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TEMPLATE

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

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VERSION v. 1.1

RELATED SUPPORT

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KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

GS ID of Programme	GS 11189
Title of Programme:	Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme
Start Date of POA	02/07/2021 (Date of submission of Design Consultation Report for GS Review)
Date of Design Certification	Not Applicable
POA Period Start Date	01/01/2021 (Crediting period start date of the earliest VPA included in the PoA)
Version number of the PoA-DD	5.0
Completion date of the PoA-DD	25/05/2022
Coordinating/managing entity	Impact Carbon LLC
Project Participants and any communities involved	Impact Carbon LLC, Impact Water LLC
Host Country (ies)	Kenya and Nigeria
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	Not Applicable
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	GS Approved Methodology #1: "Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption" Version 3.1-25/8/2017 GS Approved Methodology #2: "Emission reductions from Safe Drinking Water Supply" Version 1.0 – 03/5/2021
Product Requirements applied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy Label <input type="checkbox"/> N/A

SECTION A. General description of PoA

A.1. Purpose and general description of the PoA

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Policy Measure/Stated Goal:

The stated goal of proposed PoA is the widespread dissemination of improved cook stoves (ICS) and low GHG water purification technologies (WPS) to households, communities, and institutions in Nigeria and Kenya¹. The PoA will use carbon finance to support local partners engaged in the production, distribution, and maintenance of various ICS and WPS technologies.

In Nigeria, 80.6% of households use solid fuel for cooking purposes. In rural, 83.0% household use firewood while 3.0% use charcoal and in urban, 42.1% of household use firewood and 11.8% of households use charcoal for cooking². 90 million Nigerians, cook/boil water on traditional stoves / “three-stone fire” cooking technology³.

In Nigeria, only 11.7% of the population have access to piped water, with only 3.5% population having access to piped water within their homes.

Nationwide 54.6% and 14.6% of Kenya’s household population utilize firewood and charcoal for cooking respectively thereby exerting enormous pressure on the environment⁴. 84.3% of rural and 16.1% of urban households use firewood for cooking⁵. On the other hand, 8.9% of rural and 21.9 % of urban households use charcoal for cooking⁶. The stoves used by households in Kenya at present, include primarily traditional stoves like three stone fires (46.4%) and traditional charcoal jikos (9.1%)⁷. Thus, cooking/water boiling using solid biomass fuel over traditional inefficient stoves remains the prominent cooking practice.

In Kenya, only 36.8% of the population have access to piped water, with only 22.8% population having access to piped water within their homes⁸.

The project ICSs will significantly reduce non-renewable biomass / fossil fuel consumption for cooking. The project WPS will result in elimination/reduction of non-renewable biomass / fossil fuels usage for water boiling. This will result in significant improvement in indoor air pollution associated with use of solid biomass / fossil fuel

¹ The PoA Boundary may be expanded to other countries in future via a design change.

² Table CH.12, Nigeria Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2016-17, published in February 2018,

³ Page 88, The Truth About Cooking Landscape Analysis, Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (GACC), October 2016,

⁴ Table 3.18 Basic Report Based on 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey published in March 2018

⁵ Table 3.18 Basic Report Based on 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey published in March 2018

⁶ Table 3.18 Basic Report Based on 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey published in March 2018

⁷ Table 3.19 Basic Report Based on 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey published in March 2018

⁸ Table 2.1, Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014, Report, published in December 2015

based inefficient cooking and water boiling practice which has a direct correlation with respiratory illness and mortality rates, especially among women and children, worldwide.

Framework for the Implementation of the PoA:

Impact Carbon is the Coordinating and Managing entity (CME) of the PoA. Impact Carbon oversees each step of the PoA development, expansion, VPA inclusion process including developing project documents, implementation of local stakeholder consultation, developing monitoring and evaluation plan, managing VPA inclusion and ongoing verifications, and the issuance of credits. The CME works actively with local partners to improve project technologies installation and dissemination strategies to ensure the project meets estimated Verified Emission Reductions (VERs) volumes. Local partners may include but are not limited to NGOs, local entrepreneurs, government organizations, and academic institutes.

Confirmation that it is voluntary:

Prevailing Policies:

President of Nigeria launched the National Action Plan (NAP), a 13-year strategy for the Revitalization of Nigeria’s Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Sector⁹. The goal of the Revitalization Strategy is to ensure that all Nigerians have access to sustainable and safely managed WASH services by 2030, in compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for Water (Goal 6.1) and Sanitation (Goal 6.2).

KENYA ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE POLICY 2016-2030¹⁰ recognizes that unsafe drinking water, along with inadequate hygiene and sanitation contributes much of the disease burden in Kenya. This policy therefore recommends development and implementation of sanitation and hygiene interventions that address faecal contamination and vector breeding in household/school water storage and promoting appropriate technology options for household/school water treatment and safety in tandem with sanitation and hygiene interventions at household/School/ community levels.

The national Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) Action Agenda, 2016¹¹ pledges Nigeria’s commitment to global sustainable development and links with Nigeria’s policy and regulatory documents on sustainable energy such as the National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy, the National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP), 2016¹², the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan etc. The NREAP targets 100% clean-cooking-fuel coverage by 2030 by providing improved cookstoves (59%), efficient charcoal production (7%) and modern fuel alternatives for cooking including LPG and ethanol gel fuel (34%)¹³.

⁹ <https://www.wateraid.org/ng/sites/g/files/jkxoof381/files/nigerias-national-action-plan-for-the-revitalization-of-the-wash-sector.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://www.wsp.org/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/Kenya%20Environmental%20Sanitation%20and%20Hygiene%20Policy.pdf>

¹¹ https://www.seforall.org/sites/default/files/NIGERIA_SE4ALL_ACTION_AGENDA_FINAL.pdf

¹² https://www.all-on.com/media/publications/simplified-guides-to-nigerias-energy-access-policies-and-regulations/_jcr_content/par/textimage.stream/1595008848747/8d18c624aa6792e0c9afe79f1bd595831a7d0697/national-renewable-energy-action-plan-nreap.pdf

¹³ https://ng.boell.org/sites/default/files/2021-05/FINAL_Fostering%20an%20Enabling.pdf

In Kenya, the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) identifies transition to clean cooking as priority climate action in energy demand sector and promotes the transition to clean cooking with alternative clean fuels such as LPG in urban areas, and clean biomass (charcoal and wood) cookstoves and alternatives in rural areas¹⁴

The PoA therefore promotes the aforesaid policies by distribution of ICS / WPS in Nigeria and Kenya. It is worth noting that none of the policies / laws or regulations in place mandate the technology / measures distributed by the PoA. Hence the implementation of the PoA is a voluntary action by the CME.

