**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/)

This document contains the following Sections

Key Project Information

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

Appendix 2 - Design Changes

### KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

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| --- | --- |
| **GS ID of Programme** | GS-12544 |
| **Title of Programme:** | Horn of Africa Energy Efficient Technology Distribution Programme of Activity (HoA-EETD-PoA) |
| **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** | 1/06/2024 |
| **Date of Design Certification** |  |
| **Start date of crediting cycle of PoA** | 1/06/2024 |
| **Version number of the PoA-DD** | 03 |
| **Completion date of the PoA-DD** | 04/08/2025 |
| **Coordinating/managing entity** | Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network-Addis Ababa University |
| **Project Participants and any communities involved** | Coffee farmers cooperatives, and others Local IPs in the region |
| **Host Country (ies)** | Ethiopia and Kenya |
| **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** | Program of activity requirements, Version 1.2  **Community Service Activity Requirements, Version 1.2** |
| **Methodology (ies) applied and version number** | Reduced Emissions from Cooking and Heating: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC version 04.0) |
| **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) | |
| GS12882 | Sidama Multipurpose Cook Stove Distribution Project |
| GS12883 | Yirgachefe Multipurpose Cook Stove Distribution Project |
| GS12884 | Rung’eto Improved cook stove distribution project |
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* + - 1. General description of PoA
         1. Purpose and general description of the PoA

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More than 250 million people in the horn of Africa use traditional fuels for cooking, and only a few nations have national clean cooking rates that are higher than 10. The issue is significantly worse in rural areas. Recent price increases in liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) are driving many households back to using polluting fuels like charcoal or other gathered traditional biomass to cook. This burden falls primarily on the women in the household, limiting their ability to pursue schooling, other work, and community involvement. There has been some progress, with two-thirds of Sudan's population using clean fuels by 2030, half in Kenya and one-third in Ethiopia[[1]](#footnote-2).

The region's nations take a variety of regulatory and legislative positions regarding access to energy. There are national strategies including targets, laws, and policies governing both on- and off-grid connections in some countries, including Ethiopia (CRGE,NDCs, National Energy policy, National Electrification Program, national improved cook-stove programme, Energy efficient strategy) and Kenya (National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy, National Energy Policy),. In addition, their governments have managed to create enabling environments for the private sector to thrive and accelerate electricity access. Yet, the policy framework in the region is relatively enabling, with most countries tracking clean cooking access progress or integrating it into their national planning.

The Ethiopia’s national policy framework intended to increase generating capacity by 25,000 MW (20GW) by 2030; 96 on-grids and 4 off-grids. National Electrification Program (2017): 100 electrification in 2025, with 35 off-grids and 65 grids, while extending the grid to reach 96 grid connections by 2030. The national improved cook-stove programmes as a solution for universal access are good illustrations. It is designed to contribute to the implementation of the government of Ethiopia’s improved cook-stoves distribution plan through building a sustainable and vibrant market for improved cook stoves and building institutional capacity at all levels. However, yet nationally 86% of the population is dependent on biomass fuels and the penetration rate of improved cook stove is less than 15%.

This PoA is designed to incorporate VPAs that create access for efficient cooking technologies and initiate large scale dissemination improved cook stoves in Ethiopia and Kenya with the main aim of reducing greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions from the use of non-renewable biomass by promoting Energy Efficiency Technologies (RETs) for cooking to urban and rural households in the region by replacing the baseline three stove stoves.

Besides saving GHGs, the programme aims at

* Reduce fuel wood consumption
* Reduce indoor air pollution and its impact on women. This will reduce child mortality and improve maternal health. It will also improve sanitation of households.

Reduce the physical and health burden on girls and women due to fuel collection; this increases learning opportunities for girls and opportunities for productive and social application of time and effort for women.

This PoA is the regional programme that will be implemented in Ethiopia and Kenya. The CME is Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network-Addis Ababa University (HoA-REC&N-AAU) that located in Ethiopia. HoA-REC&N-AAU has more than 42 project implementing partners in the region. Each VPA will be implemented in collaboration with the IPs in the project boundary.

The HoA-REC&N-AAU will execute the following items in order to manage the VPA/CPA prescribed in this PoA.

