



**Gold Standard**<sup>®</sup>  
for the Global Goals

**TEMPLATE**

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

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**VERSION v. 1.1**

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

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Key Project Information

SECTION A. – General description of PoA

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entity(ies)

## KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

<b>GS ID of Programme</b>	GS 10898
<b>Title of Programme:</b>	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda
<b>Start Date of POA</b>	02/08/2011 (CDM)
<b>Date of Design Certification</b>	24/09/2021 <sup>1</sup>
<b>POA Period Start Date</b>	GS PoA Period start date: 22/07/2014 Crediting Period Start Date of earliest CPA in the PoA: 22/07/2014 First Period: 22/07/2014-21/07/2021 Second Period: 22/07/2021- 21/07/2026
<b>Version number of the PoA-DD</b>	2.0
<b>Completion date of the PoA-DD</b>	24/02/2022
<b>Coordinating/managing entity</b>	UpEnergy Group
<b>Project Participants and any communities involved</b>	--
<b>Host Country (ies)</b>	Uganda
<b>Activity Requirements applied</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Services Activities <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy Activities <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Other Requirements applied</b>	
<b>Methodology (ies) applied and version number</b>	AMS II.G. - Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass, version 12.0
<b>Product Requirements applied</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy Label <input type="checkbox"/> N/A

<sup>1</sup> According to GS Principles and Requirements 5.1.23

## SECTION A. General description of PoA

### A.1. Purpose and general description of the PoA

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#### a) Policy Measure/Stated Goal of the PoA

The purpose of the programme is the dissemination of improved biomass cookstoves (ICS) in Uganda. The PoA by dissemination of ICS replaces existing, less efficient traditional cooking stoves using biomass (charcoal or wood-fuel) fuel for cooking. Each VPA under the programme will support the project goals of reducing fuel consumption, improving health, and reducing deforestation in Uganda.

This PoA targets residential and institutional users of biomass fuels in traditional stoves and classifies the target users as:

- *"Residential" Biomass Users:* In rural areas, users are typically reliant on wood fuel and use both traditional fixed and portable stoves. In urban and peri-urban households the users typically but not exclusively rely on charcoal and are usually employing traditional portable stoves.
- *"Institutional" Biomass Users:* These include groups such as hospitals, clinics, schools, restaurants, and the like, that rely on biomass fuels and employ both traditional portable and fixed stoves.

One of the major causes of deforestation in Uganda is the use of solid biomass for domestic and institutional cooking. Over 90% of households in Uganda use firewood and/or charcoal for cooking, typically charcoal for urban dwellers, and wood for rural households using traditional cooking stoves<sup>2</sup>.

This is further corroborated by the Malaria Indicator survey report for Uganda which states the following:

As per SE4ALL<sup>3</sup>, By the end of 2018, just over 1 percent of Ugandan households were using clean fuel as their primary cooking energy source, typically LPG (0.7 percent) or electricity (0.5 percent). Approximately 95% of households still cook with wood or charcoal. Also, at the end of 2018, only about 1 percent of households in Uganda were estimated to be cooking with charcoal or wood using a high-quality industrial ICS that meets international minimum standards on fuel efficiency and emissions. This is also supported by Uganda DHS that specifies a whopping 97.9% population relying on wood or charcoal for cooking with only 0.6% population using clean fuel for cooking (including electricity and LPG)<sup>4</sup>.

With this practice pervasive, the health and environmental impacts are widespread and severe: it results in significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, causes deforestation if non-renewable biomass is utilized to yield thermal energy, threatens biodiversity, and

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<sup>2</sup> Charcoal and Wood Biomass Utilization in Uganda: The Socioeconomic and Environmental Dynamics and Implications, Sustainability 2020, MDPI

<sup>3</sup>Taking The Pulse of Energy Access In Uganda, Energizing Finance, 2019, page 105

<sup>4</sup> Uganda Demographic and Health survey Report, published in January 2018, table 2.4, page 23

can create an economic hardship for families to access clean cooking. Families that use traditional biomass on inefficient cookstoves are left vulnerable to the negative effects of poor indoor air quality.

The project ICS combust fuels more efficiently, reducing the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and particulate emissions (PM), thus improving the indoor air quality in project households/SMEs. Due to the higher thermal efficiency of the ICS relative to the traditional/baseline stoves, the ICS will reduce the amount of non-renewable biomass fuel required for meeting similar thermal energy needs.

Thus, efficient cookstoves will reduce non-renewable biomass use relative to the baseline scenario, thereby achieving equivalent GHG emission reductions.

### ***b) Implementing Framework of the PoA***

The PoA will be coordinated by UpEnergy Group (hereby UpEnergy), the Coordinating Managing Entity (hereby CME), which is the project participant providing the framework and incentives for the rest of the parties involved to achieve the emission reductions. The CME will communicate with the Executive Board and/or the pertinent DOE on all matters, including submission of the PoA and planning for the distribution of certified emission reductions.

The CME will also ensure double-counting does not occur by verifying that emission reductions activities in the program are not registered as a separate project activity, or as part of another registered program.

