

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

PUBLICATION DATE **14.04.2023**

VERSION **2.2**

RELATED SUPPORT

- [Programme of Activity requirements](#)
 - [TEMPLATE GUIDE Key Project Information & PoA Design Document v.2.2.1](#)
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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 - Outcome of Stakeholder Consultations

Appendix 1- Contact information of coordinating/managing entity and responsible person(s)/ entity(ies)

Appendix 2 - Design Changes

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

GS ID of Programme	GS 10898
Title of Programme:	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda
Type of PoA	<input type="checkbox"/> Non – Forestry and/or Non -AGR PoA <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry and/or AGR PoA
VPAs scale included in the PoA <i>Note that same PoA can included VPAs of different scales. Please select all applicable.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Microscale <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small scale <input type="checkbox"/> Large scale
Start Date of POA	02/08/2011 (CDM)
Date of Design Certification	TBD
Start date of crediting cycle of PoA	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
Version number of the PoA-DD	4.0
Completion date of the PoA-DD	25/11/2024
Coordinating/managing entity	UpEnergy Group
Project Participants and any communities involved	UpEnergy Uganda Limited
Host Country (ies)	Uganda
Activity Requirements applied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Services Activities <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy Activities <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
Other Requirements applied	TOOL30 Methodological tool Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass Version 04.0

Methodology (ies) applied and version number	REDUCED EMISSIONS FROM COOKING AND HEATING: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) Version 4.0
Product Requirements applied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Emissions Reductions & Sequestration <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy Label <input type="checkbox"/> N/A

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

GS ID	Title
GS 10900	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 002
GS 10901	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 003
GS 10902	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 004
GS 10903	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 005
GS 10904	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 006
GS 10905	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 007
GS 10906	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 008
GS 10907	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 009
GS 10908	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 010
GS 10909	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 011
GS 10910	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 012
GS 10911	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 013
GS 10912	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 014
GS 10913	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 015
GS 10914	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 016
GS 10915	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 017
GS 10916	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 018
GS 10917	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 019

GS 10918	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 020
GS 10919	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 021
GS 10920	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 022
GS 10921	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 023
GS 11513	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 024 supported by Republic of Korea
GS 11514	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 025 supported by Republic of Korea
GS 11515	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 026 supported by Republic of Korea
GS 11516	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 027 supported by Republic of Korea
GS 11517	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 028 supported by Republic of Korea
GS 11518	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 029 supported by Republic of Korea
GS 11519	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 030 supported by Republic of Korea
GS 11520	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 031 supported by Republic of Korea
GS 11521	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 032 supported by Republic of Korea
GS 11522	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 033 supported by Republic of Korea
GS 11523	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 034 supported by Republic of Korea
GS 11524	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 035 supported by Republic of Korea
GS 11525	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 036 supported by Republic of Korea
GS 11526	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 037 supported by Republic of Korea
GS 11527	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 038 supported by Republic of Korea
GS 11528	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 039 supported by Republic of Korea
GS 11529	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 040 supported by Republic of Korea

GS 11530	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 041 supported by Republic of Korea
GS 11531	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 042 supported by Republic of Korea
GS 11532	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 043 supported by Republic of Korea
GS 11533	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 044 supported by Republic of Korea
GS 11534	Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda - CPA No 045 supported by Republic of Korea

SECTION A. General description of PoA

A.1. Purpose and general description of the PoA

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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 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.

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 stoves¹.

¹ Charcoal and Wood Biomass Utilization in Uganda: The Socioeconomic and Environmental Dynamics and Implications, Sustainability 2020, MDPI

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

As per the study (2020) 71.49% of the Ugandan Household use traditional fuel (Firewood) and 27.2% use transitional fuel for cooking. Only 1.31% households use Modern fuels (Natural gas and electricity) for cooking². According to the MECS out of the 94% of Ugandan households relying predominantly on biomass, 73% utilize firewood, while 21% opt for charcoal in their cooking practices. The remaining encompasses various sources such as electricity (1.4%), kerosene (0.6%), and others, including LPG and bio-fuels (3.9%)³.

According to research carried out in 2020, 18.9% of children in urban households, dependent on wood fuel for cooking experience respiratory difficulties⁴.

