

TEMPLATE

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

PUBLICATION DATE **14.04.2023**

VERSION **2.2**

RELATED SUPPORT

- [Programme of Activity requirements](#)
 - [TEMPLATE GUIDE Key Project Information & PoA Design Document v.2.2.1](#)
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Key Project Information

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KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

GS ID of Programme	GS12943
Title of Programme:	OYU - Building Sustainable Nigerian Communities
Type of PoA	☒ Non – Forestry and/or Non -AGR PoA ☐ Forestry and/or AGR PoA
VPAs scale included in the PoA <i>Note that same PoA can included VPAs of different scales. Please select all applicable.</i>	☐ Microscale ☐ Small scale ☒ Large scale
Start Date of POA	01/08/2023
Date of Design Certification	22/08/2025
Start date of crediting cycle of PoA	22/08/2023
Version number of the PoA-DD	6.2
Completion date of the PoA-DD	23/02/2026
Coordinating/managing entity	OYU Green Private Limited
Project Participants and any communities involved	ICS Project Implementation partner
Host Country (ies)	Nigeria
Activity Requirements applied	☒ Community Services Activities ☐ Renewable Energy Activities ☐ Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities ☐ N/A
Other Requirements applied	☒ Program of Activity requirements and procedures v3.0
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	REDUCED EMISSIONS FROM COOKING AND HEATING: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) – Version 4.0
Product Requirements applied	☒ GHG Emissions Reductions & Sequestration ☐ Renewable Energy Label ☐ N/A

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

GS ID	Title
GS12944	GS 12943 VPA-1 OYU - Building Sustainable Nigerian Communities VPA01

SECTION A. General description of PoA

A.1. Purpose and general description of the PoA

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The project's primary objective is to enhance the well-being and livelihoods of rural and tribal communities in the project area by providing them with improved cookstoves and fuel change from conventional wood to wood pellets. Additionally, the project activity has provided employment opportunities and awareness of both climate change and the negative impact of GHG emissions. This community-engagement initiative aims to introduce and educate rural and tribal households about clean cooking practices, with the goal of reducing indoor air pollution caused by traditional stoves. By doing so, the project seeks to mitigate health risks and improve the well-being of these communities. The project is being implemented in Nigeria. While establishing the boundary of the proposed PoA, the Coordinating/Managing Entity (CME) considered all applicable national and sectoral policies in Nigeria. The boundary aligns with regions where improved cookstove distribution and the use of biomass fuels like wood pellets are supported under key national frameworks, including the National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy (NREEEP)¹. To ensure alignment with local needs and promote awareness, the Project Developer conducted stakeholder consultations involving various local stakeholder groups. This helped ensure the project objectives were clearly communicated and the boundary appropriately defined.

In 2021, over 83% of Nigerians lacked access to clean cooking technologies and fuels². This rate is just above the regional average for Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), which is 81.5%³. On a global scale, Nigeria comes only behind China and India regarding the total number of people living without access to clean cooking. The situation is particularly acute in rural areas, where only 4.6% of the population had access to clean cooking in 2021⁴.

¹

https://energy.gov.ng/Energy_Policies_Plan/natonal_renewable_energy_and_energy_efficiency_policy.pdf

² https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2211467X24000737?utm_

³ https://cleancooking.org/investor-resources/countries/nigeria/?utm_

⁴ <https://iceednigeria.org/press-release/clean-cooking-energy/Towards%20Clean%20Cooking%20Energy%20in%20Nigeria%20-%20Pathways%20and%20Impacts.pdf>

From the baseline survey, it was found that majority of the households, almost 84%, used to rely on the traditional three-stone fire stoves using firewood as fuel and have lesser efficiency than the project device.

The lack of access to clean cooking energy has implications for achieving Nigeria's health, air quality, climate, gender, and equity goals. The Global Burden of Disease study estimates that more than 128,000 people died in Nigeria in 2019 from household air pollution from the use of solid fuels. Of these, 84,000 were children under 5. Nationally, over one in ten deaths of children under the age of 5 is caused by household air pollution.⁵

Objective of the project activity:

- The project activity substitutes the baseline/traditional stove with efficient improved cookstoves (project device) having higher thermal efficiency.
- Saves the amount of firewood used as fuel in traditional stoves
- Reduces time in collecting fuel.

Location: The location of the project is Nigeria.

As part of this PoA, improved cookstoves will be distributed in a phased manner, with respective number of cookstoves decided for Real case VPA and subsequent regular case VPA's. The total number of stoves to be distributed is not fixed at the PoA level. Distribution phases and total number of stoves to be distributed shall be fixed at VPA level for each individual VPA (Real case or regular).

OYU Green Private Limited serves as the Project Developer and Coordinating/ Managing Entity (CME) for the Program of Activities (PoA). Within the PoA, various VPAs will be established, all overseen by the same entity. This includes the planning, implementation, and monitoring of project activities. For additional information, please refer to Sections B.1 and B.3 for further details. For implementation of project activity in Nigeria, the CME ensures the empanelment of suitable ICS implementation partner, facilitates the project activity implementation as

⁵ [Global burden of 87 risk factors in 204 countries and territories, 1990–2019: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019 - The Lancet](#)

per Gold standard guidelines and supervises the activities of implementation partner closely for successful project implementation.

The project is a voluntary effort by the CME that is a private entity and is under no compliance to implement such programs.