A.2. Physical/ Geographical boundary of the PoA

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The boundary for the PoA in terms of a geographical area is defined as the political boundary of Nigeria and Kenya. All the VPAs shall be implemented within the geographical boundary of the PoA.

PoA Title: Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme
PoA GS ID: 11189

1# Kenya

Host Country: Kenya

Region/State/Province etc.: All regions of Kenya

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

Physical/Geographical location:

Kenya is spread from 5.03° N to -4.65° N latitude, while the longitude spread is between 34.03° E to 41.9° E. With the land area of 581,309 km². The capital of Kenya is Nairobi and its geographic coordinates are 1°16'S latitude and 36°48'E longitude.

2# Nigeria

Host Country: Nigeria

Region/State/Province etc.: All regions of Nigeria

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

Physical/Geographical location:

¹⁴ <https://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/8737.pdf>

Nigeria lies between 4°16' and 13°53' north latitude and between 2°40' and 14° 41' east longitude and has a land area of 924,000 sq. km, one of the largest in Africa.

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

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The technologies/measures¹⁵ employed under the PoA cover both improved cookstoves and low GHG water purification technologies.

Improved Cookstoves

A typical project ICS is composed of an insulated combustion chamber which is enclosed by a metal casing. The ICS shall have an average thermal efficiency above 20%; can reduce fuel consumption by up to 50% or more; and have an expected lifespan of up to 10 years. Examples of improved cooking technologies to be included in the PoA, not limited to, are as follows:

1. Improved biomass cookstoves (wood)
2. Improved biomass cookstoves (charcoal)
3. Improved fossil fuel cookstoves (LPG stoves)
4. Improved fossil fuel cookstoves (Induction stoves)
5. Renewable stoves (solar cookers)
6. Heat retentions cookers/devices etc.

Low GHG Water Purification Technologies

Each WPS achieves the water quality defined in relevant national standards or international guidelines for drinking water quality. The proposed WPSs models under the VPAs reduce dependency on the conventional water purification technique (i.e., boiling). Examples of WPS technologies to be included in the PoA, not limited to, are as follows:

1. Water filters (ceramic, membrane, sand, activated carbon, etc.)
2. Flocculation biofiltration
3. Flocculation disinfection
4. Flocculation disinfection filtration
5. Ultraviolet (UV) disinfection
6. Solar disinfection
7. Chemical disinfection (bleach, chlorine etc.)
8. Ultrafiltration systems
9. Reverse osmosis systems etc.

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:

¹⁵ Technologies are developed based on potential customer demands and preferences. VPA may include ICS and WPS, new technologies, other than those listed here, in the future, provided they meet the eligibility criteria and technical requirements.

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
<p>1. Types of Project</p>	<p>Eligible projects shall include physical action/implementation on the ground. Pre-identified eligible project types are identified in the Eligibility Principles and Requirements section.</p>	<p>The PoA includes dissemination of improved cook stoves (ICS) and installation/distribution of low GHG water purification technologies (WPS).</p> <p>The PoA applies GS approved “Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption” and “Emission reductions from Safe Drinking Water Supply” impact quantification methodologies, for ICS and WPS devices respectively.</p> <p>Hence as per the GS4GG Principles and Requirements version 1.2 section 4.1.3, the PoA becomes automatically eligible.</p>
<p>2. Location of Project</p>	<p>Projects may be located in any part of the world.</p>	<p>The PoA is located in Kenya and Nigeria.</p>
<p>3. Project Area, Project Boundary and Scale</p>	<p>The Project Area and Project Boundary shall be defined. Projects may be developed at any scale although certain rules, requirements and limitations may apply under specific Activity Requirements, Impact Quantification Methodologies and Products Requirements. In order to avoid double counting the Project shall not be included in any other voluntary or compliance standards programme unless approved by Gold Standard (for example through dual certification). Also, if the Project Area overlaps with that of another Gold Standard or other voluntary or compliance standard programme of a similar nature, the Project shall demonstrate that there is no double counting of impacts at design and performance certification (for example use of similar technology or practices through which the potential arises for double counting or misestimation of impacts amongst projects)</p>	<p>The boundary for the PoA in terms of geographical area is defined as the territorial boundary of the Kenya and Nigeria.</p> <p>All voluntary programme activities (VPAs) associated with this PoA will be implemented within the geographical boundary of the PoA.</p> <p>The PoA and its associated VPAs (unless approved by Gold Standard) shall not be already included in any other voluntary or compliance standards programme.</p> <p>To avoid inclusion of any ICS and WPS which is a part of another registered carbon project/ programme, all units under this programme shall be associated with a unique logo/brand/ product ID number / unique household or institutional ID number / Tag number / invoice number / receipt number etc. to uniquely identify each unit distributed/installed to avoid any</p>

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
		double counting of ICS/WPS and emission reductions.
4. Host Country Requirements	Projects shall be in compliance with applicable Host Country’s legal, environmental, ecological and social regulations.	The PoA complies with Kenya’s and Nigeria’s legal, environmental and ecological and social regulations, if any and as applicable.
5. Contact Details	As part of the Project Documentation the Project Developer shall provide (i) name and (ii) contact details of all Project Participants; AND in case of an organisation (iii) the legal registration details and (iv) documentation by the governing jurisdiction that proves that the entity is in good standing (defined as being a legal or other appropriate entity registered in or allowed to operate within the required jurisdiction and with no evidence of insolvency or legal/criminal notices placed against it or any of its Directors). Gold Standard retains the right (at its own discretion) to refuse use of the Standard where reputational concerns are highlighted.	The name and contact details of Project Developer (CME) and entity who prepared this PoA-DD is given in the Appendix 1.
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.	Criteria for transfer full and uncontested legal ownership of carbon credit from project beneficiaries to CME (Impact Carbon LLC) or CPA Implementer (Impact Water LLC): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For regular cycle VPA, this shall be ensured through relevant provisions for example disclaimer on warranty/information cards, product packaging, customer agreements / sales receipts / consent form or may be collected via monitoring app (mobile or web-based, for example) etc. or collecting stakeholder feedback collected during local stakeholder consultation (LSC)

