



Gold Standard[®]
for the Global Goals

TEMPLATE

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](#)
-

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 3112
Title of Programme:	GHG Emission Reduction through use of Bondhu Chula (Improved Cook Stoves) in Bangladesh
Type of PoA	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Small scale <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Large scale
Start Date of POA	26/02/2014
Date of Design Certification	08/05/2015
Start date of crediting cycle of PoA	01/04/2014
Version number of the PoA-DD	6.0
Completion date of the PoA-DD	08/12/2025
Coordinating/managing entity	Bangladesh Bondhu Foundation (BBF)
Project Participants and any communities involved	-
Host Country (ies)	People’s Republic of Bangladesh
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	GS4GG Principles & Requirements Version 1.2 Programme of Activity Requirements Version 1.2 Community Services Activity Requirements Version 1.2
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) v 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
GS11744	VPA 47 - GHG Emission Reduction through use of Bondhu Chula (Improved Cook Stoves) in Bangladesh

SECTION A. General description of PoA

A.1. Purpose and general description of the PoA

>>

Policy / Measure / Goal of the PoA:

The large-scale PoA involves dissemination and adoption of improved cooking stoves (“ICS” branded as Bondhu Chula) to households / SMEs in Bangladesh to replace the use of traditional cookstoves/three stone fires in domestic households / communities in the baseline.

More than 2.0 billion people worldwide – nearly one third of the global population - still cook their meals over open fires or on basic stoves, breathing in harmful smoke released from burning solid fuel inefficiently (World Energy Outlook Special Report published in 2023: A Vision for Clean Cooking Access for All, Executive summary)¹. Lack of clean cooking contributes to 3.7 million premature deaths annually, with women and children most at risk. Poor indoor air quality is a leading cause of premature death worldwide. This is primarily the result of basic cooking practices that lead to respiratory complications and cardiovascular diseases. Women disproportionately endure the negative consequences of rudimentary cooking, while afforded limited ways to change to cleaner solutions. In addition to health risks, a lack of clean cooking prevents many women and girls from accessing education, earning a wage, or starting a business that would deliver financial autonomy. In many parts of the world, they typically have little say over household spending, with other purchases prioritised over clean cooking devices (World Energy Outlook Special Report published in 2023: A Vision for Clean Cooking Access for All, Executive summary).

The situation in Bangladesh with respect to access to clean cooking hasn’t changed significantly over the decades. Although there are policy(ies) and framework existing in Bangladesh related to clean cooking (refer section C below), approximately 81% population in Bangladesh uses solid fuel for cooking, with 39.5% of population relying on wood as their primary fuel. (Table TC.3.2, page 184, MICS dated December 2019)². Further, as per MICS dated December 2019 (Table TC.3.1, page 182), percentage of population with primary reliance on traditional solid fuel stove/three stone/open fire is ~81%. With respect to cooking technology, nearly 92% Rural and nearly 42% urban households in Bangladesh use traditional/inefficient stoves for cooking (MICS 2019, Table TC.3.1, page 182). Lastly, the percentage of households relying on polluting fuels and cooking technology has been reported as 81.9% (MICS 2019, Table TC.3.3, page 186).

¹ <https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/f63eebbc-a3df-4542-b2fb-364dd66a2199/AVisionforCleanCookingAccessforAll.pdf>

² https://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/media/3281/file/Bangladesh%202019%20MICS%20Report_English.pdf

The WHO Household Energy Database 2025 provides information on the extent of population without access to clean cooking in Bangladesh in 2023 as 122.7 million Vs 132.2 million in 2013³. Thus, there is a significant population in Bangladesh that lacks access to clean cooking technologies. Lastly, as per WHO Household Energy Database 2025, proportion of population with access to clean cooking has merely changed from 15.5% in 2013 to 28.4% in 2023⁴. Thus, there has been no significant shift in the cooking practices in Bangladesh over the decade. Thus, the use of solid biomass fuels on traditional inefficient stoves remains the dominant and most plausible baseline cooking practice across Bangladesh.

In the absence of this PoA households would cook primarily using traditional inefficient stoves, perpetuating environmental and health degradation. Thus, replacement of traditional stoves by project ICS reduces the total amount of fuel required for equivalent cooking thus reducing amount of GHG emitted into the atmosphere through use of non-renewable biomass.

Technologies/Measure:

The PoA attempts to address the aforesaid issue, by effecting widespread adoption of ICS to households across Bangladesh. ICSs disseminated under this PoA are more efficient in transferring heat from the fuel to the pot than the so-called traditional stoves. These ICSs have been designed to increase heat transfer and reduce smoke, PM, and other gaseous emissions, thus creating cleaner indoor air for women and children, while also matching the utensils and cooking habits of people in Bangladesh. For more detail refer section A.3 below.

