

TEMPLATE

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION & PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT (PDD)

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VERSION **v.1.5**

RELATED SUPPORT

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KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

GS ID of Project	GS23462
Title of Project	CCT Clean Cooking Project, Tanzania
Time of First Submission Date	14/01/2026
Date of Design Certification	
Version number of the PDD	3.0
Completion date of version	07/05/2026
Project Developer	Clean Cooking Technologies S.R.L. (CCT Italy)
Project Representative	Clean Cooking Technologies S.R.L. (CCT Italy)
Project Participants and any communities involved	Clean Cooking Technologies, S.R.L. (CCT Tanzania)
Host Country (ies)	United Republic of Tanzania
Activity Requirements applied	☒ Community Service Activity ☐ Renewable Energy ☐ Land-Use and Forests Activity Requirements /Risks & Capacities ☐ N/A
Scale of the project activity	☐ Micro scale ☐ Small Scale ☒ Large Scale
Other Requirements applied	1. Principles & Requirements ver 2.1 published on 31/01/2025 2. Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement Requirements ver 2.1 published on 14/06/2022 3. Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement Guidelines ver 2.0 published on 04/05/2022 4. Safeguarding Principles & Requirements Ver 2.1 published on 29/06/2023 5. Community Services Activity Requirement ver 1.2 published on 24/10/2019 6. GHG Emissions Reductions & Sequestration Product Requirements ver 3.2 dated 12/12/2025

	7. Digital SDG Impact Tool published on 31/10/2023 8. Cookstove Usage Rate Guidelines ver 2.0, published on 27/10/2020 9. Guideline for Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, version 04.0 10. Standard for Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, version 09.0 11. CDM TOOL33: Default values for common parameters version 03.0
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	Methodology for Metered & Measured Energy Cooking Devices, version 1.2, published on 13/12/2022
Product Requirements applied	☒ GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration ☐ Renewable Energy Label ☐ N/A
Project Cycle:	☒ Regular ☐ Retroactive

Table 1 – Estimated Sustainable Development Contributions

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS TARGETED	SDG IMPACT (DEFINED IN B.6)	ESTIMATED ANNUAL AVERAGE	UNITS OR PRODUCTS
SDG 13 - Climate Action (mandatory)	Amount of GHGs emissions avoided or sequestered	172,335 ¹	tCO _{2e}
SDG 1 - No Poverty	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	95	Percentage
SDG 3 - Good Health and Well Being	Number of households that observed reduction in PM2.5 & carbon monoxide (CO) concentration reductions	100	Percentage
SDG 4 – Quality Education	Number of employees provided skill development training	100	Number
SDG 5 - Gender Equality	Average time saving associated with cooking time and fuel collection	329	Hours saved / household / year
SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy	Number of beneficiaries: Households	150,000	Number of households
SDG 8 - Decent work and Economic Growth	Total number of jobs	100	Number
SDG 15- Life on Land	Total non-renewable wood fuel saved	129,801	Tonnes / year

¹ Currently, emission reductions have been estimated based on the distribution of 150,000 induction stoves. However, since the project may also include the distribution of electric pressure cookers (EPCs), the actual emission reductions achieved will be recalculated ex-post accordingly to reflect the final mix of technologies deployed.

SECTION A. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

A.1 Purpose and general description of project

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The proposed Gold Standard (Individual) Large Scale Project Activity is a voluntary initiative by Clean Cooking Technologies S.R.L. (CCT Italy). The Project aims to distribute electric cookstoves, i.e., Induction Stoves & Electric Pressure Cookers (EPC), to households and communities in Tanzania. The project will be implemented nationwide across the United Republic of Tanzania. Initially, the project will be implemented in the Dar es Salaam region of Tanzania and then expanded to other regions in Tanzania as per demand. The project will be implemented in urban and peri-urban localities in Tanzania that have access to electricity but still rely on solid fuels (firewood and charcoal) for cooking and use traditional stoves or three-stone fires as their primary cooking method. In the future, the project will also serve rural households once reliable grid electricity becomes available to them.

As per the IEA, in 2023, more than 2 billion people worldwide, nearly 27% of the global population did not have access to clean fuels and technology for cooking and still rely on open fires or inefficient stoves fueled by biomass (firewood, animal dung, crop waste), charcoal, or coal, kerosene. This burden is disproportionately higher in rural areas, where roughly half of households lack access to cleaner alternatives such as LPG, electricity, or biogas. Household air pollution, mostly from cooking smoke, is linked to around 3.7 million premature deaths a year².

As per the WHO³, household air pollution was responsible for an estimated 2.9 million deaths per year in 2021, including over 309,000 deaths of children under the age of 5. Household air pollution exposure leads to noncommunicable diseases, including stroke, ischemic heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and lung cancer. Women and children, typically responsible for household chores such as cooking, collecting firewood, bear the greatest health burden from the use of polluting fuels and inefficient cooking technologies in the home.

² Access to Clean Cooking, IEA ([Link](#))

³ Household Air Pollution, WHO ([Link](#))

In Sub-Saharan Africa, which represents around half of the access gap, 29 countries (including Tanzania) have access to clean cooking rates below 20%, and the region has seen a continued increase in the number of people without access to clean cooking since tracking started, reaching around 960 million in 2023⁴.

The lack of access to clean cooking remains very acute in Sub-Saharan Africa, with only 17% of the population having clean cooking access. Almost 49,000 premature deaths per year are related to household air pollution from the lack of access to clean cooking facilities, with women and children the worst affected⁵.

Baseline Scenario

The latest Tanzania DHS⁶, shows that 89.3% of the total households in Tanzania Mainland primarily rely on solid fuels for cooking (73.6% Urban Households and 96.8% rural households)⁷.

These households rely either on purchasing charcoal or on gathering firewood to meet their daily cooking energy requirements. This means that household members (especially women and young girls) must spend considerable time travelling, collecting, and preparing a large amount of firewood to cook at least 02 meals for their family.

This practice increases the burden on women as well as has adverse effects on respiratory health due to the inhalation of smoke during the cooking process, affecting the health of other family members, particularly children. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the predominant cause of household air pollution is the burning of woody biomass (firewood or charcoal) in inefficient traditional cookstoves lacking chimneys, within inadequately ventilated structures.

In Tanzania, household air pollution remains a major public health concern, primarily due to the widespread use of firewood and charcoal for cooking. 39,170 deaths occurred

⁴ Access to Clean Cooking, IEA ([Link](#))

⁵ Publication: Review of Urban Air Quality in Sub-Saharan Africa Region: Air Quality Profile of SSA Countries, The World bank Group ([Link](#))

⁶ Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking, Page 21, Tanzania - Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHS-MIS) 2022 ([Link](#))

⁷ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust.

in 2019⁸ in Tanzania as a result of household air pollution from using solid fuels for cooking⁹. This high toll underscores the urgent need to expand access to cleaner energy alternatives, which would not only improve public health but also help mitigate deforestation and land degradation¹⁰.

Purpose of Project

From the above, the need for a clean source of cooking is urgent in Tanzania. The purpose of the proposed project activity is to distribute high-quality energy-efficient induction stoves & electric pressure cookers to households and communities in Tanzania.

The target beneficiaries of the project will be households and communities who have access to woody biomass (firewood or charcoal) and still use traditional stoves or three-stone fire as their primary stove for cooking (end users). Our target focus is on urban or peri urban households who have access to electricity but still rely on traditional stoves or similar methods for cooking, aiming to transition them to electric cooking. In Tanzania Mainland, 74.7% of the households in urban areas and 16.8% in rural areas use electricity¹¹.

Tanzania is a lower-middle-income country with a per capita GDP of approximately \$1,200. While the economy is relatively diversified with agriculture, industry, and services contributing roughly one-quarter, one-third, and the remainder of total value added, respectively, agriculture remains the dominant source of employment, engaging around two-thirds of the population. Most of the target households rely on subsistence farming, informal labor, and small-scale trade for their livelihoods. Despite growing urbanization, 49% of the population still lives in poverty, based on the international poverty line of \$3.00/day (2021 PPP). Tanzania's Human

⁸ This is the latest data PP found available in the public domain.

⁹ Awoke Misganaw, Alemnesh Hailmariam, Tezera Moshago Berheto, Yihunie Lakew, Sisay Derso Mengesha, Mesfin Agachew, Ally Walker, Asrat Arja, Wendwosen Teklemariam, Ababi Zergaw, Fentabil Getnet, Ebba Abate, Michael Brauer, Mohsen Naghavi, & Lia Tadesse. (2023). Household air pollution impacts on mortality and disease burden in East Africa and Nile Basin African countries. *Ethiopian Journal of Health Development*, 37(2). Retrieved from <https://www.ajol.info/index.php/ejhd/article/view/257594>

¹⁰ Tanzania 2019 – Country Environmental Analysis, World Bank Group Report ([Link](#))

¹¹ Table 2.1 Household characteristics: Electricity Access, Page 20, Tanzania - Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHS-MIS) 2022 ([Link](#))

Capital Index stands at 0.39, reflecting challenges in health, education, and income levels, particularly in rural communities¹².

The replacement of traditional methods of cooking by electric stoves, hence avoiding the amount of woody biomass used for cooking, as well as the amount of GHG emitted into the atmosphere, and alleviating deforestation pressure in Tanzania.

The project is set to replace traditional stoves, three-stone fires, or open fires, which rely on woody biomass, with electric stoves. The electric stoves will utilize the electricity as fuel. It's important to highlight that the fuel used in the baseline scenario is solid fuels, i.e., firewood or charcoal, while the fuel in the project is electricity, and hence the project is a fuel switch.

Proposed Project Technology

Clean Cooking Technologies (CCT Italy) is introducing 'CleKoo', an energy-efficient induction stove & electric pressure cooker in the proposed project. CCT will also provide pots compatible with an electric stove, be versatile for various meals, and be easy to use by the households. The project plans to distribute the following stove types initially.

- Induction Stoves
- Electric Pressure Cookers

Location of Project

The United Republic of Tanzania is the host country for the planned project. The proposed project will be implemented within the entire host country, i.e., in Tanzania. The proposed project will be initially carried out in the Dar es Salaam region and then expand to other regions as per demand. There are no laws, policies, or mandatory requirements for households in Tanzania to purchase an electric cooking device for their domestic use.

Implementation Framework

Clean Cooking Technologies S.R.L. (CCT Italy) is the Project Developer (PD) and stove manufacturer and supplier.

¹² WorldBank ([Link](#))
Gold Standard

The project will be implemented through a partnership between Clean Cooking Technologies S.R.L. (CCT Italy) and various Local Partners. The CCT will design, develop, and oversee the implementation of the Project, while the project will be implemented by different Local Partners on the ground in collaboration with CCT Tanzania. The local partner will ensure the last-mile distribution and maintenance of the distributed stoves.

CCT Tanzania acts as the key interface between CCT Italy and local partners, supporting coordination, communication, and on-ground implementation to ensure effective and aligned project delivery.

One of our local partners in Dar es Salaam is CEFA, who will support on-the-ground implementation, last-mile distribution, and maintenance of the distributed stoves in Dar es Salaam. CCT will also partner with other local NGOs in the future to accelerate project implementation in Tanzania.

Implementation plan

The project is started on 10/03/2026. The proposed / tentative implementation plan¹³ of the project is as follows:

Year	Stove Distribution
2026	50,000
2027	100,000
Total	150,000

Contribution to sustainable development

The project will also aim to deliver significant co-benefits. Some of which (SDG 1,3,4,5,7,8,13 & 15) will also be certified under Gold Standard Certification.

 1 NO POVERTY	The project improves access to basic services by enabling low-income households to transition from polluting fuels to clean cooking technology. This contributes to reducing energy poverty and increases the proportion of the population living in households with access to modern energy cooking solutions.
 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	The use of electric stoves eliminates household air pollution caused by burning solid fuels. This significantly reduces exposure to harmful pollutants such as PM2.5 and carbon monoxide, thereby decreasing the risk of respiratory diseases, cardiovascular conditions etc. especially among women and children.

¹³ The project is a large-scale project. The actual implementation may vary ex-post subject to external factors such as project funding and electric stove demand within the project boundary.

	The project will provide technical and vocational training to its employees, enhancing their skills in stove distribution, maintenance, and data handling. This supports access to decent jobs and builds capacity within the clean energy sector.
	The consumption of woody biomass (firewood or charcoal) is avoided with electric stoves. The time spent travelling to the forest, firewood collection & preparation is mostly made by women and girls. Hence, the time saved may allow women to dedicate more time to other income generating activities and for girls to study and hence contribute to reducing the gender gap.
	Clean cooking is essential to addressing energy poverty and ensuring sustainable energy security for billions of people around the world. Thousands of households will have access to clean cooking technology, through our project, thanks to project.
	Our project will generate various work opportunities through distribution, monitoring, and repair of stoves, etc. The project will generate many jobs for the locals, thereby improving the economic scenario in the project area.
	The consumption of woody biomass (firewood or charcoal) is avoided with an electric stove. The project will prevent the release of thousands of tons of CO_{2e} into the atmosphere.
	Reducing dependence on firewood and charcoal helps protect local forests and biodiversity. Avoiding deforestation and forest degradation contributes to the conservation of terrestrial ecosystems and the services they provide, such as carbon sequestration, soil protection, and habitat for wildlife.

A.1.1. Eligibility of the project under Gold Standard

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As per section 3.1.1 of GS4GG Principles & Requirements ver 2.1 published on 31/01/2025¹⁴, compliance with relevant eligibility criteria is demonstrated below:

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
1. Types of Project	Eligible projects shall include physical action/implementation on	The project is already one of the pre-identified types as per section

¹⁴ <https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/101-par-principles-requirements/>

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
	the ground. Pre-identified eligible project types are identified in the Eligibility Principles and Requirements section.	3.1.1 (a) and automatically eligible for Gold Standard Certification as per section 4.1.3 of GS4GG Principles & Requirements ver 2.1. The proposed project applies GS-approved Methodology i.e., "Metered & Measured Energy Cooking Devices" version 1.2, published on 13/12/2022.
2. Location of Project	Projects may be located in any part of the world.	The project is located in the United Republic of Tanzania.
3. Project Area, Project Boundary and Scale	The Project Area and Project Boundary shall be defined. Projects may be developed at any scale although certain rules, requirements and limitations may apply under specific Activity Requirements, Impact Quantification Methodologies and Products Requirements. In order to avoid double counting the Project shall not be included in any other voluntary or compliance standards programme unless approved by Gold Standard (for example through dual certification). Also, if the Project Area overlaps with that of another Gold Standard or other voluntary or compliance standard programme of a similar nature, the Project shall demonstrate that there is no double counting of impacts at design and performance certification (for example use of similar technology or practices through which the potential arises for double counting or misestimation of impacts amongst projects)	The boundary for the Project in terms of a geographical area is defined as the territorial boundary of the United Republic of Tanzania. The project will be implemented in entire Tanzania. The proposed project is a large-scale project. Clean Cooking Technologies as a project developer will ensure that: • The proposed project is neither registered as a GS/CDM/VERRA project activity nor included in another registered GS PoA/Project. • The proposed project is not a deregistered project activity. • The proposed project is not a project that has been excluded from a registered GS/CDM/VERRA PoA. The Project Area is defined as the entire territorial boundary of the United Republic of Tanzania. As the project boundary covers the entire host country (i.e., Tanzania), it is acknowledged that other voluntary e-cooking carbon

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
		projects may exist or be implemented within the same project boundary. The presence of such activities has been considered in the assessment of project boundaries and overlap risks. To prevent double counting and physical overlap, the project applies the following safeguards: • Each induction stove and electric pressure cooker distributed under the project is uniquely identifiable through a serial number, IMEI, or equivalent unique identification method. • Beneficiary household details, including location and address, are recorded at the time of distribution. • A centralized distribution and monitoring database is maintained to ensure that no device included in another carbon project is included in this project. • Prior to stove distribution, local partners verify that beneficiaries have not received clean cooking technologies under any other carbon-financed or compliance-based program. These measures ensure that emission reductions claimed under this project are unique, additional, and not counted under any other carbon crediting mechanism. The system of a unique ID number for each unit, along with its location, serves to avoid double-counting under the Project.

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
		The aforesaid ensures that the Distribution database is free from any material errors and there is no risk of double counting of impacts at the design or performance certification stages.
4. Host Country Requirements	Projects shall be in compliance with applicable Host Country's legal, environmental, ecological and social regulations.	The project complies with the United Republic of Tanzania's legal, environmental and ecological, and social regulations. The Government of Tanzania recognizes the critical importance of cooking energy and has implemented various measures to promote efficient, safe, affordable, and accessible cooking solutions. These efforts aim to increase the nationwide adoption of clean cooking methods. However, despite the existence of policies and strategies across multiple sectors and institutions, the lack of coordination and national guidelines has hindered the widespread uptake of these solutions. To overcome these obstacles, the government, in collaboration with key stakeholders, has introduced the 'National Clean Cooking Strategy 2024-2034¹⁵'. This strategy aims to achieve an 80% adoption rate of clean cooking technologies among Tanzanians by 2034. Clean cooking, as defined in the strategy, involves the use of energy sources and technologies that minimize toxic emissions while ensuring safety and efficiency. The strategy aligns with

¹⁵ National Clean Cooking Strategy (2024-34), THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA MINISTRY OF ENERGY, May 2024
[\(Link\)](#)

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
		both national and international frameworks, including the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030, the African Union Agenda 2063, Tanzania's Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL 2015), and the National Development Vision 2025.
5. Contact Details	As part of the Project Documentation the Project Developer shall provide (i) name and (ii) contact details of all Project Participants; AND in case of an organisation (iii) the legal registration details and (iv) documentation by the governing jurisdiction that proves that the entity is in good standing (defined as being a legal or other appropriate entity registered in or allowed to operate within the required jurisdiction and with no evidence of insolvency or legal/criminal notices placed against it or any of its Directors). Gold Standard retains the right (at its own discretion) to refuse use of the Standard where reputational concerns are highlighted.	Detailed contact information has been provided in Appendix 2 of PDD. Clean Cooking Technologies S.R.L. (CCT Italy) is the Project Developer and stove manufacturer. CCT Italy is a legally registered entity in Italy and is authorized to conduct business activities within the relevant jurisdictions. In addition, Clean Cooking Technologies S.R.L. (Tanzania) is a legally registered entity in Tanzania and is authorized to operate within the host country. Documentation including certificates of registration confirms that both entities are in good standing, defined as being legally registered, permitted to operate within the jurisdiction, and with no evidence of insolvency or any legal or criminal notices placed against the company or its directors.
6. Legal Ownership	Full and uncontested legal ownership of any Products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification, (for example carbon credits) shall be demonstrated. Where such ownership is transferred from project beneficiaries this must be demonstrated transparently and with full, prior and informed consent (FPIC). Note that for	Clean Cooking Technologies S.R.L. (CCT Italy) is the stove manufacturer as well as Project Developer of the proposed project. The carbon credits generated through the use of the distributed stoves are initially owned by the beneficiary households.

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
	certain Project types there is a requirement for full and uncontested legal land title/tenure to be demonstrated. These are contained within specific Activity or Product Requirements. All projects shall immediately report to Gold Standard any land title/tenure disputes arising.	The ownership of carbon credits (GS VERs) will be transferred from project beneficiaries (households) to Cooking Technologies S.R.L. (CCT Italy). Full and uncontested legal ownership of the product generated by the project (GS VERs) under Gold Standard Certification will be with Clean Cooking Technologies S.R.L. (CCT Italy). The transfer of ownership of carbon credits (GS VERs) discussed during the Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC) meeting to ensure full prior and informed consent (FPIC). The transfer of ownership of carbon credits (GS VERs) written in the beneficiary agreement in English and in Local Language (Swahili) that each household will signs while receiving the stove. The Local Partner will ensure that all participating beneficiary households of the proposed project freely and willingly, with free and prior informed consent, sign the carbon waiver agreement, reinforcing CCT ownership of all carbon rights arising pursuant to the project. One of our current local implementation partners is CEFA, which supports on-the-ground project activities. A portion of the revenue generated from the sale of carbon credits will be shared with CEFA based on project performance, in accordance with the contractual

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
		agreement between CEFA and CCT. Where agreed, CEFA may alternatively opt to receive compensation in the form of carbon credits instead of monetary revenue, as stipulated in the CEFA–CCT contract.
7. Other Rights	As well as legal title and ownership, the Project Developer shall also demonstrate where required uncontested legal rights and/or permissions concerning changes in use of other resources required to service the Project (for example, access rights, water rights etc.). Any known disputes or contested rights must be declared immediately to Gold Standard by the Project Developer and resolved prior to further project implementation in affected areas.	Not applicable No such activity is carried out therefore this condition is not applicable.
8. Official Development Assistance (ODA) Declaration	All Project Developers applying for project activities located in a country named by the OECD Development Assistance Committee's ODA recipient list and seeking Gold Standard Certification for carbon credits shall declare the Official Development Assistance (ODA) support. The Project Developer shall follow the GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements and submit the declaration at the time of Design Certification.	No ODA is involved in the project. A declaration by the project developer is being submitted.
9. Start date of the project	The start date may include the date on which contracts have been signed for equipment or construction/operation services required for the Project. Minor pre-project expenses, such as the contracting of services/payment of fees for feasibility studies or preliminary	The start date of the project is the date of first stove distributed under the project.

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
	surveys, shall not be considered in the determination of the start date as they do not necessarily indicate the commencement of implementation of the Project. For distributed technology projects, the start date is the date of implementation of the first unit under the project.	

According to para 4.1.3. of GS4GG Principles & Requirements version 2.1 published 31/01/2025¹⁶ 'A Project type is automatically eligible for Gold Standard Certification if there are Gold Standard published Activity Requirements and/or Gold Standard Approved Methodologies associated with it or as referenced in Gold Standard Product Requirements. The proposed project aims at distributing electric stoves (induction stoves & electric pressure cookers) that fall under the Activity Requirements of 'Community Services Activity Requirements (Version 1.2)' (as indicated in Section 3.1.1 (b) End-use energy efficiency), with the following Eligibility Criteria.

General eligibility criteria as per GS4GG Community Service Activity Requirements (v1.2)

As per section 2 of GS4GG Community Services Activity Requirements Version 1.2 dated October 2019¹⁷, project type eligibility criteria as 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,	The goal of the proposed project is to distribute electric stoves (induction stoves & electric pressure cooker) in households and communities in the United Republic of Tanzania. The proposed electric stoves (induction stoves & electric

¹⁶ <https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/101-par-principles-requirements/>

¹⁷ <https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/201-ar-community-services-activity-requirements/>

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
	water and sanitation, waste management, housing, etc.	pressure cooker) avoid woody biomass consumption (energy requirement) as compared to the baseline scenario without affecting the level and quality of services or products required at the household. Therefore, there will be a reduction/avoidance of CO_{2e} emissions from the combustion process. Hence, the proposed project activity mitigates climate change by increasing access to clean cooking technologies.
2. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA - Type of project	(b) End-use energy efficiency: Project activities that reduce energy requirements as compared to baseline scenario without affecting the level and quality of services or products, where the end-user of the products and services are clearly identified and when the physical intervention is required at the user end. For example, efficient cooking, heating, lighting, etc.	The project involves the distribution of energy-efficient electric stoves (induction stoves & electric pressure cooker) to households and communities (end-users) in the United Republic of Tanzania. The project is an "End-Use Energy Efficiency Improvement: Project Activities that reduce woody biomass consumption (energy requirement) as compared to the baseline scenario without affecting the level and quality of services or products, where the end user of the products and services is identified, and when the physical intervention is required at the user end.
3. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA – 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 area is the location of the electric stove (induction stove & electric pressure cooker) beneficiaries in United Republic of Tanzania. The project boundary will be limited to the geographical boundary of United Republic of Tanzania. The project is a large-scale project.