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For retroactive VPA, this shall be ensured through relevant provisions for example disclaimer on warranty cards, product packaging, customer agreements / sales receipts/ consent form or may be collected via monitoring app (mobile or web-based, for example), etc. or stakeholder feedback collected during Stakeholder Feedback Round (SFR).
7. Other Rights	As well as legal title and ownership, the Project Developer shall also demonstrate where required uncontested legal rights and/or permissions concerning changes in use of other resources required to service the Project (for example, access rights, water rights etc.). Any known disputes or contested rights must be declared immediately to Gold Standard by the Project Developer and resolved prior to further project implementation in affected areas.	Not applicable
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.	No ODA is involved in the PoA and its associated VPAs. A declaration is being submitted by CME.

Eligibility under Gold Standard Community Services Activity (CSA) Requirements

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As per section 2 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</p>	<p>All CSA Projects shall lead to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation by providing or improving access to services/resources at the household or community or institution level. Eligible services include electricity and energy, water and sanitation, waste management, housing, etc.</p>	<p>The goal of the PoA is to distribute improved cookstove and low GHG water purification systems in the households, community and Institutional premises.</p>
<p>2. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA - Type of project</p>	<p>(b) End-use energy efficiency: Project activities that reduce energy requirements as compared to baseline scenario without affecting the level and quality of services or products, where the end-user of the products and services are clearly identified and when the physical intervention is required at the user end. For example, efficient cooking, heating, lighting, etc.</p>	<p>The project involves distribution of ICS and WPS which reduce energy requirements as compared to baseline scenario without affecting the level and quality of services or products.</p>
<p>3. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA – Project Area, Boundary and scale</p>	<p>1. Project Area and Boundary shall be defined in line with the applicable Impact Quantification Methodologies and Product Requirements.</p> <p>2. The definition of scale is the same for all Projects, except Microscale which is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) CSA Project issuing emission reductions less than or equal to 10,000 tCO₂eq per annum b) CSA Project seeking any Gold Standard Certified Impact or Product other than emission reductions and meeting one of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installed capacity less than equal to 2 MW_{el} /6 MW_{th} that employs renewable energy as the primary technology • Energy savings at a scale of no more than 20 GWh per year where energy efficiency is the primary activity • Achieve GHG emissions reductions at a scale of no 	<p>1. The project area is point location of ICS and WPS beneficiaries in Kenya and Nigeria. The project boundary will be limited to the geographical boundary of Kenya and Nigeria.</p> <p>2. The Scale of a VPA may be large (given the applied methodologies are large scale), however, in case, suppressed demand is considered in a VPA, its scale shall be limited to small/micro scale (in accordance with 3.1.3 of the CSA, version 1.2).</p>

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
	<p>more than 20,000 tCO₂e per annum where project activity type is not included in the above two criteria.</p> <p>c) For the purpose of applying UNFCCC methodologies for quantification of GHG reductions, 'small scale' is defined as in CDM Modalities and Procedures for three projects types: Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Others. Please refer to the GHG Emission Reductions and Sequestration Product Requirements for more information on the definition of 'small scale'.</p>	
<p>4. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA – Legal Ownership</p>	<p>(a) Projects involving the distribution of a large number of devices for services such as heating, cooking, lighting, electricity generation, water treatment technology such as water filter, etc. shall provide a clear description of the ownership of the Products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification all along the investment chain. In line with the FPIC requirement, the proofs that end-users are aware of and willing to give up their rights on Products shall be provided.</p> <p>(b) The transfer of Product ownership shall be discussed during local stakeholder consultations for projects.</p>	<p>a) The ICS/WPS owners transfer their rights on ownership of carbon credits to CME (Impact Carbon LLC) or CPA Implementer (Impact Water LLC) via customer agreements / sales receipts / consent form or may be collected via monitoring app (mobile or web-based, for example) etc.</p> <p>Alternatively, this may be communicated to the end users, at the time of purchase / distribution via disclaimer on the product packaging, on CME's website etc.</p> <p>b) The transfer of Carbon Credits is also discussed during local stakeholder consultations for PoA.</p>

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

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Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	Most relevant SDG Target	SDG Impact Indicator (Proposed or SDG Indicator)
SDG: 13 Climate Action (mandatory)	N/A	13.2.1 Amount of CO ₂ e emissions reduced by the project per year
SDG: 1 No Poverty	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	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services Indicator: Total number of premises with atleast one WPS / ICS distributed / installed under the project.
SDG: 3 Good Health and Well-Being	SDG: 3 Good Health and Well-Being 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.	3.9.1 - Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution Indicator: % Of users reporting reduction in smoke, PM, soot emissions after shifting to the project ICS 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) Indicator: % of users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS
SDG: 6 Clean Water and sanitation	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services Indicator: Total Number of WPS distributed/installed under the project and % of WPS distributed/installed provide safe drinking water quality.
SDG: 7 Affordable and Clean Energy	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

		Indicator: % users reporting an operational ICS/WPS in PoA
SDG: 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	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities Indicator: Number of male / females employment created by PoA
SDG: 12 Responsible Consumption and Production	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP Indicator: Average % fuel savings reported by users in the PoA after shifting to ICS
SDG: 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	15.2.1-Progress towards sustainable forest management Indicator: Wood fuel eq savings reported by user in the PoA after shifting to ICS

A.5. Coordinating/managing entity

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Impact Carbon is the Coordinating/Managing Entity (CME) of the PoA. The contact information of CME is available in the appendix.

