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for the Global Goals

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

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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

<b>GS ID of Programme</b>	GS 10818
<b>Title of Programme:</b>	“Dissemination of Improved Cookstoves in India by Greenway”
<b>Start Date of POA</b>	24/08/2020
<b>Date of Design Certification</b>	N/A
<b>POA Period Start Date</b>	14/05/2020
<b>Version number of the PoA-DD</b>	Version 5.1
<b>Completion date of the PoA-DD</b>	08/01/2022
<b>Coordinating/managing entity</b>	Greenway Grameen Infra Pvt Ltd
<b>Project Participants and any communities involved</b>	Greenway Grameen Infra Pvt Ltd
<b>Host Country (ies)</b>	India
<b>Activity Requirements applied</b>	<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
<b>Other Requirements applied</b>	Programme of Activity Requirements, Version 1.2 Community Service Activity Requirements, Version 1.2
<b>Methodology (ies) applied and version number</b>	AMS II.G, Ver 12.0
<b>Product Requirements applied</b>	<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

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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. Over 800 million Indians use traditional biomass cookstoves for their cooking needs. 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. As per the National Sample Survey 68th round, the dominant fuel mix in rural India still consists of firewood, charcoal and chips, with around two thirds of the households still dependent on them. 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.

Under this PoA, Greenway will provide modern energy-efficient replacements for traditional mud stoves (chulhas) to rural households which deliver 65% fuel savings and 70% smoke reduction. These modern cookstoves can run on all kinds of solid biomass fuels. These improved cookstoves will alleviate severe health impacts and resource inefficiency arising out of traditional cookstoves. Greenway cookstoves minimise 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 efficient cook stoves to households cooking with non-renewable biomass. The technologies will reduce carbon emissions by 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. -

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.

### **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-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.
- The amount of indoor air pollutants from the burning of biomass in the family home will be reduced. Less Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), 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 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 and eligibility under Gold Standard

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The PoA involves the dissemination of 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-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 document. As per clause 3.1.1 of the GS4GG Principles and Requirements document automatic eligibility for a project “if there are Gold Standard published Activity Requirements and/or Gold Standard Approved Methodologies associated with it or as referenced in 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 20%. The initial type of cookstoves disseminated for household usage under the PoA in VPA1 is portable stoves by Greenway (e.g. Greenway Jumbo) which uses unprocessed biomass and wood and agricultural waste. The current efficiency of the stove is upto 38%. The CME may develop different ICS over time to increase the efficiency and user-friendliness.

Project is developed under retroactive approach.

**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, Boundary and Scale: Project Area – Whole of India, Boundary-Territorial boundary of India and Scale- The project falls under small scale projects. Each of the improved cook stoves (ICS) will be having output below 150KW and aggregate of 180 GWh at VPA level.

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.

d) 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 local stakeholder consultation meeting conducted by the CME.

e) 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) websites<sup>1</sup>.

f) Contact Details – The contact details of project developer & project participant are included under Appendix 1 of this report. Please refer Appendix 1.

g) 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.

h) ODA declaration – PP has provided a declaration of non-use of ODA by the project owner.

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  $\leq 600$  MWh of energy savings per year or  $\leq 600$  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**

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<sup>1</sup> <http://164.100.94.214/national-biomass-cookstoves-programme>

Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	Most relevant SDG Target	SDG Impact Indicator (Proposed or SDG Indicator)
SDG 13 Climate Action (mandatory)	<b>13.3.</b> Number of emission reductions achieved by the project	GHG Emissions measured in tons CO <sub>2</sub>
SDG-3: Good Health and Well Being	<b>3.9.</b> By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
SDG-5: Gender Equality	<b>5.4.</b> 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	Time spent collecting fuelwood from the forests and for cooking.
SDG 7- Affordable and Clean energy	<b>7.1</b> By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Number of project households predominantly using clean cooking devices such as Improved Cook Stoves

**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 50,000 units per month and annual budget USD 4 million. Greenway’s India team comprises of 103 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). 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
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CME Carbon Asset Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Identification of new potential VPAs</li> <li>b) Technical review for inclusion of VPAs</li> <li>c) Preparation of relevant documentation</li> <li>d) Records and documentation control</li> <li>e) Coordination of Project Partners and training when necessary</li> <li>f) Overall quality control</li> </ul>
Project Partner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Implementation of project activities</li> <li>b) Monitoring and maintenance of project activity</li> </ul>

**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.

**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.

## **B.2. Application of methodologies**

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### **B.2.1. Multiple technologies/measures**

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 12.0)

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

#### **Methodological tools**

Tool19: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities (version 09.0)

Tool21: Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities (version 13.1)

Tool20: Assessment of debundling for small-scale project activities (version 04.0)

Tool11: Assessment of the validity of the original/current baseline and update of the baseline at the renewal of the crediting period (version 03.0.1)

