**Key Project Information & Programme Design Document (PoA-DD)**

###### PUBLICATION DATE **14.04.2023** VERSION **2.2** RELATED SUPPORT

###### [Programme of Activity requirements](https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/107-par-programme-of-activity-requirements/)

###### [TEMPLATE GUIDE Key Project Information & PoA Design Document v.2.2.1](https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/t-prereview-poa-design-document/)

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Key Project Information

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Appendix 2 - Design Changes

### KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

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| **GS ID of Programme** | GS12102 |
| **Title of Programme:** | GS12102 PoA Energy-Efficient Development for Africa |
| **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** | 28/10/2022 |
| **Date of Design Certification** | 30/06/2024 |
| **Start date of crediting cycle of PoA** | 28/10/2022 |
| **Version number of the PoA-DD** | Ver 04 |
| **Completion date of the PoA-DD** | 04/06/2024 |
| **Coordinating/managing entity** | Carbonsink Group S.r.l. (Carbonsink) |
| **Project Participants and any communities involved** | Istituto Oikos Onlus, RUWASA |
| **Host Country (ies)** | Mozambique, Tanzania (United Republic of). |
| **Activity Requirements applied** | [Community Services Activities](https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/201-ar-community-services-activity-requirements/)  [Renewable Energy Activities](https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/202-ar-renewable-energy-activity-requirements/)  [Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities](https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/203-ar-luf-activity-requirements/)  N/A |
| **Other Requirements applied** | PoA Requirements |
| **Methodology (ies) applied and version number** | Methodology for Emission reductions from safe drinking water supply. V1.0.  Reduced emissions from cooking and heating – technologies and practices to displace decentralised thermal energy consumption (TPDDTEC). V4:0 |
| **Product Requirements applied** | [GHG Emissions Reductions & Sequestration](https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/501-pr-ghg-emissions-reductions-sequestration/)  [Renewable Energy Label](https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/502-pr-renewable-energy-label/)  N/A |

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| REAL CASE VPAS (ALL REAL CASE VPAS INCLUDED IN THE POA) | |
| GS12458 | GS12102 VPA-1 Carbon Credit financing for sustainable rural water supply in Manyara Region |
| GS12163 | GS12102 VPA-2 Production and sale of energy efficient stoves in Inhambane province, Mozambique |
| GS12246 | GS12102 VPA-3 Supply of safe water in rural areas of Tete province, Mozambique |
| GS12247 | GS12102 VPA-4 Improved cooking experience to reduce charcoal consumption in Tete, Mozambique |
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* + - 1. General description of PoA
         1. Purpose and general description of the PoA

In many developing countries cooking is done by using thermally inefficient cookstoves or three stone fires consuming lots of fuels, especially non-renewable firewood and charcoal[[1]](#footnote-2). Additionally, more than one billion people worldwide do not have access to safe drinking water[[2]](#footnote-3) and a high percentage of them boil their water to purify it for consumption.

The high level of firewood collection and charcoal production is leading to deforestation and land degradation especially when coupled with the high population densities and high population growth rates. Biomass combustion is also a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions responsible for the enforcement of climate change. In addition to the environmental consequences, there are serious health implications related to the inefficient cooking/water boiling methods through exposure to smoke and other emission as well as with the consumption of non-safe drinking water. Lastly, families spend a lot of time collecting firewood or spend a lot of money in buying charcoal or other fuels.

The aim of this small-scale Programme of Activities (PoA) is to distribute energy-efficient cookstoves to households, SMEs, institutions and/or communitiescooking with non-renewable firewood and safe water supply and treatment technologies to households, SMEs, institutions and/or communities boiling water with non-renewable biomass or fossil fuels and/or lacking access to safe water. The distributed technologies will reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by allowing the end-users to cook the same amount of food using less non-renewable biomass, and by removing the need to boil water as a form of purification before consumption.

The PoA is promoted and developed by Carbonsink Group S.r.l. a South Pole Company who will collaborate with various local partners to implement the activities within the countries included in the programme area (Mozambique, Tanzania (United Republic of)). Later on, other countries may also be added under the programme area through post-registration changes of the PoA.

