

Design Consultation Information Pack

Design Consultation for a Programme of Activities: Clean Water Clean Cooking

Provision of Safe Drinking Water
Provision of Cookstoves with Renewable Biomass Fuel
Programme of Activities

Purpose of this information pack

This information pack aims to explain the Programme of Activities (PoA) which SaniTap intends to register with the Gold Standard for Global Goals¹.

We appreciate and seek constructive feedback so that the proposed programme and the projects with the PoA will benefit from the views, perspectives and experience of many people - women, men, girls and boys - and interested stakeholders.

The Design Consultation is a process not a single event. This document provides key information on the programme and sets out a means for you to provide feedback. Thank you for your time and consideration.

¹ [The Gold Standard](#)

Title of the Programme of Activities

Clean Water Clean Cooking

Purpose and Intent and general description of the PoA

SaniTap's 'Clean Water Clean Cooking' Gold Standard Programme of Activities (PoA) for various countries in Africa will provide rural and semi-urban households, communities and institutions with lifesaving clean cooking and safe water technologies.

The distribution of improved cookstoves and supply of alternative biomass fuels and the deployment of safe water technologies will enhance living conditions of local communities and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions related to the use of biomass for cooking and water boiling.

Our objective is to implement projects in several territories in Africa to benefit millions of people across the continent. The Programme of Activities (PoA) will be certified by the Gold Standard for Global Goals. It will last for 20 years. All projects that will be developed will be registered under this PoA. They will be registered as Voluntary Project Activities (VPA) following the appropriate Gold Standard methodologies.

These projects will generate carbon credits by avoiding the release of GHG emissions including CO₂ into the atmosphere. Savings of non-renewable biomass will reduce deforestation rates and contribute to improving health conditions of vulnerable female and male populations and creating large health, convenience and economic benefits to end users. The generation of carbon credits will contribute to ongoing maintenance, scaling and improvement of the existing technologies and provide financing for these operations.

This programme will actively contribute to various UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The PoA and related VPAs within this PoA will adhere to all Gold Standard for Global Goals Safeguarding Principles and Requirements and all VPAs will seek to achieve Gender Responsive certification.

Reason for Design Consultation

This Design Consultation seeks feedback from relevant authorities, stakeholders, and NGOs:

1. on the design and expected impacts of the Programme, to ensure it is in line with national or regional sustainable development goals and priorities.
2. We seek feedback on the institutional framework relevant to the programme.
3. Feedback is also requested on the interaction of the initiative implemented with other ongoing and/or planned initiatives within the geographic boundary of the Programme, which comprises, separately, the entirety of each national territory.
4. In case overlapping initiatives are found to exist, then feedback on synergies and potential conflicts across these initiatives shall be considered.

Stakeholders can provide feedback through letters, emails, during face-to-face meetings, or during a physical/online Design Consultation meeting, etc. A period of at least one month will be available for stakeholders to provide their inputs into the design of the Programme.

In line with the Gold Standard's requirements, a key principle is that a PoA is designed using a bottom-up and integrated approach. The purpose of the engagement and consultation process is to inform and involve affected and interested individual and organisational stakeholders and to address

their sentiments and concerns. This should reduce the possibility of unwanted secondary effects in the proposed PoA, whilst ensuring that the programme's stakeholders define the most important indicators of social, economic, and environmental success. The use of this participatory process thereby reduces the risk that important impacts (negative or positive) will be overlooked, and the concerns of all parties are fully considered during the programme design phase.

Objective of PoA Design Consultation

SaniTap is undertaking a Design Consultation process for a Programme of Activities, under which it intends to implement several projects. The objective of the Design Consultation process is to garner wide and considered feedback on the design of the proposed programme from central government, decision-makers (women and men) relevant national authorities, NGO communities, and other relevant stakeholders. This feedback will be used to improve and enhance the planned activities.

The objective of the consultation and engagement process is:

1. to identify, engage and consult stakeholders in a meaningful manner to improve project design and its outcomes, and
2. to inform stakeholders about the projects and discuss their likely impacts (both positive and negative) during the design, planning and implementation stage and relevance to stakeholders, and
3. to establish an ongoing engagement process for stakeholders to provide input, feedback and to raise concerns throughout the project life.

About SaniTap

SaniTap is a UK-based impact-venture which will be the coordinating/managing entity (CME) for this PoA. Its mission is to ensure that all people - women, girls, men and boys as well as vulnerable, disabled and marginalized people - have access to climate secure clean water and sanitation and sustainable cooking energy in the face of climate change. The organisation's mission is to implement scalable business models that deliver reliable and affordable WASH services and access to modern, convenient clean cooking energy services to rural and peri-urban populations – men and women, old and young, from all rural and peri-urban social categories through technology innovation, novel financing mechanisms and last-mile delivery (PPP) partnerships. This includes leveraging carbon markets.

VPA scale

It is expected that the PoA will include VPAs of Small Scale and Micro Scale.

Start Date of the PoA

It is expected that documentation required for listing of the PoA will be submitted in December 2023 subject to the design consultation process.

