying and tracking of the documents.
- Database Management: This will ensure a well-structured data maintenance.
- Safeguarding of the documents: To ensure this, limited access controls will be provided to safeguard sensitive documents within the database.

B.2. Application of methodologies

>> The PoA involves the dissemination of cookstoves technologies within India. The improved cookstoves uses air regulation technology to reduce the emissions generated while cooking up to 70% in some cases. The future VPAs in this PoA may include even advanced technologies achieving better results in terms of emission reduction and efficiency.

AMS.II.G is chosen for the PoA.

AMS-II.G.: "Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass" – (Version 13.1)

The project adheres to the following conditions making it methodologically eligible:

Methodological tools

Tool20: Assessment of debundling for small-scale project activities (version 04.1)

Tool 30: Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass v04.0

Standard for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities (version 09.0)

Tool 21: Demonstration of additionality of smallscale project activities (Version 12.0)
 GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements, Version 3.0
 Community Services Activity Requirements, Version 1.2
 Programme of Activity Requirements, Version 3.0
 Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement Requirements, Version 2.1

Applicability of methodologies and standardized baselines

The methodology measures below constitute the justification for the choice of the selected methodology AMS-II.G., version 13.1, by showing that each VPA meets each applicability condition of the methodology.

No.	Methodology requirement	Project justification
1	The methodology comprises efficiency improvements in the thermal applications of non-renewable biomass. Examples of these technologies and measures include the introduction of high efficiency biomass fired cook stoves or ovens or dryers and/or improvement of energy efficiency of existing biomass fired cook stoves or ovens or dryers.	VPAs under this PoA consist of the dissemination of high efficiency biomass fired cook stoves, which are improving the efficiency compared to the existing stove in use and improving the efficiency by avoiding the inefficient conversion of wood into charcoal. Therefore, each VPA will save non-renewable biomass, which would otherwise be consumed by less efficient cooking appliances.
2	In the case of cookstoves, the methodology is applicable to the introduction of single pot or multi pot portable or in-situ cookstoves with rated efficiency of at least 25 per cent.	VPAs shall include single pot or multi pot portable or in situ improved cooking stoves that will have a specified efficiency of at least 30%.
3	The aggregate energy savings of a single project activity shall not exceed the equivalent of 60 GWh per year or 180 GWh thermal per year in fuel input.	The VPAs under this PoA will estimate the number of cookstoves to be included based on the thermal energy savings resulting from each cookstove mode. The number of cookstoves in a VPA will be capped based on this number to ensure that the resultant energy savings remain

		<p>below 180 GWh (thermal). The calculation for the estimate of number of cookstoves will be provided by each VPA along with the proof of energy savings resulting from each model in the VPA.</p>
4	<p>Non-renewable biomass has been used in the project region since 31 December 1989, using survey methods or referring to published literature, official reports or statistics</p>	<p>The forest cover of India has decimated from nearly 40% of India’s geographical area a century ago to 22% in 1951 and to 20.55% in 2001. This indicates that large-scale deforestation is prevalent since 1989. Furthermore, it may be noted as per data (tables T1 and T11) from the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010 (FRA 2010) that the wood removals (Industrial round wood removals + Woodfuel removals) have increased 23.56% from (35,055,000+ 213,169,000 =248,224,000) cubic meters in 1990 to (45,957,000+260,752,000=306,709,000) cubic meters in 2005. State of Forest Report (FSI) report in 1987 i.e., prior to 1989 clearly states for India that the firewood consumption in 1987 is estimated at 157 million tonnes or 235 million cu.m.. However, the production of firewood from forests estimated by FSI (Forest Survey of India) is only 40 million cu.m.. Thus, there was a gap of 195 million cu.m. in demand and production of firewood. Thus, it is established that non-renewable biomass has been used in India since 31 December 1989, using official reports of the Government of India. Thus, it is clear from the above arguments that the wood resources in</p>