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
		The applied methodology, "Methodology for Metered & Measured Energy Cooking Devices" version 1.2 published on 13/12/2022.
4. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA – Suppressed Demand	Certain Impact Quantification methodologies allow projects to account Suppressed Demand scenario when establishing a baseline. In such cases, the application of Suppressed Demand baseline is limited to Small Scale and Microscale Projects. Where a Suppressed Demand baseline is applied, it is not possible to 'stack' Gold Standard Certified Impact Statements or Products as the definition of the baseline may be contradictory.	Not applicable to the proposed project activity.
5. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA – 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.	Clean Cooking Technologies S.R.L. (CCT Italy) is the Project Developer of the proposed project and stove manufacturer. Full and uncontested legal ownership of the product generated by the project (GS VERs) under Gold Standard Certification will be with Clean Cooking Technologies S.R.L. (CCT Italy). The ownership of carbon credits (GS VERs) will be transferred from project beneficiaries (households) to Clean Cooking Technologies S.R.L. (CCT Italy). The transfer of ownership of carbon credits (GS VERs) discussed during the Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC) meeting to ensure full prior and informed consent (FPIC).

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
		The transfer of ownership of carbon credits (GS VERs) will also be written in the beneficiary agreement in English and in the Local Language (Swahili) that each household will sign while receiving the stove. The Local Partner will ensure that all participating beneficiary households of the proposed project freely and willingly, with free and prior informed consent, sign the carbon waiver agreement, reinforcing CCT Italy ownership of all carbon rights arising pursuant to the project.
6. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA Efficiency improvement	Section 5.1.1 of GHG Emissions Reduction and Sequestration Product Requirement v.2.3, the project type of End-Use Energy Efficiency Improvement.	This is eligible as improving the efficiency of e-cooking devices, and this is an optional requirement
7. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	Section 3.1.1 of GHG Emissions Reductions and Sequestration Product Requirement v.2.3, the projects generate GSVERs and PD has provided GS with satisfactory justification that no double counting of emission reduction occur	No double counting of emission reduction occurs, which is explained in criteria no. 3 of GS4GG Principles & Requirements justification table under section A.1.1 above. Hence, it is eligible under this optional requirement
ELIGIBILITY PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS as per section 4		
Principle 3 – Stakeholder Inclusivity	CSA projects shall have specific stakeholder consultation requirements for certain project types including, but not limited to, hydropower and projects using biomass resource as given in Annex A -Additional eligibility criteria for specific project types of the document.	Not applicable, as the project falls into the category Annex B – Positive List.
Principle 4 – Demonstration of Real Outcomes	New Projects may seek Certification and receive Issuance of Gold Standard Certified Impact Statements or Products for a	The project has a maximum crediting period of 15 years (initially 5 years and then two renewals of 5 years) in line with

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
	maximum of two Design Certification Renewal Cycles i.e., a total of 15 years issuance.	the GS4GG Principles and Requirements.
Principle 5 – Financial Additionality & Ongoing Financial Need	1. All projects seeking the issuance of Certified Impact Statements and/or Products shall demonstrate Financial Additionality in accordance with the Principles & Requirements and the applicable Product requirements 2. 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 of this document) (b) Projects located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC4 (c) Microscale projects 3. All CSA projects shall demonstrate Ongoing Financial Need as per the Principles & Requirements	The additionality and need for ongoing financial support have been demonstrated using the applicable GS4GG Activity Requirements: Community Services Activity Requirements (v1.2) in section B.5. The project is implemented in Tanzania, which is a Least Developed Country (LDC) as per the UN LDC list dated 19 Dec 2024¹⁸.

Eligibility under Gold Standard GHG EMISSIONS REDUCTION & SEQUESTRATION PRODUCT REQUIREMENTS (Optional Requirement)

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As per section 2 of GS4GG GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements Version 3.2 dated 12/12/2025¹⁹, general eligibility criteria as defined below:

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
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¹⁸ https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/ldc_list.pdf

¹⁹ <https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/501-pr-ghg-emissions-reductions-sequestration/>

1. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA #1	Unless otherwise stated elsewhere in the Principles & Requirements, Projects involving a mix of eligible and ineligible components can only claim credits for the Emission Reductions and/or sequestration associated with the eligible component of the project.	The project involves the distribution of electric stoves (induction stoves & electric pressure cooker). The proposed project applies GS-approved Methodology for “Metered & Measured Energy Cooking Devices” version 1.2, published on 13/12/2022. Hence, as per the GS4GG Principles and Requirements version 2.1 section 4.1.3 (a), the project becomes automatically eligible. The project does not involve any ineligible component.
2. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA #2	Bundled Projects: Projects are submitted together for certification within a bundle, each Project within the bundle shall individually conform to all GS4GG Requirements. Eligibility criteria with regards to the scale of the Project shall apply to the bundle as a whole and not to the individual Projects.	Not Applicable. The project is an individual project.
3. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA #3	Voluntary project activities (VPAs): Where a group of Projects are submitted together for Gold Standard Design Certification within a Programme of Activities, each of these Projects shall conform to all Requirements including the Programme of Activity Requirements. A microscale VPA can only be part of a Microscale PoA and shall conform to all requirements including those listed in Annex A of the Programme of Activity Requirements.	Not Applicable. The project is an individual project.
4. Location of project	VER Projects may be located in any host country or state. However, where host countries or states have mandatory operational schemes to reduce GHG	The proposed project is implemented in the United Republic of Tanzania. Tanzania does not have a mandatory

	emissions in any form (e.g., cap & trade, carbon tax etc.), Projects shall only be eligible if the Project Developer has either: a. provided Gold Standard with satisfactory justification that no double counting of emission reductions occur or b. committed to retiring eligible units equal to the quantity of Gold Standard VERs, which must be done prior to VER issuance.	greenhouse gas emissions cap, emissions trading system (ETS), carbon tax, or any other legally binding compliance-based carbon pricing mechanism at the national, regional, sub national, or local level that includes the scope of the proposed project. There is no national or sub national cap and trade system or compliance market in Tanzania under which emission reductions from the clean cooking sector are regulated or traded. All carbon market activities in the country currently operate under voluntary carbon standards only. While Tanzania is developing institutional readiness for potential future participation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, no operational emissions trading scheme or mandatory emissions cap was in force at the time of validation of project. Therefore, the project complies fully with GS4GG eligibility requirements regarding host country emissions caps and emissions trading systems.
5. ELIGIBLE GREENHOUSE GASES	Only Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄) and/or Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) are eligible for GSVERs or GSCERs, provided Projects comply with all GS4GG Requirements and eligibility criteria. Projects involving the reduction of eligible and non-eligible greenhouse gases (GHGs) shall be eligible for the	The project only considers the reduction of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), and Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) Emissions for Gold Standard crediting.

	crediting of emission reductions associated with eligible GHGs only.	
6. Types of project	GS VERs project The Following Project types are eligible for issuance of Gold Standard VERs: a) Renewable Energy Supply; b) End-Use Energy Efficiency Improvement; c) Waste Handling & Disposal; d) Land Use and Forests. e) Carbon Dioxide Removal (Working definition)	The project involves the distribution of electric stoves (induction stoves & electric pressure cooker) to households and communities. The proposed project type is an automatically eligible project type for Gold Standard Certification due to the following: This Project is eligible as per GS4GG Community Services Activities Requirements v1.2 sections 3.1.1(b) as an "End-Use Energy Efficiency Improvement Project which states that: <i>Project Activities that reduce energy requirement as compared to the 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.</i> The proposed project applies GS GS-approved Methodology for "Metered & Measured Energy Cooking Devices" version 1.2, published on 13/12/2022.
7. ODA Declaration	GS VERs project Projects are ineligible for carbon crediting under GS4GG if the OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) is provided to the project under the condition that the credits generated by the Project will be transferred, either	No ODA is involved in the project. A declaration by the project developer is being submitted.

	directly or indirectly, to the donor country providing ODA support. Project Developer submitting a Project located in a country named by the OECD Development Assistance Committee's ODA recipient list shall sign and submit the ODA Declaration.	
8. Project Scale	GSVER Projects may be registered as 'large scale', 'small scale' (for the applicability of methodologies and tools only) or 'microscale'. Scale is defined in the relevant Activity Requirements or where these do not exist then per following paragraphs. All Projects exceeding the small scale thresholds are defined as large scale. Small scale projects are defined following CDM project standard for project activities, as below; Type 1: Renewable energy Projects: maximum output capacity of 15 MW(e) or 45MW(th). Type 2: End-use energy efficiency project improvement: activities that reduce energy consumption, on the supply and/or demand side, with a maximum energy saving of 60 GWh per year (or an appropriate equivalent) in any year of the crediting period. In this context, for project activities that improve thermal energy efficiency, the maximum energy saving of 60 GWh(e) per year is equivalent to 180 GWh(th) per year saving; Type 3: Other project activities: project involves technologies such	The proposed project is a Large-Scale Project. The proposed project applies GS GS-approved Methodology for "Metered & Measured Energy Cooking Devices" version 1.2, published on 13/12/2022. MECD methodology allows large-scale project activities.

	Safe Water Supply, Waste management, etc. not included in Type I or Type II that result in GHG emission reductions not exceeding 60,000-ton CO _{2e} per year in any year of the crediting period.	
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A.1.2. Legal ownership of products generated by the project and legal rights to alter use of resources required to service the project

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Clean Cooking Technologies S.R.L. (CCT Italy) is the Project Developer of the proposed project and stove manufacturer.

Full and uncontested legal ownership of the product generated by the project (GS VERs) under Gold Standard Certification will be with Clean Cooking Technologies S.R.L. (CCT Italy). The ownership of carbon credits (GS VERs) will be transferred from project beneficiaries (households) to Clean Cooking Technologies S.R.L. (CCT Italy).

The transfer of ownership of carbon credit (GS VERs) clearly discussed during the Local stakeholder consultation (LSC) meeting to ensure full transparency.

The transfer of ownership of carbon credits (GS VERs) will also be clearly written in the beneficiary agreement in English and in Swahili (Local Language) that each household will sign while receiving the stove.

The Local Partner will ensure that all participating beneficiary households of the proposed project freely and willingly, with free and prior informed consent, sign the carbon waiver agreement, reinforcing Clean Cooking Technologies S.R.L.'s (CCT Italy) ownership of all carbon rights arising pursuant to the project.

Local implementation partners support project execution but do not retain ownership of GS VERs unless explicitly agreed contractually. Any revenue sharing or in-kind compensation arrangements with local partners are governed by separate contractual agreements and do not affect the exclusive ownership of GS VERs by the Project Developer.

A.2 Location of project

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Host Party	United Republic of Tanzania
Region/State/Province	All regions in Tanzania
District/ Municipality	All Districts and Municipalities across the above regions
Location	Urban & Peri-urban
City or Village	All in the above regions

The geographical location of the United Republic of Tanzania is depicted by the map below. The country is located on the East African plateau, lying mostly between Latitude 6°22'8.5" S (6.369° S) and Longitude – 34°53.329' E (34.8888° E).

The Geo-coordinate of Dar es Salaam is given below²⁰.

S.No.	Regions	Latitude	Longitude
1.	Dar es Salaam	6°48'58"S	39°16'49"E



Figure: Map of Tanzania²¹

A.3 Technologies and/or measures

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This project will replace traditional solid fuel stoves (charcoal & firewood) and three-stone fire / open fire with electric stove (induction stove or electric pressure cooker).

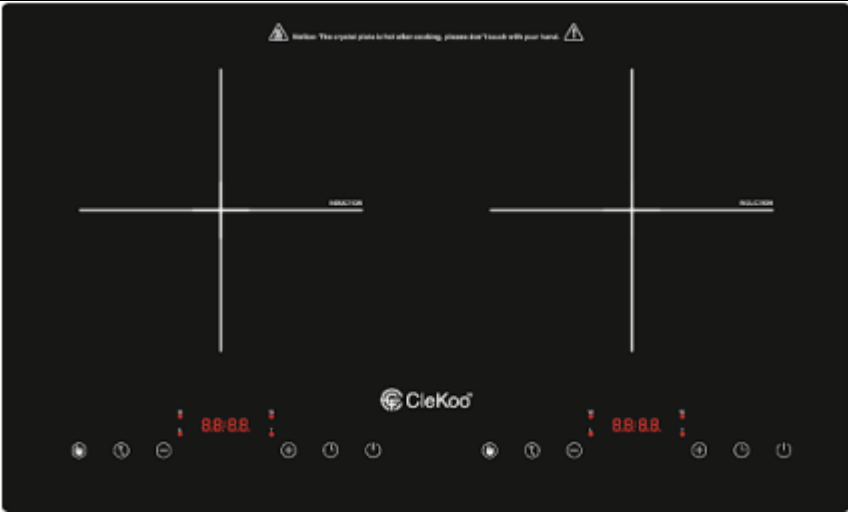
²⁰ Wikipedia ([Link](#))

²¹ Source ([Link](#))

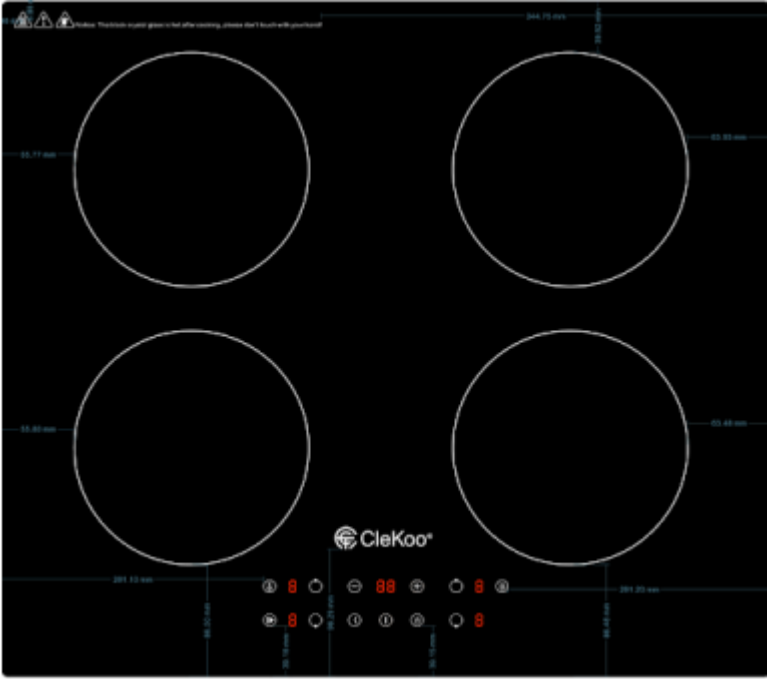
Therefore, in the absence of the proposed project activity, the baseline scenario would be the use of inefficient cooking technologies with the use of charcoal and firewood for meeting similar thermal energy requirements.

The project involves the dissemination of two electric cooking technologies, namely induction stove and electric pressure cookers (EPCs). Each project household will receive only one electric cooking technology. Both technologies will not be distributed simultaneously to a single household. This mutually exclusive distribution approach avoids double counting of emission reductions, ensures clear attribution per household.

The project plans to distribute the following stove models initially²².

CleKoo Single: Single IoT Induction Stove	
CleKoo Double: Double IoT induction stove	

²² Other models for all e-cooking technologies for households may also be distributed in the proposed project over time.

CleKoo Four: Four-burner IoT induction stove	
CleKoo EPC 8 L: 8-liter IoT Electric Pressure Cooker	
CleKoo EPC 10 L: 10-liter IoT Electric Pressure Cooker	
CleKoo EPC 12 L: 12-liter IoT Electric Pressure Cooker	
CleKoo EPC 15 L: 15-liter IoT Electric Pressure Cooker	

Technical Specifications of Induction Stove²³

²³ The depicted induction stove models are sample models, the project developer may distribute other available models of the similar efficiency and technical specifications during the project implementation

Parameter	CleKoo – Single	CleKoo Double	CleKoo Four
Brand	Clean Cooking Technologies		
Type	Induction stove		
Color	Black		
Product Dimensions	581.7 x 360.7 x 68.6 mm	600 x 360 x 640 mm	590 x 520 x 580 mm
Weight	2.2 kg	4 kg	8.8 kg
Rated Power	1*2kW	2 x 1.8 kW	7.4 kW (4 x 1.8kW, with boost to 4 x 2.2KW)
Rated Voltage/Frequency	220 – 240 VAC / 50-60Hz		
Min/max Allowed Voltage	88-280 VAC		
Temperature Level	80°-240°C		
Thermal Efficiency	Single Fire:84.58% ²⁴ Double Fire: 84.69% Four Fire: 85.41		
Type of Fuel	Electricity		
Technical Life	7 years or more ²⁵		
Type of Stove	Portable – Induction Stove		
Timer	0-4 hours		
Material Topware	Glass-ceramic		
Special Features	Induction cooktop, ultra-slim design, 8 adjustable power levels, child safety lock, overheating protection, and easy to clean and store		
Standard	IEC 60335-2-9:2019		
IoT breakout board	GSM/GPRS		
Communication Standard	2G		
Measuring energy consumed and time of use	Adjustable: at every initiation and at every time setting (for instance, every 60 seconds). It can be adjusted remotely as desired.		
Data access	Via cellular transfer. GSM/GPRS		
Instructions	Instructions for safe installation and clean usage data exports from metering systems in CSV format		

²⁴ Induction stoves operate by transferring electromagnetic energy directly to the cooking vessel, and their thermal efficiency is determined by the technology itself rather than the number of burners or pots used. Accordingly, a uniform thermal efficiency of 84.58% is conservatively applied across all induction stove configurations, with minor variations in test results attributed to external conditions rather than differences in stove performance.

²⁵ With continuous repair & replacement of stove as per requirement.

Technical Specifications of Electric Pressure Cookers²⁶:

Parameter	CleKoo EPC 8 L	CleKoo EPC 10 L	CleKoo EPC 12 L	CleKoo EPC 15 L
Power	1.2 kW	1.6 kW	1.6 kW	1.95 kW
Capacity	8 L	10 L	12 L	15 L
Working pressure	0-65 kPa	0-65 kPa	0-65 kPa	0-65 kPa
Rated Voltage	220 V - 240 V	220 V - 240 V	220 V - 240 V	220 V - 240 V
Rated Frequency	50 Hz	50 Hz	50 Hz	50 Hz
Product Size	375 x 375 x 360 mm	410 x 410 x 370 mm	410 x 410 x 380 mm	410 x 410 x 390 mm
Technical Life	7 years or more ²⁷			
Inner tank size (outer diameter x height)	240 x 180 mm	275 x 195.5 mm	275 x 200.5 mm	275 x 205 mm
Control	Digital display + touch; panel + auto menus	Digital display + touch; panel + auto menus	Digital display + touch; panel + auto menus	Digital display + touch; panel + auto menus
Material	Inner pot stainless steel; heating plate, aluminum; lid & shell stainless steel	Inner pot stainless steel; heating plate, aluminum; lid & shell stainless steel	Inner pot stainless steel; heating plate, aluminum; lid & shell stainless steel	Inner pot stainless steel; heating plate, aluminum; lid & shell stainless steel

Other models for all e-cooking technologies (induction stoves and electric pressure cookers) for households may also be distributed in the proposed project over time.

A.4 Scale of the project

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Large Scale

²⁶ The depicted electric pressure cooker models are a sample models, the project developer may distribute other available models of the similar efficiency and technical specifications during the project implementation

²⁷ With continuous repair & replacement of stove as per requirement.

As per the Gold Standard for Global Goals GHG Emissions Reduction and Sequestration Product Requirements version 3.1, published 24/04/2025²⁸ section 9.1, this project is a large-scale project activity.

A.5 Funding sources of project

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The project is a voluntary action taken by Clean Cooking Technologies S.R.L. (CCT Italy). No ODA will be diverted to the implementation of the project.

A declaration confirming that there is no diversion of ODA has been duly signed by CCT and submitted to GS during the preliminary review of the proposed project.

The project will be supported by a diverse group of private investors and off takers, ensuring robust financial backing for its implementation.

The initial phase, which involves distributing 5,000 induction stoves, is financed by the EDP Group.

All carbon credit generated by the project will initially be owned by Clean Cooking Technologies S.R.L. (CCT Italy). Any transfer of carbon credits to a buyer, investor, offtaker, or other party will be governed by a separate contractual agreement.

²⁸ https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/500-gs4gg-ghg-emissions-reductions-sequestration-product-requirements/#post-1372-_Toc507583596

SECTION B. APPLICATION OF APPROVED GOLD STANDARD METHODOLOGY (IES) AND/OR DEMONSTRATION OF SDG CONTRIBUTIONS

B.1. Reference of approved methodology (ies)

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This project applies the following tools and Methodology:

- Methodology for Metered & Measured Energy Cooking Devices version 1.2 published on 13/12/2022²⁹.
- Default value for f_{NRB} from CDM TOOL33: Default values for common parameters version 03.0³⁰
- Grid Emission Factor: Harmonised grid emission factor dataset provided by UNFCCC: Harmonized IFI Default Grid Factors 2021 v3.2³¹
- Digital SDG Impact Tool dated 31/10/2023³²
- Guideline for Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, version 4.0³³
- Cookstove Usage Rate Guidelines ver 2.0, published on 27/10/2020³⁴

This version of the applied methodology is ICVCM approved for CCP³⁵.