Tool 30: Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass v03.0

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

### Applicability of methodologies and standardized baselines

The methodology measures below constitute the justification for the choice of the selected methodology AMS-II.G., version 12, 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 20 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 20%.
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 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.
4	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	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 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 by the user during ICS purchase using a digital format. CME will identify the key stakeholders involved across the value chain of this

		<p>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. For instance, CME has identified local distribution partner as a key stakeholder and has already signed an MoU with the existing partner (VPA 1) for transfer of rights and claims on emission reduction or other impact assets in favour of the CME. 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.3. Eligibility criteria for inclusion of a VPA in the PoA**

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No.	Eligibility Criterion	Description/ Required condition	Means of Verification/Supporting evidence for inclusion
1	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
2	Avoiding Double Counting of Emission Reductions	Each VPA will ensure double counting of emission reductions is avoided, through the unique	Each cookstove installed in this PoA will be having a unique serial number ensuring that they are

		identification of each cookstove with an identification number.	uniquely identifiable to this project. Means of Verification: Customer Database, Cookstove serial number
3	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
4	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
5	Technology	The technology will involve energy-efficient cookstoves with a thermal efficiency of more than 20%.	The evidence for thermal efficiency and output of the appliance will be provided by the VPA at the time of inclusion demonstrating that

		The technologies will each have continuous energy outputs of less than 150kW per unit.	the efficiency is more than 20% and thermal output is less than 150 kW. Means of Verification: Product Manuals/ Specification Sheets/ Test reports by internal/external laboratories.
6	Start Date	The 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 the date of Design Certification – whichever is later.	All the VPAs shall have start date on or after the PoA crediting period start date i.e. 14/05/2020.  Means of Verification: VPA-DD, Proof of Start Date
7	Methodology	Each VPA will be in compliance with CDM methodology AMS.II.G.	The applicability of the methodology is justified in Section B.2 and applies to each VPA.  The demonstration of methodological requirements by each VPA is described in section B.2 above.
8	Additionality	Each VPA will demonstrate additionality according to the criteria outlined in the PoA-DD.	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

			<p>meeting the following requirements:</p> <p>a) the users of the technology/measure are households,</p> <p>b) each unit of appliance results in <math>\leq 600</math> MWh of energy savings per year or <math>\leq 600</math> tonnes of emission reductions per year.</p> <p>Means of Verification: Calculation for energy savings and proof of specifications of the appliance.</p>
9	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>
10	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:</p> <p>"Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and</p>	<p>CME will make sure that during the sampling all cookstoves from all the VPAs shall be included in the sampling.</p> <p>The monitoring plan of each VPA will adhere to the latest standard of Standard:</p> <p>"Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and</p>

		programme of activities” at the time of inclusion.	programme of activities” at the time of inclusion. Means of Verification: VPA-DD
11	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. Each VPA will be designed to comply to small scale requirements by limiting the 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. 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>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>Means of Verification: VPA-DD Excel Sheet for estimation of maximum number of cookstoves eligible under the VPA</p>
12	SDG outcome assessment	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	VPA demonstrated the SDG contribution with explanation/evidence in section B.6 of the VPA-DD.

		or Removals and/or Adaptation to climate change)	
13	Carbon Transfer	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.	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.  Means of Verification: Carbon Transfer Form/User Agreement/Invoice for each cookstove
14	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
15	Retroactive Crediting Period	VPAs claiming retroactive crediting period must submit the required documents for Gold Standard Preliminary Review (time of first submission) within	VPA submitted at a date later than one year from the VPA start date will not be eligible for Gold Standard Certification.

		one year from the VPA start date.	
16	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**

VPAs 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)<sup>2</sup>. The proportion of population using solid fuels in India was 55.5% (54.8–56.2) in 2017 and 1.24 million (1.09–1.39) deaths in India in 2017, which were 12.5% of the total deaths, were attributable to air pollution<sup>3</sup>.

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

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Balakrishnan, K., Dey, S., Gupta, T., Dhaliwal, R. S., Brauer, M., Cohen, A. J., ... & Sabde, Y. (2019). The impact of air pollution on deaths, disease burden, and life expectancy across the states of India: the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. *The Lancet Planetary Health*, 3(1), e26-e39.

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 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  $\leq 600$  MWh of energy savings per year or  $\leq 600$  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 of PoA DD to GS for PoA Design consultation i.e. 24/08/2020

### **D.2. Duration of the PoA**

>>

20 Years

## SECTION E. SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT

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

>>

The PoA involves manufacturing of improved cookstoves and distribution of cookstoves at affordable cost to the users by promoting energy efficiency through regular workshops. The manufacturing of the cookstoves is done in Gujarat at CME's manufacturing plant which involves following activities.

These activities are using simple artisan tool processes and are carried out as per the government regulation and compliances related to human rights, occupational health and safety and environment. Hence, it does not emanate any sustainability risk.