An eligibility criterion is designed for the implementation of the proposed PoA and inclusion of further VPAs containing elements such as Geographical boundaries, double counting, additionality etc. included in section B.3 of the PoA-DD.

General Eligibility criteria of Community Services Activity (CSA) Requirements v1.2⁶ is defined below:

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
1. Eligible Project Types	All CSA Projects shall lead to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation by providing or improving access to services/resources at the household or community or institution level. Eligible services include electricity and energy, water and sanitation, waste management, housing, etc.	The objective of the project is to provide households in the target area with improved cooking stoves (project device).
2. Type of project	(b) End-use energy efficiency: Project activities that reduce energy requirements as	The PoA results in reduction of baseline energy requirements, without compromising the

⁶ <https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/201-ar-community-services-activity-requirements/>

	compared to baseline scenario without affecting the level and quality of services or products, where the end-user of the products and services are clearly identified and when the physical intervention is required at the user end. For example, efficient cooking, heating, lighting, etc.	quality and level of services/products, through distribution of higher energy efficient Improved Cookstove devices within the project area.
3. Project Area, Boundary and scale	Project Area and Boundary shall be defined in line with the applicable Impact Quantification Methodologies and Product Requirements.	The project boundary is limited to the host country of Nigeria. Scale: The project activity is defined as large scale since the expected annual energy savings exceeds 60 GWh per year or 180 GWhthermal per year in fuel input (as per footnote 4 of the respective methodology. For other scale of project activity included further on, respective scale requirements shall be followed as per relevant Gold Standard requirements (OPTIONAL REQUIREMENT- Programme of Activity requirements and procedures

		(goldstandard.org, 501_V1.2_PR_GHG Emissions Reductions Sequestration (goldstandard.org))
4. Legal Ownership	(a) Projects involving the distribution of a large number of devices for services such as heating, cooking, lighting, electricity generation, water treatment technology such as water filter, etc. shall provide a clear description of the ownership of the Products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification all along the investment chain. In line with the FPIC requirement, the proofs that end-users are aware of and willing to give up their rights on Products shall be provided. (b) The transfer of Product ownership shall be discussed during local stakeholder consultations for projects.	The Project implements a clear and transparent mechanism to demonstrate full and uncontested legal ownership of carbon credits that are generated under Gold Standard Certification. End users receiving the Improved Cookstoves under the specific VPA transfer their rights to claim and own emission reductions under the Gold Standard to the CME of the PoA. An agreement is made with the beneficiaries regarding the above-mentioned point. They are well aware of the transfer of carbon rights and willingly did the same by signing the agreement willingly. The same has been discussed and agreed upon during the stakeholder consultations

A.2. Physical/ Geographical boundary of the PoA

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The PoA's Boundary is the host country Nigeria.



Figure 1 Map of Nigeria⁷

The geographical boundary for the project located in Nigeria is mentioned in the form of extreme geographic coordinates of Nigeria as follows:

Latitude - 10° 00' N

Longitude - 8° 00' E⁸

⁷ <https://www.infoplease.com/atlas/africa/nigeria-map>

⁸ https://www.mapsofworld.com/lat_long/nigeria-lat-long.html

A.3. Technologies/measures

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The improved cookstove is the key technology responsible for reducing emissions in this project. Designed to meet the daily cooking needs of rural communities, it uses fuelwood/wood pellets and is specifically targeted at those currently dependent on inefficient traditional three-stone stoves. A baseline survey conducted by the CME in the project area revealed that three-stone fires are the predominant technology in use, with fuelwood being the primary fuel source. On average, households using baseline technology consume about 6.6 kg of fuelwood per day. In contrast, the improved cookstove reduces this consumption to approximately 2 kg per day. The project devices, and their respective thermal efficiencies are:

1. PC100 – 45.8%
2. U100 – 38.2%
3. T100 – 58.9%
4. T500 – 45.9%

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION (Material and construction):

The following table consists description of common features of project technology i.e. Improved cookstove:

STOVE TYPE: Powerstove ICS U100/ T500/ T100/ PC100	Minimum Standard Requirements	Means of verification	Comments/remarks
Outer body	>= 1 mm thick mild steel or galvanized, stainless steel	By inspection and measurement Power stove Model sample	1 mm light metal sheet (outer body and top outer body made of stainless sheet with pot stand). The stove outer body painted red, but still needs some good finishing. - sharp edges

			observed, pot sitters not uniform, stove stand to be raised at least 20 mm from the ground.
Combustion Chamber	≥ 1 mm thick stainless steel/ mild steel/ ≤ 20 mm fired clay	By inspection and measurement Power stove Model sample	Made of perforated metal sheet for proper air distributions in the combustion chamber and divergence shape for proper heat spread
Provision for air inlet	durable grate or holes	By measurement	20 mm diameter air inlet door (primary). Secondary air inlet with 10 holes, diameter, 20 mm distributed round the stove body 10 mm from the stove stand.
Insulation material	Rock wool/ceramic fiber	By inspection	Air gap of 6 cm is provided between the combustion chamber inner wall and stove outer wall as means of insulation
Top with pot stand	≤ 10 mm high cast iron/thick mild steel/ stainless steel	By inspection and measurement	Height of pot stands not uniform, 20 mm high. Reduce it to about 12mm
Handles or hand grip	Non-metallic or insulated material and can withstand	By measurement with digital thermometer	Metallic handle painted red and withstand high

	high temperature of outer body	UT321	outer body temperature
Fuel type	Wood pellets, Firewood	As per survey conducted by PD	