Coordinating/Managing Entity

SaniTap Ltd will be the Coordinating/Managing Entity (CME).

SaniTap confirms the PoA is a voluntary action by the CME.

Local partner organisations and staff (male and female) will be involved in the implementation of activities in some VPAs, therefore being participants in the PoA. Other Participants will be identified and indicated at the individual VPA level as appropriate.

Activity Requirements applied

Community Services Activities.

Product Requirements applied

Green House Gas (GHG) Emissions Reductions.

Duration of the PoA

The PoA is expected to run from 2024 to 2044.

PoA Boundary

The PoA is intended to include the national boundaries of:

- Madagascar
- Guinea
- Mozambique
- South Africa
- Ethiopia
- Zimbabwe

Technologies

The PoA is envisaged to include:

- Technologies to provide and enable Safe Drinking Water.
- Technologies to provide Improved and Clean Cooking.
- Technologies which enable fuel switching.

Anticipated Methodologies

The PoA is expected to include, but not be restricted to, the use of the following methodologies:

- MECD - 'Metered and Measured Energy Cooking Devices' Version 1.0².
- ERSDW - 'Emission Reductions from Safe Drinking Water Supply' Version 1.0³.
- TPDDTEC – 'Reduced Emissions from Cooking and Heating - Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption'. Version 4.0⁴.
- SMEC – 'Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstove' Version 3.0⁵.

Examples of intended Project Activities

1. Repair of broken drinking water infrastructure, and the subsequent operation and maintenance of this infrastructure for 10-15 years such as hand-pumped boreholes which will remove the need to treat water by boiling before consumption.
2. Provision of household level point of use water treatment technologies, such as filters, to those lacking access to safe drinking water which will remove the need to boil water as a form of treatment before consumption, thus reducing GHG emissions.

² [431_V1.0_EE_ICS_Methodology-for-Metered-and-Measured-Energy-Cooking-Devices.pdf \(goldstandard.org\)](https://www.goldstandard.org/431-ee-ics-methodology-for-metered-and-measured-energy-cooking-devices.pdf)

³ <https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/429-ee-sws-emission-reductions-from-safe-drinking-water-supply/>

⁴ <https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/407-ee-ics-technologies-and-practices-to-displace-decentralized-thermal-energy-tpddtec-consumption/>

⁵ [The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Clean and Efficient Cookstoves – Gold Standard for the Global Goals](https://www.goldstandard.org/5-the-gold-standard-simplified-methodology-for-clean-and-efficient-cookstoves-gold-standard-for-the-global-goals)

3. Production of biomass pellets sourced from sustainable feedstock, for use in modern, clean burning cookstoves, made available at a cost to end users that is at par or below the cost of existing (charcoal) fuel and cookstove technologies, this will reduce carbon emissions by allowing families to cook on sustainable fuel which requires less biomass reducing deforestation and reducing GHG emissions.
4. Provision of fuel efficient Improved Cookstoves to households currently cooking on inefficient devices will reduce GHG emissions by allowing households to cook the same amount of food using less non-renewable biomass. The use of improved cookstoves will also reduce harmful indoor air pollution.

PoA Implementation Plan

SaniTap is the Coordinating and Managing entity (CME) of the PoA. SaniTap oversees each step of the PoA development, expansion, VPA inclusion process including developing project documents, implementation of local stakeholder consultation, developing monitoring and evaluation plan, managing VPA inclusion and ongoing verifications, and the issuance of credits. SaniTap works directly or actively with local partners to implement VPAs, improve project technologies installation and dissemination strategies to generate Verified Emission Reductions (VERs). Implementation may be directly by SaniTap but also through and/or with local partners which may include but are not limited to NGOs, local entrepreneurs, government organizations, and academic institutes.

The PoA Implementation will commence with VPAs in Madagascar. The first (real case) VPAs are expected to be listed in 2024. Other countries within the PoA are expected to commence VPAs within two years.

Inclusion of VPAs within the PoA requires the VPAs to meet criteria set out below and by Gold Standard.

Stakeholder and Design Consultation Participants

As per the Gold Standard Minimum Group of Stakeholder to be consulted, SaniTap has invited all known relevant (local, affected and interested) stakeholders for consultations and comments, including, but not limited to the following groups.

- a) Local people, communities and/or representatives who are expected to be directly or indirectly affected (adversely affected or beneficiaries) by the project or may have an interest in the project.
- b) Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project and marginalised individuals and groups.
- c) Local policymakers and representatives of local authorities.
- d) National government officials or National Focal Point, for example, Designated National Authority (DNA) or equivalent body.
- e) Local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Women Groups working on topics relevant to the project or working with communities who are likely to be affected by the project. SaniTap has in addition included International non-governmental organisations (INGOs) and private sector organisations working on topics relevant to the project or working with communities who are likely to be affected by the project.
- f) Gold Standard representative at <help@goldstandard.org>.
- g) Relevant international Gold Standard NGO Supporters with representation in the region and all Gold Standard NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.