The activities under the PoA are voluntary action by the CME.

Besides reducing GHG emission in line with the UN’s Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 13[[3]](#footnote-4), this programme will also seek to increase other long-term sustainability benefits for the local families, SMEs, institutions, and communities. Depending on the characteristics like the specific technology(ies) to be implemented by each activity under this PoA, the contribution of each VPA on sustainable development will include at least two of the following SDGs:

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

SDG 1: No Poverty

SDG 5: Gender Equality

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

SDG 15: Life on Land

* + - * 1. Physical/ Geographical boundary of the PoA

Activities under this PoA will be located in several developing countries of Africa. Currently Mozambique, Tanzania (United Republic of), are included as host countries. Further countries can be included later on following the Gold Standard Design Change procedure.

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. The transfer of credit ownership from end-users and technology providers to the project developer is proved with written assertions signed by relevant representative.

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

There are no disputes or contested rights that have been identified in relation to rights relevant to the project activity.

* + - * 1. Technologies/measures

The VPAs implemented under this PoA are community service activities either including “End-use energy efficiency” or “Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)” activities and thus the Gold Standard approved “Community Services Activity Requirements” are applicable for them. Moreover, the already approved Impact Quantification Methodologies mentioned in section B.2 will be applied to all the VPAs under this PoA.

As per section 4.1.3 of GS4GG Principles and Requirements (Version 1.2), the project

types under this PoA are thus automatically eligible for Gold Standard Certification. The detailed description how the VPAs meet the relevant eligibility criteria will be confirmed and described in detail for each VPA-DD by demonstrating that the eligibility criteria for inclusion of a VPA in the PoA, as described in the Section B.2 of this PoA-DD, are fullfilled.

Safe Water Supply and Treatment Technologies (applying ‘Emission Reductions From Safe Drinking Water Supply’ methodology v1.0)

Energy Efficient Cookstove Technologies (applying ‘Reduced Emissions from Cooking and Heating (TPDDTEC), Version 4.0, Published October 2021 ’ methodology)

* + - * 1. Target/Indicator for each of the minimum three SDGs targeted by the PoA

*SDGs assessment is conducted at the VPA level. CME shall provide the information in the VPA DD and may also summarize the outcome in the Table below.*

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| 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 | Reduced GHG emissions |
| 1 No Poverty | 1.2 By 2030, reduce at  least by half the  proportion of men,  women and children of  all ages living in poverty  in all its dimensions  according to national  definitions | Percentage of users spending  less money on fuel  consumption in the project  scenario |
| 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 | Percentage of people  consuming safe water thanks  to the project activity |
| 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 | Percentage of women gaining  more time to spend on  education and incomegenerating  activities in the  project scenario |
| 6 Clean Water and  Sanitation | 6.1 By 2030, achieve  universal and equitable  access to safe and  affordable drinking water  for all | Percentage of people gaining  access to a safe water supply  in the project scenario |
| 7 Affordable and Clean  Energy | 7.1 By 2030, ensure  universal access to  affordable, reliable  and modern energy  services | Percentage of people gaining  access to clean technology in  the project scenario |
| 8 Decent Work and  Economic Growth | 8.2 Achieve higher levels  of economic productivity  through diversification,  technological upgrading  and innovation, including  through a focus on highvalue  added and labourintensive  sectors | Recruitment of locals for  project related activities like  e.g. distribution, maintenance  or monitoring activities. |
| 12 Responsible Consumption  and Production | 12.8 By 2030, ensure  that people everywhere  have the relevant  information and  awareness for  sustainable development  and lifestyles in harmony  with nature | Number of sensibilization  campaigns taking place thanks  to the project activity |
| 15 Life On Land | 15.3 By 2030, combat  desertification, restore  degraded land and soil,  including land affected  by desertification, drought and floods, and  strive to achieve a land  degradation-neutral  world | Reduced consumption of nonrenewable  biomass and  exploitation of natural  resources thanks to the  project activity. |
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* + - * 1. Coordinating/managing entity

Carbonsink Group S.r.l. (Carbonsink)

* + - * 1. Funding sources of PoA

The PoA is funded by private sources of the CME and its partners. No public funding sources are used and there are neither diversion of ODA.