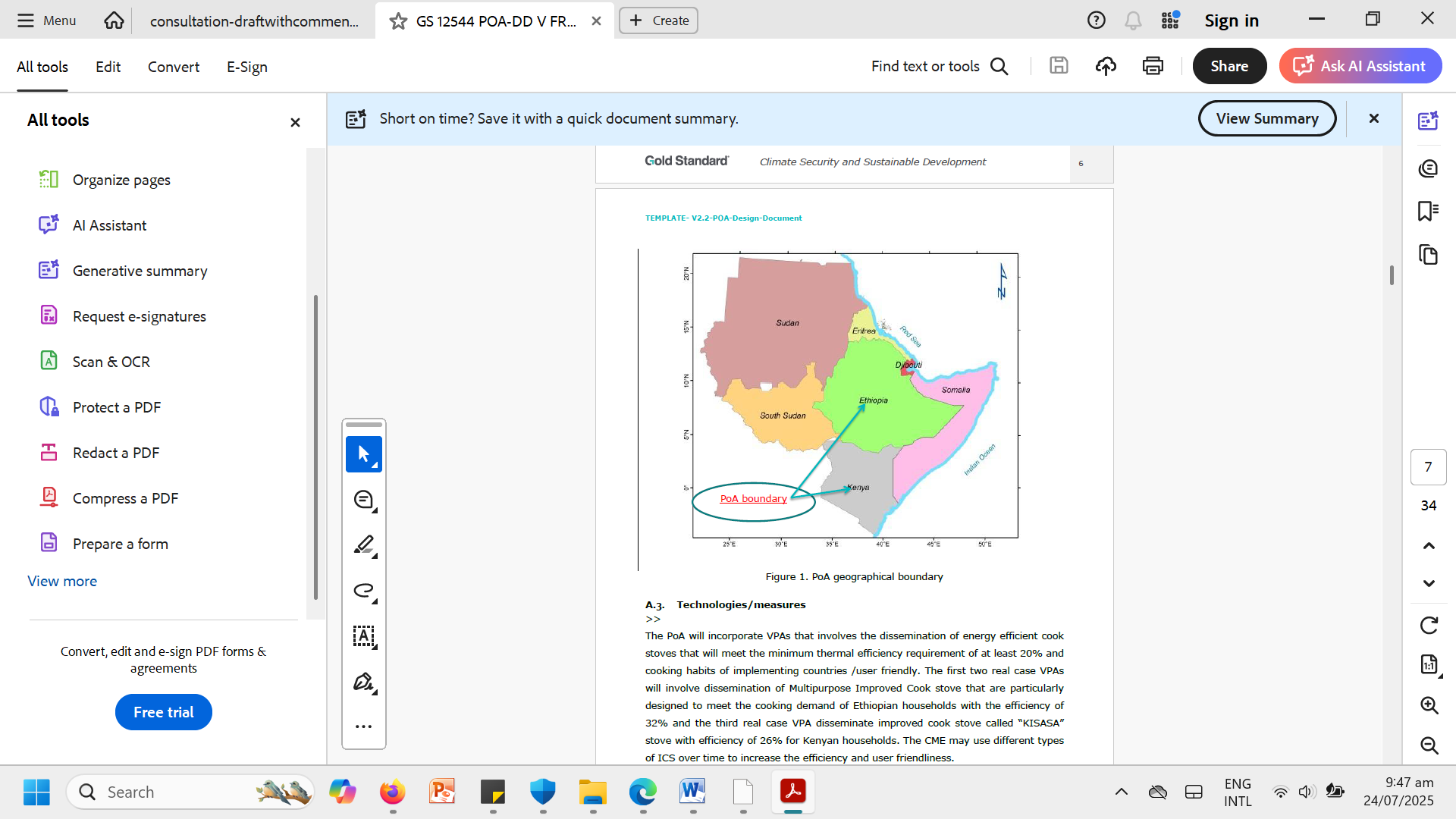
* MoU will be signed with VPA implementers, guaranteeing that each VPA will be incorporated into the PoA (i.e. will not be registered with other PoA or as independent Gold standard projects), thereby avoiding double-counting.
* Every year, the HoA-REC&N-AAU will compile all information pertaining to the VPA.
* Each VPA will have an identification number, and all management will be done using serial numbers. Moreover, a digital database will be created to maintain the data for each VPA.
* Each VPA implementer will receive a common format for capturing monitoring data. The monitoring data will be stored in the CME’s electronic database.
* Support will be given during the execution of each VPA for procedures selection, verification preparation, technical counseling, etc.

The PoA has initiated with three VPAs “Improved cook stove distribution projects”, two in Ethiopia and one in Kenya. In collaboration with implementing partners/project proponents (PPs), each VPA initiate local improved cooking technology production that is designed, certified and allowed to locally produce and disseminate by host country responsible government authorities. Standard guidelines and manuals of improved cooking technology production and distribution of the authority will be used. PPs organizing youth and women groups in SMEs, provide training and monitor quality of production and disseminate to end users. The efficient stoves will be distributed to end-users through market based subsides from carbon revenue. Carbon revenues will also distribute the technologies to end users as a benefit sharing and will use for development issue.