Additional distribution partners and networks will be progressively added to the project activities. Different partners act as conduits for technologies to penetrate rural, peri-urban, and urban communities. The project actively seeks local partnerships to enable access for communities that previously have had limited access to new technologies.

Target distribution channels include:

- Direct sales through micro-entrepreneurs
- Sales through retail networks
- Sales through NGOs
- Sales through financial institutions
- Sales through local stove distribution partners

The PoA at the program level will provide the organizational, financial, and methodological framework for the emissions reductions at the VPA level.

### ***c) Contribution of the proposed programme to sustainable development***

The proposed programme makes significant positive contributions towards sustainable development. The programme shall reduce the level of IAP in project households and reduce the use of non-renewable biomass for cooking by introducing ICS. The following gives an elaborate description of the same:

- **Environmental Benefits:**

The project reduces the demand for non-renewable biomass fuels required for cooking thus reducing the rate of deforestation connected to biomass fuel consumption. In addition, the reduced fuel use reduces emissions from fuel combustion thus improving indoor air quality and reducing the expulsion of harmful gases that contribute to climate change.

- **Social and economic benefits:**

Households and institutions using efficient cookstove technologies will reduce their biomass demand, prepare food faster, and reduce their exposure to harmful indoor air pollutants. At the regional level, widespread adoption will reduce deforestation, improve livelihoods, and protect wildlife habitats.

Together, the reduction in fuel needs will also save time and income. Families who gather fuel will see a significant reduction in the amount that they have to collect, leaving that time available for other activities. Households and institutions that purchase fuel will be able to direct more of their income to other household needs.

Also, from the economic perspective, the project will contribute to the scale-up of local businesses and organizations, with the potential to create jobs in assembly, retail, marketing, and distribution of ICS. As most of the materials are locally manufactured, jobs could be created on the production side as well. The open nature of the project will allow for other product distributors to be included as the project evolves, making the opportunities for scale-up and economic advancement available to additional partners over time.

**d) Confirmation that it is voluntary**

The implementation of the PoA is a voluntary action by the CME. There are no laws or regulations in place, which require the measures or goals of the PoA.

**A.2. Physical/ Geographical boundary of the PoA**

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**Host Country:** Uganda

**Region/State/Province etc.:** All regions of Uganda

**City/Town/Community etc.:** All cities and towns in Uganda

**Physical/Geographical location:** The PoA promotes sales of biomass-fired ICS within the national borders of the Republic of Uganda, geographical boundary shown below:



**Figure A.2.1: Map of Uganda**

The location of Uganda is between latitudes [4°N](#) and [2°S](#) and longitudes [29°](#) and [35°E](#). Kampala is the national capital of Uganda and is located at 00°20'N and 32°30'E<sup>5</sup>.

All VPAs included in the PoA will be implemented within the territorial boundary of the host country in which it is located.

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

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#### Eligibility under Gold Standard

As per section 3.1.1 of GS4GG Principles & Requirements, compliance with relevant Eligibility criteria is demonstrated below:

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
<b>1. Types of Project</b>	Eligible projects shall include physical action/implementation on the ground. Pre-identified eligible project types are identified in the Eligibility Principles and Requirements section.	PoA is already implemented since 02/01/2013 in CDM. Project is already one of the pre-identified types as per section 3.1.1 (b) and automatically eligible for Gold Standard Certification as per section 4.1.3 of GS4GG Principles & Requirements.
<b>2. Location of Project</b>	Projects may be located in any part of the world.	The location of the PoA is the Republic of Uganda.
<b>3. Project Area, Project Boundary and Scale</b>	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 specific Activity Requirements, Impact Quantification Methodologies and Products Requirements. 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	The boundary for the PoA in terms of a geographical area is defined as the territorial boundary of the Republic of Uganda. All voluntary programme activities (VPAs) associated with this PoA will be implemented within the geographical boundary of the PoA. To avoid inclusion of any stove which is a part of another registered carbon project/ programme, all ICS under this programme shall have a unique ID number / Tag number, either inscribed on the stove or retained by the buyer, to uniquely identify the ICS avoiding any double-counting and trace its user, later during monitoring and verification.

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.mapsofworld.com/lat\\_long/uganda-lat-long.html](http://www.mapsofworld.com/lat_long/uganda-lat-long.html)

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
	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)	
<b>4. Host Country Requirements</b>	Projects shall be in compliance with applicable Host Country's legal, environmental, ecological and social regulations.	The PoA complies with Uganda's legal, environmental and ecological, and social regulations.
<b>5. Contact Details</b>	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 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.	The name and Contact details of Project Participants are given in Appendix 1.
<b>6. Legal Ownership</b>	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	Criteria for transfer of carbon credit ownership: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For regular cycle VPA, this shall be ensured through relevant provisions for example disclaimer on warranty/information cards, stove packaging, customer agreements / sales receipts / consent form or maybe collected via monitoring app, etc. or collecting stakeholder feedback on this issue during</li> </ul>

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
	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.	local stakeholder consultation (LSC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For retroactive VPA, this shall be ensured through relevant provisions for example disclaimer on warranty cards, stove packaging, customer agreements / sales receipts/ consent form or maybe collected via monitoring app, etc., or stakeholder feedback collected during Stakeholder Feedback Round (SFR).</li> </ul>
<b>7. Other Rights</b>	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.	Not applicable
<b>8. Official Development Assistance (ODA) Declaration</b>	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.	No ODA is involved in the PoA. A declaration is being submitted.