* + - 1. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND INCLUSION CRITERIA
         1. Management System

Operational and management plan

**i) A clear definition of roles and responsibilities of personnel involved in the process of inclusion of VPAs, including a review of their competencies**

Carbonsink, as the PoA coordinating and managing entity, will make a technical review of the VPA-DD and other possible project documents and verify that eligibility conditions, as described in section B.2 of this PoA-DD, are met before requesting from the Gold Standard the inclusion of a VPA under this PoA. As part of the inclusion of a VPA under the PoA, a legally-binding contractual agreement will be signed by the VPA implementer and Carbonsink. Under the agreement, the roles and responsibilities of the CME (Carbonsink) and the VPA implementer at the VPA design, implementation and monitoring phases will be clearly spelled out.  
  
**ii) Records of arrangements for training and capacity development for personnel**

Suitable training will be conducted by Carbonsink for VPA implementers to make them aware of the relevant Gold Standard rules and procedures and the requirements (for example regarding the technology distribution and data collection) arising from the PoA under which their VPA is included. Carbonsink will keep records of the training and capacity development arrangements provided for each VPA. The VPA implementer may sub-contract third parties for monitoring or other project activities. Any such third parties will be trained by the VPA implementer who will be responsible for ensuring correct procedures according to the PoA are fulfilled, as will be required of the VPA implementer by its agreement with the CME.

**iii) A procedure for technical review of inclusion of VPAs**

Carbonsink as project implementer is responsible for technical review of all new VPAs inclusions and monitoring reports used to support verification. Project implementer will veify that new VPAs meet eligibility criteria and design requirements described in the registered PoA-DD. Furthermore, VPAs and related monitoring reports should be in compliance with GS standards.

**iv) A procedure to avoid double counting (e.g., to avoid the case of including a new VPA that has already been registered either as a project activity or included as a VPA in another registered PoA)**

Before any activity will be accepted to be included in the PoA, it will be confirmed (as described in the eligibility criteria of the inclusions) that the double counting is avoided:

- Each project stove or other project technology shall be identified with a unique identification number or other way which enables the unique identification of the devices to be part of the specific VPA. This unique identification system shall be outlined in VPA-DD.

- For community technologies each system shall be identified with GPS coordinates. The location and number of end-users shall be verified.

**v) Records and documentation control process for each VPA under the PoA**

The CME (Carbonsink) will coordinate the activities to be undertaken by each VPA

involved in the PoA. Before the inclusion of any activity in to the PoA, a legally-binding contractual agreement between Carbonsink and the specific VPA implementer will be made. As part of this agreement, VPA implementer will ascribe its activity to the PoA and therefore, it can be confirmed that those operating the VPAs are fully aware of and have agreed that their activity is being subscribed to the PoA. As part of the agreement, also the ownership of the carbon credits is clearly defined. In addition, any parties that the VPA implementer may contract will also be required to enter into a contractual agreement, similarly ascribing their activities to the small-scale PoA.

Moreover, as part of the VPA inclusion to the PoA a check of the eligibility criteria

described in Section B.3 of the PoA is made and it is confirmed that the transfer of credit ownership all along the investment chain is clearly described and communicated to all project participants and proofed that end-users are aware of and willing to give up their rights on emission reductions.  
The VPA implementer is responsible for keeping records of all unique identification numbers (or other means of unique identification) in an electronic database. Each VPA implementer shall ensure that necessary data is obtained correctly from the customer/beneficiary during the distribution/implementation and recorded in electronic database. The databases will ensure that the individual units sold, distributed or constructed by each VPA implementer as part of the PoA are identified and logged for monitoring and verification purposes. Moreover, they will enable crosschecking of the individual units eliminating thus any risk of double-counting within and between the VPAs.The VPA implementer is responsible for ensuring that the data contained in the databases are provided in the correct format and is complete and accurate. Carbonsink foresees to make cross-checks on the data provided by the VPA implementer.  
  
