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

0 – Contact information of coordinating/managing entity and responsible person(s)/ entity(ies)
Appendix 2 - Design Changes

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

GS ID of Programme	GS12219
Title of Programme:	Global Household Water Treatment Technology dissemination project
Type of PoA	☒Non – Forestry and/or Non -AGR PoA ☐Forestry and/or AGR PoA
VPAs scale included in the PoA *Note that same PoA can included VPAs of different scales. Please select all applicable.*	☒Microscale ☒Small scale ☒Large scale
Start Date of POA	11/05/2023 (Start date of distribution of first Econeer Water Filter for the first real-case VPA under this PoA)
Date of Design Certification	12/09/2024
Start date of crediting cycle of PoA	11/05/2023
Version number of the PoA-DD	03.0
Completion date of the PoA-DD	20/09/2024
Coordinating/managing entity	EKI Energy Services Limited
Project Participants and any communities involved	EKI Energy Services Limited
Host Country (ies)	India
Activity Requirements applied	☒ Community Services Activities ☐ Renewable Energy Activities ☐ Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities ☐ N/A
Other Requirements applied	Community Services Requirements, Version 1.2[1]

[1] https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/201-ar-community-services-activity-requirements/

	Programme of Activity Requirements and Procedures Version 2.1[2]
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	METHODOLOGY FOR EMISSION REDUCTIONS FROM SAFE DRINKING WATER SUPPLY, Version: 1.0[3]
Product Requirements applied	☒ GHG Emissions Reductions & Sequestration ☐ Renewable Energy Label ☐ N/A

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

GS ID	Title
GS12220	GS12219 VPA-1 Water filter project in Dindori, Madhya Pradesh, India

[2] https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/107-par-programme-of-activity-requirements/
[3] https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/standards/429_V1.0_EE_SWS_Emission-reductions-from-Safe-Drinking-Water-Supply.pdf

SECTION A. General description of PoA

A.1. Purpose and general description of the PoA

The purpose of this PoA is to disseminate Safe Water Supply (SWS) devices in domestic Households and communities in different states in India, which were earlier using wood and/or charcoal on rudimentary stoves for boiling water or were consuming untreated water. The project reduces greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the burning of non-renewable woody biomass and/or charcoal for boiling unsafe water to make it safe for consumption. Further the POA is a voluntary initiative by CME and is not mandated by any host country laws.

One of the biggest challenges across the globe, included India, is access to clean and safe water. According to World Health Organization (WHO) 1 in 3 people globally do not have access to safe drinking water[4]. India has 18 percent of the world's population, but only 4 percent of its water resources, making it among the most water-stressed in the world. Due to high population access to safe drinking water is a major concern in India as a significant portion of the population does not have access to clean water. However, the quality of water provided by many of these sources is often poor, with high levels of contamination from pollutants such as bacteria, viruses, and chemicals. As a result, the consumption of contaminated water can lead to a range of waterborne diseases, such as cholera, typhoid, and diarrhea, which can be fatal in severe cases.

In the POA, the CME ensures distribution, installation and continued use of improved water purification units majorly in rural areas all over India particularly in various communities where the people have very less access to clean drinking water sources free from any kind of contaminations which might be harmful for human health. Thus the use of water purification units (HWT) will result in increased awareness among people to use filtered drinking water as the same is essential for life. Further new real case VPA will be added and accordingly the inventory, distribution, operation and maintenance of the devices would be managed by the CME i.e. EKI Energy Services Limited and each VPA will justify the inclusion criteria under the POA as per applicable laws.

Prior to the implementation of the PoA, the project boundary there is limited access to clean drinking water. Lack of ready access to a water source also limit the quantity of safe & suitable drinking water that is available to a household for ready use.
In the PoA, the water purification devices do not use non- renewable biomass for purification of water for drinking purpose and hence result in zero GHG emissions and also reduce the Indoor Air Pollution (IAP) load, because people would normally use wood as fuel to boil water for purification purposes.

Confirmation that the PoA is a voluntary action by the coordinating/managing entity

[4] https://www.who.int/news/item/18-06-2019-1-in-3-people-globally-do-not-have-access-to-safe-drinking-water-unicef-who

There are no laws, policies or mandatory requirements in the PoA boundary mandating the use of zero or low GHG emitting water treatment technologies for drinking water treatment on household level. Therefore, the CME confirms that the outlined Programme of Activities is a voluntary action. There are no laws or regulations in place, which require the CME to undertake the measures and/or goals outlined in the PoA. Baseline and project boundary will be assessed at real case VPA level considering the host country regulations and project feasibility.