B.2. Applicability of methodology (ies)

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The table below lists each of the methodology applicability requirements and how the project complies with each of the criteria:

Sr. No	Methodology applicability requirement	Justification
1	This methodology is applicable to project activities that introduce technologies that reduce or avoid greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and quantify emission reductions from cooking devices through direct	The project activity involves the distribution of electric cooking devices (i.e., induction stoves & electric pressure cookers) to households and communities that reduce/avoid greenhouse gas (GHG)

²⁹ https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/431_ee_ics_methodology-for-metered-measured-energy-cooking-devices/

³⁰ https://cdm.unfccc.int/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20250508183739485/MP97_EA01_TOOL33_v03.0.pdf

³¹ <https://unfccc.int/documents/461676>

³² <https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/430-ig-sdg-impact-tool/>

³³ https://cdm.unfccc.int/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20151023152925068/Meth_GC48_%28ver04.0%29.pdf

³⁴ <https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/407g-ee-ics-tpddtec-usage-guidelines/>

³⁵ ICVCM – Efficient Cookstove - High-Integrity, CCP-Approved cookstove methodologies ([Link](#))

	measurement of energy or fuel consumed, in households (hereinafter referred as end-users).	emissions and quantify emission reductions from use of electric stoves for cooking through direct measurement of energy consumed in each household.
2.	This methodology may be applied by project developers promoting the installation of e-cooking devices, where the actual amount of energy or fuel used in the project scenario is measured directly in real-time for every device or otherwise monitored via measurement. The methodology includes the following metered cooking devices, but is not restricted to: a. electric cookstove b. electric pressure cooker (EPC) and other devices with characteristics where the cooking energy is influenced by factors other than temperature such as cooking pressure, c. LPG cookstove, d. biogas stoves, e. bio-ethanol cookstoves. In the case of cooking devices using fuel, the amount of fuel purchased for cooking by each customer shall be recorded with arrangements to ensure the fuel is used for cooking and to prevent the alternative use of the fuel.	The project involves the promotion and distribution of electric cooking devices in households and communities that reduce GHG emissions. The actual amount of energy used (electricity) in each of the beneficiary households in the project scenario will be measured directly using IoT devices in real-time for every e-cooking device. The project involves the distribution of the following metered cooking device: a. Induction stoves b. Electric pressure cookers Each e-cooking device operates on electricity and is equipped with an IoT-based metering system. This system continuously monitors and records electricity consumption for every user. All monitored data is securely stored on the CCT platform. Refer to MECD 10 for details.
3.	Project shall choose a technology design that has predictable performance in that it is proven to be efficient and durable under field conditions; for fuel-based cookstoves, the rated thermal efficiency shall be higher than the baseline technology efficiency and at least 40%.	The project involves the distribution of high-efficiency electric stoves (induction stoves & electric pressure cookers) that demonstrate predictable performance. The thermal efficiency of induction stoves are: Single Fire:84.58% Double Fire: 84.69% Four Fire: 85.41% Induction stove technology operates on the principle of electromagnetic energy transfer directly to the

		cooking vessel, resulting in thermal efficiency that is inherently independent of the number of burners or pots used simultaneously. Accordingly, the thermal efficiency of an induction stove is a function of the technology itself rather than the configuration (single pot, double pot, or multi pot). Minor variations observed in Water Boiling Test (WBT) results are attributable to external factors such as water temperature and ambient conditions and do not reflect differences in underlying stove efficiency. Therefore, for the purpose of this Project Design Document and as a conservative, technology-consistent assumption, a uniform thermal efficiency value of 84.58% is applied across all induction stove configurations (single pot/double pot/four pot). As per the Case 2 given under section 3.5.3 of the applied methodology, Electric Pressure Cooker falls under Case 2. It is not possible to determine thermal efficiency of an Electric Pressure Cooker. Refer to MECD 9 for details.
4.	The technologies each have continuous useful energy outputs of less than 150kW per unit (defined as the total useful energy delivered from start to end of operation of a unit divided by time of operation). For technologies or practices that do not deliver thermal energy in the project scenario but only displace thermal energy supplied in the baseline scenario, the 150kW threshold applies to the displaced baseline technology.	The energy output of the different electric stove models is as follows: Induction Stoves: • CleKoo Single: 2 kW • CleKoo Double: 3.6 kW • CleKoo Four: 7.4 kW Electric Pressure Cooker: • CleKoo EPC 8 L: 1.2 kW • CleKoo EPC 10 L: 1.6 kW • CleKoo EPC 12 L: 1.6 kW • CleKoo EPC 15 L: 1.95kW The output of all the electric cooking devices proposed to be distributed in the project is less than 150kW of

		threshold of applied methodology for household cooking devices. Please refer to the technical datasheet for details.
5.	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 may be represented collectively by community organizations, etc., but do not individually act as project participants.	This project is being developed by Clean Cooking Technologies S.R.L. (CCT Italy) as a Project Developer and only Project Participant. The details of the CCT Italy is given in Appendix 2 of this document. CCT Italy also the technology provider, including manufacturer and supplier of the electric cooking stoves distributed under the project. Project implementation will be carried out by CCT Tanzania, a subsidiary of CCT Italy, together with any additional local NGO(s), as applicable. The addition of any other Project Participant in the project in future will be in line with the applicable Gold Standard Requirement and Guideline. The individual households do not individually act as project participants. Individual households will not act as project participants.
6.	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.	An incentive mechanism will be designed to discourage the use of inefficient baseline stove in the project scenario. It could include the following as example: • Distribution of electric stoves along with utensils to eligible households at a subsidized price • Etc. This is only one example. The program needs to be co-designed with the local partners.
7.	To avoid double counting or double claiming, the projects proponent must	Clean Cooking Technologies S.R.L. (CCT Italy) serves as the project developer, sole project proponent,

	i. clearly communicates to all project participants the entity that is claiming ownership rights of and selling the emission reductions resulting from the project activity. For technology producers and the retailers of the improved technology or the renewable fuel in use, this must be communicated by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork. If the claimants are not the project technology end users, the end users will need to be informed and notified that they cannot claim for emission reductions from the project. ii. inform and notify the end users that they cannot claim emission reductions from the project or use of devices distributed as part of project activity, and iii. 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 to avoid double counting or double claiming with other mitigation actions.	technology provider, and manufacturer of the electric stoves for this initiative. Project implementation will be carried out by CCT Tanzania, a subsidiary of CCT Italy, together with any additional local NGO(s), as applicable. The entity claiming ownership rights of the emission reductions from the project is Clean Cooking Technologies S.R.L. To avoid double counting or double claiming, the following measures will be taken but not limited to these only: 1. CCT or its local partner will communicate its ownership rights and intention of claiming the emission reductions resulting from the project activity to the following parties by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork: a. all other new project participants, project technology producers, and retailers of the project technology and b. CCT or its partner informs and notifies the end users that they cannot claim emission reductions from the project, and c. CCT or its partner excludes from the project activity, cooking devices included in any other voluntary market or CDM project activity/PoA and strives not to displace the cooking devices of another CDM or voluntary project/PoA. Before the distribution of the project stove, the local partner will
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		ensure that the beneficiary does not have any operational clean cooking technology received from any voluntary or compliance or government program. There are no other project participants and technology provided in the project at the time of validation of project. Any addition of a project participant in the future will be undertaken in accordance with the applicable Gold Standard requirements and guidelines. Further, to ensure no double counting, each stove distributed in the project is also identified by a unique serial number. The households in this project will not be part of another Voluntary Carbon Project. When distributing the project stoves to the households, an agreement is signed by both parties: The Beneficiary Agreement. This document, signed by each party involved in the project, clarifies the rights and duties for each. For the household, it mentions that: - They agree to discontinue the use of the traditional stove being replaced by the project stove. - They will inform the local partner if there is any transfer of ownership of the project stove. - Households should not purchase or receive any improved cookstove or any other clean cooking technology from any other voluntary or compliance or government program. In case this is found, the household will be required to discontinue the use of stove
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		purchased or received from another project. - They will not claim proprietary rights on the carbon credits generated: they waived them in exchange for the benefits received from the project.
8.	Under this methodology, emission reductions cannot be claimed for fuel-switch only, so proposed project activities also need to introduce alternative technologies, i.e., technology switch is a source of emission reductions.	The project involves the distribution of electric cooking devices • Thus, the project involves claiming emission reductions for fuel switch (from biomass to electricity) and • Introduction of alternative cooking technology, i.e., electric stoves (induction stoves & electric pressure cookers). Technology switch from inefficient biomass stoves to efficient electric stove.
9.	For project cooking devices that use fossil fuel, only emissions reductions from efficiency improvement are eligible.	Not Applicable. The project stove does not involve the use of any fossil fuel and only uses electricity.
10.	For project cooking devices that use grid electricity, emissions reductions from fuel switch and efficiency improvement are eligible.	The e-cooking device in the project uses grid electricity, and hence the project claims emission reductions for both fuel switch and energy efficiency improvements.
11.	The measured fuel or energy is used to calculate both baseline and project emissions. The project developer must have monitoring systems in place to monitor the fuel or energy consumption by all the project devices under the project to be recorded in a database, which is maintained by the project developer.	IoT device is inbuilt into each electric stove and will monitor the electricity consumption in each of the households. The measured quantity of energy consumed will be used to calculate both baseline and project emissions. The energy consumption and stove usage data will be stored on the CCT platform.
12.	The project shall not undermine or conflict with any national, sub-national or local regulations or guidance for thermal energy supply or fuel supply or use. The project shall document the national, regional and local regulatory framework for provision of thermal energy services of the type the project	The project is explicitly designed to comply with all relevant Tanzanian national, sub-national, and local regulations regarding energy, environment, and social safeguards. The project aligns with Tanzania's Nationally Determined Contribution

	provides in the project boundary.	(NDC - 2021)³⁶, the National Clean Cooking Strategy (2024–2034)³⁷, and the National Carbon Trading Guidelines (2022)³⁸. The project’s activities, distribution of electric stoves directly support these national objectives and do not contradict any existing legal or policy requirements.
13.	If the expected technical life of project technology is shorter than the crediting period, the project developer shall describe measures to ensure that end users are provided replacement technology of comparable quality at the end of the technical life, by either replacing with comparable or better technology, or retrofitting essential parts with performance guarantee. If neither of the prior conditions can be demonstrated, no emission reductions can be claimed for the technology after its technical life has ended.	In the project, we have budgeted for breakage and repair/replacement costs throughout the life of the project. A repair and replacement policy/maintenance mechanism will be developed, so the end users are provided with replacement technology of comparable quality at the end of the technical life of the stove, by replacing it with comparable or better technology. After-sales support and warranty details are provided in the Carbon Rights Transfer Agreement. When replacing an old project stove with a new one, the latter will be assigned a new, unique serial number. The local partner will meticulously monitor and document these two stove identification numbers (old & new) within the distribution database. It is important to highlight that the replaced project stove will not be logged as a new entry in the distribution database and will remain with the old beneficiary.

³⁶ The United Republic of Tanzania, Nationally Determined Contributions (July 2021), ([Link](#))

³⁷ Tanzania, National Clean Cooking Strategy (2024–2034) ([Link](#))

³⁸ NATIONAL CARBON TRADING GUIDELINES, VICE PRESIDENT’S OFFICE, HE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, OCTOBER, 2022 ([Link](#))

		If neither of the prior conditions can be met, no emission reductions will be claimed for the technology after its technical life has ended.
14.	For project activities introducing bio-ethanol cookstoves, project participants shall demonstrate that the bioethanol cookstoves are designed, constructed and operated to the requirements (e.g. with regard to safety) of a relevant national or local standard or comparable literature. Latest guidelines issued by a relevant national authority or an international organisation may also be used.	Not applicable. The project activities involve distribution of electric cooking devices.

Compliance with applicable Host Country's national/sub-national/local regulations, environmental, ecological, and social safeguards

Applicable regulation	Provision in law	Project's compliance
The United Republic of Tanzania Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) July, 2021 ³⁹	The United Republic of Tanzania has prioritized four mitigation sectors in the NDC. These sectors are energy, transport, forestry, and waste. As per the NDC, whether the low or high ambition scenario is realized ultimately depends on the level of international support. Energy Sector: Reducing the consumption of charcoal in urban and rural areas by promoting affordable alternative energy sources through a regulation policy for charcoal production and use.	The project activity contributes to a reduction in GHG emissions from the shift from inefficient biomass stoves (charcoal & firewood) based on switching to electric cooking devices, i.e., electric stoves (induction stoves & electric pressure cookers). The project significantly reduces woody biomass consumption, resulting in an improved living environment for recipients and reduced pressure on local forests. Tanzania's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2021)⁴⁰ recognizes the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from household energy use, particularly cooking. The country has

³⁹ The United Republic of Tanzania, Nationally Determined Contributions (July 2021), ([Link](#))

⁴⁰ The United Republic of Tanzania, Nationally Determined Contributions (July 2021), ([Link](#))

		explicitly committed to "reducing the consumption of charcoal in urban and rural areas by promoting affordable alternative energy sources through a regulation policy for charcoal production and use." This mitigation action, listed under the energy sector, reflects a national strategy to transition away from traditional biomass fuels toward cleaner and more sustainable energy options. In support of this transition, the NDC outlines broader goals to promote clean technologies for power generation, expand the use of natural gas for cooking and thermal services, and scale up climate-smart rural electrification, including micro and mini-grid solutions.
The United Republic of Tanzania National Carbon Trading Guidelines, October 2022⁴¹	Potential Sectors for Carbon Trading: The policy and legal frameworks, particularly Nationally Determined Contributions, outline priority sectors for climate change mitigation and adaptation actions in the country. The priority sectors identified in order to meet national mitigation targets are energy, transport, forestry and waste management. Others potential sectors include industrial processes and products use, agriculture and other land use.	The project activity promotes the distribution and adoption of electric cooking devices, which is in line with the Government objective of 'Promotion of accessible and affordable energy efficient technologies. Hence the proposed project activity is one of the potential sectors for carbon trading in Tanzania.

⁴¹ The United Republic of Tanzania National Carbon Trading Guidelines, October 2022 ([Link](#))

	Energy Sector: The United Republic of Tanzania has various sources of energy. However, most of these sources are still unexploited thus the sector predominantly relies on un-environmentally friendly sources. The use of alternative sources of energy presents a huge opportunity for carbon trading. Potential investment areas for carbon trading in this sector include: a) The use of clean energy sources for power generation such as geothermal, wind, tidal, solar, use of natural gas, hydroelectric power and renewable biomass; b) Expanding the use of natural gas for cooking and other domestic use; c) Promotion of accessible and affordable energy efficient technologies; d) Promotion of co-generation activities such as combined generation of heat and power; and e) Other investments geared to reduce generation of greenhouse gases in the energy sector.	
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THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, MINISTRY OF ENERGY, NATIONAL CLEAN COOKING STRATEGY (2024-34), May 2024⁴²	The main objectives of the Tanzania clean cooking strategy are: i. Increase public and Institutional awareness on the importance of using clean cooking solutions; ii. Strengthen the accessibility of raw materials and reliable infrastructure of clean cooking solutions; iii. Reduce the cost of clean cooking energy sources, appliances and efficient cook stoves; iv. Develop, update and harmonize enabling Policies, Laws, Regulations and Guidelines to facilitate the adoption of clean cooking solutions; v. Promote investments in clean cooking; vi. Build the capacity of implementers of clean cooking projects; vii. Broaden the scope of research and innovations in technologies related to cooking solutions; viii. Incorporate HIV/AIDS issues in clean cooking initiatives; ix. Incorporate gender equality issues in the clean cooking value chain; and x. Strengthen Good Governance in clean cooking.	The project involves the promotion and distribution of clean cooking technology i.e. energy efficient electric stoves (induction stoves & electric pressure cookers) in Tanzania. The project will create sensitization and public awareness on clean cooking. The Project Developer with the help of local partner will provide maintenance (repair / replacement) of the distributed stoves. The stove will be provided at subsidized cost to the eligible beneficiary households. The electric cooking will reduce household expenditure on fuel (firewood / charcoal) purchase. The project will help in improving gender equality in the region (SDG 5). The project will also provide job opportunities for the locals (SDG 8). The proposed project activity is in line with the Tanzania clean cooking strategy and help Government in meeting their target of providing reliable and sustainable access of clean cooking to
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⁴² THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, MINISTRY OF ENERGY NATIONAL CLEAN COOKING STRATEGY (2024-34), May 2024 ([Link](#))

	The Responsibilities of Private Sector in Tanzania Clean Cooking Strategy are: The Private Sector will collaborate with the Government to ensure reliable and sustainable access to clean cooking; participating in sensitization and public awareness on clean cooking; develop and implement programmes to enable low-income individuals in affording clean cooking solutions; collaborate with the Government to identify Policies, Laws, Regulations and Guidelines that hinder efforts in the distribution of clean cooking solutions; ensure the distribution network of clean cooking energy, appliances and cookstoves reaches to all areas of the country; and create clean cooking employment opportunities.	low-income households in the country.
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B.3. Project boundary

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i. Source		GHGs	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline scenario	Combustion of non-renewable biomass/fossil fuel for cooking	CO ₂	Yes	The main source of emission in the baseline
		CH ₄	Yes	An important source of emissions
		N ₂ O	Yes	An important source of emissions
	Production of fuel, electricity, transport of fuel	CO ₂	No	An important source of emissions
		CH ₄	No	An important source of emissions
		N ₂ O	No	An important source of emissions
Project scenario	Consumption of electricity for cooking	CO ₂	Yes	The main source of emissions in the project scenario
		CH ₄	No	Excluded (grid electricity)
		N ₂ O	No	Excluded (grid electricity)

	Production of fuel, electricity, and transport of fuel	CO ₂	Yes	Transmission and distribution losses for providing electricity
		CH ₄	No	Excluded (grid electricity)
		N ₂ O	No	Excluded (grid electricity)

B.4. Establishment and description of baseline scenario

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As per section 3.4 of the methodology, *"In the absence of the project activity, the general baseline scenario would be the use of single or multiple fuels/device combinations for meeting similar thermal energy needs by the representative end users"* in the project Boundary.

Based on the Tanzania latest Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) ⁴³, the vast majority of Tanzanian households rely on traditional and polluting fuels and technologies for cooking. The DHS survey reveals that 93% of the population in Tanzania (82% urban households & 98% rural households) relies primarily on solid fuels such as firewood and charcoal for cooking. Firewood is the most commonly used fuel in Tanzania, accounting for 67% of households, followed by charcoal at 25%. Only 7% of the total population in the country uses clean fuels and technologies for cooking, with a large disparity between urban areas (18%) and rural areas (2%)⁴⁴.

As per DHS, around 88.6% of the households in Tanzania Mainland (72.2% urban households & 96.4 rural households) either use a traditional solid fuel stove without a chimney or a three-stone fire, or an open fire as their primary stove for cooking⁴⁵. These stoves are often poorly designed, made of clay, or simply three-stone are also very inefficient because they have poor air flow and no insulation and hence generate significant household air pollution.

⁴³ Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking, Page 21, Tanzania - Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHS-MIS) 2022 ([Link](#))

⁴⁴ Section 2.1.2 Cooking, Page 10, Tanzania - Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHS-MIS) 2022 ([Link](#))

⁴⁵ Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking, Page 21, Tanzania - Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHS-MIS) 2022 ([Link](#))

The use of these traditional stoves has negative impacts at various levels, both social and environmentally. Indeed, the combustion of woody biomass (firewood or charcoal) for cooking in these traditional stoves generates Greenhouse Gases (GHG), and as a large amount of biomass is needed, it increases forest degradation and deforestation.

The previously mentioned scenario leads to a high demand for woody biomass, including charcoal, which increases the pressure on natural resources and local forests. From 2002 to 2024, Tanzania lost 41.0 kha of humid primary forest, making up 1.0% of its total tree cover loss in the same period⁴⁶.

Cooking location data further reveals that 50% of urban households prepare meals inside the house, often without a separate kitchen, while rural households more commonly cook in separate buildings (54.7%) or outdoors (23%)⁴⁷. Although outdoor cooking reduces indoor smoke exposure, it does not eliminate exposure risks, particularly for women and children, who typically spend more time around cooking device/areas.

As per the DHS report, the primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking remains high across most regions in Tanzania. Even in Dar es Salaam, where infrastructure and energy access are comparatively better, 66.7% of the population relies on solid fuels for cooking.

These figures illustrate the critical need for clean cooking technologies in both urban and rural areas. The high dependency on firewood and charcoal directly contributes to household air pollution, deforestation, and increased exposure to health risks, particularly for women and children. The baseline scenario in Tanzania strongly supports the rationale for introducing e-cooking, offering a safer, cleaner, and more sustainable alternative to traditional cooking practices.

⁴⁶ Primary Forest Loss in Tanzania, Global Forest Watch ([Link](#))

⁴⁷ Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking, Page 21, Tanzania - Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHS-MIS) 2022 ([Link](#))

In Tanzania, households spend an average of 0.9 hours per day collecting firewood, a task primarily carried out by women and children⁴⁸. As per a survey conducted, according to Table 1 of the study, girls (females, n=63) spent 5.5–6.3 hours per week gathering firewood (based on women's and children's responses respectively), which translates to approximately 0.79–0.90 hours per day. For the total sample (n=114), the figures were 5.7–6.5 hours per week, equivalent to roughly 0.81–0.93 hours per day⁴⁹. This not only limits their time for income-generating or educational activities but also exposes them to risks of injury and violence, particularly in insecure areas. The burden of traditional cooking practices extends to serious health impacts, especially for children under five, who bear nearly half of the disease burden from household air pollution.

% of fuel type used in baseline scenario:

Place of Residence	% HH using Firewood for Cooking	% HH using Charcoal for Cooking	% HH using LPG for Cooking	Sum (>100% = fuel stacking) ⁵⁰	Source
Mainland Tanzania	65.5%	44.0%	24.6%	134.1%	Table 18 Appendix, p.79, Household Energy Consumption Survey 2023 (HECS), Mainland Tanzania, September 2025, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) ⁵¹

Amount of fuel used in baseline scenario:

The amount of fuel used in baseline scenario for cooking is from official government publication:

Fuel Type	Amount of fuel (tonnes/ capita/year)	Source
Wood	0.377	

⁴⁸ Clean and Improved Cooking in Sub-Saharan Africa, World bank Group([Link](#))

⁴⁹ Implications of Environmental Chores for Schooling: Children's Time Fetching Water and Firewood in Tanzania
Link: <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6010040/#T1>

⁵⁰ Sum exceeds 100%: households use multiple fuels for cooking (fuel stacking)

⁵¹ <https://www.nbs.go.tz/uploads/statistics/documents/en-1762972701-2023%20Household%20Energy%20Consumption%20Survey%20Report%20%20Mainland%20Tanzania.pdf>

Charcoal	0.081	Household Energy Consumption Survey 2023 (HECS), Mainland Tanzania, September 2025, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) ⁵²
LPG	0.003	

Specific energy consumption in the baseline scenario:

Fuel Type	Energy Consumption (MJ/person/cookingevent)	Source
Firewood	4.03	Table 4.1 (p.18) and Table 22 Appendix (p.83), Household Energy Consumption Survey 2023 (HECS), Mainland Tanzania, September 2025, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) ⁵³
Charcoal	3.83	Table - 9- Scott, N.; Leach, M.; Clements, W. Energy-Efficient Electric Cooking and Sustainable Energy Transitions. Energies 2024, 17, 3318 ⁵⁴
LPG	0.94	

B.5. Demonstration of additionality

Specify the methodology, activity requirement or product requirement that establishes deemed additionality for the proposed project (including the version number and the specific paragraph, if applicable).

As per para 4.1.9 of the Gold Standard for the Global Goals Community Services Activity Requirements ver 1.2, Oct 2019⁵⁵:

“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, and LLDC
- (c) Micro-scale projects”

⁵² <https://www.nbs.go.tz/uploads/statistics/documents/en-1762972701-2023%20Household%20Energy%20Consumption%20Survey%20Report%20%20Mainland%20Tanzania.pdf>

⁵³ <https://www.nbs.go.tz/uploads/statistics/documents/en-1762972701-2023%20Household%20Energy%20Consumption%20Survey%20Report%20%20Mainland%20Tanzania.pdf>

⁵⁴ <https://www.mdpi.com/1996-1073/17/13/3318>

⁵⁵ <https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/201-ar-community-services-activity-requirements/>

Describe how the proposed project meets the criteria for deemed additionality.	(a) As per para 1.1.3 of Annex B of Gold Standard for the Global Goals Community Services Activity Requirements ver 1.2, the project falls under the positive list. The project is composed of isolated units (induction stoves & electric pressure cookers) where the users of technology are households and where each unit (either induction stove or electric pressure cooker) results in <= 600 tCO_{2e} of emission reductions per year (refer to cell AP7 & AP8 in the 'BE-PE-LE' tab of the Emission reduction Excel Sheet to see the estimated emission reduction from a Induction stove and elceltric pressure cooker). (b) The project is located in a Least Developed Country. As per the UN List of Least Developed Countries dated 19 December 2024, the United Republic of Tanzania is a Least Developed Country⁵⁶. The project meets conditions (a) and (b) of para 4.1.9 of the Gold Standard for the Global Goals Community Services Activity Requirements ver 1.2 Oct 2019 and is therefore deemed additional.
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B.5.1 Prior Consideration

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Not applicable

B.5.2 Ongoing Financial Need

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Not applicable as this is only required at time of renewal of crediting period.