**vi) Measures for continuous improvements of the PoA management system**

The CME will review the PoA management system defined above on a regular basis to ensure the continuous improvement of the above processes that will result in greater accuracy of the collected data and additional capacity building for VPA Implementers.  
  
**vii) Any other relevant elements**N/A

* + - * 1. Application of methodologies

1. *Selected GHG baseline and monitoring methodologies:*

The project applied the methodology “Methodology for Emission Reductions from Safe Drinking Water Supply, Version 1.0” for WPS. The applied methodology can be accessed at the following link:

<https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/429-ee-sws-emission-reductions-from-safe-drinking-water-supply/>

The project applied methodology “Technologies and practices to displace decentralized thermal energy consumption (TPDDTEC), version 4.0”. for ICS. The applied methodology can be accessed at the following link:

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

**Applicability of the “Reduced Emissions from Cooking and Heating (TPDDTEC), Version 4.0”**

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| Section number | Methodology applicability requirement | Justification regarding this PoA |
| a | Project shall choose a technology design that has predictable performance in that it is proven to be efficient and durable under field conditions; for cookstoves, the rated thermal efficiency shall be at least 20% | VPAs under this PoA will use technology with predictable performance, thanks to field trials. For cookstoves the rated thermal efficiency shall be at least 20%. |
| b | The technology shall have continuous useful energy output of less than 150kW per unit, where “continuous useful energy output” is defined above | The technology used will have continuous useful energy output of less than 150 kw per unit. |
| c | The project activity is implemented by a project developer and can include additional project participants listed in Appendix 2 of the PDD template. The individual households and institutions may be represented collectively by community organizations, etc., but do not individually act as project participants. | Project activity will be implemented with project developer and may include additional project participants listed in Appendix 2 of the PDD template. Community organizations can represent individual families and institutions, but they can not individually act as project participants. |
| d | The project developer must design incentive mechanism(s), which should be effective as fast as possible, for the elimination of inefficient baseline stoves that are replaced by the project cooking devices and describe the incentive mechanism(s) in the PDD/VPA-DD at the time of validation. | VPAs under this PoA will be complemented by one or more incentive mechanisms which should facilitate and speed up the elimination of inefficient baseline stoves, replacing them with the project cooking devices.  The incentive mechanism(s) will be described in the PDD/VPA-DD at the time of validation. |
| e | To avoid double counting or double claiming, the project developer must:   1. clearly communicate its ownership rights and intention of claiming the emission reductions resulting from the project activity to the following parties by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork: all other project participants; project technology manufacturers; and retailers of the project technology or the renewable fuel in use; and 2. inform and notify the end users that they cannot claim emission reductions from the project, and 3. exclude from the project activity, cooking devices included in any other voluntary market or CDM project activity/PoA, and strive not to displace the cooking devices of another CDM or voluntary project/PoA. See data and parameters not monitored, Avoidance of double counting or double claiming with other mitigation actions, for details on this demonstration. | To avoid double counting or double claiming in the VPAs will be mentioned ownership right and intention to claim the emission reductions resulting from the project activity to the following parties by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork: all other project participants, project technology manufacturers and retailer of the project technology or the renewable fuel in use.  End users will be informed that they cannot claim emission reductions from the project.  VPAs will excluded cooking devices included in any other voluntary market or CDM project activity /PoA, and strive not to displace cooking devices of another CDM or voluntary project/PoA.  Will be avoided double counting or double claiming with other mitigation actions. |
| f | Project activities making use of solid fossil fuel in the project scenario or other improved fossil fuel cookstoves meeting certain conditions described in the footnote to Table 1 (e.g. switch from three-stone fire biomass stoves to LPG stoves) may only claim emission reductions for energy efficiency improvement aspect and shall assume the same baseline and project fuel for emission reduction calculations | Project activities making use of solid fossil fuel in the project scenario or other improved fossil fuel cookstoves meeting certain condition, will may only claim emission reductions for energy efficiency improvement aspect and shall assume the same baseline and project fuel for emission reduction calculations. |
| g | Project activities making use of a new solid biomass feedstock in the project situation (e.g. switch to green charcoal or renewable biomass briquettes) must comply with relevant specific requirements for biomass related project activities, as defined in the latest version of the Community Services Activity Requirements. The specific requirements apply to both plantations established for the project activity and/or existing plantations that will supply biomass feedstock. | Project activities making use of a new solid biomass feedstock in the project situation will comply with relevant specific requirements for biomass related project activities, as defined in the latest version of the Community Services Activity Requirements.  The specific requirements apply to both plantations established for the project activity and/or existing plantations that will supply biomass feedstock. |
| h | Adequate evidence is supplied to demonstrate that indoor air pollution (IAP) levels are not worsened compared to the baseline, and greenhouse gases emitted by the project fuel/stove combination are estimated with adequate precision. Furthermore, for projects where cooking will move from outdoor to indoor or where the project technology reduces ventilation (for example, changing from a stove with chimney to improved stove with no chimney), indoor air pollution (IAP) levels shall not worsen in the project compared to the baseline, including PM 2.5 and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions. This may be demonstrated before project Design Certification or during project operation using the certification resulting from of a manufacturer’s test, report of field testing of the technology’s PM 2.5 and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, report of lab testing of the technology, or results of modelling of the technology’s operation under field conditions. If none of these are available, reference from published literature or report by independent agencies may be used as evidence, provided it is not more than 5 years old. To make claims on SDG 3.9.1 contributions, the project developer may apply the Gold Standard Methodology to Estimate and Verify ADALYS from Clean Household Air. | Adequate evidence will be supplied to demonstrate that indoor air pollution (IAP) levels have not worsened compared to the baseline, and greenhouse gases emitted by the project fuel/stove combination are estimated with adequate precision.  For projects where cooking will move from outdoor to indoor, or where the project technology reduces ventilation, indoor air pollution (IAP) levels shall not worsen in the project compared to the baseline, including PM 2.5 and carbon monoxide (CO).  This will be demonstrated using the certification resulting from of a manufacturer’s test, report of field testing of the technology’s PM 2.5 and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, reporting of lab testing of the technology, or results of modelling of the technology’s operation under field conditions.  If none of these are available, reference form published literature or report by independent agencies may be used as evidence, making sure that it is not more than 5 years old. |