The following table consists of additional characteristics specific to stove type for all 4 types of project technology I.e. ICS:

Technical specifications	U100	T100	PC100	T500
Thermal Efficiency (%)	38.2	58.9	45.8	45.9
Energy Output Rate (kW)	0.109	0.168	0.131	0.131
Stove Size (L*B*H mm)	367*312*308	341*301*302	325*270*255	367*312*308
Weight (kgs)	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.9
Lifespan (Based on proper use and handling)	5-6 years	6-7 years	5-6 years	6-7 years

The various model of stoves to be distributed is not fixed. The details mentioned above are relevant to four stove types included in first Real case VPA. Additional model of stoves may be added later. Photographs of each model of cookstove currently distributed is included below:

S.no.	Model type	Pictures of stove
1	T100	 A black metal frame stove with a blue handle. The stove is mounted on a black metal frame with four legs. The handle is blue and has the text 'EAGLE' on it. The stove is a vertical cylinder with a black top and bottom. The handle is attached to the side of the cylinder.
2	T500	 A black cylindrical stove with a silver top and a black handle. The stove is a vertical cylinder with a black body and a silver top. The top has a silver ring with four silver handles. The stove has a black handle on the side and a black base. The text 'POWERSTOVE' is visible on the side of the cylinder.

3	U100	 The image shows a black, cylindrical metal stove, model U100. It has a lid with two side handles and a small handle on the front. The stove is made of metal and has a smooth finish.
4	PC100	 The image shows a black, cylindrical metal stove, model PC100. It has a lid with two side handles and a small handle on the front. The stove is made of metal and has a perforated body, which is visible through the side panels. The lid is also perforated.

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

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS TARGETED	MOST RELEVANT SDG TARGET	SDG IMPACT INDICATOR (SELECTED IN SDG TOOL)
13 Climate Action (mandatory)	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning	13.2.1 Reduction in GHG emissions
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 Reduced indoor 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 Women empowerment and gender equality

8. Decent work and economic growth	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Increased employment opportunities
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A.5. Coordinating/managing entity

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OYU Green Private Limited is the CME of this PoA. Contact info and other relevant details are provided in Annex 1.

A.6. Funding sources of PoA

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This project is funded by OYU Green Private Limited and respective implementation partners, with no public funds being utilized in its realization.

SECTION B. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND INCLUSION CRITERIA

B.1. Management System

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The CME for the PoA is OYU-Green Private Limited. The implementation of the VPAs will take place under the respective PoA by the same entity that will include the entire planning of the project activities. For ground operations, the CME associates with ICS implementation partner in the project area.

(i) A clear definition of the roles and responsibilities of personnel involved in the inclusion of VPAs, including an assessment of their competencies;

PROJECT ROLE	RESPONSIBILITY AREAS
Senior Program Manager (OYU Green)	- Overseeing the complete execution of the project and maintaining a comprehensive overview of all ongoing activities. - Developing and managing project plans and schedules for the installation of the project device in households. - Providing final approval for the inclusion of VPA in the project. - Ensuring the project meets all applicability conditions required by the Gold Standard.
Program Manager (OYU Green)	- Directly assisting the project manager and communicating about the project execution strategy. - Creating and finalizing documentation. - Coordinating with the on-ground team.
Associate Project Manager (OYU Green)	- Performing all calculations related to the project, including ER and operational costs. - Conducting research of the project site and coordinating logistics, including site visits to the project area.

On-site Project Coordinator – ICS Implementation partner	-Coordinating the logistics and distribution of the cookstoves within the identified communities
Field coordinators – On Ground Team of ICS implementation partner	- Facilitating the installation of the project device in households, including site preparation and ensuring proper installation. - Ensuring agreements related to the project are signed and clearly understood by recipients. - Providing ongoing support to households for proper usage and maintenance of the project device, including troubleshooting. - Collecting and reporting data on the adoption and usage of the project device within communities to support program monitoring and evaluation. - Educating and sensitizing individuals about the health benefits and proper use of the cookstoves. - Ensuring cookstoves reach individual households and providing verification to the validation team.
Technical Team (Implementation partner) + Data validation team (OYU Green)	-Validating the data provided by the field coordinators and ensuring that the Cookstoves are distributed to individuals -Ensuring the data tracking of each Cookstove and uploading on the Central Server Data of the Project on the mobile application
Operations Team (Implementation Partner)	-As per requirement handling the operation tasks and sub-tasks

	-Coordinating and docking the Cookstoves from the manufacturing team
IT Team (Implementation partner)	- Managing data received through various channels - Providing technical support and ensuring the integrity of the technical system used to facilitate the project.

(ii) Records of arrangements for training and capacity development for personnel;

Training is provided on the PoA management system to ensure clarity in roles, responsibilities, and communication channels. Available resources and relevant knowledge chapters include:

- On ground training
- Training to field coordinators on dissemination of improved cookstoves along with ensuring agreements are signed by recipients
- Training on usage of the OYU Green mobile application
- A manual consisting of the Carbon Credit Project Stages and Process
- Gold Standard Registry workings and documentation formats

(iii) A procedure for technical review of inclusion of VPAs;

VPAs within the PoA will be developed continuously and will include either a single model or a variety of efficient biomass cookstove technologies. The chosen distribution model will be tailored to local conditions and the overall economic viability of the VPA.

