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

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RELATED SUPPORT
Programme of Activity requirements

This document contains the following Sections

Key Project Information

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KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

GS ID of Programme	GS1340
Title of Programme:	Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso
Type of PoA	☒Non – Forestry and/or Non -AGR PoA ☐Forestry and/or AGR PoA
VPAs scale included in the PoA *Note that same PoA can included VPAs of different scales. Please select all applicable.*	☒Microscale ☐Small scale ☐Large scale
Start Date of POA	26/05/2014
Date of Design Certification	29/10/2015
Start date of crediting cycle of PoA	02/02/2022 (Crediting period 2)
Version number of the PoA-DD	Crediting period 2 Version 7.0
Completion date of the PoA-DD	01/12/2022
Coordinating/managing entity	Association tiipaalga
Project Participants and any communities involved	CO2logic/ South Pole
Host Country (ies)	Burkina Faso
Activity Requirements applied	☒ Community Services Activities ☐ Renewable Energy Activities ☐ Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities ☐ N/A
Other Requirements applied	N/A
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves v1.1
Product Requirements applied	☒ GHG Emissions Reductions & Sequestration ☐ Renewable Energy Label ☐ N/A

Real case VPAs (all real case VPAs included in the PoA)	
GS2456	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – VPA-01 - tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Bam and Loroum (GS2456)

GS3516	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – VPA-02 - tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Bam and Loroum (GS3516)
GS3517	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – VPA-03 - tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Bam and Loroum (GS3517)
GS3518	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – VPA-04 - tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Bam and Loroum (GS3518)
GS3519	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – VPA-05 - tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Bam and Loroum (GS3519)
GS3520	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – VPA-06 - tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Bam and Loroum (GS3520)
GS3521	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – VPA-07 - tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Bam and Loroum (GS3521)
GS3522	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – VPA-08 - tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Bam and Loroum (GS3522)
GS3523	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – VPA-09 - tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Bam and Loroum (GS3523)
GS3524	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – VPA-10 - tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Bam and Loroum (GS3524)
GS6152	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – VPA-11– Tiipaalga – F3PA cookstoves in Kourwéogo (GS6152)
GS6419	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – VPA-12– Tiipaalga – F3PA cookstoves in Kourwéogo (GS6419)
GS6420	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – VPA-13– Tiipaalga – F3PA cookstoves in Kourwéogo (GS6420)
GS10778	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso - VPA-14 – Improved cookstove F3PA project in Nahouri (GS10778)
GS10779	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso - VPA-15 – Improved cookstove F3PA project in Nahouri (GS10779)
GS10780	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso - VPA-16 – Improved cookstove F3PA project in Nahouri (GS10780)
GS10781	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso - VPA-17 – Improved cookstove F3PA project in Nahouri (GS10781)
GS10922	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Center-South Protected Areas – VPA 18 (GS10922)
GS10923	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Center-South Protected Areas - VPA-19 (GS10923)
GS10924	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso– tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Center-South Protected Areas - VPA-20 (GS10924)

GS10925	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Center-South Protected Areas - VPA-21 (GS10925)
GS10926	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Center-South Protected Areas - VPA-22 (GS10926)
GS10927	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Center-South Protected Areas - VPA-23 (GS10927)
GS10928	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Center-South Protected Areas - VPA-24 (GS10928)
GS11070	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – VPA-25 – Solidagro F3PA cookstoves in Passoré (GS11070)
GS11071	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – VPA-26 – Solidagro F3PA cookstoves in Passoré (GS11071)
GS11072	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – VPA-27 – Solidagro F3PA cookstoves in Passoré (GS11072)
GS11073	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – VPA-28 – Solidagro F3PA cookstoves in Passoré (GS11073)
GS11074	GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – VPA-29 – Improved cookstove F3PA project in Nahouri (GS11074)

SECTION A. General description of PoA

A.1. Purpose and general description of the PoA

This micro-scale program of activities (PoA) seeks to encourage the implementation of efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso. This may be done through training locales to use improved technologies and building the stoves themselves or partially subsidizing the purchase of improved cookstoves by the locals. Biomass and heating wood are a major source of energy in Burkina Faso. This results in significant pressure on the local forests especially in rural areas where the local populations depend on these forests for their everyday living needs. This energy efficient programme which involves the dissemination of efficient cookstoves will help reducing the consumption of wood as well as decreasing carbon emissions.

Burkina Faso is classified as one of the least developed countries[1] and like many other least developed countries they more and more frequently subject to the negative impacts of climate change. Furthermore, they are seeing extreme deforestation, which will worsen this problem over time. From 1990 to 2020 the forested area passed from 7.716 million ha to 6.216 million ha[2], with an annual deforestation rate of 50,000 ha per year. One of the main drivers of the deforestation is the wood and charcoal consumption. Wood represent 85% of the primary energy consumption in Burkina Faso, 14% is from petroleum products and 1% from hydroelectricity[3]. We should also note that a large proposition of the population is currently using inefficient cooking methods. In addition to the environmental consequences of such high wood use, there are also serious health implications. Biomass is often the predominant source of energy for cooking, especially in rural areas, and is generally carried out on thermally inefficient traditional devices, which produce large amounts of smoke and indoor air pollution. According to WHO 2021, 3.2 million people die every year due to indoor air pollution caused by the inefficient use of solid fuels and kerosene for cooking[4].

The PoA will attempt to address issues such as these through the distribution of efficient cookstoves to households currently cooking on inefficient devices, which will reduce carbon emissions by allowing households to cook the same amount of food using less non-renewable biomass.

A.2. Physical/ Geographical boundary of the PoA

The host country of all micro-scale voluntary project activities included in the PoA is Burkina Faso.

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[1] United Nations, *Profiles of LDCs*, see https://www.un.org/ohrlls/content/profiles-ldcs

[2] FAO, *Evaluation des ressources forestières mondiales 2020, Rapport Burkina Faso,* 2020, p12 (see document « FAO_ForestReport_BurkinaFaso.pdf »)

[3] Burkina Faso, Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, *Readiness preparation plan for* REDD, 2013, p61 https://forestcarbonpartnership.org/system/files/documents/13-11-08%20R-PP%20Burkina%20EN%20VFin20h.pdf (see document "BurkinaFaso_ReadinessPlan_REDD.pdf")

[4] World Health Organization, *Indoor air pollution and household energy: the forgotten 2.6 billion*, 2021, https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/household-air-pollution-and-health