The CME is the Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network which is the autonomous organization under Addis Ababa University that is one of major research institute for Ethiopia and the PoA will be managed as a voluntary action. The CME designed the PoA voluntary with the aim attaining its vision of climate mitigation and adaptation action by supporting and incorporating VPAs in the region. The PoA and its VPAs will be implemented with the aim of increasing energy efficiency access for cooking in those countries where activities are not advancing as planned due to financial or technical problems.

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

>> The PoA will be implemented within the geographic boundaries of Kenya and Ethiopia.



* + - * 1. Technologies/measures

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The PoA will incorporate VPAs that involves the dissemination of energy efficient cook stoves that will meet the minimum thermal efficiency requirement of at least 20% and cooking habits of implementing countries /user friendly. The first two real case VPAs will involve dissemination of Multipurpose Improved Cook stove that are particularly designed to meet the cooking demand of Ethiopian households with the efficiency of 32% and the third real case VPA disseminate improved cook stove called “KISASA” stove with efficiency of 26% for Kenyan households. The CME may use different types of ICS over time to increase the efficiency and user friendliness.

Some of the technologies are described bellow.

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| --- | --- |
| Stove type | Description |
| Multi purpose stove | * Locally made from Cement and sand * Thermal efficiency of 32% * Fuel saving efficacy 54% * Life span more than 5 years |
| Mirte stove | * Locally made from Cement and sand * Thermal efficiency of 38% * Fuel saving efficiency 50% * Life span more than 5 years |
| Tikikil stove | * Tikikil and rocket stoves are locally made from sheet metal and clay liner * Thermal efficiency of 28% * Fuel saving efficiency of 50% |
| Caltu stove | * Caltu stove Locally made from Cement and sand * Thermal efficiency of 23% * Fuel saving efficiency of 50% |
| Roket stove |
| C:\Users\Ayantu\Desktop\FTA project\Kenya\Photo\New folder (3)\IMG_20240521_111402.jpg  Kisasa stove | * Locally built from bricks, sand and cement with clay liner * 26% thermal efficiency * life span of more than 15 years * low indoor air pollution |

* + - * 1. 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 (SELECTED IN SDG TOOL)** |
| 13 Climate Action (mandatory) | 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning | 13.2.2: Total greenhouse gas emissions per year |
| 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 |
| 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 | 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location. |
| 7:Affordability and clean energy | 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services  7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency | 7.1.2 Proportion of population with Primary reliance on improved cooking technology and fuels |

* + - * 1. Coordinating/managing entity

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The CME is the Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network-Addis Ababa University (HoAREC&N-AAU)

* + - * 1. Funding sources of PoA

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The initial capital to initiate local production, distribution and installation will be covered from loan finance or pre-finance from investors or equity that will be backed from the carbon sales. The CME entirely relies on carbon financing to support the projects and public funding will not be introduced.

The CME will check the ODA for each VPA and each VPA holder will attach official development assistance (ODA) declaration.

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

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The PoA involves the CME, implementing partners of each VPA owners and technology manufacturers. The PoA is centrally managed by the CME and specific VPAs will be owned by implementing partners (IPs). IPs may be legally registered local or international organizations. The CME in collaboration with implementing partners in each PoA boundary countries will develop different VPAs.

The allocation of responsibilities between these entities is as follows:

**CME**

The Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network-Addis Ababa University (HoAREC&N-AAU) is the CME and has overall control and responsibility for the PoA.

The CME will provide technical support on the implementation of activates and document preparation for partnering organizations/ VPA owners for inclusion under the PoA. These may include providing technical capacity building trainings, Overseeing the manufacturing and/or procurement of cook stoves as per the standard, conducting technical assessments for the inclusion of VPAs, ensuring comprehensive records and maintaining documentation, maintaining oversight of overall quality control and continuously enhancing processes like supporting on usage survey, field test and monitoring report preparation to the VPA owners.

**Local Administration/Energy ministry and offices**

Responsible organization from all countries from federal to local level will facilitate the implementation of the PoA by providing support, documents, advice on stove type, production and efficiency testing.

**Implementing partners (IPs)/ project proponents**

IPs will facilitate coordination of the relevant stakeholders at national and local level, Implement technologies and measures as described in the project description document. It will also be in charge of initiate new VPA and implementing technical support to CME and each VPA for fulfilling each functions and obligations.