For the technical review of all new VPA inclusions and monitoring reports used to support verification, the senior project manager is responsible. Specifically, the manager will verify that new VPAs meet the eligibility criteria and design requirements described in the respective registered PoA-DD. As mentioned in section B.3 applicability conditions will be taken into account while including the VPAs in the respective PoA.

(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, including but not limited to Gold Standard, CDM, other voluntary standards (Note that other voluntary standards may have different terms to define PoAs and VPAs, such as group projects etc.) registered PoAs);

Each cookstove included in the VPAs added to the PoA is assigned a unique serial number to ensure clear identification of end-users and prevent double counting. The PoA is not registered with any other carbon standard and is not seeking registration under any other GHG programs, thereby eliminating the risk of double counting.

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

The CME has created a proprietary cloud-based mobile application to collect end-user data. This includes beneficiary contact details, the cookstove identification number, and photographs of the beneficiary receiving the project device.

The below mentioned details stored on the app will be available for the real-time analysis:

- Name of the beneficiary
- Address of the beneficiary
- Phone Number of the beneficiary
- Government identification of the beneficiary
- Date of Distribution
- Unique serial number of the stove
- Beneficiaries' name and number

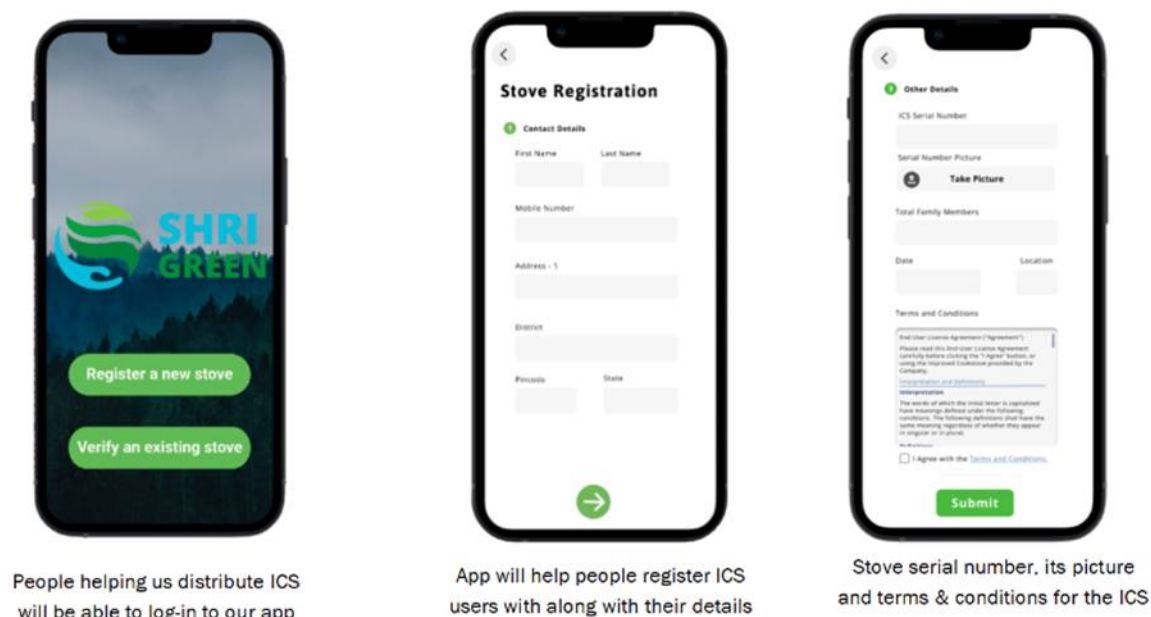


Figure 2 Screenshots of the Application

(vi) Measures for continuous improvements of the PoA management system;

If the methodology and standard are updated, the PoA management system will be enhanced accordingly. The CME will continuously enhance the effectiveness of the PoA management system. The CME shall time to time and on need basis, carry out training and capacity development for the project staff.

(vii) Any other relevant elements

Not Applicable.

B.2. Application of methodologies

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The methodology applied for PoA and included respective VPA:

- 1. Methodology:** Gold Standard Methodology chosen for the respective PoA is "Reduced emissions from cooking and heating - Technologies and Practices to

Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption Version 4.0" i.e. TPDDTEC v4.0⁹

2. Tools:

- 1) CDM Tool 30 – Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass version 4.0¹⁰

3. Requirements and Guidelines:

- a. Usage Rate monitoring, version 2.0¹¹
- b. Activity Requirements: Community Services Activity Requirements v1.2¹²

Eligibility of the project as per sub para 2.2, Applicability Conditions of the applied methodology TPDDTEC v4.0 are as follows:

Applicability condition	How Applicability condition is met by VPA
Section 2.2.1 (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%	The efficiency of the project device is greater than the minimum efficiency of 20% required under the methodology.
Section 2.2.1 (b) The technology shall have continuous useful energy output of less than 150kW per unit	The output capacity of project device is less than the maximum 150kW per unit.
Section 2.2.1(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	The project activity is implemented by the project developer OYU Green Private Limited. For ground operations related to manufacturing and distribution, the CME

⁹ <https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/407-ee-ics-technologies-and-practices-to-displace-decentralized-thermal-energy-tpddtec-consumption/>

¹⁰ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-30-v4.0.pdf>

¹¹ https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/standards/407G_V2.0_EE_ICS_TPDDTEC_Usage-guidelines.pdf