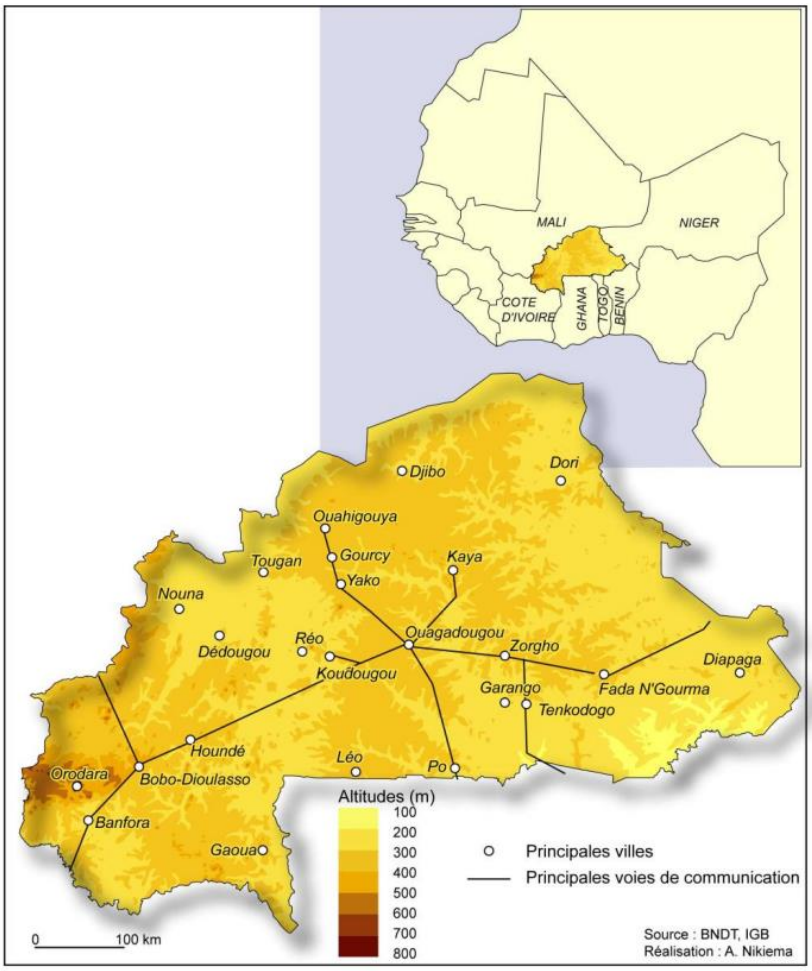

Figure 1 Map of Burkina Faso

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

The proposed technology comes under the CDM Sectoral Scope 3 'Energy demand'. The program covers efficient new wood burning cookstoves to reduce the use of non-renewable firewood or switch from non-renewable to renewable firewood to meet thermal energy requirements for household cooking and will replace inefficient baseline cooking technology, such as three stone fires. The new stove is a single pot or multi pot portable or an in-situ cookstove with a specified efficiency of at least 20%. Different types of stoves can be included in the PoA: these can be rural or urban, imported or locally made from all sorts of materials like metal, banco, mud, etc. The models and details of the efficient cookstoves will be set out in the VPA-DDs.

Eligibility criteria as per section 3.1.1 of GS4GG Principles & Requirements

(a) Type of Project

As per section 4.1.3 of GS4GG Principles & Requirements, v1.2, a project type is automatically eligible for Gold Standard Certification if there are approved Gold Standard Activity Requirements and/or Gold Standard Impact Quantification Methodologies associated with it or as referenced in Gold Standard Product Requirements.

Since the VPAs under the PoA will introduce energy efficient cooking at household level, the PoA falls under project type category b) as defined in the GS Community service Activity requirements[5]: End-use energy efficiency
Also, the PoA uses the Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves Version 1.1. Hence, the PoA is automatically eligible for Gold Standard certification.

(b) Location of Project

All the VPAs under the PoA will be located within the host country i.e., Burkina Faso. This is eligible as per the GS4GG eligibility requirements the projects can be located in any part of world.

(c) Project area, Project Boundary & Scale

Project Area & Boundary
The project boundary comprises the physical, geographical sites of the project technology (improved cookstove) and baseline and project fuel collection, in accordance with the Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves Version 1.1. The project boundary will be clearly defined in every VPAs under the PoA.

Project Scale
The PoA is a micro scale PoA. Each VPAs under the PoA will be micro-scale projects and generate less than the threshold of 10,000 tCO2 emission reduction annually.

Double counting
The VPAs under the PoA will not be included in any other voluntary or compliance standards programme unless approved by Gold Standard. Each VPA will ensure that double counting of emission reductions is avoided, through the unique identification of each project device with a unique identification number.
Hence, there will not be any double counting of carbon credits.

(d) Host Country Requirements

No legal, environmental, ecological and social regulations in Burkina Faso prevent the implementation of improved cookstoves in the marginalized households. Hence, the VPAs under the PoA will be in compliance with Host Country's legal, environmental, ecological and social regulations.

(e) Contact Details

[5] Gold Standard for the Global Goals, *Community services activity requirements,* 2019, see Community Services Activity Requirements – Gold Standard for the Global Goals (see document "201_V1.2_AR_Community-Services-Activity-Requirements.pdf")

Name	Association tiipaalga
Contact Details	06 BP 9890 Ouagadougou 06 Kadiogo Burkina Faso
Legal Registration Details	2006- 206/MATD/ SG/ DGLPAP/ DOASOC du 2 Mai 2006
Justification on the Entity is in good standing	No insolvency or legal/criminal notices filed against Association tiipaalga or any of its Directors.

(f) Legal Ownership

In any VPAs under the PoA, the project stoves will be provided to end-users. End users under the specific VPA will be considered as legal owners of the project stove, but will contractually cede their rights to claim and own emission reductions under the Gold Standard to project entity implementing the VPA.

(g) Other Rights

The PoA is voluntary initiated for the development of community. The target groups are rural, urban or semi-urban households and there are no legal rights contested within the PoA.

(h) ODA Declaration

No VPA under the PoA will make use of public funding from Annex I parties that could result in a diversion of official development assistance. This will be confirmed in each VPA included in the POA.

Eligibility criteria as per GS4GG Community Services Activity Requirements

No.	Eligibility Criterion	Demonstration of eligibility of VPAs and the PoA
1.1.1	CS Projects shall lead to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation by providing or improving access to services/resources at household or community or institution level.	VPAs under the PoA distribute improved cookstoves to households, therefore providing (improved) energy services.