⁵⁶ https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/ldc_list.pdf

B.6. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) outcomes

Relevant Target/Indicator for each of the three SDGs

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS TARGETED	MOST RELEVANT SDG TARGET	SDG IMPACT
		INDICATOR (PROPOSED OR SDG INDICATOR)
SDG 13 Climate Action (mandatory)	13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning	Amount of GHG emissions avoided or sequestered
SDG 1 No poverty	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
SDG 3 Good Health and Well-being	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Number of households that observed reduction in PM2.5 & carbon monoxide (CO) concentration reductions
SDG 4 Quality education	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	Number of employees provided skill development training
SDG 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	Average time saving associated with cooking time and fuel collection

SDG 7	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Number of beneficiaries: Households
SDG 8	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	Total number of jobs
SDG 15	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	Total non-renewable wood fuel saved

B.6.1 Explanation of methodological choices/approaches for estimating the SDG Impact

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Methodological choice/approach for estimating SDG 13 Impact

The project includes the distribution of electric stoves with the aim of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the burning of non-renewable woody biomass (firewood or charcoal) for cooking.

The outcome of SDG 13 (Climate Action) will be measured as reduced greenhouse gas emissions measured as tonnes of CO_{2e}, applying the GS methodology for “Metered and Measured Energy Cooking Devices”, version 1.2, published on 13th Dec 2022. The SDG 13 outcome will be certified as “Certified SDG 13 Impacts,” allowing the generation of carbon credits (GS VERs).

The emission reductions are calculated as follows (SDG 13):

$$ER_y = BE_y - PE_y - LE_y$$

Where:

ER_y	Emission reductions in year y (tCO _{2e} /year)
BE_y	Baseline emissions in year y (tCO _{2e} /year)

PE_y	Project emissions in year y (tCO ₂ e/year)
LE_y	Leakage emissions in year y (tCO ₂ e/year)

Baseline Emissions

The following approach has been adopted to calculate the baseline emissions from the referred methodology.

Case 1 (Induction Stoves):

It is possible to determine the thermal efficiency of the project device and to know the useful energy that is being replaced.

The overall baseline emissions for the project in year y shall be calculated from the total useful energy (electric energy) used in the project multiplied by the baseline emission factor:

$$BE_y = EG_{p,useful,y} \times EF_{b,useful}$$

Where:

BE_y	Baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e) in year y
EG_{p,useful,y}	Amount of useful energy applied in the project in year y (TJ)
EF_{b,useful}	Baseline emissions factor (tCO ₂ e per TJ of useful energy)

The baseline emission factor shall be determined by applying the equation below:

$$EF_{b,useful} = \sum_k (\sum_{i,j} P_{b,i,j} \times \text{Percentage of fuel}_i \times (EF_{b,i,CO_2} \times f_{NRB_{i,y}} + EF_{b,i,non-CO_2}) \times NCV_{b,i})_k \div \sum_k (\sum_{i,j} P_{b,i,j} \times \text{Percentage of fuel}_i \times NCV_{b,i} \times \eta_{b,i,j})_k$$

Where:

EF_{b,useful}	Baseline emissions factor (tCO ₂ e per TJ of useful energy)
P_{b,i,j}	Amount of baseline fuel i used in device j in the baseline (tonnes)
EF_{b,i,CO₂}	CO ₂ emission factor of the baseline fuel i (tCO ₂ e/TJ)
EF_{b,i,nonCO₂}	Non-CO ₂ emission factor of the baseline fuel i (tCO ₂ e/TJ)
f_{NRB_{i,y}}	Non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel i during year y
NCV_{b,i}	Net calorific value of the baseline fuel type i (TJ/tonne)
η_{b,i,j}	Efficiency of baseline device j using fuel i (fraction)
K	Household k from the target population, where applicable
J	Baseline devices j
I	Baseline fuel i

The induction stove (project device) uses electricity and corresponds to Case 1, the total electricity use in the project scenario is monitored and recorded, and the useful project energy in year y shall be calculated as follows:

$$EG_{p,useful,y} = \sum_d EG_{p,d,y} \times 0.0036 \times \eta_{p,d,y}$$

Where:

EG_{p,d,y}	Amount of electricity used in the project scenario by device d in year y (MWh)
0.0036	Conversion factor from MWh to TJ
η_{p,d,y}	Energy efficiency of the project device d in year y (fraction)
D	Project device d

Our electric stoves are geolocated and feature advanced IoT capabilities that provide real-time monitoring of energy usage. IoT is a final product consisting of processor, gprs module etc. that monitors data in real time.

The thermal efficiency of the induction stove will determine through the manufacture specification.

Case 2 (Electric Pressure Cooker):

The baseline emissions shall be calculated from the total electric energy input used in the project scenario in year y, the energy ratio of the specific energy consumption of baseline device(s) and the project device, and the baseline emissions factor:

$$BE_y = \sum_d EG_{p,d,y} \times SC_b/SC_p \times 0.0036 \times EF_{b,input}$$

Where:

BE_y	Baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e) in the year y
EG_{p,d,y}	The amount of electricity used in the project scenario by device d in year y (MWh)
0.0036	Factor to convert MWh to TJ
EF_{b,input}	Baseline emissions factor (tCO ₂ e per TJ of energy input)
SC_b	Specific energy consumption used in the baseline scenario (TJ/test per person)
SC_p	Specific energy consumption used in the project scenario (TJ/test per person)

The baseline emission factor shall be determined by applying the equation below:

$$EF_{b,input} = \frac{\sum_k \left(\sum_{i,j} P_{b,i,j} \times (EF_{b,i,CO2} \times fNRB_{i,y} + EF_{b,i,non-CO2}) \times NCV_{b,i} \right)}{\sum_k \left(\sum_{i,j} P_{b,i,j} \times NCV_{b,i} \right)}$$

Where:

$EF_{b,input}$ = Baseline emissions factor (tCO₂e per TJ of energy input)

Project Emissions

The project device (electric stoves) uses electric energy; the project emissions in year y are then calculated using the following equation:

$$PE_y = \sum_d EG_{p,d,y} \times EF_{el,y} \times (1 + TDL_{j,y})$$

Where:

PE_y	Project emissions in year y (tCO ₂)
EG_{p,d,y}	Amount of energy used in the project scenario by device d in year y (MWh)
EF_{el,y}	Emissions factor of the electricity system in year y (tCO ₂ e/MWh)
TDL_{j,y}	Average technical transmission and distribution losses for source j in year y

Leakage emissions (LE_y)

As per the applied methodology, leakage emissions, LE_y , shall be determined as per Section 3.11 of RECH V4.0⁵⁷. As per the section 3.11 of RECH methodology V4.0, for all of the preceding methods, leakage emissions, $LE_{p,y}$, shall be determined following one of two options below.

Option 1

Apply a default adjustment factor of 0.95 to the emission reductions to approximate leakage emissions. In this case, the term “ $\sum LE_{p,y}$ ” in equation 1 changes to “* 95%”.

Option 2

1. The project developer must evaluate the following potential sources of leakage and provide an evidence-based description and preliminary quantification of each potential source and its relevance for the project:
 - a. The displaced baseline technologies are reused outside the project boundary in place of lower emitting technology or with a higher intensity than would have occurred in the absence of the project.
 - b. Members of the population who do not participate in the project, and previously used lower emitting energy sources, instead use the nonrenewable biomass or fossil fuels saved under the project activity.

⁵⁷ [Reduced emissions from cooking and heating – Technologies and Practices to displace Decentralised Thermal Energy Consumption \(TPDDTEC\) – Gold Standard for the Global Goals](#)

- c. The project significantly reduces the NRB fraction within an area where other GHG mitigation project activities account for NRB fraction in their baseline scenario.
 - d. The project population compensates for loss of the space heating effect of inefficient technology by adopting some other form of space heating or by retaining some use of inefficient technology.
 - e. By virtue of promotion and marketing of a new technology with high efficiency, the project stimulates substitution with this technology by households who commonly used a technology with relatively lower emissions.
2. For each source for which the leakage assessment expects an increase in fuel consumption by non-project households/users attributable to the project activity, then calculations must be undertaken to account for the leakage from this source. Leakage is either calculated as a quantitative emissions volume (tCO₂e) or as a percentage of total emission reductions. The project documentation shall include a projection of leakage emissions based on available data and information. The monitoring plan must include monitoring parameters to be registered during the leakage investigation every two years to populate the leakage calculation.
 3. The project developer must conduct a leakage investigation every two years using relevant methods. For example, surveys to determine parameters for the leakage calculation may be combined with project monitoring surveys, as is applicable.
 4. When appropriate, the potential sources of leakage should be assessed in the context of suppressed demand and satisfied level of service. If suppressed demand conditions as defined in Annex 1 are demonstrated to apply, the evaluation may consider whether the leakage may not exist or may be diminished.
 5. Leakage risks that are deemed very low can be ignored as long as the case for their insignificance is substantiated.

From the two options given in section 3.11 of RECH V4.0, the project applies **option 1** and uses a default adjustment factor of 0.95.

Methodological choices/approaches for Other SDGs, i.e. 1,3,4, 5,7,8 & 15

The project's outcome in terms of its contribution towards other SDGs, apart from SDG 13, will be estimated in line with the GS SDG Impact Tool & Guideline. The only SDG product that will be generated under the Gold Standard certification scheme is 'Verified Emission Reductions' (VERs) as per the measurement of SDG 13. The measurement of the other SDG outcomes will be done through the following parameters and the SDG Tool methodological approaches.

Gold Standard

The following approaches will be made for other SDGs.

SDG	SDG INDICATOR	Monitoring Approach
SDG 1 No poverty	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	The usage of distributed electric stoves will be monitored using IoT-enabled devices installed in each stove. These devices will track stove operation and usage frequency to estimate the proportion of households effectively accessing clean cooking services under the project. Additionally, the usage survey will confirm the stove usage with sample households.
SDG 3 Good health and well being	Number of households that observed reduction in PM2.5 & carbon monoxide (CO) concentration reductions	The monitoring surveys will be conducted with a sample of project households. The monitoring survey will ask question like “do you perceive less incidence of eye problems and or respiratory illness after installation of electric stove” to the primary cook. Subsequently, the percentage of households who perceive less incidence of eye problems and or respiratory illness in the project scenario thanks to the project stove will be estimated by comparing the percentage of households who perceive less incidence of eye problems and or respiratory illness in the baseline scenario.
SDG 4 Quality education	Number of employees provided skill development training	The project developer and local partner will maintain detailed records of employees hired under the project (full-time, part-time, and temporary), disaggregated by gender, who receive skill development or technical training during each monitoring period.
SDG 5 Gender Equality	Average time saving associated with cooking time and fuel collection	The Distribution Database and/or Monitoring Survey will gather information from sample households on the time spent per week in hours on unpaid domestic work activities such as traveling to the forest (round trip), firewood collection, and preparation for cooking, both in the baseline and the project scenario.

		Subsequently, the time saved in the project scenario thanks to the project stove will be estimated by comparing the time spent in the baseline scenario with that in the project scenario.
SDG 7 Affordable and clean energy	Number of beneficiaries: Households	During the distribution of stoves to each household, beneficiary details such as beneficiary name, address, GPS coordinates, telephone number, etc., will be recorded in the beneficiary agreement and will be transferred to the distribution database. The number of unique entries in the distribution database will represent the number of project beneficiaries, i.e., households.
SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth	Total number of jobs	Each headcount will be monitored through record-keeping and contractual agreements between the employee and employer. It's worth noting that employment opportunities can emerge at the office and field levels through the Project Developer, Local Partner levels as part of the carbon project.
SDG 15 Life on land	Total non-renewable wood fuel saved	Baseline fuel (firewood or charcoal) consumption will be determined through credible published literature. Monitoring surveys will assess ongoing biomass usage of post electric stove distribution. Non-renewable fuel savings will be calculated by multiplying per-household fuel savings by the number of operational stoves and the fraction of non-renewable biomass.

B.6.2 Data and parameters fixed ex ante

SDG13

Data/parameter ID	MECD 1
Data/parameter	$P_{b,i,j}$

Unit	tonnes/person/year
Description	Amount of baseline fuel i used in device j in the baseline
Source of data	Case 1: - Official government publications or statistics. Case 2: - See MECD 7
Value(s) applied	For Case 1: - Firewood Consumption – 0.377 tonnes/person/year - Charcoal Consumption – 0.081 tonnes/person/year - LPG Consumption – 0.003 tonnes/person/year
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	For Case 1: Official government publications Source of data: Table 4.1 (p.18) and Table 22 Appendix (p.83), Household Energy Consumption Survey 2023 (HECS), Mainland Tanzania, September 2025, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) ⁵⁸
Purpose of data	- Calculation of Baseline Emissions Factor - Estimation of Baseline Emissions
Additional comment	The baseline fuel consumption value will be fixed for the crediting period.

Data/parameter ID	MECD 2
Data/parameter	$NCV_{b,i}$
Unit	Terrajoules (TJ)/tonne of fuel
Description	The net calorific value of the baseline fuel type i
Source of data	IPCC default data
Value(s) applied	$NCV_{b,j}$ (wood) – 0.0156 TJ/tonne $NCV_{b,j}$ (charcoal) – 0.0295 TJ/tonne $NCV_{b,j}$ (LPG) – 0.0473 TJ/tonne

⁵⁸ <https://www.nbs.go.tz/uploads/statistics/documents/en-1762972701-2023%20Household%20Energy%20Consumption%20Survey%20Report%20%20Mainland%20Tanzania.pdf>

Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	As per the applied methodology. Table 1.2 Default Net Calorific Values (NCVs) And Lower and Upper Limits of the 95% Confidence Intervals, Chapter 1: Introduction, Volume 2: Energy, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories ⁵⁹
Purpose of data	• Calculation of Baseline Emissions Factor • Estimation of Baseline Emissions
Additional comment	-

Data/parameter ID	MECD 3
Data/parameter	EF _{b,i,CO2}
Unit	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description	CO ₂ emission factor arising from the use of fuels in the baseline scenario
Source of data	Firewood: MECD Methodology default Charcoal: MECD Methodology default Other fuels (i.e. LPG): IPCC default values
Value(s) applied	EF _{b,i (wood,CO2)} – 112 tCO ₂ /TJ EF _{b,i (charcoal,CO2)} – 165.22 tCO ₂ /TJ EF _{b,i (LPG,CO2)} – 63.10 tCO ₂ /TJ
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	As per the applied methodology. • For firewood and charcoal fuel: Methodology default • For LPG: Table 2.5 default emission factors for stationary combustion in the residential and agriculture/forestry/fishing/fishing farms categories (kg of greenhouse gas per TJ on a Net Calorific Basis), Chapter 2: Stationary Combustion, Volume 2: Energy, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories⁶⁰
Purpose of data	• Calculation of Baseline Emissions Factor

⁵⁹ https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/2_Volume2/V2_1_Ch1_Introduction.pdf

⁶⁰ https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/2_Volume2/V2_2_Ch2_Stationary_Combustion.pdf

	Estimation of Baseline Emissions
Additional comment	-

Data/parameter ID	MECD 4
Data/parameter	$EF_{b,i,non-CO2}$
Unit	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description	Non-CO ₂ emission factor arising from the use of fuels in the baseline scenario
Source of data	Firewood: Methodology default Charcoal: Methodology default Other fuels (i.e. LPG): IPCC default values
Value(s) applied	$EF_{b,i (wood,non-CO2)} = 9.46$ tCO ₂ /TJ (AR5 GWP) $EF_{b,i (charcoal,non-CO2)} = 44.83$ tCO ₂ /TJ (AR5 GWP) (includes charcoal production emissions) $EF_{b,i (LPG,non-CO2)} = 0.17$ tCO ₂ /TJ (AR5 GWP)
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	As per the applied methodology. - For Firewood and Charcoal: MECD Methodology default - For LPG: Table 2.5 default emission factors for stationary combustion in the residential and agriculture/forestry/fishing/fishing farms categories (kg of greenhouse gas per TJ on a Net Calorific Basis), Chapter 2: Stationary Combustion, Volume 2: Energy, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories⁶¹
Purpose of data	Calculation of Baseline Emissions Factor/Baseline Emissions.
Additional comment	-

Data/parameter ID	MECD 5
Data/parameter	$\eta_{b,i,j}$

⁶¹ https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/2_Volume2/V2_2_Ch2_Stationary_Combustion.pdf

Unit	Fraction
Description	Energy efficiency of baseline device j with fuel i
Source of data	Methodology defaults: • Three-stone fire or a conventional system for woody biomass lacking improved combustion air supply mechanism and flue gas ventilation system, that is without either a grate or a chimney • Other conventional systems using woody biomass • Improved cookstoves Credible published literature: • Fossil fuel combustng system
Value(s) applied	• Three-stone fire or a conventional system for woody biomass lacking improved combustion air supply mechanism and flue gas ventilation system, that is without either a grate or a chimney: 10%. • Other conventional systems using woody biomass including traditional charcoal stove: 20% • Improved cookstoves: 30% • LPG Stove: 60.7%
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	As per the applied methodology. Default value from applied methodology – MECD v1.2 for firewood and charcoal stoves • for three stone fire, • other conventional system using woody biomass • improved cookstove including charcoal stoves⁶² Credible published literature for LPG stoves • Lather, R.S. (2021). Performance Analysis of an LPG Cooking Stove for Improvements and Future Usability Perspective. In: Gupta, A., Mongia, H., Chandna, P., Sachdeva, G. (eds) Advances in IC Engines and Combustion Technology. NCICEC 2019. Lecture Notes in Mechanical Engineering. Springer, Singapore⁶³
Purpose of data	• Calculation of Baseline Emissions Factor • Estimation of Baseline Emissions
Additional comment	-

⁶² To claim conservative emission reductions the efficiency of charcoal stove has been assumed to be similar to improved stove

⁶³ https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-5996-9_50

Data/parameter ID	MECD 6
Data/parameter	Percentage of fuel_i
Unit	%
Description	Percentage of fuel type i in the baseline situation
Source of data	Official government publications or statistics.
Value(s) applied	- Percentage of households using firewood in three-stone fire: 65.50% - Percentage of households using charcoal in charcoal stove:44.00% - Percentage of households using LPG in LPG stove: 24.60%
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Official government publications or statistics: TABLE 18: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCES FOR COOKING AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE, 2023 HECS, page 80, Household Energy Consumption Survey 2023 (HECS), Mainland Tanzania, September 2025, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics

	(NBS) ⁶⁴
Purpose of data	• Calculation of Baseline Emissions Factor • Estimation of Baseline Emissions
Additional comment	The combined percentage of fuel types used by households exceeds 100% because some households use more than one type of fuel.

Data/parameter ID	MECD 7
Data/parameter	SC_b
Unit	MJ/person/event
Description	Specific energy consumption used in the baseline scenario
Source of data	Determined from a mixed methods approach, combining a Controlled Cooking Test (CCT Italy)⁶⁵ with qualitative data of the cooking characteristics of the target population where the cooking device is used. The CCT performed in the baseline scenario shall consider only cooking task(s) that can be replaced by the project device (such as Electric Pressure Cooker), so that the results are comparable with the CCT of the project device. The test shall be designed so that it captures a cooking pattern representative of a whole year using a reasonable number of dishes expected to be most commonly cooked in the project device (such as EPC) over the course of the year. For example, this may involve carrying out multiple tests for different dishes or prescribing a representative cooking pattern during a single test. Sampling shall follow Section 4.4 “General requirements for sampling” of RECH V4.0 methodology. The following study may be used as a point of reference to compare the results of the CCT: Scott, N. & Leach, M. (2022). Comparing energy consumption and costs – from cooking across the MECS programme. MECS working paper⁶⁶.

⁶⁴ <https://www.nbs.go.tz/uploads/statistics/documents/en-1762972701-2023%20Household%20Energy%20Consumption%20Survey%20Report%20%20Mainland%20Tanzania.pdf>

⁶⁵ The CCT protocol is available at <https://cleancooking.org/researchevidence-learning/standards-testing/protocols/>

⁶⁶ <https://mecs.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Comparing-energy-consumption-and-costs-from-cooking-across-the-MECS-programme.pdf>

	The following default values may be applied to projects with emission reductions less than 10,000 tCO₂/year per project or VPA: <table><tr><th colspan="2">Africa (MJ/person/event)</th><th colspan="2">Asia (MJ/person/event)</th></tr><tr><td>Charcoal</td><td>3.92</td><td>Firewood</td><td>2.83</td></tr><tr><td>LPG</td><td>0.96</td><td>Charcoal</td><td>2.02</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>LPG</td><td>0.69</td></tr></table> Note: Other values published by third-parties may be used as long as they are validated. Source of data for Charcoal & LPG: • Other values published by third parties - Table 9: Median Energy consumption for traditional fuels and electric devices by continent (single dishes), Energy-Efficient Electric Cooking and Sustainable Energy Transitions. Energies 2024⁶⁷. Source of data for firewood: • Official government publications: Table 4.1 (p.18) and Table 22 Appendix (p.83), Household Energy Consumption Survey 2023 (HECS), Mainland Tanzania, September 2025, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)⁶⁸.	Africa (MJ/person/event)		Asia (MJ/person/event)		Charcoal	3.92	Firewood	2.83	LPG	0.96	Charcoal	2.02			LPG	0.69
Africa (MJ/person/event)		Asia (MJ/person/event)															
Charcoal	3.92	Firewood	2.83														
LPG	0.96	Charcoal	2.02														
		LPG	0.69														
Value(s) applied	For Africa Region: Firewood: 4.03 MJ/person/cooking event Charcoal: 3.83 MJ/person/cooking event LPG: 0.94 MJ/person/cooking event																
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Other values published by third-parties as suggested by the applied methodology.																
Purpose of data	• Calculation of Baseline Emissions Factor • Baseline Emissions																
Additional comment	The parameter is used to determine the energy ratio when the project device is an EPC. (Case 2).																

⁶⁷ Scott, N.; Leach, M.; Clements, W. Energy-Efficient Electric Cooking and Sustainable Energy Transitions. Energies 2024, 17, 3318 ([Link](#))

⁶⁸ <https://www.nbs.go.tz/uploads/statistics/documents/en-1762972701-2023%20Household%20Energy%20Consumption%20Survey%20Report%20%20Mainland%20Tanzania.pdf>

Data/parameter ID	MECD 8								
Data/parameter	SC _p								
Unit	MJ/person/event								
Description	Specific energy consumption used in the project scenario								
Source of data	Determined from a mixed methods approach, combining a Controlled Cooking Test (CCT Italy)₃ with qualitative data that takes account the cooking characteristics of the target population where the cooking device will be used. The test shall be designed so that it captures a cooking pattern representative of a whole year using a reasonable number of dishes expected to be most commonly cooked in the project device (such as EPC) over the course of the year. For example, this may involve carrying out multiple tests for different dishes, or prescribing a representative cooking pattern during a single test. Data logger measuring the electricity consumption of the project device (such as EPC) shall be in conformity with industry standards and manufacturer calibrated. Sampling shall follow Section 4.4 “General requirements for sampling” of RECH V4.0 methodology. The following study may be used as a point of reference to compare the results of the CCT: Scott, N. & Leach, M. (2022). Comparing energy consumption and costs – from cooking across the MECS programme. MECS working paper. The following default values may be applied to projects with emission reductions less than 10,000 tCO₂/year per project or VPA where the project device is an EPC: <table><tr><th colspan="2">Africa (MJ/person/event)</th><th colspan="2">Asia (MJ/person/event)</th></tr><tr><td>EPC</td><td>0.258</td><td>EPC</td><td>0.162</td></tr></table> Note: Other values published by third-parties may be used as long as they are validated. Source of data: Other values published by third parties - Table 9: Median Energy consumption for traditional fuels and electric devices by continent (single	Africa (MJ/person/event)		Asia (MJ/person/event)		EPC	0.258	EPC	0.162
Africa (MJ/person/event)		Asia (MJ/person/event)							
EPC	0.258	EPC	0.162						

	dishes), for EPC in Africa, Energy-Efficient Electric Cooking and Sustainable Energy Transitions. Energies 2024 ⁶⁹
Value(s) applied	EPC: 0.26 (for Africa)
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Other values published by third parties as suggested by the applied methodology.
Purpose of data	• Calculation of Baseline Emissions Factor • Baseline Emissions
Additional comment	The parameter is used to determine the energy ratio when the project device corresponds to Case 2.