**Applicability of the methodology for Emission Reductions from Safe Drinking Water Supply**

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| **Methodology applicability requirement** | | **Justification regarding this PoA** |
| a | 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 VPAs under this PoA shall include one or more of the treatment technologies required in the applicability requirements. |
| b | 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. | The VPAs under this PoA include installation of new hand-pumps boreholes and/or their rehabilitation, solar powered drinking water pumps and/or their rehabilitation.  If water pump are also powered by a backup fossil-fuel engines, it will be used for no more than 10% of operating hours. |
| c | All projects involving CWT and CWS technologies must also include ongoing maintenance and repair of the project technology. | All the VPAs included under this PoA will include the implementation of a maintenance plan and reporting of the actual operations implemented within the CP.  Part of the monitoring plan as per section B.3 will be dedicated to periodically checking the functioning of the system. |
| d | 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. | If any VPA certified under this PoA will include the rehabilitation of any pre-existing technology, required evidence shall be provided. |
| e | 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 projects under this PoA 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. |
| f | 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 6 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. | In cases where safe water is retrieved at CWT or CWS location, through survey and population census, it will be surveyed that all households will be within a maximum distance of 1 km from that technology.  Alternatively, it will be demonstrated that a total collection time of 30 minutes or less for a round trip, including queuing, using the travel modes of walking or pedaling is respected. |
| g | 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). | Compliance of each VPA technology with the mentioned international standards will be proved through evidences at VPA validation stages. |
| h | 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:   1. 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 2. 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). | For each CWT or CWS will be demonstrated, at the start of each crediting period, that the water directly supplied by the project water technology/source achieves microbial quality in line with national standards or guidelines for microbial quality of drinking water. In absence of such requirement, the guideline values for verification of microbial quality from the Guidelines for drinking water quality (Table 7.10, WHO, 2017).  The projects will compliance also with national standards or guidelines on priority chemical contamination and physical and aesthetic aspects. In the absence of such requirements, international standards or guidelines on priority chemical contamination and physical and aesthetic aspects. |
| i | The project must conduct annual water hygiene education campaigns for the end-users. | The VPAs under this PoA will conduct annual water hygiene education campaigns for end users. |
| j | 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 SDGs . | In line with section A.4, at least two SDGs in addition to SDG 13 will be certified for each VPA. |