Framework for Implementation of the proposed PoA

This program will be managed by Bangladesh Bondhu Foundation (BBF) as the Coordinating/Managing Entity (CME). BBF will coordinate with local partners for manufacturing and installation of ICS. The local partners will be trained to manufacture the ICS as per specifications communicated by CME/VPA implementer. The revenue from the sale of VERs will co-fund the installation and after sales service process, through direct subsidy and capacity building measures to train local ICS entrepreneurs/manufacturers.

When purchasing the ICS, the user will have an agreement (customer agreement) containing end user information, including but not limited to ICS model (domestic / commercial), Unique serial number, date of sale/ installation along-with name, location / address, and phone number (if available) of the user. The agreement will assert the legal rights of the carbon credits generated by the ICS to the CME/PO. BBF will be responsible for ensuring that end user information data is captured at the point of installation, to facilitate the monitoring of ICS over the PoA crediting period. The partners will be trained to capture this monitoring data at the time of the installation

³ [https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/population-with-primary-reliance-on-polluting-fuels-and-technologies-for-cooking-\(in-millions\)](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/population-with-primary-reliance-on-polluting-fuels-and-technologies-for-cooking-(in-millions))

⁴ <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/gho-phe-primary-reliance-on-clean-fuels-and-technologies-proportion>

process, identifying each ICS by a unique serial number. Monitoring data collected during the installation and operation of the stoves will be captured in an electronic data management system, or monitoring database.

Confirmation that the PoA is a voluntary action:

The CME confirms that the PoA is a voluntary action and no regulation/act in host country mandates the policy/measure of the PoA.

A.2. Physical/ Geographical boundary of the PoA

>>

Host Party(ies): Bangladesh

Region/State/Province: All across Bangladesh

City/Town/Community: All across Bangladesh

Physical Geographical location: The geographical boundary of Bangladesh is depicted by the map given below⁵.



Figure 1: The geographic boundary of the PoA – People’s Republic of Bangladesh

The PoA is located within Bangladesh and can be verified from the ICS installation database. Dhaka is the national capital of Bangladesh. GPS Coordinates of Dhaka is 23°42'37.44"N, 90°24'26.78"E.

A.3. Technologies/measures

>>

The VPAs under this PoA will disseminate ICSs that are constructed by local technicians, trained and acting under a contractual basis on behalf of BBF. The ICS are constructed from brick and/or concrete and have accessories - a chimney with a cap and grate. ICSs are designed to increase heat transfer, while also matching traditional utensils and cooking habits of people in Bangladesh. The improvement in efficiency is achieved by properly adjusting the dimensions of the combustion chamber and ensuring effective

⁵ <https://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/map/profile/banlade.pdf>

air flow. In comparison to traditional stoves, the ICS provide fuel savings of around 50% to cook the same amount of food.

Various models of Bondhu Chula that are envisaged for dissemination in this PoA are as follows⁶:

Stove Model	Fuel	Portability	Pots	Chimney	Grate	Rated Thermal Efficiency	Rated Lifetime
1 Pot	Wood	Fixed	One	Yes	Yes	34.0%	Up to 7 years
2 Pot	Wood	Fixed	Two	Yes	Yes	34.6%	Up to 7 years

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

>>

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS TARGETED	MOST RELEVANT SDG TARGET	SDG IMPACT
		INDICATOR (SELECTED IN SDG TOOL)
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.	GSDM 1.1.1 Average household savings i.e., decrease in expenditure on basic service such cooking, lighting, drinking. 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. Thus, expenditure on basic service such cooking is reduced.
4 Quality Education	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who	GSDM 4.4.1 Number of employees provided skill development training. Relevance:

⁶ models other than those listed above may also be included in the PoA/VPAs over its crediting period, if such models meet the methodological applicability, VPA inclusion criteria and in line with technology/measures defined above. This shall not be construed at a design change.

have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

The PoA involves skill-based training of personnel and their capacity building to ensure that various project functions (beneficiary data collection, ex-post monitoring surveys, measurements for KPTs/WBTs etc.) are conducted effectively and accurately.

Thus, the PoA directly contributes to the skill development training of the employees.