		India are constrained with respect to extraction which has increase data much higher rate as compared to increase in forests (including outside forests/wooded land) and non-renewable biomass extraction is prevalent since 1989.
5	For cases where the biomass is sourced from renewable sources, the project participants should use a corresponding Type I methodology.	Not Applicable
6	The CDM-PDD or CDM-PoA-DD/CPA-DD shall explain the proposed method for distribution of project devices including the method to avoid double counting of emission reductions such as unique identifications of product and end-user locations (e.g. programme logo).	A unique serial numbering or identification system for the ICS disseminated under the PoA will applied per VPA
7	The CDM-PDD or CDM-PoA-DD/CPA-DD shall also explain how the proposed procedures prevent double counting of emission reductions, for example to avoid that project stove manufacturers, wholesale providers or others claim credit for emission reductions from the project devices.	The specific stove numbering or identification regime will be applied for all ICS included in each specific VPA. A statement will be included in the VPA-DD that no ICS distributed under the specific VPA will be part of another stand-alone project activity or PoA under any of the carbon offset schemes. Further, the default ICS purchase contract (invoice) with end-users will include the clause that requires a declaration from them of non-participation in any other carbon offset scheme. This invoice is physically signed

		<p>by the user during ICS purchase using a digital format.</p> <p>CME will identify the key stakeholders involved across the value chain of this PoA and will ensure avoidance of claims by other stakeholders through categorical declarations and/or contract agreements signed between the CME and other stakeholder entity for transfer of rights on emission reduction or other impact assets in favor of CME and no right of claim to the other stakeholder. The process of identification of key stakeholder will be done before each VPA inclusion and the adequacy of the measure will be evaluated in the annual management review meeting.</p>
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B.2.1 Multiple technologies/measures

>> N/A

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	Type 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.	The project is already implemented since its start date of the 1 st crediting period. As per section 3.1.1 (b) of GG4GG Community Services Activity Requirements ver.1.2, " End use energy efficiency:

			<p>Project that reduces energy requirements as compared to baseline scenario without affecting the level and quality of services or products, where the end users of the products and services are clearly identified and when the physical intervention is required at the user ends. for example, cooking heating, lighting, etc. Hence, it meets the criterion.</p> <p>Thus, the project technology/measure falls under GG4GG Community Services Activity Requirements.</p> <p>Section 4.1.3 of the GS4GG Principles and Requirements document states following for automatic eligibility for a project "A Project type is automatically eligible for Gold Standard Certification if there are Gold Standard approved Activity Requirements and/or Impact Quantification Methodologies associated with it or it's referenced in the Gold Standard Product Requirements." The Gold</p>
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			Standard has published Community Services Activity Requirements; therefore, the project activity falls under the list of pre identified eligible project and is automatically eligible for Gold standard certification.
2	VPA Location and Project Boundary	The geographical boundary within which the technologies are installed will be within the Project Boundary outlined in Section A.3	Each VPA will be uniquely defined by current administrative maps to define the project boundary Means of Verification: Design of VPA-DD
3	Avoiding Double Counting of Emission Reductions	Each VPA will ensure double counting of emission reductions is avoided, through the unique identification of each cookstove with an identification number.	Each cookstove installed in this PoA will be having a unique serial number ensuring that they are uniquely identifiable to this project. Means of Verification: Customer Database, Cookstove serial number
4	Avoiding Double Counting of Programme Activities	Each VPA will show that it is exclusive to the PoA and not registered as another project activity or VPA under another PoA.	A declaration will be provided that VPA is neither registered as a project activity with GS or any other standard or as a VPA of another PoA. The appropriate registries (Gold Standard and CDM) can be accessed to demonstrate this.

			Means of Verification: Declaration Letter by CME/VPA Implementer
5	Target Group	Each VPA will involve the distribution and installation of efficient cook stoves to households and/or communities currently cooking with non-renewable biomass (wood/charcoal) on a traditional stove. Distribution Mechanism: Via Local distribution agencies/VPA Implementer	VPA implementer will check that the project cookstoves are distributed to only households and/or communities who are traditionally using wood/charcoal. Means of Verification: Project area proposal by VPA implementer
6	Technology	The technology will involve energy-efficient cookstoves with a thermal efficiency of more than 25%. The technologies will each have continuous energy outputs of less than 150kW per unit.	The evidence for thermal efficiency and output of the appliance will be provided by the VPA at the time of inclusion demonstrating that the efficiency is more than 25% and thermal output is less than 150 kW. Means of Verification: Product Manuals/ Specification Sheets/ Test reports by internal/external laboratories.
7	Crediting Period Start Date	The crediting period start date of the VPA shall not be prior to the crediting period start date of the PoA and the VPA crediting period shall start from the VPA start date or two years prior to	All the VPAs shall have CP start date on or after the PoA crediting period start date i.e. 14/05/2025.

