



Gold Standard[®]
for the Global Goals

TEMPLATE

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION & VPA DESIGN DOCUMENT (PDD)

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VERSION **v. 2.0**

RELATED SUPPORT - [Programme of Activity requirements](#)

This document contains the following Sections

Key Project Information

Section A – Description of project

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Q – Summary of Local stakeholder consultation

Q - **Eligibility and inclusion criteria for VPAs inclusion**

Appendix 1 – Safeguarding Principles Assessment (mandatory)

Q - Contact information of VPA Implementer (mandatory)

Appendix 3- LUF Additional Information

Q - Summary of Approved Design Changes (VPA specific)

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Type of VPA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Real case VPA <input type="checkbox"/> Regular VPA
Scale of VPA Note that a VPA can be of one scale. Please select applicable scale accordingly.	<input type="checkbox"/> Microscale <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small scale <input type="checkbox"/> Large scale
Title of corresponding real case VPA (if applicable)	N/A
GS ID of real case VPA (if applicable)	GS 12138
GS ID of VPA	GS 12138
Title of VPA	GS12118 Protect the Environment, Use Clean Cookstoves VPA-1
Time of First Submission Date	TBC
Date of Design Certification	TBC
Version number of the VPA-DD	1.0
Completion date of version	18/03/2023
Coordinating/managing entity	OffgridSun
VPA Implementer (s)	Inuka Youth Development Organization

Project Participants and any communities involved	N/A
Host Country (ies)	United Republic of Tanzania
GS ID and Title of applicable Design Certified VPA	N/A
GS ID and Title of applicable Performance Certified VPA	N/A
Activity Requirements applied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Services Activities <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy Activities <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
Other Requirements applied	
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	Reduced Emissions from Cooking and Heating: TPDDTEC V 4.0
Product Requirements applied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy Label <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
VPA Cycle:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Retroactive

Table 1 – Estimated Sustainable Development Contributions

Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	SDG Impact (defined in B.6.)	Estimated Annual Average	Units or Products
13 Climate Action (mandatory)	Amount of GHG emissions avoided or sequestered.	35,463	tCO2e
15 Life on Land	Total non-renewable wood fuel saved.	18,573	ton
3 Good Health and Well-being	Percentage of households that observed reduction in PM2.5and CO concentration reductions	95%	Percentage

5 Gender Equality	Average time saving associated with cooking time and fuel collection	0.5	Hours
8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	Total number of jobs	60	Number
1 No Poverty	Average household savings in expenditure on cooking	504	USD/year

SECTION A. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

A.1. Purpose and general description of project

OffgridSun Srl and Inuka Youth Development Organization will distribute improved cookstoves (ICS) to reduce the use of fuelwood or charcoal in rural Tanzania. The project aims at reaching a total number of 10,000 households living in Tanga Region, Handeni District, within 10 villages located in the wards Kwachaga, Mazingara and Mkata. The villages are Kwachaga, Tuliani, Mkomba, Mpalagwe, Mazingara, Amani, Suwa, West Mkata, East Mkata na Manga. By the implementation of the project, traditional stoves will be replaced with the project stoves that have higher efficiency and the fuelwood consumption and related carbon emissions will be lessened.

The national penetration of ICS in Tanzania is only 5% that is even lower in rural regions of the country. Lack of agents in rural remote areas, long distances and poor road conditions, lack of finance for the producers who are small scale artisans are among the reasons for the low penetration. In order to overcome those challenges, the proposed project will distribute/ install cookstoves in rural Tanzania. The cookstoves will be sold at a subsidized affordable price to facilitate the access of the poorest families. Sensitization campaigns on clean cooking, tree planting and environmental conservation will be also provided to the targeted communities. Local youth and women will be trained to become local agents to sell the cookstoves within the villages. The income will be used to finance the project management and to purchase more project stoves to scale up the intervention.

A.1.1. Eligibility of the VPA under approved PoA

Table 2 Eligibility for VPA inclusion as per PoA requirements

No.	Eligibility Criterion	Description/ Required condition	Description of the VPA in relation to the criteria, Means of Verification and Supporting evidence
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			for inclusion
1	Geographic boundary	Each VPA shall be located within the boundaries of the PoA.	The VPA is located in Tanga region of United Republic of Tanzania
2	Double Counting	A unique numbering system will be adopted for each VPA. All ICS installed shall receive a unique number identifying to which VPA it belongs.	Each ICS included in the VPA has a unique combination of customer name and geographical location linked with a unique serial number.
3	Exclusiveness of VPA	VPA shall not be previously: 1. Registered as a project activity with other offset schemes 2. Included as a VPA in any other registered PoA, or deregistered as a VPA of a PoA.	Confirmation by CME
4	Specification of Technology/ Measure	VPAs under the PoA shall distribute efficient ICS using firewood and charcoal. The capacity per unit is limited by 150kW as per the applied TPDDTEC methodology.	The type of stoves replaced and ICS implemented is described in Section B.4 below. Baseline and project Kitchen Performance Tests will be carried out.
5	Start date	The start date of any proposed VPA will be on or after the start date of PoA.	The date on which first ICS distributed will be recorded. Sales invoice or end-user agreement will be provided as a proof.
6	Applicability of methodologies	VPAs shall apply TPDDTEC (v 4.0).	The applicability of the methodology is

			demonstrated in Section B.2
7	Additionality	The additionality PoA is demonstrated as per GS4GG Community services activity requirements, Version 1.2 and GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements, Version 1.2.	The VPA is automatically additional. Please see Section B.5.
8	Public funding	Affirmation that there is no diversion of Official Development Assistance (ODA).	ODA declaration is provided.
9	Target group& Distribution Mechanism	Households will be the target group for VPAs. ICSs will be installed by local VPA Implementers on a non-commercial basis.	User registration.
10	Sampling requirements	All requirements as mentioned in TPDDEC, version 4.0 or the Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities are applicable to VPAs.	Specifications of the sampling methods is defined in Section B.7.2. VPA Implementers will follow the management system described at the PoA-DD.
11	Compliance of the technology implemented	The capacity of each ICS will comply with the requirements of TPDDTEC methodology.	The VPA applies TPDDTEC (v4.0) (Section B.2)

12	SDG Outcomes	Each VPA shall conduct SDG outcomes assessment and comply with the SDG targets identified in the PoA-DD.	Please see SDG outcomes assessment in Section B.6
13	Stakeholder Consultation	A local stakeholders' consultation meeting will be organized for Real Case VPA.	Local Stakeholder Consultation Meeting is conducted for the first VPA on 20/01/2023
14	VER Ownership	End users receiving ICSs under the specific VPA contractually cede their rights to claim and own emission reductions to the CME of the PoA.	End-user contract between CME and the user.

A.1.2. Legal ownership of products generated by the VPA and legal rights to alter use of resources required to service the project

The Verified Carbon Reductions (VER) generated by each stove belongs to the individual stove user. The purchase agreement entered between the stove user and the OffgridSun includes terms transferring the ownership of VERs from user to the Coordinating Managing Entity (CME). By the purchase of the stove, the user accepts to waive the carbon rights.

A.2. Location of VPA

> Tanga Region, Handeni District, within 10 villages located in the wards Kwachaga, Mazingara and Mkata. The villages are Kwachaga, Tuliani, Mkomba, Mpalagwe, Mazingara, Amani, Suwa, West Mkata, East Mkata and Manga.

A.3. Technologies and/or measures

Jiko Makini stove is made of metal with a ceramic liner inside. There are two handles on two sides and a metal top cover for the pot rest. A layer of sawdust and pumice mixture between the ceramic liner and metal outer surface provides high thermal

efficiency. There is firewood intake door in the front and air intake at the back of the stove. The stove can be used by both firewood and charcoal. Thermal efficiencies are given for both fuel types in table below.

Stove specification

Technical Specifications – Jiko Makini Stove		
Thermal efficiency (firewood)	30.6 %	
Thermal efficiency (charcoal)	38.5%	
Portability	Portable	
Design	Single Pot	
Stove Life	3 years	
Size (stove)	Width: 35 cm Height: 32 cm	

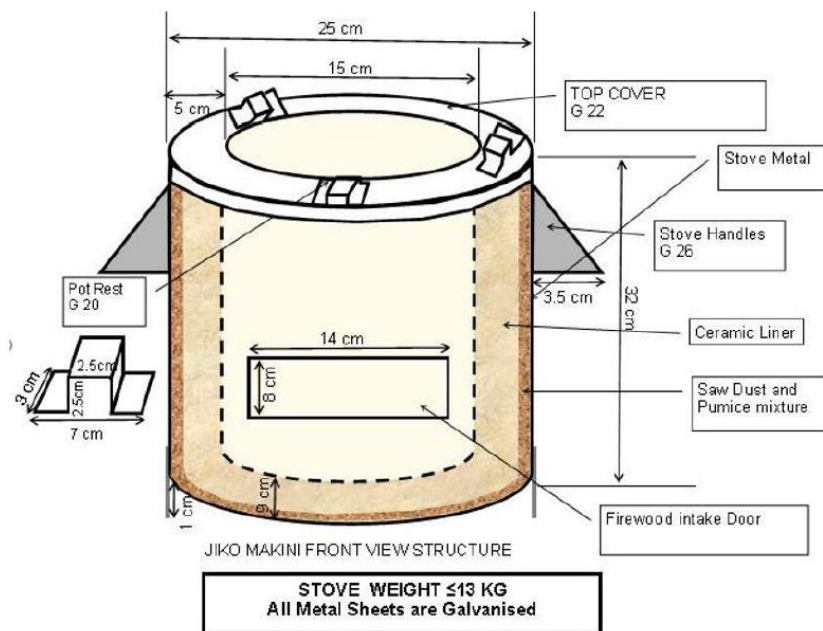


Figure 1 Jiko Makini Stove

The manufacturer is the Tanzanian company Envotec Services Limited, legally registered in Tanzania, which has experience in the production of cookstoves.