Data/parameter ID	MECD 9
Data / Parameter	$\eta_{p,d,y}$
Unit	Percentage
Description	Thermal efficiency of the project device
Source of data	• Manufacturer specifications
Value(s) applied	• Single Fire:84.58% • Double Fire: 84.69% • Four Fire: 85.41% Refer additional comment section for details.
Choice of Data and Measurement methods	As per the applied methodology: • Manufacturer specification
Purpose of data	• Calculation of Useful Energy • Baseline Emissions
Additional comment	The thermal efficiency of the project device (i.e., induction stove) is fixed for the lifespan of the project device. As an induction stove is a modern electric cooking device, thermal efficiency is expected to be consistent over the technical life span of the product. Hence, an annual decrease of 0% is assumed for the determination of useful energy across the product life span. Induction stove technology operates on the principle of electromagnetic energy transfer directly to the cooking

⁶⁹ Scott, N.; Leach, M.; Clements, W. Energy-Efficient Electric Cooking and Sustainable Energy Transitions. Energies 2024, 17, 3318 ([Link](#))

	vessel, resulting in thermal efficiency that is inherently independent of the number of burners or pots used simultaneously. Accordingly, the thermal efficiency of an induction stove is a function of the technology itself rather than the configuration (single-pot, double-pot, or multi-pot). Minor variations observed in Water Boiling Test (WBT) results are attributable to external factors such as water temperature and ambient conditions, and do not reflect differences in underlying stove efficiency. Therefore, for the purpose of this Project Design Document and as a conservative and technology-consistent assumption, a uniform thermal efficiency value of 84.58% is applied across all induction stove configurations.
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Data/parameter ID	MECD 11
Data/parameter	$EF_{el,y}$
Unit	tCO _{2e} /MWh
Description	The emissions factor of the project electricity system in year y
Source of data	Latest harmonised grid emission factor dataset provided by UNFCCC: Harmonized IFI Default Grid Factors 2021 v3.2 ⁷⁰
Value(s) applied	0.336
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	As per the applied methodology. Combined Margin Grid Emission Factor, gCO₂/kWh for Electricity Consumption from Harmonized IFI Default Grid Factors 2021 v3.2 from UNFCCC The emission factor value is fixed ex-ante for the crediting period, as the households are connected to the national grid and consuming electricity provided by the national interconnected system.
Purpose of data	Calculation of Project Emissions Factor

⁷⁰ <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/sectoral-engagement/ifi-harmonization-of-standards-for-ghg-accounting/ifi-twg-list-of-methodologies>

Additional comment	-
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Data/parameter ID	MECD 13
Data/parameter	$f_{NRB_i,y}$
Unit	Fraction of non-renewability
Description	Non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel i during year y
Source of data	Default value for Tanzania from CDM TOOL33: Default values for common parameters version 03.0 Link: https://cdm.unfccc.int/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20250508183739485/MP97_EA01_TOOL33_v03.0.pdf
Value(s) applied	0.51
Choice of Data Measurement Methods and Procedures	The default value of the fraction of non-renewable biomass for Tanzania (national level) is estimated using MoFUSS (modeling fuelwood saving scenario).
Purpose of data	• Calculation of baseline emissions • Calculation of baseline emission factor
Additional comment	Determined ex-ante and fixed for a given crediting period (as it is fixed ex-ante, then included $f_{NRB,b,y}$ in the "data and parameters fixed ex ante" section of the PDD).

Data/parameter ID	MECD 15
Data / Parameter	LE_y
Unit	tCO _{2e} per year
Description	Leakage in the project scenario in year y
Source of data	Option 1: Apply a discount value of 0.95 to the emission reductions to approximate leakage emissions
Value(s) applied	Adjustment Factor - 0.95

Choice of Data and Measurement Method	As per applied methodology. Default discount factor applied.
Purpose of data	Calculation of Leakage Emissions.
Additional comment	-

SDG - 1: No Poverty

Data/parameter	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
Unit	Percentage
Description	This indicator focuses on 'access to basic services' in the context of poverty eradication. Basic Services refer to public service provision systems that meet human basic needs, including drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, energy, mobility, waste collection, health care, education, and information technologies. Access to basic services implies that sufficient and affordable services are reliably available with adequate quality.
Source of data	Distribution Database and/or Monitoring Survey
Value(s) applied	0
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	The data will be collected from sample households either at the time of distribution of stoves or during monitoring surveys regarding they have access to basic service such as any existing operational electric stove in the baseline scenario.
Purpose of data	SDG 1 Calculation
Additional Comment	In the baseline scenario, no beneficiary household has access to an electric stove.

SDG 3: Good Health and Well Being

Data/parameter	Number of households that observed reduction in PM2.5 & carbon monoxide (CO) concentration reductions
Unit	Percentage
Description	Indoor Air Quality in the households in the baseline scenario during a cooking event (Particulate Matter- PM2.5 and Carbon monoxide - CO)
Source of data	Distribution database and / or Monitoring survey
Value(s) applied	0
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	The data will be collected from sample household either at the time of distribution of stoves or during monitoring survey regarding any reduction in indoor air quality (PM2.5 & carbon monoxide (CO) concentration) in baseline scenario
Purpose of data	SDG 3 Calculation
Additional Comment	Transparent data analysis and reporting. In the baseline scenario, no households observe any reductions in PM2.5 or carbon monoxide (CO) concentrations due to the absence of electric stoves.

SDG - 4: Quality Education

Data/parameter	Number of employees provided skill development training
Unit	Number
Description	Refers to the number of employees (full-time, part-time, or temporary), by gender, who received training services of any type via a project during the reporting period.
Source of data	Training Records
Value(s) applied	0
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	-
Purpose of data	To estimate SDG 4 impact

Gold Standard

Additional Comment	No employees received relevant skill development training in the baseline scenario i.e. before the implementation of the project activity.
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SDG - 5: Gender Equality

Data/parameter	Average time saving associated with cooking time and fuel collection
Unit	Hours saved per household per year
Description	<i>"This indicator is defined as the time spent in a day or week on unpaid domestic and care work by men and women. Unpaid domestic and care work refers to activities related to the provision of services for own final use by household members, or by family members living in other households. These activities are listed in ICATUS 2016 under the major divisions "3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members" and "4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members".</i> Unpaid domestic and care work refers to activities including food preparation, dishwashing, cleaning and upkeep of the dwelling, laundry, ironing, gardening, caring for pets, shopping, installation, servicing, and repair of personal and household goods, childcare, and care of the sick, elderly or disabled household and family members, among others."
Source of data	Distribution database and / or Monitoring survey
Value(s) applied	0
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	The data will be collected from sample household either at the time of distribution of stoves or during monitoring surveys regarding average time saved on travelling, collecting, and preparing firewood for cooking in baseline scenario. "Data presented for this indicator are expressed as a time spent in a year. The distribution database and / or monitoring survey will collect the amount of time spent travelling to the forest, wood collection, and preparation per week.

Gold Standard

Purpose of data	To estimate SDG 5 impact
Additional comment	As this firewood collection is a regular task, household spent 0.9 hours (~55 minutes) per day in firewood collection⁷¹ in Tanzania. There is no time saving on travelling, collecting, and preparing woody biomass for cooking. We have not accounted for time spent on cooking in baseline scenario.

SDG - 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Data / Parameter	Number of beneficiaries: Households
Unit	Number
Description	Refers to the number of unique households that were provided access to clean fuels and technologies for domestic cooking, heating, and lighting they were unable to access before project activity. For example, the total number of households' project provided access to Safe water, biogas digesters, solar home systems, etc.
Source of data	Distribution database
Value(s) applied	0
Choice of data Measurement methods and procedures	At the time of project stove distribution, it will be confirmed that the beneficiary household does not have any existing operational electric stove (induction stove or electric pressure cooker).
Purpose of data	To estimate SDG 7 impact
Additional comment	In the baseline scenario, no households have access to electric cooking.

SDG - 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Data/parameter	Total number of jobs
Unit	Number
Description	Refers to the total jobs generated before the implementation of the project

⁷¹ Clean and Improved Cooking in Sub-Saharan Africa, World bank Group([Link](#))

Source of data	Baseline activity
Value(s) applied	0
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Measured through record-keeping and contracts between the employee and employer.
Purpose of data	To estimate the SDG 8 impact
Additional comment	In the baseline scenario, no jobs are created in the absence of project activity.

SDG - 15: Life on Land

Data/parameter	Total non-renewable wood fuel saved
Unit	Tonnes/year
Description	Refers to the total amount of non-renewable fuel consumed in the baseline scenario
Source of data	• MECD Methodology (default wood consumption per capita per year) • Distribution database (average household size) • CDM Tool 33 (fraction of non-renewable biomass) • Number of beneficiary households
Value(s) applied	0
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	In line with the selected SDG parameter
Purpose of data	SDG 15 impact calculation
Additional Comment	No non-renewable wood fuel savings occur in the baseline scenario without the electric cooking project activity.

B.6.3 Ex ante estimation of SDG Impact

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Ex-ante calculations of emission reductions related to outcomes of SDG 13 is estimated in ex-ante emission sheet and other SDGs are shown in table below:

SDG targeted	SDG 1 No poverty
Parameter	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
SDG Unit	Percentage
Baseline Estimate (Value)	0
Baseline Estimation Approach	The distribution data / monitoring surveys confirm that, in the baseline scenario, no beneficiary household has access to an electric stove in the absence of the electric cooking project activity.
Project Estimate (Value)	95
Project Estimation Approach	Continuous monitoring using IoT device. The usage of distributed electric stoves (induction stove & electric pressure cooker) will be monitored using IoT-enabled devices installed in each stove. These devices will track stove operation and usage frequency to estimate the proportion of households effectively accessing clean cooking services under the project.
Net Benefit (annual average)	95

SDG targeted	SDG 3 Good health and Well Being
Parameter	Number of households that observed reduction in PM2.5 & carbon monoxide (CO) concentration reductions
SDG Unit	Percentage
Baseline Estimate (Value)	0
Baseline Estimation Approach	The distribution data / monitoring surveys confirm that, in the baseline scenario, no households observe any reductions in PM2.5 or carbon monoxide (CO) concentrations due to the absence of electric stove project activity.
Project Estimate (Value)	100
Project Estimation Approach	The project stove (induction stove & electric pressure cooker) is a Tier 3 or a higher tier stove. Hence the information will be collected from sample households through monitoring surveys. Relevant question like "do you perceive less incidence of eye problems and or respiratory illness after installation of

	electric stove” will be included in the monitoring survey and should be asked to primary cook only.
Net Benefit (annual average)	100

SDG targeted	SDG 4 Quality Education
Parameter	Number of employees provided skill development training
SDG Unit	Number
Baseline Estimate (Value)	0
Baseline Estimation Approach	The employment process confirms that no employees received relevant skill development training in the baseline scenario i.e. before the implementation of the project activity.
Project Estimate (Value)	100
Project Estimation Approach	Training count provided in the reporting period
Net Benefit (annual average)	100

SDG targeted	SDG 5 Gender Equality
Parameter	Average time saving associated with cooking time and fuel collection
SDG Unit	Hours saved / household / year
Baseline Estimate (Value)	0
Baseline Estimation Approach	The distribution data / monitoring surveys confirm that there is no time saving on travelling, collecting, and preparing woody biomass for cooking in the absence of the electric cooking project activity. We have not accounted for time spent on cooking in baseline scenario.
Project Estimate (Value)	329
Project Estimation Approach	The Distribution database and / or Monitoring Survey will gather information on the time spent per week in hours on unpaid domestic work activities such as traveling to the forest (round trip), firewood collection, and preparation for cooking, both in the baseline and in the project scenario.

	Please note that this time does not include time spent on cooking per day. Subsequently, the time saved in the project scenario will be estimated by comparing the time spent in the baseline scenario with that in the project scenario.
Net Benefit (annual average)	329

SDG targeted	SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy
Parameter	Number of beneficiaries: household
SDG Unit	Number
Baseline Estimate (Value)	0
Baseline Estimation Approach	The distribution data / monitoring surveys confirm that, in the baseline scenario, no households have access to electric cooking in the absence of our electric cooking project activity.
Project Estimate (Value)	150,000
Project Estimation Approach	During the distribution of stoves to each beneficiary household, details such as beneficiary name, address, GPS coordinates, telephone number, etc., will be recorded in the distribution database. The number of unique entries in the distribution database will represent the number of project beneficiaries, i.e., households.
Net Benefit (annual average)	150,000

SDG targeted	SDG 8 Decent Work and economic growth
Parameter	Total number of jobs
SDG Unit	Number
Baseline Estimate (Value)	0
Baseline Estimation Approach	The employment data confirm that in the baseline scenario, no jobs are created in the absence of our electric cooking project activity.
Project Estimate (Value)	100

Project Estimation Approach	Each headcount will be monitored through record-keeping and contractual agreements between the employee and employer. It's worth noting that employment opportunities can emerge at office, factory, and field levels through the Project Developer, Local Partner as part of the carbon project.
Net Benefit (annual average)	100

SDG targeted	SDG 13 Climate Action
Parameter	Amount of GHGs emissions avoided or sequestered
SDG Unit	tCO _{2e}
Baseline Estimate (Value)	0
Baseline Estimation Approach	The distribution data / monitoring surveys confirm that, in the baseline scenario, no emission reductions are achieved due to the absence of electric cooking project activity.
Project Estimate (Value)	171,715
Project Estimation Approach	Calculated using the formulas given in the applied methodology
Net Benefit (annual average)	172,335

SDG targeted	SDG 15 Life on Land
Parameter	Total non-renewable wood fuel saved
SDG Unit	Tonnes/year
Baseline Estimate (Value)	0
Baseline Estimation Approach	The distribution data / monitoring surveys confirm that no non-renewable wood fuel savings occur in the baseline scenario without the electric cooking project activity.
Project Estimate (Value)	129,801
Project Estimation Approach	Calculated based on the firewood save per household and number of households received electric cookstove
Net Benefit (annual average)	129,801

Gold Standard

B.6.4 Summary of ex ante estimates of each SDG Impact

SDG 13: Amount of GHGs emissions avoided or sequestered

YEAR	BASLINE ESTIMATE	PROJECT ESTIMATE	NET BENEFIT
Year 1	53,643	11,366	40,163
Year 2	219,447	46,497	164,302
Year 3	292,596	61,996	219,070
Year 4	292,596	61,996	219,070
Year 5	292,596	61,996	219,070
Total	1,150,879	243,852	861,675
Total number of crediting years		5	
Annual average over the crediting period	230,176	48,770	172,335

SDG 1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

YEAR	BASLINE ESTIMATE	PROJECT ESTIMATE	NET BENEFIT
Year 1	0	95%	95%
Year 2	0	95%	95%
Year 2	0	95%	95%
Year 4	0	95%	95%
Year 5	0	95%	95%
Total	0	95%	95%
Total number of crediting years		5	
Annual average over the crediting period	0	95%	95%

SDG 3: Number of households that observed reduction in PM2.5 & carbon monoxide (CO) concentration reductions

YEAR	BASELINE ESTIMATE	PROJECT ESTIMATE	NET BENEFIT
Year 1	0	100%	100%
Year 2	0	100%	100%
Year 2	0	100%	100%
Year 4	0	100%	100%
Year 5	0	100%	100%
Total	0	100%	100%
Total number of crediting years		5	
Annual average over the crediting period	0	100%	100%

SDG 4: Number of employees provided skill development training

YEAR	BASELINE ESTIMATE	PROJECT ESTIMATE	NET BENEFIT
Year 1	0	50	50
Year 2	0	50	50
Year 2	0	0	0
Year 4	0	0	0
Year 5	0	0	0
Total	0	100	100
Total number of crediting years		5	
Annual average over the crediting period	0	20	20

SDG 5: Average time saving associated with cooking time and fuel collection

YEAR	BASELINE ESTIMATE	PROJECT ESTIMATE	NET BENEFIT
Year 1	329	0	329

Year 2	329	0	329
Year 2	329	0	329
Year 4	329	0	329
Year 5	329	0	329
Total	329	0	329
Total number of crediting years		5	
Annual average over the crediting period	329	0	329

SDG 7: Number of beneficiaries: Households

YEAR	BASELINE ESTIMATE	PROJECT ESTIMATE	NET BENEFIT
Year 1	0	50,000	50,000
Year 2	0	100,000	100,000
Year 2	0	0	0
Year 4	0	0	0
Year 5	0	0	0
Total	0	150,000	150,000
Total number of crediting years		5	
Annual average over the crediting period	0	30,000	30,000

SDG 8: Total number of jobs

YEAR	BASELINE ESTIMATE	PROJECT ESTIMATE	NET BENEFIT
Year 1	0	50	50
Year 2	0	50	50
Year 2	0	0	0
Year 4	0	0	0
Year 5	0	0	0

Total	0	100	100
Total number of crediting years		5	
Annual average over the crediting period	0	20	20

SDG 15: Annual average amount of non-renewable firewood saved by the project activity

YEAR	BASELINE ESTIMATE	PROJECT ESTIMATE	NET BENEFIT
Year 1	0	129,801	129,801
Year 2	0	129,801	129,801
Year 2	0	129,801	129,801
Year 4	0	129,801	129,801
Year 5	0	129,801	129,801
Total	0	649,005	649,005
Total number of crediting years		5	
Annual average over the crediting period	-	129,801	129,801

B.7. Monitoring plan

B.7.1 Data and parameters to be monitored

Data/parameter ID	MECD 10
Data / Parameter	$EG_{p,d,y}$
Unit	MWh
Description	The amount of energy used in the project scenario by device d in year y (MWh)
Source of data	Direct, continuous measurement. Remote monitoring methods may be applied.
Value(s) applied	- Induction Stove: 0.64 kWh/person/day - Electric Pressure Cooker: 0.26 MJ/person/cooking event or 0.072222 kWh/person/cooking event

Measurement methods and procedures	Energy consumption will be directly measured using an inbuilt energy meter in each distributed electric stove (induction stove & electric pressure cooker). The data captured by the energy meter will be transmitted to the cloud via a GSM-enabled IoT device.
Monitoring frequency	Continuous, aggregated monthly or so
QA/QC procedures	IoT devices is in-built in each electric stove (induction stove & electric pressure cooker) to measure the electricity consumption of the electric cooking appliance(s). The IoT device will be in conformity with industry standard. Calibration Requirement: <u>Manufacturing Process:</u> PCB fabrication, component loading, and soldering are performed by a leading international manufacturer utilizing advanced, state-of-the-art automated equipment. After production, each individual board undergoes automated optical inspection (AOI), guaranteeing full compliance across the entire batch. This manufacturing process ensures the long-term stability and performance repeatability of the final product. Consequently, factory-level calibration is not required. <u>Field Operation:</u> The instrument performs no analog signal processing, such as amplification or filtering. Input values are immediately digitized and processed exclusively as numerical data. The sensing section consists of highly stable solid-state components that are not subject to drift due to aging or environmental factors. The subsequent measurement stage (the Analog-to-Digital Converter) utilizes a highly stable, high-precision internal voltage reference generated within the microcontroller. Beyond this stage, all processing is entirely digital. Consequently, no periodic calibration is required throughout the lifetime of the instrument
Purpose of data	• Calculation of Useful Energy • Calculation of Baseline Emissions • Calculation of Project Emissions
Additional comment	-

Data/parameter ID	MECD 12
Data/parameter	$TDL_{j,y}$
Unit	Fraction

Description	Average technical transmission and distribution losses for providing electricity to source j in year y
Source of data	Determined as per the CDM tool TOOL05, paragraph 7.2 (Data/parameters monitored, table 3)
Value(s) applied	0.17
Measurement methods and procedures	The average technical transmission and distribution losses for providing electricity to households has been taken from the World Bank electric power transmission and distribution losses (% of output) most recent data available for Tanzania (2023) ⁷² .
Monitoring frequency	Once per monitoring period
QA/QC procedures	Using credible data for the electricity system. The value represents annual average value based on the most recent data available within Tanzania.
Purpose of data	Calculation of Project Emissions
Additional comment	As the households are connected to the national grid and consuming electricity supplied by the national interconnected system.

The following data and parameters not applicable to the electric stove (induction stove & electric pressure cooker):

MECD 14: The amount of fuel used in the project by device d in year y

SDG 1: No Poverty

Data / Parameter	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
Unit	Percentage
Description	This indicator focuses on 'access to basic services' in the context of poverty eradication. Basic Services refer to public service provision systems that meet human basic needs, including drinking water,

⁷² <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.LOSS.ZS>

	sanitation and hygiene, energy, mobility, waste collection, health care, education, and information technologies. Access to basic services implies that sufficient and affordable services are reliably available with adequate quality.
Source of data	• Distribution database • IoT and • Monitoring Survey
Value(s) applied	95
Measurement methods and procedures	Continuous monitoring using IoT device. The usage of distributed electric stoves (induction stove & electric pressure cooker) will be monitored using IoT-enabled devices installed in each stove. These devices will track stove operation and usage frequency to estimate the proportion of households effectively accessing clean cooking services under the project. The usage data collected by the IoT device will be verified through physical usage surveys. Usage surveys will be part of monitoring surveys.
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data collection, analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	• Calculation of emissions reductions • SDG 1 Calculation
Additional comment	-

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

Data / Parameter	Number of households that observed reduction in PM2.5 & carbon monoxide (CO) concentration reductions
Unit	Percentage
Description	Indoor Air Quality in the households in the baseline scenario during a cooking event (Particulate Matter-PM2.5 and Carbon monoxide - CO)
Source of data	Monitoring Survey
Value(s) applied	100
Measurement methods and procedures	As per the Guidance, calculation method specified in the SDG Tool:

	<i>"For Tier 3 or higher tier project stoves, this indicator could also be monitored along with the monitoring survey prescribed by the methodology. This means amongst a random sample meeting the CDM guidelines for surveys and sampling. The information can be obtained from end users asking questions for example - do you perceive less incidence of eye problems and or respiratory illness after installation biodigester. The question should be asked to primary cook of the household."</i> The project stove (induction stove & electric pressure cooker) is a Tier 3 or a higher tier stove. Hence the information will be collected from sample households through monitoring surveys. Relevant question like "do you perceive less incidence of eye problems and or respiratory illness after installation of electric stove" will be included in the monitoring survey and should be asked to primary cook only.
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedure	Transparent data collection, analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	To estimate SDG 3 impact
Additional comment	-

SDG 4: Quality Education

Data / Parameter	Number of employees provided skill development training
Unit	Number
Description	Referring to the number of employees (full-time, part-time, or temporary), by gender, who received training services of any type via a project during the reporting period.
Source of data	Project activity – Training Records
Value(s) applied	100
Measurement methods and procedures	Training count provided in the reporting period
Monitoring frequency	Annual

QA/QC procedures	Transparent data collection, analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	To estimate SDG 4 impact
Additional comment	-

SDG 5: Gender Equality

Data / Parameter	Average time saving associated with cooking time and fuel collection
Unit	Hours saved / household / year
Description	<i>"This indicator is defined as the time spent in a day or week on unpaid domestic and care work by men and women. Unpaid domestic and care work refers to activities related to the provision of services for own final use by household members, or by family members living in other households. These activities are listed in ICATUS 2016 under the major divisions "3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members" and "4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members".</i> Unpaid domestic and care work refers to activities including food preparation, dishwashing, cleaning and upkeep of the dwelling, laundry, ironing, gardening, caring for pets, shopping, installation, servicing, and repair of personal and household goods, childcare, and care of the sick, elderly or disabled household and family members, among others."
Source of data	Monitoring Survey
Value(s) applied	329
Measurement methods and procedures	The Distribution database and / or Monitoring Survey will gather information on the time spent per week in hours on unpaid domestic work activities such as traveling to the forest (round trip), firewood collection, and preparation for cooking, both in the baseline and in the project scenario. Please note that this time does not include time spent on cooking per day.