A.2. Physical/ Geographical boundary of the PoA

All the VPA's in the POA can be located all over India and thus within the geographical boundary of the POA under consideration would be entire India.

The first real case VPA has implemented in Dindori and Anuppur district of Madhya Pradesh, India.

The geographical boundary of PoA considered is India is delineated in the form of extreme geographic coordinates of India as follows:

Latitude - 8°4'28"N (Kanyakumari) to 37°6'53"N (Siachen Glacier)
Longitude-68°7'53"E (Guhar Moti, Gujarat) to 97°24'47"E (Kibithu, Arunachal Pradesh)

A.3. Technologies/measures

Project Methodology : Methodology for emission reductions from safe drinking water supply- Version 1.0[5]

The PoA might choose to add technologies / other types of water purifiers (IWT/ CWT/ HWT) under end-use energy efficiency improvement activities and Clean Energy activities. Gold Standard requirements on multiple technologies as stated in the PoA requirements will be followed along with Design Change Requirements for each VPA's included in the proposed GS-POA.

Further the detailed technology description will be added at VPA level as outlined in the POA.

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

SDGs assessment is conducted at the VPA level. CME has provided the information in the real VPA DD and has summarized the outcome in the Table below.

Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	Most relevant SDG Target	SDG Impact Indicator (Selected in SDG tool)
13 Climate Action (mandatory)	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Indicator 13.2.2: Total greenhouse gas emissions per year
1 – No Poverty	Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.	SDG Impact: Increased access to basic services (water treatment) Indicator 1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
3 - Good Health and Well-being	Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and	SDG Impact: Improvement in Indoor Air Quality & reduction in incidences of waterborne

[5] https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/standards/429_V1.0_EE_SWS_Emission-reductions-from-Safe-Drinking-Water-Supply.pdf

	illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.	diseases such as skin rashes, diarrhoea, foot sores, parasites, eye problems and other waterborne diseases Indicator 3.9.1: Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
4 - Quality education	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	SDG Impact: Increase soft skills, technical skills and awareness to safe drinking water. Indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
5 - Gender equality	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure, and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.	SDG Impact: Reduced unpaid care and domestic work for women Indicator 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age, and location (% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time in project)
6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.	SDG Impact: Access to improved source of water. Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population have access to improved source of water
7 – Affordable and clean energy	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	SDG Impact: Increased use of clean technology for safe drinking water household units Indicator 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth	Target 8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay.	SDG Impact: Increased employment opportunities 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities

12- Responsible Consumption & Production	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.	SDG Impact: Tonnes of non-renewable biomass saved Indicator 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
15- Life on land	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	SDG Impact: Tonnes of non-renewable biomass saved 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

A.5. Coordinating/managing entity

The project ownership is with EKI Energy Services Limited who is acting as a CME for the programme of activity under consideration.

Before the SDW device is distributed, the end user must be informed that carbon finance is being used to fund the project. The user must agree to transfer the rights to the carbon credits to EKI Energy Services Limited and to cooperate with the team for monitoring purposes, as specified in the User Agreement. The User Agreement will outline the obligations of both parties and include provisions related to the transfer of carbon credit ownership and benefits. It will also ensure that users of the SDW device are fully aware of and consent to their activity resulting in the transfer of carbon credits to the Project Owner for the purpose of generating emission reductions.

A.6. Funding sources of PoA

The POA under consideration has not received any public funding from any Parties listed in Annex I[6]. The POA is willing to obtain certification from the Gold Standard Foundation because it plans to use carbon financing as a source of funding for the POA.