**Eligibility under Gold Standard Community Services Activity (CSA) Requirements**

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As per section 3 of GS4GG Community Services Activity (CSA) Requirements, Eligibility criteria is defined below:

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
<p><b>1. Eligible Project Types</b></p>	<p>All CSA Projects shall lead to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation by providing or improving access to services/resources at the household or community or institution level. Eligible services include electricity and energy, water and sanitation, waste management, housing, etc.</p>	<p>The goal of the proposed PoA is to distribute ICS (improving access to services) in households/SME’s within the national borders of the Republic of Uganda.</p>
<p><b>2. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA - Type of project</b></p>	<p>(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.</p>	<p>The PoA involves the distribution of energy-efficient ICS to households/SME’s in Uganda.</p>
<p><b>3. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA - Project Area, Boundary and scale</b></p>	<p>Project Area and Boundary shall be defined in line with the applicable Impact Quantification Methodologies and Product Requirements.</p>	<p>The project area is the point location of ICS beneficiaries in the host country of the VPA. The project boundary will be limited to the geographical boundary of the host country.</p> <p>The PoA is a small-scale PoA. Each independent subsystem (in case of this PoA = ICS) contributes to no greater than 60GWh<sub>th</sub> and being based in Uganda (LDC) qualify as micro-scale units. Thus, the VPAs are not required to demonstrate compliance with methodology threshold at aggregate level.</p>
<p><b>4. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA - Legal Ownership</b></p>	<p>(a) 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</p>	<p>The ICS owners will be transferring their rights on ownership of carbon credits to CME via the end-user agreement /consent form or via monitoring app etc (refer to Eligibility under GS4GG section above).</p> <p>The same has been discussed during stakeholder consultations.</p>

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
	<p>investment chain. In line with the FPIC requirement, the proofs that end-users are aware of and willing to give up their rights on Products shall be provided.</p> <p>(b)The transfer of Product ownership shall be discussed during stakeholder consultations for projects.</p>	

**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)
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	<p>1.1.1 Proportion of population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)</p> <p>Relevance: The PoA by installation and dissemination of ICS avoids cooking on traditional baseline stoves. Thus, the PoA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking), new technology (improved stoves) as well as reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption.</p>
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	<p>5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age, and location</p> <p>Relevance: In the poorest communities, the burden of collecting and/or purchasing fuel, often firewood, often falls on women and the family children. By reducing fuel collection and cooking time, the</p>

			<p>PoA provides women in project households with more time to invest in other productive economic development activities thereby aiding gender equality.</p> <p>Thus, the project directly results in reduction of time spend in unpaid domestic work by the women who are mainly responsible for cooking and arranging fuel for cooking.</p>
7 Affordable and Clean Energy		<p>7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</p>	<p>7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</p> <p>Relevance: The PoA involves dissemination of clean, modern technology for cooking, by using available energy sources more efficiently.</p>
8 Decent Work and Economic Growth		<p>8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</p>	<p>8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>Relevance: The PoA results in generating employment for marketing / sales and distribution / technical employees.</p>
13 Climate Action (mandatory)		<p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p>	<p>Amount of GHGs emissions avoided or sequestered</p>
15 Life on Land		<p>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</p>	<p>15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area</p> <p>Relevance: ICS included in the PoA will reduce the consumption of non-renewable biomass in participant households /SMEs and will contribute towards reducing deforestation.</p> <p>Thus, the project results in reduced pressure on forests for sourcing biomass fuel due to reduction in consumption for</p>

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biomass fuel for cooking  
thereby aiding progress  
towards sustainable forest  
management.

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**A.5. Coordinating/managing entity**

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UpEnergy Group is the coordinating/ managing entity (CME) of the programme and focal point to all scopes of Authority.

**A.6. Funding sources of PoA**

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This PoA does not receive public funding therefore there is no risk that public funding from Annex I parties could result in a diversion of official development assistance. This will be proven in each VPA of the program.

## SECTION B. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND INCLUSION CRITERIA

### B.1. Management System

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UpEnergy is the Coordinating/Managing Entity (CME) for the PoA and the CME uses a management system to ensure all VPA Implementers under the PoA implement, operate, and monitor their respective VPAs in an effective and verifiable manner. The Implementation of the PoA will follow the following management and operational System:

1. The CME will provide guidance / training / instructions to local sales and distribution partner (SDP) to collect requisite sales / installation data. The SDP sales staff will compile the list of units installed / distributed along with other required information and will transfer the same to the electronic database management system at regular intervals managed by CME / CPAI.
2. Each VPA implementer will operate and manage the electronic database with information on units installed / distributed under the VPAs, as received from the sales staff. The electronic database will contain the following information for each installation / distribution:
  - CPA Identifier
  - Location (Name and address of user, contract details, if available)
  - Unique serial number of the unit installed/distributed
  - Stove model and quantity
  - Date of installation / distribution
3. The CME will ensure that end users are aware of, and have agreed, that their unit is being subscribed to the PoA through warranty cards/sales receipt clearly stating the same.
4. The CME will ensure that there is no double counting of any unit in the electronic database by means of unique serial number associated with each unit.
5. The CME will coordinate all ex-post monitoring activities in the PoA. The CME / VPAI:
  - Will implement the monitoring plan,
  - Will determine the sample size as per sampling plan and will identify the samples as per sampling plan for monitoring.
  - Will provide monitoring templates and training for field monitoring
6. The monitoring team will record the following key parameters in a VPA monitoring Record as per templates provided by CME /CPAI. Key monitored parameters, as applicable, will:
  - Operational Status of sampled ICS (in use / out of use)
  - Presence of baseline stoves and extent of their usage relative to project stove in sampled beneficiaries, if any
  - Thermal efficiency of project ICS
7. The CME, with support from external experts, will check and review the monitoring data and calculate the emission reductions based on distribution data, monitoring data collected and precision / reliability levels achieved for the monitoring parameters. The CME will prepare the emission reduction calculator and monitoring report.

**Measures for continuous improvements of the PoA management system**

The CME will at least every two years conduct an internal assessment to review the performance of VPAs under the PoA. Any feedback on methods for improving the PoA management system based on the experiences of the VPA Implementer will be assessed and implemented as deemed appropriate. The CME will evaluate the feedback and expand/revise the management system if deemed appropriate.

**B.2. Application of methodologies**

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AMS – II. G "Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Applications of Non-Renewable Biomass" – ver 12 (Sectoral Scope: 03)

**Justification of the choice of the methodology and why it is applicable to a SSC-VPA:**

Applicability Criteria	Justification
<p>This methodology comprises efficiency improvements in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass. Examples of applicable technologies and measures include the introduction of high efficiency biomass fired project devices (cook stoves or ovens or dryers) to replace the existing devices and/or energy efficiency improvements in existing biomass fired cook stoves or ovens or dryers.</p>	<p>The VPA includes dissemination of high efficiency biomass fired ICS, to replace the existing traditional cookstoves in beneficiary households / institutions. The same has been developed as eligibility criteria (#4, # 10) for inclusion of VPA in the PoA.</p>
<p>In the case of cookstoves, the methodology is applicable to the introduction of single pot or multi pot portable or in-situ cookstoves with rated efficiency of at least 20 per cent. Refer to the requirements indicated in "Data / Parameter table 14" which details the options for testing and certification as well as supporting documentation (e.g. certificate issued by third party or test results) that needs to be presented to the validating DOE.</p>	<p>The VPA shall include only those ICS that have a rated thermal efficiency of at least 20%. The same has been developed as an eligibility criterion (# 4) for inclusion of VPA in the PoA.</p>

<p>The aggregate energy savings of a single project activity shall not exceed the equivalent of 60 GWh per year or 180 GWhth per year in fuel input</p>	<p>The VPA is a type II category VPA. The General Guidelines for SSC methodologies, version 23.1, paragraph 4.17 and para 53 of AMS II.G version 12, states that in case a CPA is solely comprised of “microscale CDM units” as defined in Tool 19, the coordinating / managing entity is not required to demonstrate compliance with the small-scale CDM thresholds at the aggregate level of the CPA.</p> <p>If the CPA does not qualify with para 53 of the methodology, then aggregate annual thermal energy savings shall be limited to 180GWhth for the CPA.</p> <p>Thus, compliance with the requirement of methodology and para 122(m) of Standard: CDM project standard for programmes of activities, version 3.0, shall be ensured, by eligibility criteria #4):</p>
<p>Non-renewable biomass has been used in the project region since 31 December 1989, using survey methods or referring to published literature, official reports or statistics</p>	<p>In 1985, more than 90% of total non-commercial energy demand in Uganda was met through fuelwood and charcoal<sup>6</sup>. There has not been significant change in the non-commercial energy scenario since 1980 and the majority of household energy demand was met through charcoal and fuelwood even in year 2019 in Uganda. According to Uganda-Wood Fuel Overview by Waves published in June 2019<sup>7</sup>, total demand of wood fuel in Uganda was 53.1 million MT and wood fuels accounts 88% of all energy need in Uganda. The bulk of wood fuels (87% in fuelwood equivalent) are consumed by households, while industry and the commercial sector account for the balance (UBOS, 2018) It can therefore be concluded that non-renewable biomass has been used in Uganda since long back before 31st December 1989.</p>
<p>For cases where the biomass is sourced from renewable sources, the project participants should use a corresponding Type I methodology</p>	<p>Not Applicable (refer fNRB assessment above)</p>

<sup>6</sup> [https://eprints.utas.edu.au/20247/1/whole\\_KahangireBatuuraine1985\\_thesis.pdf](https://eprints.utas.edu.au/20247/1/whole_KahangireBatuuraine1985_thesis.pdf)