	Eligible services include electricity and energy, water and sanitation, waste management, housing, etc.	See Section B.3, VPA inclusion criterion No. 4 (technology).
1.1.2	In relation to the above all Projects shall therefore conform to Gold Standard for the Global Goals Principles & Requirements (and associated documents).	Conformity with the GS4GG Principles & Requirements is discussed above.
1.2.2 (b)	**End-Use Energy efficiency:** Project activities that reduce energy requirements as compared to baseline scenario without affecting the level and quality of services or products, where the end user of the products and services are clearly identified and when the physical intervention is required at the user end. For example, efficient cooking, heating, lighting, etc.	See previous criterion No. 1.1.1 above and Section B.3, VPA inclusion criterion No. 4 (technology).
1.2.3 (a)	**Project Area, Boundary and Scale:** Project Area and Boundary shall be defined in line with the applicable Methodologies or Product Requirements. The definition of scale is the same for all Projects, except Microscale which is defined as: (a) Project issuing emission reductions less than or equal to 10,000 tCO2eq	See equivalent criterion (c) under GS4GG Principles & Requirement above
1.2.4	**Legal ownership:** Projects involving the distribution of a large number of devices for services such as heating, cooking, lighting, electricity generation, water treatment technology such as water filter, etc. shall provide a clear description of the ownership of the Products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification all along the investment chain. In line with FPIC requirement, the proofs that end-users are aware of and willing to give up their rights on Products shall be provided.	See equivalent criterion (f) under GS4GG Principles & Requirement above and VPA inclusion criterion No. 15.
1.2.5	The transfer of Product ownership shall be discussed during local stakeholder consultations for regular cycle projects. For retroactive projects, the project participants shall collect stakeholder feedback through live consultations, telephone discussions,	Discussion of the transfer of product ownership at LSC (regular) or through other media (retroactive) will be required as per VPA inclusion criterion No. 15.

	electronic mode, etc. as deemed necessary to reach out to the relevant stakeholders.	

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

Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	Most relevant SDG Target	SDG Impact Indicator (Proposed or SDG Indicator)
SDG 13 Climate Action (mandatory)	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Reduction in GHGs emissions
SDG 1 No poverty	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day. 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.	Financial savings Increased access to basic services
SDG 3 Good health and well being	3.9. By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.	Reduced indoor air pollution OR Reduced incidence of disease caused by air pollutants OR Averted mortality rate attributed to household air pollution
SDG 4 Quality Education	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	Skill development

SDG 5 Gender equality	5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate. 5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	Women empowerment and gender equality
SDG 7 Affordable and clean energy	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Increased access to clean cooking
SDG 15 Life on land	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	Reduced deforestation attributed to wood fuel savings

A.5. Coordinating/managing entity

Association tiipaalga, Burkina Faso, is the CME of the PoA.
Other partner organizations will be involved in the implementation of activities in some VPAs, therefore being participants in the PoA. These will be identified and indicated at the individual VPA level.

A.6. Funding sources of PoA

The PoA is funded by private capital upfront investments from Project Implementer or its partners.
The PoA does not use public funding according to the OECD definitions for Official Development Assistance, as confirmed by signed ODA Declarations to be made at the VPA level.

SECTION B. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND INCLUSION CRITERIA

B.1. Management System

i. *Roles and responsibilities*

Association tiipaalga acts as CME of the PoA. This means that Association tiipaalga will have overall operational and management responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the proposed PoA and the VPAs belonging to it; and is therefore the PoA Managing Entity.
The CME will perform the following roles:

- Inclusion of VPAs, confirming that all eligibility requirements are met
- Channeling carbon finance for project implementation
- Coordinating and managing the implementation of the monitoring plan
- Coordinating with a DOE/ Gold Standard for design certification and performance certifications.

The following diagram represents the management structure of the PoA. This structure may still be amended and adapted for each VPA.

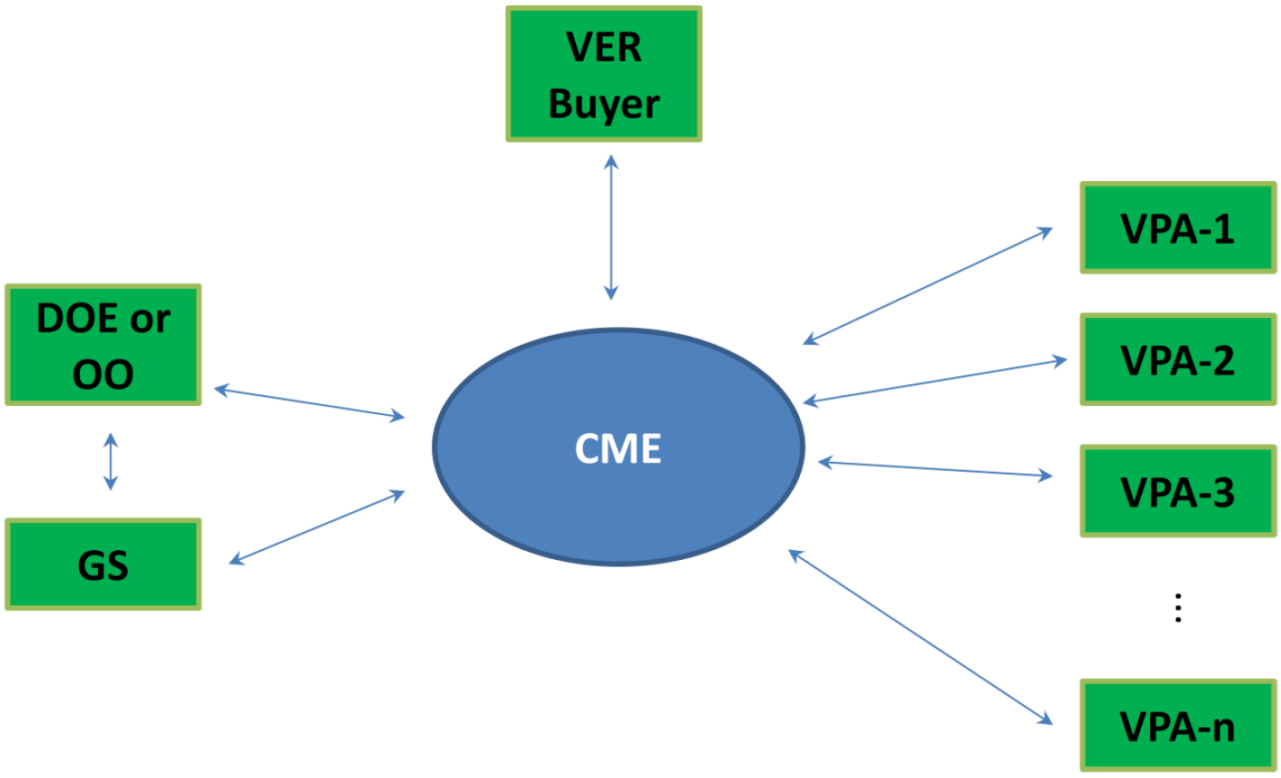

Figure 2 Management structure of the PoA

The CME has the competencies to check the features of potential VPAs and ensure that each VPA meets the eligibilities criteria. The CME will take the final decision on VPA inclusions and will coordinate the numbering system of project devices (Improved Cookstoves) under the different VPAs to avoid double counting.