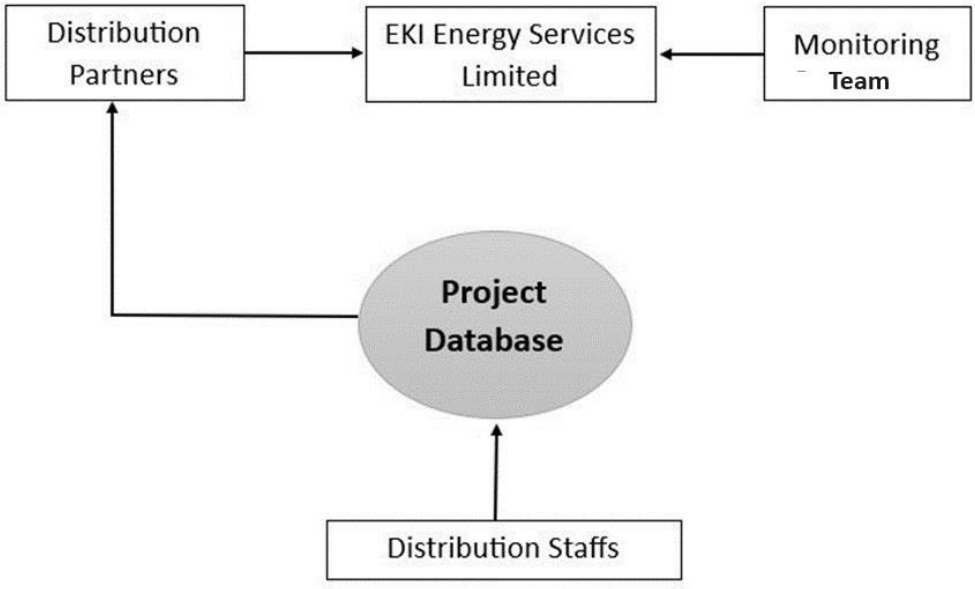
[6] https://www.oecd.org/fr/env/cc/listofannexicountries.htm

SECTION B. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND INCLUSION CRITERIA

B.1. Management System

Monitoring Organization

The structure of the monitoring plan will be as follows:



Structure of the monitoring group

The responsibilities of each person involved are elaborated as follows:

Group members and their responsibilities

Entity	Responsibility
EKI Energy Services Limited	• Coordinating and Managing Entity (CME) • Verify the monitoring work done to ensure accuracy before submission, spot check data • Prepare the monitoring report
Distribution Agency	• Implement VPA • Manages the Project Database, in which the results of monitoring shall be summarized. • Collecting data to be monitored accurately, or training Field Measurement Personnel to do so. • Sharing monitoring data with Nexus. • Maintains proper and continuous records of project activities and disseminated technologies, including product identification • Overees maintenance of installed systems
Distribution Staff	• Insert distribution records to database.
Monitoring Team	• Conduct on the ground monitoring of end users

Data recording and archiving procedures

- The monitored data will be reported and electronic archived annually.
- All the data shall be kept for 2 years after end of the crediting period.
- Monitored data shall be sent to the CME for cross-checking and inserting to database.
- EKI Energy Services Limited (CME) shall access the database and spot check data every quarter.

QA/QC procedures

- The total units in Project Database will be cross-checked with the user agreements signed by the users.

In case of any data missing, the CME will seek the distribution agency for guidance. The missing period will be conservatively estimated base on other available data.

Training

The fields execution team will in close collaboration with the CME develop a training manual that will clearly lay out rules and procedures for all activities related to data recording, archiving and preparation of monitoring reports.

B.2. Application of methodologies

The following methodologies and tools are applicable to the PoA

a) GS Methodology "Emission reduction from safe drinking water supply[7]", version 1.0
b) CDM Tool 30 "Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass", EB 115, annex 22, Version 04.0[8]
c) CDM Tool 01 – "Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality", version 07.0.0[9]
d) CDM Tool 19 – "Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities", version 09.0[10]
e) CDM Tool 21 –" Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities" version 13.1[11]

Gold Standard Activity Requirements "Community Services Activity Requirements", Version 1.2[12], Publication Date: October 2019

Gold Standard Guideline "GHG Emission Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements[13]", Version 2.3, Publication Date: 29/04/2024

[7] https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/429-ee-sws-emission-reductions-from-safe-drinking-water-supply/
[8] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-30-v4.0.pdf
[9] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-01-v7.0.0.pdf
[10] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-19-v9.pdf
[11] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-21-v13.1.pdf
[12] https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/201-ar-community-services-activity-requirements/
[13] https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/501-pr-ghg-emissions-reductions-sequestration/

The eligibility conditions as per section 2.2.1 of the applied methodology i.e. "Emission reduction from safe drinking water supply[14]", version 1.0 and how the PoA complies with each of the criteria mentioned in below table:

Eligibility Criteria	**Justification for the Project Activity**
Eligible household water treatment technologies (HWT), institutional water treatment technologies (IWT), and community level water treatment technologies (CWT) include bleach/chlorine, water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, membrane, etc.), UV disinfection, etc.	The POA will introduce zero emission point of use water purification technology which maybe HWT, IWT or CWT which will displace the use of fuel wood traditionally used to treat drinking water. The CME intends to install various technology is household water treatment technology. Thus, this criteria is satisfied.
Eligible community water supply technologies (CWS) include new installation of new borehole hand-pumps, borehole hand-pumps rehabilitation, solar powered drinking water pumps, etc. Water pumps powered by fossil-fuel engines are not eligible, with the exception of backup fossil–fuel engines that are used for no more than 10% of operating hours (parameter SWDS 33).	The first real case VPA is on distribution of HWT technology in household and not involved any new installation of new borehole hand-pumps, borehole hand-pumps rehabilitation, solar powered drinking water pumps, etc. Hence, it is not applicable for the first real case VPA. In future if any community water supply technologies (CWS) will include it will be justified at the VPA level.
All projects involving CWT and CWS technologies must also include ongoing maintenance and repair of the project technology.	The first real case VPA is on distribution of HWT technology in household and not involve CWT and CWS technology. Hence, this applicability is not applicable for the first real case VPA. If any CWT and CWS technology will include in future, the VPA will must include ongoing maintenance and repair of the project technology.
Where the project involves the rehabilitation of an existing technology, the project developer shall provide evidence that the existing technology is non-operational and that there is no planned maintenance or repair for at least	The projects to be initiated under POA would be greenfield project activity not a rehabilitation of an existing technology. Thus, this applicability criteria are not applicable.

[14] https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/429-ee-sws-emission-reductions-from-safe-drinking-water-supply/

3 months after the date it became non-operational (parameter SWDS2).	
This methodology allows for project activities to include safe water treatment and/or supply technologies implemented for end-users in households, and/or commercial premises such as shops or institutional premises including half or full day/boarding schools, prisons, army camps & refugee camps.	The POA will distribute CWT/ CWS/ HWT/ IWT) for end users and thus satisfies the eligibility criteria. The applicable calculations will be used to quantify emissions from the technologies.
In cases where the safe water is retrieved at the CWT or CWS location, the water in its improved form shall be available within a distance of 1 km or less from the end-users, as demonstrated by satellite imaging or GPS coordinates of each CWT or CWS location. Alternatively, as a proxy, a total collection time of 30 minutes or less for a round trip, including queuing, using the travel modes of walking or pedaling may be demonstrated (parameter SDWS 1).	The POA will distribute CWT/ CWS/ HWT/ IWT) for end users. At the time of project implementation CME will comply this applicability conditions.
Project technology performance level (HWT and IWT): It shall be demonstrated based on report of laboratory testing or official notification that the project technology or equipment achieves either (i) the performance target classification 3-star or 2-star level, meaning "Comprehensive Protection," as per the WHO International Scheme to Evaluate Household Water Treatment Technologies (World Health Organization, 2011) or (ii) compliance with the national standard or guideline for household drinking water treatment technology; if no national guideline or standard is available, then the project technology shall comply with the WHO International Scheme requirements as per (i) (parameter SDWS 2).	The technology performance level for household filters will be evaluate following method (i) compliance with the national standard or guideline for drinking water treatment technology". The project technology performance level complies with the applicable national drinking water standard or guidelines for India IS 10500: 2012 . According to IS 10500:2012 (Clause 4.1.1) on the bacteriological quality of drinking water, E.Coli shall not be detectable in any 100ml sample for all water intended for drinking.
Project technology performance level (CWT and CWS): For each individual CWT or CWS, it shall be demonstrated at the start of each crediting period with water	The POA will cover HWT/ CWT /CWS /IWT water treatment technology. At the time of project implementation CME shall demonstrate the water quality testing