		the date of Design Certification – whichever is later.	Means of Verification: VPA-DD, Proof of CP Start Date
8	Methodology	Each VPA will be in compliance with CDM methodology AMS.II.G.	<p>The applicability of the methodology is justified in Section B.2 and applies to each VPA.</p> <p>The demonstration of methodological requirements by each VPA is described in section B.2 above.</p>
9	Additionality	Each VPA will demonstrate additionality according to the criteria outlined in the PoA-DD.	<p>The project meets the requirements of Positive List mentioned within the Community Services Activity Requirements V1.2. The VPA will demonstrate that it is composed of isolated units meeting the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the users of the technology/measure are households, b) each unit of appliance results in ≤ 600 MWh of energy savings per year or ≤ 600 tonnes of emission reductions per year. <p>Means of Verification: Calculation for energy savings and proof of specifications of the appliance.</p>

10	Non- Diversion of ODA	There will be no diversion of ODA for any of the proposed VPAs	<p>A declaration of non-use of ODA has been completed and submitted covering each VPA</p> <p>Means of Verification: Declaration Letter by CME/VPA Implementer</p>
11	Sampling	<p>At the time of verification, random sampling shall be conducted on the basis of the age group of all the cookstoves. VPAs under the program will adhere to all requirements as mentioned in the latest standard of Standard: "Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities" at the time of inclusion.</p>	<p>The CME will target rural and peri urban households who are using traditional biomass cookstove. CME will make sure that during the sampling all cookstoves from all the VPAs shall be included in the sampling. The monitoring plan of each VPA will adhere to the latest standard of Standard: "Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities" at the time of inclusion.</p> <p>Means of Verification: VPA-DD</p>
12	Scale of the Activity	<p>The PoA falls under type II energy efficiency improvement projects. The maximum limit for small-scale project is to achieve energy saving of 180 GWh thermal per year.</p> <p>Each VPA will be designed to comply with small scale requirements by limiting the</p>	<p>The specifications of the product-models and the calculations for the estimation of total thermal energy savings and the maximum number of cookstoves eligible under the VPA will be submitted to the CME at the time of inclusion.</p>

		<p>maximum number of cookstoves per VPA.</p> <p>Each VPA will estimate the aggregate annual energy savings based on the thermal efficiency gains achieved by each of the technology/product-model planned under the VPA.</p> <p>The maximum number of cookstoves will be fixed for each VPA based on the above calculation to limit the total energy savings upto 180 GWh per year.</p>	<p>Means of Verification: VPA-DD</p> <p>Excel Sheet for estimation of maximum number of cookstoves eligible under the VPA</p>
13	SDG outcome assessment	<p>VPA shall demonstrate a clear, direct contribution to sustainable development, defined as making demonstrable, positive impacts on at least three SDGs, one of which must be SDG 13 (defined herein as Emissions Reductions or Removals and/or Adaptation to climate change)</p>	<p>VPA dd will demonstrate the SDG contribution with explanation/evidence in section B.6 of the VPA-DD.</p>
14	Carbon Transfer	<p>It will be clearly communicated that Greenway Grameen Infra Pvt Ltd is the entity that is claiming ownership rights of and selling the emission reductions resulting from the project activity.</p>	<p>At the point of technology installation, a Carbon waiver Clause (CWC) will be agreed upon by the user stating that the rights to the carbon credits will be the sole property of Greenway and they relinquish their right on emission reductions achieved by the cookstove.</p>

