

TEMPLATE

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

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VERSION **v. 1.1**

RELATED DOCUMENTS

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

This document contains the following Sections

Key Project Information

Section A – General description of PoA

SECTION B - Management System and Inclusion Criteria

SECTION C – Demonstration of additionality

SECTION D – Duration of PoA

SECTION E – Safeguarding principles assessment

SECTION F - Outcome of Stakeholder Consultations

0 – Contact information of coordinating/managing entity and responsible person(s)/
entity(ies)

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

GS ID of Programme	GS1366
Title of Programme:	Micro Energy PoA
Start Date of POA	07/01/2014
Date of Design Certification	19/03/2014
POA Period Start Date	07/01/2014
Version number of the PoA-DD	10
Completion date of the PoA-DD	25/11/2020
Coordinating/managing entity	CO2balance UK Ltd
Project Participants and any communities involved	N/A
Host Country (ies)	India Kenya
Activity Requirements applied	☒ Community Services Activities ☐ Renewable Energy Activities ☐ Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities ☐ N/A
Other Requirements applied	
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption v3.1
Product Requirements applied	☒ GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration ☐ Renewable Energy Label ☐ N/A

SECTION A. General description of PoA

A.1. Purpose and general description of the PoA

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The purpose of this Micro Scale PoA is to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions from the burning of non-renewable biomass for cooking and water treatment. The PoA will distribute improved cook-stoves and/or safe water supply and treatment technologies to households/communities.

Activities under this PoA will be located in India and Kenya.

Biomass, principally firewood and charcoal, holds huge importance in developing countries, accounting for a significant proportion of energy consumption. Biomass is often the predominant source of energy for cooking and water boiling, especially in rural areas. Cooking and water boiling is generally carried out on thermally inefficient traditional devices and produces large amounts of smoke and indoor air pollution.

The distribution of efficient cook stoves and/or safe water supply and treatment technologies in this Programme will significantly reduce fuel consumption, resulting in an improved living environment for recipients and reduced pressure on local forests, with a reduction in fuel being burnt annually as a result of the project. By reducing fuel consumption, CO₂ emissions from combustion of non-renewable biomass will be correspondingly reduced.

CO2balance will act as the Coordinating Managing Entity for the PoA but may involve implementation partners or project participants in some project areas; however, this will be decided on a case-by-case basis as projects are implemented.

Each VPA will fall within the geographic boundary of one of the countries outlined above and will involve the distribution of efficient cook stoves and/or safe water supply and treatment technologies. The maximum number of technologies per VPA is limited by the 10,000 tCO₂e limit and is dependent on the project baseline which will vary from VPA to VPA.

Efficient cook stove projects within the PoA will be designed on an ongoing basis and may incorporate a single model of efficient cook-stove or a range of improved stoves depending on the conditions in that particular project area. 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 distributed free of charge, whereas in other project areas the technology will be sold at a subsidized rate. Carbon finance may also be used to improve sales and marketing with the aim of improving awareness and increasing adoption of a technology.

The installation and/or repair of community wide safe water supply technologies such as hand-pumped boreholes will also remove the need to treat water by boiling before consumption. The distribution of household level point of use water treatment technologies to those lacking access to safe water will remove the need to boil water as a form of treatment before consumption, thus reducing carbon emissions.

Users will enter into an agreement with CO2balance UK Ltd, transferring rights to the VERs generated by the PoA in return for the subsidised technology. The users must also agree to submit to the monitoring programme as described in this PoA Design Document (PoA-DD) and the relevant Voluntary Programme Activity Design Document (VPA-DD).

CO2balance UK Ltd will undertake a thorough stakeholder engagement process for each of the proposed VPAs under the PoA, ensuring that users understand the agreement, are trained in the usage of the technology, and are able to give adequate feedback on their usage of the technology. Monitoring data required by the methodology will be stored in an electronic data management system, or monitoring database, for a minimum of two years past the appropriate crediting period. From this data, the emissions reductions will be calculated.

The PoA will distribute efficient cook stoves and/or safe water supply and treatment technologies at a highly subsidised rate to households cooking with non-renewable biomass and/or lacking access to safe water in middle income countries (MIC's). The technologies will reduce carbon emissions by allowing families to cook the same amount of food using less non-renewable biomass, and by removing the need to boil water as a form of treatment before consumption, 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, detailed in point 4 below.