5 Gender Equality	<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>GSDM 5.4.1 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 the women in beneficiary households with more time to invest in other productive economic development activities thereby aiding gender equality.</p> <p>Thus, the PoA 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>GSDM 7.1.1 Number of beneficiaries: Households.</p> <p>Relevance: The PoA involves installation and dissemination of clean, modern technology for cooking by using available energy sources more efficiently.</p>
7 Affordable and Clean Energy	<p>7 Affordable and Clean Energy 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and</p>	<p>GSDG 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology: % Users reporting operational project ICS.</p>

	modern energy services	Relevance: The PoA involves dissemination of clean, modern technology for cooking as the primary cooking technology. The operation proportion of distributed ICS under operation has a direct relevance.
7 Affordable and Clean Energy	7.3 Affordable and Clean Energy By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	GSDM 7.3.1 Total Energy Savings Relevance: The PoA involves dissemination of high efficiency stoves resulting in significant energy savings relative to baseline.
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	GSDM 8.5.1 Total number of jobs. Relevance: The PoA results in generating employment for marketing / sales and distribution / technical employees.
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	GSDM 8.5.2 Total number of employees earning above local minimum wage Relevance: The PoA creates work opportunities under various functions and roles and offers waged at par /above the local regulatory wage requirements.
13 Climate Action (mandatory)	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning	GSDM 13.2.1 Amount of GHG 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	GSDM 15.1.1 Total non-renewable wood fuel saved. Relevance: ICS included in the PoA will reduce the consumption of non-renewable biomass in participant households /SMEs and will

and their services, in contribute towards reducing particular forests, deforestation. wetlands, mountains, and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

A.5. Coordinating/managing entity

>>

The Coordinating/Managing Entity (CME) of the PoA is BBF (also the project participant), the entity which communicates with Gold Standard and is the entity responsible for the PoA.

A.6. Funding sources of PoA

>>

There is no public or ODA funding for this PoA, all revenue for the project will be derived from the sales of VERs.

SECTION B. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND INCLUSION CRITERIA

B.1. Management System

>>

Operational and management plan⁷

BBF is the CME of the PoA. Their main responsibilities include identification of VPA implementers. VPA implementers will be responsible for the distribution/installation of technology through a network of local partners for manufacturing and installation of ICS under their VPA. Also, the local partners will be involved in collection and recording the installation data (As instructed by VPA implementer). Subsequently the CME will be responsible for annual / biennial monitoring of the PoA as per the registered monitoring plan.

As CME, BBF will be responsible⁸ for:

- General management of the PoA;
- Communications with the GS on matters related to PoA/VPA inclusion, validation, verifications, and emission reductions

⁷ The Operational and management plan defined below may be changed by the CME over time as a continuous improvement measure. Changes to the O&M plan shall not be construed as a design change.

⁸ The CME may outsource all or a part of their responsibilities to competent agencies, firms / institutions.

- Identification of VPA implementers and selection and preparation of VPAs for their inclusion in the PoA, ensuring that any VPAs under the PoA are neither registered as an individual project activity nor included in another registered PoA.
- Ensuring that the same approved baseline and monitoring methodology is applied to all the VPAs;
- Establishing requisite agreements with the VPA implementer / end users, including transfer of emission reductions in favour of themselves / CME.
- Training and capacity development of VPA implementer, as deemed appropriate, and maintaining training records.
- Ensuring that project documents are technically reviewed (either internally or externally outsourced)
- Establishing and managing the database (document control for each VPA) for calculating ERs based on data received from the VPA implementer; and
- Continually improving the PoA Management system as and when required.

The role of VPA Implementer is detailed below:

- To identify local partners, who'll manufacture ICS as per specifications and materials as communicate by CME/VPA Implementer.
- To execute relevant agreement with the local partners / end users, including transfer of emission reductions in favour of themselves / CME.
- Inspection of installed ICS, Collection of ICS data from the field and recording / archiving of collected data.
- Ex-post Monitoring of ICS installed for performance, usage as per monitoring requirements set out in the registered monitoring plan.
- Training of local partners as deemed appropriate, on production, installation, maintenance, and after-sales services of ICS and maintaining training records.
- Any other task and responsibilities assigned by CME to the VPA implementer, as and when required.

The role of local partner⁹ is detailed below:

- manufacture / install ICSs at beneficiary households.
- To execute relevant agreement with the end users, including transfer of emission reductions in favour of themselves / CME.
- Collect and record the end user information, including but not limited to, date of ICS installation, its location and baseline information.
- To provide after sales maintenance services to ICS beneficiaries as per the terms and conditions agreed with CME / VPA implementer.
- Adequate record keeping systems for the compilation, computation and storage of installation data collected as per CME / VPA implementer instructions.

The Operational and management system further ensures that:

- A unique serial number is assigned to each ICS unit along with its location thereby avoiding double counting of ICS under the PoA and/or the VPA
- A VPA already registered as a project/VPA in other projects / programmes / mechanisms is not included in the PoA via the technical review by CME

⁹ Several local partners may jointly serve the mentioned responsibilities

B.2. Application of methodologies

>>

Methodology applied:

The PoA shall follow Gold Standard approved methodology “Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption” version 4.0, 07/10/2021 (hereinafter referred as TPDDTEC). The applied methodology can be accessed at the following link:

<https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/407-ee-ics-technologies-and-practices-to-displace-decentralized-thermal-energy-tpddtec-consumption/>

Standardized baseline:

Not applicable

Guideline:

The PoA shall follow Cookstove Usage Rate Monitoring Guideline version 2.0, 27/10/2020.