The Design Consultation process has been open to all stakeholders but has focused on inviting stakeholders from groups c-g whereas Stakeholder Consultations will include stakeholders from all groups a-g. The Design Consultation and Stakeholder Consultation reports will include information on attendees, invitations, follow up, materials sent, the consultation meetings if held physically, (first round) feedback and the CME/Project response to the feedback and allowing for a second-round feedback and subsequent response to the feedback to all stakeholders.

Interactions with other similar initiatives/programmes in overlapping geographical boundaries

Other known similar projects/initiative in overlapping geographical boundaries are listed in **Annex B**. SaniTap is keen to understand potential synergies and conflicts, and how they may affect the PoA and included VPAs additionality, baseline, monitoring, and sustainability impacts.

SaniTap will reach out to other carbon project developers where there is the potential for overlap at the PoA and VPAs level to help ensure there is no double counting or claiming any emission reductions, removals, or outcomes that are already accounted for by another initiative or programme.

Stakeholders, authorities, and participants in other initiatives and programmes are kindly asked to provide input and information and feedback to support collaboration and to further ensure no risk of double counting.

Targeted End Users

People - women and men, girls and boys - in rural and peri-urban areas, who are forced to use unsafe drinking water through the unavailability of clean safe drinking water sources.

People - women and men, girls and boys - in rural and peri-urban areas, who cook with firewood or charcoal on unimproved cookstoves or other inefficient cooking methods.

It is noted that those people who will be most positively impacted are likely to be women and children.

Other planned Consultations – two Real Case VPA

Two Real Case VPAs will be undertaken in Madagascar:

1. VPA Clean Cooking – Stakeholder Consultation scheduled for 26 October 2023 in Fort Dauphin, Madagascar.
2. VPA Clean Water – Stakeholder Consultation scheduled for 26 October 2023 in Fort Dauphin, Madagascar.

Overviews of the two proposed VPAs are included in **Annex C** and **Annex D**.

All stakeholders invited to the Design Consultation should already have been invited to the two VPA Stakeholder Consultations. If this is not the case, please advise us to ensure you have an invitation for physical presence or online presence should you wish to attend.

Further Real Case VPAs will be undertaken in each of the nations listed within this PoA in due course.

SaniTap may conduct further Design Consultation online meetings as part of the Design Consultation Process in which case all (and any additional stakeholders) will be invited.

It is intended at all VPA Stakeholder Consultation Meetings communication will be in the most appropriate and widely spoken language. It is expected that interpreters will be available for stakeholders to communicate in other languages in main use. For example, in Madagascar the Design Consultation will be conducted in French with English translation. At the VPA level in Madagascar, Stakeholder Consultations will be conducted in both French and Malagasy with translation into English where necessary.

Contribution to SDGS

The VPAs within the PoA are expected to contribute (but not be restricted) to the following SDGs:

- 1 No Poverty
- 3 Good Health and Wellbeing
- 5 Gender Equality
- 6 Clean Water and Sanitation
- 7 Affordable and Clean Energy
- 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth
- 13 Climate Action
- 15 Life on Land

Each VPA will indicate which SDGs it will be monitoring (at least 3) and will set out a monitoring plan. Likely monitoring indicators and approaches are summarised in the table below.

As all VPAs are required to measure impact on Climate Action (SDG 13) and SaniTap is aiming to achieve Gender Responsive certification which suggests inclusion of SDG 5 Gender Equality, it is expected that each VPA will monitor one or two other SDG impacts.

SDG	Target	Impact Indicator	Monitoring Indicator	How monitor
SDG 13 – Climate Action	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.	Reduction in GHG emissions.	Amount of GHGs emissions avoided or sequestered.	Detailed CO2e calculations – methodology set out in the Gold Standard cook stoves methodology.
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,	Livelihood.	Average household savings (i.e., decrease in expenditure on basic services such as cooking, lighting, drinking).	Proxy estimates of household savings – net monthly fuel cost savings related to reduced use of fires/stoves.

	inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.			
SDG 3 – Good Health and Wellbeing	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous.	Reduced indoor air pollution.	Number of households that observed reduction in PM2.5 & carbon monoxide (CO) concentration reductions.	24- or 48-hour monitoring in sample households for baseline and project scenario.
SDG 5– Gender Equality	5.4 Recognise 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	Women empowerment and gender equality	Average time saving associated with cooking time and fuel collection. (Workload relief) for women and girls	Sample surveys of women and men, girls and boys in representative households to estimate time savings associated with Cooking and fuel collection. Include report on primary ways that households are using time saved on fuel collection.
SDG 6 – Clean Water	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Access to improved source of water	Total no. households meeting “safely managed drinking water services” criteria (disaggregated to female-headed households and male-headed households) Indicator can be disaggregated by type of residence,	Household survey.