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

The proposed mPoA contributes to sustainable development of host countries in a number of ways:

- a. Environmental
 - The PoA will significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions over its lifetime.
 - The PoA will reduce the use of non-renewable biomass from forests, assisting with the preservation of existing forest stock, protecting natural forest eco-systems and wildlife habitats.
 - The protection of standing forests will ensure the maintenance of watersheds that regulate water table levels and prevent flash flooding.
 - A reduction in non-renewable biomass consumption will lead to reduced deforestation and therefore reduced erosion of land and nutrient loss.
- 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 (CO₂), Carbon Monoxide (CO), and particulates will be emitted, reducing the likelihood of respiratory diseases and thus impacting positively on the health of the households.
 - Less time will need to be spent cooking and boiling water before consumption, allowing greater opportunity to focus on other household tasks and the supervision of children.
 - 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 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 mPoA will deliver long-term, secure and simple contributions to sustainable development in the Developing World, which without carbon finance, would not exist.

A.2. Physical/ Geographical boundary of the PoA

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All micro-scale programme activities (mVPAs) included in the PoA will be implemented within the geographic country borders of India and Kenya, taking into consideration all the applicable national and/or sectoral policies and regulations of the host countries.

Existing mVPAs include:

- India – VPAs 53-4

- Kenya – VPAs 6-27 & 28-52



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¹ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-south-asia-12557384>

² <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13681341>

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

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Improved Cookstoves

Improved cookstove (ICS) VPAs provide energy efficient cook stoves to households in the countries included in the PoA, which are currently using non-renewable biomass as fuel (this may include both charcoal and wood). The ICS will replace inefficient baseline cooking technology, such as three stone fires. The models and details of the improved cookstoves will be set out in the VPA-DDs where this is the relevant technology. The stove design will vary by VPA as different locations, climates, traditions and improvements in technology demand. This technology is eligible under GS4GG Community Services Activity Requirements s3.1.1(b): End-Use Energy Efficiency, and the project type, '*efficient cooking*', is mentioned in the section.

One example of the ICS technology which may be included under the PoA is a design developed by CO2balance. The user-friendly design delivers high thermal efficiency and, where possible, is built from locally sourced materials. This technology performs at 21% thermal efficiency, thereby reducing the amount of biomass required in day-to-day cooking by approximately 70% as compared to the traditional three-stone, open fire method of cooking.

Other technologies under consideration include Envirofits charcoal and portable wood burning stoves however CO2balance UK Ltd may include a wide range of different stove types within this PoA (pictures below are for illustrative purposes only). The actual stove design used in each VPA will vary and be dependent upon local conditions, availability and consumer requirements.



Figure 2: Efficient Stove Design

The improved stove has been designed to balance efficiency, safety, cost, stability and strength with a focus on using locally available materials. The key components of the stove are prefabricated in local factories and the rest of the components can be sourced and manufactured in the locality of the project. The stove consists of a metal case, ceramic liner, soft clay, husks, sand, cement, and metal pot support and grate. The exact stove construction details will be listed in a specification document which will accompany the specific VPA-DD for which that technology is used.

For VPAs using Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralised Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) methodology, if during a VPA roll out a stove with similar design and performance characteristics is introduced it can be included under the same project scenario. Improved cook stoves can be considered similar if they are based on the same fundamental combustion technology and their respective thermal efficiencies do not differ by more than +/-5%. Project technologies with significantly different performance characteristics are treated as independent project scenarios and hence monitored and credited separately (Manufacturing and Design Specifications will be included with the relevant VPA).

ICS VPAs may contribute to the following SDGs: (specific SDG contributions will be determined on a VPA level)

- SDG 3: Reduction in exposure to indoor air pollution
- SDG 5: Reduction in time spent on unpaid chores by women and girls
- SDG 7: Distribution of improved technology
- SDG 8: Provision of work, training and sales opportunities
- SDG 13: Reduction in CO2 emissions
- SDG 15: Reduction in demand for firewood

Safe Water Sources

The project will involve the provision of technologies that provide a safe water *source* to communities in the host country currently boiling water as a purification method, or, using the concept of suppressed demand, members of the community that are not able to boil water due to the unavailability or expense of firewood.