<p>The CDM-PDD or CDM-PoA-DD/CPA-DD shall explain the proposed method for distribution of project devices including the method to avoid double counting of emission reductions such as unique identifications of product and end-user locations (e.g. programme logo).</p>	<p>Refer the eligibility criterion #2 for inclusion of VPA in the PoA</p>
<p>The CDM-PDD or CDM-PoA-DD/CPA-DD shall also explain how the proposed procedures prevent double counting of emission reductions, for example to avoid that project stove manufacturers, wholesale providers or others claim credit for emission reductions from the project devices.</p>	<p>At the time of ICS distribution, the stove beneficiary transfers the ownership of the emission reductions, generated from the use of the project device, directly to the CME thereby avoiding any subsequent double claim on ownership of credits by other entities.</p> <p>Refer the applicability criterion #2 for inclusion of VPA in the PoA.</p>

B.2.1. Multiple technologies/measures

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Not Applicable

**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	Geographic Boundary	Each SSC VPA shall involve installation of ICS within the geographical boundary of Uganda.	Invoice Sales database, listing the country of ICS distributed under the VPA.
2	Double Counting	Each SSC VPA shall have a system to ensure that ICS bear logo of the PO /CME to ensure their unique association to the PoA. Provisioning a system to ensure transfer of ownership of	To avoid inclusion of any stove which is a part of another registered carbon project/ programme, all ICS under this programme shall have a unique ID number / Tag number, either

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.wavespartnership.org/sites/waves/files/kc/WAVES-Woodfuel%20Overview%20-Technical%20Report%20Design%20Layout%20Final%20-October.pdf>

emission reductions, generated inscribed on the stove or retained by project devices, from end by the buyer, to uniquely identify user to PO/CME.

the ICS avoiding any double-counting and trace its user, later during monitoring and verification

System by which the project device beneficiary transfers the rights of CER ownership to PO/CME

3	Exclusiveness of VPA	The VPA shall not be previously: Registered as a project activity, or Included as a CPA in any other registered PoA, or Deregistered as a CPA of a PoA	Confirmation by CME
4	Specifications of Technology/Measure	Type - The VPA will promote dissemination of improved biomass ICS in Uganda. Capacity - The rated annual thermal energy savings of ICS included under the VPAs shall not be more than 60GWh <sub>th</sub> . Specification - The rated efficiency of technologies included under the program shall be at least 20 per cent.	Technical details of the ICS (including thermal efficiency) will be provided in the specific VPA. As specific VPA may have progressive sales and new models may be introduced during the VPA, this may be checked at the time of subsequent verification wrt for new models / incremental installations.
5	Start Date	Date on which first ICS was installed under the VPA. The Sales Invoice / End user start date of any proposed VPA agreement / voucher etc for the will be on or after the start date of the PoA	first ICS distributed in the VPA.
6	Applicability of the methodologies	VPA must follow AMS.II-G ver 12.  The applicability of methodology at VPA level has been demonstrated in section B.2 above. Technology related requirements stipulated by the methodology have been specified in criteria #4 above.	VPA-DDs applying AMS II.G. Version 12
7	Additionality	Each VPA will satisfy the criteria for demonstrating additionality through one of the following options: <b>Option 1:</b> As per Activity Requirement:	Refer section C below To be demonstrated in VPA-DD. Refer section B.5 (demonstration of additionality) of VPA-DD for additionality.

As per GS4GG Community services activity requirements, Version 1.2, Para 4.1.9, Projects that meet any of the following criteria are considered as deemed additional and therefore are not required to prove Financial Additionality at the time of design certification:  
 (a) Positive list (Annex B of this document)  
 (b) Projects located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC  
 (c) Microscale projects

**Option 2:** As per tool 21: "Demonstration of additionality of SSC project activities"

**Option 3:** As per tool 19: "Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities"

8	LSC and EIA	<p>The local stakeholder consultation is conducted at the PoA level (Section F of the PoA-DD) and is not required at VPA level --</p> <p>An environmental impact analysis is not required</p>
9	Public Funding	<p>Please refer Annex [XX]. Affirmation that funding from Declaration from CME and VPA Annex I Parties, if any, does not result in a diversion of official development assistance will be used for VPA implementation</p>
10	Target Group and Distribution Mechanism	<p>Target Group: Households / Institutions                  Distribution Mechanism: Via CPAI / local partners                  The ICS by virtue of their size, output and design are usable only in households/ institutions. The VPA Sales database will confirm distribution to households/institutions</p>
11	Sampling	<p>VPAs under the program will adhere to all requirements as mentioned in Standard: VPAs will follow monitoring plan Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities and</p>