1. *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/)

Multiple technologies/ measures

The combinations of the technologies/measures and methodologies used in the PoA are listed in the below table.

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|  | Technology/measure | Methodology |
| 1. | Safe Water Supply and Treatment Technologies | Methodology for Emission Reductions from Safe Drinking Water Supply, Version 1.0 |
| 2. | Energy Efficient Cookstove Technologies | Technologies and practices to displace decentralized thermal energy consumption (TPDDTEC), version 4.0. |

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.

* + - * 1. Eligibility criteria for inclusion of a VPA in the PoA

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | ELIGIBILITY CRITERION | DESCRIPTION/  REQUIRED CONDITION | MEANS OF VERIFICATION/SUPPORTING EVIDENCE  FOR INCLUSION |
| a | Geographical boundaries of the VPA consistent with that of the PoA | Each VPA will be located within the physical/geographical boundary of the PoA | Geographical boundary of the PoA is defined within the physical boundaries of the following countries: Mozambique, Tanzania (United Republic of). |
| b | Conditions to avoid double counting of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals, such as unique identifications of product and end user locations | 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. | Each project technology shall be identified with a unique ID number/code or other tracking means which shall enable the unique identification of the devices to be part of the specific VPA. This unique identification system shall be outlined in VPA-DD.  For community technologies each system shall be identified with GPS coordinates. The location and number of end-users shall be verified at time of VPA inclusion. |
| c | Conditions to check the start dates of VPA through documentary evidence | 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 distributed and included into the VPA. Each starting date shall be proven with supporting evidences. |
| d | Conditions to ensure compliance with the applicability of the applied methodologies, the applied standardized baselines and the other applied methodological regulatory documents | The project described in the VPA should meet the applicability conditions as described in the applied methodologies relevant to each VPA | All project data, descriptions, impact estimates and relevant supporting evidences shall prove compliance with the methodology applicability at a VPA-level. |
| e | Conditions to ensure that VPA meet the requirements for demonstration of additionality | The VPA-DD to be included under the PoA is considered automatically additional as per section 4.1.9 of the Gold Standard for the Global Goals “Community Services Activity Requirements” (Version 1.2), provided:  Projects that meet any of the following criteria are considered as deemed additional and therefore are not required to prove Financial Additionality at the time of Design  Certification:  (a) Positive list (Annex B)  (b) Projects located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC  (c) Microscale projects | The VPA-DDs to be included under PoA shall be located within the geographical  boundaries of the host Mozambique, Tanzania (United Republic of) . which are LDC as per United Nation’s list of Least Developed Countries. Therefore, all VPAs shall be deemed automatically additional |
| f | Condition to ensure that the real case VPA and its regular VPAs meet the applicability criteria of selected methodology or combination of methodologies | The project described in the real case VPA and its regular VPAs should meet the applicability conditions as described in the applied methodologies relevant to each real case VPA. | All project data, descriptions, impact estimates and relevant supporting evidences shall prove compliance with the methodology applicability at a VPA-level. |
| g | Conditions to ensure that real case and its regular VPAs systematically demonstrate additionality in accordance with Principles & Requirements. | Real case VPA and its regular VPAs to be included under the PoA is considered automatically additional as per section 4.1.9 of the Gold Standard for the Global Goals “Community Services Activity Requirements” (Version 1.2). | Real case VPA and its regular VPAs to be included under PoA shall be located within the geographical  boundaries of the host Mozambique, Tanzania (United Republic of) which are LDC as per United Nation’s list of Least Developed Countries. Therefore, all VPAs shall be deemed automatically additional |