These technologies will provide a safe water provision to communities, so that it can be consumed from the source without the need for treatment first. The technology chosen may vary by VPA as different locations, climates, traditions and improvements in

technology demand. The technology likely to be chosen is a zero-emission pumped borehole, with the pump similar to that shown in Figure 4 below. The project activity will involve the installation and/or repair of broken boreholes, and their maintenance over the lifetime of the project.



Figure 4: AfriDev Hand Pump

Full details of the exact technology will be included with the specific VPA-DD. The user numbers per technology will be limited by the volume of water that each water point is able to provide.

Safe Water Source VPAs may contribute to the following SDGs: (specific SDG contributions will be determined on a VPA level)

- SDG 3: Reduction in exposure to indoor air pollution or reduction in illnesses related to unsafe water
- SDG 4: Reduction in absences from school due to reduction in time spent by children on unpaid domestic duties
- SDG 5: Reduction in time spent on unpaid chores by women and girls
- SDG 6: Provision of access to clean water
- SDG 13: Reduction in CO2 emissions
- SDG 15: Reduction in demand for firewood

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

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Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	Most relevant SDG Target	SDG Impact Indicator (Proposed or SDG Indicator)
SDG 13: Climate Action (mandatory)	Target 13.B: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	Indicator 13.B.1: Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
SDG 3: Good Health and Wellbeing	Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Indicator 3.9.2: Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
SDG 5: Gender Equality	Target 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	Indicator 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
SDG 6: Access to Safe Water and Sanitation	Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and	Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

	equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

A.5. Coordinating/managing entity

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CO2balance UK Ltd. is the CME of the PoA. CO2balance UK Ltd. is the entity which communicates with the Gold Standard.

Local partner organisations and staff 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.

Project Implementer is defined as CO2balance UK Ltd. or a nominated organisation defined in each VPA-DD.

A.6. Funding sources of PoA

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The Programme is currently intended to be funded by private funding from Project Implementer or its partners.

There is currently no public funding for the Programme. However, Project Implementer and its partners may apply for public funding for projects under the Programme. Details of any relevant public funding sources will be included on a VPA basis.

No ODA funding shall be used within the PoA, as confirmed by signed ODA Declarations to be made at the VPA level.

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND INCLUSION CRITERIA

B.1. Management System

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The operational and management plan has been updated as the CP1 PoA focused on a specific improved cookstoves programme. The updated management system under CP2 PoA is more inclusive.

Project Implementer, as defined in section A.2., 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.

Operation and Management

Project Implementer will be responsible for the following operational and management activities related to each VPA under the PoA as listed below:

Manufacturing and Distribution

- a. It is hoped that all components for the improved cook stoves will be manufactured in the host country; however stove parts may be imported if a suitable supplier cannot be found. The stove technology may be changed if an improved product is developed or if a specific requirement is identified in a specific VPA; in this case stove performance figures will be provided and calculations amended accordingly.
- b. Safe water treatment technologies will be manufactured where possible in the host country, however they may be sourced from other locations if necessary. Project Implementer will work with partners, Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and/or NGOs responsible for borehole installation and maintenance in applicable areas in relation to safe water provision technologies.

VPA Project Area/Household Identification and Sensitisation

- a. For each VPA a process for identifying project areas and/or households will be managed by Project Implementer and their partners. This will involve working with relevant stakeholders to help identify project areas and/or households suitable for stove sales and distribution and/or safe water supply and treatment technology project.
- b. In partnership with community leaders, NGOs and other local community organisations, Project Implementer will initiate a sensitisation procedure to ensure that households/recipients understand the benefits of the technology, cultural issues are addressed, and users are trained in the optimal use of the equipment. Sensitisation campaigns for each project type will be carried out as follows:
 - i. Improved Cookstoves – End-User training in line with Annex 10 of the Methodology
 - ii. Safe Water Technologies - Hygiene campaign will be carried out in line with Annex 3 Section A.3.3.F of the Methodology.