			<p>resident & service level.</p> <p>Source of water must meet 3 conditions: accessibility, availability & quality.</p>	
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services.	Increased access to energy	No. of beneficiaries: households (disaggregated to female-headed households and male-headed households)	<p>Direct measurement of households that receive stoves.</p> <p>Household sample survey to ensure access to clean fuel and correct use of stove.</p>
SDG 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.	Increased employment opportunities	<p>Total no. jobs. (Disaggregated to numbers of jobs for women, men, young women, and young men including those with disabilities.)</p> <p>Total no. employees above the local min. wage</p> <p>Average hourly earnings of employees by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities</p>	<p>Analysis of work contracts. (Disaggregated to numbers of jobs for women, men, young women, and young men including those with disabilities.)</p>
SDG 15 – Life on Land	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of	Reduced deforestation attributed to wood fuel savings	Total non-renewable wood fuel saved	CO2e savings measured using detailed calculations set out in the cooking stoves methodology

	terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountain, and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.			(both because of more efficient pellets rather than charcoal and because of more efficient stoves themselves)
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SaniTap will use the Gold Standard SDG Impact Tool to track and monitor the impact on the SDGs through each VPA.

Gender Responsive Approach

SaniTap aims to be Gender Responsive within each of its VPAs and will take active steps to seek Gender Responsive Certification under the ensuring activities to go beyond 'do no harm' and thus ensures that a given activity does 'do better'. SaniTap will follow and adhere to the Gold Standard Gender Equality Requirements & Guidelines. Version 2.0⁶.

SaniTap has, and will continue to, engage third-party 'Gender Experts' to advise on to ensure its Programme proactively addresses gender gaps and contribute to gender equality and female empowerment, as well as ensure safeguards to prevent or mitigate adverse impacts on women, men and girls and boys.

SaniTap, with skilled Expert Stakeholders with knowledge of national policies, norms, cultures will support the PoA and VPAs to help understand the social and cultural norms, roles, needs, opportunities and gender relations that affect how stakeholders (entities, women and men, girls and boys) participate in, and benefit from, the project.

Together with gender experts, SaniTap will design feedback mechanisms that are accessible, inclusive, and culturally and socially appropriate for different groups of stakeholders. For example, the use of multiple channels of communication (such as online surveys, phone calls, focus group, interviews and home visits, discussions, etc.), provide translation and interpretation services, use simple and clear language, ensure physical safety and confidentiality, etc.

SaniTap has engaged a third-party Gender Expert Stakeholder organisation to support its work and input has been provided for the Design Consultation and Stakeholder consultation process and content and for the development and design of the project activities.

As VPAs are established in other national boundaries within the PoA, Gender Expert Stakeholders will be appointed.

SaniTap has a dedicated person to focus on gender related issues within the PoA and can be contacted via gender.responsive@sanitap.org

⁶ <https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/104-par-gender-equality-requirements-and-guidelines/>

Gold Standard Safeguards and Requirements

The PoA and all VPAs within the VPA will comply with all Gold Standard safeguards and requirements⁷.

Compliance with Safeguarding Requirements:

Principle	Sub- principle	PoA and VPA response and compliance
Social Safeguarding Principles		
Principle 1 - Human Rights		<p>SaniTap, and participants in the implementation of the PoA and the VPAs within the PoA will 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 Rights⁸.</p> <p>The Project(s) shall not discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion.</p>
Principle 2 – Gender Equality and Women’s Rights		<p>Projects within the PoA will seek to be ‘Gender Responsive’ certified.</p> <p>The projects will conduct deeper gender analysis; select gender- targeted project goals and action; and design project-specific gender indicators and parameters.</p> <p>The project contributes to improve health of women, girls and children and provides them more time to do other activities. The reduced time spent obtaining water, wood and fuel, especially for children and mothers will enable other activities and create economic savings.</p>
Principle 3 – Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		<p>The project technologies will actively contribute to improve the health of end users through the provision of safe drinking water and enable clean cooking.</p> <p>The projects will avoid community exposure to increased health risks and will not adversely affect the health of the workers and the community.</p>
Principle 4 – Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and	4.1 Sites of Cultural and Historical Heritage	The project(s) will not be implemented in areas that threatens cultural heritage.