A.6. Funding sources of PoA

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No public funding from Annex I Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), or any other Official Development Assistance (ODA) funding is involved in the proposed GS PoA. For the VPAs that get included in the PoA subsequently, this shall be ensured via VPA inclusion eligibility criterion (#9).

A declaration by CME in this regard is being submitted.

SECTION B. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND INCLUSION CRITERIA

B.1. Management System

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

1. The Program Manager, Impact Carbon and external experts/consultant will be involved in the process of inclusion of new VPAs in the PoA. The Program Manager will conduct technical review of the VPAs being included in the PoA.
2. The Program Manager along with external expert/consultant will ensure that any VPA included in the PoA, is not registered either as a CDM project activity or included as a CPA in another registered CDM PoA earlier to ensure that there is no double counting of any VPA in the PoA.
3. The Program Manager will be responsible for keeping records and implement a documentation control process for each VPA under the PoA.
4. CME will ensure that end users are aware of, and have agreed, that their unit (ICS/WPS) is being subscribed to the PoA. Awareness and agreement are secured through informational material / trainings / social media or in contractual agreements.
5. Each VPA implementer will collect and report the required data as much as possible to effectively monitor the emission reductions of each VPA in accordance with the monitoring plan in the VPA-DD.
6. The CME will provide guidance/training/instructions to customer engagement staff to collect requisite data at the point of delivery. Records of trainings will be maintained by the Program Manager. The customer engagement staff will compile the list of units installed/distributed along with required end user / baseline information and will transfer the same to the electronic database management system at regular intervals, which will be managed at CME/VPA Implementer office by Program Manager.
7. The program manager will operate and manage the electronic database with information on all or a fraction of units (representative of population) installed/distributed under the PoA, as received from the customer engagement. The database will contain the following information for each product:
 - a. Receipt / invoice number
 - b. Address and contact details (name and phone number if available) of the end user¹⁶
 - c. Date of installation/distribution
 - d. Type of user (household or institution or community)
 - e. Technology type (ICS, WPS etc.)
 - f. Unique ID number
8. The CME will ensure that there is no double counting of any unit in the electronic database by means of the unique ID that will be uniquely associated with each unit.

¹⁶ Please note in host countries i.e. Kenya and Nigeria, that some of the users did not share their name/address or contact no. due to privacy concern.

The CME will coordinate all ex-post monitoring activities in the PoA. The CME will check and review the monitoring data and calculate the emission reductions based on precision/reliability levels achieved for the monitored parameters supported by external experts/consultant.

Measures for continuous improvements of the PoA management system;

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

B.2. Application of methodologies

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The project applied methodology “Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, version 3.1,25/08/2017” for ICS. The applied methodology can be access at the following link:

<https://www.goldstandard.org/project-developers/standard-documents>

The following conditions apply to VPAs under this methodology:

Applied Methodology Applicability Criteria	Justification
<p>This methodology is applicable to programmes or activities introducing technologies and/or practices that reduce or displace greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the thermal energy consumption of households and non-domestic premises.</p> <p>Examples of these technologies include the introduction of improved biomass or fossil fuel cookstoves, ovens, dryers, space and water heaters (solar and otherwise), heat retention cookers, solar cookers, bio-digesters, safe water supply and treatment technologies that displace the boiling of water, thermal insulation in cold climates, etc.</p>	<p>The Project activities involves distribution of improved cookstoves (“ICS”) in households, community and Institutional premises¹⁷.</p>
<p>The project boundary needs to be clearly identified, and the technologies counted in the project are not included in any other voluntary market or CDM project activity (i.e., no double counting takes place). In some cases, there may be another similar activity within the same target area. Project proponents must therefore have a survey mechanism in place together with appropriate mitigation measures so as to prevent any possibility of double counting.</p>	<p>Each technology disseminated through the PoA shall have an identifier attached (e.g., logo/identifier and/or serial number and/or invoice number etc.) to ensure that double-counting does not occur. The name and address (where possible) of the users, representation of the population, shall be recorded in the project database to avoid any double counting.</p> <p>The CME shall maintain a log of ICS distributed under the project as well as an end user database¹⁸. Thus, a survey mechanism is not deemed required.</p>
<p>The technologies each have continuous useful energy outputs of less than 150kW per unit (defined as the total useful energy delivered from start to end of operation of a unit divided by time of operation). For technologies or practices that do not deliver thermal energy in the project scenario but only displace thermal energy supplied in the baseline scenario,</p>	<p>All technologies under the VPA will have a continuous useful energy output of less than 150kW per unit.</p>

¹⁷ e.g., residential institutional, industrial, or commercial facilities.

¹⁸ It may not be possible to collect end user details for all ICS distributed under a VPA. However, the end user details should be collected for as many end users as commensurate with representative sampling, i.e., it should not be less than 10 times the survey and field test sample sizes.