ii. *Training and capacity development for personnel*

Training session will be conducted by CME (by itself or via any authorized representative as prescribed/confirmed by Management team) at PoA level at least once a year. This training session will ensure timely update on overall progress of the PoA, skill training to ensure that competencies remain current etc.

iii. *A procedure for technical review of inclusion of CPAs*

Each VPA to be included into the PoA will be checked by the CME against eligibility criteria. The responsible person at the CME will check the following:

- Overall general completeness of the VPA documentation (technology, institutions involved, additionality, etc.)
- Technical review of the proposed VPA, focused on:
  - Technology and Baseline
  - Integration with the proposed monitoring system
  - GS eligibility criteria
- VPA inclusion criteria provided in the PoA-DD

iv. *Double counting*

In each VPA-DD it will be stated that the VPA has not been and will not be registered either as a single Gold Standard project activity or as a VPA under another Gold Standard PoA.
Identification can be done at project cookstove or household level. The unique ID allocated to each VPA and each project cookstove or household in any VPA under the PoA allow identification and tracking of the efficient cookstove and prevent double counting. The syntax used to identify the efficient cookstove and/or household is:
GS number of PoA – VPA number within PoA – sequential number of household and/or project cookstove.

v. *Records and documentation control process for each CPA under the PoA;*

The CME will keep electronic files for each VPA within the PoA. The data from each VPA will be kept during the lifetime of the VPA and for two years at least after the end date of the project.
The data which the CME of the PoA will ensure that the VPA provides, will consist of[6]:

a. Name and ID of the VPA;
b. Type of efficient cookstove implemented;

[6] This list is not exhaustive and can be adapted in each individual VPA as long as the Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves is respected in each VPA and the accordingly selected data is relayed to the PoA CME at regular intervals.

c. Name and contact details of the Project Developer for the VPA;
d. The intervention zone of the VPA;
e. Unique identification number of each individual Stove distributed or installed within the specific VPA OR Unique identification number of the household and household member using the project cookstove distributed or installed in the specific VPA. In the latter case, a polygamous household can only be accounted in the project database, if all women of the household replace their baseline cookstove set of traditional stoves with a project cookstove set (comprising of several project cookstoves). Unique identification number will include the VPA-number;
f. Contact details of Individual Project Stove owners will be collected (where rural villages are involved and address do not exist other available data such as municipality, village name, GPS coordinates, husband name, telephone number or husband telephone number will be listed);
g. For each individual stove owner the stove type, size, date of sale or installation, stove unique identification code, will be registered in an electronic data base and provided to the CME;
h. For each VPA a list of the individual stove owners with their signature as having signed the Agreement to use the efficient woodstove and their commitment to conceding their carbon credit rights to the VPA Project Developer;
i. Start of VPA crediting period;
j. VERs issued per verification period.

This database will be updated as per the progress of the VPA.
Potential separate VPA project implementers will have to sign a standard contractual agreement with the CME.

vi. Continuous improvements of the PoA management system

On an annual basis, the CME will undertake the review of the overall PoA management system, including identifying any problems with VPA inclusion or coordination of project device distribution or monitoring. This review will take place during the verification and monitoring stage that will help the CME in obtaining an outside perspective of the overall management process.

vi. *Any other relevant elements.*

N/A

B.2. Application of methodologies

This PoA uses the latest version of the Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves Version 1.1.

i. Source and applicability

The following conditions in Section 1.0 ‘Source and applicability’ of GS Simplified Cookstove Methodology v1.1 are met:

Methodology Requirement	Project
1. This methodology is applicable, i. If the baseline fuel is only fire wood; ii. If the baseline stove is a three stone fire, or a conventional device without a grate or a chimney i.e. with no improved combustion of air supply or flue gas ventilation; and iii. If the project stove is single pot or multi pot portable or in-situ cook stoves with specified efficiency of at least 20%.	Projects applying the PoA will assess: i. if baseline fuel is the main source by means of a baseline survey carried out in the Project Boundary; ii. if baseline stove is a three stone fire, or a conventional device without a grate or a chimney i.e. with no improved combustion of air supply or flue gas ventilation by means of a baseline survey carried out in the Project Boundary; iii. if project stove efficiency is at least 20% by means of a WBT carried out on the project stoves. Information and evidence will provided in each VPA-DD to demonstrate compliance with the conditions.
2. The project boundary can be clearly identified, and the cookstoves counted in the proposed project activity are not included in another voluntary market or CDM project activity (i.e. no double counting takes place). The project proponent must have a mechanism in place together with appropriate mitigation measures to prevent double counting.	The project boundary is the physical, geographical sites of the project technologies and potentially of the baseline and project fuel collection. The individual households where the project technologies will be installed, and/or distributed, are within the target area, which have been clearly demarcated using administrative boundaries. The technologies counted are given a unique identification number with VPA-number which is stored in the project database. This ensures that the technologies are not counted in other project activities.
3. The project proponent must clearly communicate that the entity is claiming ownership rights and selling of the emission reductions resulting from the project activity. This must be communicated to the efficient cookstoves producers, retailers and end users by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork. For example, leaflets distributed with the	A full explanation will be given to all household stove recipients, or end users, that Project Implementer distributed the technology on the basis that the emissions reductions will be transferred to the entity set out in the relevant VPA-DD. Means of communication will be set out in relevant VPA-DD.

products alerting end-users to the waiving of their carbon rights in exchange for pricing of the improved cookstove which discounts its true cost (waiver forms signed by end users are another example)	
4. The use of baseline cookstove as a backup or auxiliary technology in parallel with the improved technology introduced by the project activity is permitted as long as a mechanism is put into place to encourage the removal of the old technology (e.g. discounted price for the improved technology) and the definitive discontinuity of its use.	The project should introduce a mechanism to encourage the cessation of use of baseline technology by educating local people on the extensive health and environmental benefits of abandoning inefficient baseline technology entirely. Other mechanisms may also be implemented.
a) The project documentation must provide a clear description of the approach chosen and the monitoring plan must allow for a good understanding of the extent to which the baseline technology is still in use after the introduction of the improved technology. For example, whether the existing baseline technology is not surrendered at the time of the introduction of the improved technology, or whether a new baseline technology is acquired and put to use by targeted end users during the project crediting period.	Overall use of the baseline technology will be monitored in conjunction with that of the project technology.
b) The success of the mechanism put into place must therefore be monitored, and the approach must be adjusted if proven unsuccessful. If an old technology remains in use in parallel with the improved technology, the corresponding emissions must be accounted for as part of the project emissions	Parallel baseline technology use will be revealed during monitoring and its effect on emissions reductions will be captured. The uptake rate will be determined by usage surveys and hence used to account for parallel baseline and project technology use.

ii. Project boundary

The *project boundary* is the physical, geographical site of baseline and project cookstoves and fuel collection area. The target area is defined by a single country or across multiple adjacent countries in single subregion, where use of considered baseline cookstove is assessed to be prevalent and uniform across political borders. The *target area* provides an outer limit to the project boundary in which the project has a target population.