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 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

²[https://www.scirp.org/journal/paperinformation?paperid=103100#:~:text=\(71.49%25\)%20use%20traditional%20fuels,on%20traditional%20fuels%20for%20cooking](https://www.scirp.org/journal/paperinformation?paperid=103100#:~:text=(71.49%25)%20use%20traditional%20fuels,on%20traditional%20fuels%20for%20cooking)

³ <https://mecs.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Ugandas-cooking-energy-sector-a-review.pdf>

⁴ <https://africa.iclei.org/advancing-the-clean-cooking-transition-in-uganda/>

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 may 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 Uganda⁵

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'E⁶.

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

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Eligibility under **GS4GG Principles & Requirements** is defined below:

Eligibility Category	Criteria	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
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⁶ http://www.mapsofworld.com/lat_long/uganda-lat-long.html

<p>1. Types of Project</p>	<p>Eligible projects shall include physical action/implementation on the ground. Pre-identified eligible project types are identified in the Eligibility Principles and Requirements section.</p>	<p>PoA was implemented since 02/01/2013 under CDM which later got transferred to GS in 29/12/2020. 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.</p>
<p>2. Location of Project</p>	<p>Projects may be located in any part of the world.</p>	<p>The location of the PoA is the Republic of Uganda.</p>
<p>3. Project Area, Project Boundary and Scale</p>	<p>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 standard programme of a similar nature, the Project shall demonstrate that there is no double</p>	<p>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.</p>

	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.	The PoA complies with Uganda's legal, environmental and ecological, and social 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 legal/criminal notices placed against it or any of its Directors).	The name and Contact details of Project Participants are given in Appendix 1.

	Gold Standard retains the right (at its own discretion) to refuse use of the Standard where reputational concerns are highlighted.	
6. Legal Ownership	<p>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.</p>	<p>Criteria for transfer of carbon credit ownership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 local stakeholder consultation (LSC) • 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).
7. Other Rights	As well as legal title and ownership, the Project Developer shall also demonstrate	Not applicable

	<p>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.</p>	
<p>8. Official Development Assistance (ODA) Declaration</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>No ODA is involved in the PoA. A declaration is being submitted.</p>

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
1. Eligible Project Types	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.	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.
2. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA - Type of project	(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.	The PoA involves the distribution of energy-efficient ICS to households/SME's in Uganda.
3. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA - Project Area, Boundary and scale	Project Area and Boundary shall be defined in line with the applicable Impact Quantification Methodologies and Product Requirements.	<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 150KWh_{th} 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>4. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA – Legal Ownership</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 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>	<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>
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A.4. Target/Indicator for each of the minimum three SDGs targeted by the PoA

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TARGETED GOALS	MOST RELEVANT SDG TARGET	SDG IMPACT INDICATOR (SELECTED IN SDG TOOL)
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<p>1 No Poverty</p>	<p>1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day</p>	<p>Indicator: Average household savings due to decrease in expenditure on basic service due to adoption of project technology/measures</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>
<p>5 Gender Equality</p>	<p>5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.</p>	<p>Indicator: Average time saving associated with cooking time and fuel collection</p> <p>Relevance: In the poorest communities, the burden of collecting and/or purchasing fuel, often firewood, often falls on women and children. By reducing fuel collection and cooking time, the 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	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: Number of beneficiaries household under the project • Indicator: • % users reporting an operational ICS in project <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	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>Indicator: Total number of Jobs</p> <p>Relevance: The PoA results in generating employment for marketing / sales and distribution / technical employees.</p>
13 Climate Action (mandatory)	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Amount of GHGs emissions avoided or sequestered

15 Life on Land	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	<p>Indicator: Total non-renewable wood fuel saved</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 biomass fuel for cooking thereby aiding progress towards sustainable forest management.</p>
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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 / VPA Implementor:
 - 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 /VPA Implementor. 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, 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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REDUCED EMISSIONS FROM COOKING AND HEATING: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) v.4

JUSTIFICATION OF THE CHOICE OF THE METHODOLOGY AND WHY IT IS APPLICABLE TO SSC- VPA:

Applicability Criteria	Justification
Project shall choose a technology design that has predictable performance in that it is proven to be efficient and durable under field conditions; for cookstoves, the rated thermal efficiency shall be at least 20%	All VPAs under this PoA involve the distribution of efficient improved cookstoves, all of which have efficiencies greater than 20%. The list of stoves to be distributed with their rated efficiency is given below:

	<table border="1" data-bbox="900 192 1299 539"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="900 192 1098 259">Stove Model⁷</th> <th data-bbox="1098 192 1299 259">Thermal Efficiency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="900 259 1098 327">Energy Empire</td> <td data-bbox="1098 259 1299 327">33.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="900 327 1098 360">SHS-BME</td> <td data-bbox="1098 327 1299 360">31.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="900 360 1098 394">FSL</td> <td data-bbox="1098 360 1299 394">35.70%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="900 394 1098 427">Lugwana</td> <td data-bbox="1098 394 1299 427">34.75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="900 427 1098 461">SHS-BOLD</td> <td data-bbox="1098 427 1299 461">37.30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="900 461 1098 495">SHS-ILF</td> <td data-bbox="1098 461 1299 495">38.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="900 495 1098 539">SpendSmart</td> <td data-bbox="1098 495 1299 539">36.30%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="810 595 1374 629">Evidence: Manufacturing specification</p>	Stove Model ⁷	Thermal Efficiency	Energy Empire	33.00%	SHS-BME	31.00%	FSL	35.70%	Lugwana	34.75%	SHS-BOLD	37.30%	SHS-ILF	38.00%	SpendSmart	36.30%
Stove Model ⁷	Thermal Efficiency																
Energy Empire	33.00%																
SHS-BME	31.00%																
FSL	35.70%																
Lugwana	34.75%																
SHS-BOLD	37.30%																
SHS-ILF	38.00%																
SpendSmart	36.30%																
<p data-bbox="204 757 785 956">The technology shall have continuous useful energy output of less than 150kW per unit, where “continuous useful energy output” is defined above.</p>	<p data-bbox="810 757 1390 898">The project technology have continuous useful energy output of less than 150kW per unit.</p> <p data-bbox="810 913 1342 947">Evidence: Ex ante calculation sheet</p>																
<p data-bbox="204 974 778 1330">The project activity is implemented by a project developer and can include additional project participants listed in Appendix 2 of the PDD template. The individual households and institutions may be represented collectively by community organizations, etc., but do not individually act as project participants.</p>	<p data-bbox="837 1021 1390 1805"> i. Criteria for transfer of carbon credit ownership: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 local stakeholder consultation (LSC) </p>																

⁷ Subjective to the availability, CME may introduce new stove models.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). <p>ii. 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). The same has been discussed during stakeholder consultations.</p> <p>Evidence: Carbon waiver</p>
<p>The project developer must design incentive mechanism(s), which should be effective as fast as possible, for the elimination of inefficient baseline stoves that are replaced by the project cooking devices and describe the incentive mechanism(s) in the PDD/VPA-DD at the time of validation.</p>	<p>The project developer will offer the improved technology at highly subsidized rates, making it more accessible to a larger user base. Additionally, the developer will provide a 5-year warranty on the technology, encouraging continued use of the improved cookstoves and reducing the likelihood of reverting to baseline stoves during the project implementation.</p>

To avoid double counting or double claiming, the project developer must:

- i. clearly communicates its ownership rights and intention of claiming the emission reductions resulting from the project activity to the following parties by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork: all other project participants; project technology manufacturers; and retailers of the project technology or the renewable fuel in use; and
- ii. inform and notify the end users that they cannot claim emission reductions from the project, and
- iii. exclude from the project activity, cooking devices included in any other voluntary market or CDM project activity/PoA, and strive not to displace the cooking devices of another CDM or voluntary project/PoA.

To avoid the double counting, the project activity will install ICSs with has a unique serial number, which avoids stove duplication.

- i. Criteria for transfer of carbon credit ownership:
 - 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 local stakeholder consultation (LSC)
 - 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).
- ii. The ICS owners will be transferring their rights on ownership of carbon credits

	<p>to CME via the end-user agreement/consent form or via monitoring app etc (refer to Eligibility under GS4GG section above). The same has been discussed during stakeholder consultations.</p> <p>iii. Proper data analysis will be conducted in distribution database to identify any duplicates within all VPAs. To enhance the credibility, a no double counting declaration has been submitted to VVB.</p> <p>Evidence: Carbon waiver, No double counting declaration</p>
<p>Project activities making use of solid fossil fuel in the project scenario or other improved fossil fuel cookstoves meeting certain conditions described in the footnote to Table 1 (e.g. switch from three-stone fire biomass stoves to LPG stoves) may only claim emission reductions for energy efficiency improvement aspect and shall assume the same baseline and project fuel for emission reduction calculations.</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>
<p>Project activities making use of a new solid biomass feedstock in the project situation (e.g. switch to green charcoal or renewable biomass briquettes) must comply with relevant specific requirements for biomass related</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>