<p>the 150kW threshold applies to the displaced baseline technology.</p>	
<p>Using the baseline technology as a backup or auxiliary technology in parallel with the improved technology introduced by the project activity is permitted as long as a mechanism is put into place to encourage the removal of the old technology (e.g., discounted price for the improved technology) and the definitive discontinuity of its use. The project documentation must provide a clear description of the approach chosen and the monitoring plan must allow for a good understanding of the extent to which the baseline technology is still in use after the introduction of the improved technology.</p> <p>The success of the mechanism put into place must therefore be monitored, and the approach must be adjusted if proven unsuccessful. If an old technology remains in use in parallel with the improved technology, the corresponding emissions must be accounted for as part of the project emissions.</p>	<p>The end users at the point of distribution/sale will be encouraged to move away from their traditional inefficient appliances.</p> <p>It is possible that baseline technologies are still used in the project activity. Only the quantity of baseline wood fuel actually displaced by the project activity will be used for emission reduction calculations, in such cases.</p> <p>The field KPTs/WBTs determine the quantity of fuel consumed in the project scenario. The KPTs subsume the use of any traditional stove/fuel used in parallel with the ICS by default and no additional monitoring is required to discount the parallel use of baseline technology.</p> <p>In case of WBT based assessment however, the relative usage of baseline stoves along with project ICS shall be monitored during usage surveys and accordingly accounted in ER calculations.</p>
<p>The project proponent must clearly communicate to all project participants the entity that is claiming ownership rights of and selling the emission reductions resulting from the project activity. For technology producers and the retailers of the improved technology or the renewable fuel in use, this must be communicated by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork. If the claimants are not the project technology end users, the end users will need to be informed and notified that they cannot claim for emission reductions from the project.</p>	<p>The ICS owners transfer their rights on ownership of carbon credits to CME (Impact Carbon LLC) or CPA Implementer (Impact Water LLC) via customer agreements / sales receipts / consent form or may be collected via monitoring app (mobile or web-based, for example) etc.</p> <p>Alternatively, this may be communicated to the end users, at the time of purchase / distribution via disclaimer on the product packaging, on CME’s website etc.</p> <p>The transfer of Carbon Credits shall also be discussed during local stakeholder consultations / SFR for PoA.</p>
<p>Project activities making use of a new biomass feedstock in the project situation (e.g., shift from non-renewable to green charcoal, plant oil or renewable biomass briquettes) must comply with relevant Gold Standard specific requirements for biomass related project activities, as defined in the latest version of the Gold Standard rules. If the biomass feedstock</p>	<p>Not applicable to the VPA.</p>

<p>is sourced from a dedicated plantation, the criteria must apply to both plantations established for the project activity AND existing plantations that were established in the context of other activities but will supply biomass feedstock.</p>	
<p>Furthermore, the following conditions apply:</p> <p>a. Adequate evidence is supplied to demonstrate that indoor air pollution (IAP) levels are not worsened compared to the baseline, and greenhouse gases (as listed in section 2.1) emitted by the project fuel/stove combination are estimated with adequate precision. The project fuel/stove combination may include instances in which the project stove is a baseline stove.</p> <p>b. Records of renewable fuel sales may not be used as sole parameters for emission reduction calculation but may be used as data informing the equations in section 2.0 of this methodology. These records need to be correlated to data on distribution and results of field tests and surveys confirming (a) actual use of the renewable fuel and usage patterns (such as average fraction of non-renewable fuels used in mixed combustion or seasonal variation of fuel types), (b) GHG emissions, (c) evidence of CO levels not deteriorating (d) any further factors effecting emission reductions significantly”.</p>	<p>The project ICS results in significant reduction in indoor air pollutant emissions (smoke/ PM) by virtue of its efficient combustion technology / design. The reduction in smoke/PM will be monitored via questionnaire survey to check if the project stoves result in reduction in IAP.</p> <p>This is not applicable as no renewable fuel sales in the project is envisaged.</p>

Methodological Tools:

- CDM Tool 21 – Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities version 13.1(<https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-21-v13.1.pdf>)

Guidelines:

- USAGE RATE REQUIREMENTSTECHNOLOGIES AND PRACTICES TO DISPLACE DECENTRALIZED THERMAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION, published on 27/10/2020 (<https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/ru-2020-usage-rate-requirements-technologies-and-practices-to-displace-decentralized-thermal-energy-consumption/>)
- REQUIREMENTS AND GUIDELINES: USAGE RATE MONITORING, version 2.0, published on 27/10/2020 (<https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/407g-ee-ics-tpddtec-usage-guidelines/>)

The project applied methodology “Emission reductions from Safe Drinking Water Supply Version 1.0 – 03/5/2021” for WPS. The applied methodology can be access at the following link:

<https://www.goldstandard.org/project-developers/standard-documents>

The following conditions apply to VPAs under this methodology:

Applied Methodology Applicability Criteria	Justification
This methodology is applicable to project activities that introduce a new, or rehabilitate an existing, zero-emission ¹⁹ or low-emission technology to supply safe drinking water.	The Project activities involves distribution of Low GHG Emission Water Purification Systems (“WPS”) in households and Institutional premises ²⁰ that would have boiled water in the baseline.
Technologies include household water treatment technologies (HWT), Institutional water treatment technologies (IWT), Community level water treatment technologies (CWT) and community water supply technologies (CWS).	The Project technology includes household water treatment technologies (HWT) and Institutional water treatment technologies (IWT).
Under this Methodology, a project’s objectives are to reduce or avoid greenhouse gas emissions from boiling unsafe drinking water in the baseline, and to supply drinking water that is safe for consumption when it enters the project households or institutional premises. When the drinking water is treated in the household or institution (HWT or IWT), then the water supplied from the treatment technology should be safe. When the water is supplied or retrieved from a CWT or CWS directly to the premises of the household or institution, then the water entering the end-user premises should be safe.	<p>The PoA involves distribution/installation of low greenhouse gas, household water treatment technologies (HWT) and Institutional water treatment technologies (IWT) which avoid greenhouse gas emissions from boiling unsafe drinking water in the baseline.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring shall be conducted on sampling basis to demonstrate that the project systems deliver safe water.</p>

¹⁹ Zero emission technology refers here to emissions generated by technologies once installed within the targeted premises and operational – it does not refer to life cycle emissions such as upstream emissions associated with the production or delivery of the technology.

²⁰ e.g., residential institutional, industrial, or commercial facilities.