A.4. Scale of the VPA

>> The project is small scale based on project scale defined under GS4GG Product Requirements. The aggregate energy savings of the project activity does not exceed the limit of small scale, equivalent of 180 GWh thermal per year in fuel input. Each ICS installed saves 0.011 GWh and 10,000 stoves are planned to be distributed; which is 110 GWh thermal energy savings per year. Thermal efficiency savings per stove is calculated as follows for dry and wet season separately:

$$TE_{savings,i,j} = B_{old,i,j} \times \left(1 - \frac{n_{old}}{n_{new}}\right) \times NCV_{biomass} \times f_{GWh}$$

A.5. Funding sources of VPA

The project will be implemented by the producer organization and Project Developer, OffgridSun; in cooperation with the local partner Inuka Youth Development Organization. The funding for the production of stoves will be provided by OffgridSun that will be legal owner of the VERs. No public funding or Official Development Assistance is involved.

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

B.1. Reference of approved methodology (ies)

GS Methodology: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption” (TPDDTEC) Version 4.0 (07/10/2021)

B.2. Applicability of methodology (ies)

TPDDTEC (V4.0) methodology defines the following applicability criteria:

2.2.1. Applicability Criteria	Justification
a. Project shall choose a technology design that has predictable performance in that it is proven to be efficient and durable under field conditions; for cookstoves, the rated thermal efficiency shall be at least 20%.	The VPAs will include Jiko Makini stove that has 30.6% and 38.5% thermal efficiency for fuelwood and charcoal respectively.
b. The technology shall have continuous useful energy output of less than 150kW per unit.	The capacity of each stove will be below the 150kW limit. Please see the calculation below.
c. The project activity is implemented by a project developer and can include additional project participants. The individual households and institutions may be represented collectively by community organizations, etc., but do not individually act as project participants.	Individual households and institutions are included collectively through VPAs and no household act as project participants.
d. The project developer must design incentive mechanism(s), which should be effective as fast as possible, for the elimination of inefficient baseline stoves that are replaced by the project cooking devices and describe the incentive	The project cookstoves are sold with a discounted price to promote the adoption of clean cooking technologies. The users can cook with either firewood or charcoal. Continued use of three stone fire will be monitored during

<p>mechanism(s) in the PDD/VPA-DD at the time of validation.</p>	<p>annual/biennial surveys and the emissions related with the use will be accounted in the overall emission reduction amount. VPA Implementer will organize campaigns to make end-user aware about the benefits of continuous use of project technology and key product attributes.</p>
<p>e. To avoid double counting or double claiming, the project developer must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) clearly communicate its ownership rights and intention of claiming the emission reductions resulting from the project activity to the following parties by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork: all other project participants; project technology manufacturers; and retailers of the project technology or the renewable fuel in use; and; 2) inform and notify the end users that they cannot claim emission reductions from the project, and; 3) exclude from the project activity, cooking devices included in any other voluntary market or CDM project activity/PoA, and strive not to displace the cooking devices of another CDM or voluntary project/PoA. 	<p>Each user will be informed about the transfer of carbon rights and a carbon credit waiver agreement will be signed between CME and the user.</p> <p>How the project generates carbon credits and what kind of project activities will be financed by the revenue from carbon credits are discussed in detail during the Stakeholder Consultation Meeting as well.</p> <p>The users who have already an operating ICS will not be included in the programme.</p>
<p>f. Project activities making use of solid fossil fuel in the project scenario or other improved fossil fuel cookstoves meeting certain conditions may only claim emission reductions for energy efficiency</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>

<p>improvement aspect and shall assume the same baseline and project fuel for emission reduction calculations.</p>	
<p>g. Project activities making use of a new solid biomass feedstock in the project situation (e.g. switch to green charcoal or renewable biomass briquettes) must comply with relevant specific requirements for biomass related project activities, as defined in the latest version of the Community Services Activity Requirements. The specific requirements apply to both plantations established for the project activity and/or existing plantations that will supply biomass feedstock.</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>
<p>h. Adequate evidence is supplied to demonstrate that indoor air pollution (IAP) levels are not worsened compared to the baseline, and greenhouse gases emitted by the project fuel/stove combination are estimated with adequate precision.</p>	<p>Efficient cookstoves distributed by the Project lead to reduced indoor emissions and personal exposure to carbon monoxide (CO) and particles matter (PM2.5). This will be demonstrated through monitoring surveys by interviewing with users.</p>
<p>2.3. Safeguards</p>	<p>Justification</p>
<p>1. 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 provides in the project boundary.</p>	<p>The VPA complies with countries legal, environmental, ecological and social regulations of United Republic of Tanzania.</p>

<p>2. If the expected technical life of the 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 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.</p>	<p>The project cook stoves has an average of 3 years of technical life.</p> <p>The Project Proponents will check and replace the cookstoves that are end of their technical life or retrofit essential parts.</p> <p>If no replacement or repair occurs, those stoves will be deemed as ineligible for emission reductions.</p>
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Step 1: Estimate the energy consumption in kWh

$$B_{new} = B_{old,i,j} \times \left(\frac{n_{old}}{n_{new}}\right) = 11.3 \frac{kg}{day} \times \left(\frac{0.1}{0.306}\right) = 3.69 \frac{kg}{day}$$

$$TE = 0.00369 \frac{ton}{d} \times 0.0156 \frac{TJ}{ton} \times 277,778 \frac{kWh}{TJ} = 16 \text{ kWh/d}$$

Step 2: Estimate energy output:

Average time spent by gender in Tanzania is shown in the figure below¹ as total hours spent daily that is 2.41hrs. Accounting that all cooking is done with the project stove and by women, the capacity of stove is 16 kWh/2.41h= 6.64 kW.

¹

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/22521/Clean0and0impr000a0landscape0report.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y> (Page:154)

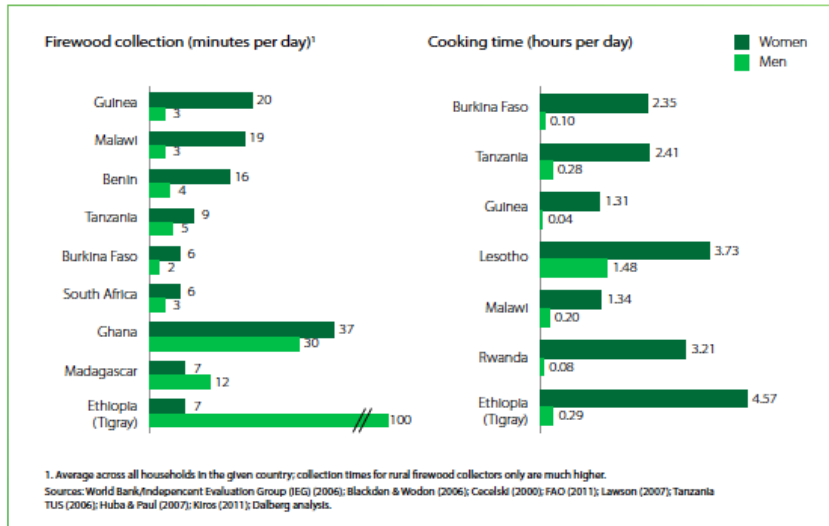


Figure 2 Firewood collection and cooking time by gender

Step 3: Estimate the useful thermal energy output:

Assuming the thermal efficiency of the stove is 30.6%; the useful output will be 6.93 kW *0.306= 2.03 kW for firewood.

B.3. VPA boundary

Source	GHGs	Included?	Justification/Explanation	
Baseline scenario	CO ₂	Yes	Major source of emissions	
	Delivery of thermal energy	CH ₄	Yes	Important source of emissions
		N ₂ O	Yes	Can be significant source of emissions for some fuels
		Production of fuel, transport of fuel	CO ₂	No
	CH ₄	No	Neglected for simplification	
	N ₂ O	No	Neglected for simplification	
Project scenario	CO ₂	Yes	Major source of emissions	
	Delivery of thermal energy	CH ₄	Yes	Important source of emissions
		N ₂ O	Yes	Can be significant source of emissions for some fuels

Production of fuel, transport of fuel	CO ₂	No	Neglected for simplification
	CH ₄	No	Neglected for simplification
	N ₂ O	No	Neglected for simplification

B.4. Establishment and description of baseline scenario

>> As per the applied methodology, the project proponent must conduct the following baseline studies for each baseline scenario:

- Baseline non-renewable biomass (NRB) assessment, if biomass is one of the baseline fuels
- Baseline survey (BS) of target population characteristics
- Baseline performance field test (BFT) of fuel consumption (e.g. kitchen performance test (KPT) in case of cook stoves.