Similarly, the awareness workshops and the distribution activities are carried out at local level which are performed through continuous consultations with the local heads and villagers and engagement of local people, especially women.

As discussed in the Appendix 2 below, most of the sustainability risk areas are not relevant to this PoA. Taking into account the above considerations of minimal operational footprint and standardized distribution system, the safeguarding principles and SDG outcome assessment will be undertaken at the PoA level.

Only risk aspect which may require monitoring at the PoA level is the community health and safety:

1. Occupational Health & Safety Audits covering the operations conducted by CME and its staff

Audit will be conducted by a competent CME manager who is qualified to conduct such audit. Appropriate remedial measures will be taken as per the recommendations of the audit. The effectiveness of the implemented remedial measures will be evaluated during the next audit.

Since the operations of each VPA are well defined, minimal and standardized, the same results will generate if the safeguarding principles assessment is carried out at VPA-level. Further, the only parameter of interest related to sustainability which require monitoring is already incorporated in the monitoring plan at PoA level. Hence, CME is of the opinion that conducting same exercise at CPA level will not yield any added advantage and can be avoided. Instead, each VPA will be assessed at the time of VPA inclusion for appropriate measure to monitor and take remedial measures related to occupational health & safety of the personnel involved.

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

>>

Principles	Mitigation Measures added to the Monitoring Plan
<b>Principle 7.1 Emissions</b>	Monitoring of Co2 emission will be done annually.
<b>Principle 7.2 Energy Supply</b>	Fuel wood consumption will be monitored
<b>Principle 3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b>	Workplace Health & Safety trainings will be conducted regularly during the project operation

## SECTION F. OUTCOME OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

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

>>

The CME plans to extend the PoA through hub and spoke model where regional hubs will be developed distribution strategy and potential stove models considering the geographical, social, cultural and economical background of the people. In general, these hubs may involve 1-4 states which have similar requirements in terms of cooking. Cookstove distributions in each of these hubs will be covered by number of VPAs.

The stakeholder consultation is already conducted at the PoA level which has witnessed participation from global stakeholders and local stakeholders around the manufacturing plant. However, PoA level consultation was not sufficient to allow participation from local people around the site of distribution of each VPA. Hence, a local stakeholder consultation will be conducted in the project area, if it is found that the project area was not covered by any previous consultation conducted by the CME. These consultations may also be conducted in multiple phases, if required, and may be combined with awareness workshops or technology demonstration sessions. However, the global stakeholders will not be invited in these local stakeholder consultations as it is too expensive and time consuming for CME to arrange different media platforms and resources for enabling their participation. We understand that the global stakeholder have been provided adequate opportunities for submitting any feedback during the PoA level consultation and the Stakeholder Feedback Round. They also are free to write to CME directly or go through the PoA level complaint & grievance process as described in section F.3.

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

>>

Physical meeting of the local stakeholders' consultation was organized on 18/07/2020 at the venue Greenway Grameen Infra Pvt. Ltd, 23/A, GIDC Manjusar, Savli Road, Vadodara, Gujarat 371775. The meeting was organized under the programme level consultation, informally in order to encourage participants post their views on the project more openly and without hesitation of protocol. Due to the prevailing COVID-19 situation, stakeholders also joined using online modes. Most of the participants attending the meeting were women which were local beneficiary of the project. The proceedings of the meeting started with informal introductory session where the project proponents introduced themselves followed by the introduction of the participants. After the introductory session, the proponent briefed the participants about the Prime stove technology and its benefits. The modality of the implementation of the project was discussed where the participants were informed that the proposed project intends to disseminate the stoves and purifiers with very nominal fee to free of cost depending upon the choice of the stoves they make. Since the factory built metallic stoves are also available, the proponent discussed the costs involved to install those stoves compared to the locally made mud stoves. Proponent also informed the participants about the opportunity to trade emission reductions from the proposed GS VER project and cede the rights to emission reductions to the proponent before they get the stoves installed. Proponent also clarified that the stoves could be installed at a subsidized cost and that the same would be recovered with the transaction of the VERs.

### **Stakeholder Feedback Round**

The Stakeholder Feedback Round (SFR) was organized between 26th November 2020 and 27th January 2021. This was a public consultation on the project conducted via greenway website - <https://www.greenwayappliances.com>, where project documents were made available from 26/11/2020 to 27/01/2021 (2-month period). The email invitations for the feedback round were also sent to the persons/groups who had been originally invited for the 1<sup>st</sup> LSC meeting dated 18/07/2020.

To further strengthen the stakeholder engagement during project implementation, additional state-level physical consultations for local stakeholders were also organized by the CME. The physical meetings were conducted on 07/12/2020 in Kolar and on 11/01/2021 in Tumkur district in Karnataka state respectively. All the relevant local stakeholders were invited through public notice, telephone calls and personal invitations to attend the meeting. The local stakeholders meeting was attended by local persons

including local villagers, local vendors, and technology suppliers. The stakeholders identified by the project participant were local villagers who are the major population of the particular area, local communities and gram panchayat (Village head), CME representatives.