<p>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.</p>	<p>Examples of WPS technologies to be included in the PoA, not limited to, are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water filters (ceramic, membrane, sand, activated carbon, etc.) 2. Flocculation biofiltration 3. Flocculation disinfection 4. Flocculation disinfection filtration 5. Ultraviolet (UV) disinfection 6. Solar disinfection 7. Chemical disinfection (bleach, chlorine etc.) 8. Ultrafiltration systems 9. Reverse osmosis systems etc.
<p>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).</p>	<p>Not applicable, as PoA involves distribution/installation of low greenhouse gas household water treatment technologies (HWT) and Institutional water treatment technologies (IWT) that would have boiled water in the baseline.</p>
<p>All projects involving CWT and CWS technologies must also include ongoing maintenance and repair of the project technology.</p>	<p>Not applicable, as PoA involves distribution/installation of low greenhouse gas household water treatment technologies (HWT) and Institutional water treatment technologies (IWT).</p>
<p>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 3 months after the date it became non-operational.</p>	<p>Not applicable, rehabilitation of existing technology is not envisaged in the PoA.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>The PoA involves distribution/installation of low greenhouse gas, household water treatment technologies (HWT) and Institutional water treatment technologies (IWT) as allowed by the methodology.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Not applicable, as PoA involves distribution/installation of low greenhouse gas household water treatment technologies (HWT) and Institutional water treatment technologies (IWT).</p>

<p>GPS coordinates²¹ 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.</p>	
<p>Project technology performance level (HWT and IWT): It shall be demonstrated based on report of laboratory testing²² or official notification²³ 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 Technologies²⁴ (World Health Organization, 2011) or (ii) compliance with the national standard or guideline²⁵ 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).</p>	<p>The project technologies shall demonstrate by virtue of their design that they will either meet compliance with the national water quality standard or guideline, as available.</p>
<p>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 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)</p>	<p>Not applicable, as PoA involves distribution/installation of low greenhouse gas household water treatment technologies (HWT) and Institutional water treatment technologies (IWT).</p>

²¹ Acceptable formats for GPS coordinates include DMS (degrees, minutes and seconds), DMM (degrees and decimal minutes), and DD (decimal degrees).

²² The testing should be undertaken under conditions that are representative of the operation conditions of the project site(s) including feedwater.

²³ For example, notifications from the national authority on health.

²⁴ International Scheme to Evaluate Household Water Treatment Technologies, WHO Refer to the list of products tested by WHO https://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/waterquality/household/hwts-products-evaluated/en/

²⁵ The national standard or guideline shall be based on laboratory efficacy testing that, at a minimum, includes quantitative microbial measures of pre- and post-treatment challenge waters that are representative of potential drinking water sources, and that includes measured reductions based on at least one pathogen class (bacteria, viruses, protozoa). "Challenge water" is synonymous with "test water". This is the experimental water that has been spiked with microbes (a "microbial challenge") in order to demonstrate the potential for the technology to reduce microbes.

<p>the guideline values for verification of microbial quality from the Guidelines for drinking-water quality (Table 7.10, WHO, 2017)²⁶; 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 contamination²⁷ and physical and aesthetic aspects. (parameter SWDS 3).</p>	
<p>The project must conduct annual water hygiene education campaigns for the end-users.</p>	<p>The project will conduct annual water hygiene education campaigns for the end-users. This has been developed as a monitoring parameter.</p>
<p>Project shall document the national, regional and local regulatory framework for provision of safe drinking water in the project boundary (parameter SDWS 4). The project shall not undermine or conflict with any national, sub-national and local regulations or guidance for safe drinking water supply, operation, and maintenance, including any tariff requirements.</p>	<p>For national, regional and local regulatory framework for provision of safe drinking water in the project boundary refer section A.1 of the PoA-DD.</p> <p>The project does not undermine or conflict with any national, sub-national and local regulations or guidance for safe drinking water supply, operation, and maintenance, including any tariff requirements.</p>
<p>If the expected technical life of project technology (parameter SDWS 7) is shorter than the crediting period, describe measures to ensure that end users are provided replacement systems of comparable quality at the end of the expected technical life (for example, replace with comparable or better technology, retrofit with performance guarantee, etc.). This applies both for new technology and rehabilitated.</p>	<p>The technical lifetime of the systems is not limited. Instead, the system lifetime is based on the lifetime of the filters / UV bulb / cartridge / Tab Pack as applicable. Depending on the type of system installed/distributed, the lifetime is deemed renewed automatically, everytime the system is reinforced with a new filter / cartridge / UV bulb / TAB pack Thus, the systems are not constrained with respect to lifetime. The supplies (quantity and date) made are being monitored as part of proposed monitoring plan for this purpose.</p>

²⁶ World Health Organization. (2017). Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality: fourth edition incorporating the first addendum. Geneva: World Health Organization.

²⁷ At the global level, the priority chemical contaminants are arsenic and fluoride. In absence of relevant national standards, compliance with the WHO guideline values (maximum 10 µg/L and 1.5 mg/L, respectively) shall be demonstrated.

<p>All CWT and CWS projects must include ongoing maintenance and repair of the project technology. The PDD must describe the maintenance and repair plan, including the system for logging/documenting of technology operation and maintenance events including periods of downtime¹³. The log of operation and maintenance shall be required during the monitoring period to demonstrate project technology operation”.</p>	<p>Not applicable, the PoA does not involve CWT/CWS systems.</p>
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Methodological Tools:

- [CDM Tool 21 – Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities version 13.1](https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-21-v13.1.pdf) (<https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-21-v13.1.pdf>)

Guidelines:

N/A

CME confirmation that the latest version of the methodology and applicable tools was applied in the PoA.

B.2.1. Multiple technologies/measures

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The technologies/measures employed under the PoA cover both improved cookstoves and low GHG water purification technologies.

Technologies/Measures	Improved Cookstove Systems (ICS)	Low GHG Water Purification Systems (WPS)
Methodology Applied	<p>GS Approved Methodology: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, version 3.1,25/08/2017</p>	<p>GS Approved Methodology: Emission reductions from Safe Drinking Water Supply Version 1.0 – 03/5/2021</p>
End Users	Households and Community	Households, Institutions and SMEs

As given in the table above, a single methodology will be consistently applied in each VPA in the PoA, distributing/installing only ICS or Water Purification System in each VPA, hence, no cross-effect issues are envisaged and any risk to overestimation of GHG/SDGs does not exist. Please also refer CPA-DDs for details.

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

No.	Eligibility Criterion	Description / Required condition	Means of Verification / Supporting evidence for inclusion
1	Technology	For ICS	Supporting Evidence:

Each VPA will employ efficient cookstove technologies. Technical specifications / test reports / manufacturer certificates, as available, of the project ICS and WPS demonstrating compliance with the required conditions.

ICS Technologies utilizing new biomass feedstock are not included.