Findings of the performance field tests will be submitted pre-registration. A project estimation of expected baseline emissions is provided for listing of the project using available sources of information.

Baseline non-renewable biomass (NRB) assessment has been calculated by an independent study carried out as per “CDM Tool 30: calculation of the fraction of non-renewal biomass”; version 4.0. The fNRB value for Tanzania is predicted to as 0.91 and will be used in emission reduction calculations.

Baseline survey (BS) of target population characteristics

The baseline survey provides critical information on target population characteristics, baseline technology use, fuel consumption, leakage, and sustainable development indicators.

Baseline Survey Representativeness

The baseline survey requires in person interviews with a robust sample of end users without project technologies that are representative of end users targeted in the project activity.

Baseline Survey Sample Sizing

The baseline survey should be carried out for each baseline scenario using representative and random sampling, following these guidelines for minimum sample size:

- Group size <300: Minimum sample size 30 or population size, whichever is smaller
- Group size 300 to 1000: Minimum sample size 10% of group size
- Group size > 1000: Minimum sample size 100

146 households were interviewed during the survey.

Data to be collected

The data collected is specific to the characteristics of each baseline scenario and should be tailored accordingly. Information on the following needs to be gathered:

1. User follow up
 - a. Address or location
 - b. Mobile telephone number and/or landline telephone number (when possible)
2. End user characteristics
 - a. Number of people served by baseline technology
 - b. Typical baseline technology usage patterns and tasks (commercial, institutional, domestic, etc.)
3. Baseline technology and fuels
 - a. Types of baseline technologies used and estimated frequency
 - b. Types of fuels used and estimated quantities
 - c. Seasonal variations in baseline technology and fuel use
 - d. Sources of fuels; (purchased or hand-collected, etc) and prices paid or effort made (e.g. walking distances, persons collecting, opportunity cost)

The survey included questions about basic household characteristics including the number of people living in the household, source of income, purpose of cooking, the place of cooking, stove and fuel use before the project stove, and season variations of stove and fuel use patterns. Contact details of the participants are also recorded.

Results:

The data collection for the baseline survey of the project “Tunza Mazingira tumia jiko banifu” has been performed from the 13rd to the 17th of January 2023 by Inuka and OffgridSun staff.

A total of 10 villages, dislocated in 3 wards, have been included in the data collection. The picture below shows the targeted project intervention area with the three wards of Mkata, Mazingara and KwaChaga presented.

LOCATION MAP FOR THE PROJECT INTERVENTION AREA

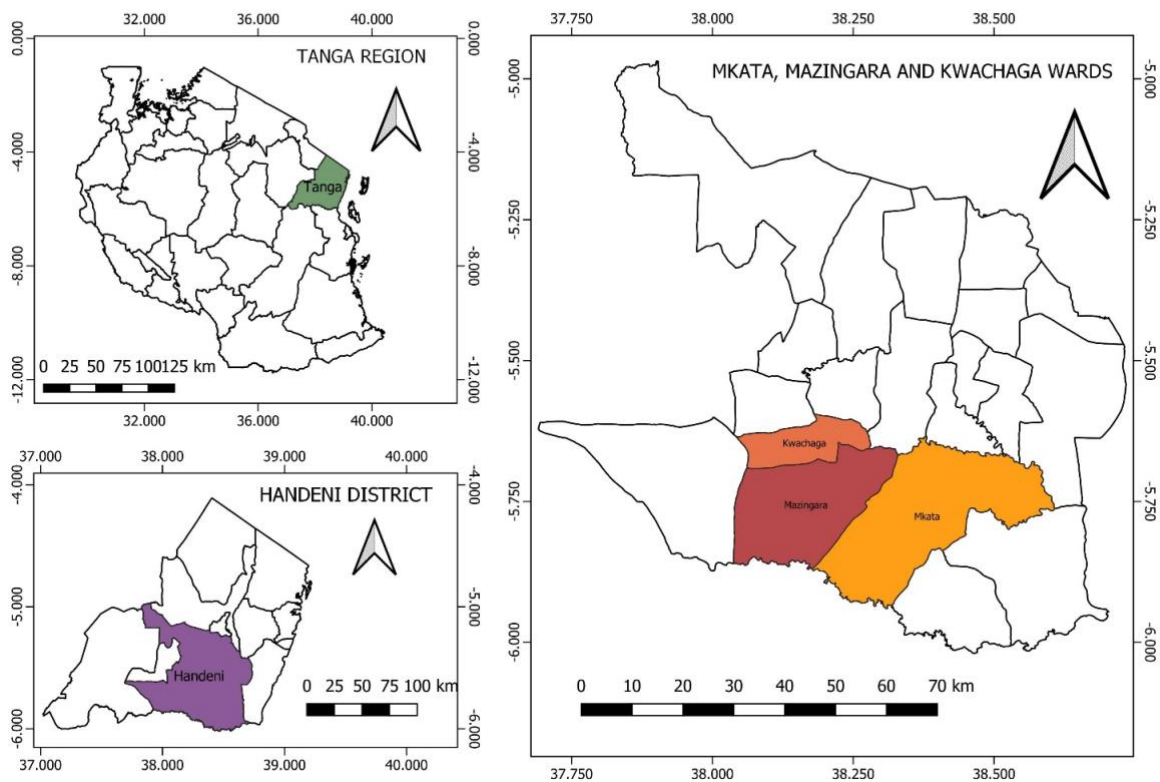


Figure 3 Project Area

Here below a table summarizing the name of the targeted wards and villages and the number of interviews which have been collected in region.

Table 3 Sample Size

WARD NAME	VILLAGE NAME	NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS
Mkata	Mkata East	17
	Mkata west	19
	Manga	13

Mazingara	Mazingara	19
	Amani	10
	Suwa	11
KwaChaga	Kwachaga Tuliani	17
	Kwachaga Komkole	12
	Mpalagwe	14
	Mkomba	15
TOTAL		146

All the respondents were female and primary cook in the family. The main source of income is farming and live livestock with a high percentage (94%). All the households cook for the household and only 10% said they do it for commercial purposes. The average family size is 7.15 persons and average of 5-6 children in each house.





Figure 4 Baseline Survey

Most of the families interviewed used the three stone fire as primary stove to cooking dry season (99.3%) and in rainy season (93.2%). 23% of the respondents were also using improved charcoal cookstoves as secondary stoves. Two types have been identified; one made of mud and another made of metal. (Figure X below). The use is limited to rainy season when no firewood could be collected, and cooking is done inside.



Figure 5 Charcoal stove found to be used in the baseline.

Improved clay charcoal stoves or Morogoro Stoves were introduced by Morogoro Fuel Wood Stove Project in 1985. The stove reduced charcoal consumption by 45% but the setback of stove was its durability. Most last a few months before breaking. Metal charcoal stoves or Dodoma Stoves were sold in Dodoma, Tanga, Arusha and Dar es Salaam regions. Being rather bulky and

heavy, the stoves have a high cost and production complications. The thermal efficiency is estimated to be 36%².

96.6% of the households use firewood for cooking in dry season while its share drops to 79.5% in rainy season. The share of both firewood and charcoal users increases from 2.7% in dry season to 15.1% in rainy season. The only charcoal users remain as low as 5.5% in rainy season while it is 0.7% in dry season.

80% of the users collect firewood in dry season when it is abundant while this drops to 65% in rainy season. Still 27% of the respondents said that they are not able to buy or collect fuel for their cooking needs.

Baseline performance field test (BFT) of fuel consumption

As per the methodology, the baseline Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) should include a sample of end-users without project technologies that are representative of the end users targeted in the project activity. The baseline survey and baseline KPT can be conducted concurrently with the same end users. Any sampling methods can be used.

In cases of paired and independent sampling, there are two valid options for the statistical analysis:

- 90/30 rule: When the sample size is large enough to satisfy the 90/30 rule, i.e. the endpoints of the 90% confidence interval lie within +/- 30% of the estimated mean, overall emission reductions can be calculated on the basis of the estimated MEAN annual emission reduction per unit or MEAN fuel annual savings per unit.
- 90% confidence rule (Lower bound of the one-sided 90% confidence interval). When the result obtained does not satisfy 90/30 precision, the emission or fuel saving result is not the mean (or average) test result, but a lower value, i.e. the LOWER BOUND of the one-sided 90% confidence interval.

² <https://www.compete-bioafrica.net/events/events2/hamburg/Session%202/S2-5-COMPETE-REImpact-Hamburg-Sawe-090630.pdf>

Paired sampling for KPT – sampling the same users before and after beginning use of a new cookstove – will be performed. Among the over 100 end users in the baseline survey, 30 households with similar socioeconomic and demographic characteristics with targeted population will be selected to perform baseline KPTs. The households did not use the project stove prior to the tests. Each will be provided a stove afterwards.