Data Collection

- a. Upon sale, distribution, rehabilitation or installation of each stove and/or safe water supply or treatment technology in the VPA, a representative or partner of Project Implementer will be responsible for collecting monitoring data. In line with Section 3.A of the Methodology, this will include:
 1. Date of sale/installation/distribution/rehabilitation
 2. Geographic area of sale/installation/distribution/rehabilitation
 3. Model/type of project technology sold/installed/distributed/rehabilitated
 4. Quantity of project technology sold/installed/distributed/rehabilitated
 5. Name and telephone number (if available), and address:
 - i. For all bulk purchasers i.e. retailers and industrial users
 - ii. All end users except in cases where this is justified as not feasible (such as cases of distributed sales of small items, including portable cook stoves and water filters, sold in market stalls or shops where the retailer cannot reasonably be expected to collect customers names and addresses during busy times. In such cases the number of names/telephone numbers/addresses collected will be as many as commensurate with representative sampling
 6. Mode of use: domestic, commercial, other:
 - i. At a minimum as many as commensurate with representative sampling
- b. This data will be collected and form the Project Database

Monitoring

- a. The ongoing monitoring of the performance of the stoves and/or safe water supply or treatment technology in each VPA will be the responsibility of Project Implementer and/or partner organisations.
- b. A sampled group of project technologies will be assessed in line with the Methodology monitoring requirements. Sampling will be carried out as described in Section B.3.
- c. Monitoring Reports will be written for each VPA or group of homogenous VPAs in each verification period.

This PoA will contain numerous VPAs covering different technologies and having different monitoring periods.

Homogenous VPAs, defined as those that share a common baseline and project technology, may apply cross sampling of technologies across during the monitoring period; or may apply VPA sampling if deemed more suitable. The criteria for homogeneity are:

- a common baseline

- common project technology(ies)
- shared project area
- common demographics, and
- common beneficiaries.

During each verification period, a sample group of technology users within each VPA (or homogenous VPA group) will be identified to be monitored based on 90/30 confidence/precision. This sample group will alter during every verification period, according to the random selection process carried out in line with the confidence/precision and sample size requirements in the Methodology. Monitoring will be carried out in line with Section 3 of the Methodology.

The Monitoring Plan will be described in detail in each VPA-DD, which will also include a Sampling Plan for each survey. Each project type will follow a general pattern tailored to the demands of the individual project.

Projects applying TPDDTEC v3.1 will have an annual Project Survey and Usage Survey, and a field test such as a Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) or Water Consumption Field Test (WCFT) every two years.

Technology	Monitoring Plan
Improved Cookstoves	• Project Survey • Usage Survey • KPT (every 2 years) • Monitoring and Training based on Gold Standard 'Requirements and Guidelines for carrying out usage surveys for projects implementing improved cooking devices' where applicable
Safe Water Sources	• Project Survey • Usage Survey • WCFT (every 2 years) • WASH sensitisation • Water Quality Tests

B.2. Application of methodologies

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B.2.1. Multiple technologies/measures

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The PoA will apply GS Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) v3.1. However, under the PoA's first Crediting Period TPDDTEC v1 was applicable. Existing VPAs under the PoA will continue to apply TPDDTEC v1 until that VPA's Crediting Period is renewed, at which point v3.1 will be applied and the VPAs will follow a 5-year crediting cycle as per GS4GG requirements.

Technology	Methodology
Improved Cookstoves	GS Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) v3.1
Water Filters	GS Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) v3.1
Safe Water Sources	GS Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) v3.1

This methodology is applicable to programmes or activities introducing technologies that reduce or displace greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the thermal energy consumption of households. Examples of these technologies include the introduction of improved biomass or fossil fuel cook stoves and safe water supply and treatment technologies that displace water boiling by introducing new zero emission technologies.

The community-based projects listed in the table above involve the transfer of carbon rights from individuals, households, institutions and/or communities to the Project Developer. The process is discussed during feasibility studies, at the LSC and at the time of project implementation with end users and other stakeholders. The details of carbon transfer is dealt with at the VPA level.

The following conditions in Section 1.0 'SOURCE AND APPLICABILITY' of TPDDTEC v3.1 are met:

Methodology Requirement	Project
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1. The project boundary needs to be clearly identified, and the technologies counted in the project are not included in any other voluntary market or CDM project activity (i.e. no double counting takes place). In some cases there maybe another similar activity within the same target area. Project proponents must therefore have a survey mechanism in place together with appropriate mitigation measures so as to prevent any possibility of 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 communities where the boreholes are situated, are within the target area, which have been clearly demarcated using administrative boundaries. The technologies counted are given a unique identification number which is stored in the project database. This ensures that the technologies are not counted in other project activities.
2. The technologies each have continuous useful energy outputs of less than 150kW per unit (defined as the total useful energy delivered from start to end of operation of a unit divided by time of operation). For technologies or practices that do not deliver thermal energy in the project scenario but only displace thermal energy supplied in the baseline scenario, the 150kW threshold applies to the displaced baseline technology.	The stove project technology primarily delivers thermal energy, whilst the water technology displaces thermal energy supplied in the baseline. Therefore, the 150kW threshold applies differently to the two technologies. Stoves: Calculations will be included with each VPA-DD to demonstrate that the applicable technology has a continuous useful energy output of less than 150kW per unit Safe Water Technology: Calculations will be included with each VPA-DD to demonstrate that the displaced baseline technology has a continuous useful energy output of less than 150kW.
3. Using the baseline technology 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.	As referenced in the methodology 'the removal and continued non-use of three stone fires and other easily constructed traditional devices (the baseline technology replaced by this project activity) is in many cases unlikely and impractical to monitor'.

discounted price for the improved technology) and the definitive discontinuity of its use.	However, the mechanism introduced to encourage the cessation of use of baseline technology is educating local people on the extensive health and environmental benefits of abandoning inefficient baseline technology entirely. The same method of educating users about water technology will be adopted, whereby the extensive benefits will be fully explained.
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, as will the emergence of any other baseline technology by targeted end users.
b) The success of the mechanism put into place must therefore be monitored, and the approach must be adjusted if proven unsuccessful ⁵ . 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 (three stone fires or traditional equivalent for either cooking or water boiling) will be revealed during monitoring and its effect on emissions reductions will be captured in line with equations provided in the Methodology: Stoves: $B_{p,y} = N_{p,y} * ((P_{p,y} * U_{p,y}) + (P_{b,y} * (1 - U_{p,y})))$ Safe Water Technologies: $B_{p,y} = (1 - C_j) * N_{p,y} * W_{b,y} * (Q_{p,rawboil,y} + Q_{p,cleanboil,y})$ The uptake rate U will be determined by usage surveys and hence used to account for parallel baseline and project technology use.
4. The project proponent must clearly communicate to all project participants the	A full explanation will be given to all household stove and/or water technology

entity that is claiming ownership rights of and selling the emission reductions resulting from the project activity. For technology producers and the retailers of the improved technology or the renewable fuel in use, this must be communicated by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork. If the claimants are not the project technology end users, the end users will need to be informed and notified that they cannot claim for emission reductions from the project.	recipients, or end users, that Project Implementer distributed the technology on the basis that the emissions reductions will be transferred to CO2balance (or another entity set out in the relevant VPA-DD).
5. Project activities making use of a new biomass feedstock in the project situation (e.g. shift from non-renewable to green charcoal, plant oil or renewable biomass briquettes) must comply with relevant Gold Standard specific requirements for biomass related project activities, as defined in the latest version of the Gold Standard rules⁷. If the biomass feedstock is sourced from a dedicated plantation, the criteria must apply to both plantations established for the project activity AND existing plantations that were established in the context of other activities but will supply biomass feedstock.	The emission reductions from this project, for both stove and water technologies, will result from a change in quantity of fuel <i>consumed</i>, rather than change of fuel <i>type</i>, therefore this condition is not applicable.
a) Adequate evidence is supplied to demonstrate that indoor air pollution (IAP) levels are not worsened compared to the baseline, and greenhouse gases (as listed in section 2.1) emitted by the project fuel/stove combination are estimated with adequate precision⁸. The project fuel/stove combination may include instances in which the project stove is a baseline stove.	The fuel used in both the project and baseline scenario is the same, as such there are no additional harmful gases released in the project scenario. Stoves: Distributed in households that previously used a traditional inefficient device. As such, both the volume of greenhouse gases and volume of harmful gases are reduced in the project scenario. Safe Water Technologies: Result in reduced boiling of water, hence also a reduction in

	both the volume of greenhouse gases and volume of harmful gases.
b) Records of renewable fuel sales may not be used as sole parameters for emission reduction calculation, but may be used as data informing the equations in section 2.0 of this methodology. These records need to be correlated to data on distribution ⁹ and results of field tests and surveys confirming (a) actual use of the renewable fuel and usage patterns (such as average fraction of non-renewable fuels used in mixed combustion or seasonal variation of fuel types), (b) GHG emissions, (c) evidence of CO levels not deteriorating (d) any further factors effecting emission reductions significantly.	The emission reduction calculation will be based on fuel wood usage measurements for both cook stoves and water technologies (Kitchen Performance Tests and Wb,y Tests). Fuel sales will not be monitored or used in any equations in this project.