	Subsequently, the time saved in the project scenario will be estimated by comparing the time spent in the baseline scenario with that in the project scenario. In Tanzania, households spend an average of 0.9 hours per day collecting firewood, a task primarily carried out by women and children⁷³. The time saved per day is multiplied by no. of days i.e., 365 to estimate time saved per household per year.
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data collection, analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	To estimate SDG 5 impact
Additional comment	It is anticipated that the implementation of the project stove will result in a 100% reduction in this time spent on traveling, firewood collection, and preparation for cooking. Please note that this time does not include time spent on cooking per day.

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Data / Parameter	Number of beneficiariaries: Households
Unit	Number
Description	Refers to the number of unique households that were provided with access to clean fuels and technologies for domestic cooking, heating, and lighting they were unable to access prior to project activity. For example, total number of household's project provided access to Safe water, biogas digesters, solar home systems, etc.
Source of data	Project activity - Distribution database to determine the total number of project beneficiaries - households.
Value(s) applied	150,000/-
Measurement methods and procedures	During the distribution of stoves to each beneficiary household, details such as beneficiary name, address, GPS coordinates, telephone number, etc., will be recorded in the distribution database. The number of

⁷³ Clean and Improved Cooking in Sub-Saharan Africa, World bank Group([Link](#))

	unique entries in the distribution database will represent the number of project beneficiaries, i.e., households.
Monitoring frequency	Continuous
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data collection, analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	To estimate SDG 1 &7 impact
Additional comment	-

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Data / Parameter	Total number of jobs
Unit	Number
Description	Refers to the total jobs generated because of the project
Source of data	Project activity: Contract Agreements / Employment Records
Value(s) applied	100
Measurement methods and procedures	Each headcount will be monitored through record-keeping and contractual agreements between the employee and employer. It's worth noting that employment opportunities can emerge at office, factory, and field levels through the Project Developer, Local Partner as part of the carbon project.
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data collection, analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	To estimate SDG 8 impact
Additional comment	-

SDG 15: Life on Land

Data/parameter	Total non-renewable wood fuel saved
Unit	Tonnes/year
Description	Refers to the total amount of non-renewable fuel savings due to displacement or energy efficiency improvements of baseline technology

Source of data	Monitoring surveys
Value(s) applied	129,801
Measurement methods and procedures	CALCULATED based on the firewood save per household and number of households received electric cookstove
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data collection, analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	To estimate SDG 15 impact
Additional Comment	-

B.7.2 Sampling plan

>>

The sampling plan for the monitored parameters follows the Standard for - Sampling and surveys for CDM projects activities and programme of activities” ver 09.0.

Guideline & Standard:

The sampling will use the following guidelines and standards along with the applied methodology requirements:

1. Guideline for Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, version 04.0⁷⁴
2. Standard for Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, version 09.0⁷⁵

○ Objectives and reliability requirements

The objective of monitoring is to determine a reliable estimated value of the mean parameters needed to calculate emission reductions, mentioned in the monitoring parameter section: usage rate ($U_{p,y}$).

⁷⁴ https://cdm.unfccc.int/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20151023152925068/Meth_GC48_%28ver04.0%29.pdf

⁷⁵ https://cdm.unfccc.int/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20210531160756223/Meth_Stan05.pdf

- For usage rate ($U_{p,y}$) PD will ensure that 95% confidence interval and a +/-10% margin of error requirement shall be achieved for the sampled parameters (surveys)

The Usage Survey will be part of the monitoring survey that will cover questions related to stove usage along with other questions that will help in estimating SDGs achieved by the project.

- **Target Population Representativeness**

The target population will be the beneficiary households that receive the project stoves. The beneficiary's information will be recorded in the distribution database and will be used for the purpose of sampling.

- **Sampling method**

Sampling for Usage rate ($U_{p,y}$):

The usage of distributed electric stoves (induction stove & electric pressure cooker) will be monitored using IoT-enabled devices installed in each stove. These devices will track stove operation and usage frequency to estimate the proportion of households effectively accessing clean cooking services under the project. The usage data collected by the IoT device will be further verified through physical usage surveys in sample households. Usage surveys will be part of monitoring surveys.

The objective of conducting a usage survey is to estimate the weighted average usage rate of stoves distributed in different years.

Project Developer, in collaboration with the Local Partner, will do the sampling for the usage survey. Project Developer will also prepare the questionnaire for the usage survey, which will be administered by the Local Partner. Project Developer, along with the Local Partner, will conduct a training session for all the enumerators, if required, so they have sufficient knowledge before conducting the usage survey.

The usage survey will be conducted using a digital tool preferably. Local Partner will ensure that all participating enumerators possess smartphones/tablets and have a comprehensive understanding of the digital tool. If enumerators lack familiarity with the digital tool, the Project Developer, along with the Local Partner, must conduct a training session to ensure proficiency of the enumerator with the digital tool.

Regarding the sampling exercise for the usage survey, the distribution database will be used for selecting a random sample of households for the usage survey. All the distributed stoves will be grouped by their age in the distribution database. The age of each stove, meaning the number of years it has been used from the date of its distribution under project.

Once the stoves have been stratified based on age categories, required random samples will be selected from each age category either using the random function in Microsoft Excel or using any other online random number generator.

Sample size for Usage Rate:

According to the TPDDTEC version 4.0 methodology⁷⁶, each year the minimum total sample size is 100 for group sizes larger than 1,000, with at least 30 samples for the stoves of each age being credited. The sample size will satisfy the 95% confidence interval and a +/-10% margin of error requirement.

Also, as per the Cookstove Usage Rate Guideline⁷⁷, min 30 samples will be selected from each age category for the usage survey. For example, when the usage survey for project stoves is credited from year 1 to 5 must include 30 representative samples from each age category, which means a total of 150 samples (5 years x 30 minimum samples).

Once the usage surveys are completed, the Local Partner will be responsible for compiling and reviewing the data and deriving the results. Upon receipt of the usage survey data, the Project Developer will review it, coordinate with the Local Partner for any clarifications, conduct a statistical analysis, finalize the results, and present them to other project team members for feedback and comments, and later submit to the VVB and GS for verification.

The usage survey will follow the applied methodology and "*Good Practice Approach of Gold Standard Usage Rate Guidelines (ver 2.0)*".

Project Fuel Consumption

⁷⁶ <https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/407-ee-ics-technologies-and-practices-to-displace-decentralized-thermal-energy-tpddtec-consumption/>

⁷⁷ <https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/407g-ee-ics-tpddtec-usage-guidelines/>

To calculate project emissions, the PD shall measure $EG_{p,d,y}$ (The amount of energy used in the project scenario by device d in year y (MWh)).

The project fuel (electricity) consumption shall be determined through direct measurement for all end-users. The electric stove (induction stove & electric pressure cooker) are IoT⁷⁸ equipped, which allows for real-time measurement of electricity consumed by each device.

B.7.3 Other elements of monitoring plan

>>

Management Plan, Operational Framework, Role, Responsibilities, and Institutional Arrangements:

The project will be implemented according to the following plan for measuring, recording/collecting, data storage /archiving, and reporting on monitored data and parameters. Roles and Responsibilities of entity's involved in the project and institutional arrangements are discussed in table below:

Entity	Roles and responsibilities
Project Proponent / Project Developer / Stove manufacturer – CCT Italy	1) The PP is responsible for overall management of the project, including appointing all personnel / groups of personnel involved in the project development and implementation. 2) Providing guidance for all field activities related to carbon, including the planning and management of surveys and field tests. 3) Coordinating with the VVB, Gold Standard, and other third-party rating agencies. 4) Coordinating with project funders and offtake buyers. 5) The information collected will be stored in the distribution database and will serve as the project database for ex-post project sampling and monitoring purposes. Also, this shall serve to avoid any double counting and duplicity of data. 6) Design, manufacturing and supply stove units according to specified standards and project plans. 7) Confirm / Certify technical parameters and efficiency information at the time of supply. 8) Determine the sample size as per sampling plan and identify the samples to be monitored. 9) Use the data collected/archived for emissions reduction calculations. 10) Any other roles and responsibilities as required by the evolving needs of the project 11) Ownership and management of the carbon project and carbon credits

⁷⁸ IoT is a final product consisting of processor, gprs module etc that monitors data in real time.

Local Project Operator – CCT Tanzania	1) In country implementation and regulatory compliance 2) Coordination with national and local authorities 3) Oversight of stove distribution, monitoring, and after sales support 4) Interface between CCT Italy and local partners
Local Implementation Partners/ Distribution Partners – CEFA & other local partners	1) Community engagement and beneficiary identification 2) The distribution of the stoves will be managed by local partners. 3) The local partner will communicate to the project beneficiaries during distribution that PP retains exclusive and unconditional rights to the carbon credit generated by use of project stove. 4) The local partner will maintain and update the stove distribution database continuously. 5) The PP will coordinate ex-post monitoring activities as follows: a) Implement the monitoring plan and QA/QC measures, as applicable. b) Ex-post monitoring - the usage data will be collected using survey questionnaires designed by experts. The surveys will be carried out by local partner teams experienced / trained to conduct such surveys. c) KPTs & CCT, if required, shall be conducted using calibrated/new equipment as available, by experienced/trained personnel. d) Ensuring that staff responsible for monitoring and reporting have received adequate training, as applicable. e) The monitoring results and statistical robustness will be reviewed internally and approved by competent staff. 6) Provide support and assistance to the PP in order to accomplish the project's objectives. 7) Execute agreements with beneficiary households, including the transfer of rights of carbon credit generated from using project stove, to the PP. 8) Maintain organized record-keeping systems for compiling, calculating, and storing distribution data, following PP directives. 9) Provide post-sales maintenance services to beneficiaries based on agreed terms and conditions. 10) Perform any other responsibilities assigned by the Project Proponent 11) Any other roles and responsibilities as required by the evolving needs of the project

The aforesaid plan shall ensure that the project is managed and operated in a standard manner.

Beneficiary Agreement

Project Developer along with Local Partner will draft a beneficiary agreement (digital format) containing the following details:

- Type of stove used in baseline
- Type of fuel used in baseline
- Beneficiary information (Name, address, GPS coordinates, phone number, etc.)
- Induction stove & electric pressure cooker particulars (unique serial number of stoves, date of distribution, etc.)
- Name and phone number of distribution staff
- Information regarding the transfer of carbon credit ownership
- Signatures of the beneficiary and distribution staff

Distribution Database

The household data from the beneficiary agreements will be transferred into one centralized customer database ("The Distribution database") containing all the necessary information collected through the beneficiary agreement and required for sampling.

Data Archiving

All the project data will be archived in electronic format, and, where possible, in hard copies for at least 2 years after the end date of the crediting period of the project.

SECTION C. DURATION AND CREDITING PERIOD

C.1. Duration of project

C.1.1 Start date of project

>>

10/03/2026

The start date of the project is the date of distribution of first stove in the project.

C.1.2 Expected operational lifetime of project

>>

15 years, (5 years twice renewable).

C.2. Crediting period of project

C.2.1 Start date of crediting period

>>

10/03/2026

C.2.2 Total length of crediting period

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Total length of the crediting period is 15 years.

SECTION D. SUMMARY OF SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES AND GENDER SENSITIVE ASSESSMENT

D.1 Safeguarding Principles that will be monitored

A completed Safeguarding Principles Assessment is in [Appendix 1](#), ongoing monitoring is summarised below.

PRINCIPLES	MITIGATION MEASURES ADDED TO THE MONITORING PLAN
Principle 1. Human Rights	not required
Principle 2. Gender Equality	not required
Principle 3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	not required
Principle 4.1 Sites of Cultural and Historical Heritage	not required
Principle 4.2 Forced Eviction and Displacement	not required
Principle 4.3 Land Tenure and Other Rights	not required
Principle 5. Corruption	not required
Principle 6.1 Labour Rights	not required
Principle 6.2 Negative Economic Consequences	not required
Principle 7.1 Emissions	not required
Principle 7.2 Energy Supply	not required
Principle 8.1 Impact on Natural Water Patterns/Flows	not required
Principle 8.2 Erosion and/or Water Body Instability	not required
Principle 9.1 Landscape Modification and Soil	not required
Principle 9.2 Vulnerability to Natural Disaster	not required
Principle 9.3 Genetic Resources	not required

Principle 9.4 Release of pollutants	not required
Principle 9.5 Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste	not required
Principle 9.6 Pesticides & Fertilisers	not required
Principle 9.7 Harvesting of Forests	not required
Principle 9.8 Food	not required
Principle 9.9 Animal husbandry	not required
Principle 9.10 High Conservation Value Areas and Critical Habitats	not required
Principle 9.11 Endangered Species	not required

D.2. Assessment that project complies with GS4GG Gender Sensitive requirements

Question 1 - Explain how the project reflects the key issues and requirements of Gender Sensitive design and implementation as outlined in the Gender Policy?

The project is fundamentally women-centric, with a strong focus on promoting gender equality. By distributing electric stoves, the initiative aims to significantly reduce or eliminate the use of woody biomass such as firewood and charcoal.

Traditionally, the responsibility for collecting and preparing firewood falls primarily on women and girls. By alleviating this burden, the project will enable women to reclaim valuable time, which can be redirected toward income-generating activities and personal development, thereby helping to narrow the gender gap.

In addition to the economic benefits, the project is expected to deliver substantial health improvements. Reduced reliance on traditional biomass fuels will lower exposure to harmful pollutants like PM2.5 and carbon monoxide. This change is particularly beneficial for women and children, who are most at risk of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases associated with indoor air pollution.

The project has been intentionally designed to be gender sensitive.

Further, the local stakeholder consultation meeting for the project carried out following a gender sensitive approach.

The project will incorporate measures to ensure that there is no discrimination based on gender. The electric stove will be distributed to all eligible and willing customers within the project boundary.

The project will have a positive impact on women, considering that they do not have to spend time in woody biomass collection.

Question 2 - Explain how the project aligns with existing country policies, strategies and best practices	The United Republic of Tanzania has a National Gender Policy 2022 with the goal to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment as an integral part of the United Republic of Tanzania's socio-economic development. The project will contribute towards the goal of policy by providing women with efficient cookstoves, thereby they will spend less time on cooking or fuel procurement and will be able to cook in a cleaner environment.
Question 3 - Is an Expert required for the Gender Safeguarding Principles & Requirements?	Not required.
Question 4 - Is an Expert required to assist with Gender issues at the Stakeholder Consultation?	Not required.

SECTION E. SUMMARY OF LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

The below is a summary of the 2 step GS4GG Consultation for monitoring purposes. Please refer to the separate Stakeholder Consultation Report for a complete report on the initial consultation and stakeholder feedback round.

E.1 Summary of stakeholder mitigation measures

>>

Gender of Stakeholder	Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation/ Justification (Why? How?)
Several participants	Integration of existing technologies and technicians in Tanzania	Already accounted in the design of the project	The project will be implemented directly by CCT in collaboration with CEFA and will not be formally integrated with other initiatives. CCT and CEFA will be responsible for addressing technical issues related to the stoves, while physical damage to stoves will remain the responsibility of individual users. Given the innovative nature of technology, CCT plans to train local technicians to ensure timely

				interventions and will work with TAMISEMI to incorporate feedback from the ground
Several participants	Stove specifications and data privacy	Already accounted in the design of the project		The stove package will include two pots of sizes most commonly used in Tanzania – 3.7-liter and 8-liter pots (26 cm diameter) – based on prior field visits. With regard to data protection, CCT's software is fully encrypted using blockchain technologies and that contractual agreements will ensure the confidentiality of household data.
Male, Mr. Adrian Mapunda, ELICO Foundation	Behavioral change, environmental restoration, and stove capacity	Already accounted in the design of the project		Community awareness campaigns, including participatory initiatives such as Theatre of the Oppressed, will be used to support behavioral change. While no reforestation activities are planned in the initial phase, the project is expected to reduce deforestation over time by lowering demand for firewood and charcoal. Regarding stove capacity, while two- and four-plate stoves are available in CCT's portfolio, the project will initially distribute single-plate stoves to assess user acceptance and manage costs, with the possibility of scaling up later.
Female, Ms. Susan Machange, Tanzania Renewable Energy Association	Selection criteria for participating households	Clarification provided. No further action is required.	No	Eligible households must have access to 2G internet, must not be enrolled in other clean cooking projects, must currently rely on charcoal, and must consist of at least five household members
Ruka Creatives	Electricity outages in urban areas and the need to retain charcoal as a backup	Clarification provided. No further action is required.	No	CCT's commitment to 100% clean energy solutions, noting that power outages in urban areas are decreasing and are expected to continue improving over time

There were no comments raised by the stakeholders that require mitigations.

E.2 Final continuous input / grievance mechanism

METHOD	INCLUDE ALL DETAILS OF CHOSEN METHOD (S) SO THAT THEY MAY BE UNDERSTOOD AND, WHERE RELEVANT, USED BY READERS.
	The continuous input and grievance expression book available at our local partner office at the given address:
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book (mandatory)	Addresses: CEFA (local partner): CEFA Hostel, Mwai Kibaki Road, Mikocheni B, Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 8055 CCT Tanzania: 368 Msasani Road, Oysterbay Mikumi House, 2nd Floor P.O. Box 10206 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania The grievance book will also be available at the offices of all new project implementation partners.
GS Contact (mandatory)	help@goldstandard.org
Other	Email Address: • parigi@clean.cooking (Fabio Parigi, Founder & CEO, CCT)

APPENDIX 1 - SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT

Complete the Assessment below and copy all Mitigation Measures for each Principle into [SECTION D](#) above. Please refer to the instructions in the [Guide to Completing](#) this Form.

SOCIAL SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES		
Reference requirement	Question	Response
P.1 Human Rights		
P.1.1.1 	Does the project developer, its representatives and the Project disrespect internationally proclaimed human rights?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.1.1.1 	Is the project involved or complicit in violence or human rights abuses of any kind as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.1.1.2 	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g., during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.1.1.3 	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g., Project-affected stakeholders) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.1.1.3 	Does this project undermine national or regional measures for the realisation of the right to development?	☐ YES ☒ NO
If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain the reason and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.		
Not required		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.1.1.1 	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalised groups?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.1.1.2 	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalised or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.1.1.3 	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalised individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.1.1.3 	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	☐ YES

Gold Standard

		☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
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Briefly describe below how the project incorporates a human rights-based approach.

For example, by describing how the project design:

- is informed by human rights analysis, including from UN human rights mechanisms (human rights treaty bodies, universal periodic review, special procedures)
- includes measures to assist the government to realise (respect, protect and fulfil) human rights under international law and to implement human rights-related standards in national law (whichever is higher)
- enhances the availability, accessibility and quality of benefits and services for potentially marginalised individuals and groups, and to increase their inclusion in decision-making processes that may impact them (consistent with the non-discrimination and equality human rights principle)
- provides reasonable accommodations to strengthen inclusivity and accessibility of project benefits and services to persons with disabilities.

The Clean Cooking (eCooking) Project in Tanzania incorporates a human rights-based approach by integrating international human rights principles into its design, implementation, and monitoring, with a particular focus on health, gender equality, non-discrimination, participation, and inclusion.

Human rights analysis and alignment with international human rights standards

The project design is informed by well-established human rights concerns recognized by international human rights mechanisms, particularly the impacts of household air pollution on the **right to health**, and the disproportionate burden of traditional cooking practices on **women and children**. These issues are consistently highlighted in UN human rights treaty body recommendations, Universal Periodic Review outcomes, and Special Procedures related to health, women's rights, and environmental health. By directly addressing household air pollution through clean electric cooking solutions, the project responds to these recognized human rights risks and contributes to their mitigation in practice.

Supporting the State's obligation to respect, protect, and fulfil human rights

The project supports the Government of Tanzania in fulfilling its obligations under international human rights law and national policy frameworks by improving access to clean, safe, and modern energy for cooking. By reducing reliance on biomass fuels, the project advances the realization of the rights to health, a clean environment, gender equality, and an adequate standard of living. Project activities are implemented in compliance with applicable national laws and standards, and where international human rights standards provide a higher level of protection, the project design is consistent with those standards. In doing so, the project complements national efforts to reduce health burdens,

environmental degradation, and gender inequality associated with traditional cooking practices.

Non-discrimination, inclusion, and participation of marginalized groups

The project enhances the **availability, accessibility, and quality** of clean cooking services for households that have access to electricity but continue to rely on polluting fuels, a group that includes many low-income and potentially marginalized urban and peri-urban households. Beneficiary selection is based on transparent eligibility criteria and does not discriminate on the basis of gender, ethnicity, religion, or socio-economic status. Meaningful stakeholder consultations are conducted to ensure that beneficiaries are informed, can participate voluntarily, and have opportunities to provide feedback. These measures strengthen inclusion and participation in decision-making processes that directly affect project beneficiaries, consistent with the human rights principles of equality and non-discrimination.

Accessibility and reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities

The project promotes accessibility by delivering clean cooking solutions directly at the household level, reducing physical burdens associated with fuel collection and traditional cooking. Information about the project and its benefits is communicated in accessible formats and local language to support understanding by all users. While the project does not target persons with disabilities as a separate beneficiary group, its design inherently reduces physical strain and health risks associated with cooking, thereby improving accessibility and inclusivity of benefits for persons with disabilities within participating households.

P.2 | GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

P.2.1.1 	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g., during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.2.1.2 	Does the project undermine the principles of non-discrimination, equal treatment, and equal pay for equal work?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.2.1.2 	Does the project prevent men and women from having equal opportunities to participate in identified tasks and activities, whether through paid work, volunteer work, or community contributions, as appropriate?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.2.1.2 	Does the project limit the participation of women or men based on pregnancy, maternity/paternity leave, or marital status?	☐ YES ☒ NO

P.2.1.2 	Is information about project objectives being communicated in a way that is inappropriate for the local context and not tailored to the methods of understanding of both women and men, which could hinder their participation?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.2.1.3 	Has the project assessed gender risks without referencing the country's gender strategy or equivalent national commitment?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.2.1.4 	Has expert stakeholder(s) been involved, and has their input been requested for the project design on gender equality and women's empowerment?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain the reason and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Not applicable

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.2.1.1 	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.2.1.1 	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.2.1.2 	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.2.1.2 	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well-being.	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

Briefly describe below how the project is addressing any identified risk to gender equality and women's empowerment.