B.5. Demonstration of additionality

<p>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).</p>	<p>As per GS4GG Community services activity requirements, Version 1.2, Para 4.1.9: Projects that meet any of the following criteria are considered as deemed additional and therefore are not required to prove Financial Additionality at the time of Design Certification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Positive list (Annex B of this document) (b) Projects located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC (c) Microscale projects
<p>Describe how the proposed VPA meets the criteria for deemed additionality.</p>	<p>The proposed VPA is located in Tanzania; that fall under the category of LDC.</p> <p>The project also complies with the requirement 1.1.3 of Annex B: Project activities solely composed of isolated units where the users of the technology/measure are households or communities or institutions and where each unit results in ≤ 600 MWh (1.8 GWh_{th}) of energy savings per year or ≤ 600 tonnes of emission reductions per</p>

	year. This will be demonstrated for each VPA separately.
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B.5.1. Prior Consideration

The project is applying under regular project cycle and demonstration of prior consideration is not required.

B.5.2. Ongoing Financial Need

N/A

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)
13 Climate Action (mandatory)	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Amount of GHG emissions avoided or sequestered.
15 Life on Land	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.

3 Good Health and Well-being	3.9. By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Percentage of households that observed improvement in indoor air pollution
5 Gender Equality	5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	Average time saving associated with cooking time and fuel collection
8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	8.5. By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	Total number of jobs
1 No Poverty	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.	Average household savings on cooking.

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

>> **SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

Parameter: Emission reductions achieved by fuelwood savings at household level

As per TPDDTEC (V4.0) methodology, when the baseline fuel and the project fuel are the same and the baseline emission factor and project emission are considered the same, the overall GHG reductions achieved by the project activity in year y are calculated by Method 1 as follows:

$$ER_y = \sum_{b,p} (N_{b,p,y} * U_{p,y} * SFS_{p,b,y} * NCV_{b,fuel} * (f_{NRB,b,y} * EF_{b,f,CO2} + EF_{b,f,nonCO2})) - \sum LE_{p,y}$$

Where;

- ER_y Emission reduction for total project activity in year y (tCO₂e/yr)
- Σ_{b,p} Sum over all relevant baseline b/project p pairs
- N_{b,p,y} Number of project technology-days included in the project database for baseline scenario/ project scenario p pair in year y (days)
- U_{p,y} Cumulative usage rate for technologies in project scenario p in year y (fraction)
- SFS_{p,b,y} Specific fuel savings for an individual project technology of baseline b/project p pair in year y (mass or volume units/ technology*day)
- NCV_{b,fuel} Net calorific value of the fuel that is substituted or reduced in baseline b (TJ/mass or volume units)
- f_{NRB,b,y} Fractional non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel during year y (fraction). For biomass, it is the fraction of woody biomass that can be established as non-renewable. This parameter is omitted when *f* is a fossil fuel.
- EF_{b,f,CO2} CO₂ emission factor from use of fuel *f* (tCO₂/TJ)
- EF_{b,f,nonCO2} Non-CO₂ emission factor arising from use of fuel *f*, when the baseline fuel *f* is biomass or charcoal (tCO₂e/TJ). This parameter is omitted when *f* is a fossil fuel.
- ΣLE_{p,y} Leakage for project scenario p in year y (tCO₂e/yr)

Number of project devices commissioned (N_y) will be monitored through database and monitoring surveys. The project-technology days (N_{b,p,y}) will be calculated as multiplying the number of project devices with number of operational days.

Annual usage surveys will be conducted to determine the usage rate of project devices (U_{p,y}). Sampling will be done for each age group of project population and weighted average will be calculated.

Quantity of fuel consumed in baseline scenario and project scenario will be determined by Kitchen Performance Tests (KPT). Specific fuel savings for a single stove ($SFS_{p,b,y}$) will be calculated based on the results. The project scenario assumes that firewood will be used during the dry season and a mixture of firewood and charcoal will be used in wet season.

Fraction of non-renewable biomass ($f_{NRB,b,y}$) is determined as using ex-ante option at the validation stage and will be fixed as 0.91 for the crediting period.

For emission factors for fossil fuels displaced by the project stoves (EF_{b,f,CO_2} and $EF_{b,f,nonCO_2}$) and net calorific value of the non-renewable woody biomass ($NCV_{b,fuel}$), default values will be applied; i.e. 112 tCO₂/TJ, 8.692tCO₂/TJ and 0.0156 TJ/tonne respectively.

Leakage ($\Sigma LE_{p,y}$)

The project proponent should investigate the following potential sources of leakage:

- a. The displaced baseline technologies are reused outside the project boundary in place of lower emitting technology or in a manner suggesting more usage than would have occurred in the absence of the project.

The project aims to displace traditional three stones stove that is already widely used in rural Tanzania. It is unlikely that the households using more efficient stoves outside the project boundaries would switch back to the old and inefficient way of cooking.

- b. Members of the population who do not participate in the project, and previously used lower emitting energy sources, instead use the non-renewable biomass or fossil fuels saved under the project activity.

79.1% of the households rely on fuelwood in rural Tanzania as per 2019/2020 Energy Access and Use Situation Survey II Report issued by National Bureau of Statistics and Rural Energy Agency. Only 4% of the population has been reported

to have access to clean cooking services in the country 2020³. No possible leakage is foreseen due to this case.

- 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.

Firewood is collected from forest by the majority of rural population. No significant impact is expected in NRB fraction in other areas. On the other hand, forest cover in Tanzania has been constantly dropping during the last 20 years. Due to the increasing demand on fuelwood, Tanzania lost 2.86 Mha of tree cover between 2001 to 2020, equivalent to a 11% decrease in tree cover and 970Mt of CO₂e emissions since 2000⁴.

- d. The project population compensates for loss of the space heating effect of inefficient technology by adopting some other form of heating or by retaining some use of inefficient technology.

Because of the nature of traditional baseline stoves in Tanzania – including three stone fires and traditional charcoal stoves – it is not possible to ensure that these are disposed of. 21.1% of the respondents stated they use their cookstoves for space heating in rainy season. Project surveys will account this potential for leakage.

- 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.

This option is not considered as a potential source of leakage as the majority of targeted households use fuelwood and three stone fire for cooking.

³ <https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/country/united-republic-tanzania>

⁴ Global Forest Watch Web page (<https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/TZA/>)

SDG 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Parameter: Total non-renewable fuelwood saved

Project database and monitoring survey will be used to calculate total quantity of wood fuel saved by the project compared to baseline scenario.

SDG 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Parameter: Percentage of households that observed reduction in PM2.5 and CO concentration reductions

The beneficiaries of project stoves will be asked to evaluate any improvement in their health conditions compared to baseline situation during the household survey. By reduction of smoke due to the usage of project stoves, respiratory diseases such as itchy eyes or coughing are expected to lessen.

SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Parameter: Time saving associated with cooking time and fuel collection

Average time spent by females in Tanzania is 2.41hrs daily. During the household survey, questions about time spent on cooking and fuelwood collection will be asked to women in order to understand whether using project stoves saves time. Percentage of households who reported time savings equal to or more than 0.5 hours will be accounted.

SDG 8. Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Parameter: Total number of jobs

Number and type of jobs created will be recorded with employment status and duration. Training will be provided to the distributors and promoters on sale of cookstoves. Each distributor will report the sales volume to the project proponents monthly.

SDG 1. Zero Poverty

Parameter: Average household savings at cooking

Total non-renewable wood fuel saved will be multiplied by the price of 10 kg bag sold in the market. For ex-ante calculations, it is assumed to be USD 2.00/ bag; therefore 0.2 USD per kg.

B.6.2. Data and parameters fixed ex ante

SDG13

Data/parameter	Baseline scenario survey results
Unit	N/A
Description	Report of the results of the baseline scenario survey
Source of data	Baseline Survey Results
Value(s) applied	Please see ER Calculations Excel Sheet
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	The survey was undertaken as per the GS guidelines (TPDDTEC Survey Questionnaires)
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	

Data/parameter	Project Technology Description
Unit	N/A
Description	<p>The detailed description of the project technology shall include as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturer name, • product name (if applicable), • technology type, • capacity characteristics, • continuous useful energy output demonstration, • rated thermal efficiency • Any performance certifications from National Standards body or certification body recognised by national standards body also shall be provided
Source of data	Technical Specifications provided by the Manufacturer
Value(s) applied	Please see Section A.3. above.

Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Manufacturer Specification as per the applied methodology
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	

Data/parameter	Expected technical life of project technology
Unit	years
Description	The expected technical life of an individual project technology shall be defined in the PDD.
Source of data	Technical Specifications provided by the Manufacturer
Value(s) applied	3 years
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Manufacturer Specification as per the applied methodology
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	

Data/parameter	Avoidance of double counting or double claiming among project participants
Unit	N/A
Description	Evidence of avoidance of double counting or double claiming with other parties directly involved with the project or programme.
Source of data	Written assertions with the project developer of the ownership rights and intention of selling the emission reductions resulting from the project activity directed at or signed with all the applicable parties of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all other project participants; • project technology producers; and • retailers of the project technology or the renewable fuel.