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	Types of Project	Eligible Projects shall include physical action/implementation on the ground. Pre-identified eligible Project types are identified in the Eligibility Principles and Requirements section.	Projects will involve the distribution of improved cookstoves or the distribution/installation/rehabilitation of safe water sources or treatment technologies. Project types are eligible under Community Services Activity Requirements s3.1.1(b) and s3.1.1(d).
2	Location of Project	The host country and location of each VPA will be specified in each VPA-DD, in line with the locations outlined in Section A.3.	This will be clearly stated in each VPA-DD.
3	Project Area, Project Boundary and Scale	The Project Area and Project Boundary shall be defined. Projects may be developed at any scale although certain rules, requirements and limitations may apply under	Each VPA will state the location of the Project and provide a range of GPS coordinates and maps to define the Project boundary.

		specific Requirements, Quantification and Products	Activity Impact Methodologies Requirements.	Each micro-scale VPA included under this PoA will not be included by any other carbon standard and will not exceed the 10,000 VERs per year cap.
		In order to avoid double counting the Project shall not be included in any other voluntary or compliance standards programme unless approved by Gold Standard (for example through dual certification). Also, if the Project Area overlaps with that of another Gold Standard or other voluntary or compliance standard programme of a similar nature, the project shall demonstrate that there is no double counting of impacts at design and performance certification (for example use of similar technology or practices through which the potential arises for double counting or misestimation of impacts amongst projects).		
4	Host Country Requirements	Projects shall be in compliance with applicable Host Country's legal, environmental, ecological and social regulations.		Each VPA will be in compliance with these regulations.
5	Contact Details	As part of the Project Documentation the Project Developer shall provide (i) name and (ii) contact details of all Project Participants; AND in case of an organisation (iii) the legal registration details and (iv) documentation by the governing jurisdiction that proves that the entity is in good standing (defined as being a legal or other appropriate entity registered in or allowed to operate within the required jurisdiction and with no evidence of insolvency or		The details of the Project Developer will be included in each VPA-DD.

		legal/criminal notices placed against it or any of its Directors). Gold Standard retains the right (at its own discretion) to refuse use of the Standard where reputational concerns are highlighted.	
6	Legal Ownership	Full and uncontested legal ownership of any Products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification, (for example carbon credits) shall be demonstrated. Where such ownership is transferred from project beneficiaries this must be demonstrated transparently and with full, prior and informed consent (FPIC). Note that for certain Project types there is a requirement for full and uncontested legal land title/tenure to be demonstrated. These are contained within specific Activity or Product Requirements. All projects shall immediately report to Gold Standard any land title/tenure disputes arising.	Means of demonstration of legal ownership of Products generated under the Programme will be specified in each VPA-DD. Demonstration of legal ownership will be in line with Community Services Activity Requirements s.3.1.4.
7	Other Rights	As well as legal title and ownership, the Project Developer shall also demonstrate where required uncontested legal rights and/or permissions concerning changes in use of other resources required to service the Project (for example, access rights, water rights etc.). Any known disputes or contested rights must be declared immediately to Gold Standard by the Project Developer and resolved prior to further Project implementation in affected areas.	This will be demonstrated where applicable in the relevant VPA-DDs.

8	Official Development Assistance (ODA) Declaration	All Project Developers applying for project activities located in a country named by the OECD Development Assistance Committee's ODA recipient list and seeking Gold Standard Certification for carbon credits shall declare the Official Development Assistance (ODA) support. The Project Developer shall follow the GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements and submit the declaration at the time of Design Certification.	A declaration confirming that there is no diversion of ODA for each VPA will be attached with the PoA-DD and individual VPA-DDs.
9	Factor of Non-Renewable Biomass	Criteria demanded from PoA Re-Validation Review	The fNRB value will be taken, where possible, from default values provided by CDM and the Gold Standard.
10	Test for Wb,y parameter	Reference from where fNRB shall be calculated for VPAs shall be included in the eligibility criteria to avoid confusion at the time of VPA inclusion and for consistency	The test for the Wb,y fixed parameter will be conducted following the established test set out in the 'GS1247 Annex IV - Wb,y Test Guidelines' document.
11	Water Project Treatment Capacity	The test for fixed parameter Wb,y is based on the water boiling test.	Each VPA will ensure that consumption levels are not greater than the treatment capacity of the project technology/source.
12	Cookstove Project Theoretical Savings	The treatment capacity limits of project technology/source are required to be monitored to ensure that the water consumption level applied for emission reductions must not be greater than the treatment capacity of the project technology/sources.	Cookstove projects will provide theoretical estimates based on the calculation.
13	Double Counting	The theoretical wood savings from a cook stove project shall be estimated based on following- $P_y = B_{b,y} * (1 - h_{b/hp,y})$	PP will confirm that VPAs are not registered anywhere else.