**General Eligibility Criteria**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Eligibility Criteria Justification | Eligibility Criteria Justification |
| **(a) Types of Projects**  Eligible projects shall include physical  action/implementation on the ground. Preidentified eligible project types are identified in the Eligibility Principles and Requirements section. | The PoA includes the dissemination of improved cookstoves (ICS) and provides access to clean water.  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.  Hence as per the GS4GG Principles and Requirements version 1.2 section 4.1.3, the PoA becomes automatically eligible. |
| **(b) Location of Project:**  Projects may be located in any part of the world. | The PoA is located in Mozambique and the United republic of Tanzania. |
| (c) **Project Area, Project Boundary and Scale:**  The Project Area and Project Boundary shall be defined. […]and Products Requirements. In order to avoid double counting the […]of impacts amongst projects). | The boundary for the PoA in terms of geographical area is defined as the territorial boundary of Mozambique and United republic of Tanzania.  All voluntary programme activities (VPAs) associated with this PoA will be implemented within the geographical boundary of the PoA.  The PoA and its associated VPAs (unless approved by Gold Standard) shall not be already included in any other voluntary or compliance standards programme.  The project boundary is defined based on  Methodology for Emission Reductions from Safe Drinking Water Supply (Version 1.0) and Technologies and practices to displace decentralized thermal energy consumption (TPDDTEC), version 4.0.  The proposed project activity is a small scale energy efficiency project activity, and the project area as well as the boundaries are clearly defined in A.1. and section A.2  This project is not included by any other carbon standard neither voluntary or compliant.  The avoiding of the double counting is confirmed in two ways:   * the Project Area does not overlap with other Gold Standard or other voluntary or compliance standard programme of a similar nature   - Each project water system will be identified with unique gps coordinates of its location which enables the unique identification of the borehole to be part of this project.  To avoid inclusion of any ICS and safe water systems which is a part of another registered carbon project/ programme, all units under this programme shall be associated with a ID number uniquely identify each unit distributed/installed to avoid any. |
| (d) **Host Country Requirements**  Projects shall be in compliance with applicable Host Country’s legal, environmental, ecological and social regulations. | The PoA complies with Mozamique’s and Tanzania’s legal, environmental and ecological and social regulations, if any and as applicable. |
| e) **Contact Details:**  As part of the Project Documentation the Project Developer shall provide (i) name and (ii) contact details […]to refuse use of the Standard where reputational concerns are highlighted. | All the project participant information have been provided in Appendix 2. |
| (f) **Legal Ownership**  Full and uncontested legal ownership[…] All projects shall immediately report to Gold Standard any land title/tenure disputes arising. | The transfer of credit ownership from end-users and technology providers to the project developer is proved with written assertions signed by relevant representative.  Moreover, the credit ownership was also discussed during the stakeholder meeting and mentioned in the Project Summary provided to stakeholders. |
| (g) **Other Rights**  As well as legal title and ownership […] Project implementation in affected areas. | There are no disputes or contested rights that have been identified in relation to rights relevant to the project activity. |
| (h) **Official Development Assistance**  **(ODA) Declaration**  All Project Developers applying for project activities […] shall declare the Official Development Assistance (ODA) support | It is confirmed that no Official Development Assistance (ODA) has been requested and none will be applied for the project activity. |

* + - 1. DEMONSTRATION OF ADDITIONALITY

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.

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.

The VPA-DD to be included under the PoA is considered automatically additional as per section 4.1.9 of the Gold Standard for the Global Goals “Community Services Activity Requirements” (Version 1.2), provided:

Projects that meet any of the following criteria are considered as deemed additional and therefore are not required to prove Financial Additionality at the time of Design

Certification:

(a) Positive list (Annex B)

(b) Projects located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC

(c) Microscale projects

The VPA-DDs to be included under PoA shall be located within the geographical

boundaries of the host Mozambique, Tanzania (United Republic of). which are LDC as per United Nation’s list of Least Developed Countries. Therefore, all VPAs shall be automatically additional.