Value(s) applied	N/A
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Memorandum of Understanding will be signed with the Project Participants.
Purpose of data	Avoidance of double-counting
Additional comment	

Data/parameter	Avoidance of double counting or double claiming with other mitigation actions
Unit	N/A
Description	Review and analysis of mitigation actions in other voluntary market or UNFCCC/compliance mechanisms
Source of data	Publicly available information from Gold Standard and other voluntary standards, at a minimum Verra and any recognized national or regional standards in the project location, and UNFCCC CDM project & PoA database.
Value(s) applied	N/A
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Official data
Purpose of data	Avoidance of double-counting
Additional comment	

Data/parameter	Regulatory framework for provision of thermal energy services
Unit	N/A
Description	Evidence that the project does not undermine or conflict with any national, sub-national or local regulations or guidance for thermal energy supply/devices or fuel supply or use.
Source of data	National, sub-national and local regulations or guidance for provision of thermal energy services/devices of the

	type the project provides in the project boundary, including any tariff requirements.
Value(s) applied	N/A
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Official data
Purpose of data	Compliance with national regulatory framework
Additional comment	

Data/parameter	$EF_{b,f,,CO_2}$
Unit	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description	CO ₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline scenario
Source of data	Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption" version 4.0
Value(s) applied	112
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Default value
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	

Data/parameter	$EF_{b,f,non-CO_2}$
Unit	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description	Non-CO ₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline scenario
Source of data	Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption" version 4.0
Value(s) applied	9.46

Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Default value
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	

Data/parameter	$NCV_{b,fuel}$
Unit	TJ/tonne
Description	Net calorific value of fuels used in the baseline
Source of data	Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption" version 4.0
Value(s) applied	0.0156
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Default value
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	N/A

B.6.3. Ex ante estimation of SDG Impact

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Parameter: Emission reductions achieved by fuelwood savings at household level

Ex-ante calculation for a project stove by using the parameter values fixed ex-ante and the preliminary values defined for monitored parameters in B.7.1 is demonstrated as follows:

Parameter	Unit	Data Source	Dry Season	Wet Season
$N_{b,p,y}$	Days	Project database	165	182

Parameter	Unit	Data Source	Dry Season	Wet Season
$U_{p,y}$	Fraction	Estimated	0.9	0.9
$SFS_{p,b,y}$	t/hh/day	Ex-ante estimation for fuelwood Field performance test results (KPT)	9.9	11.3
$NCV_{b,fuel}$	TJ/t	Default value for firewood	0.0156	
$f_{NRB,b,y}$	Fraction	NRB Report	0.91	
$EF_{b,f,CO2}$	tCO2e/TJ	Default value for firewood	112	
$EF_{b,f,nonCO2}$	tCO2e/TJ	Default value for firewood	9.46	
$\Sigma LE_{p,y}$	tCO2e	Assumed to be zero as per the methodology	0	
ER	tCO2e	Calculated	1.72	2.22

$$ER_y = \sum_{b,p} (N_{p,y} * U_{p,y} * P_{p,b,y} * NCV_{b,fuel} * (f_{NRB,b,y} * EF_{fuel,CO2} + EF_{fuel,nonCO2}) - \Sigma LE_{p,y})$$

Emission reductions achieved per project stove is calculated as **3.94 tCO2e** per year.

SDG 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Parameter: Total non-renewable fuelwood saved

Amount of firewood saved will be calculated by SFS parameter.

SDG 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Parameter: Percentage of households that observed reduction in PM2.5 and CO concentration reductions

No calculation is applicable, the results of the household survey will be used.

SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Parameter: Percentage of households with average time saving associated with cooking time and fuel collection

No calculation is applicable, the results of the household survey will be used.

SDG 8. Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Parameter: Total number of jobs

Project database and training records will used to predict the number of employment.

SDG 1. Zero Poverty

Parameter: Average household savings at cooking

Total number of non-renewable fuelwood saved will be multiplied by the average fuelwood price in the market.

One household saves 2,520 kg fuelwood annually on average, multiplied by 0.2 USD/kg, equals 504 USD savings per year.

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

SDG 13

Year	Baseline estimate (tCO2e)	Project estimate (tCO2e)	Net benefit (tCO2e)
2024	28.873	9.171	19.701
2025	57.746	18.342	39.403
2026	57.746	18.342	39.403
2027	57.746	18.342	39.403
2028	57.746	18.342	39.403
Total	259,858	82,540	177,313
Total number of crediting years	5 years		
Annual average over the crediting period	51,972	16,508	35,463

SDG 15

Year	Baseline estimate (tonnes/year)	Project estimate (tonnes/year)	Net benefit (tonnes/year)
2024	15.122	4.803	10.319
2025	30.244	9.606	20.637
2026	30.244	9.606	20.637
2027	30.244	9.606	20.637
2028	30.244	9.606	20.637
Total	136,096	43,229	92,647
Total number of crediting years	5 years		
Annual average over the crediting period	27,219	8,646	18,573

The total number of project stoves operational is assumed to be 9,000 as per the assumed usage rate.

SDG 3

95% of the households are expected to experience less indoor air pollution due to reduced PM2.5 and CO concentrations.

SDG 5

95% of all users of the project stoves are expected to save at least half an hour from cooking activities.

SDG 8

At least 140 jobs will be created for manufacturing, distribution and sale support of the project cookstoves. The project is going to involve 60 distributors (local businesses) who will sell the cookstoves and 60 promoters who will have the role of promoting the cookstoves among the population. All these people will get a commission on the sale of the cookstoves.

About 20 people will be involved for the production of stoves.

SDG 1

Each household will save USD 504 per year on average over the crediting period; each household will save 2,520 USD in total during the 5 years of crediting period.

B.7. Monitoring plan

B.7.1. Data and parameters to be monitored

SDG 13

Data / Parameter	Avoidance of double counting or double claiming among project technology end users
Unit	NA
Description	Evidence of avoidance of double counting or double claiming with project technology end users
Source of data	Carbon title waiver forms signed by end users
Value(s) applied	NA
Measurement methods and procedures	Each user will be asked to sign the carbon title waiver before purchasing the cookstove with a discounted price.
Monitoring frequency	Continuously
QA/QC procedures	Cross check using general internet search and search of public records of Gold Standard and other voluntary market and UNFCCC mechanisms
Purpose of data	
Additional comment	N/A

Data / Parameter	Presence of stove stacking
Unit	NA
Description	Descriptive statistics of the presence and usage practices of baseline- and other non-project-technology by project technology end users
Source of data	Usage survey
Value(s) applied	NA
Measurement methods and procedures	By formulating questions and/or collecting evidences to determine the frequency of usage of both the project devices and baseline devices
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	The calculation of $SFS_{p,b,y}$, $SFC_{p,y}$, SE_{b,y,CO_2} and/or $SE_{b,y,non-CO_2}$ shall be cross-checked with the observed presence of stove stacking. Ensure any stove stacking is considered so that emission reductions are calculated

	only from real reduction of, or replacement of, baseline fuel use.
Purpose of data	
Additional comment	N/A

Data / Parameter	fNRB
Unit	Percentage
Description	Fractional non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel during year y , in case the baseline fuel is biomass or charcoal
Source of data	fNRB calculation sheet
Value(s) applied	91%
Measurement methods and procedures	Calculated as per "Tool 30: calculation of the fraction of non-renewal biomass"; version 4.0
Monitoring frequency	Fixed by baseline study for a given crediting period
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comment	N/A

Data / Parameter	$P_{b,y}$
Unit	kg/hh/day
Description	Quantity of fuel that is consumed in baseline scenario b during year y
Source of data	Baseline performance field test
Value(s) applied	9.9 kg/hh/day in dry season 11.3 kg/hh/day in wet season
Measurement methods and procedures	Determined by the baseline KPT carried out sampling the households without the project stove from targeted population.

	<p>For paired sampling, the sample size of stove users shall be chosen for a 90/30 precision (90% confidence interval+ and 30% margin of error). In cases where the result indicates that 90/30 precision is not achieved, the lower limit of 30% confidence interval of the parameter value will be chosen as an alternative to repeating the survey efforts to achieve the 90/30 precision.</p>
Monitoring frequency	At least once every two years (biennial)

QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting, the latest protocol for Kitchen Performance Test ⁵ will applied.
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	The baseline is fixed ex-ante during the crediting period as the project is targeting non-industrial application. A single baseline fuel consumption parameter is weighted to be representative of baseline technologies being compared for project crediting.