		“Guidelines for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities”.	
12	SSC Threshold	CPA will meet the following small-scale threshold criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual thermal energy savings not exceeding 180-gigawatt hours thermal (GWh<sub>th</sub>) equivalent per year every year throughout the crediting period.</li> <li>However, if CPAs are solely comprised of micro-scale units, then the above is not required</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aggregate thermal energy savings from the CPA (<math>\leq 180\text{GWh}_{th}</math>).</li> <li>Proposed Implementation plan if independent subsystems in the VPA qualify as micro-scale units.</li> </ol> <p>Evidence - Emission Reduction sheet</p>
13	De-bundling Check	As per GS4GG Programme of activities requirements section 10.1.1, de-bundling provisions do not apply to Voluntary PoAs.	Not Required
14	VER Ownership	Each VPA will assure ownership of the VERs is secured by the CME.	The ICS owners transfer their rights on ownership of carbon credits to PP via the sales receipt /consent form. Alternatively, this may be communicated to the end users, at the time of purchase / distribution via disclaimer on the product packaging, on CME’s website etc.
15	Safeguarding Principles Assessment	Conducted at PoA level	Not Applicable
16	SDG Outcome Assessment	The monitoring plan for SDG shall include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average household savings due to decrease in expenditure on basic services due to adoption of project technology/measures</li> <li>Average time saving associated with cooking time and fuel collection</li> <li>Number of beneficiaries household</li> <li>% of ICS operating</li> </ol>	VPA-DD SDG monitoring plan in line with PoA SDG monitoring plan.

- 
5. Number of male/female persons hired
  6. Woodfuel savings reported by user under project
- 

## SECTION C. DEMONSTRATION OF ADDITIONALITY

>>

The additionality of the PoA is demonstrated for each VPA using the guidelines below at the VPA level.

There are no laws or regulations in the geographical/physical boundary of the PoA requiring the activities of the PoA. The activities under the PoA are a voluntary, coordinated action by the CME of the PoA.

The voluntary coordinated action implemented by the CME would not occur in absence of the PoA. The action is not financially viable without the support of revenues from the sale of VERs. The actions under the PoA will promote efficient cookstove technology.

Additionality of the VPAs under the PoA shall be demonstrated depending on the size of the project. The option used to demonstrate additionality shall be determined using one of the following approaches, which are further defined below:

**Option 1:** As per Activity Requirement:

As per GS4GG Community services activity requirements, Version 1.2, Para 4.1.9, Projects that meet any of the following criteria are considered as deemed additional and therefore are not required to prove Financial Additionality at the time of design certification:

- (a) Positive list (Annex B of CSA requirement)
- (b) Projects located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC
- (c) Microscale projects

**Option 2:** As per tool 21: "Demonstration of additionality of SSC project activities"

**Option 3:** As per tool 19: "Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities"

Further as per GS4GG Principles & Requirements version 1.2, clause 4.1.51, *"All Gold Standard Projects (including those that transition from earlier versions) required to demonstrate Financial Additionality, as noted above, shall demonstrate Ongoing Financial Need for such mechanisms."*

If the VPA is deemed automatic additional via option 1 above, then the project is not required to demonstrate financial additionality. Thus, in such cases, there is no requirement to demonstrate "ongoing financial need".

## SECTION D. DURATION OF POA

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

>>

29/12/2020

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

>>

20 Years (starting from 22/07/2014)

**SECTION E. SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT**

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

>>

Safeguarding principles and SDG outcome assessment done at PoA level. Given all VPAs will follow the same design hence VPA level Safeguarding Principles Assessment is not deemed required.

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

>>

Assessment Questions/ Requirements	Justification of Relevance (Yes/potentially/no)	How Project will achieve Requirements through design, management or risk mitigation.	Mitigation Measures added to the Monitoring Plan (if required)
<b>Principle 1. Human Rights</b>			
1. The Project Developer and the Project shall respect internationally proclaimed human rights and shall not be complicit in violence or human rights abuses of any kind as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights	No	The PoA and CME both respect human rights and are not complicit in violence or human rights abuses.	Not required
2. The Project shall not discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion	No	The PoA does not discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion	Not required
<b>Principle 2. Gender Equality</b>			
3. The Project shall not directly or indirectly lead to/contribute to adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women a. Sexual harassment and/or any forms of violence against women – address the multiple risks of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation or human trafficking.	No	Not relevant	Not required

b. Slavery, imprisonment, physical and mental drudgery, punishment or coercion of women and girls.	No	Not relevant	Not required
c. Restriction of women’s rights or access to resources (natural or economic).	No	Not relevant	Not required
d. Recognise women’s ownership rights regardless of marital status – adopt project measures where possible to support to women’s access to inherit and own land, homes, and other assets or natural resources.	No	Not relevant	Not required
1. Projects shall apply the principles of non-discrimination, equal treatment, and equal pay for equal work a. Where appropriate for the implementation of a PoA/VPA, paid, volunteer work or community contributions will be organised to provide the conditions for equitable participation of men and women in the identified tasks/activities.	No	Not relevant	Not required
b. Introduce conditions that ensure the participation of women or men in Project activities and benefits based on pregnancy, maternity/paternity leave, or marital status.	No	Not relevant	Not required
c. Ensure that these conditions do not limit the access of women or men, as the case may be, to PoA/VPA participation and benefits.	No	Not relevant	Not required
4. The Project shall refer to the country’s national gender strategy or equivalent national commitment to aid in assessing gender risks	Yes	No gender risks are envisaged in the PoA	Not required
5. (where required) Summary of opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s)	No	Not relevant	Not required
<b>Principle 3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b>			
1. The Project shall avoid community exposure to increased health risks and shall not adversely affect the	Yes	The PoA reduces exposure to indoor air pollutants and smoke levels, further	Not required