5/27/2021

Greenway Mail - Greenway | Stakeholder Consultation - Information Note



Saanaee Naik <saanaee.naik@greenwayappliances.com>

## Greenway | Stakeholder Consultation - Information Note

Saanaee Naik <saanaee.naik@greenwayappliances.com> Wed, Dec 2, 2020 at 1:45 AM  
 Bcc: sahiyar@gmail.com, rahini.ngo@gmail.com, collector-vad@gujarat.gov.in, teatechos@gmail.com, meena.sr@nic.in, dgfindia@nic.in, snburha.ifs@assam.gov.in, parveen\_dhamija@hotmail.com, "Valerie R. Mendonca" <valeriem@iima.ac.in>, Vipul Patel <vipulp@iima.ac.in>, chris@esaf.in, svati.bhogle@gmail.com, 2csharma@gmail.com, anirula@ckinetics.com, Guruprakash\_Sastry@infosys.com, Deepali\_Dhuliya@infosys.com, Keshav Bagri <kbagri@acumen.org>, nusrat.pathan@hdfcbank.com, Gaurav Gupta <gaurav.gupta@ananyafinance.com>, satya.chakrapani@shikharfin.com, Rema Subramanian <rema@ankurcapital.com>, s.moharram@asabhopal.org, paul@esafmicrofin.com, mandla.fes@ecologicalsecurity.org, Adwait Joshi <adwait@thecleannetwork.org>, anuj@thecleannetwork.org, Pugazenthi Dhananjayan <Pugazenthi.Dhananjayan@ashden.org>, Hemant Lamba <hemant@auroville.org.in>, ADass@theclimategroup.org, agarg1@ifc.org, snath@tatatrusters.org, smistree@tatatrusters.org, amitabha@ide-india.org, sn.srinivas@undp.org, kidskottapuram@gmail.com, primavela@gmail.com, rajeshreejoshi@baif.org.in, neena.jain@oneacrefund.org, prerana.langa@yesbank.in, beenoxi.arora@axisbank.com, ketaki.saksena@planindia.org, Arockia\_Nathan@wvi.org, bethanyngo@rediffmail.com, SAvi@cleancookingalliance.org, Santosh Singh <santosh.singh@intellecap.net>, shubhankar.sengupta@arohan.in, bread@bread.org, tatasustainabilitygroup@tata.com, foundation@infosys.com, swapan@ioraecological.com, dsweeney@mit.edu, ipsita26@gmail.com, latha.sankarnarayan@greenevangelist.com, Hannah Girardeau <hannah@seforall.org>, rekhak.work@gmail.com, debaleena@sbifoundation.co.in, help@goldstandard.org, syadav@globaloffsetresearch.com, david@cedesol.org, lmpsindore@gmail.com, info@ncmaindia.org, thomas.finsterwald@myclimate.org, cnil@goodplanet.org, info@carbonmarketwatch.org, info@careclimatechange.org, binod@winrock.org, rajeev.j@nic.in, aparna@ashaimpact.org, olakh.space@gmail.com

Greetings!

I hope this finds you well.