Data / Parameter	$P_{p,y}$
Unit	kg/hh/day
Description	Quantity of fuel that is consumed in project scenario p during year y
Source of data	Project performance filed tests
Value(s) applied	3.24 kg/hh/day in dry season 3.51 kg/hh/day in wet season
Measurement methods and procedures	The latest protocol for Kitchen Performance Test ⁶ will be applied. The sample size of stove users shall be chosen for a 90/30 precision (90% confidence interval+ and 30% margin of error). In cases where the result indicates that 90/30 precision is not achieved, the lower limit of 30% confidence interval of the parameter value will be chosen as an alternative to repeating the survey efforts to achieve the 90/30 precision.
Monitoring frequency	At least once every two years (biennial)
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting

⁵ <https://www.cleancookingalliance.org/binary-data/DOCUMENT/file/000/000/604-1.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.cleancookingalliance.org/binary-data/DOCUMENT/file/000/000/604-1.pdf>

Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	A single project fuel consumption parameter is weighted to be representative of the quantity of project technologies of each age being credited in a given project scenario

SDG 13 and SDG 15

Data / Parameter	SFS _{b,p,y}
Unit	ton*day
Description	Specific fuel savings for an individual project technology of baseline b/project p pair in year y
Source of data	Calculated from P _{b,y} , P _{p,y} and other information to obtain the savings in the required units
Value(s) applied	18,573 (assumed)
Measurement methods and procedures	Calculated
Monitoring frequency	Biennially
QA/QC procedures	Cross-check with proportional efficiency of baseline and project technology.
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	N/A

Data / Parameter	U _{p,y}
Unit	Percentage
Description	Weighted average usage rate in project scenario p during year y
Source of data	Usage Survey
Value(s) applied	90% (assumed)
Measurement methods and procedures	The proportion of sampled ICS found to be in operation during each monitoring period will be applied to the total

	number of stoves accounted for emission reductions. Minimum 100 samples will be surveyed. Separate samples of at least 30 shall be taken for each age group of project population and weighted average factor for overall project population shall be used.
Monitoring frequency	Annually
QA/QC procedures	The unique reference number of each stove shall be logged in the monitoring database showing the total number of stoves. Data from the sampling plan will be collected in each monitoring period by trained project staff and applied in the emissions reduction calculations. Internal cross-checks by the project developer or project implementer will be undertaken as QC
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	N/A

Data / Parameter	$N_{b,p,y}$
Unit	days
Description	Number of project technology-days included in the project database for baseline b/project p pair in year y
Source of data	Calculated from the Project database as the sum of the number of project technology units times the calendar days during the year y that they were present at the end user locations
Value(s) applied	NA
Measurement methods and procedures	Calculated
Monitoring frequency	Annually
QA/QC procedures	Cross check the results of the usage survey with the contents of the project database to confirm whether the project technology units surveyed are present at end

	user locations as expected, or not. If there is discrepancy, this must be explained or corrected.
Purpose of data	
Additional comment	N/A

Data / Parameter	LE _{p,y}
Unit	tCO ₂ e per year
Description	Leakage in project scenario p during year y
Source of data	Baseline and monitoring surveys
Value(s) applied	0
Measurement methods and procedures	Measured through baseline surveys and monitoring surveys
Monitoring frequency	Biennially
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	Calculation of leakage emissions
Additional comment	

SDG 3

Data / Parameter	Percentage of households that observed reduction in PM2.5 and CO concentration reductions
Unit	Percentage
Description	Percentage of households who perceived reduced indoor air pollution
Source of data	Household Survey
Value(s) applied	95%
Measurement methods and procedures	The households will be asked questions about their perception of reduced smoke during cooking in the project survey
Monitoring frequency	At least once every two years (biennial)

QA/QC procedures	The data will be stored at least two years after the end of crediting period or last issuance of carbon credits, whichever is later.
Purpose of data	Demonstration of contribution to SDG 3
Additional comment	

SDG 5

Data / Parameter	Percentage of households with average time saving associated with cooking time and fuel collection
Unit	Percentage
Description	Percentage of households who saved at least 0.5 hrs from cooking activities.
Source of data	Household Survey
Value(s) applied	95%
Measurement methods and procedures	The households will be asked questions about their perception of reduced time spent for cooking in the project survey
Monitoring frequency	At least once every two years (biennial)
QA/QC procedures	The data will be stored at least two years after the end of crediting period or last issuance of carbon credits, whichever is later.
Purpose of data	Demonstration of contribution to SDG 5
Additional comment	

SDG 8

Data / Parameter	Total number of jobs
Unit	Number
Description	Total number of jobs created by the project
Source of data	Training records and Project Database
Value(s) applied	140

Measurement methods and procedures	The project aims to employ at least 140 people for the production, distribution and sales of stoves. Measured by training records and project database will
Monitoring frequency	At least once every two years (biennial)
QA/QC procedures	Each distributor and promoter will receive trainings about the stove sale and will report the sales volume to the project owner each month. The number of active distributors will be cross-checked from project database and the commission records they have earned.
Purpose of data	Demonstration of contribution to SDG 8
Additional comment	At least 50% of the promoters will be women.

SDG 1

Data / Parameter	Average household savings at cooking
Unit	USD/yr
Description	Average household savings at cooking due to the use of less fuelwood.
Source of data	Project Database
Value(s) applied	USD 496
Measurement methods and procedures	Measured by project database on the basis of number of stoves sold. The number of operational stoves will be adjusted as per the usage rate determined during usage survey.
Monitoring frequency	At least once every two years (biennial)
QA/QC procedures	The data will be stored at least two years after the end of crediting period or last issuance of carbon credits, whichever is later.
Purpose of data	Demonstration of contribution to SDG 1
Additional comment	

B.7.2. Sampling plan

The sampling frame is the project boundaries, including the houses where the stoves have been installed. The target population are the households in rural Zambia. The end users who received the Project stoves will be recorded to the sales database.

To ensure a random selection of ICS, random number generators shall be applied. Each ICS in the target population is uniquely identifiable by its unique ID number. Each ICS can thus be allocated a Sample Selection Number in each monitoring period, starting at 1 and increasing up to the total number of ICS in the Database for that pre-defined sampling frame. Applying the random number generators, the ICS can then be randomly chosen from the defined population up to the required sample size.

Baseline Survey:

For baseline survey, samples will be randomly selected among households without the project technology. The minimum sample size required by the methodology is 100 for population over 1000.

Kitchen Performance Test:

The sampling method for $P_{b,y}$ and $P_{p,y}$ is Paired Sampling or sampling the same users before and after beginning use of the project stove. Sample size must be sufficient to ensure the confidence/precision level of 90/30 for quantity of fuelwood consumed in baseline and project scenario. The minimum sample size recommended by the methodology is 20 for KPTs.

The baseline KPT will be performed with 30 samples that will be randomly selected among the over 100 end users in baseline survey. The KPT will be performed on houses with similar socioeconomic characteristics as the target population. After baseline KPT is finalized, the households will be provided with the project stoves for the purpose of the test. The project KPT will be run after allowing sufficient time to the subjects to get used to the project stoves.

Subsequent sampling for updating $P_{p,y}$ will be done by stratified sampling method per stove ages. The registered stoves will be grouped by age and location from the project database. The sample size updating KPT will comply with 90/30 confidence/precision required by the methodology.

Usage Rate:

For $U_{p,y}$, stratified random sampling method per stove ages will be followed. Sample size for usage rate is minimum 100 for group sizes larger than 1,000 with at least 30 samples for the stoves of each age being credited. This will require a sample size ranging from 100 to 150 (30 samples for each vintage out of 5 ages) throughout the crediting period.

In order to ensure conservativeness, participants in a usage survey with stoves in the first year of use (age0-1) will have stoves that have been in use on average longer than 0.5 years. For stoves in the second year of use (age1-2), the usage survey will be conducted with stoves that have been in use on average at least 1.5 years, and so on.

Monitoring Surveys:

The monitoring survey investigates changes over time in the project scenario by surveying end-users with project technology on an annual basis. Annual trends in end user characteristics such as stove use, fuel consumption and seasonal variations are predicted during the survey. Whether the baseline technology is still in use will be checked and recorded as well.

B.7.3. Other elements of monitoring plan

>> The Monitoring Plan applied involves a number of key elements that ensure high-quality, unbiased and reliable information regarding the performance of the project in terms of implementation and outcomes, and for the purposes of calculating Verified Emission Reductions (VERs) on the basis of the amount of non-renewable biomass saved by the ICS in the project activity. The key elements are the following:

- Data collection procedures
- Distribution and Monitoring Database
- Spot Checking of ICS (ongoing)
- Sample Plan for the Monitoring Survey
- Data Quality, Consistency and Duplication Checks
- Monitoring Reporting

Below is the description of the steps in monitoring plan.

1. **Registration of stove:** Project Implementer will collect/receive the necessary information requested in the Registration process from the user. Means of collecting this information may be through a hard copy form or ICTs by project implementer's staff, retailers, end-users or partner organization's staff, or through the use of SMS. Project Implementers' staff shall double check the accuracy of information provided, and request for field staff additional clarifications if needed. Following information will be recorded:

- Serial Number
- Contact details of the user
- Date of installation
- GPS Coordinates
- Number of stoves

Project Implementer plans to apply a distribution system which will perform door to door sale rather than selling stoves in shops in order to record GPS coordinates of users. Every beneficiary of an ICS will sign a user agreement (paper and/or electronic version) with Project Developer. A unique serial number will be allocated to each stove and the number is indicated on the user agreement.

2. **Data logged into database:** Project Implementer's trained staff will input the data in the database either manually (if data collected using hard copy form) or this will be automatically input if data was collected using ICTs or SMS. Project Implementer staff shall double check the information included on the database and check for duplications. Any duplicate information shall be investigated and errors corrected or excluded from the database if it is a true duplicate entry.
3. **Spot- checking (continuously):** Project Implementer field staff will randomly select households included in the database and visit them to cross-check the information on the database with the factual evidence in the field. Any inconsistencies found (eg. change in the address of a user) will be updated on the database , and in the case ICS are found to be no longer in use, they will be clearly marked as such and excluded from emission reductions calculations.
4. **Monitoring:** Project Implementer will follow the requirements as per methodology requirements to collect the necessary information for a monitoring report.