<p>health of the workers and the community</p>		<p>reducing incidence of respiratory illness compared to cooking on traditional biomass stoves using solid biomass fuel.</p> <p>Besides, the ICS manufacturers fully comply with all workplace safety rules, guidance and regulations, inclusive of Uganda's prevailing labour law - The Employment Act, 2006.</p> <p>The manufacturers ensure workers have the necessary occupational safety materials, as applicable.</p>	
<p><b>Principle 4.1 Sites of Cultural and Historical Heritage</b></p>			
<p>1. Does the Project Area include sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture?</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Not relevant</p>	<p>Not required</p>
<p><b>Principle 4.2 Forced Eviction and Displacement</b></p>			
<p>1. Does the Project require or cause the physical or economic relocation of peoples (temporary or permanent, full or partial)?</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Not relevant</p>	<p>Not required</p>
<p><b>Principle 4.3 Land Tenure and Other Rights</b></p>			
<p>1. Does the Project require any change, or have any uncertainties related to land tenure arrangements and/or access rights, usage rights or land ownership?</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Not relevant</p>	<p>Not required</p>
<p><b>Principle 4.4 Indigenous People</b></p>			
<p>1. Are indigenous peoples present in or within the area of influence of the Project and/or is the Project located on land/territory claimed by indigenous peoples?</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The project does not affect indigenous population directly or indirectly.</p>	<p>Not Required</p>
<p><b>Principle 5. Corruption</b></p>			

1. The Project shall not involve, be complicit in or inadvertently contribute to or reinforce corruption or corrupt Projects	No	The CME does not promotes / or is complicit in direct or indirect corruption.	Not required
<b>Principle 6.1 Labour Rights</b>			
1. The Project Developer shall ensure that all employment is in compliance with national labour occupational health and safety laws and with the principles and standards embodied in the ILO fundamental conventions	No	The PoA does not involve any forced labour and the PP ensures that all employment is in compliance with local labour regulations and laws.	Not required
2. Workers shall be able to establish and join labour organisations	No	The CME puts no constraints / limitation on employees to form a union.	Not required
3. Working agreements with all individual workers shall be documented and implemented and include: a. Working hours (must not exceed 48 hours per week on a regular basis), AND b. Duties and tasks, AND c. Remuneration (must include provision for payment of overtime), AND d. Modalities on health insurance, AND e. Modalities on termination of the contract with provision for voluntary resignation by employee, AND f. Provision for annual leave of not less than 10 days per year, not including sick and casual leave.	Yes	The CME's policies and employment contracts are compliant with the requirement	Not required
4. No child labour is allowed (Exceptions for children working on their families' property requires an Expert Stakeholder opinion)	No	The CME does not promote / or is complicit in child labour	Not required
5. The Project Developer shall ensure the use of appropriate equipment, training of workers, documentation and reporting of accidents and incidents, and emergency preparedness and response measures	No	Not relevant	Not required
<b>Principle 6.2 Negative Economic Consequences</b>			

1. Does the project cause negative economic consequences during and after project implementation?	No	No negative economic consequences are deemed applicable	Not required
<b>Principle 7.1 Emissions</b>			
1. Will the Project increase greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario?	Yes	The PoA reduces GHG emissions relative to baseline scenario	Not required
<b>Principle 7.2 Energy Supply</b>			
1. Will the Project use energy from a local grid or power supply (i.e., not connected to a national or regional grid) or fuel resource (such as wood, biomass) that provides for other local users?	Yes	The project will reduce fuel resource consumption instead	Not required
<b>Principle 8.1 Impact on Natural Water Patterns/Flows</b>			
1. Will the Project affect the natural or pre-existing pattern of watercourses, ground-water and/or the watershed(s) such as high seasonal flow variability, flooding potential, lack of aquatic connectivity or water scarcity?	No	Not applicable	Not required
<b>Principle 8.2 Erosion and/or Water Body Instability</b>			
1. Could the Project directly or indirectly cause additional erosion and/or water body instability or disrupt the natural pattern of erosion?	Yes	The PoA shall result in reduction in demand of biomass fuel in the region putting less pressure of forests for deforestation and will hence indirectly avoid erosion associated with tree cutting/ felling.	Not required
<b>Principle 9.1 Landscape Modification and Soil</b>			
1. Does the Project involve the use of land and soil for production of crops or other products?	No	Not applicable	Not required
<b>Principle 9.2 Vulnerability to Natural Disaster</b>			
1. Will the Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to wind, earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, drought or other extreme climatic conditions?	No	Not applicable	Not required