			Means of Verification: Carbon Transfer Form/User Agreement/Invoice for each cookstove
15	Safeguarding Principles Assessment	Each VPA will describe the implementation plan for ensuring safety of operational team/staff and the households.	VPA implementer will provide a detailed plan on training and evaluation measures for the safety of the operating staff and the households. Means of Verification: Any of the following: Project area Proposal, Training Calendar, Trainings/Workshops for stove users covering safety aspects, survey/audit plans
16	Retroactive Crediting Period	VPAs claiming retroactive crediting period must submit the required documents for Gold Standard Preliminary Review (time of first submission) within one year from the VPA start date.	VPA submitted at a date later than one year from the VPA start date will not be eligible for Gold Standard Certification.
17	Grievance Mechanism	All VPAs shall have the methodology of addressing grievances of stakeholders as indicated in section F.3 of PoA DD.	All VPAs shall include the methodology of grievance mechanism.

SECTION C. DEMONSTRATION OF ADDITIONALITY

>>

Additionality at PoA Level

VPA's under this PoA will involve the distribution of efficient cook stoves to households which were cooking with non-renewable biomass (wood/charcoal). The energy efficient technologies under the PoA will reduce carbon emissions by allowing families to cook the same amount of food using less non-renewable biomass.

Traditional biomass remains the main energy source for cooking in rural areas and poor urban clusters. Around two-thirds of households use solid cooking fuels (e.g., firewood, crop residue, cow dung cake, and coal/lignite/charcoal)⁷. Around 53% of households in India still depend on solid fuels for cooking, either partially or entirely. According to the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019, indoor air pollution caused approximately 600,000 deaths in India that year. The use of solid fuels in traditional cookstoves, commonly known as *chulhas*, exposes families—especially women and children—to the detrimental effects of smoke and indoor air pollution (IAP), posing significant health risks⁸.

There is currently no law or policy which requires the use of fuel-efficient stoves in India. It follows that the PoA is a voluntary action.

The key reason for current cooking practice of traditional 3-stone *chulhas* or inefficient wood/charcoal stoves are: easy availability of wood through illegal logging (deforestation), lack of awareness about the fuel wastage and other harmful effects of low efficiency stoves and the capital cost of the efficient technologies. The CME is working on the latter 2 issues by creating awareness about the benefits of efficient cooking technologies and partnering with the micro-financing organizations to enable easy financing of the technology for the consumers. However, these steps are not sufficient to ensure smooth transition from energy-intensive cooking to low-carbon cooking as without any regular source of income or financial support, the poor rural household will not be able to repay the loan. Hence, it was essential for the CME to apply for Gold Standard registration to finance a part of the acquisition cost of the technology for consumer through carbon financing. To enable this, the CME has already signed an MoU with the partner financing agency to share part of the carbon revenue as subsidy on sold cookstoves. In absence of such subsidies, awareness initiatives and the operational support/capacity building activities organized by the CME, the poor

⁷ Kumar, P., & Igdalsky, L. (2019). Sustained uptake of clean cooking practices in poor communities: Role of social networks. *Energy research & social science*, 48, 189-193.

⁸ <https://www.ceew.in/publications/state-of-clean-cooking-energy-access-in-india-ires-2020-report>

households of India would not have purchased energy efficient cookstoves which is evident from the common practice in these regions.

Hence, in absence of the PoA, the current practice of cooking on traditional low efficiency cookstoves would have continued without interruption and none of the VPAs which are planned under this PoA would have been realized without the support of carbon financing.

Additionality at VPA Level

Improved cook-stoves delivered under the PoA will follow the requirements of Community Services Activity Requirements V1.2, Appendix B, para 1.1.3, which states that the project activities should be solely composed of isolated units where the users of the technology/measure are households or communities or institutions and where each unit results in ≤ 600 MWh of energy savings per year or ≤ 600 tonnes of emission reductions per year.

This PoA is auto additional under the above requirements with the following basis. The improved cookstove is assumed to have the highest power rating of 1.5 kW and appliance efficiency of up to 38%. Assuming, conservatively, the average daily operational hours at 6, the annual power consumption is computed at 3285 kWh(thermal). With the baseline appliance efficiency being 10%, the annual energy savings are estimated at 9.198 MWh (thermal) per cookstove. This is substantially lesser than the annual energy savings threshold of 600 MWh per unit of cookstove. Hence, it will be ensured that each VPA included in the PoA, complies with this additionality requirement.