5. **Preparation of monitoring report:** Project Implementers or Project Developer will prepare the final monitoring report to be provided to the verifier VVB for verification of emission reductions.

Project Developer will coordinate and manage Project Implementer and assist them in implementing each element of the monitoring plan.

Biennial Project FT Update:

The PFT update is an extension of the project KPT and done biennially. The test provides a fuel consumption assessment representative of project technologies currently in use and predicts any changes in the project scenario over time as project stove age and new customers are added.

Annual Monitoring and Usage Surveys:

According to the methodology, end users can be surveyed at any time(s) throughout the year with care taken to collect information pertaining to seasonal variations in stove and fuel use patterns. Monitoring surveys can be conducted with usage survey participants that are currently using the project stove. Visual inspection of the premises to see if the project stoves are operational and in use and interview with end user will be done during the survey.

SECTION C. DURATION AND CREDITING PERIOD

C.1.1.1 Duration of project

C.1.2. Start date of VPA

The distribution of the stoves is estimated to start on 01/12/2023

C.1.3. Expected operational lifetime of VPA

15 years

C.1.3.1 Crediting period of project

C.1.4. Start date of crediting period

01/01/2024

C.1.5. Total length of crediting period

5 years renewable twice, 15 years of total crediting period.

SECTION D. SUMMARY OF SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES AND GENDER SENSITIVE ASSESSMENT

D.1.1.1 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 x.y	

D.1.1.2 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 gender sensitive and considers gender aspect in all phases. Women and young girls are responsible for cooking and fetching firewood in rural Tanzania. The project will lessen time spent for cooking activities for women and girls.
Question 2 - Explain how the project aligns with existing country policies, strategies and best practices	National Strategy for Gender Development- Tanzania (2000) states poverty and work overload for girls and women at household level continue to be major obstacles which cause drop-out of both girls and boys in school and training institutions. The women also has limited participation to economic activities due

	<p>to work overload particularly in rural areas⁷.</p> <p>Women and girls being the main energy producers in a family; they are burdened with the responsibility to source energy options for the daily needs of their families. The project cookstoves will save time for women to join educational or economic activities.</p>
<p>Question 3 - Is an Expert required for the Gender Safeguarding Principles & Requirements?</p>	<p>Gender issues raised by Gold Standard Safeguarding principles are all addressed under the Safeguarding Principles Assessment in Appendix.1. No risks have been foreseen by the stakeholders and project developer.</p>
<p>Question 4 - Is an Expert required to assist with Gender issues at the Stakeholder Consultation?</p>	<p>As per Stakeholder Consultation Requirements, the project developer invites all stakeholders to give feedback on the design and the implementation of the project. During the consultation process, particular importance is given to the equal participation of women. Gender related organizations who actively work in rural areas have been invited to the meeting.</p>

⁷ https://www.tanzania.go.tz/egov_uploads/documents/Tanzania_-_National_Strategy_for_Gender_Development_sw.pdf

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.1.1.1 Summary of stakeholder mitigation measures

No negative comments were received that require alteration of project activity.

Some of the respondents stated that the cookstoves in bigger sizes should be offered to the users. This has already been discussed and will be considered at later stages of implementation.

E.1.1.2 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.
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book (mandatory)	The process books will be available at the INUKA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION office
GS Contact (mandatory)	help@goldstandard.org
Other	Tel (Tanzania): +255682701460 Tel (Italy): +39 351 614 2230 projects@offgridsun.com

SECTION F. **Eligibility and inclusion criteria for VPAs**

inclusion

>>

The below table shall be completed for all VPAs.

The CME shall provide clear description on how eligibility criteria set at real case VPAs are complied with for each real case and regular VPAs submitted for inclusion.

The CME shall not change the eligibility criteria and required condition set at real case VPAs. At the time of inclusion of regular VPAs, the CME shall only describe how the regular VPAs comply with the eligibility criterion.

No.	Eligibility Criterion	Description/ Required condition	Description of the VPA in relation to the criteria, Means of Verification and Supporting evidence for inclusion
1	Geographic boundary	Each VPA shall be located within the boundaries of the PoA.	The VPA is located in Tanga region of United Republic of Tanzania
2	Double Counting	A unique numbering system will be adopted for each VPA. All ICS installed shall receive a unique number identifying to which VPA it belongs.	Each ICS included in the VPA has a unique combination of customer name and geographical location linked with a unique serial number.
3	Exclusiveness of VPA	VPA shall not be previously: 1. Registered as a project activity with other offset schemes 2.	Confirmation by CME

		Included as a VPA in any other registered PoA, or deregistered as a VPA of a PoA.	
4	Specification of Technology/ Measure	VPAs under the PoA shall distribute efficient ICS using firewood and charcoal. The capacity per unit is limited by 150kW as per the applied TPDDTEC methodology.	The type of stoves replaced and ICS implemented is described in Section B.4 below. Baseline and project Kitchen Performance Tests will be carried out.
5	Start date	The start date of any proposed VPA will be on or after the start date of PoA.	The date on which first ICS distributed will be recorded. Sales invoice or end-user agreement will be provided as a proof.
6	Applicability of methodologies	VPAs shall apply TPDDTEC (v 4.0).	The applicability of the methodology is demonstrated in Section B.2
7	Additionality	The additionality PoA is demonstrated as per GS4GG Community services activity requirements, Version 1.2 and GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements, Version 1.2.	The VPA is automatically additional. Please see Section B.5.
8	Public funding	Affirmation that there is no diversion of Official Development Assistance (ODA).	ODA declaration is provided.

9	Target group& Distribution Mechanism	Households will be the target group for VPAs. ICSs will be installed by local VPA Implementers on a non-commercial basis.	User registration.
10	Sampling requirements	All requirements as mentioned in TPDDEC, version 4.0 or the Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities are applicable to VPAs.	Specifications of the sampling methods is defined in Section B.7.2. VPA Implementers will follow the management system described at the PoA-DD.
11	Compliance of the technology implemented	The capacity of each ICS will comply with the requirements of TPDDTEC methodology.	The VPA applies TPDDTEC (v4.0) (Section B.2)
12	SDG Outcomes	Each VPA shall conduct SDG outcomes assessment and comply with the SDG targets identified in the PoA-DD.	Please see SDG outcomes assessment in Section B.6
13	Stakeholder Consultation	A local stakeholders' consultation meeting will be organized for Real Case VPA.	Local Stakeholder Consultation Meeting is conducted for the first VPA on 20/01/2023
14	VER Ownership	End users receiving ICSs under the specific VPA contractually cede their rights to claim and own emission reductions to the CME of the PoA.	End-user contract between CME and the user.

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 below.

Assessment Questions/ Requirements	Justification of Relevance (Yes/potentially/no)	How Project will achieve Requirements through design, management or risk mitigation.	Mitigation Measures added to the Monitoring Plan (if required)
Principle 1. Human Rights			
1. The Project Developer and the Project shall respect internationally proclaimed human rights and shall not be complicit in violence or human rights abuses of any kind as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights	No	1. The United Republic of Tanzania is a member of the United Nations and the African Union. It has ratified many UN Human Rights Conventions and thus has made binding international commitments to adhere to the standards laid	N/A

<p>2. The Project shall not discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion</p>		<p>down in these universal human rights documents.⁸ The project will be implemented under the national laws and will not lead to violations of human rights in any kind.</p> <p>2. There is no limitation to the participation to the project.</p>	
<p>Principle 2. Gender Equality</p>			
<p>1. The Project shall not directly or indirectly lead to/contribute to adverse</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>1. The project aims to decrease the burden on women in the most</p>	<p>N/A</p>

⁸ <http://www.claiminghumanrights.org/urtanzania.html?&L=ofefghqitmbv%2F%25>

<p>impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Projects shall apply the principles of non-discrimination, equal treatment, and equal pay for equal work 3. The Project shall refer to the country’s national gender strategy or equivalent national commitment to aid in assessing gender risks 4. (where required) Summary of opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) 		<p>vulnerable communities by reducing fuel wood consumption. The time spending for fuel wood collection and cooking will reduce. The women will have more time for other activities. The risk of being exposed to gender-based violence will decrease as well.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Both women and men will have equal access to the project stoves and other benefits. The project will provide job opportunities. Principles of equal treatment, equal pay for equal work will be strictly followed. 	
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		<p>3. The Project respects the country’s gender policy. The project addresses gender issues related with energy by installing improved cookstove technologies for households. Women and girls, being the main beneficiaries of the project are actively involved in all phases of the project and participating stakeholder consultation.</p> <p>4. N/A</p>	
<p>Principle 3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</p>			