The guideline can be accessed at the following link:

https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/standards/407G_V2.0_EE_ICS_TPDDTEC_Usage-guidelines.pdf

Rule Update:

The project shall consider fNRB as per the RULE UPDATE - fNRB application for GS4GG certification, para 2.3.1 (a)

The rule update can be accessed at the following link:

https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/standards/RU_2025_fNRB-application-for-GS4GG-certification.pdf

ICVCM Decision number: GS_TPDDTEC_v4_2025:

The project is designed to yield ICVCM CCP labelled credits. For this purpose the project shall follow the:

- The MoFuSS model as the source of data for fNRB, as per CCP Eligible Program approved project documentation, and:
- determine baseline / project fuel consumption by Kitchen Performance Test (KPT).

The decision can be accessed at the following link:

https://icvcm.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/GS_TPDDTEC_v4_2025.pdf

B.2.1. Multiple technologies/measures

>>

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

<p>1. Geographic Boundary</p>	<p>The ICS under the VPA must operate within the geographical boundary of the PoA i.e. Republic of Bangladesh</p>	<p>All ICS under the VPA shall be installed within Bangladesh</p> <p>Evidence – VPA ICS Distribution database indicating the location of ICS installed under the VPA</p>
<p>2. Avoiding double counting of GHG ERs</p>	<p>For each VPA, CME will check for avoidance of double counting of ERs by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensuring presence of a system of Unique Serial numbering of ICS included in the CPA 2. Maintaining a database of end users (name, address, and telephone number (if available)) 3. Provisioning a system to ensure transfer of ownership of emission reductions, generated by project devices, from end user to CME. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ICS installation database under VPA. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Each ICS has a provision of unique serial number which avoids double counting b. end users’ details (name, address, and telephone number (if available)) 2. Each project device beneficiary transfers the rights of VER ownership to CME through End user agreement <p>Evidence-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VPA ICS Installation database containing ICS unique Serial numbers and location of each ICS distributed under the VPA • End user agreement
<p>3. Exclusiveness of VPA</p>	<p>For each VPA, CME will check for avoidance of double counting of VPA proposed for inclusion in the PoA by confirming that the VPA is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. neither registered as an individual project activity 2. nor included in another registered PoA 3. neither de-registered as a VPA from an existing PoA 	<p>CME confirms the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The VPA is not Registered as a project activity, or 2. The VPA is not included in any other registered PoA, or 3. The VPA is not deregistered from a registered PoA <p>Evidence – Declaration by CME</p>
<p>4. Specifications of Technology/Measure</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type – The program will promote dissemination of high efficiency biomass-based ICS in Bangladesh. 2. Key Design Features – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The stoves shall have a fuel grate and/or a chimney b. The stove shall be fixed or portable type. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The VPA promotes dissemination of biomass ICS in Bangladesh. 2. The stoves shall either be fixed or portable type. 3. The rated efficiency of ICS included in the VPA is more than 20%. <p>Evidence –</p>

Specification - The rated efficiency of technologies included under the program shall be at least 20 per cent.

- VPA ICS Installation database
- Project ICS specifications
- Rated Thermal efficiency Test certificate

5. Start Date 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

The VPA start date (date of installation of first ICS under the VPA) shall be after 26/02/2014 (i.e. start date of PoA as per registered PoA-DD).

Evidence - Customer agreement / ICS installation database for the first ICS installed in the VPA.

6. Applicability of the applied methodologies, the applied standardized baselines and the other applied methodological regulatory documents

Conditions to ensure compliance with the applicability of the applied methodologies, the applied standardized baselines and the other applied methodological regulatory documents

Compliance with the relevant applicability requirements of applied methodology shall be presented in the VPA-DD

Evidence – VPA-DD section B.2 (or relevant section in case of VPA-DD template updates later)

7. Additionality Each VPA will satisfy the criteria for demonstrating additionality through one of the following options:

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

All ICSs in the VPA are located within the geographical boundary of Bangladesh, which is an LDC, therefore the PoA and its VPAs meets the requirements of Para 4.1.9(b) mentioned within the CSA Requirements and hence is deemed automatically additional.