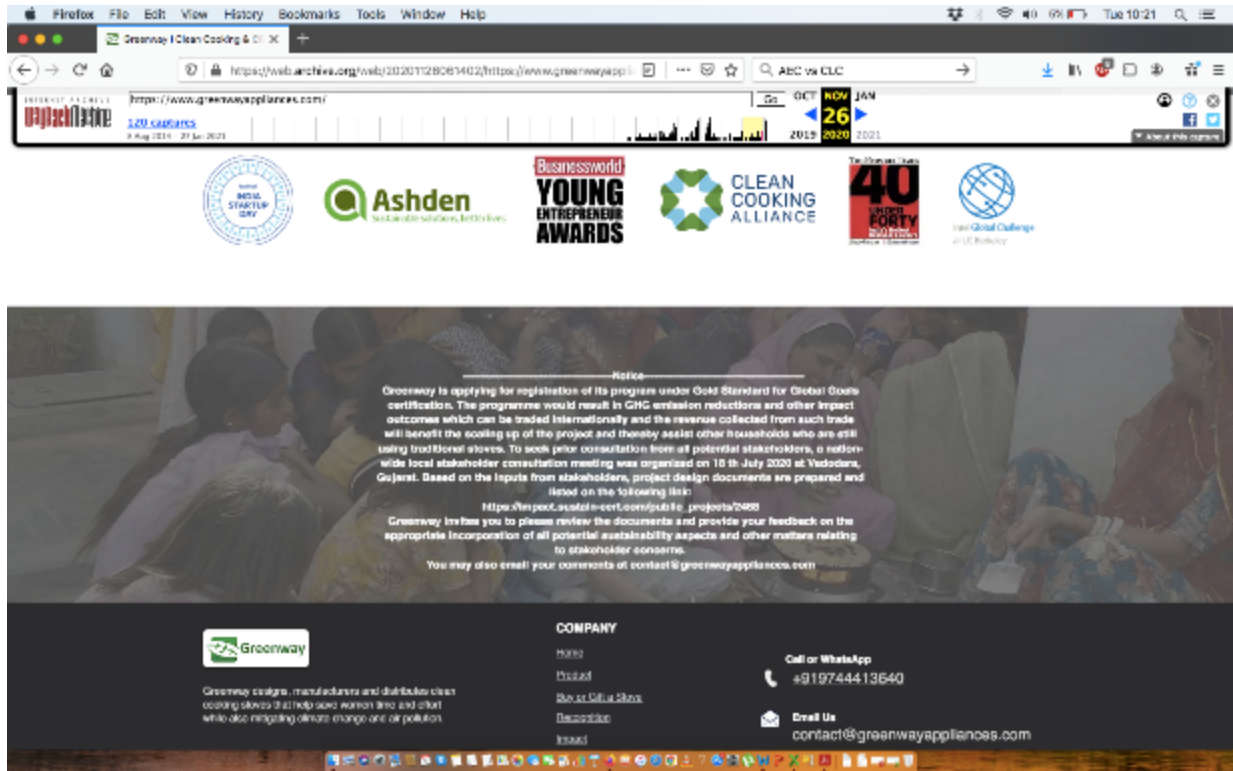
I'm writing today to share with you the information note on the project undertaken by Greenway for the distribution of clean cookstoves and water purifiers. We had conducted a stakeholder consultation meeting for the same on 18 July 2020.

Please refer to the attached document, and please feel free to reach out if you have any questions.