SECTION D. DURATION OF PoA

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

>>

Date of submission in 1st crediting period is 24/08/2020

D.2. Duration of the PoA

>> The duration of PoA shall be 20 years 0 months.

The PoA 1st crediting period was from 14/05/2020 to 13/05/2025.

The PoA 2nd crediting period start date is 14/05/2025 which is defined as the crediting period start date of the earliest VPA included in the PoA. The VPAs shall have a 5-year crediting period renewable twice.

SECTION E. OUTCOME OF PoA LEVEL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

As this is a renewal of the PoA, the CME had already conducted the Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC) at the PoA level during the initial registration. To ensure continued engagement and address grievances, the CME organizes local-level meetings with stakeholders as part of ongoing awareness and training programs.

Greenway Grameen Infra Pvt. Ltd. ensures continuous improvement by conducting regular stakeholder meetings at multiple locations. These meetings include stove demonstrations to educate users on proper usage, discussions on stove performance, and feedback sessions to gather insights from the community. Additionally, team meetings are held to assess progress, identify challenges, and implement learnings for further enhancements. By actively engaging with stakeholders, Greenway fosters an iterative process of improvement, ensuring the project remains effective, efficient, and aligned with community needs.

E.1. Summary of stakeholder consultation at PoA Level

>> N/A

E.2. Consideration of stakeholder comments received

>> N/A

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

>> In the ongoing efforts to assess the impact and effectiveness of the Greenway stove, the project proponent (PP) have conducted a series of meetings

with local communities and beneficiaries residing in areas where the stoves were distributed. These meetings serve as a platform for us to connect directly with households who does not use any improved cookstove and also from the households who are using Greenway stoves and get views into their experiences. By engaging in open discussions, the PP aim to understand how the Greenway stove has integrated into their daily cooking routines and whether it has truly helped the challenges they faced with traditional stoves. Moreover, routine training sessions are conducted to empower the local representative and the beneficiaries with necessary product knowledge and skills, enabling them to effectively address any queries or concerns from the community.

Through these engagements, the PP have been able to obtain valuable feedbacks directly from beneficiaries regarding the benefits and drawbacks of the Greenway stove compared to conventional cooking methods. Many households have expressed appreciation for the stove's efficiency in reducing fuel consumption, less smoke and cooking time. Additionally, there were no negative feedbacks received as such. Overall, these meetings have proven effective in fostering a deeper understanding of the impact of the Greenway stove on local livelihoods and shaping future interventions to better serve the needs of the communities the PP aim to empower.

Below are the details of the meetings conducted in 2024 and 2025.

<u>S.NO</u>	Month	Date of Meeting	Venue/Link/Location
1	July	15/7/2024	Kerakalamatti - Badami
2	August	31/8/2024	Hallur- Mudalagi
3	October	5/10/2024	Jambagi- Jamakhandi
4	November	23/11/2024	Maradimata- Gokak
5	December	28/12/2024	Aminagada - Badami
6	January	10/1/2025	Yadahalli -Mudhol

7	March	17/3/2025	Malligeri - Mudhol
8	August	6/8/2024	Kolakaranadoddi- Mandya
9	May	1/9/2024	Besagarahalli- Maddur
10	October	28/10/2024	Madenahalli - Maddur
11	December	8/12/2024	Huskuru - Malavalli
12	March	8/3/2025	Belaturu - Malavalli
13	May	17/5/2024	Doddabathi - Davangere
14	July	10/7/2024	Bada -Davanagere
15	June	30/6/2024	Gandhi Nagar- Davanagere
16	May	16/5/2024	Ratakal- Kalaburgi
17	August	21/8/2024	Sulepet-Chincholli
18	September	17/9/2024	Kalagi-Chincholli
19	October	5/10/2024	Kalbhavi Tanda- Chincholli
20	November	4/11/2024	Garagpalli- Chincholli
21	December	10/12/2024	Marapalli- Chincholli
22	February	23/2/2025	Sulepet-Chincholli
23	November	16/11/2024	Tadkal- Alanda
24	December	26/12/2024	Dundage- Sankeshwar
25	October	15/10/2024	Gudas - Sankeshwar
26	September	16/9/2024	Borgal - Hukkeri