Evidence – VPA-DD section B.5 (or relevant section in case of VPA-DD template updates later)

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	The LSC shall be conducted at VPA level	LSC shall be conducted for real case VPAs (or a group of VPAs together) and SFR for retroactive VPAs (or a group of VPAs together).
		Evidence - VPA Stakeholder Consultation report
9. No ODA Public Funding	/ Affirmation that funding from Annex I Parties, if any, does not result in a diversion of official development assistance	This VPA does not receive any public funding from Annex 1 countries.
		Evidence - Confirmation submitted by CME
10. Target Group	Target Group: Households / SMEs	The target groups are households / SMEs in Bangladesh.
		Evidence - VPA ICS Installation database
11. Sampling	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”.	The sampling plan follows the guidelines outlined in the registered VPA-DD.
		Evidence - VPA-DD
12. 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
13. 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 CME via the user agreement.
		Alternatively, this may be communicated to the end users, at the time of ICS installation.

BBF(CME) has full and uncontested legal ownership of GS VERs (SDG 13) that are generated from use of products distributed under the VPA (VERs rights). For units distributed under the project, the beneficiary agrees to transfer the ownership of GS VERs to BBF at the time of installation.

Evidence:
Refer End user / customer agreement which transfers the rights of VERs from beneficiary to CME or VPA Implementer.

<p>14.Safeguarding Principles Assessment</p>	<p>The CME shall conduct the Safeguarding Principles Assessment as per the Safeguarding Principles & Requirements at the VPA equivalent level.</p>	<p>Safeguarding Principles assessment shall be conducted at real case VPA level. Evidence -VPA-DD</p>
<p>15.SDG Outcome Assessment</p>	<p>The CME shall conduct the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) impact assessment at the VPA equivalent level as per Principles & Requirements.</p>	<p>SDG outcome assessment shall be conducted at real case VPA level. Evidence -VPA-DD section B.6</p>
<p>To assess SDG impacts, the Project may choose any of the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Option 1: For identified SDG Impacts the Project Developer shall review the SDG targets and indicators from the relevant National SDG Indicators, or in their absence, the latest internationally adopted version or the latest version 'under consideration' where indicators are not yet fully adopted. The Project Developer shall select the most relevant SDG targets and indicators to the chosen SDGs or propose indicators with 		

justification and information that, when combined, demonstrate how the Project positively impacts the chosen SDGs and corresponding targets.

2. Option 2: Follow a Gold Standard Approved SDG Tool for the demonstration of SDG Impacts.
3. Option 3: Follow a Gold Standard Approved Methodology, published or referenced via the Gold Standard website. These are typically used by Project Developers to achieve issuance of Gold Standard Certified Impact Statements or Products.

16. Retroactive VPAs	Retroactive VPAs that are submitted to GS at a date later than one year from the VPA start date shall not be eligible for Gold Standard Certification.	Retroactive VPAs, shall be submitted for preliminary review within one year of their start date and be listed before they are included in the PoA.
17. CER Labelling	Projects in other standards seeking labelling of CERs under GS4GG shall demonstrate compliance with section 2, Annex B of GHG Emissions Reduction and Sequestration Product Requirements, v2.0	If applicable, to be justified in the VPA-DD
18. Conditions to be met in multi-country PoAs	Not applicable.	The PoA boundary is limited to Bangladesh

The eligibility under Gold Standard

As per section 3.1.1 of GS4GG Principles & Requirements Version 1.2 dated October 2019, compliance with relevant Eligibility criteria is demonstrated below:

ELIGIBILITY CRITERION	DESCRIPTION/ REQUIRED CONDITION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION/ SUPPORTING EVIDENCE FOR INCLUSION
1. Types of Projects Eligible projects shall include physical	The PoA and its associated VPAs shall involve dissemination of improved	VPA ICS Installation database indicating the user details and location of

<p>action/implementation on the ground. Pre-identified eligible project types are identified in the Eligibility Principles and Requirements section.</p>	<p>cooking stoves (that is pre-defined under GS4GG CSA (refer table below) project type) to households/ SMEs in Bangladesh. Further, the PoA is already implemented and this PDD is for renewal of PoA to the subsequent period.</p>	<p>ICS installed under the activity, to be within Bangladesh.</p>
<p>2. Location of Project Projects may be located in any part of the world.</p>	<p>The PoA and its associated VPAs shall involve dissemination of improved cooking stoves (ICS) to household and SMEs in Republic of Bangladesh.</p>	<p>VPA ICS Installation database indicating the user details and location of ICS installed under the activity, to be within Bangladesh</p>
<p>3. Project Area, Project Boundary and Scale The Project Area and Project Boundary shall be defined. Projects may be developed at any scale although certain rules, requirements and limitations may apply under specific Activity Requirements, Impact Quantification Methodologies and Products Requirements.</p> <p>In order to avoid double counting the Project shall not be included in any other voluntary or compliance standards programme unless approved by Gold Standard (for example through dual certification). Also, if the Project Area overlaps with that of another Gold Standard or other voluntary or compliance standard programme of a similar nature, the Project shall demonstrate that there is no double counting of impacts at design and</p>	<p>The project boundary for the PoA and its associated VPAs in terms of geographical area is defined as the territorial boundary of The Republic of Bangladesh.</p> <p>The PoA incorporates large scale VPAs, as the anticipated thermal energy savings per year are expected to be more than 180GWh_{th} annually.</p> <p>The VPAs under the PoA shall be uniquely linked to this PoA and shall not be included in any other voluntary or compliance standards programme.</p> <p>Each ICS has a unique serial number. The same shall be recorded in the database to trace the ICS later and avoid double counting. Further, for each ICS included under each VPA, the address of the user is recorded at the time of ICS installation. Thus, location of each ICS in VPA distribution database can be traced.</p>	<p>VPA ICS installation database indicating the ICS details including unique serial number, user details and location of ICS installed under the activity, to be within Bangladesh.</p> <p>Declaration by CME that VPA is not included in any other voluntary or compliance standards Programme neither shall be included in other voluntary or compliance standards Programme in future.</p>