**IPs/VPA owners:**

Each IPs/VPA owners will manage the overall VPA activities such as identify potential VPA location, identification of end users and technology, execute project activities, coordinating dissemination of technologies, training of end users, monitor distribution, recording and documentation and conducting ground activities.

**Technology producers/ inverters:**

Technology production/manufacturing and distribution will be facilitated/ managed by implementing partners or private companies will distribute as a business. End users will be the owners of the carbon credits generated by each VPA. They will transfer their carbon wright to the VPA proponent through written and ascertain agreements voluntarily.

The following diagram represents the currently planned management structure of the PoA and refers to the planned distribution of stoves to households. When implementing future VPAs, the structure may be amended and adapted in the VPAs.

Figure: Management Structure of the PoA and VPAs

A summary of the roles and responsibilities of HOAREC&N as the CME is summarized in the table below:

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| **Roles and responsibilities** | |
| Carbon development[[2]](#footnote-3) | * Drafting Project description documents and ensuring all projects meet requirements set out in for example the eligibility criteria * Hiring a validator/verifier periodically * Hiring a carbon consultant(if necessary) * Organizing monitoring (providing guidance to project implementers on what must be monitored, how to do so and how to record data) * Drafting or reviewing monitoring reports on a regular basis * Maintaining a project database and records of all activities and monitored parameters * Respond to comments during validation/verification (third party project evaluation) * Establish legal contracts for the transfer of rights to carbon credits * Communicating with the GS registry to request issuance, pay fees, request changes etc. * Perform regular checks to ensure that the project is properly implemented and any possible risks are reduced * Implementation of VPAs |
| Carbon  Commercialization | * Market carbon credits to buyers * Negotiation carbon credit purchase agreement * Manage transfer of carbon credits to credit buyers via registry * Being the main focal point for any issues/queries regarding the PoA * Attracting new project implementers to the project * Assist in raising finance for the development and |
| Financial  Manager | * Managing transfer of carbon revenues to entities(project * implementers) transparently, and communicating where carbon revenues are spent[[3]](#footnote-4) * Manage payment of fees for carbon project(e.g. Registration fee, validation[[4]](#footnote-5)/verification fees, carbon credit Issuance fees) |

The CME will include CME Director, PoA coordinator, PoA Officer, Document controller, Finance officer, Procurement officer, MEAL officer and IT officer

**CME Director**

* Provide overall leadership and strategic direction
* oversee implementation of strategic plan, policies and procedures
* Receive information on decisions by Programme Coordinator
* Provide final quality control of documents and contracts where necessary
* Sign off final approval on documents and contracts

**PoA Coordinator**

Overall control of:

* Development of project description documents as per the required guidelines (PoA-DDD, VPA-PoDD)
* Registration of the PoA
* Proper and timely validation and verification of the PoA and VPAs
* The PoA and VPAs compliance as per guidelines
* Ensuring proper VPAs operation and management as per required guidelines throughout the crediting period
* Source for credit buyers

**PoA Officer**

* Review project description documents (PoA-DD, VPA-DD)
* Review of CPAs compliance as per guidelines
* Ensure validation and verification of VPAs
* Identification of VPAs and Listing of eligible VPAs
* Validation and verification support to VPA implementer throughout the crediting period
* Create a standard format for recording monitoring data, and provide it to each VPA implementer
* Record keeping of monitoring parameters
* Review and improvement suggestions of monitoring system and plan
* Monitoring support to VPA implementers
* Provision of technical guidance regarding selection and capacitate of technology produVERs
* Awareness creation and promotion of the PoA and VPAs

**Document Controller**

* Collecting information and documentation of the PoA and VPAs (the VPA Implementing Entity will keep a record for each VPA in the central database
* Collection and inspection of all documents related to the eligibility criteria of VPA inclusion
* Collection of necessary statutory approvals from VPA implementers
* Preservation and management of a general document

**Finance officer**

* Manage payment of fees for carbon project(e.g. registration fee, validation/verification fees, carbon credit issuance fees
* Issue out invoices and follow up with project implementers on project management fee (if any) and any other payments expected to HOAREC&N regarding the project
* Ensure that the HOAREC&N remains tax compliant where applicable

**Procurement officer**

* Liaise with legal unit in the contracting and procuring of services
* Handle the procurement of equipment and services necessary to manage the project

**MEAL Officer**

* Advise in the design and implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems
* Build and strengthen the capacity building of partners in monitoring procedures and requirements procedures and requirements
* Develop, update and implement internal methods and procedures (in line with donor and GS requirements) for evaluating program activities and monitoring emission reductions