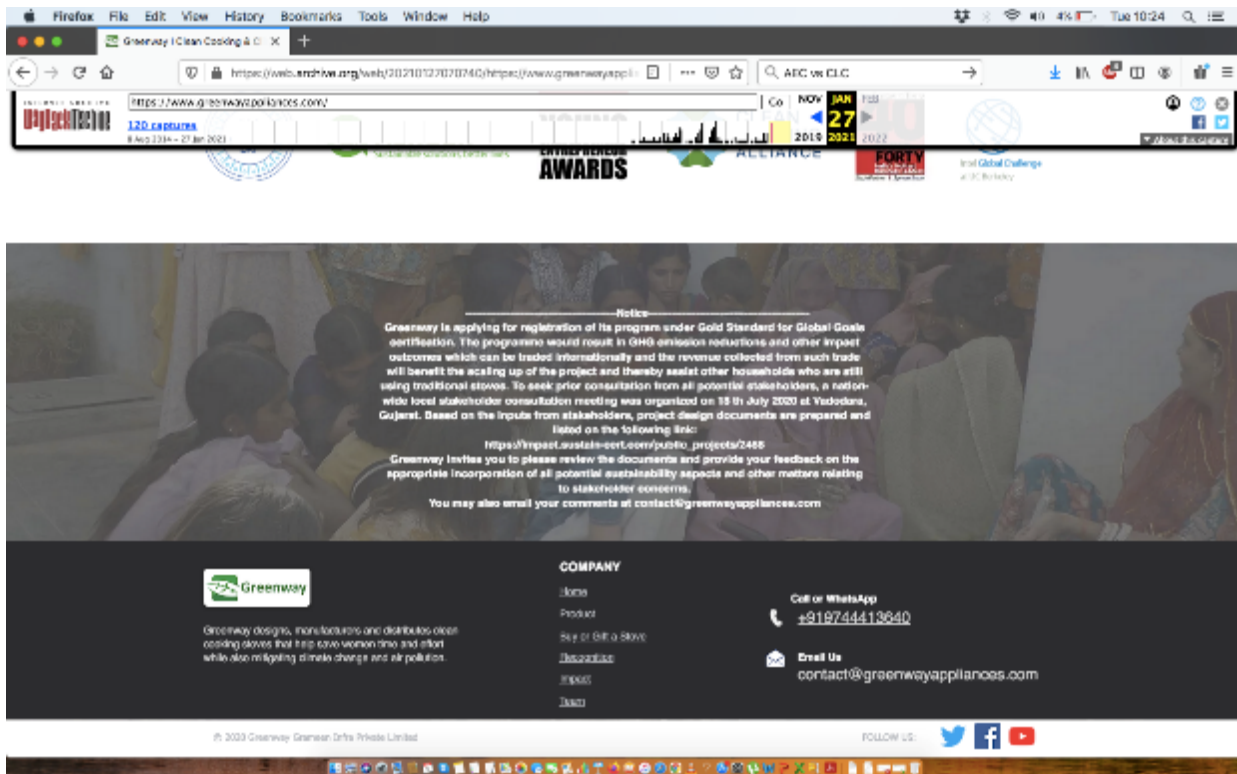
Warm regards,  
 Saanaee

--  
 Saanaee Naik  
 Impact Associate, Greenway  
 #501-502, Makani Centre, 35th road, T.P.S. III, Bandra (W), Mumbai - 400050  
 Tel: +91 22 60522638 | +91 9871140713  
[www.greenwayappliances.com](http://www.greenwayappliances.com), [www.easyown.in](http://www.easyown.in)  
 Learn more about our work on [Facebook](#), [LinkedIn](#), [Instagram](#), and [Twitter](#).

Information Note.pdf  
 214K



Screenshot of Notice Published on CME Website for Stakeholder Feedback Round dated 26<sup>th</sup> November 2020



Screenshot of Notice Published on CME Website for Stakeholder Feedback Round dated 27<sup>th</sup> January 2021

During the SFR no additional comments were received from the stakeholders.

### F.3. Final Continuous Input / Grievance Mechanism at POA 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)	<p>Continuous input and grievance expression can be directly communicated to the proponent’s office in-person. Greenway Grameen Infra Pvt. Ltd, 23/A, GIDC Manjusar, Savli Road, Vadodara, Gujarat 371775</p> <p>This method is chosen to encompass the stakeholders who wish to physically post their comments/grievances are not acquainted to other means of communication, largely the category A stakeholders.</p>
GS Contact (mandatory)	<p><a href="mailto:help@goldstandard.org">help@goldstandard.org</a></p>
Other	<p>Mr. Sujeet Kumar can be contacted via the following number: 02667-264434</p> <p>Complaints could be lodged on the personal email id <a href="mailto:sujeet.k@greenwayappliances.com">sujeet.k@greenwayappliances.com</a>, or <a href="mailto:saanaee.naik@greenwayappliances.com">saanaee.naik@greenwayappliances.com</a> or company mail id <a href="mailto:contact@greenwayappliances.com">contact@greenwayappliances.com</a></p>

## 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	Green Grameen Infra Private Limited
Street/P.O. Box	#501-502, Plot No.522, CTS No. F/355, Makani Centre, 35th road, T.P.S. III,
Building	Makani Centre
City	Bandra (W) Mumbai, Mumbai City
State/Region	Maharashtra
Postcode	400050
Country	India
Telephone	+91-22-60522638
E-mail	<a href="mailto:contact@greenwayappliances.com">contact@greenwayappliances.com</a>
Website	<a href="https://www.greenwayappliances.com/">https://www.greenwayappliances.com/</a>
Contact person	Mr. Achal Mehra
Title	CEO
Salutation	Mister
Last name	Mehra
Middle name	-
First Name	Achal

## 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 <a href="#">accompanying Guide</a> to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements
1.0	10 July 2017	Initial adoption

## Appendix 2

Assessment Questions/ Requirements	Justification of Relevance (Yes/potentially/no)	How Project will achieve Requirements through design, management or risk mitigation.	Mitigation Measures added to the Monitoring Plan (if required)
<b>Principle 1. Human Rights</b>			
<p>1. The Project Developer and the Project shall respect internationally proclaimed human rights and shall not be complicit in violence or human rights abuses of any kind as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights</p> <p>2. The Project shall not discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion.</p>	No	<p>Not relevant</p> <p>1. The constitution of host country (India) considers it a legal offence to violate human rights during any business activity. India endorses the United Nations Guiding Principles (<u>UNGPs</u>) on Business and Human Rights adopted in the UN Human Rights Council (<u>UNHRC</u>) in 2011. The CME complies with the legal requirements of the host country. This is not violated at any point during the project.</p> <p>2. The targeted segment for facilitating clean cooking under this project is the rural household of India. The economically backward and marginalized, who form a majority of these households, will witness enhanced opportunities for participation in this programme, as this project by scaling up will reach areas where clean cooking solutions were previously unaffordable.</p>	N/A
<b>Principle 2. Gender Equality</b>			
1. The Project shall not directly or	No	Not relevant	N/A