The project boundary will be clearly defined at the VPA level in each VPA-DD validated under the PoA GS1340.

iii. Baseline scenario

The baseline scenario is non-renewable firewood consumption to meet thermal energy requirements for household cooking. In project activity, all cookstoves are installed at the start of project activity or installed progressively, the baseline is considered by-default fixed till the end of useful life of the cookstoves introduced in the project activity or the registered crediting period, whichever occurs earlier. If the project cookstove is replaced with cookstove of similar efficiency prior to the end of crediting period, the same baseline shall be applicable till the end of useful life of the replaced cookstoves or the registered crediting period, whichever occurs earlier. In all cases, whenever the project proponent applies a renewable crediting period, the baseline must be reassessed as per the latest version of the methodology and Gold Standard rules on renewal of crediting period. The baseline scenario will be clearly defined at the VPA level in each VPA-DD validated under the PoA GS1340.
At the time of renewal of each VPA under the PoA, the baseline scenario will be reevaluated in accordance with the CDM Tool 11 'Assessment of the validity of the original/current baseline and update of the baseline at the renewal of the crediting period'. When deemed appropriate according to the tool (Step 1), an appropriate reassessment of the baseline will be conducted to ensure the continued validity of the assumptions and parameters for the next crediting period.

iv. Project scenario

A project scenario is adoption of efficient cookstove to meet thermal energy requirement for household cooking by the end users in the target area. The project proponent may identify multiple project scenarios given that different types of project cookstove(s) installed in single project activity. For example, the same baseline scenario for inefficient cookstoves could be compared to separate project scenarios for different efficient cookstove models in the project activity or vice versa.

The project scenario will be clearly defined at the VPA level in each VPA-DD validated under the PoA GS1340.

v. Data and parameters fixed ex ante to be reported in VPA-DD

SDG13

Data/parameter	$EF_{b,fuel,CO2}$
Unit	tCO_2/ton of firewood

Description	CO_2 emission factor arising from use of firewood in baseline scenario
Source of data	IPCC default values, table 1.4 of chapter 1 of Vol.2, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
Value(s) applied	1.747 tCO_2/ton of firewood
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	As defined under The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	N/A

Data/parameter	$\mathbf{EF_{b,fuel,non\_CO2}}$
Unit	tCO_2/ton of firewood
Description	Non-CO_2 emission factor arising from use of firewood in baseline scenario
Source of data	2014 IPCC Fifth Assessment Report: Climate Change (IPCC AR5), Chapter 8, pg. 714 (Table 8.7)
Value(s) applied	0.581 tCO_2/ton of firewood
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	As per Rule Update "Applicability of Global Warming Potential for Gold Standard For The Global Goals Projects" published on 27/10/2020.
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	N/A

Data/parameter	η_b
Unit	Fraction
Description	Efficiency of the cookstove being used in the baseline scenario

Source of data	Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves
Value(s) applied	0.10
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	As defined under The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	The methodology allows using the default value of 10% efficiency if "the replaced cookstove is a three stone fire, or a conventional device without a grate or a chimney i.e., with no improved combustion air supply or flue gas ventilation". The value of 10% will be confirmed at the time of validation of the different VPA based on the outcome of the baseline survey. If it is not the case, then the project will not be eligible for the methodology (see applicability condition ii. of the applied methodology v1.1) and the VPA will not be listed under the PoA GS1340.

Data/parameter	η_p
Unit	Fraction
Description	Efficiency of the cookstove being used in the project scenario
Source of data	Determined following the Water Boiling Test Protocol
Value(s) applied	N/A, depends on the project technology.
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	As defined under The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	N/A

Data/parameter	$f_{NRB,b,y}$

Unit	Fraction
Description	Non-renewability status of wood fuel during year y
Source of data	Report of study 'de Wet, R. & de Wet, K. 2021. Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass (fNRB) — Burkina Faso v1.0. Themis Environmental and Delta Ecology'.
Value(s) applied	98%
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	The national fNRB parameter for the Burkina Faso was estimated using the latest guidance from Clean Development Mechanism (CDM Tool 30 EB 108 Annex 11 v3.0 2020). The estimation of woody biomass consumption was derived from the UN Statistics Division wood consumption and population statistics, in combination with the national average per capita woody biomass consumption. The domestic woody biomass consumption was estimated by multiplying the reported per capita consumption of fuelwood and charcoal by the 2021 population, disaggregated by urban and rural household areas and validated based on UN Statistics Division data. Commercial woody biomass consumption estimates are for the year 2013 and conservatively have not been extrapolated to avoid the risk of over-estimating the 2020 consumption. Geospatial data products for Burkina Faso were analyzed to estimate Burkina Faso's renewable biomass. Application of the three FAO woody cover classes ('Forest' >10%; 'Other Wooded Land' 5–10%; 'other land' - <5%) was not required as the proportion of woody cover derived was continuous. The default age-weighted mean annual increment (MAI) estimates of each ecological zone, as reported by the IPCC, was used for this study. The evaluated value of 98% is validated by the deforestation rate reported in the literature. For more details, please see document 'de Wet, R. & de Wet, K. 2021. Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass (fNRB) — Burkina Faso v1.0. Themis Environmental and Delta Ecology'.
Purpose of data	Estimation of emission reductions
Additional comment	The value of fNRB is fixed ex-ante for entire crediting period even though the project proponent may at any

	time choose to re-examine the fNRB during the crediting period. Since the crediting period is renewable, following GS rules NRB fraction will be reassessed as any other baseline parameters and updated in line with most recent data available.