In case a VPA does not meet criterion (b), automatic additionality shall be demonstrated by describing how criterion (a) or (c) is met. Hence, the additionality will be provided at VPA level.

* + - 1. DURATION OF PoA
         1. Date of first submission of PoA to Gold Standard

03/10/2023

* + - * 1. Duration of the PoA

PoA crediting cycle start date: 28/10/2022 [[4]](#footnote-5)

Total duration of the PoA: 20 years

* + - 1. OUTCOME OF PoA LEVEL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION
         1. Summary of stakeholder consultation at PoA Level

The PoA remote consultation period was 18/05/2023 – 19/05/2023.

The invitation for the consultation were sent via email on 18th of May 2023 with the key programme information note and a feedback questionnaire form attached in each invitation.

VPA-level Physical Stakeholder Consultations:

“GS12102 VPA-1 Carbon Credit financing for sustainable rural water supply in Manyara Region”.

Date of the meetings: 11-15/05/2022.

“GS12102 VPA-2 Production and sale of energy efficient stoves in Inhambane province, Mozambique”

Date of the meetings: 25/05/2022.

“GS12102 VPA-3 Supply of safe water in rural areas of Tete province, Mozambique” and “GS12102 VPA-4 Improved cooking experience to reduce charcoal consumption in Tete, Mozambique”.

Date of meetings: 30/05/2023, 1-2/06/2023.

The stakeholder feedback round regarding both the PoA remote consultation and physical stakeholder consultations was organized between 19/12/2023 and 19/01/2024. The invitation were made via email including Local Consultation Reports for all VPAs and the PoA Design Consultation Report and POA-DD.

* + - * 1. Consideration of stakeholder comments received

During the consultations the comments received from the stakeholders were generic hence, no mitigation measure has been identified.

* + - * 1. Final Continuous Input / Grievance Mechanism at PoA Level

Not applicable (Stakeholder consultation conducted at VPA level).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| METHOD | INCLUDE ALL DETAILS OF CHOSEN METHOD (S) SO THAT THEY MAY BE UNDERSTOOD AND, WHERE RELEVANT, USED BY READERS. |
| Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book (mandatory) | A specific location for a grievance book will be  identified at VPA-level |
| GS Contact (mandatory) | [help@goldstandard.org](mailto:help@goldstandard.org) |
| Other |  |

### 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 | Carbonsink Group S.r.l. (Carbonsink) |
| Street/P.O. Box | Piazza Beverini |
| Building | 4 |
| City | La Spezia |
| State/Region | La Spezia |
| Postcode | 19121 |
| Country | Italy |
| Telephone | +39 055 4574675 |
| E-mail | m.margari@southpole.com |
| Website | www.carbonsink.it |
| Contact person | Martina Margari |
| Title | Specialist, Technical, Sustainable Technologies, Climate Projects - Africa |
| Salutation | Ms |
| Last name | Margari |
| Middle name |  |

### Appendix 2 - DESIGN CHANGES

**A2.1. Details of proposed or actual design change***>> Provide the description of the proposed design change*

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

1. ***Additionality***

*>>*

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

*>>*

1. ***Compliance with the monitoring plan of the applied methodology***

*>>*

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

*>>*

1. ***Scale of the project activity***

*>>*

1. ***Stakeholder consultation***

*>>*

1. ***Sustainable development criteria***

*>>*

1. ***Safeguarding assessment***

*>>*

1. ***Compliance with applicable legislation***

*>>*

**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](https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/standards/TGuide-PreReview_V1.1-POA-Design-Document.pdf) to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements |
| 1.0 | | 10 July 2017 | Initial adoption |

1. http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs292/en/ [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/water-and-sanitation/ [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. According to the Deviation Request approved on 05/03/2024 named “DEV\_631” , the PoA can be registered as retroactive project using 13/07/2021 as start date of the programme. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)