<p>performance certification (for example use of similar technology or practices through which the potential arises for double counting or misestimation of impacts amongst projects)</p>	<p>The system of unique serial number for each ICS unit along with its location serves toward avoiding double counting of ICS under the PoA and/or the VPA. BBF conducts post installation, inspection visits to project users (sampling) to confirm the ICS location, proper installation, and presence of only one ICS in the project household/SMEs. The aforesaid ensures that the ICS Installation database is free from any material errors.</p>	
<p>4. Host Country Requirements Projects shall be in compliance with applicable Host Country's legal, environmental, ecological, and social regulations.</p>	<p>The PoA and its VPA complies with Bangladesh's legal, environmental, and ecological and social regulations, if any and as applicable.</p>	<p>Refer PoA-DD section C below where Compliance with relevant Bangladesh's legal, environmental, ecological, and social regulations has been justified. Hence this is not deemed required to be demonstrated at the VPA level.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>The name and contact details of Project Developer (CME) and entity who prepared this PoA-DD is given in the Appendix 1. There is no insolvency, legal/criminal notices placed against CME / PPs or its directors.</p>	<p>PoA-DD Appendix 1 Declaration by CME / PP</p>

<p>of its Directors). Gold Standard retains the right (at its own discretion) to refuse use of the Standard where reputational concerns are highlighted.</p>		
<p>6. Legal Ownership Full and uncontested legal ownership of any Products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification, (for example carbon credits) shall be demonstrated. Where such ownership is transferred from project beneficiaries this must be demonstrated transparently and with full, prior, and informed consent (FPIC). Note that for certain Project types there is a requirement for full and uncontested legal land title/tenure to be demonstrated. These are contained within specific Activity or Product Requirements. All projects shall immediately report to Gold Standard any land title/tenure disputes arising.</p>	<p>For each ICS installation, the end user signs an agreement (customer agreement) transferring the ownership of credits to BBF.</p>	<p>The End user agreement (could be in electronic format) or a hardcopy agreement transferring credit ownership from beneficiary to CME.</p>
<p>7. Other Rights As well as legal title and ownership, the Project Developer shall also demonstrate where required uncontested legal rights and/or permissions concerning changes in use of other resources required to service the Project (for example, access rights, water rights etc.). Any known disputes or contested rights must be declared immediately to</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	

<p>Gold Standard by the Project Developer and resolved prior to further project implementation in affected areas.</p>		
<p>8. Official Development Assistance (ODA) Declaration All Project Developers applying for project activities located in a country named by the OECD Development Assistance Committee’s ODA recipient list and seeking Gold Standard Certification for carbon credits shall declare the Official Development Assistance (ODA) support. The Project Developer shall follow the GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements and submit the declaration at the time of Design Certification.</p>	<p>VPA shall confirm that it is not receiving funding dedicated as Official Development Assistance (ODA) through a two-stage process. The first stage is a statement by the CME if it is receiving public funding from an Annex 1 Party. If the VPA is receiving public funding second statement is required from the funder affirming that the public funding does not result in the diversion of ODA.</p>	<p>ODA Declaration by CME /VPAI</p>

Eligibility under Gold Standard Community Services Activity (CSA) Requirements

>>

As per section 3 of GS4GG COMMUNITY SERVICES ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS Version 1.2 dated October 2019, project type eligibility criteria as defined below:

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
<p>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.</p>	<p>The goal of the PoA and its associated VPAs shall install ICS (improving access to energy services) for users within the national borders of the Republic of Bangladesh. The VPA shall improve access to services and resources by reducing fuel consumption, which contributes to climate change mitigation.</p>	<p>VPA ICS Installation database indicating the user details and location of ICS distributed under the VPA, to be within Bangladesh. Technical specifications / test reports, as available, of the project ICS.</p>