**IT Officer**

* Procure any software and hardware needed for adequate electronic data backup
* Arrange for data backup for electronic copies of information, documentation and legal agreements related to the Programme and projects
* Manage office equipment used by the team e.g. computers, backup drives storage systems
* Source for data storage and sharing systems e.g. sugar sync, dropbox etc. that can be used by the rest of the personnel and also to share large data files to other external entities such as potential buyers, VVBs etc.
* Manage all data storage systems used by the personnel and ensure they effectively run

1. **Records of arrangements for training and capacity development for personnel;**

The capacity building will focus on the following main areas:

* Management of the PoA: Members of the CME should be well equipped with basic knowledge of the GS rules and guidelines. They should also acquire sufficient data to help them identify the types of projects which would be eligible under this PoA. They will be responsible for interaction with the UNFCCC on the transfer of credits and other matters.
* Supervising the Monitoring Plan: The GS and Technical Experts will be responsible for setting and following a monitoring schedule. VPA implementers will be expected to keep record of monitoring parameters for the VPAs. The GS Expert will be expected to follow all requests from DOEs and convey the necessary instructions to VPA implementers. Capacity building in this area will involve both CME experts as well as VPA implementers in order to follow the monitoring plan accurately until the issuance of credits for the length of the crediting period.
* Administration and record keeping: The CME will provide administrative support, particularly in keeping track of communication, monitoring records, and schedules, contractual agreements, sales dates for VERs, and related material.

**Procedure for technical review of inclusion of VPAs;**

IPs and VPA Implementers identify VPA activities that resemble the technologies described in the PoA, prepare VPA documents as required and submit to the CME. This involves preparation of VPA Design Documents (VPA-DD) and other supporting documents, and submits to the CME. Then an independent and comprehensive technical review is conducted by the CME Carbon program coordinator and its team. This review assesses the feasibility of the VPA's design and its eligibility within the PoA framework, based on the criteria set for VPA inclusion. Once the technical review is concluded, a comprehensive report is compiled and submitted to the CME Management. The CME Management holds the authority to grant approval for the VPA's inclusion or not. If it is not approved, the IPs will be informed to update the VPA-DD to meet the requirements.

**Procedure to avoid double counting**

To avoid double counting, each VPAs of the PoA shall give a unique ID number (code) for each stove distributed by the VPAs and the code is mentioned in the VPA-DD, end users data/ household name/address/physical location/phone number/stove ID will be properly recorded by IP/ VPA proponent, baseline and project technologies will be clearly described.

Within the VPA Design Document (VPA-DD), a clear statement will be included to affirm that no ICS distributed under the specific VPA will be integrated into any other standalone project activity or PoA within the scope of any carbon offset schemes.

Furthermore, the standard ICS Declaration form, will incorporate a clause necessitating a declaration from end-users stating their non-participation in any other carbon offset scheme. This declaration form will be comprehensively explained to users in their local language through verbal communication. Before the installation of the cookstove, users will physically sign the contract using a mobile app or on the paper. By implementing these measures, the PoA seeks to ensure transparency, prevent double counting, and maintain accountability in its operational processes.

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

The VPA proponent shall document in a hard copy and maintain an electronic record of the following:

* Name and ID of the VPA
* Implementer and location of VPA
* Technology deployed (Name of the ICS type or types)
* Details of the agents/SMEs distributing ICS at the local level for the VPA
* Date of inclusion of the VPA
* Serial numbers (Stove-ID) of the ICSs belonging to the VPA and corresponding information required for monitoring
* Start of VPA crediting period

The CME will develop monitoring and verification strategy and monitor the records and documentation frequently to control proper information recording.

**Measures for continuous improvements of the PoA management system;**

Spot checks will be performed by the member of CME every year for the continuous development purpose. Training needs and requests for revision/deviation will be developed accordingly.

* + - * 1. Application of methodologies

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Methodologies and tools applied for the PoA and VPAs are:

REDUCED EMISSIONS FROM COOKING AND HEATING: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) version 4.0.