¹² ¹² https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/standards/201_V1.2_AR_Community-Services-Activity-Requirements.pdf

and institutions may be represented collectively by community organizations, etc., but do not individually act as project participants.	associates with ICS implementation partner in the project area. Individual households are not project representatives.
Section 2.2.1(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	The CME distributes the improved cookstoves free of cost which enables the beneficiary to switch towards clean cooking practices. Further, The CME educates beneficiaries about the health and environmental benefits of using the project device, providing an incentive mechanism to replace less efficient baseline stoves. This knowledge is shared through the local consultations, meetings with beneficiaries and interactions of field team with beneficiaries, as part of project activity. It results in the abandonment of inefficient baseline cookstoves and adoption of clean cooking practices by the beneficiaries.
Section 2.2.1 (e) To avoid double counting or double claiming, the project developer must: i. Clearly communicates 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	I. During the distribution of the project device to the beneficiaries, the VPA communicates about the carbon credit rights and the end users sign an agreement to transfer the credits to the VPA developer (OYU Green Private Limited).

project technology other renewable fuel in use; and ii. inform and notify the end users that they cannot claim emission reductions from the project, and 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	ii. End-users are informed about the carbon crediting mechanism and how carbon finance supports the project activity. They are also made aware that they cannot claim emission reductions from the project. Each project cookstove is uniquely identified and logged in the project database to prevent double counting.
Section 2.2.1 (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	Not applicable as the project does not make use of solid fossil fuel in project situation.
Section 2.2.1 (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	Not applicable to the project. The project activity involves a transition from the use of non-renewable biomass (traditional firewood) to renewable biomass in the form of wood pellets. These pellets are manufactured using leftover or unused wood residues—such as sawdust and offcuts—sourced from existing wood processing industries. No dedicated plantations have been established for the production of the pellet feedstock. Therefore, the feedstock qualifies as renewable biomass and complies with the biomass-specific requirements outlined in

Requirements. The specific requirements apply to both plantations established for the project activity and/or existing plantations that will supply biomass feedstock	the latest version of the Community Services Activity Requirements.
Section 2.2.1 (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	The surveys like the monitoring survey will help to investigate the air quality with the project stove, the quality of indoor air will be compared with the baseline scenario, by asking the beneficiaries whether IAP increased, decreased or remained the same since the introduction of the project device compared to the baseline stove.

evidence, provided it is not more than 5 years old.	
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B.2.1. Multiple technologies/measures

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All the technologies within the PoA will apply the methodology “Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption Version 4.0”.

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

The general eligibility of the project under Gold Standard pursuant to clause 3.1.1 of the GS4GG Principles and Requirements v1.2 is as demonstrated below:

- a) Project type: The project is automatically eligible as per clause 4.1.3 of “Principles and Requirements v2.0¹³” as the project falls under eligible types of projects i.e. “(b) End-use energy efficiency” as per para 3.1.1 of COMMUNITY SERVICES ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS¹⁴. Additionally, the associated methodology i.e. TPDDTEC v4.0¹⁵ is a GS approved impact quantification methodology
- b) Location: The project is located in the host country of Nigeria, consistent with the project location set out the PoA-DD. Please refer section A.2 of VPA-DD for more details on project location.
- c) Project Area, Project Boundary and Scale: The Project Area, Project Boundary and project scale are defined in section A.2, section B.3 & section A.4 respectively, in this VPA – DD.
- d) Host Country Requirements: The project activity does not undermine nor conflict with any regulation or guidance relating to thermal energy supply/devices or fuel supply or use. Please refer to elaborate details provided in parameter table ICS 7 in section B.6.2 of VPA – DD.

¹³ https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/standards/101_V2.0_PAR_Principles-Requirements.pdf

¹⁴ https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/standards/201_V1.2_AR_Community-Services-Activity-Requirements.pdf

¹⁵ <https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/407-ee-ics-technologies-and-practices-to-displace-decentralized-thermal-energy-tpddtec-consumption/>

- e) Contact details: Contact details are provided in section E.2 as well as appendix 2 of VPA-DD. The details are also provided during local stakeholder consultations during consultation meets in the project area.
- f) Legal Ownership: Legal ownership is defined in section A.1.2 of VPA – DD
- g) Other Rights: All rights are reserved with the project developer as per section A.1.2 of VPA-DD.
- h) Official Development Assistance (ODA) Declaration: Signed ODA declaration by the project developer is submitted to Gold standard.

Further, The description of eligibility of respective VPA under approved PoA as per template filling instructions v2.2 is demonstrated in the table below:

In – line with sub para 4.12.1 of “Programme of Activity Requirements and Procedures v2.1” and guidance provided in the GS approved template for PoA – DD; the eligibility criteria for inclusion of real case and its regular VPAs in the proposed PoA are defined as follows:

ELIGIBILITY CRITERION	DESCRIPTION/ REQUIRED CONDITION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION/SUPPO RTING EVIDENCE FOR INCLUSION
Geographical boundaries of the VPA consistent with that of the PoA	VPAs to be included in the PoA shall carry the geographical boundary within the country of Nigeria	Location and boundary is specified in the respective VPA – DD, limited to Nigeria and supported with GPS coordinates. Document: Statement of CME that the location and boundary is Nigeria

Conditions to avoid double counting of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals, such as unique identifications of product and end user locations

Carbon emission reductions claimed by the VPA should be unique and not counted more than once.

End users receiving ICS under the specific VPA contractually transfer their rights to claim and own emission reductions to the CME of the PoA.