<p>1. The Project shall avoid community exposure to increased health risks and shall not adversely affect the health of the workers and the community</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The cookstoves will be produced by Envotec Services Limited, established in 1998 and has been working on stove technologies to date. The company works in collaboration with various institutions, including Ministry of Energy and Minerals, Rural Energy Agency, Tanzania Bureau of Standards, ISO and Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves. The company follows the requirements in The Occupational Health and Safety Act 2003⁹ and assures</p>	
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⁹ <https://procedures.tic.go.tz/media/OSHA%20ACT,%202003.pdf>

		safe workplace during manufacturing of the stoves.	
Principle 4.1 Sites of Cultural and Historical Heritage			
Does the Project Area include sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture?	No	The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	
>>			
Principle 4.2 Forced Eviction and Displacement			
Does the Project require or cause the physical or economic relocation of peoples (temporary or permanent, full or partial)?	No	The project does not require or cause the involuntary relocation of people.	
>>			
Principle 4.3 Land Tenure and Other Rights			

Does the Project require any change, or have any uncertainties related to land tenure arrangements and/or access rights, usage rights or land ownership?	No	The project does not require any change to land tenure arrangements and/or other rights such as resource access rights, community-based property rights and customary rights.	
>>			
Principle 4.4 Indigenous people			
Are indigenous peoples present in or within the area of influence of the Project and/or is the Project located on land/territory claimed by indigenous peoples?	No	No indigenous people will be affected by the project implementation.	
Principle 5. Corruption			
1. The Project shall not involve, be complicit in or inadvertently contribute to or	No	The Prevention and Combating of Corruption Act	

<p>reinforce corruption or corrupt Projects</p>		<p>¹⁰ describes corruption and related offences. The project participants will act in line with the provisions and not be involved, complicit or contribute towards corruption.</p>	
<p>Principle 6.1 Labour Rights</p>			
<p>1. The Project Developer shall ensure that all employment is in compliance with national labour occupational health and safety laws and with the principles and standards embodied</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>1. Tanzania ratified ILO N°87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to organize convention in 2000¹¹. The project participants will employ all workers in accordance with all</p>	

¹⁰ https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewj8_Y-YtqL3AhXXSvEDHQNVCDQQFnoECAMQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.fiu.go.tz%2Fpcca.pdf&usg=AOvVaw0Udwc7cTfFaLzQk7QsA4Z

¹¹ https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:103476

<p>in the ILO fundamental conventions</p> <p>2. Workers shall be able to establish and join labour organisations</p> <p>3. Working agreements with all individual workers shall be documented and implemented and include:</p> <p>a) Working hours (must not exceed 48 hours per week on a regular basis), AND</p> <p>b) Duties and tasks, AND</p> <p>c) Remuneration (must include provision for payment of overtime), AND</p> <p>d) Modalities on health insurance, AND</p>		<p>applicable national laws.</p> <p>2. Tanzania ratified ILO N°98 Right to organise and collective bargaining convention in 1962. The project participants will not restrict any workers from establishing and joining labour organisations.</p> <p>3. Tanzania ratified ILO N°29 Forced Labour Convention in 1962. All permanent workers will be provided with individual work agreements, including working hours,</p>	
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<p>e) Modalities on termination of the contract with provision for voluntary resignation by employee, AND</p> <p>f) Provision for annual leave of not less than 10 days per year, not including sick and casual leave.</p> <p>4. No child labour is allowed (Exceptions for children working on their families' property requires an Expert Stakeholder opinion)</p> <p>5. The Project Developer shall ensure the use of appropriate equipment, training of workers, documentation and</p>		<p>description of duties and tasks, remuneration, health insurance, termination of the contract, annual leave.</p> <p>4. Tanzania ratified ILO N°182 Worst Form of Child Labour Convention in 2001 and ILO N°138 Minimum Age Convention in 1998. The project participants do not engage in any form of child labour.</p> <p>5. The project participants will assure safe working environment, machinery and</p>	
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reporting of accidents and incidents, and emergency preparedness and response measures		appropriate equipment used during the manufacturing.	
Principle 6.2 Negative Economic Consequences			
1. Does the project cause negative economic consequences during and after project implementation?	No	No risks are foreseen in terms of negative consequences for local economy. The project will be financially sustainable through the sale of cookstoves and carbon finance. The project will also create jobs for local people.	
>>			
Principle 7.1 Emissions			
Will the Project increase greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario?	No	The project will not lead to any increase in greenhouse gas emissions. The project stoves will rather reduce emissions due to the	
>>			

		increased thermal efficiency compared to the baseline stoves.	
Principle 7.2 Energy Supply			
Will the Project use energy from a local grid or power supply (i.e., not connected to a national or regional grid) or fuel resource (such as wood, biomass) that provides for other local users?	No	The project does not utilize any form of energy supply that is also being used by other users.	
>>			
Principle 8.1 Impact on Natural Water Patterns/Flows			
Will the Project affect the natural or pre-existing pattern of watercourses, ground-water and/or the watershed(s) such as high seasonal flow variability, flooding potential,	No	The project does not use any water.	

lack of aquatic connectivity or water scarcity?			
>>			
Principle 8.2 Erosion and/or Water Body Instability			
Could the Project directly or indirectly cause additional erosion and/or water body instability or disrupt the natural pattern of erosion?	No	The project will disseminate efficient cookstoves to households. No damage is foreseen for nature of soil or water bodies. No, the project’s area of influence is limited to households and their cooking practices. No excessive erosion and/or water body instability expected.	
Is the Project’s area of influence susceptible to excessive erosion and/or water body instability?			
Principle 9.1 Landscape Modification and Soil			
Does the Project involve the use of land and soil for production of crops or other products?	No	The project will disseminate efficient cookstoves to households. No use of land or soil is applicable.	

>>			
Principle 9.2 Vulnerability to Natural Disaster			
Will the Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to wind, earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, drought or other extreme climatic conditions?	No	The project will disseminate efficient cookstoves to households. No such risk is foreseen.	
>>			
Principle 9.3 Genetic Resources			
Could the Project be negatively impacted by or involve genetically modified organisms or GMOs (e.g., contamination, collection and/or harvesting, commercial development, or take place in facilities or farms that include GMOs in their processes and production)?	No	Not relevant	

>>			
Principle 9.4 Release of pollutants			
Could the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment?	No	The project will disseminate efficient cookstoves to households. Indoor air pollution in houses will be reduced compared to the baseline stoves.	
>>			
Principle 9.5 Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste			
Will the Project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/ or use of hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals and/or materials?	No	Not relevant	
>>			
Principle 9.6 Pesticides & Fertilisers			
Will the Project involve the application of pesticides and/or fertilisers?	No	Not relevant	

>>			
Principle 9.7 Harvesting of Forests			
Will the Project involve the harvesting of forests?	No	The project aims to reduce firewood consumption by installing highly efficient cookstoves. This will reduce the harvest rate of forests.	
>>			
Principle 9.8 Food			
Does the Project modify the quantity or nutritional quality of food available such as through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives?	No	Not relevant	
>>			
Principle 9.9 Animal husbandry			
Will the Project involve animal husbandry?	No	Not relevant	
>>			

Principle 9.10 High Conservation Value Areas and Critical Habitats			
<p>Does the Project physically affect or alter largely intact or High Conservation Value (HCV) ecosystems, critical habitats, landscapes, key biodiversity areas or sites identified?</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Implementation of the project will have a positive impact on forests; thus, to conservation of HCV ecosystems, critical habitats, landscapes, key biodiversity areas or other sites, by reducing the firewood harvesting.</p>	
<p>>></p>			
Principle 9.11 Endangered Species			
<p>Are there any endangered species identified as potentially being present within the Project boundary (including those that may route through the area)?</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Does the Project potentially impact other areas where</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Not relevant.</p>	

endangered species may be present through transboundary affects?			
>>			

APPENDIX 2- CONTACT INFORMATION OF VPA IMPLEMENTER

Organization name	Inuka Youth Development Organization
Registration number with relevant authority	
Street/P.O. Box	P.O. Box 356
Building	
City	Handeni
State/Region	Tanga
Postcode	
Country	United Republic of Tanzania
Telephone	
E-mail	inukayouth2021@gmail.com
Website	
Contact person	Charles Mafaru
Title	
Salutation	Mr
Last name	Mafaru
Middle name	
First name	Charles
Department	
Mobile	+255 682 701 460
Direct tel.	
Personal e-mail	inukayouth2021@gmail.com

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-SUMMARY OF APPROVED DESIGN CHANGES

Please refer to [Design Changes Requirements](#) for more information on procedures governing Design Changes

Revision History

Version	Date	Remarks
2.0	4 May 2022	
1.1	7 October 2020	<p>Hyperlinked section summary to enable quick access to key sections</p> <p>Improved clarity on Key Project Information</p> <p>Inclusion criteria table added</p> <p>Gender sensitive requirements added</p> <p>Prior consideration (1 yr rule) and Ongoing Financial Need added</p> <p>Safeguard Principles Assessment as annex and a new section to include applicable safeguards for clarity</p> <p>Improved Clarity on SDG contribution/SDG Impact term used throughout</p> <p>Clarity on Stakeholder Consultation information required</p> <p>Provision of an accompanying Guide to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements</p>
1.0	10 July 2017	Initial adoption