<p>project activities, as defined in the latest version of the Community Services Activity Requirements. The specific requirements apply to both plantations established for the project activity and/or existing plantations that will supply biomass feedstock.</p>	
<p>Adequate evidence is supplied to demonstrate that indoor air pollution (IAP) levels are not worsened compared to the baseline, and greenhouse gases emitted by the project fuel/stove combination are estimated with adequate precision. Furthermore, for projects where cooking will move from outdoor to indoor or where the project technology reduces ventilation (for example, changing from a stove with chimney to improved stove with no chimney), indoor air pollution (IAP) levels shall not worsen in the project compared to the baseline, including PM 2.5 and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions. This may be demonstrated before project Design Certification or during project operation using the certification resulting from of a manufacturer’s test, report of field testing of the technology’s PM</p>	<p>Baseline: The baseline was established based on the study conducted by WinnifredK. in 2022 in Uganda. The study revealed that the concentration of PM2.5 during cooking time in the cooking area was 175.93 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, while the concentration of CO was approximately 41.22 ppm⁸.</p> <p>Project: The CME will measure the concentration of PM 2.5 and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions during each monitoring verification or a lab analysis will be conducted on the selected stove models to measure the IAP concentration during cooking.</p>

⁸ <https://bmcpublihealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-022-14015-w>

<p>2.5 and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, report of lab testing of the technology, or results of modelling of the technology's operation under field conditions. If none of these are available, reference from published literature or report by independent agencies may be used as evidence, provided it is not more than 5 years old.</p>	
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B.2.1. Multiple technologies/measures

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Not Applicable

B.3. Eligibility criteria for inclusion of a VPA in the PoA

	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 have a system to ensure that the ICS bear logo of the PO/CME to ensure their unique association to the PoA. Provisioning a system to ensure transfer of ownership of emission reductions, generated by project devices, from end users to PO/CME.	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 it's user, later during monitoring and verification system by which the project device beneficiary transfers the right of carbon credits ownership to PO/CME
3	Exclusiveness of VPA	The VPA shall not be previously: Registered as a project activity, or Included as a VPA in any other registered PoA, or Deregistered as a VPA of a PoA	No double counting declaration will be submitted by CME

4	Specifications of Technology/Measure	<p>Type - The VPA will promote dissemination of improved biomass ICS in Uganda.</p> <p>Specification - The rated efficiency of technologies included under the program shall be at least 20 per cent.</p>	<p>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.</p>
5	Start Date	<p>Date on which first ICS was installed under the VPA. The start date of any proposed VPA will be on or after the start date of the PoA.</p>	<p>Sales Invoice / End user agreement / voucher etc for the first ICS distributed in the VPA.</p>
6	Applicability of the methodologies	<p>VPA must follow REDUCED EMISSIONS FROM COOKING AND HEATING: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) V.4.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>VPA-DDs applying REDUCED EMISSIONS FROM COOKING AND HEATING: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) Version 4.0</p>

7	Additionality	<p>Each VPA will satisfy the criteria for demonstrating additionality through one of the following options:</p> <p>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 this document) (b) Projects located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC (c) Microscale projects</p> <p>Option 2: As per tool 21: "Demonstration of additionality of SSC project activities"</p> <p>Option 3: As per tool 19: "Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities"</p>	<p>Refer section C below To be demonstrated in VPA-DD. Refer section B.5 (demonstration of additionality) of VPA-DD for additionality.</p>
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 An environmental impact analysis is not required</p>	<p>--</p>
9	Public Funding	<p>Affirmation that funding from Annex I Parties, if any, does not result in a diversion of official development assistance</p>	<p>ODA Declaration from CME and VPA Implementer that no funds for official development assistance will be used for VPA Implementation is submitted at the time of validation.</p>

10	TargetGroup and Distribution Mechanism	<p>Target Group: Households/ Institutions Distribution Mechanism: Via CPAI / local partners</p>	<p>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: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities and "Guidelines for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities".</p>	<p>The applied methodology, REDUCED EMISSIONS FROM COOKING AND HEATING: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) Version 4.0, recommends using the CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programmes of Activities. This same will also be applied consistently across all VPAs.</p>
12	SSC Threshold	<p>CPA will meet the following small-scale threshold criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual thermal energy savings not exceeding 180-gigawatt hours thermal (GWhth) equivalent per year every year throughout the crediting period. 2. However, if CPAs are solely comprised of microscale units, then the above Point is not required. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aggregate thermal energy savings from the VPA ($\leq 180\text{GWhth}$). 2. Proposed implementation plan if independent subsystems in the VPA Qualify as microscale units.