The VPA is exclusively bound to the PoA. Confirmation that the programme activity has not been and will not be registered either as a single project activity or as a VPA under another registered PoA in other offset schemes nor the project activities that have been deregistered.

Each cookstove included in the VPAs added to the PoA is assigned a unique serial number which gives a distinction on the end-users to ensure there is no double counting.

Document:

1. A declaration statement provided by the CME indicating that the specific VPA-DD will not be part of another single CDM project activity or VPA under another PoA.

2. The owners of an ICS signed a consent by transferring all legal rights, interests, credits, entitlements, benefits or allowances arising from or in connection with any greenhouse gas emissions reductions arising from the operation of the ICS to project developer. So, the ownership of the products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification is under the project developer as stated in document: User Agreement

Conditions to check the start dates of VPA through documentary evidence	Date of start of project activities of the VPA should be on or after start date of PoA	The VPAs start date is based on the distribution of the first improved cookstove that is included as part of the respective VPA instance. User agreement of the first beneficiaries is signed on the first date of distribution. Document: User agreement of the first beneficiary included in respective VPAs
Conditions to ensure compliance with the applicability of the applied methodologies, the applied standardised baselines and the other applied methodological regulatory documents	The VPA shall meet all the applicability conditions of the applied methodology, TPDDTEC ver 4.0 and each condition should be described and justified in the VPA-DD In case of application of other methodologies for example for different scale of project or project type, the VPA shall ensure applicability of the same in the project activity.	The VPA-DD shall meet all the applicability conditions of the methodology, TPDDTEC ver 4.0 as applicable for large-scale project activity. Document: Justification and applicability of applied methodology is demonstrated in section B.2 of respective VPA – DD.

Conditions to ensure that VPA meet the requirements for demonstration of additionality

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 Activity Requirements'. All VPAs will be solely composed of isolated units (efficient cookstoves) where the users of the technology/measure are household/SMEs/institutions and where each unit results in $\leq$ 600 MWh of energy savings per year. Hence, according to paragraph 4.1.9 of the 'Community Services Activity Requirements', each of the VPAs, regardless of the host country in which the project activity is being implemented, is deemed additional and therefore is not required to prove financial additionality at the time of Design Certification.

Additionality is demonstrated in Section C of the respective document and Section B.5 of the related VPA-DD

Document:
Emission Reduction calculation sheet

Condition to ensure that the real case VPA and its regular VPAs meet the applicability criteria of selected methodology of combination of methodologies

The respective VPA shall meet all the applicability conditions as described in the applied methodologies relevant to the VPA

Section A.1.1 and Section F in the real case VPA carries the eligibility criterion of inclusion of both real and regular case VPAs respectively.

The respective VPA shall be in accordance with all the eligibility criterion.

Conditions to ensure that real case and its regular VPAs systematically demonstrate additionality in accordance with Principles & Requirements	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 Activity Requirements'.	No regular case VPA is applicable as of now and additionality is demonstrated in the Section C of the respective document
Awareness and Agreement of those operating a VPA on PoA subscription	CME is responsible for implementing all the VPAs under the respective PoA and is aware of the inclusions.	N/A as CME is responsible for implementing all the VPAs under the respective PoA and is aware of the inclusions.
Non-diversion of ODA in case of public funding	The CME confirms that there is no public funding	The project will be solely financed by the project developers. No public funding will be received to implement the project and no any ODA shall be applied for project implementation as stated in document: ODA Declaration form
VPA Crediting Period	VPA starting date of the crediting period is date of inclusion into registered PoA or any date thereafter and crediting period shall not exceed the PoA end date. The final date for which ERs can be credited shall be no later than 15 years after the start date of the PoA. Each VPA shall provide verifiable evidence.	Document: User agreement of the first beneficiary included in respective VPAs

Approval of VPA by CME	CME approved each VPA to be included into its registered PoA.	N/A as CME is responsible for implementing all the VPAs under the respective PoA and approves each VPA before inclusion. CME also has an agreement with ICS implementation partner which accounts for approval of each VPA for inclusion in the PoA
SSC Limit for VPAs	The SSC-VPA shall exceed energy savings of 60 GWh per year or 180 GWh_{thermal} per year in fuel input throughout the crediting period of the SSC-VPA (for large scale) For other scales of project activities the VPA shall follow the requirements as per GS Standards (Small, Micro)	The energy savings threshold for large scale projects exceeds 60 GWh per year or 180 GWh _{thermal} per year in fuel input for SSC-VPA
Technological requirements	Each VPA will employ Efficient Improved Cookstoves	Documentation: Manufacturer specifications
Sampling Requirement for the VPA	Sampling approaches are set out in each VPA and will follow the methodology Reduced Emissions from cooking and heating TPDDTEC version 4.0 For other methodologies applied the CME shall ensure that the VPAs follow applicability of the same	Documentation: VPA Sampling Plan (in VPA-DD)

SDG Outcomes	The PoA, by way of implementing its VPAs, shall demonstrate contribution towards the SDGs listed in section A.4	The SDG monitoring plan and related details provided in the VPA-DD.
Safeguarding principles and assessment	Projects shall conduct a Safeguarding Principles Assessment and conform to Gold Standard Safeguarding Principles and Requirements. The safeguarding principles assessment shall be carried out at the VPA level.	Safeguarding principles assessment and related details provided in the VPA-DD.
Stakeholder inclusivity	Local stakeholder consultation for VPA is conducted as per GS Guidelines	Document: Stakeholder Consultation Report
Applicability of Community services Activity requirements (CSA)	The VPA shall meet all the applicability conditions of the Community Services Activity requirements	The VPA-DD shall justify applicability conditions of CSA
Conditions to be met for retroactive VPAs	Retroactive projects shall submit for preliminary review within one year of the project start date	The VPA-DD shall include whether it's a regular or retroactive project activity and follow the retractive project status applicability as per GS Standards prescribed in PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS v2.1

SECTION C. DEMONSTRATION OF ADDITIONALITY

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This project focuses on improving energy efficiency at the point where users consume energy, specifically through efficient cooking methods. It aims to reduce energy needs compared to traditional cooking practices, without compromising the quality or quantity of food prepared.