<p>2. General eligibility criteria - Type of project 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 VPA shall involves distribution of energy efficient ICS to users in Republic of Bangladesh.</p>	<p>VPA ICS Installation database indicating the user details and location of ICS distributed under the VPA, to be within Bangladesh.</p> <p>Technical specifications / test reports / manufacturer certificates, as available, of the project ICS to substantiate improved energy efficiency compared to baseline.</p>
<p>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>	<p>The PoA and associated VPAs shall define area and boundary and scale as per GS4GG Principles and Requirements, point #3 above.</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>4. Suppressed Demand Certain Impact Quantification methodologies allow projects to account for the Suppressed Demand scenario when establishing a baseline. In such cases, the application of Suppressed Demand baseline is limited to Small Scale and Microscale Projects. Where a Suppressed Demand baseline is applied, it is not possible to 'stack' Gold Standard Certified Impact Statements or Products as the definition of the baseline may be contradictory.</p>	<p>Not applicable, the PoA (and its associated VPAs) being large-scale does not consider suppressed demand.</p>	<p>-</p>

<p>5. 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 local 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 via monitoring app etc (The Legal Ownership is already justified under GS4GG Principles and Requirements, point #6 above.).</p> <p>The same had been discussed during stakeholder consultations conducted in the past. For future VPA inclusions, this shall be discussed during LSC/SFR as applicable</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>6. Additional requirements – Financial Additionality & Ongoing Financial Need</p> <p>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.”</p>	<p><i>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:</i></p> <p><i>(a) Positive list (Annex B of this document)</i></p> <p><i>(b) Projects located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC</i></p> <p><i>(c) Microscale projects</i></p>	<p>As the host country of the project is Bangladesh, which is a LDCs, thus, financial additionality assessment is not required at the time of the renewal of the CP.</p> <p>Given, the project is not required to demonstrate financial additionality, there is no requirement to demonstrate ongoing financial need in this PoA.</p>

SECTION C. DEMONSTRATION OF ADDITIONALITY

>>

Regulatory Surplus:

There are no laws or regulations in the geographical/physical boundary of the PoA requiring / mandating the activities of the PoA. The activities under the PoA are voluntary, coordinated action by the CME of the PoA. The following presents relevant policies and regulations prevailing in Bangladesh related to thermal energy / cooking.

Policies and regulations:

- The National Renewable Energy Policy, 2008¹⁰: This policy aims to promote the use of renewable energy sources, including improved biomass stoves, for cooking.
- The National Sustainable Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA) Act, 2012¹¹: This act establishes the SREDA to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency in Bangladesh, including the use of improved cookstoves.
- The Country Action Plan for Clean Cookstoves (November 2013)¹² set a target to reach 100 percent market penetration of improved cookstove by 2030.
- The Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan (EECMP)¹³ of Bangladesh, Mar 2015, includes a focus on improving cookstoves to increase energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

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.

Additionality demonstration is not required at the time of PoA renewal. However, for future VPAs, the conditions to ensure additionality has already been developed as eligibility criteria for inclusion of a VPA in the PoA (refer eligibility criteria #7). Thus, all VPAs shall remain additional by virtue of their inclusion in the PoA. Additionality once demonstrated for the real case VPA in the PoA, shall be deemed applicable of all subsequent regular case VPAs (following the said real case VPA) included in the PoA.

SECTION D. DURATION OF PoA

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

>>

¹⁰ https://policy.asiapacificenergy.org/sites/default/files/REP_English.pdf

¹¹ https://policy.asiapacificenergy.org/sites/default/files/SREDA%20Act_LawVetting_0.pdf

¹² <https://policy.asiapacificenergy.org/sites/default/files/CAP%20for%20clean%20cookstoves.pdf>

¹³ https://policy.asiapacificenergy.org/sites/default/files/EEC_Master_Plan_SREDA_2.pdf

01/04/2014

D.2. Duration of the PoA

>>

28¹⁴ years 00 months, renewable after every 5 years

SECTION E. OUTCOME OF PoA LEVEL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

E.1. Summary of stakeholder consultation at PoA Level

>>

The stakeholder consultation was conducted at PoA (already conducted on 26/02/2014) prior to PoA registration. The details may be referred in the PoA Design Consultation Report approved by Gold Standard during registration of the PoA.

E.2. Consideration of stakeholder comments received

>>

During the design consultation, stakeholders were requested to give their opinion on PoA design. Overall, the stakeholders were appreciative of the PoA and the health/ environment and development benefits associated with the PoA. In general, stakeholders commented on greater involvement of local administration / local governmental institutions or NGOs in the PoA. The PoA for that matter is open to any party who wishes to join PoA and get involved in manufacturing and distribution of cookstoves as a partner organization provided, they sign an agreement with the CME which defines their responsibilities and obligations towards the PoA.