⁷ Gold Standard Principles and Requirements

⁸ <http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>

Resettlement	4.2 Forced Eviction and Displacement	The project(s) will not lead to forced eviction or displacement.
	4.3 Land Tenure and Other Rights	<p>The project(s) are not expected to require any change to land tenure arrangements and/or other rights. In the event that a could have an impact on land tenure or other rights, appropriate 'Expert Stakeholders' will be invited to investigate, evaluate, and recommend prior to a project being implemented.</p> <p>Land tenure will is not an issue where cookstove or water filter technologies are distributed into homes. For the other water technology community water sources on land owned either by the county/regional government or by local people, their permission will first be sought. Such permission will be a pre-condition of implementation.</p> <p>Where land is required for project purposes, e.g., the siting of a biomass pelletisation facility on land owned either privately or by the county/regional government or by local people, appropriate permission will first be sought. If necessary, an 'Expert Stakeholders' will be invited to investigate, evaluate, and recommend prior to a project being implemented.</p>
	4.4 Indigenous Peoples	The Project(s) will not adversely impact indigenous peoples present in or within the area of influence of the Project and does not require any form or relocation.
Principle 5 – Corruption		<p>The Project(s) will not engage in any corrupt practices. SaniTap, any participants in the Projects and all associates and sub-contractors involved in the delivery of the Projects are obligated under the SaniTap Code of Conduct and Ethics Policies</p> <p>Specifically this includes the SaniTap Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy</p>
ECONOMIC SAFEGUARDING GUIDELINES		
Principle 6 – Economic Impacts	6.1 Labour Rights	<p>The project does not involve any forced labour. All employees are engaged on voluntary and/or contracted basis and are free to leave their positions without penalty. The project respects freedom of association and collective bargaining and does not restrict in any way any freedoms and rights.</p> <p>There will be no child labour on the project.</p> <p>SaniTap, any participants in the Projects and all associates and sub-contractors involved in the delivery of the Projects are obligated under the</p>

		<p>SaniTap.</p> <p><u>Child Protection Policy and Policy on Prevention of Forced Labour and Human Trafficking</u></p>
	6.2 Negative Economic Consequences	<p>No negative economic consequences are envisaged. Time saving from the reduction in water and firewood collection can be translated into positive economic (or educational) activity.</p> <p>Financial savings will be generated in the reduction in fuel costs as less fuel is needed for cooking and/or water boiling.</p> <p>Livelihoods will be generated through new employment relating to the Project.</p> <p>Just transition activities will be put in place, where necessary, in the event any livelihoods are lost as a result of the Projects (e.g., Charcoal producers will be given employment opportunities to grow sustainable biomass or employment in pelletisation facilities)</p>
ENVIRONMENTAL/ECOLOGICAL SAFEGUARDING GUIDELINES		
Principle 7 – Climate and Energy	7.1 Emissions	<p>The Project(s) will not increase greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario.</p> <p>The project will decrease GHG emissions from the baseline scenario over a period of up to 20 years (PoA duration). The use of the technologies will contribute to avoid the emissions of millions of tons of CO₂ and other GHG in the atmosphere.</p>
	7.2 Energy Supply	<p>The objective of this project is to implement improved technologies that use biomass which only comes from renewable sources or where less non-renewable biomass is used or that does not use non-renewable biomass at all.</p> <p>Energy used for pelletisation and other aspects of the provision of biomass pellets will be from renewable energy sources only.</p>
Principle 8 – Water	8.1 Impact on Natural Water Patterns/Flows	<p>The project will not have any negative impact on the water resources in the area of the Project boundaries nor neighboring region of the Project boundaries. There will be no significant change in the volume of water consumed by the households, nor the water resources in the region.</p> <p>There will be no significant change in the water resources in the region through the use of water within biomass pelletisation facilities.</p>

	8.2 Erosion and/or Water Body Instability	<p>The Projects will reduce fuelwood consumption and consequently reduce deforestation which will protect the natural forest cover with related environmental and ecological benefits.</p> <p>It is expected that erosion will be reduced, and water body stability increased.</p>
Principle 9 - Environment, ecology and land use	9.1 Landscape Modification and Soil	The Project does not involve the use of land and soil for production of crops. All biomass required to produce fuel pellets for use in clean cooking stoves will be from sustainable biomass sources.
	9.2 Vulnerability to Natural Disaster	The Project will not be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to wind, earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, drought, or other extreme climatic conditions as a result of its activities.
	9.3 Genetic Resources	No GMOs will be used in the project
	9.4 Release of pollutants	The Project will not result in the release of pollutants to the environment.
	9.5 Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste	The Project will not involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/ or use of hazardous and non- hazardous chemicals and/or materials.
	9.6 Pesticides & Fertilisers	The Project will not involve the application of pesticides and/or fertilisers.
	9.7 Harvesting of Forests	<p>The Project will not involve the harvesting of forests. Sources of biomass required for the provision of fuel to replace firewood and charcoal will be from renewable, sustainable resources exclusively.</p> <p>The project will reduce fuel wood demand from local and regional forests and thus the harvest rate of forests. The Project(s) will have positive impact on the forest cover and reduce deforestation.</p>
	9.8 Food	The project does not modify the quantity or nutritional quality of food available such as through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives. The project does not impact the growing of food nor the quality of the food.
	9.9 Animal husbandry	The project does not involve animal husbandry.

	9.10 High Conservation Value Areas and Critical Habitats	<p>The Project(s) will not physically affect or alter largely intact or High Conservation Value (HCV) ecosystems, critical habitats, landscapes, key biodiversity areas or sites identified.</p> <p>The Project(s) will seek to protect ecosystems critical habitats, landscapes, and important key biodiversity areas.</p>
	9.11 Endangered Species	<p>Endangered species may be present within the Project boundaries. The activities of the Projects will not impact their habitats other than to help protect these habitats through reduced deforestation caused by the Project.</p> <p>The Project is not expected to impact other areas where endangered species may be present through transboundary affects, other than through the positive protection of local habitats.</p>

Eligibility Criteria for the Real Case VPAs and subsequent Regular VPAs within the PoA As per the Template Guide for PoA Design Document⁹ and Specific requirements for the Gold Standard Preliminary Review¹⁰ require a set of eligibility criteria per technology/measure or combination of technology/measure to be defined in the real case VPAs. These Eligibility criteria are set out in **Annex E** and require the VPA to evidence meeting the criterial within their respective PDDs.