The cookstove technologies will meet minimum criteria as outlined below:

- Thermal efficiency equal to or greater 20%
- The technologies each will have continuous useful energy outputs of less than 150kW per unit

For WPS

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) compliance with the national standard or guideline for household drinking water treatment technology, or
- (ii) 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

2	Location	<p>Each VPA will be located within the physical/geographical boundary of the PoA</p> <p>Each VPA will be located within the physical/geographical boundary of the PoA.</p> <p>Refer section A.2 (location of project) of VPA-DD for location of the VPA.</p>
3	<p>Additionality</p> <p>Each VPA will satisfy the criteria for demonstrating additionality through one of the following options:</p> <p>Option 1: As per Activity Requirement: As per GS4GG Community services activity requirements, Version 1.2, Para 4.1.9, Projects that meet any of the following criteria are considered as deemed additional and therefore are not required to prove Financial Additionality at the time of design certification:</p> <p>(a) Positive list (Annex B of this document)</p>	<p>To be demonstrated in VPA-DD.</p> <p>Refer section B.5 (demonstration of additionality) of VPA-DD for additionality.</p>

- (b) Projects located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC
- (c) Microscale projects

Option 2: CDM Barrier

- Para 12 and 13 of Tool 19 (version 9.0); or
- Para 10/Figure 1 of Tool 21 (Version 13.1); or
Para 11 of Tool 21 (Version 13.1)

4	De-Bundling	As per GS4GG Programme of activities requirements section 10.1.1, de-bundling provisions do not apply to Voluntary PoAs.	Not applicable
5	Double Counting	Each VPA will utilize identifiers for every appliance under the PoA to show that the appliance belongs to that specific PoA. The unique identifier will be designating each appliance as part of the PoA, and CME master distribution / installation records will ensure each sale is credited under only a single VPA.	To avoid inclusion of any ICS and WPS which is a part of another registered carbon project/ programme, all units under this programme shall be associated with a unique logo/ brand / product ID number / unique household or institutional ID number / Tag number / invoice number / receipt number etc. to uniquely identify each unit distributed / installed to avoid any double counting of ICS/WPS and emission reductions. Supporting Evidence: Sales / Installation Database
6	History	V/CPAs are neither registered as project activities with other offset Schemes, included in other registered PoAs, nor the project activities that have been deregistered, unless transitioning to GS from other standard.	Declaration by the CME that the VPA is not included in any other PoA / Project and is neither a de-registered VPA of an existing PoA unless transitioning to GS from other standard. Supporting Document: CME declaration
7	Start Date	Each VPA will prove that the start date of the VPA is on or after the start date of the PoA, or state that the VPA is claiming credits retroactively.	The start date of the VPA is the date that the first unit (ICS or WPS) for that VPA is installed or

		As the project involves distribution / installation of WPS & ICS (distributed technology) the start date is the date of implementation of the first unit under the project.	distributed and included into the VPA. Supporting Evidence: First ICS or WPS sales receipt / installation log / delivery note etc.
8	Crediting Period	Each VPA will have a renewable crediting period	To be demonstrated in VPA-DD. Refer section C (duration and crediting period) of VPA-DD for crediting period.
9	Public Funding	Each VPA will 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 VPA Implementer 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	A statement from the VPA Implementer stating if the VPA is receiving public funding from an Annex 1 Party. If the VPA is receiving public funding, CME to confirm that the public funding does not result in the diversion of ODA. Refer section A.5 (funding source of project) of VPA-DD. Supporting Documents: ODA Declaration by CME /VPA Implementer.
10	CME Approval	Each VPA will prove it has received the approval of the CME of the PoA.	A letter will be submitted showing the CME has approved the VPA in case when the CME and the VPA implementer are different entity. Supporting Document: CME approval letter
11	Methodology	For ICS Each VPA will apply the GS methodology: "Technologies and practices to displace decentralize thermal energy consumption", Version 3.1 and adhere to all applicability conditions and other requirements of the methodology For WPS Each VPA will apply the GS methodology: "Emission Reductions from safe drinking water supply" Version 1.0 and adhere to all applicability conditions and other requirements of the methodology	The adherence to methodology requirements is already defined at the PoA level. Refer section B.2 of the PoA-DD. Further, the each VPA will follow the "Technologies and practices to displace decentralize thermal energy consumption", Version 3.1 for ICS and Emission Reductions from

			safe drinking water supply" Version 1.0 for WPS.
			Refer section B.2 (reference of approved methodologies) of VPA-DD.
12	Target Group	<p>The target group of the PoA, and each included VPA, are households and/or institutions:</p> <p>For WPS: those that prior to the implementation of the PoA either used or would have used, fossil fuels and/or non-renewable biomass to boil and purify water for drinking.</p> <p>For ICS: those using non-renewable biomass on an unimproved stove to cook.</p>	<p>The target group of the PoA, and each included VPA, are households and institutions.</p> <p>Supporting Document: Distribution/Installation database</p>
13	Sampling	Each VPA will adhere to the sampling requirements stipulated in "Standard for Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities" version 09.0.	<p>To be demonstrated in VPA-DD.</p> <p>Refer section B.7.2 (sampling plan) of VPA-DD for additionality.</p>
14	Stakeholder Consultation and Environmental Analysis	Each VPA will conduct a Local Stakeholder Consultation / SFR and adhere to the Environmental Impact Analysis requirements of the host country	<p>VPA Stakeholder Consultation Report</p> <p>EIA is not deemed required for ICS or WPS technologies in host country Kenya and Nigeria.</p> <p>Refer eligibility of the project under approved PoA #13 in VPA-DD.</p> <p>Supporting Documents: Stakeholder Consultation Report</p>
15	VER Ownership	Each VPA will assure ownership of the VERs is secured by the CME	The ICS/WPS owners transfer their rights on ownership of carbon credits to CME (Impact Carbon LLC) or CPA Implementer (Impact Water LLC) via customer agreements / sales receipts / consent form or may be collected via