quality testing reports that the water directly supplied by the project water technology/source achieves both: i.microbial quality in line with either (i) national standards or guidelines for microbial quality of drinking water, or in the absence of such requirements, (ii) the guideline values for verification of microbial quality from the Guidelines for drinking-water quality (Table 7.10, WHO, 2017) ; and ii. compliance with (i) national standards or guidelines on priority chemical contamination and physical and aesthetic aspects, or in the absence of such requirements, (ii) international standards or guidelines on priority chemical contamination and physical and aesthetic aspects. (parameter SWDS 3)	reports that the water directly supplied by the project water technology/source achieves both: i. microbial quality in line with either (i) national standards or guidelines for microbial quality of drinking water, or in the absence of such requirements, (ii) the guideline values for verification of microbial quality from the Guidelines for drinking-water quality (Table 7.10, WHO, 2017) ; and ii. compliance with (i) national standards or guidelines on priority chemical contamination and physical and aesthetic aspects, or in the absence of such requirements, (ii) international standards or guidelines on priority chemical contamination and physical and aesthetic aspects.
The project must conduct annual water hygiene education campaigns for the end-users. (parameter SDWS 20).	The POA will organize relevant water hygiene campaigns annually to sensitize end users. The criteria set in the methodology for this purpose shall be followed.
A project applying this methodology may make SDG claims if relevant monitoring parameter(s) is included in the monitoring plan to demonstrate and confirm the project's contributions to SDGs15. See parameter SDWS 19.	The POA intends to claim contribution towards SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13 and 15. The relevant monitoring parameters have been included in the monitoring plan.

ELIGIBILITY PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS as per para 4.1.1 of the GS4GG PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS v1.2[16]

Eligibility Criteria Category	**Eligibility criterion - Required condition**	**Justification**

[15] Indicator 6.1.1 "Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services"
[16] https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/standards/101_V1.2_PAR_Principles-Requirements.pdf

Principle 1: Contribution to Climate Security & Sustainable Development	• Projects shall be of a type pre-identified as eligible or shall submit to Gold Standard for approval of eligibility. • Projects shall define their Baseline Scenario and Project Scenario. • Projects shall contribute positively to Climate Security & Sustainable Development. These positive impacts are considered against the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).	The project is of the pre-identified type of 'End use Energy Efficiency – Domestic' as per COMMUNITY SERVICES ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS v1.2 clause 3.1.1 (b). The baseline scenario for the project is the continued use of inefficient mud cookstoves running on non-renewable wood fuel in the project area for boiling unsafe water in the baseline and lacking access to safe drinking water (suppressed demand) to households who are the target end users The project contributes positively to Climate Security & Sustainable Development as it covers 10 SDGs as mentioned in section A.4.
Principle 2: Safeguarding Principles	Projects shall conduct a Safeguarding Principles Assessment and conform to Gold Standard Safeguarding Principles and Requirements.	As detailed out in the Appendix 1 of the respective VPAs, all the GS Safeguarding requirements shall be fulfilled at the VPA level.
Principle 3: Stakeholder Inclusivity	Projects shall identify and engage Relevant Stakeholders and seek Expert Stakeholder input where necessary in the design, planning and implementation of the Project. Project design shall reflect the views and inputs of stakeholders and ongoing feedback shall be sought, captured and acted	Relevant stakeholders and experts were invited for a discussion regarding the planning and implementation of the Project. Also, the views on the program and comments of the stakeholders were discussed during the meeting(s) done at PoA level as well as VPA level. Further, additional LSCs

	upon throughout the life of the Project.	shall be done at respective VPA levels to fulfil GS requirements.
Principle 4: Demonstration of real outcomes	This Principle represents the Gold Standard Project Cycle and the timescales and frequency for Certification. Design Certification, Performance Certification, and Design Certification Renewal including the third party VVB audit.	The program will follow the standard timelines and procedures for the Design certification, Performance Certification, Renewal of Design certification etc.
Principle 5: Financial Additionality & Ongoing Financial Need	All Projects must demonstrate impacts that are additional as compared to their baseline scenario (i.e. the benefits of the Project are beyond a business-as-usual scenario) as covered in Principle 1, above. In addition, Projects following certain certification pathways (i.e. those seeking to use certification to attract finance or issue market products through the issuance of Gold Standard Certified Products or Impact Statements) shall demonstrate Financial Additionality and Ongoing Financial Need.	Additionality is demonstrated as per the Section C of this document.