		Py - quantity of firewood consumed in project Bb,y - quantity of firewood consumed in baseline hb – efficiency of baseline technology hp,y – efficiency of project technology	
14	Technical Specification	Conditions to confirm that VPAs are neither registered as CDM project activities, included in another registered PoAs, nor the project activities that have been deregistered.	VPA-DDs will include technical specifications of the Project Technology.
15	Start Dates	Specification of the technology/measure, such as the level and type of service, as well as performance specification based on, inter alia, testing/certification.	The start date of projects will be confirmed by carbon transfer forms, repair confirmation forms, or other suitable methods depending on the project type and circumstances.
16	Applicability	Conditions to check the start dates of VPAs through documentary evidence.	This will be set out in each VPA-DD.
17	Additionality	Conditions to ensure compliance with the applicability of the applied methodologies, the applied standardized baselines and the other applied methodological regulatory documents.	This will be set out in each VPA-DD.
18	LSC and EIA	Conditions to ensure that VPAs meet the requirements for demonstration of additionality.	This will be set out in each VPA-DD.
19	Target Group	Conditions related to undertaking local stakeholder consultation and environmental impact analysis.	This will be set out in each VPA-DD.
20	Sampling	Target group (e.g. domestic/commercial/industrial, rural/urban, grid-connected/offgrid), and where applicable, distribution	The VPAs will follow the sampling approach set out in the applicable methodologies which take precedence over CDM methodologies.

		mechanisms (e.g. direct installation).	
21	Crediting Period	Sampling approaches are set out in each VPA and will follow the TPDDTEC v3.1 methodology. All VPAs submitted for inclusion after the first crediting cycle of such PoA and completion of transition to GS4GG shall follow the GS4GG Certification Cycle (i.e. 5 years renewals.	The crediting period will be stated in each VPA-DD.

DEMONSTRATION OF ADDITIONALITY

SECTION C.

Finance derived from Gold Standard Certification funds, either entirely or in part, the on-going implementation of all projects under this PoA. This may include funding of implementing the project, such repairs of waterpoints or subsidising household technologies, and on-going project implementation, such as maintenance, repairs and sensitisation campaigns. The project activities under the PoA are sustained by the funding derived from Gold Standard Certification.

SECTION D.

DURATION OF POA

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

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Crediting Period 1: 12/11/2012

Crediting Period 2: 25/11/2020

D.2. Duration of the PoA

>>

28 years from 07/01/2014

Crediting Period 1: 07/01/2014 to 06/01/2021

Crediting Period 2: 07/01/2021 to 06/01/2028

SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT

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

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These assessments have been/will be carried out at VPA level.

SECTION E.

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

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N/A

OUTCOME OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

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

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N/A

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

>>

N/A

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

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N/A

Method	Include all details of Chosen Method (s) so that they may be understood and, where relevant, used by readers.
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book (mandatory)	
GS Contact (mandatory)	help@goldstandard.org
Other	

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

CME and/or responsible person/ entity	☒ CME ☐ Responsible person/ entity for application of the selected methodology(ies) and, where applicable, the selected standardized baseline(s) to the PoA
Organization	CO2balance UK Ltd
Street/P.O. Box	Cook Way
Building	1 Discovery House
City	Taunton
State/Region	Somerset
Postcode	TA2 2BJ
Country	UK
Telephone	+44 (0) 1823 332233
E-mail	James.walker@co2balance.com
Website	www.co2balance.com
Contact person	James Walker
Title	Mr
Salutation	Mr Walker
Last name	Walker
Middle name	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 accompanying Guide to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements
1.0	10 July 2017	Initial adoption