			<p>monitoring app (mobile or web-based, for example) etc.</p> <p>Alternatively, this may be communicated to the end users, at the time of purchase / distribution via disclaimer on the product packaging, on CME's website etc.</p>
16	Meth threshold	Each WPS VPA will ensure that it will meet the small-scale thresholds and remain within those thresholds throughout the crediting period	Each WPS VPA will ensure that it will meet the small-scale thresholds (60k VERs per annum) and remain within those thresholds throughout the crediting period
			Supporting Document: ER spreadsheet
17	SDG outcome assessment	<p>The monitoring plan for SDG shall include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. reduction in smoke, PM, soot emissions after shifting to the project ICS 2. reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS 3. Number of ICS/WPS distributed and operating. 4. Total Number of WPS distributed/installed under the project and % of WPS distributed/installed provide safe drinking water quality 5. Number of male/female persons hired. 6. Fuel savings reported by users in the PoA after shifting to ICS 	SDG monitoring plan specified in VPA KPID
18	Safeguarding Principles	The CME shall conduct the Safeguarding Principles Assessment as per the Safeguarding Principles & Requirements at the VPA/CPA equivalent level.	<p>Safeguarding Principles assessment shall be conducted at VPA level.</p> <p>Supporting Document: VPA-DD</p>
19	Retroactive VPAs	Retroactive VPAs that are submitted to GS /SustainCert at a date later than one year from the VPA start date shall not be eligible for Gold Standard Certification.	For Retroactive VPAs, shall complete GS / SustainCert preliminary review before they are included in the PoA.

20	CER Labelling	Projects in other standards seeking labelling of CERs under GS4GG shall demonstrate compliance with section 2.0, Annex B of GHG Emissions Reduction and Sequestration Product Requirements	If applicable, to be justified in the VPA-DD
21	Conditions to be met in multi-country PoAs	Not applicable. Although the PoA is multi-country, a VPA shall remain limited to a singular country in the PoA and shall not include more than one country in the VPA boundary.	refer VPA-DD for project boundary to be limited to a singular country.

SECTION C. DEMONSTRATION OF ADDITIONALITY

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The actions under the PoA will promote both improved cookstoves and low GHG water purification technologies. There are no laws or regulations in the geographical/physical boundary of the PoA mandating the technology/measures of the PoA. The activities under the PoA are voluntary, coordinated action by the CME of the PoA.

This voluntary coordinated action, implemented by the CME would not occur in absence of the support from carbon finance. The CME sponsors the systems being distributed / installed under the PoA against future carbon credits from the use of project devices. Without Carbon revenue, the CME has no ability / incentive to implement the VPAs. In absence of the carbon finance, the CME would abstain from sponsoring the systems and hence the VPAs would not be implemented.

Additionality of the VPAs under the PoA shall be demonstrated depending on the size of the project. The option used to demonstrate additionality shall be determined using one of the approaches, stated above in inclusion eligibility criteria #3.

Additionality once demonstrated in the first VPA of a given country shall be deemed applicable of all subsequent VPAs of that country.

SECTION D. DURATION OF POA

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

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02/07/2021 (date of PoA design consultation report was submitted to Gold Standard for review)

D.2. Duration of the PoA

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The total duration of the PoA is 20 years.

SECTION E. SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT

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

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The safeguarding principles assessment will be conducted at VPA level.

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

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Not Applicable

SECTION F. OUTCOME OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

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

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Not Applicable, CME has conducted stakeholder consultation at both PoA and VPA levels.

Refer Design consultation report for PoA level consultation and Stakeholder consultation report for VPA level consultations.

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

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No mitigation measure is required by the CME against the comments received from the stakeholders during the Design Consultation, as they were generic in nature and non-negative comments. Please refer Design Consultation Report for details.

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

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Method	Include all details of Chosen Method (s) so that they may be understood and, where relevant, used by readers.
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book (mandatory)	<p>Continuous input / Grievance Expression process book is available at the CME country office at the following address:</p> <p>Impact Carbon Kenya PO Box 1903-00606, Nairobi, House #44, Muthithi Road Westlands, Nairobi, PO Box: 1903-00606</p> <p>Impact Carbon Nigeria Plot 61, Adekunle Fajuyi Street, G.R.A. Ikeja. Lagos Nigeria</p>
	<p>In line with section 2.1 of the Annex W Expression book has been placed at country offices of Impact Carbon. Stakeholders are free to voice their concerns via the Grievance Expression Book. By maintaining feedback book at the country offices, it is ensured that stakeholders that don't have access to electronic media for expressing concerns / grievances are also able to share their concerns / feedback.</p> <p>Additionally, the end users always have an option to revert to the salesperson (representative of distribution/retail partners etc.) in case of any feedback / complaints with the product post distribution/installation.</p>

GS Contact
(mandatory)

help@goldstandard.org

info@impactcarbon.org

Other

As per para 2.4 of Annex W of GS, the stakeholders with internet access have an option of contacting Impact Carbon through the email id provided.

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

CME and/or responsible person/ entity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CME <input type="checkbox"/> Responsible person/ entity for application of the selected methodology(ies) and, where applicable, the selected standardized baseline(s) to the PoA
Organization	Impact Carbon
Street/P.O. Box	582 Market Street, Suite 1204
Building	-
City	San Francisco
State/Region	California
Postcode	94104
Country	USA
Telephone	+1 (415) 968-9087
E-mail	info@impactcarbon.org / admin@impactcarbon.org
Website	www.impactcarbon.org
Contact person	Evan Haigler
Title	Executive Director
Salutation	Mr.
Last name	Haigler
Middle name	Evan

APPENDIX 2-ENTITY COMPLETING THE POA DESIGN DOCUMENT

Project participant and/or responsible person/ entity	<input type="checkbox"/> Project participant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Person/entity responsible for completing the PDD-FORM
Organization name	Climate Secure India Private Limited
Street/P.O. Box	Club Road
Building	Pragati Apartments
City	West Delhi
State/Region	Delhi
Postcode	110063
Country	India
Telephone	+91 11 2521 3080
E-mail	info@climate-secure.com
Website	www.climate-secure.com
Contact person	Rohit Lohia
Title	Director
Salutation	Mr.
Last name	Lohia
First name	Rohit

Revision History

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