**Tool1:** Tool for demonstration and assessment of additionality (version 7.0.0)

**Tool21:** Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities (version 13.1)

**Tool11**: Assessment of the validity of the original/current baseline and update of the baseline at the renewal of the crediting period (version 03.0.1)

**Tool 30:** Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass (Version 04.0)

**Tool 33:** Default values for common parameters (version: 02.0)

The methodology measures below constitute the justification for the choice of the selected methodology TPDDTEC, version 04.0, by showing that each VPA meets each applicability condition of the methodology

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| --- | --- | --- |
| S.No | **Methodology Requirements** | **Project Justification** |
| 1 | Project shall choose a technology design that has predictable performance in that it is proven to be efficient and durable under field conditions; for cook stoves, the rated thermal efficiency shall be at least 20% | In the VPAs under this PoA involves distribution of Improved cook stoves (“ICS”) which have high thermal efficiency. The stove will improve the efficiency compared to the existing stove in use. Therefore, under each VPA there would saving of non-renewable biomass. The cook stoves which would be distributed would have a high thermal efficiency than 20%. |
| 2. | The technology shall have continuous useful energy output of less than 150kW per unit, where “continuous useful energy output” is defined above | The cook stoves distributed under the VPAs would deliver the thermal energy.  The ICS distributed under the VPAs for the PoA would have a continuous useful energy less than 150kW |
| 3. | 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. | The VPAs under the PoA would be developed with the help of investors and other funders. The CME could also develop the project. The details of the project participant would be mentioned with the corresponding VPA DD. |
| 4. | 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. | Different VPAs will use different incentive mechanisms. In each VPA the intensive mechanism for the continuous use of the project device would be mentioned. |
| 5. | Project activities making use of solid fossil fuel in the project scenario or other improved fossil fuel cook stoves 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. | The VPAs under the PoA, and the project devices distributed under this would be biomass improved cook stove device. Hence no fuel switch technology would be introduced. |
| 6. | 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. | Not applicable as the VPAs under the PoA does not make use of a new biomass feedstock in project situation. The baseline fuel and project fuel is same in each of the VPA case. |
| 7. | 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,  provided it is not more than 5 years old.  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, | The fuel used in both the project and baseline scenario is the same, as such there are no additional harmful gases released in the project scenario.  Distributed in households that previously used a traditional inefficient device. As such, both the volume of greenhouse gases and volume of harmful gases are reduced in the project scenario. The emission reduction calculation will be based on fuel usage measurements for cook stoves (Kitchen Performance Tests) compared to Baseline Field Test. |

Multiple technologies/measures

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If multiple technologies are incorporated in the VPA, it would be mentioned in the VPA DD. Each VPA would consist of at least one type of project device.

* + - * 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 |
| 1 | Conditions to check how VPAs will meet the eligibility criteria as per GS4GG Principles & Requirements | Each VPA shall apply the GS4GG principles & requirements  Version 2.1 and Community Services Activity Requirements Version 1.2 | The VPAs shall contribute to SDG 3, 5, 7 and 13 as elaborated in section A4.  For each VPAs upfront safeguarding assessment shall undertake and demonstrates how all relevant Requirements are met that including monitoring and reporting plan. Each VPAs shall identify and engage Relevant Stakeholders and seek  Baseline Scenario and Project Scenario of Each VPA shall define with in VPA-DD.  Each VPA shall get Certification and receive Issuance of Gold Standard and Design Certification shall Renew every 5 years. The VPAs shall deemed additional and therefore are not required to prove Financial Additionality at the time of Design Certification. |
| 2 | Conditions to check how VPAs will meet the General Eligibility criteria of the applicable Activity Requirements | Each CPA shall apply the GS4GG principles & requirements  Version 2.1 and Community Services Activity Requirements Version 1.2 | VPAs shall focus on the small scale End-use energy efficiency project type that address efficient cooking within the boundary of the PoA that specified in each VPA-DD as per the Host Country’s legal, environmental, ecological and social regulations. The ownership of each VPA is local community based organization and demonstrated legally. |
| 3 | Geographical boundaries of the VPA consistent with that of the PoA | The CPA is located within the project boundary. During verification, locations of all ICS belonging to the VPA will be checked. In case any of them will be found not in line with the boundary/ location requirement, it will not be counted for emission reduction calculation. | Location and boundary are specified in the specific VPA-DD stating that the location is limited to Ethiopia and Kenya, with specific state and districts/county. |
| 4 | Conditions to avoid double counting of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals, such as unique identifications of product and end user locations | A unique numbering or identification system for the ICSs disseminated is applied.  A search of the GS database on the UNFCCC website will be conducted by the CME prior to inclusion to ensure that each CPA-DD has not been registered as a single CDM, Verra project or another CPA. Moreover, if CME is not one of CPA implementers, CME and each CPA implementer conclude the letter which consent for CPA to contain in PoA, and not be registered as other PoA or CDM projects. | The specific numbering or identification regime is included in the specific VPA-DD.  The geographical coordinates of the project site to search of the database shall be specified in each VPA-DD. In addition, searching on other carbon market such as Verra, Gold standard, etc. is to be conducted to avoid double counting |
| 5 | Conditions to check the start dates of VPA through documentary evidence | CPA start date shall not be before the PoA webhosting date. The ICS sales dates will be checked during verification, and in case any deployed stove will be found not in line with CPA start date requirement, those stoves will not be counted for emission reduction calculation. | The information proving the start date of each VPA is after the PoA start date and shall be provided in each VPA-DD. |
| 6 | Conditions to ensure compliance with the applicability of the applied methodologies, the applied standardized baselines and the other applied methodological regulatory documents | Each CPA shall apply the applicability of TPDDTEC version 4.0 | VPAs should apply TPDDTEC version 4.0. The compliance with methodology TPDDTEC version 4.0 and will be demonstrated in the specific VPA-DD |
| 7 | Conditions to ensure that VPA meet the requirements for demonstration of additionality | The additionality of each CPA shall be demonstrated in accordance with TPDDTEC Methodology “CDM tool- 21 demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities Appendix” and GSGG Community services activity requirements, Version 1.2. and 4.1.9. and 1.1.3 of Annex B – positive list | Each VPA shall deemed additional and therefore are not required to prove Financial Additionally at the time of Design Certification. |
| 8 | Condition to ensure that the real case VPA and its regular VPAs meet the  applicability criteria of selected methodology of combination of methodologies | Real case VPA and its regular VPAsshall comply with the  applicability and meet all requirements  of the applied methodology TPDDTEC. | It shall be indicated in each VPA-DD that each real case VPA and its regular VPAs are  applicable under TPDDTEC version4.0 |
| 9 | Conditions to ensure that real case and its regular VPAs systematically  Demonstrate additionality in accordance with Principles & Requirements. | The real case VPA (ICS dissemination) and its regular VPAs (in the different areas) shall fulfill the Gold Standard for the global goals principles and requirements version 2.1 principle 5 parag 4.1.9 and all VPAs to be included under the PoA will be in compliance with item 1.1.3 of Annex B – positive list mentioned in the ‘Community Services requirements. | Each VPAs will indicated impacts as compared to their baseline scenario in accordance with the Gold Standard for the global goals principles and requirements version 2.1 in each VPA-DD |