B.2.1. Multiple technologies/measures

The PoA includes water treatment technologies for safe drinking water supply in households. The technologies/measured adopted under the PoA will be limited to

those stated under section A.3 as well as the 'Methodology for Emission Reductions from Safe Drinking Water Supply' Version 1.0[17] (03/05/2021).

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

The eligibility criteria for inclusion of real case and its regular VPAs included in the PoA has been defined as per the clause 4.12.1 as per the optional requirement "Programme of Activity Requirements & Procedures" version 2.1[18].

No.	Eligibility Criterion	Description/ Required condition	Means of Verification/ Supporting evidence for inclusion
1	The Geographical boundaries of VPAs are consistent with the geographical boundary of the PoA	The geographical boundary of the VPA is within the geographical boundary of the PoA.	Evidence for inclusion: VPA-DD section A.2, specifying location and boundary of the VPA.
2	Conditions to avoid double counting of Impacts, such as unique identifications of product and end user locations	A unique numbering system for devices (water filter) will be applied in each VPA, assigning a unique number to each device and allowing to clearly identify for each device to which VPA it belongs.	Evidence for inclusion: VPA-DD section B.7.3, describing the unique device numbering system for the VPA.
3	Conditions to check the start dates of VPA through documentary evidence	A start date will be specifying with each VPA. All VPAs will have the start date after the start date of the PoA.	Evidence for inclusion: VPA-DD section C.1.1, Specifying the start date.
4	Conditions to ensure compliance with the applicability of the applied methodologies, the applied standardized baselines and the other applied methodological regulatory documents	Each VPA will meet the applicability criteria of the GS Methodology "methodology for emission reductions from safe drinking water supply", version: 1.0	Section B.2 of each VPA-DD shows that the inclusion criteria for Methodology application are met.

[17] https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/standards/429_V1.0_EE_SWS_Emission-reductions-from-Safe-Drinking-Water-Supply.pdf
[18] https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/107-par-programme-of-activity-requirements/

5	Conditions to ensure that VPA meet the requirements for demonstration of additionality	All VPAs to be included under the PoA will be in compliance with para 1.1.3 of Annex B – positive list mentioned in the 'Community Services Activity Requirements', Version 1.2. All VPAs will be solely composed of isolated units (CEPs) where the users of the technology/ measure are households or communities or institutions and where each unit results in <= 600 MWh of energy savings per year or <=600 tonnes of emission reductions for HWT/IWT/CWT/CWS technologies. Hence, according to paragraph 4.1.9 of the 'Community Services Activity Requirements', each of the VPAs, regardless of the host country in which the project activity is being implemented, is deemed additional and therefore is not required to prove additionality at the time of Design Certification.	Evidence for inclusion: Section B.5 of the VPA-DD will confirm that the emission reduction year at a unit level (i.e. per CEP) below 600 tCO_2 per year and to be outlined in the ER calculation sheet.
6	Condition to ensure that the real case VPA and its regular VPAs meet the applicability criteria of selected methodology of combination of methodologies	Each real case VPA and its regular VPSs will meet the applicability criteria of the GS Methodology "METHODOLOGY FOR EMISSION REDUCTIONS FROM SAFE DRINKING WATER SUPPLY", Version: 1.0	Section B.2 of each VPA-DD shows that the inclusion criteria for Methodology application are met.
7	Conditions to be met by each VPA regarding SDG outcomes assessment	Positive outcomes expected for at least 3 SDGs.	VPA-DD section B.6.4
8	Legal Ownership	Each VPA shall outline proper means of demonstration of legal ownership of Products generated under the VPA	The transfer of credit ownership from end-users to the CME is managed through distribution lists which include the distribution receipts and

	(see criteria in A.5 of PoA-DD).	consent form (end- user agreements). The end-users and representatives have been informed about the transfer of carbon credit ownership during the Stakeholder Consultation process as well as at the point of receipt of the technology.

SECTION C. DEMONSTRATION OF ADDITIONALITY

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

The action is not financially viable without the support of revenues from the sale of GS-VERs. Financial support from carbon revenues is required in order to develop, disseminate, and ensure continued operation of the activity proposed under the PoA.