The project addresses identified risks to gender equality and women's empowerment by directly reducing the disproportionate burden placed on women and girls from traditional cooking practices. By replacing firewood and charcoal stoves with electric cooking technologies, the project significantly reduces time spent on fuel collection, cooking preparation, and exposure to household air pollution—activities primarily undertaken by women. Gender considerations are integrated through inclusive stakeholder consultations, free prior and informed consent (FPIC), and gender-sensitive monitoring surveys. The project ensures non-discriminatory access to clean cooking technologies, provides

information in local language, and creates local employment and training opportunities that are accessible to women. These measures mitigate gender-related risks and actively support women's health, time savings, economic participation, and empowerment.

P.3 | COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY

P.3.1.1 	Does the project involve potential risks to the health and safety of affected communities during its life cycle?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.3.1.2 	Does the project involve any potential risks to the workers' safety and health?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain the reason and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Not applicable

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

P.3.1.1 	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g., roads, buildings, dams)?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.3.1.2 	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.3.1.2 	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g., collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.3.1.2 	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g., temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.3.1.2 	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g., explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.3.1.2 	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g., food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

Briefly describe below how the project is addressing any identified risk related to community health and safety.

The project addresses community health and safety risks by replacing traditional biomass-based cooking practices with electric cooking technologies, thereby eliminating exposure to household air pollution from firewood and charcoal combustion. This significantly reduces risks of respiratory illnesses, eye problems, burns, and accidental injuries associated with open fires and traditional stoves. To address safety risks linked to the use of electric appliances, the project distributes certified electric stoves that

comply with international safety standards and provides user training and clear instructions in local language on safe operation and maintenance. Stove usage is continuously monitored through IoT systems, enabling early identification of misuse or technical issues, while local partners provide maintenance, repair, and replacement support. These measures collectively ensure that community health and safety risks are effectively mitigated throughout project implementation.

P.4 | CULTURAL HERITAGE, INDIGENOUS PEOPLE, DISPLACEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT

P.4.1 | Sites of Cultural and Historical Heritage

<u>P.4.1.1 </u>	Does the project involve altering, damaging, or removing sites, objects, or structures of significant cultural heritage?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain the reason and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Not applicable

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

<u>P.4.1.1 </u>	activities adjacent to or within a cultural heritage site?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
<u>P.4.1.1 </u>	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
<u>P.4.1.1 </u>	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
<u>P.4.1.1 </u>	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g., knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
<u>P.4.1.2 </u>	utilisation of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g., practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
<u>P.4.1.2 </u>	If answer to question above is "YES" or "POTENTIALLY" - are the communities made aware of their right under the law, scope and nature of proposed development and its potential consequences?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
<u>P.4.1.3 </u>	If answer to question above is "YES" - does the project provide equitable sharing of benefits from	☐ YES ☐ NO

	commercialisation of such knowledge, innovation, or practice, consistent with their customs and traditions?	☒ NA
P.4.1.4 	If answer to question above is "YES" - are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.1.4 	If answer to question above is "YES", has project design been changed, modified, updated considering opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

- **Nature of Activities**
 - The project consists exclusively of household-level distribution and indoor use of electric cooking devices (induction stoves or electric pressure cookers).
 - No construction, excavation, demolition, earth movement, flooding, or land-use change is involved.
 - Activities occur within existing residential dwellings in urban and peri-urban areas.
- **Location and Physical Footprint**
 - The project does not operate within or adjacent to designated cultural heritage sites, monuments, sacred areas, or landscapes with cultural or spiritual significance.
 - There is no alteration of landscapes or natural features.
- **Cultural Assets (Tangible and Intangible)**
 - The project does not affect sites, structures, artefacts, or objects with historical, archaeological, artistic, traditional, or religious value.
 - The project does not document, appropriate, modify, or commercialise intangible cultural heritage (e.g., traditional knowledge, rituals, practices). Households may continue customary cooking practices using cleaner technology at their discretion.
- **Commercialisation of Cultural Heritage**
 - No tangible or intangible cultural heritage is utilised for commercial or other purposes.
 - Carbon revenues are generated from emission reductions, not from cultural knowledge or practices.
- **Community Rights and Awareness**
 - Although no Cultural Heritage impacts are identified, communities are informed about:
 - Project scope and technology
 - Voluntary participation
 - Carbon rights and benefit arrangements
 - This is achieved through Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC) and beneficiary agreements (including consent provisions).
- **Expert Stakeholder Consultation**
 - As no Cultural Heritage risks are identified, expert cultural heritage consultation is not required under Gold Standard safeguards.

[P.4.2 | Forced Eviction and Displacement](#)

P.4.2.1 	Does the project involve any risks related to involuntary relocation of people?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain the reason and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Not applicable

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

P.4.2.1 	risk of forced evictions or involuntary relocation of people?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.2.2 	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognisable claims to land)?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.2.2 	economic displacement (e.g., loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.2.2 	If answer to question above is "YES" or "POTENTIALLY", - has the project developed Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Action Plan in consultation and agreement with affected individual, group or community? - has the project integrated Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Action Plan into the Project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.2.3 	If answer to question above is "YES" - are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.2.3 	If answer to question above is "YES", have project design been changed, modified, updated considering opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The project is implemented exclusively through the distribution and indoor use of portable electric cooking devices (induction stoves or electric pressure cookers) within existing residential dwellings in urban and peri-urban areas, as described in this PDD.

No project activity requires land acquisition, access to land, construction, civil works, or infrastructure development, and there is no need to occupy, modify, or restrict private, communal, or public land. As a result, households continue to reside in their existing homes with no change to tenure, occupancy, or access rights, including for tenants or individuals without formally recognisable land titles.

There is no physical displacement, whether temporary or permanent, full or partial, because the project does not involve relocation, removal of structures, or interference with housing or living spaces. All participation is voluntary, and households retain full control over their residence and assets throughout the project lifecycle.

There is also no economic displacement, as the project does not restrict access to land, natural resources, or income-generating activities, nor does it result in the loss of assets or livelihoods. On the contrary, the project demonstrates that the project delivers net economic benefits, including reduced household expenditure on firewood and charcoal and time savings—particularly for women—previously spent on fuel collection. These outcomes improve household welfare rather than diminish it.

Because no risks of forced eviction, involuntary relocation, physical displacement, or economic displacement are identified, the development and integration of a Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Action Plan is not necessary. Similarly, there is no basis for seeking or incorporating opinions from resettlement or livelihood expert stakeholders, nor for modifying project design in response to such opinions, as no displacement-related impacts are triggered.

Community awareness and consent are nonetheless ensured through Local Stakeholder Consultation and beneficiary agreements (in English and Swahili), which clearly explain the project scope, voluntary participation, technology use, and associated rights. This confirms that the project respects community rights while avoiding any displacement-related risks.

P.4.3 | LAND TENURE AND OTHER RIGHTS

P.4.3.1	Does the project involve any risks related to identifying and managing legitimate tenure rights that may be affected by the project?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain the reason and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Not applicable

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

P.4.3.1	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.3.1	uncertainties with regards to land tenure, access rights, usage rights or land ownership? Examples include, but are not limited to water access rights, community-based property rights and customary rights.	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.3.2	Changes in legal arrangements, if yes, are the changes done in line with relevant laws and regulations?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

P.4.3.2 	Changes in legal arrangements, if yes, are these changes agree with free, prior and informed consent of the involved stakeholders?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.3.3 	Does some other entity (other than the project developer) hold uncontested land title for the entire Project Boundary?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.3.4 	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.3.4 	If answer to question above is "YES", have project design been changed, modified, updated considering opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.3.5 	Have project developer in consultation with stakeholders established a functioning mechanism to receive, process, resolve, communicate and record grievances?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The project does not involve any interaction with land, territories, or natural resources that could affect land tenure arrangements, community-based property rights, or customary rights. As described in this PDD, all activities are limited to the distribution and indoor use of portable electric cooking devices within existing residential dwellings in urban and peri-urban areas. The project does not require land acquisition, land access, easements, or any form of control over private, communal, or public land, and it does not restrict access to water sources, forests, or other community-managed resources. Consequently, there are no impacts on land tenure systems, customary land rights, or community-based property arrangements.

There are no uncertainties related to land tenure, land ownership, access rights, or usage rights because the project does not depend on or modify land or resource access in any way. Households participate voluntarily and continue to occupy and use their residences and surrounding resources exactly as before the project. The project boundary is defined at a national level for accounting purposes only and does not imply physical control, ownership, or exclusive use of land by the project developer or any other entity.

The project does not introduce or require any changes to legal arrangements related to land, property, or resource rights. Since no legal changes are involved, questions of alignment with national laws and regulations, or agreement through free, prior, and informed consent for such changes, do not arise. Nevertheless, the project confirms that communities and beneficiaries are informed about the project scope, voluntary participation, and associated rights through Local Stakeholder Consultation and beneficiary agreements, ensuring transparency and informed consent for participation in the project itself.

No other entity holds or is required to demonstrate uncontested land title over the project boundary because the project does not occupy, lease, or control land. The project developer does not claim any land rights, and project implementation does not rely on land ownership or land tenure status of beneficiaries, including those without formally recognisable land titles. As no land-related risks or impacts are identified, there is no need to seek opinions or recommendations from land tenure or property rights expert stakeholders, nor to modify the project design based on such expert input. The absence of land acquisition, access restrictions, or legal changes ensures that the project inherently avoids land-related conflicts.		
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P.4.4 | INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

<u>P.4.4.1 </u>	Does the project involve Indigenous People within the Project area of influence who may be affected directly or indirectly by the Project?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Not applicable

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

<u>P.4.4.1 </u>	affect areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
<u>P.4.4.1 </u>	affect areas, land and territory claimed by indigenous peoples?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
<u>P.4.4.1 </u>	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
<u>P.4.4.7 </u>	If answer to above questions is "YES" or "POTENTIALLY", - Is it determined that the proposed project may affect the rights, lands, resources, or territories of indigenous people? - Has an "Indigenous People Plan" (IPP) or "Indigenous People Plan Framework" been elaborated and included in the project documentation? - Was the plan developed in accordance with the effective and meaningful participation of indigenous peoples and in accordance with UNDP Guidelines?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
<u>P.4.4.3 </u>	risk of forcibly removing indigenous people from their lands and territories?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

P.4.4.4	utilisation and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Principle 4.1 above	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.4.5 P.4.4.6	If answer to question above is "YES" or "POTENTIALLY" - Did the project obtain free, prior and informed consent from indigenous people before taking their cultural, intellectual, religious, and/or spiritual property? - Does the project ensure that the indigenous people receive an equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the use of their traditional knowledge and practices? ? - Does the project ensure that the sharing of benefits resulting from the use of indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge and practices is culturally appropriate and inclusive? - Does the project ensure that the provision of equitable sharing of benefits does not impede land rights or equal access to basic services including health services, clean water, energy, education, safe and decent working conditions, and housing?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.4.8	Does the project lack appropriate feedback and grievance channels for Indigenous Peoples and their representatives?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.4.8	Has a grievance mechanism not been established at the beginning of programme or project implementation with due consideration given to customary dispute settlement mechanisms among the Indigenous Peoples concerned and will it remain operational throughout the project cycle?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.4.9	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.4.9	If answer to question above is "YES", have project design been changed, modified, updated considering opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The project activities are confined to the distribution and indoor use of portable electric cooking devices within existing residential dwellings in urban and peri-urban areas of Tanzania, as described in this PDD.

The project does not involve land acquisition, construction, infrastructure development, or any form of territorial expansion. As such, it does not affect areas where indigenous peoples

are present, nor does it extend into areas, lands, or territories claimed by indigenous peoples. The project area of influence is limited to individual households that voluntarily opt to participate and does not overlap with territories traditionally occupied, used, or claimed by indigenous groups.

There are no impacts positive or negative on the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, or traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples. The project does not restrict access to land, forests, water, or other natural resources, nor does it alter existing livelihood practices. On the contrary, the project provides household-level benefits through reduced expenditure on cooking fuels and time savings, without affecting customary resource use or subsistence activities associated with indigenous or traditional livelihoods.

The project does not pose any risk of forced removal of indigenous peoples from their lands or territories, as no land is required or controlled for project implementation. Similarly, there is no utilisation or commercial development of natural resources on lands or territories claimed by indigenous peoples. Carbon revenues generated by the project are derived solely from verified emission reductions achieved through cleaner cooking technologies and are not linked to the extraction, use, or commercialisation of natural resources or traditional knowledge belonging to indigenous communities.

Given the absence of impacts on indigenous peoples' rights, lands, resources, or territories, it has not been determined that the project may affect indigenous peoples, and therefore the preparation of an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) or Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework is not required. Consequently, no project design changes related to indigenous peoples' issues are necessary, and the involvement of indigenous-specific expert stakeholders is not triggered.

Although indigenous peoples-specific impacts are not anticipated, the project incorporates Local Stakeholder Consultation and beneficiary agreements to ensure transparency, voluntary participation, and informed engagement for all stakeholders.

In addition, the project developer has established a grievance redress mechanism, as described in this PDD, which is accessible to beneficiaries and other stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle. This mechanism provides a structured channel to receive, process, resolve, communicate, and record grievances, ensuring that any concerns should they arise, including from indigenous peoples or their representatives can be addressed promptly and transparently, even though no indigenous peoples-related impacts are expected.

P.5 | CORRUPTION

P.5.1.1 	Does the project involve, or is it complicit in, contributing to or reinforcing corruption or corrupt projects?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.5.1.1 	Does the project have a risk of encouraging bribery, kickbacks, or other unethical behavior?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Not applicable

ECONOMIC SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES

P.6 | ECONOMIC IMPACTS

P.6.1 | LABOUR RIGHTS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Gold Standard

P.6.1.1 	Does the project involve, facilitate, or condone forced labor, or pose a potential risk of forced labor?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 	Does the project violate any labor or health and safety laws, international obligations, or ILO conventions?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.2 	Does the project violate the principles of equal opportunity and fair treatment in its employment decisions?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.3 	Does the project violate national laws, if available regarding non-discrimination in employment?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.4 P.6.1.5 	Does the project allow child labor?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.7 P.6.1.8 	Does the project have insufficient processes and measures in place to ensure the safety and health of project workers?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.9 	Does the project have insufficient measures to safeguard and support vulnerable project workers, such as women, people with disabilities, migrant workers, and young workers, and to prevent any kind of harassment, abuse, bullying, or exploitation, including gender-based violence (GBV)?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.10 	Does the project have no grievance mechanism available for workers to voice workplace concerns? Is information about this mechanism not provided to workers at the time of recruitment, or is it not easily accessible?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

The project implementation does not involve, facilitate, or condone any form of forced labour. All employment associated with the project whether by the project developer or local implementation partners is based on voluntary engagement, governed by written contracts, and aligned with applicable Tanzanian labour laws. Workers are free to accept or terminate employment without coercion, penalties, or restriction of movement, and there is no use of bonded, trafficked, or compulsory labour at any stage of project activities.

The project operates in compliance with national labour, including the fundamental principles of the International Labour Organization (ILO). Project activities are limited to stove distribution, monitoring, maintenance, and administrative functions, which are low-risk in nature. Workers are provided with clear roles and responsibilities, and all operational activities are carried out in accordance with applicable legal requirements and good industry practice.

Employment decisions under the project are made based on objective criteria such as skills, experience, and role requirements, without discrimination. The project does not tolerate discrimination on the basis of gender, age, disability, ethnicity, religion, social origin, or any other protected characteristic. This approach is consistent with Tanzanian labour laws on non-discrimination and equal opportunity, and with the project's stated commitment to inclusive participation and local employment.

The project does not allow or engage child labour. No person below the legally permitted working age will be employed in project activities. All recruitment processes are designed to comply with national minimum age requirements and relevant ILO convention.

Appropriate measures are taken to ensure the health and safety of project workers. Project activities do not involve hazardous construction or industrial processes; however, workers involved in distribution, installation, and maintenance of electric cooking devices receive guidance on safe handling, transport, and usage of equipment. Occupational risks are limited and managed through standard operating procedures and adherence to applicable safety regulations.

The project also incorporates measures to safeguard and support vulnerable workers, including women, young workers, and any persons with disabilities engaged in project activities. The project environment does not tolerate harassment, abuse, bullying, exploitation, or gender-based violence. The project poses positive social outcomes for women, including employment opportunities, skill development, and improved working conditions, reinforcing a respectful and inclusive work environment.

A functioning grievance redress mechanism has been established by the project developer, as described in this PDD. This mechanism is available to project workers and other stakeholders to raise workplace concerns, complaints, or grievances without fear of retaliation. Information about the grievance mechanism is communicated to workers at the time of engagement and remains accessible throughout the project lifecycle. The mechanism enables grievances to be received, documented, addressed, and resolved in a transparent and timely manner, ensuring accountability and continuous improvement in labour practices.

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

(NOTE: APPLIES TO BOTH PROJECT AND CONTRACTOR WORKERS)

P.6.1.1 	use of forced labour?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 	absence of documented working agreements with all individual workers <i>if such agreements do not exist, or do not address working conditions and terms of employment, the project developer shall provide reasonable working conditions and terms of employment.</i>	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 	use of migrant workers?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY

	<i>if engaged, the developer shall ensure that they are engaged substantially equivalent terms and conditions to non-migrant workers carrying out similar work.</i>	☒ NO
P.6.1.1 	having no arrangements for basic services ⁷⁹ for workers? <i>the project developer shall put in place and implement policies on the quality and management of the accommodation and provision of basic services in a manner consistent with the principles of non-discrimination and equal opportunity. Workers' accommodation arrangements should not restrict workers' freedom of movement or of association</i>	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.2 	any form of discrimination or harassment based on factors unrelated to job requirements, such as gender, race, nationality, ethnicity, social or indigenous origin, religion or belief, disability, age, or sexual orientation?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.2 	any form of discrimination in any aspect of employment, such as recruitment, compensation, working conditions, training, job assignment, promotion, termination, or discipline?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.2 	harassment, intimidation, and/or exploitation, especially in regard to women?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.3 	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity where national law provides provision to address non-discrimination in employment?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.4 	use of child labour? (including third-party engaged workers)	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.4 	inadequate and verifiable mechanisms for age verification?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.7 	no processes and measures in place for the safety and health of project workers?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.7 	No provision of safety and health training provisions, including on the proper use and maintenance of personal protective equipment conducted by competent persons and the maintenance of training records?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.7 	No provision to record and document accidents, diseases, incidents, and any resulting injuries, illnesses, or deaths?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.8 	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	☐ YES ☒ NO

⁷⁹ Basic services requirements refer to minimum space, supply of water, adequate sewage and garbage disposal system, appropriate protection against heat, cold, damp, noise, fire, and disease-carrying animals, adequate sanitary and washing facilities, ventilation, cooking and storage facilities and natural and artificial lighting, and in some cases basic medical services.

P.6.1.9 	No measures to protect vulnerable project workers from harassment, exploitation, and gender-based violence (GBV)? This includes women, people with disabilities, migrant workers, and young workers.	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.10 	No grievance mechanism available for workers to voice workplace concerns.	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.11 	No measures for due diligence and the establishment of policies and procedures to manage and monitor the performance of third-party employees in the project?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The project does not involve, facilitate, or condone forced labour at any stage of implementation. All workers engaged under the project, including those employed by local partners, are engaged on a voluntary basis under documented working agreements that clearly define roles, responsibilities, working conditions, and terms of employment. Workers are free to accept or terminate employment without coercion, penalties, or restriction of movement, and there is no use of bonded, trafficked, or compulsory labour.

Working conditions under the project are designed and implemented in compliance with applicable national labour laws in Tanzania, as well as international labour standards, including relevant ILO conventions. Project activities are limited to stove distribution, monitoring, maintenance, training, and administrative functions, which are non-hazardous in nature and do not involve heavy construction or industrial operations. Employment conditions meet legal requirements related to wages, working hours, rest periods, and occupational health and safety.

The project does not restrict workers' freedom of association or collective bargaining. Workers retain their legal rights to organise, associate, and engage in collective representation in accordance with national law. There are no contractual or practical restrictions imposed by the project developer or local partner that would limit these rights.

All workers engaged in project activities are employed under documented working agreements, either directly by the project developer or by local partners. These agreements address key aspects of employment, including job roles, remuneration, and basic terms and conditions, ensuring clarity and protection for workers throughout the project lifecycle.

The project does not rely on migrant labour. Recruitment is primarily local, and where workers from outside the immediate project area may be engaged by local partner, they are employed under substantially equivalent terms and conditions as non-migrant workers performing similar tasks, ensuring equal treatment and non-discrimination.

The project does not require the provision of worker accommodation, as activities are community-based and local in nature. Workers continue to reside in their own homes and communities, and therefore there is no risk related to inadequate accommodation, restriction of movement, or denial of access to basic services. Where basic services are required for work activities, they are provided in a manner consistent with principles of non-discrimination and equal opportunity.

Employment decisions under the project are based solely on job-related criteria such as skills, experience, and role requirements. The project does not tolerate discrimination or harassment based on gender, age, disability, ethnicity, nationality, religion, social origin, or any other characteristic unrelated to job performance. This approach is consistent with national non-discrimination laws and the project's commitment to equal opportunity and fair treatment.

The project does not allow or engage child labour, including through third-party contractors. Recruitment practices are aligned with national minimum age requirements, and appropriate age-verification measures are applied during hiring to ensure that no underage workers are engaged in project activities.

Appropriate occupational health and safety measures are in place for all project workers. Although project activities are low-risk, workers involved in distribution, and maintenance of electric cooking devices receive guidance and training on safe handling, transport, and use of equipment. Health and safety training is conducted by competent persons where relevant, and records of such training are maintained. Procedures are also in place to record and document any work-related accidents, incidents, or injuries, should they occur.

The project does not expose workers to significant physical, chemical, biological, or psychosocial hazards. Measures are in place to prevent harassment, violence, intimidation, or exploitation, including gender-based violence, with particular attention to safeguarding women and other potentially vulnerable workers such as young workers or persons with disabilities.

A functioning grievance redress mechanism has been established by the project developer and is available to all project and contractor workers. Information about this mechanism is provided at the time of recruitment and remains accessible throughout employment. The mechanism allows workers to raise workplace concerns confidentially and without fear of retaliation, and ensures that grievances are received, documented, addressed, communicated, and resolved in a transparent and timely manner.

Additionally, the project developers have procedures in place to conduct due diligence and monitor the performance of third-party contractors to ensure continued compliance with labour, health, safety, and non-discrimination standards.

P.6.2 | NEGATIVE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

P.6.2.1 	Is there a risk of project failure during implementation or after project certification due to a lack of financial resources?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.2.2 	Does the project have potential negative impacts or pose a risk to the local economy?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.2.2 	Are there any potential risks or negative impacts this project may have on vulnerable or marginalised social groups, despite the benefits it may bring?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Not applicable

Would the project involve or lead to:		
P.6.2.2 	economic impacts (negative/detrimental) to the local economy?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.2.2 	negative economic consequences during and after project implementation, e.g., for vulnerable and marginalised social groups in targeted communities?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The project does not result in negative or detrimental impacts on the local economy. As described in this PDD, project activities are limited to the distribution, installation, monitoring, and maintenance of electric cooking devices at the household level, without displacing or disrupting existing economic activities, markets, or local enterprises. The project does not restrict access to land, resources, infrastructure, or services that underpin local economic systems, nor does it introduce competition that would undermine existing livelihoods.

On the contrary, the project generates positive economic effects at the household and community level. By enabling a transition from firewood and charcoal to electric cooking, households experience reduced expenditure on cooking fuels, leading to increased disposable income that can be reallocated to other essential needs such as food, education, healthcare, or small business activities. These cost savings strengthen household financial resilience and contribute positively to the local economy through sustained or increased spending power.