<p>indirectly lead to/contribute to adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Projects shall apply the principles of non-discrimination, equal treatment, and equal pay for equal work</li> <li>3. The Project shall refer to the country’s national gender strategy or equivalent national commitment to aid in assessing gender risks</li> <li>4. (where required) Summary of opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s)</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No, the project doesn’t directly or indirectly lead to/contribute to adverse impacts on gender equality. In contrast, the project will contribute to health and well-being of women. Moreover, the project will deploy adequate measures to foster social status of women.</li> <li>2. The project shall embrace the spirit of the Indian Labour Regulations and ILO guidelines. The project does apply the principles of non-discrimination and equal treatment in the production, distribution and the usage of the products. The CME also ensures equal pay for equal work during any activity in the project.</li> <li>3. The project developer abides by the National Gender Policy of India enshrined in the Constitution of India. It has a powerful mandate for equality and rights of women. India has endorsed the SDG 2030 Agenda as well. The project developer recognises and respects these commitments in the course of the project as well. There are no specific gender risks identified during the project design. However, if any assessment is required to frame gender risks associated with the</li> </ol>	
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		<p>project, the project participant ensures its full commitment to do so.</p> <p>4. Not required.</p>	
<b>Principle 3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b>			
<p>1. The Project shall avoid community exposure to increased health risks and shall not adversely affect the health of the workers and the community.</p>	Yes	<p>Dissemination activity under the project doesn't involve any activity that triggers safety requirements.</p> <p>On the contrary the project is expected to alleviate existing health risks due to indoor pollution.</p> <p>To avoid any health risk during operations, Health &amp; Safety (HSE) Training for workers will be conducted during the operations of the project as required by the state and national regulations.</p>	<p>Workplace Health &amp; Safety trainings will be conducted regularly during the project operation</p>
<b>Principle 4.1 Sites of Cultural and Historical Heritage</b>			
<p>Does the Project Area include sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture?</p>	No	<p><b>Not relevant</b></p> <p>The project units will be simple and small in dimension. The project will not result in any change in cooking habits because of substitution of fuel. Therefore, the result of this project won't damage or remove cultural heritage, since the project is implemented in the households of families.</p>	N/A
>>			
<b>Principle 4.2 Forced Eviction and Displacement</b>			
<p>Does the Project require or cause the physical or economic relocation of peoples (temporary or permanent, full or partial)?</p>	No	<p><b>Not relevant</b></p>	N/A
>>			
<b>Principle 4.3 Land Tenure and Other Rights</b>			

<p>a. Does the Project require any change, or have any uncertainties related to land tenure arrangements and/or access rights, usage rights or land ownership?</p> <p>b. For Projects involving land use tenure, are there any uncertainties with regards to land tenure, access rights, usage rights or land ownership?</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Not relevant. The project does not involve any land tenure arrangements and/or other rights.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>&gt;&gt;</p>			
<p><b>Principle 4.4 - Indigenous people</b></p>			
<p>Are indigenous peoples present in or within the area of influence of the Project and/or is the Project located on land/territory claimed by indigenous peoples?</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Not relevant. The project does not involve any land tenure arrangements and/or other rights.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>&gt;&gt;</p>			
<p><b>Principle 5. Corruption</b></p>			
<p>1. The Project shall not involve, be complicit in or inadvertently contribute to or reinforce corruption or corrupt Projects</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>There are strict internal policies of Greenway which prohibit any kind of corruption at individual or organizational level.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Principle 6.1 Labour Rights</b></p>			
<p>1. The Project Developer shall ensure that all employment is in compliance with national labour occupational health and safety</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Not relevant</p> <p>1. India has ratified 6 out of the 8 core ILO conventions including relating to abolition of forced labour, equal remuneration and no discrimination between men</p>	<p>N/A</p>

<p>laws and with the principles and standards embodied in the ILO fundamental conventions</p> <p>2. Workers shall be able to establish and join labour organisations</p> <p>3. Working agreements with all individual workers shall be documented and implemented and include:</p> <p>a) Working hours (must not exceed 48 hours per week on a regular basis), AND</p> <p>b) Duties and tasks, AND</p> <p>c) Remuneration (must include provision for payment of overtime), AND</p> <p>d) Modalities on health insurance, AND</p> <p>e) Modalities on termination of the contract with provision for voluntary resignation by employee, AND</p> <p>f) Provision for annual leave of not less than 10 days per year, not including sick</p>		<p>and women in employment and occupation.</p> <p>2. Factories Act 1948 &amp; Inter-State Migrant Workers Act 1979 ensure the basic rights of workers are met. The project developer and its partner comply with the national labour regulations and guidelines. All the health and safety related laws are abided by in the production and distribution process. Hence, this safeguarding principle is not triggered.</p> <p>3. The working conditions of the employees and workers are in compliance with national guidelines of the host country (India). Hence, this safeguarding principle will not be triggered.</p> <p>4. The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour in any way. Plants are built &amp; maintained with the help of trained staffs and not child labour.</p> <p>5. Adequate safety measures are undertaken while manufacturing the products to be disseminated under the project. Hence the safeguarding principle is not triggered.</p>	
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<p>and casual leave.</p> <p>4. No child labour is allowed (Exceptions for children working on their families' property requires an <u>Expert Stakeholder</u> opinion)</p> <p>5. The Project Developer shall ensure the use of appropriate equipment, training of workers, documentation and reporting of accidents and incidents, and emergency preparedness and response measures</p>			
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**Principle 6.2 Negative Economic Consequences**