As per the methodology "Methodology for Emission Reductions from Safe Drinking Water Supply" v1.0, Paragraph 3.3.2, additionality can be demonstrated based on the applicable GS4GG Activity Requirement. Now, the GS4GG Community Services Activity Requirements Version 1.2, Paragraph 4.1.9, specify that projects that meet any of the following criteria are deemed additional:

(a) Positive list (Annex B of Community Service Activity Requirements)
(b) Projects located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC
(c) Microscale projects

Annex B of Community Service Activity Requirements Version 1.2, Paragraph 1.1.3 specify that activities are composed of isolated units where the users of the technology/ measure are households or communities or institutions and where each unit results in ≤600 MWh of energy savings per year or ≤600 tonnes of emission reductions per year.

Further, the PoA has included conditions that would systematically demonstrate additionality of VPAs under the proposed PoA in the inclusion criteria of VPAs/CPAs in section B.3 of the PoA.

SECTION D. DURATION OF PoA

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

12/06/2023

D.2. Duration of the PoA

20 years 00 months

11/05/2023[19] to 10/05/2043

SECTION E. OUTCOME OF PoA LEVEL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

E.1. Summary of stakeholder consultation at PoA Level

The design consultation and the global stakeholder round initiated on 01/06/2023 via email to the all-relevant stakeholder i.e. NGO, local and national govt bodies. As part of the GS stakeholder requirements, also a physical stakeholder consultation meeting was held on 10/05/2023 at Panchayat Bhawan in Khamera village and the Primary School in Tanter village, Dindori, Madhya Pradesh, adhering to the GS4GG Requirements and Guidelines. The CME invited local stakeholders to participate in the stakeholder consultation process of the project through public notice on 10/04/2023 and emailed on 04/05/2023 as well.

The meeting was opened by the project representative with a welcome remark; it was attended by the attendees from all sections of the society. The consultation aimed to gather insights and feedback from local stakeholders, ensuring their perspectives and concerns were considered in the project's planning and implementation phases. This engagement aligns with our commitment to transparency and community involvement, essential for meeting the GS4GG standards.

The meeting was outlined towards making aware stakeholder & local community people, about the distribution of Water filter project activity & how does it leads to reduction of the GHG gases emission as well as water borne diseases. Details regarding the proposed project cycle & also the role of local stakeholders in the project was outlined.

E.2. Consideration of stakeholder comments received

The stakeholders were in full support of the project activity and expressed their consent to help in project implementation for better living standard and need of safe drinking water. Also, no comments received during LSC (local stakeholder consultation).

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	**Grievance/Feedback books**: The general project description as well as feedback books are available at the local office of the distribution's partners. Feedback from stakeholders during office visits will be documented in the feedback/grievance books.

[19] Start date of PoA is the start date of first real case VPA. The start date of the project is the start date of distribution of first Econeer Water Filter for the first real-case VPA under this PoA. This can be verified from carbon credit ownership agreement signed by end user/beneficiary.

Process Book (mandatory)	**Continuous feedback:** The monitoring process of POA includes regular community meetings and household visits through the field team of the distribution partners. The field team will document any feedback/grievances of the community members.
GS Contact (mandatory)	help@goldstandard.org
Other	Furthermore, written feedback can be given via e-mail or letter to the following people: **Coordinating and Managing Entity:** **EKI Energy Services Limited** Office no. 201, Plot 48, Scheme 78 part 2 Vijay Nagar Indore Madhya Pradesh 452010 India registry@enkingint.org meraj.ali@enkingint.org

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

CME and/or responsible person/ entity	☒ CME ☒ Responsible person/ entity for application of the selected methodology(ies) and, where applicable, the selected standardized baseline(s) to the PoA
Organization	EKI Energy Services Limited
Street/P.O. Box	Office no. 201, Plot 48, Scheme 78 part 2 Vijay Nagar
Building	-
City	Indore
State/Region	Madhya Pradesh
Postcode	452010
Country	India
Telephone	+91 99075 34900
E-mail	registry@enkingint.org
Website	www.enkingint.org
Contact person	Mr. Manish Dabkara
Title	Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
Salutation	Mr.
Last name	Dabkara
Middle name	Manish

APPENDIX 2 - DESIGN CHANGES

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A2.1. Details of proposed or actual design change

Not Applicable.

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

a. Additionality

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

c. Compliance with the monitoring plan of the applied methodology

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

e. Scale of the project activity

Not Applicable

f. Stakeholder consultation

Not Applicable

g. Sustainable development criteria

Not Applicable

h. Safeguarding assessment

Not Applicable

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