Continuous input and grievance mechanism

SaniTap has, and will continue to, establish a process to allow stakeholders to submit any feedback or to record concerns/grievances during the entire project lifetime.

Options include any or all of the following:

1. Online form <https://forms.office.com/e/GyTJggFAHr> which can also be found using this QR code. This survey can be viewed in English, French or Portuguese
2. A Continuous Input and Grievance Expression Book shall be made available at:
 - a. SaniTap, c/o ONG MadAvance, Bureau ex ALT, Libanona, Fort Dauphin, Madagascar.
 - b. A location within each VPA that is established. This location will be published when the VPA is being set up.
 - c. The SaniTap registered office (United Kingdom)
3. By email at feedback@sanitap.org



⁹ [TGuide-PreReview V2.2-POA-Design-Document.pdf \(goldstandard.org\)](#) requirement 4.12.1

¹⁰ <https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/t-prereview-preliminary-review-request-form/>

4. By email at confidential_grievance@sanitap.org
5. By face-to-face meeting or phone calls with appropriate Project personnel. These will include Project 'Community Engagement Officers' and Project 'Hygiene/Clean Cooking Education Officers' who will visit locations on a periodic but regular basis. Any feedback/grievance will be digitally recorded.
6. Telephone numbers for feedback will be made available for each Project and will be made available at the Stakeholder Consultation meetings and will be made available through various public and digital channels.
7. Grievances which are major or of a personal nature can be raised by following the SaniTap Grievance Policy (**Annex A**) and also by email at confidential_grievance@sanitap.org

Feedback will be handled in a manner which complies and fulfils the requirements as set out in the Gold Standard Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement Requirements¹¹ and will record all comments, inputs or concerns raised by stakeholders using modes of continuous feedback or any other form (such as verbally, telephonically, via email and/or through representatives).

SaniTap will send a written acknowledgement to the stakeholder, except if the comment is anonymous. SaniTap will maintain a digital record of all feedback and responses to the feedback.

SaniTap will keep the stakeholder(s) informed of the measures taken in the context of the comment(s) raised.

Grievances will be handled as set out in the SaniTap Grievance Policy which can be found here [SaniTap Grievance Policy.pdf](#) and on its website and is included in **Annex A** for reference.

All feedback and all grievances will be recorded on the secure SaniTap Project Database to provide a confidential audit trail.

SaniTap will use gender-responsive evaluation methods and tools to collect, analyse, and report feedback data. For example, the use of disaggregated data by sex and other relevant variables, use mixed methods (quantitative and qualitative) to capture diverse perspectives and experiences, use participatory approaches to involve stakeholders in the evaluation process, etc.

SaniTap will use the feedback data to inform decision-making and improve the project's performance and impact on gender equality and the Sustainable Development Goals. For example, SaniTap will use feedback data to identify gaps and challenges, adjust project activities and strategies, monitor progress and results, communicate lessons learned and best practices to ensure each VPA is not only gender sensitive but also gender responsive.

Free Prior and Informed Consent – Transfer of Mitigation Outcomes ownership

Full, prior and informed consent (FPIC) is the process of ensuring that the rights and interests of women and men, girls and boys of indigenous peoples and local communities are respected when undertaking any activities that affect them.

The PoA Design Consultation and the VPA Stakeholder Consultation meetings are part of this FPIC extends to local/individual level as appropriate to the end users.

¹¹ <https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/102-par-stakeholder-consultation-requirements/>

Ownership which is transferred from project beneficiaries will be clearly and transparently demonstrated and with full, prior and informed consent (FPIC). FPIC includes formal stakeholder consultation meeting, localised stakeholder community engagement activities and documentary evidence of agreement to the transfer of legal ownership at either an individual level or at a community level where an individual formally authorised to represent the community signs on behalf of the members of that community. E.g. a mayor of a town.

End-users and end-user-representative authorities will be required to enter into an agreement with SaniTap Ltd, transferring Full and uncontested legal ownership of any Products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification, (for example VER carbon credits) generated by the PoA in return for the provision of services or subsidised/freely provided technologies – such as the ongoing maintenance of water sources or provision of previously unavailable biomass fuels. The users must also agree to submit to data collection which will be required by VPA monitoring programmes.

Funding Sources

The Programme is currently intended to be funded by private funding from SaniTap or its partners or participants in the VPAs.

There is currently no public funding for the PoA or the VPAs. However, SaniTap and its partners may apply for public funding for projects under the Programme. Details of any relevant public funding sources will be included on a VPA basis.