Data/parameter	$\mathbf{B_{b,y}}$
Unit	Tonnes firewood per household per year
Description	Firewood consumption for cooking in the baseline
Source of data	N/A. To be determined separately for each VPA included in the PoA.
Value(s) applied	N/A To be determined separately for each VPA included in the PoA.
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Depending on the case, either: Historical data relevant to and appropriate to the target population Survey of local usage among a representative sample of the population Minimum service level, default baseline biomass consumption and credible household size estimate.
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	In alignment with the Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves v1.1, the firewood consumed is the estimated average annual consumption of firewood per household (tonnes/year), which may be derived using any of the following options: a. Historical data, or b. Survey of local usage, or c. Minimum service level For option a, the project proponents shall make sure that historical data is relevant to the target population and appropriately justified. For option b, a survey is to be carried out amongst the end users to determine baseline firewood consumption prior to implementation of the project activity. The survey should be conducted following simple random

	sampling approach and the minimum sample size should be determined as per the guidelines below; • Project target population < 300: Minimum sample size 30 • Project target population 300 to 1,000: Minimum sample size 10% of group size • Project target population > 1,000 Minimum sample size 100 A sample survey questionnaire (survey format A) is provided in Annex A of the methodology for information to be collected through surveys. For option c, the project proponent may use the minimum service level as default baseline biomass consumption i.e., 0.5 tonnes per capita per year. The household size shall be determined using credible references/literature or target population specific surveys. The survey should be conducted following simple random sampling approach and the minimum sample size should be determined as per the guidelines provided under option b above.

vi. Data and parameters to be monitored[7]

SDG 1

Data / Parameter	**Number of people who benefit from microcredit**
Unit	Number of persons
Description	Number of people who benefit from micro-credit scheme implemented thanks to the project activities.
Source of data	Reports regarding the microcredit scheme for people involved in the project
Value(s) applied	N/A
Measurement methods and procedures	The measurement of the parameter is based on qualitative information collected in the reports regarding the microcredit scheme.
Monitoring frequency	After each implementation phase of the microcredit scheme

[7] Depending on the context of each VPA validated under the PoA GS1340, the list of SDG indicators (except SDG 13) might be extended, reduced or adapted where appropriate.

QA/QC procedures	The data will be analyzed in the reports regarding the microcredit scheme, which will be made available for review.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the parameter "Number of people who benefit from microcredit"
Additional comment	Depending on the VPAs, people included in the project intervention area may have the possibility to participate to a microcredit scheme developed thanks to project activity.

Data / Parameter	**Average household annual savings i.e., decrease in expenditure on wood fuel purchase**
Unit	FCFA and/or €
Description	Total estimated amount in FCFA or € saved by the stove users on wood fuel purchase.
Source of data	Monitoring surveys
Value(s) applied	N/A
Measurement methods and procedures	The measurement of the parameter is based on quantitative information collected during Monitoring surveys. The end users are asked whether they purchase wood fuel and if so, how much they spend on yearly basis.
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	The data will be analysed in the monitoring report and raw data of the monitoring surveys will be made available for review.
Purpose of data	Calculation for the parameter "Average household annual savings i.e., decrease in expenditure on wood fuel purchase"
Additional comment	N/A

SDG 3

Data / Parameter	**Number of households that observed reduction in PM2.5 & carbon monoxide (CO) concentration reductions**
Unit	PM 2.5 micro-gram/m3 and CO (mg per m3)
Description	Refers to the PM2.5 and carbon monoxide (CO) concentrations in the households that are considered key marker pollutants for exposure to HA
Source of data	Monitoring surveys

Value(s) applied	N/A
Measurement methods and procedures	Measure indoor pollution in kitchens among a representative group of households participating in the project.
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Measure indoor pollution in kitchens among a representative group of households participating in the project.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the parameter "Number of households that observed reduction in PM2.5 & carbon monoxide (CO) concentration reductions "
Additional comment	Indoor air quality guidelines: household fuel combustion https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241548878 The evaluation of this monitoring parameter requires specific equipment which might not be always available depending on the project activity.

Data / Parameter	**Averted Mortality rate attributed to household air pollution**
Unit	ADALYs
Description	Refers to quantified health benefits of reduced PM2.5 exposures achieved via a change in household energy use and/or emissions for cooking, heating, lighting. A disability-adjusted life year is a unit for measuring the amount of time lost to both mortality and morbidity. Averted DALY (ADALY) are DALY that would have occurred if an intervention had not been introduced.
Source of data	Monitoring surveys
Value(s) applied	N/A
Measurement methods and procedures	As per ADALYs methodology
Monitoring frequency	As per ADALYs methodology
QA/QC procedures	As per ADALYs methodology
Purpose of data	Calculation of the parameter "Averted mortality rate attributed to household air pollution"

Additional comment	The evaluation of this monitoring parameter requires specific equipment which might not be always available depending on the project activity.

Data / Parameter	**Number of households visited medical facilities/dispensary for treatment of respiratory issues etc. such as cough, shortness in breath, pneumonia and other respiratory issues**
Unit	Percentage
Description	Refers to the reduction in incidence of respiratory illnesses. The survey does not distinguish between the health effects users report experiencing from exclusive use of the clean and/or efficient cookstove and those users report experiencing from each of the other cookstoves/fuels they use. However, by collecting information related to the experience of health risks while cooking from a large sample of users at the baseline and at a follow-up point in time, the project can calculate average changes in frequency of compromised health across all users using the new cookstove and/or fuel.
Source of data	Monitoring surveys
Value(s) applied	N/A
Measurement methods and procedures	The measurement of the parameter is based on qualitative information collected during Monitoring surveys.
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	The data will be analyzed in the monitoring report and raw data of the Monitoring surveys will be made available for review.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the parameter "Number of hosueholds visited medical facilities/dispensary for treatment of respiratory issues etc. such as cough, shortness in breath, pneumonia and other respiratory issues "
Additional comment	N/A

SDG 4

Data / Parameter	**Number of trainings initiatives for staff involved in the programme**

Unit	Number
Description	Number of trainings initiatives for staff involved in the programme in order to increase their performance in the programme
Source of data	Reports regarding the training initiatives
Value(s) applied	N/A
Measurement methods and procedures	The list of training initiatives during the corresponding monitoring period
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	The data will be analyzed in the reports regarding the training initiatives, which will be made available for review.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the parameter "Number of trainings initiatives for staff involved in the programme"
Additional comment	N/A

Data / Parameter	**Number of workshops carried out for women**
Unit	Number
Description	Number of workshops carried out for women in order to increase their empowerment
Source of data	Reports regarding the workshops carried out for women
Value(s) applied	N/A
Measurement methods and procedures	The list of workshops carried out for women during the corresponding monitoring period
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	The data will be analyzed in the reports regarding the workshops carried out for women, which will be made available for review.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the parameter "Number of workshops carried out for women"
Additional comment	N/A