* + - 1. DEMONSTRATION OF ADDITIONALITY

>>

The PoA will incorporate VPAs that will involve distribution of energy-efficient cook stoves to households who are dependent on non-renewable biomass as their primary cooing, such as wood or charcoal, for cooking. The implementation of these energy-efficient technologies will result in reduced carbon emissions, as families can cook the same amount of food while using less non-renewable biomass.

In 2023, more than 2 billion people worldwide did not have access to clean cooking facilities, relying on the traditional use of solid biomass, kerosene, or coal as their primary cooking fuel. Household air pollution, mostly from cooking smoke, is linked to around 3.7 million premature deaths a year. Historically, progress has been very limited compared to electricity access[[5]](#footnote-6). The situation is more severe in sub Saharan countries.

Therefore, in the absence of this PoA, the ongoing use of traditional, low-efficiency cookstoves would have persisted without interruption. The realization of any of the planned VPAs within this PoA would have been unfeasible without the critical support of carbon financing.

According to Tool 21(version 13), Appendix (Provisions of small-scale and microscale tools for automatic additionality: the additionality of the (HoA-EETD-PoA) VPAs fulfill for the positive list of technologies and project activity types that are defined as automatically additional for project sizes up to and including the small-scale CDM thresholds (e.g. installed capacity up to 15 MW,60ktCO2e/y)).

The additionality of each VPA is also demonstrated using GSGG Community services activity requirements, Version 1.2. Accordingly, as per 4.1.9and 1.1.3 of Annex B, all VPAs located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC and Project activities solely composed of isolated units where the users of the technology/measure are households or communities or institutions and where each unit results in <= 600 MWh of energy savings per year or <=600 tonnes of emission reductions per year are deemed additional. Therefore

projects that meet any of the following criteria are considered as deemed additional and not required to prove financial additionality at the time of design certification.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) Positive list (Annex B of this document) | 1.1.3. Project activities solely composed of isolated units where the users of the technology/measure are households or communities or institutions and where each unit results in <= 600 MWh of energy savings per year or <=600 tonnes of emission reductions per year (see worksheet tab ‘ Energy savings unit level’ of the ER calculation excel spreadsheet for all VPAs) |
| (b) Projects located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC | Programme is located in Ethiopia, |

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

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The date of first submission of the PoA to Gold Standard is 25/12/2023

* + - * 1. Duration of the PoA

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The duration of the PoA is 20 years.