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 right on ownership of carbon credits to PP via the sales receipt/consent form.
15	Safeguarding Principles Assessment	Conducted at PoA level	Not Applicable
16	SDG Outcome Assessment	<p>The monitoring plan for SDG shall include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Average household savings expenditure on basic services due to adoption of project technology measures. 2. Average time saving associated with cooking time and fuel collection. 3. Number of beneficiaries household 4. % of ICS operating 5. Number of male/female persons hired 6. Woodfuel savings reported by user project 	VPA-DD SDG monitoring plan in line with PoA SDG monitoring plan.

SECTION C. DEMONSTRATION OF ADDITIONALITY

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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. OUTCOME OF PoA LEVEL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

E.1. Summary of stakeholder consultation at PoA Level

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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.

E.2. Consideration of stakeholder comments received

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

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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)	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 Muyenga, Kampala Uganda
GS Contact (mandatory)	help@goldstandard.org

Other

Customer Care: +256 393-
516-685

Email: info@upenergygroup.com

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

CME and/or responsible person/ entity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CME <input type="checkbox"/> Responsible person/ entity for application of the selected methodology(ies) and, where applicable, the selected standardized baseline(s) to the PoA
Organization	UpEnergy Group
Street/P.O. Box	19 Cybercity
Building	10 th Floor, Raffles Tower
City	Ebene
State/Region	Ebene
Postcode	
Country	Mauritius
Telephone	-
E-mail	technical@upenergygroup.com
Website	www.upenergygroup.com
Contact person	
Title	CEO
Salutation	Mr.
Last name	Sauers
Middle name	Mitch

APPENDIX 2 - DESIGN CHANGES

A2.1. Details of proposed or actual design change

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

The renewal of the crediting period also includes a change in applied methodology from AMS-II.G v.12 to REDUCED EMISSIONS FROM COOKING AND HEATING: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) Version 4.0. No new stove models have been added at this stage. However, if a new stove model is introduced during the project's crediting period, its technical specifications will be submitted to the VVB for verification.

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

a. Additionality

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There is no impact on the project's additionality due to the proposed design change.

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

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There is no impact on the project's applicability of methodology and other methodological regulatory documents due to the proposed design change.

c. Compliance with the monitoring plan of the applied methodology

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There is no impact on the project's monitoring plan due to the proposed design change.

d. Level of accuracy and completeness in the monitoring of the project activity compared with the requirements contained in the registered monitoring plan

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There is no impact on level of accuracy and completeness in the monitoring of the project activity compared with the requirements contained in the registered monitoring plan due to the proposed design change.

e. Scale of the project activity

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There is no impact on the project's scale due to the proposed design change.

f. Stakeholder consultation

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 The design change does not involve an increase in project’s capacity, scale or an expansion into new geographic locations. Therefore, no additional Local Stakeholder Consultation was required. This is in compliance with the Design Change Requirements, version 1.1.

g. Sustainable development criteria

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 There is no impact on the project’s sustainable development criteria due to the proposed design change.

h. Safeguarding assessment

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 There is no impact on the project’s safeguarding assessment due to the proposed design change.

i. Compliance with applicable legislation

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 There is no impact on the project’s compliance with applicable legislation due to the proposed design change.

Revision History

Version	Date	Remarks
2.2	14 April 2023	Integrated the design change memo as annex of the document. Editorial changes
2.1	31 May 2022	Editorial changes and revisions

2.0	04 May 2022	<p>Key Project Information table revised to cater for the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scale of PoA - Title and GS ID of all real case VPAs included in the PoA <p>A new Management System section included Safeguarding Principles Assessment section removed Outcome of PoA Level Stakeholder Consultation section revised in the following manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Justification for Stakeholder Consultation at PoA Level Only section removed <p>A new Consideration of Stakeholder Comments Received section added</p>
1.1	14 October 2020	<p>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</p>
1.0	10 July 2017	Initial adoption