SDG 5

Data / Parameter	**Proportion of stove users perceiving reduced amount of time spent on wood fuel collection and/or reduced amount of money spent on wood fuel purchase** Various activities which women spend after saving time required for collecting fuel wood: (i) Domestic $tasks_p$; (ii) Income generating $activities_p$; (iii) Field $labour_p$; (iv) $Gardening_p$; (v) Participation to a literacy $program_p$; (vi) Community $work_p$; (vii) Religious $activities_p$. Various expenses which women do after saving money required for the purchase of wood: (i) School $fees_p$; (ii) Purchase of medical $drugs_p$; (iii) Purchase of $food_p$; (iv) Investment for field $crops_p$; (v) Purchase of $equipments_p$; (vi) Income generating $activities_p$; (vii) $Savings_p$.
Unit	Fraction
Description	Proportion of stove users perceiving reduced time spent on wood fuel collection since the implementation of the efficient cookstoves Domestic $tasks_p$ = Proportion of stove users using their saved time to do domestic tasks Income generating $activities_p$ = Proportion of stove users using their saved time to do income generating activities Field $labour_p$ = Proportion of stove users using their saved time to do field labour $Gardening_p$ = Proportion of stove users using their saved time to do gardening Participation to a literacy $program_p$ = Proportion of stove users using their saved time to participate to a literacy program Community $work_p$ = Proportion of stove users using their saved time to do community work Religious $activities_p$ = Proportion of stove users using their saved time to do religious activities Proportion of stove users perceiving reduced money spent on wood fuel purchase since the implementation of the efficient cookstoves School $fees_p$: Proportion of stove users using their saved money to school fees;

	Purchase of medical drugs$_p$: Proportion of stove users using their saved money to purchase of medical drugs; Purchase of food$_p$: Proportion of stove users using their saved money to Investment for field crops$_p$: Proportion of stove users using their saved money to investments for field crops; Purchase of equipments$_p$: Proportion of stove users using their saved money to purchase of equipments; Income generating activities$_p$: Proportion of stove users using their saved money to income generating activities; Savings$_p$: Proportion of stove users using their saved money to savings.
Source of data	Monitoring surveys
Value(s) applied	N/A
Measurement methods and procedures	The measurement of the parameter is based on qualitative information collected during Monitoring surveys. The end users are asked whether, since they have the efficient cookstoves, they spent more, less time to collect the wood or the situation has not changed. In case of purchase wood fuel, the end users are asked they spent more, less money on the purchase of wood fuel or the situation has not changed.
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	The data will be analyzed in the monitoring report and raw data of the Monitoring surveys will be made available for review.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the parameter "Proportion of stove users perceiving reduced amount of time spent on wood fuel collection and/or reduced amount of money spent on wood fuel purchase"
Additional comment	N/A

Data / Parameter	**Number of women serving in managerial/leadership /ownership role**
Unit	Number

Description	Number of leader women which will be formed by tiipaalga staff to teach the construction methods for the cookstoves. The trained women will then form other women in the rural villages so that they will implement the technology within their households.
Source of data	Reports regarding the workshops carried out for women
Value(s) applied	N/A
Measurement methods and procedures	The list of workshops carried out for women during the corresponding monitoring period
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	The data will be analysed in the reports regarding the workshops carried out for women, which will be made available for review.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the parameter "Number of women serving in managerial/ leadership /ownership role"
Additional comment	N/A

SDG 7

Data / Parameter	**Number of efficient cookstoves disseminated**
Unit	Number
Description	Number of efficient cookstoves included in the project database for project scenario p
Source of data	Project database
Value(s) applied	N/A
Measurement methods and procedures	The project database provides a list of end-users with number of efficient cookstoves per end-user.
Monitoring frequency	Continuous
QA/QC procedures	The data will be analyzed in the monitoring report and Project database will be made available for review.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the parameter "Number of efficient cookstoves disseminated"
Additional comment	N/A

SDG 13

Data / Parameter	$U_{p,i}$
Unit	Percentage
Description	Usage rate in project scenario p during year i
Source of data	Annual usage/monitoring survey
Value(s) applied	N/A
Measurement methods and procedures	The measurement of the usage rate is based on qualitative information collected in the usage/monitoring survey. A question concerning the current use of the technology is asked to each end-user of the sample and is validated by the observation of the surveyor in order to determine the usage rate of each technology age category.
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	N/A

Data / Parameter	$N_{p,i}$
Unit	Number of households included in the project (Units), based on days of usage of age group i during the corresponding monitoring period related to one year.
Description	Household in the project database for project scenario p through year i for which all baseline cookstove set(s) (comprising of several traditional three stone cookstoves for domestic use) have been replaced by project cookstove set(s)
Source of data	Project database
Value(s) applied	N/A
Measurement methods and procedures	For the determination of the number of usage days at household level for age group I during the corresponding monitoring period, the latest start day of use of all constructed efficient cookstoves within the household will be taken in order to have conservative approach. Number of households included in the project (Units) are calculated based on days of usage of age group I during the corresponding monitoring period related to one year.

Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	N/A

Data / Parameter	**DF_{η}**
Unit	Fraction
Description	Discount factor to account for efficiency loss of project stoves
Source of data	Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves
Value(s) applied	Default value: 0.99 i.e., 1 % efficiency loss per year
Measurement methods and procedures	N/A
Monitoring frequency	N/A
QA/QC procedures	N/A
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	N/A

Data / Parameter	**$DF_{b,stove,i}$**
Unit	Percentage
Description	Discount factor to account for the baseline stove use in project scenario p during year i
Source of data	Monitoring surveys
Value(s) applied	N/A

Measurement methods and procedures	The measurement of the discount factor to account for the baseline stove use is based on qualitative information collected in the usage/monitoring survey. A question concerning the current use of the baseline technology is asked to each end user of the sample and is validated by the observation of the surveyor in order to determine the discount factor to account for the baseline stove use in project scenario p of each technology age category.
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	N/A

Data / Parameter	**Number of tCO2e reduced by the project**
Unit	Tonnes of CO_2e
Description	Number of tCO_2e reduced thanks to the implementation of the project
Source of data	Monitoring survey
Value(s) applied	N/A
Measurement methods and procedures	See section A.2 of VPA-DD
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	N/A

SDG 15

Data / Parameter	**Quantity of non-renewable wood saved due to the use of cookstoves**
Unit	Tonnes of wood
Description	Quantity of tonnes of wood saved due to the use of the cookstove
Source of data	Calculated

Value(s) applied	N/A
Measurement methods and procedures	The calculation is done as described in section A.2 of VPA-DD
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	Calculation of saved wood
Additional comment	N/A