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

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Stakeholder consultation were conducted in Ethiopia and Kenya by sending invitation (email and letter) to all potential stakeholders one month a head of the consultation. The first physical PoA design consultation was conducted on 11/10/ 2022 at the Host country Ethiopia with relevant stakeholders such as Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, Ministry of Water and Energy, Ministry of Health, National Environment Protection Authority, International and national NGOs actors working on the sector, Women Groups working relevant sectors, (Ethiopian women in Energy Association) and private enterprise: cook stove producers and solar suppliers at Addis Ababa HoAREC/N head office Gullele Botanic Garden.

The programme was considered by all participants as an important mechanism to contribute to the nationally determined contribution (NDC) for mitigation activities, encourage the participants among the east Africa countries on the commercialization of carbon projects and improving health problem due to indoor air pollution. A participant from Ministry of health said that this PoA is the big opportunity for health ministry to prevent non-communicable disease due to indoor air pollution. So he suggested that standardize cook stove through organizing technical team that working on quality and sustainability of the stove.

The technology bottleneck that is ICS due to durability and affordability (price of metal sheet) and Adoption of appropriate technology design that support the country CRGE, National clean cooking programme were discussed in detail. The MoWE (government organization) recommended that the technology challenge is not only the Government issue, all actors (NGOs, Private sectors and others) should support technically and financially to develop/ produce new innovation, which is acceptable and HoAREC&N has been working on developing new cooking stove by using locally available materials. The double counting issues were also discussed and suggested selecting the VPA implementing areas appropriately through working with others existing PoA CME and standalone carbon projects. Opportunities of working together on the implementing of VPAs were also observed during discussion. For instance the participants from Fair trade mentioned that they are planning to start new carbon projects in Ethiopia and Kenya and interested to be part of the PoA. The modality to participate private sector in the PoA was also the issues raised by private sectors. So the discussion with government on the benefit sharing mechanism for private sectors, end-users and project facilitators from carbon financing revenue proposed.

The DNA pointed out that the programme is in line with the national NDC and also contributed for more than 3 SDGs and mentioned that selected technologies are the same with the national plan (NDC) for mitigation activities. The DNA also testified as HoAREC/N has a lot of experience in the area of carbon market.

The second stakeholder consultation was held on 9/07/ 2024 at KCB, Nairobi, Kenya. All regional HoAREC&N member partner representatives from Kenya, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti, and Ethiopia with a total member of 120 individuals from different sector were participated on the meeting. The objective of the PoA, social, economic and environmental impacts were presents and their questions and comments were collected. Answer was given for their questions by CME representative Mr. Negusu Tefera and their inputs were used as an input for the design. Most of them provided positive comment on the design.

* + - * 1. Consideration of stakeholder comments received

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The comments and suggestions given on the meeting were positive and constructive. It was taken in to account and incorporated in the design except the issue rose to include afforestation which is out of the scope/ is not allowed in one PoA.

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

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| METHOD | INCLUDE ALL DETAILS OF CHOSEN METHOD (S) SO THAT THEY MAY BE UNDERSTOOD AND, WHERE RELEVANT, USED BY READERS. |
| Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book (mandatory) | Continuous input/grievance  expression process book will be kept at Local PIs in the  project areas. These locations were approved by stakeholders during the meeting |
| GS Contact (mandatory) | [help@goldstandard.org](mailto:help@goldstandard.org) |
| Other | Ayantu Girma  [ayantug@hoarec.org](mailto:ayantug@hoarec.org)  +251912114830 |

### 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 | Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network-Addis Ababa University |
| Street/P.O. Box | 80773 |
| Building | Gullele Botanic Garden |
| City | Addis Ababa |
| State/Region | Addis Ababa |
| Postcode |  |
| Country | Ethiopia |
| Telephone |  |
| E-mail | info@hoarec.org |
| Website | www.hoarec.org |
| Contact person | Negusu Tefera |
| Title | Mr. |
| Salutation | Sir |
| Last name | Workineh |
| Middle name | Tefera |

### 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. https://www.iea.org/reports/clean-energy-transitions-in-the-greater-horn-of-africa/executive-summary [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. This shall depend on the type of agreement that HOAREC&N will have with IPs [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. This shall depend on the type of agreement that HOAREC&N will have with the project

   implementers [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. https://www.iea.org/reports/sdg7-data-and-projections/access-to-clean-cooking [↑](#footnote-ref-6)