<b>Principle 9.3 Genetic Resources</b>			
1. Could the Project be negatively impacted by or involve genetically modified organisms or GMOs (e.g., contamination, collection and/or harvesting, commercial development, or take place in facilities or farms that include GMOs in their processes and production)?	No	Not applicable	Not required
<b>Principle 9.4 Release of pollutants</b>			
1. Could the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment?	No	Not applicable	Not required
<b>Principle 9.5 Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste</b>			
1. Will the Project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals and/or materials?	No	Not applicable	Not required
<b>Principle 9.6 Pesticides &amp; Fertilisers</b>			
1. Will the Project involve the application of pesticides and/or fertilisers?	No	Not applicable	Not required
<b>Principle 9.7 Harvesting of Forests</b>			
1. Will the Project involve the harvesting of forests?	Yes	The PoA does not involve harvesting of forests. The PoA shall result in reduction in demand of biomass fuel in the region putting less pressure of forests for deforestation and will hence indirectly avoid erosion associated with tree cutting/ felling.	Not required
<b>Principle 9.8 Food</b>			
1. Does the Project modify the quantity or nutritional quality of food available such as through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives?	No	Not applicable	Not required
<b>Principle 9.9 Animal husbandry</b>			
1. Will the Project involve animal husbandry?	No	Not applicable	Not required

<b>Principle 9.10 High Conservation Value Areas and Critical Habitats</b>			
1. Does the Project physically affect or alter largely intact or High Conservation Value (HCV) ecosystems, critical habitats, landscapes, key biodiversity areas or sites identified?	No	Not applicable	Not required
<b>Principle 9.11 Endangered Species</b>			
Are there any endangered species identified as potentially being present within the Project boundary (including those that may route through the area)?  AND/OR  Does the Project potentially impact other areas where endangered species may be present through transboundary affects?	No	Not applicable	Not required

## SECTION F. OUTCOME OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

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

>>

CME has conducted stakeholder feedback round to cover all the identified gaps between CDM and GS4GG during transitioning of CDM PoA in CP1. Refer section F.1 of the PoA TRF KPID for details. No stakeholder consultation at PoA renewal is deemed required as the PoA design, technology, boundary is same as that in CP1.

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

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Refer section F.2 of the PoA TRF KPID for details.

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

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<b>Method</b>	<b>Include all details of Chosen Method (s) so that they may be understood and, where relevant, used by readers.</b>	<b>Justification</b>
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book (mandatory)	Continuous input / Grievance Expression process book is available at the office at the following address: Up Energy (Uganda) Limited Plot 3848 Rwakiseta Road (Off Kironde Road) P.O. Box 24480	In line with section 2.1 of the Annex W Expression book has been placed at office of UpEnergy in Uganda. Stakeholders are free to voice their concerns via the Grievance Expression Book. By maintaining feedback book at the local office, it is ensured that stakeholders that don't have access to electronic

	Muyenga, Kampala Uganda	media for expressing concerns / grievances are also able to share their concerns / feedback. Additionally, the end users always have an option to revert to the salesperson (representative of distribution/retail partners etc.) in case of any feedback / complaints with the product post distribution.
GS Contact (mandatory)	<a href="mailto:help@goldstandard.org">help@goldstandard.org</a>	
Other	Customer Care: +256 393-516-685	As the project is spread across a huge area hence telephone access has also been provisioned for in line with Annex W, section 2.3 of Gold Standard
	Email: <a href="mailto:info@upenergygroup.com">info@upenergygroup.com</a>	As per para 2.4 of Annex W of GS, the stakeholders with internet access have an option of contacting UpEnergy through the email id provided.

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

CME and/or responsible person/ entity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CME <input type="checkbox"/> Responsible person/ entity for application of the selected methodology(ies) and, where applicable, the selected standardized baseline(s) to the PoA
Organization	Up Energy Group
Street/P.O. Box	19 Cybercity
Building	10 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Raffles Tower
City	Ebene
State/Region	Ebene
Postcode	
Country	Mauritius
Telephone	+230-404-6000
E-mail	info@upenergygroup.com
Website	www.upenergygroup.com
Contact person	
Title	Chairperson
Salutation	Mr.
Last name	Evans
First name	Matthew

CME and/or responsible person/ entity	<input type="checkbox"/> CME <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Responsible person/ entity for application of the selected methodology(ies) and, where applicable, the selected standardized baseline(s) to the PoA
Organization	Climate Secure India Private Limited
Street/P.O. Box	Club Road, Paschim Vihar
Building	65, Pragati Apartments
City	West Delhi
State/Region	Delhi
Postcode	110063
Country	India
Telephone	+911125213080
E-mail	<a href="mailto:info@climate-secure.com">info@climate-secure.com</a>
Website	<a href="http://www.climate-secure.com">www.climate-secure.com</a>
Contact person	
Title	Director
Salutation	Mr.
Last name	Lohia
First name	Rohit

## Revision History

Version	Date	Remarks
1.1	14 October 2020	<p>Hyperlinked section summary to enable quick access to key sections</p> <p>Improved clarity on Key Project Information</p> <p>Inclusion criteria table added</p> <p>Clarification on POA level LSC and Safeguard Principles Assessment</p> <p>Improved Clarity on SDG contribution/SDG Impact term used throughout</p> <p>Clarity on Stakeholder Consultation information required</p> <p>Provision of an <a href="#">accompanying Guide</a> to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements</p>
1.0	10 July 2017	Initial adoption