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	The Geographical boundaries of VPAs are consistent with the geographical boundary of the PoA	The geographical boundary of the VPA is within the geographical boundary of the PoA	VPA-DD section A.2, specifying location and boundary of the VPA.
2	Conditions to avoid double counting of Impacts, such as unique identifications of product and end user locations	A unique numbering system for devices (improved cookstove) or households will be applied in each VPA, assigning a unique number to each device or house and allowing to clearly identify for each device to which VPA it belongs.	VPA-DD section B.7.3, describing the unique device numbering system for the VPA.
3	Conditions to confirm that VPAs are neither	The VPA, nor any of its devices or households, is not yet registered and not being registered as a standalone project under other	Mechanism to ensure the transfer of legal ownership to the emission reductions to to the entity set out in the

	registered as project activities with other offset Schemes, included in other registered PoAs, nor the project activities that have been deregistered;	carbon standards by ensuring that the VPAs has the full title over the emission reductions generated by the users listed in the VPA.	relevant VPA-DD, section A.1.2 of the VPA-DD.
4	Specification of the technology/measure such as the level and type of service, as well as performance specification based on, inter alia, testing/certification;	VPAs under this PoA will consist in the distribution or installation of efficient cook stove to users cooking with non-renewable biomass on traditional woodstoves or 3-stone fires in the baseline scenario. The efficient cook stove technology will have a thermal efficiency of more than 20%.	VPA-DD section A.3, specifying on type(s) of cook stove technology. Thermal efficiency of more than 20% will be proven by means of a WBT carried out on the project stoves.
5	Conditions to check the start dates of VPAs through documentary evidence;	A start date will be specifying with each VPA. All VPAs will have the start date after the start date of the PoA.	VPA-DD section C.1.1, specifying the start date.
6	Conditions to ensure compliance with the applicability of the applied methodologies, the applied standardized baselines and the other applied methodologica	Each VPA will meet the applicability criteria of the Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves Version 1.1. Under applicability criterion 1.1.i, requesting that the baseline fuel to be only firewood, also marginal use of charcoal or agricultural residues as baseline fuel is allowed (up to 10% of a household's useful cooking energy).	Section B.2 of each VPA-DD shows the that the inclusion criteria for methodology application are met.

	l regulatory documents		
7	Conditions to ensure that VPAs meet the requirements for demonstration of additionality	Each VPA will demonstrate automatic additionality according to the GS community services activity requirements section 4.1.9. (c) – Microscale projects. As the PoA and VPAs are fall under microscale projects, hence deemed additional.	VPA-DD section A.3, specifying the technology used.
8	Conditions to ensure no diversion of official development assistance;	There will be no diversion of ODA for any of the proposed VPAs	A declaration of non-use of ODA will be provided with each VPA, and a corresponding statement will be made in section A.5 of each VPA-DD.
9	Target group (e.g. domestic/commercial/industrial, rural/urban, gridconnected /offgrid), and where applicable, distribution mechanisms (e.g. direct installation)	The PoA will target fuelwood-dependent households based in rural, urban, semi-urban areas within Burkina Faso.	VPA-DD section A.3.
10	Conditions related to sampling requirements for the PoA	Conditions are in line with the Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves Version 1.1.	B.2 of each VPA-DD
11	Conditions to ensure that VPAs that will be included meet the small-scale or microscale thresholds and remain within those thresholds	N/A	N/A

	throughout the crediting period (N/A if all units qualify as "microscale CDM units")		
12	Conditions to confirm that technologies in VPAs are eligible	Covered by inclusion criterion 4	Covered by inclusion criterion 4
13	Conditions to be met by each VPA regarding SDG outcomes assessment	Positive outcomes expected for at least 3 SDGs.	VPA-DD section B.6.4
14	(if applicable) Conditions to be met by each VPA regarding safeguarding principles	The safeguarding principles assessment at PoA level is applicable for VPAs that involve the distribution of efficient cookstoves to households and/or institutions under a voluntary scheme where users decide freely on participation.	Section A.1 of the VPA-DD.
15	Eligibility as per Community Services Activity Requirements	As described in the assessment at PoA level (see PoA-DD A.3), specific criteria to be met at VPA-level are covered by eligibility criterion No. 4 (technology includes end-use energy efficiency) and legal ownership (clear description of ownership, proofs that end users are aware and willing to give up rights on products) and discussion of the transfer of ownership during LSCs.	Eligibility of technology covered by inclusion criterion 4. Conditions on legal ownership: - Clear description in A.1.2 LSC report showing discussion on transfer of ownership.
16	Prior consideration of the carbon revenues in case of retroactive VPA	In case of retroactive VPA, it shall be demonstrated that carbon finance was a decisive factor to implement the VPA.	Provide documentary evidence to confirm prior consideration of VER income

SECTION C. DEMONSTRATION OF ADDITIONALITY

All VPAs under the PoA consist in voluntary activities that are dependent on carbon funding and would therefore not be conducted in absence of the PoA.
The proposed PoA is a Microscale activity as annual generation of emission reductions is limited to a maximum of 10,000 tonnes of CO2eq at each VPA level.
The PoA is deemed additional as a whole according to the GS4GG Community-Services Activity Requirements section 4.1.9 (c) (microscale projects deemed additional).

SECTION D. DURATION OF PoA

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

Crediting period 1: 26/05/2014
Crediting period 2: 13/05/2022

D.2. Duration of the PoA

28 years from 26/05/2014

Crediting period 1: 02/02/2015[8] to 01/02/2022 (7 years)
Crediting period 2: 02/02/2022 – 01/02/2027 (5 years)

SECTION E. OUTCOME OF PoA LEVEL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

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

N/A

E.2. Summary of stakeholder mitigation measures at PoA Level

N/A

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

N/A

[8] Start date of the PoA is 26/05/2014. However, in line with GS PoA Requirements 3.1.2, crediting period start date is the crediting period start date of earliest VPA in the PoA. Earliest VPA under PoA 1340 is GS3519 which had a crediting period start date of 02/02/2015. Hence, PoA CP1 Start date is 02/02/2015.

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

CME and/or responsible person/ entity	☒ CME ☐ Responsible person/ entity for application of the selected methodology(ies) and, where applicable, the selected standardized baseline(s) to the PoA
Organization	Association tiipaalga
Street/P.O. Box	06 BP 9890
Building	
City	Ouagadougou 06
State/Region	Kadiogo
Postcode	
Country	Burkina Faso
Telephone	+226 59 36 45 01
E-mail	info@tiipaalga.org
Website	www.tiipaalga.org
Contact person	Franziska Kaguembèga-Müller
Title	Founder
Salutation	Mrs
Last name	Kaguembèga-Müller
Middle name	Margarith
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Revision History

Version	Date	Remarks
2.1	31 May 2022	Editorial changes and revisions
2.0	04 May 2022	Key Project Information table revised to cater for the following information: - Scale of PoA - Title and GS ID of all real case VPAs included in the PoA A new Management System section included Safeguarding Principles Assessment section removed Outcome of PoA Level Stakeholder Consultation section revised in the following manner: - Justification for Stakeholder Consultation at PoA Level Only section removed A new Consideration of Stakeholder Comments Received section added
1.1	14 October 2020	Hyperlinked section summary to enable quick access to key sections Improved clarity on Key Project Information Inclusion criteria table added Clarification on POA level LSC and Safeguard Principles Assessment Improved Clarity on SDG contribution/SDG Impact term used throughout Clarity on Stakeholder Consultation information required Provision of an accompanying Guide to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements
1.0	10 July 2017	Initial adoption