<p>1. Does the project cause negative economic consequences during and after project implementation?</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The project design ensures financial sustainability by a combination of revenue sources (majorly from carbon credit sales and revenue from stove sales). It is expected that as the users have already benefited the economic savings by using the fuel efficient stoves, majority of them would purchase these again even after the certification period.</p> <p>The project does not possess any threat to the local economy, instead it catalyses several aspects relating to it's growth (eg., monetary savings on fuel, job creation, etc)</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>&gt;&gt;</p>			

<b>Principle 7.1 Emissions</b>			
Will the Project increase greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario?	Yes	The project will deploy efficient cooking stoves against the traditional cooking stoves will replace traditional methods which will ultimately result in GHG emissions reduction.	Project Emission monitoring
>>			
<b>Principle 7.2 Energy Supply</b>			
Will the Project use energy from a local grid or power supply (i.e., not connected to a national or regional grid) or fuel resource (such as wood, biomass) that provides for other local users?	Yes	The project will deploy efficient cooking stoves that results in reduced consumption of firewood. Installation and use of both don't result in access, consumption, availability of firewood and reliability of energy supply to other users.	Amount of Fuel Consumed
>>			
<b>Principle 8.1 Impact on Natural Water Patterns/Flows</b>			
Will the Project affect the natural or pre-existing pattern of watercourses, ground-water and/or the watershed(s) such as high seasonal flow variability, flooding potential, lack of aquatic connectivity or water scarcity?	No	The project doesn't involve any activity related to discharge of waste-water, extraction of surface or ground water. This would not involve affecting the existing watercourses, watersheds or flow variability. Hence, this safeguarding principle will not be triggered.	N/A
>>			
<b>Principle 8.2 Erosion and/or Water Body Instability</b>			
a. Could the Project directly or indirectly cause additional erosion and/or water body instability or disrupt the natural pattern of erosion? b. Is the Project's area of influence	No	Not relevant	N/A

susceptible to excessive erosion and/or water body instability?			
>>			
<b>Principle 9.1 Landscape Modification and Soil</b>			
Does the Project involve the use of land and soil for production of crops or other products?	No	The project involves the dissemination of units of cookstoves, which does not involve the crops or other products. Therefore, the safeguarding principle under consideration will not be triggered by the project.	N/A
>>			
<b>Principle 9.2 Vulnerability to Natural Disaster</b>			
Will the Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to wind, earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, drought or other extreme climatic conditions?	No	Not relevant	N/A
>>			
<b>Principle 9.3 Genetic Resources</b>			
Could the Project be negatively impacted by or involve genetically modified organisms or GMOs (e.g., contamination, collection and/or harvesting, commercial development, or take place in facilities or farms that include GMOs in their processes and production)?	No	Not relevant	N/A
>>			

<b>Principle 9.4 Release of pollutants</b>			
Could the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment?	No	Not relevant The project activity involves installation of improved cookstoves hence reduction in firewood amount.	N/A
>>			
<b>Principle 9.5 Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste</b>			
Will the Project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/ or use of hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals and/or materials?	No	Not relevant	N/A
>>			
<b>Principle 9.6 Pesticides &amp; Fertilisers</b>			
Will the Project involve the application of pesticides and/or fertilisers?	No	Not relevant The project does not involve any activity that requires the use of pesticides or fertilizers.	N/A
>>			
<b>Principle 9.7 Harvesting of Forests</b>			
Will the Project involve the harvesting of forests?	No	Not relevant. The project activity does not involve harvesting of forests. On the other hand, the project activity will utilize renewable biomasses, such as non-fossil residues from industrial or municipal waste.	N/A
>>			
<b>Principle 9.8 Food</b>			
Does the Project modify the quantity or nutritional quality of food available such as through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives?	No	Not relevant. The project does not affect the quantity or nutritional quality of food available.	N/A
>>			
<b>Principle 9.9 Animal husbandry</b>			

Will the Project involve animal husbandry?	No	Not relevant. The project does not involve animal husbandry.	N/A
>>			
<b>Principle 9.10 High Conservation Value Areas and Critical Habitats</b>			
Does the Project physically affect or alter largely intact or High Conservation Value (HCV) ecosystems, critical habitats, landscapes, key biodiversity areas or sites identified?	No	Not relevant. The project does not affect any of these aspects.	N/A
>>			
<b>Principle 9.11 Endangered Species</b>			
a. Are there any endangered species identified as potentially being present within the Project boundary (including those that may route through the area)?  b. Does the Project potentially impact other areas where endangered species may be present through transboundary affects?	No	Not Relevant The project area and its surroundings does not have any endangered species.	N/A
>>			

## 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 <a href="#">accompanying Guide</a> to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements
1.0	10 July 2017	Initial adoption