There are no negative economic consequences for vulnerable or marginalised social groups during or after project implementation. The project design explicitly targets households that already have access to electricity but continue to rely on traditional fuels, ensuring inclusivity without exclusion or adverse impacts on specific groups. Women, who are often disproportionately affected by time-intensive fuel collection and cooking practices, benefit from time savings that can be redirected toward income-generating activities or other productive uses, further supporting household and community economic well-being.

The project also creates local employment opportunities through stove distribution, maintenance, monitoring, and administrative roles, primarily engaging local workers and partners. These activities support local value chains without displacing existing jobs or creating dependency on temporary or extractive economic activities. No economic activities are curtailed as a result of the project, and no groups experience loss of income, assets, or access to markets.

Overall, the project strengthens local economic conditions rather than weakening them, and it does so without introducing risks or burdens for vulnerable or marginalised groups in the targeted communities.

[P.7 | CLIMATE AND ENERGY](#)

P.7.1 GHG EMISSIONS		
P.7.1.1 	Does the project have a risk of increasing greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario?	☐ YES ☒ NO
If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.		
Not applicable		
Would the project involve or lead to:		
P.7.1.1 	increase greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.		
The project is specifically designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions compared to the baseline scenario. In the baseline scenario, households rely predominantly on non-renewable woody biomass fuels (firewood and charcoal) for cooking, which results in emissions of CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O from combustion. Under the project scenario, these traditional cooking practices are replaced with high-efficiency electric cooking devices (induction stoves or electric pressure cookers) powered by grid electricity. While electricity consumption does result in indirect emissions from the national grid, the project demonstrates using the Gold Standard Methodology for Metered & Measured Energy Cooking Devices (v1.2) and the applicable grid emission factor that the project emissions are substantially lower than the avoided baseline emissions from non-renewable biomass use. Emission reductions are calculated conservatively by accounting for electricity-related emissions, including transmission and distribution losses, and applying leakage adjustments where required. The project therefore does not lead to any increase in greenhouse gas emissions over the baseline scenario. Instead, it achieves a net reduction in emissions, which forms the basis for the generation of verified emission reductions (GS VERs) under Gold Standard certification. The project further confirms that the project is a fuel switch combined with a technology efficiency improvement, moving from highly emission-intensive and inefficient biomass stoves to cleaner and more efficient electric cooking technologies. As a result, at no point during implementation or operation does the project cause greenhouse gas emissions to exceed those that would have occurred in the absence of the project.		
P.7.2 ENERGY SUPPLY		
P.7.2.1 	Does the project pose a risk to the availability and reliability of energy supply to other users?	☐ YES ☒ NO
If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.		
Not applicable		

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Would the project involve or lead to:

P.7.2.1 	negative impact on the availability and reliability of energy supply to other users?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
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If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The project does not negatively affect the availability or reliability of energy supply to other users. As described in this PDD, the project targets households that already have access to grid electricity and replaces inefficient biomass-based cooking with energy-efficient electric cooking devices such as induction stoves and electric pressure cookers. The project does not introduce new electricity connections, nor does it require upgrades to transmission or distribution infrastructure that could strain the existing system.

The electric cooking technologies deployed under the project are highly efficient, resulting in lower energy consumption per cooking event compared to traditional electric resistance appliances and substantially lower overall energy demand when compared to the thermal energy delivered through inefficient biomass stoves. The electricity consumption is metered, monitored, and managed, ensuring transparency and enabling efficient use without excessive or unmanaged loads on the grid.

Project implementation is gradual and demand-responsive, aligned with existing household electricity access and grid capacity. The project does not prioritise electricity use for project participants over other users, nor does it divert energy supply from essential services or other consumers. There are no access restrictions, load-shedding arrangements, or preferential supply mechanisms associated with the project.

In addition, the project supports national clean cooking and energy efficiency objectives, which are intended to improve overall energy system performance rather than undermine it. By promoting efficient end-use technologies and reducing reliance on non-renewable biomass, the project contributes to more sustainable energy consumption patterns without compromising the reliability or availability of electricity for other users connected to the grid.

P.8 | WATER

P.8.1 | IMPACT ON NATURAL WATER PATTERNS/FLOWS

P.8.1.1 	Does the project increase water usage to a level that will not allow for the maintenance of environmental flows?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.8.1.1 	Does the project result in the discharge of wastewater that does not meet the required standard for beneficial reuse and could therefore negatively impact the environmental flow?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.8.1.1 	Does the project have the potential risk to exceed the rate of recharge for the groundwater source?	☐ YES ☒ NO

P.8.1.1 	Does the project involve any processes or activities that could contaminate the groundwater and render it unsuitable for use?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Not applicable

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.8.1.1 	affect the natural or pre-existing pattern of watercourses, groundwater and/or the watershed(s) such as high seasonal flow variability, flooding potential, lack of aquatic connectivity or water scarcity?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.8.1.1 	Wastewater discharge of quality that does not meet the required standard for beneficial reuse?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.8.1.1 	significant extraction, diversion of ground water? For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.8.1.2 	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The project does not involve and will not lead to any impacts on water resources or wastewater systems. Project activities are limited to the distribution and use of electric cooking devices (induction stoves and electric pressure cookers) at the household level and do not include any physical works, construction, or infrastructure development related to water resources.

The project does not alter natural or pre-existing watercourses, groundwater systems, or watersheds, nor does it affect seasonal flow variability, flooding potential, aquatic connectivity, or water availability. No surface water or groundwater abstraction, diversion, storage, or extraction is required, and the project does not involve dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, boreholes, or wells.

The project does not generate industrial or process-related wastewater. Electric cooking devices do not produce effluents or wastewater during operation. Any domestic wastewater associated with routine household activities (e.g., dishwashing) is part of existing household sanitation practices and is unrelated to the project. As such, the project does not result in wastewater discharge of any kind, including wastewater of inadequate quality for reuse.

Given the absence of water abstraction, wastewater generation, or hydrological interventions, there is no requirement to seek opinions or recommendations from water or environmental expert stakeholders for project design. Therefore, expert stakeholder consultation specific to water and wastewater considerations is not applicable.

Accordingly, the project poses no risk to water availability, water quality, groundwater resources, watershed integrity, or wastewater management systems.

P.8.2 | EROSION AND/OR WATER BODY INSTABILITY

<u>P.8.2.1 </u>	Does the project have a risk of negatively impacting the catchment and has it been assessed and addressed?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

No

Would the project involve or lead to:

<u>P.8.2.2 </u>	negatively impact on the catchment area?	
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<u>P.8.2.5 </u>	<i>If yes, Erosion prevention measures, including soil and slope protection measures, must be implemented before project commencement. These measures should involve natural terracing, infiltration strips, permanent ground cover, hedge and tree rows, and effective slope length assessment. Regular reassessment of these measures is necessary.</i>	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
<u>P.8.2.6 </u>	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The project does not involve and will not lead to any negative impacts on the catchment area. Project activities are limited to the distribution and household-level use of electric cooking devices (induction stoves and electric pressure cookers) and do not include land-based interventions, construction activities, earthworks, vegetation clearance, or modification of terrain.

The project does not involve soil disturbance, slope modification, excavation, or alteration of land cover and therefore does not create risks related to erosion, sedimentation, slope instability, or changes in runoff patterns. No erosion prevention or soil protection measures (such as terracing, infiltration strips, ground cover, hedge rows, or slope stabilization) are required, as the project does not trigger any of the conditions under which such measures would be applicable.

Given the absence of land use change, catchment-level interventions, or erosion risk, the project does not negatively affect catchment integrity, downstream water quality, or watershed functioning.

As the project does not involve activities with potential impacts on soil, slopes, or catchment systems, consultation with expert stakeholders specific to erosion control, soil conservation, or catchment management was not required. Accordingly, expert opinions and recommendations related to these aspects are not applicable to the project design.

P.9 | ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY AND LAND USE

P.9.1 | LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION AND SOIL

P.9.1.1 - P.9.1.3	Is there any risk of soil resource degradation or loss of ecosystem services provided by soils in the project? <i>If yes, the project shall maintain healthy soils by minimising negative impacts on soil health, productivity, structure, and water retention. Steps to minimise soil degradation include crop rotation, composting, using N-fixing plants, and reducing tillage and ecologically harmful substances.</i>	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

No

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.1.4	production, harvesting, and/or management of living natural resources by small-scale landholders and/or local communities?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.1.4	if answer to above question "yes" or "potentially", does project adopt appropriate and culturally sensitive sustainable resource management practices?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

Not applicable

P.9.2 | VULNERABILITY TO NATURAL DISASTER

P.9.2.1	Does the project have any risks associated with natural or man-made hazards that could result from land use changes due to the project?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

No

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.2.2	any potential risks that require emergency preparedness and response planning?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.2.2	if answer to above question "yes" or "potentially", did the project developer disclose appropriate information about emergency preparedness and response to affected communities?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

Not applicable

P.9.3 | BIOSAFETY AND GENETIC RESOURCES

<u>P.9.3.1 </u>	Does the project involve the transfer, handling, and use of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms that may result in adverse effects on biological diversity?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

No

Would the project involve or lead to:

<u>P.9.3.1 </u>	the transfer, handling and use of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms (GMOs/LMOs) that result from modern biotechnology	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
<u>P.9.3.1 </u>	If answer to above question is "yes" has a risk assessment by a competent Expert stakeholder been carried out in accordance with Annex iii of the Cartagena protocol on biosafety to the convention on biological diversity?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
<u>P.9.3.2 </u>	If answer to above question is "yes" has any risks identified in the risk assessment?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
<u>P.9.3.3 </u>	Forestry (for example Afforestation/Reforestation) involving GMO planting? <i>Note - Forestry projects (for example Afforestation/Reforestation) involving GMO planting are not eligible for Certification under Gold Standard for the Global Goals.</i>	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

Not applicable

P.9.4 | RELEASE OF POLLUTANTS

<u>P.9.4.1 </u>	Does the project have a risk of releasing pollutants to air, water, and land in routine, non-routine, or accidental circumstances?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

No

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.4.1 	any potential risk of pollutant release that cannot be avoided?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.4.3 	If answer to above question is "Yes" or "potentially", has the project identified all potential pollution sources that may degrade the quality of soil, air, surface, and groundwater in the project area?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.4.2 	If answer to above question is "Yes" or "potentially", do the pollution prevention and control technologies and practices applied during the project life cycle align with national regulations or international best practices?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.4.3 	If answer to above question is "Yes", is there a monitoring plan to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented, and resources are protected?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The project does not involve and will not lead to any unavoidable risk of pollutant release. Project activities are limited to the distribution and household-level use of electric cooking devices (induction stoves and electric pressure cookers) and do not include in country manufacturing processes at the moment, fuel combustion, chemical handling, industrial operations, or infrastructure development that could generate pollutants.

The use of electric cooking devices eliminates on-site combustion of solid fuels such as firewood and charcoal, thereby reducing emissions of particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), carbon monoxide (CO), and other air pollutants traditionally associated with biomass burning. The project does not generate solid waste, hazardous waste, liquid effluents, or emissions that could degrade soil, air, surface water, or groundwater quality.

As no pollution risks exist, the identification of pollution sources, application of pollution prevention or control technologies, and alignment with regulatory or international best-practice standards are not applicable. Similarly, no pollution-specific monitoring plan is required, as the project does not introduce any activities that could cause environmental contamination.

Accordingly, expert stakeholder consultation related to pollution control or environmental contamination was not required, and the relevant safeguard criteria are considered not applicable.

Overall, the project poses no risk of pollutant release and contributes positively to environmental quality by displacing polluting traditional cooking practices with clean electric alternatives.

[P.9.5 | HAZARDOUS AND NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE](#)

P.9.5.1 	Does the project involve the generation of waste materials (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	☒ YES
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P.9.5.3 	Does the project involve risk of release of hazardous materials resulting from their production, transportation, handling, storage, or use?	☒ NO
P.9.5.5 	Does the project involve the use of any chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	☐ YES

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

The project does not involve the generation of hazardous or non-hazardous waste during normal operation. Project activities are limited to the distribution and household-level use of electric cooking devices (induction stoves and electric pressure cookers) and do not include manufacturing, fuel processing, construction, or industrial activities that typically generate waste streams.

The project does not involve any risk of release of hazardous materials related to production, transportation, handling, storage, or use. Electric cooking devices operate on grid electricity and do not require fuels, lubricants, chemicals, or consumables that could pose contamination risks. No hazardous substances are used, stored, or handled as part of project implementation.

The project does not involve the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs, including substances regulated under international conventions such as the Stockholm Convention, Basel Convention, or Montreal Protocol. The electric cooking devices supplied under the project are standard consumer appliances compliant with applicable electrical safety and product standards.

At the end of their technical life, any discarded devices will be managed through existing household waste management, in line with national regulations and prevailing local practices. However, end-of-life disposal does not form part of the project activity itself and does not introduce additional waste risks.

Accordingly, since the project does not generate waste, involve hazardous materials, or use restricted substances, no additional waste management plans or mitigation measures are required, and the project fully complies with applicable environmental safeguarding requirements.

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.5.1 	the generation and management of waste materials?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.5.1 	treatment, destruction, or disposal of waste material?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.5.1 	If answer to above question is "Yes", does the project involve an environmentally friendly method that includes appropriate control of emissions and residues resulting from the handling and processing of waste material?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

P.9.5.3 	risk of release of hazardous materials resulting from their production, transportation, handling, storage, or use?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.5.3 	If answer to above question is "yes", does project has measures in place to address health risks?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.5.4 	Involve manufacture, trade, and use of chemicals and hazardous materials subject to international bans or phase-outs due to their high toxicity to living organisms, environmental persistence, potential for bioaccumulation, or potential for depletion of the ozone layer	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The project does not involve and will not lead to the generation or management of waste materials, either hazardous or non-hazardous, as part of its normal implementation or operation. Project activities are limited to the distribution and household-level use of electric cooking devices (induction stoves and electric pressure cookers) and do not include in country manufacturing at the moment, construction, fuel processing, or industrial operations that would generate waste streams.

The project does not involve the treatment, destruction, or disposal of waste materials. Electric cooking devices do not generate process waste, effluents, ash, residues, or by-products during operation. Any routine household waste associated with normal domestic activities (e.g., food scraps or dishwashing water) is unrelated to the project and managed through existing household waste and sanitation systems.

The project does not pose any risk of release of hazardous materials during production, transportation, handling, storage, or use. The electric cooking devices operate solely on grid electricity and do not require fuels, chemicals, lubricants, or consumables that could pose health or environmental risks. No hazardous substances are stored, handled, or transported as part of the project.

As none of the above activities apply, no additional mitigation measures, pollution control technologies, health risk management plans, or specialized waste management arrangements are required. The project fully complies with applicable environmental and safeguarding requirements and contributes positively by eliminating waste and emissions associated with traditional biomass cooking.

[P.9.6 | PESTICIDES & FERTILISERS](#)

P.9.6.1 	Does the project involve the use of chemical pesticides?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.6.5 	Does the project involve purchase, store, manufacture, trade or use products that fall in Classes IA (extremely hazardous) and IB (highly hazardous)	☐ YES ☒ NO

P.9.6.6 	Does the project use fertilisers, and if so, are measures being taken to minimise their use and nutrient losses to the environment?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

No

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.6.1 	chemical pesticides use for pest management?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.6.4 	If answer to question above is "yes" or "potentially", does project has documented Chemical Pesticides Policy in place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.6.5 	purchase, store, use, manufacture, or trade in Class II (moderately hazardous) pesticides?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.6.5 	If answer to question above is "yes" or "potentially", does project has appropriate controls on manufacture, procurement, or distribution and/or use of these chemicals?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

Not applicable

[P.9.7 | HARVESTING OF FORESTS](#)

P.9.7.1 	Does the project have a risk of unsustainable forest management, including timber harvesting?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.7.1 	Does the project pose a risk of depleting biodiversity and ecosystem functionality in areas where improved forest management is undertaken?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.7.1 	Does the project risk not meeting requirements for environment-friendly, socially beneficial, and economically viable plantations using native species whenever possible?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

No

[P.9.8 | FOOD SECURITY](#)

P.9.8.1 	Does the project involve the risk of negatively influencing access to and availability of food for people affected?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to the question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

No

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.8.1 	modification of the quantity or nutritional quality of food available such as through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
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If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

No

[P.9.9 | ANIMAL WELFARE](#)

P.9.9.1 	Does the project involve any risks to animal welfare? Animal welfare shall be ensured by providing access to water and food, appropriate environment, humane treatment, and staff training. Evidence of mistreatment will be treated as an immediate non-conformity.	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.9.2 	Does the project involve any potential risk of excessive or inadequate use of veterinary medicines?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.9.4 	Does the project involve the risk of administering synthetic growth promoters, including hormones?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

No

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.9.1 	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species? ⁸⁰	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.1 	limiting access for animals to basic needs like drinking water, adequate food, daylight, appropriate shelter etc.?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.9.3 	inadequate measures to isolate sick animals and control the spread of disease, especially zoonotic diseases?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

⁸⁰ 'Involve' means if the project mechanism and/or impact(s) are achieved via changing animal husbandry practices in some way.

P.9.9.5 	inadequate low-stress methods, equipment, and facilities that facilitate calm animal movement.	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.6 	inadequate measures to ensure that animals are exposed to the least stress possible during transportation and slaughtering?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.7 	inappropriate spacing per animal and stocking rates per land unit?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.8 	inadequate measures to address the specific needs of aquatic animals?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.9 P.9.9.10 	primary production of living natural resources such as animal husbandry, aquaculture, and fisheries? If the answer is yes, implement industry-standard sustainable management practices in line with to one or more relevant and credible standards and utilise available technologies.	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

Not applicable

[P.9.10 | HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE AREAS AND CRITICAL HABITATS](#)

P.9.10.1 	Does the project have the risk of negatively impacting HCV areas and/or critical habitats?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.10.2 	Does the project in the project area or area of downstream impacts have risks to the following: native tree patches, individual native trees, freshwater resources (including rivers, lakes, swamps, temporary water bodies, and wells), habitats of rare, threatened, and endangered species, and biodiversity-enhancing areas?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

No

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.10.1 	identified habitats as HCV areas and or Critical habitats?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
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P.9.10.1 	If answer to above question is "yes", does the project have any risks that could negatively impact the catchment, project success, and surrounding HCV and ecological assets, as well as any measurable adverse impacts on the criteria or biodiversity values for which the critical habitat was designated, and on the ecological processes supporting that biodiversity?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.10.1 	If answer to above question is "yes", is a robust, appropriately designed, and long-term Habitats and Biodiversity Action Plan absent which will make the project unable to achieve net gains of those biodiversity values for which the critical habitat was designated?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A
P.9.10.2 	Does the project area or area of downstream impacts have native tree patches, individual native trees, freshwater resources (including rivers, lakes, swamps, temporary water bodies, and wells), habitats of rare, threatened, and endangered species, and biodiversity-enhancing areas?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.10.2 	If the answer to the above question is "yes", will the project have any adverse effects on these areas?	☐ YES ☐ No ☒ NA
P.9.10.3 	If the answer to above question is "yes", does the project has opportunities to minimise unwarranted conversion or degradation of the habitat and to enhance the habitat as part of its development?	☐ YES ☐ No ☒ NA
P.9.10.4 	Is the project applying Land Use & Forest Activity Requirements and managing a minimum 10% of the project area to protect or enhance the biological diversity of native ecosystems following HCV approach as per the given requirements?	☐ YES ☐ No ☒ NA
P.9.10.5 	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

Not applicable

[P.9.11 | ENDANGERED SPECIES](#)

P.9.11.1 	Does the project lead to the reduction or negative impact on any recognised Endangered, Vulnerable or Critically Endangered species?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

No

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.11.2 	distortion of habitats of endangered species?	☐ YES
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Gold Standard

		☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NA
P.9.11.2 	If answer to the above question is "yes", does the project plan to protect and enhance them?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☐ NO ☒ N/A
P.9.11.2 	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

Not applicable

[P.9.12 | INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES](#)

P.9.12.1 	Does project introduce any alien species (not currently established in the country or region of the project) into new environments?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

No

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.12.1 	risk of introducing any alien species with a high risk of invasive behaviour regardless of whether such introductions are permitted under the existing regulatory framework?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.12.1 	risk of potential accidental or unintended introductions including the transportation of substrates and vectors (such as soil, ballast, and plant materials) that may harbour alien species.	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.12.2 	risk of spreading alien species into areas in which they have not already been established?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

Not applicable

APPENDIX 2 - CONTACT INFORMATION OF PROJECT DEVELOPER(S)

Organization name	CLEAN COOKING TECHNOLOGIES S.R.L.
Registration number with relevant authority	12934590964
Street/P.O. Box	Via Jan Palach 10
Building	
City	Segrate (MI)
State/Region	
Postcode	20054
Country	Italy
Telephone	
E-mail	info@clean.cooking
Website	https://www.clean.cooking/
Contact person	Fabio Parigi
Title	CEO
Salutation	Mr.
Last name	Parigi
Middle name	
First name	Fabio
Department	
Mobile	
Direct tel.	
Personal e-mail	parigi@clean.cooking

APPENDIX 3 - LUF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Risk of change to the Project Area during Project Certification Period:	
Risk of change to the Project activities during Project Certification Period:	
Land-use history and current status of Project Area:	
Socio-Economic history:	
Forest management applied (past and future)	
Forest characteristics (including main tree species planted)	
Main social impacts (risks and benefits)	
Main environmental impacts (risks and benefits)	
Financial structure	
Infrastructure (roads/houses etc):	
Water bodies:	
Sites with special significance for indigenous people and local communities - resulting from the Stakeholder Consultation:	
Where indigenous people and local communities are situated:	
Where indigenous people and local communities have legal rights, customary rights or sites with special	

cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance:

APPENDIX 4 - DESIGN CHANGES

A4.1. Details of proposed or actual design change

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A4.2. Describe the impacts of design change on the following

a. Additionality

>>

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

>>

c. Compliance with the monitoring plan of the applied methodology

>>

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

>>

e. Scale of the project activity

>>

f. Stakeholder consultation

>>

g. Sustainable development criteria

>>

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h. Safeguarding assessment

>>

i. Compliance with applicable legislation

>>

j. Only for LUF Projects: Transparent summary of all approved changes in Project Area, Eligible Area and accompanying changes in ex-ante emissions removals.

DATE OF APPROVED DESIGN CHANGE (MM/DD/YYYY)	PROJECT AREA (HA)		ELIGIBLE AREA (HA)		EX-ANTE ESTIMATE (TCO2E)	
	INCREASE OR DECREASE ?	VALUE (HA)	INCREASE OR DECREASE?	VALUE (HA)	INCREASE OR DECREASE ?	PERCENTAGE (%)

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Version	Date	Remarks
1.5	29 June 2023	Editorial changes to match V2.1 of the Safeguarding Principles Requirements
1.4	21 June 2023	Editorial changes to match V2.0 of the Safeguarding Principles Requirements
1.3	14 April 2023	Integrated the design change memo as annex of the document. Editorial changes
1.2	14 October 2020	Hyperlinked section summary to enable quick access to key sections Improved clarity on Key Project Information Inclusion criteria table added Gender sensitive requirements added Prior consideration (1 yr rule) and Ongoing Financial Need added Safeguard Principles Assessment as annex and a new section to include applicable safeguards for clarity 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
1.1	24 August 2017	Updated to include section A.8 on 'gender sensitive' requirements
1.0	10 July 2017	Initial adoption