No ODA funding shall be used within the PoA, as confirmed by signed ODA Declarations which will be made at the VPA level.

PoA Design Consultation and VPA Stakeholder Consultation Process

The PoA Design Consultation process initiates with the provision of this PoA Information Pack which is being sent to interested stakeholders. The Design Consultation process will start at this point and stakeholders are invited to provide feedback over the following 30 days.

In addition to the on-line design consultation, and while a physical meeting is not a requirement of the design consultation process¹², SaniTap will hold a physical meeting will be held and open to all stakeholders in Antananarivo, Madagascar on 23 October 2023. While attendance at this event is not a requirement of the Design Consultation process you are welcome to attend. This physical meeting will be held at the Hotel Ibis Ankorondrano, Antananarivo, Madagascar 08:00-13:00 (Madagascar time) as per the details in the initial invitation. Stakeholders who cannot be physically present are invited to join online and will be able to access the meeting from 08:00 using the following link [Online PoA Design Consultation Meeting 23 October 2023](#).

Separate Stakeholder Consultations will be undertaken to explain the detailed content of each Project (VPA level) included in the PoA. Two such Stakeholder Consultations for Real Case VPAs commencing in Madagascar are planned for 26 October 2023 and will be held in Fort Dauphin. While attendance at this event is not a requirement of the Design Consultation process you are welcome to attend. Details and invitation for these physical Stakeholder Consultation meetings will be sent separately. Stakeholders may also attend online [Online Clean Water VPA Stakeholder Consultation Meeting 26 October 2023](#) and [Online Clean Cooking VPA Stakeholder Consultation Meeting 26 October 2023](#).

¹² Gold Standard stakeholder consultation and engagement requirements section 4.5.1 page12

If you have not already done so, please confirm attendance for the PoA Design Consultation, as well as relevant subsequent VPA Stakeholder Consultations.

[RSVP PoA Design Consultation Meeting 23 October 2023](#)

[RSVP Clean Water VPA Stakeholder Consultation Meeting 26 October 2023.](#)

[RSVP Clean Cooking VPA Stakeholder Consultation Meeting 26 October 2023.](#)

We kindly request that you advise us of other stakeholders (individuals and organisations) who, in your opinion, are other relevant actors / institutions that should be involved in the Design and Stakeholder Consultations so that SaniTap may also invite them to the relevant consultation meetings and process.

Contact

Please contact us by

Firstly: email to stakeholder.consultation@sanitap.org or

Secondly: by calling Mr Mamy Ramparany of WaterAid Madagascar, at +261 (0) 34 55 637, with whom SaniTap is collaborating on organising the consultation events or

Thirdly: by emailing Meghan Hughes-Hallett at SaniTap on meghan.hughes-hallett@sanitap.org .

SaniTap, the CME may be contacted at CleanWaterCleanCooking@sanitap.org or at the registered address: SaniTap Ltd, Hamptons Farmhouse, Park Rd, Hadlow, TN11 9SR. United Kingdom

We look forward to receiving your helpful feedback, concerns, comments or advice.

The Process Ahead

1. Please confirm your participation in the Design Consultation process if you have not already done so.
2. Please respond to the invitation to confirm whether you will be attending in person the physical Design Consultation event on 23 October 2023 in Antananarivo, Madagascar.
3. Please provide the contact details for other stakeholders, who in your opinion, should be included in the PoA Design Consultation process.
4. After a 30 day consultation period from the date that the Information Pack is sent out or the Design Consultation on-line meeting was held (whichever is the latter), the 'first-round' feedback from the physical Design Consultation meeting and any feedback given by others unable to attend the meeting will be consolidated and SaniTap will respond to this feedback, circulating its response.
5. Stakeholders will then have an opportunity to provide 'second-round' feedback over the following 30 days – ie feedback on the SaniTap response to the first round feedback.
6. After this time SaniTap will submit a Design Consultation Report to Gold Standard and this will be published on the Gold Standard Registry.
7. All stakeholders will be able to provide further feedback at any point over the full duration of the Project, through the feedback and grievance processes as set out above.

Give Feedback Now

If you would like to give feedback now please use the following link. [Feedback form Clean Water Clean Cooking PoA and VPAs](#) or use the QR code below:



This form is available in English French and Portuguese

Annex A **SANITAP GRIEVANCE POLICY AND PROCESS**

SaniTap is committed to providing a fair and transparent grievance process for all our employees, stakeholders, and beneficiaries. It is committed to the open, transparent and fair resolution of all allegations and complaints received against its work, its personnel or against the organisation itself. Any employee, stakeholder or beneficiary who has evidence of wrongdoing is strongly encouraged to file a grievance with the company.

Raising and resolving grievances

We recognize that grievances may arise from time to time and that they need to be handled promptly, confidentially, and effectively. This policy outlines the process for raising and resolving grievances and the roles and responsibilities of all parties involved.