27	August	11/8/2024	Hullolli - Sankeshwar
28	January	11/1/2024	Goudawada - Sankeshwar
29	February	15/2/2024	Hullolihatti - Sankeshwar
30	March	4/3/2025	Kanagala - Sankeshwar
31	June	11/6/2024	Kanagalu - Piriapatna
32	May	20/5/2024	Hidkal - raybag
33	June	5/6/2024	Nidgundi - Raybag
34	August	19 /8/2024	Athani
35	September	18/9/2024	Mudalagi
36	October	16/10/2024	Athani
37	March	4/3/2025	Chikkamalali - Piriapatna
38	November	5/11/2024	Raibag
39	December	27/12/2024	Harugeri - Raybag
40	July	11/7/2024	Harapanahalli
41	January	9/1/2025	Mudhol
42	January	11/1/2024	Sankalapur - Hospete
43	August	5/8/2024	Huvinahadagali
44	March	16/3/2025	Nallanatti - Mudalagi
45	February	1/2/2025	Hospete
46	March	13/3/2025	Hospete

47	November	28/11/2024	Mathihalli - Harapanahalli
48	December	13/12/2024	Harapanahalli
49	June	13/1/2025	kamalapur - Hospet
50	September	19/9/2024	Malapanagudi - Hospet
51	January	13/1/2025	Amruthuru - Tumkur
52	December	9/12/2024	Kunigal
53	July	13/7/2024	Athani

The CME conducts regular awareness programs and stakeholder meetings to address grievances, enhance understanding of the project, and ensure active community participation throughout its implementation.

METHOD **INCLUDE ALL DETAILS OF CHOSEN METHOD (S) SO THAT THEY MAY BE UNDERSTOOD AND, WHERE RELEVANT, USED BY READERS.**

<p>Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book (mandatory)</p>	<p>Continuous input and grievance expression can be directly communicated to the proponent’s office in-person. Below are the addresses where grievance book is placed.</p> <p>Gujrat: Greenway Grameen Infra Pvt. Ltd, 23/A, GIDC Manjusar, Savli Road, Vadodara, Gujrat 371775</p> <p>Karnataka: #1205/16, Main Road, Jayanagara, SS Hospital Road Davanagere 577004 Karnataka</p> <p>Grievance details will be updated at the VPA level during the distribution process. Corresponding grievance contacts will be established and provided in the VPA-DD.</p> <p>This method is chosen to encompass the stakeholders who wish to physically post their comments/grievances, who are not acquainted to other means of communication, largely the category A stakeholders.</p>
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GS Contact
(mandatory)

help@goldstandard.org

Other

Mrs. Meena KR can be contacted via the following number:
+91 8217478897

Complaints could be lodged on the personal email id
meena.k@greenwayappliances.com
grievances@greenwayappliances.com
contact@greenwayappliances.com

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	Greenway Grameen Infra Pvt. Ltd
Street/P.O. Box	Corner of 14th Road and Khar Pali Road Khar (W),
Building	6th Floor, Links, Plot No. 621,
City	Mumbai
State/Region	Maharashtra
Postcode	400052
Country	India
Telephone	+91 7861098770
E-mail	contact@greenwayappliances.com
Website	https://www.greenwayappliances.com/
Contact person	Ankit Mathur
Title	Director
Salutation	Mr.
Last name	Mathur
Middle name	Ankit

APPENDIX 2 - DESIGN CHANGES

A2.1. Details of proposed or actual design change

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

N/A

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

a. Additionality

>> N/A

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

>>N/A

c. Compliance with the monitoring plan of the applied methodology

>>N/A

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

e. Scale of the project activity

>>N/A

f. Stakeholder consultation

>>N/A

g. Sustainable development criteria

>>N/A

h. Safeguarding assessment

>>N/A

i. Compliance with applicable legislation

>>N/A

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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