The project directly targets the end-users and requires changes to be made at their homes or kitchens (physical intervention).

As per the clause 2.1.2 of COMMUNITY SERVICES ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS v1.2

“All CSA Projects shall lead to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation by providing or improving access to services/resources at the household or community or institution level”, the respective PoA and the subsequent VPA fall under the same.

Prior Consideration

As per clause 4.1.49 of PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS v1.2 of Gold Standard

Retroactive projects shall submit the required documents for preliminary review (time of first submission) within one year of the project start date. The respective project activity documentation is submitted within one year of the start date of the project.

Deemed Additionality

The project meets the requirements of Positive List (Annex B) mentioned within the Community Services Activity Requirements V1.2. Principle 5- Financial Additionality & Ongoing Financial Need (4.1.9) which states that:

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) Micro-scale projects

As per para 1.1.3 of Annex B of CSA Requirements v1.2 - All VPAs will be solely composed of isolated units (CEPs) where the users of the technology/ measure are households or communities or institutions and where each unit results in ≤ 600 MWh of energy savings per year or ≤ 600 tonnes of emission reductions per year. Hence for Improved cookstoves, according to paragraph 4.1.9 of the 'Community Services Activity

Requirements', each of the VPAs, is deemed additional and therefore is not required to prove additionality at the time of Design Certification.

Additional to this, the VPAs included in LDCs are automatically additional. Since Nigeria is LDC, the respective VPA under this PoA is additional.

Gold standard related carbon finance acts as the key driver for this project's financial feasibility. Without this financial incentive, the project wouldn't be sustainable for the target population as well as the project developer.

The PoA does not generate any revenues from stove sales or any other sources, depending solely on carbon revenues. The target population also faces financial constraints and hence cannot afford project expenses.

Therefore, the implementation of the VPAs would not be possible without the support of carbon revenues. To facilitate the implementation of the VPAs under the PoA, the CME will arrange for funding of the VPAs in advance in exchange for the carbon revenues.

SECTION D. DURATION OF PoA

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

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30/08/2024

D.2. Duration of the PoA

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The start date of PoA crediting cycle is 22/08/2023 to 21/08/2043. The duration of the PoA is 20 years from the start date.

In accordance with Paragraph 5.1.37 of *PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS v2.1*, the crediting cycle has been revised to commence on 22/08/2023, i.e., two years retroactively from the Project Design Certification date of 22/08/2025.

SECTION E. OUTCOME OF PoA LEVEL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

E.1. Summary of stakeholder consultation at PoA Level

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The project is being registered as retroactive as per para 4.1.42 of Principles and requirements of gold standard projects stating that "The project start date and the stakeholder consultation date determines the project as:

(b) Retroactive Projects, for which the Stakeholder Consultation (1st round) is conducted after the Project Start Date.

The CME organized a PoA design consultation on 17/06/2024 in alignment with gold standard stakeholder consultation requirements. Invitations were sent out on 15/05/2024 via E-mail and relevant stakeholders such as host country DNA, GS representative etc. were invited to attend the meeting and discuss various aspects of the project. The period of PoA Design consultation was one month and it ended on 17/07/2024.

The primary purpose of the stakeholder consultation meeting is to communicate the advantages of the improved cookstoves (project device) effectively. The LSCs specifically had addressed the project's design, environmental and SDG impacts.

Feedback had been collated from the LSCs and Stakeholder Feedback Rounds have been assessed with a view to improving the overall PoA design, enhancing the positive attributes and mitigating any real or perceived negative effects. The LSC meetings were conducted in various locations of the host country Nigeria.

Key Findings:

The consultations revealed the following key findings:

- 1) Lack of Awareness: End-users, particularly in rural areas, are not aware of the benefits of using efficient cookstoves, which could lead to a significant reduction in carbon emissions.
Mitigation: This program aims to raise awareness among the mass community about the advantages of using these cookstoves by conducting frequent consultation meetings with the target population at different locations.
- 2) Affordability: The cost of efficient cookstoves is a significant barrier for low-income households.
Mitigation: This program addresses this concern by providing these stoves free of cost to ensure that everyone has access to them.
- 3) Distribution and Supply Chain: Improvements in the distribution and supply chain for the cookstoves are necessary to ensure timely and efficient delivery to the end-users.
Mitigation: This program engages with local community for enhancing the distribution and supply chain to ensure that the cookstoves and associated services reach the intended beneficiaries.