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

>>

METHOD INCLUDE ALL DETAILS OF CHOSEN METHOD (S) SO THAT THEY MAY BE UNDERSTOOD AND, WHERE RELEVANT, USED BY READERS.

Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book (mandatory)	Continuous input / Grievance Expression process book have been placed at branch office/other active location in various districts to allow the stakeholders with no access to internet to voice their concerns/ complaints/ grievances and feedback. Office Address: Bondhur Bari, House# 124/A/3,
--	---

¹⁴ As per footnote 36 under para 8.9.3 of the Programme of Activity Requirements and Procedures, Version 3.0, "The maximum total duration of the Transitioning PoA shall be 28 years, as envisaged at the time of registration under an earlier version of the Gold Standard." Accordingly, the duration of the PoA has been specified as 28 years.

Bosila, Mohammadpur,
Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh

Apart from this the users of project technology of a particular district have been provided with the contact number of District sales manager and Assistant district manager to whom they call and lodge their grievances. At village level village doctors have also been appointed and they visit the project users periodically to get feedback from users.

GS Contact
(mandatory)

help@goldstandard.org

Other

Customer Care: +880-1686-410679, +880-1313-411000
Email: bbf@bondhufoundation.org

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	Bangladesh Bondhu Foundation
Street/P.O. Box	Bosila, Mohammadpur
Building	Bondhur Bari, House# 124/A/3
City	Dhaka
State/Region	Dhaka
Postcode	1207
Country	Republic of Bangladesh
Telephone	+880-1313-411000
E-mail	bbf@bondhufoundation.org
Website	www.bondhufoundation.org
Contact person	
Title	Chief Executive Officer
Salutation	Mr.
Last name	Sarkar
Middle name	Animesh

CONTACT INFORMATION OF ENTITY RESPONSIBLE FOR DESIGN DOCUMENTATION

CME and/or responsible person/ entity	Entity responsible for design documentation
Organization	Climate Secure
Street/P.O. Box	Club Road
Building	Pragati Apartments
City	West Delhi
State/Region	Delhi
Postcode	110063
Country	India
Telephone	
E-mail	info@climate-secure.com
Website	http://www.climate-secure.com
Contact person	
Title	Director
Salutation	Mr.
Last name	Lohia
First name	Rohit

APPENDIX 2 - DESIGN CHANGES

A2.1. Details of proposed or actual design change

>> The applied methodology, "The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 1.1, dated April 2020", has been updated to TPDDTEC version 4.0. The design change is applicable from 15/11/2023 onwards as the period till 14/11/2023 has already been issued under the registered design, based on GS simplified micro-scale methodology.

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

a. Additionality

>> There is no change in the additionality of the PoA due to design change.

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

>> Refer applicable section of the VPA DD as PoA-DD do not include methodology or methodological regulation related information anymore.

c. Compliance with the monitoring plan of the applied methodology

>> Refer applicable section of the VPA DD as PoA-DD do not include monitoring plan related information anymore.

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

>> Refer applicable section of the VPA DD as PoA-DD do not include monitoring plan related information anymore.

e. Scale of the project activity

>> The scale of the PoA have been changed from micro scale to the large scale.

f. Stakeholder consultation

>> Not applicable

g. Sustainable development criteria

>> SDG 4 has been included additionally during the design change. SDG 7 and 8 have been improved as per GS4GG SDG tool guidelines.

h. Safeguarding assessment

>> During the renewal of GS 3112 PoA period, safeguarding assessment was conducted at the PoA level. However, as per the latest PoA-DD template applicable, the safeguarding assessment is now required to be conducted at the real case VPA level. Therefore, the safeguarding assessment has now been carried out at the real case VPA level, in alignment with the updated template requirements.

i. Compliance with applicable legislation

>> Not applicable

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	Key Project Information table revised to cater for the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scale of PoA - Title and GS ID of all real case VPAs included in the PoA A new Management System section included Safeguarding Principles Assessment section removed Outcome of PoA Level Stakeholder Consultation section revised in the following manner: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Justification for Stakeholder Consultation at PoA Level Only section removed A new Consideration of Stakeholder Comments Received section added
1.1	14 October 2020	Hyperlinked section summary to enable quick access to key sections Improved clarity on Key Project Information Inclusion criteria table added Clarification on POA level LSC and Safeguard Principles Assessment Improved Clarity on SDG contribution/SDG Impact term used throughout Clarity on Stakeholder Consultation information required Provision of an accompanying Guide to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements
1.0	10 July 2017	Initial adoption