The stakeholder consultation also highlighted the incentives to also adopt clean cooking practices in order to accelerate the replacement of traditional cooking devices with Improved cookstoves disseminates as part of the project activity. The following benefits were explained:

1. Incentive for community: The local community, by adopting ICS usage, creates an impact on local forest conservation, Improved air quality and potential livelihood creation.
2. Incentive for user families: The major benefits from ICS usage reflects direct impact on the household and its members. Reduced indoor air pollution, respiratory disease risk and potential savings on fuel cost. Lesser cooking time allows women to engage in other activities as well.

Concerns raised by stakeholders:

1. Grievance mechanism: The stakeholders were concerned about the effectiveness and responsiveness of grievance redressal mechanism.

Response: Based on stakeholder's concerns, the CME has implemented necessary changes to the grievance process to ensure it is smooth and easily accessible for beneficiaries. The CME conducts regular visits to beneficiaries' households at regular intervals to maintain the efficacy of grievance redressal mechanism.

2. Specifications of the project device: The CME, through the means of ICS implementation partner, provides knowledge and information to the beneficiaries on the project device specifications and technical parameters. Wherever required, live demos of project technology are conducted to facilitate better understanding.

E.2. Consideration of stakeholder comments received

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The project remained unchanged, with no modifications or alterations to the project design. The meeting did not yield any comments or suggestions that necessitated changes to the project's activities. The feedback form link was shared with the stakeholders.

General feedback received by stakeholders was centered on the following aspects of project activity:

1. Grievance Mechanism: Concern over accessibility and effectiveness.
2. Specifications and Understanding of Project Device: Need for clear information on stove specifications and technology.
3. Community Incentives: Project's Contribution to forest conservation, improved air quality, and livelihood opportunities.
4. Distribution and Supply Chain: Program engages local communities to strengthen supply chains.

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

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To ensure continuous engagement with stakeholders, the CME plans to actively hold local engagement activities and establish communication channels with the ICS users occasionally. Additionally, a continuous information exchange channel is also maintained through contact details of the CME, included on the improved cookstove box as well as on the official website of CME. Beneficiaries can reach out to the CME anytime through the provided communication information.

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of the book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification of Choice (best practice)
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book (mandatory)	Continuous input /Grievance Expression process book is available at the office at the following addresses:	
	Office (Nigeria) Suite 62 Nandu Plaza, Ndola Crescent, Wuse Zone 5, Abuja, Nigeria.	
	Factory (Nigeria) Kuchiyako new layout, Kuje, Abuja, Nigeria.	
	Powerstove centres (Across different counties of Nigeria) 1. Dalandi Umar street investment quarters, Shop no: 6 Gombe, Gombe State 2. No 1 Peace Mass Factory Road, Emene, Enugu State 3. Enugu State Civil Service Secretariat, Enugu 4. Shop 11, Corner Shops, Trans Ekulu, Enugu, Enugu State 5. No 6, Investment Quarters, Gombe, Gombe State	This method is chosen to include the stakeholders who want to share their comments/grievances physically and are not acquainted to other means of communication.
	Office (India) OYU Green Pvt. Ltd., Plot No.1, 1st Floor (B), Sector-C, Industrial Area, Govindpura Bhopal MP 462023 IN	

GS Contact (mandatory)	help@goldstandard.org	This method was chosen to include the stakeholders who want to write to Gold Standard
Telephone access (optional)	+91- 989 375 8888, +234-703-492-2494, +234-805-648-3629	This method provides an instant resolution and is a convenient channel
Internet/email access (optional)	deepg@oyugreen.com	The participants were made aware about this mode of communication so grievances don't go unanswered in case of a non-revert from other channels (e.g. Holidays)
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	N/A	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A

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	OYU-Green Private Limited
Street/P.O. Box	Plot No.1, 1st Floor (B), Sector-C, Industrial Area, Govindpura Bhopal MP 462023 IN
Building	
City	Bhopal
State/Region	Madhya Pradesh
Postcode	462023
Country	India
Telephone	+91- 989 375 8888
E-mail	deepg@oyugreen.com
Website	https://www.oyugreen.com
Contact person	Mr. Deep Ram Gupta
Title	Vice President – Carbon Business Development
Salutation	Mr.
Last name	Gupta
Middle name	Ram
First name	Deep

APPENDIX 2 - DESIGN CHANGES

A2.1. Details of proposed or actual design change

>> NA

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

a. Additionality

>> NA

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

>> NA

c. Compliance with the monitoring plan of the applied methodology

>> NA

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

>> NA

e. Scale of the project activity

>> NA

f. Stakeholder consultation

>> NA

g. Sustainable development criteria

>> NA

h. Safeguarding assessment

>> NA

i. Compliance with applicable legislation

>> NA

Revision History

Version	Date	Remarks
2.2	14 April 2023	Integrated the design change memo as annex of the document. Editorial changes
2.1	31 May 2022	Editorial changes and revisions
2.0	04 May 2022	Key Project Information table revised to cater for the following information: - Scale of PoA - Title and GS ID of all real case VPAs included in the PoA A new Management System section included Safeguarding Principles Assessment section removed Outcome of PoA Level Stakeholder Consultation section revised in the following manner: - Justification for Stakeholder Consultation at PoA Level Only section removed A new Consideration of Stakeholder Comments Received section added
1.1	14 October 2020	Hyperlinked section summary to enable quick access to key sections Improved clarity on Key Project Information Inclusion criteria table added Clarification on POA level LSC and Safeguard Principles Assessment Improved Clarity on SDG contribution/SDG Impact term used throughout Clarity on Stakeholder Consultation information required Provision of an accompanying Guide to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements
1.0	10 July 2017	Initial adoption