Confidentiality and Non-Retaliation: All grievances raised by stakeholders and beneficiaries will be handled confidentially, and any retaliation against a stakeholder or beneficiary who raises a grievance will not be tolerated. We encourage all parties to raise grievances without fear of retaliation, and any instances of retaliation by any employee of SaniTap will be subject to disciplinary action.

Documentation: All grievances, including their resolution, will be documented electronically and retained for at least three years. Access to these records will be limited to the SaniTap Grievance Officer, relevant management personnel, and legal and compliance staff.

Communication Methods: We understand that grievances may be communicated in various ways and not necessarily digitally, for example by phone or face to face. These grievances will be treated equally and following the same process and will be documented electronically. We will ensure that the process for raising and resolving grievances is communicated to employees, stakeholders and beneficiaries in a way that is clear and accessible.

The Grievance Process

Raising a Grievance: Stakeholders and beneficiaries may raise a grievance by contacting the SaniTap Grievance Officer via email, phone, or in-person. The grievance should be detailed and specific, including the date, time, and location of the incident, the parties involved, and the nature of the grievance. Examples of supporting evidence may include correspondence, such as emails or letters, research studies, or letters of support from other stakeholders.

Acknowledgment of Grievance: The SaniTap Grievance Officer will acknowledge receipt of the grievance within three business days and schedule a meeting/call with the employee, stakeholder or beneficiary to discuss the issue.

Investigation: The Grievance Officer will conduct a desk review to determine the extent of the alleged breach of SaniTap's policies and procedures.

If the grievance officer determines, in their sole discretion, that an investigation is required, then they will produce a written investigation plan. The investigation plan will include, but not be limited to, the

scope of the investigation, a list of potential other stakeholders to be queried, and the timeline for resolution.

The Grievance Officer will conduct a thorough investigation into the grievance, including interviewing any relevant parties and reviewing any relevant documentation. The investigation will normally be completed within thirty business days of receiving the grievance.

Decision: After completing the investigation, the Grievance Officer will provide the employee, stakeholder or beneficiary with a written decision regarding the grievance. The decision will include any actions to be taken and the rationale behind the decision. The decision will be provided within five business days of completing the investigation.

Appeal: If the employee, stakeholder or beneficiary is not satisfied with the decision, they may choose to appeal the decision to the next level of management/other company directors. The appeal must be submitted in writing within five business days of receiving the decision. The next level of management/other director will conduct a review of the decision and provide a written response within ten business days of receiving the appeal.

Filing a Grievance

To file a grievance, stakeholders and beneficiaries should submit an email/ digitally submitted written letter (eg pdf, photo) to the SaniTap Grievance Officer.

The letter should include the following information: -

- Name, organization, and contact details (email and telephone) of the employee, stakeholder, or beneficiary.
- Details of the grievance including:
 - Timing of grievance/complaint
 - Nature of grievance and perceived impact
 - Supporting evidence and documentation
 - Examples of supporting evidence may include correspondence such as emails or letters, research studies, or letters of support from other stakeholders.
- Declaration of any potential or perceived conflict of interest
- Any request for confidentiality/anonymity of complainant - with reasons
- Declaration that information being provided is true, accurate, and made in good faith.

SaniTap Grievance Officer

Grievance letters should be addressed to the SaniTap Grievance Officer and sent by registered post or via email to confidential_grievance@sanitap.org with the subject line 'Grievance Submission to SaniTap.'

The current SaniTap Grievance Officer is:- Mr Andrew Tanswell. Director.

In the event a grievance is held against the current Grievance Officer, the complainant may, in full confidentiality, contact a different SaniTap director.

Annex B- Interactions with other similar initiatives/programmes in overlapping geographical boundaries

Madagascar

There are a number of WASH and cookstove Gold Standard projects in Madagascar with potential (but not necessarily) for overlap with VPAs to be established in this country. These have been identified as:

WASH

GS ID	PROJECT DETAILS	STATUS	SDGS	PROJECT TYPE	COUNTRY
GS11854	GS5658 VPA 42: Water is Life, Madagascar by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Madagascar
GS11425	GS5658 VPA 41: Water is Life, Madagascar by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Planned 	Biogas Electricity	Madagascar
GS10784	GS5658 VPA 24: Water is Life, Madagascar by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Madagascar
GS10783	GS5658 VPA 23: Water is Life, Madagascar by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Madagascar
GS10659	GS5658 VPA 18: Water is Life, Madagascar by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Madagascar
GS10658	GS5658 VPA 17: Water is Life, Madagascar by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Madagascar
GS10657	GS5658 VPA 16: Water is Life, Madagascar by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Madagascar
GS7567	GS5658 VPA 13: Water is Life, Madagascar by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Madagascar
GS7566	GS5658 VPA 14: Water is Life, Madagascar by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Madagascar
GS5230	GS5658 VPA 1: Borehole project "Ease Water Madagascar" by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Madagascar
GS7311	GS5658 VPA 9: Water is Life - Phase II, Madagascar by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Madagascar
GS7090	GS5658 VPA 8: The Community Safe Water (Madagascar) by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Madagascar
GS6752	GS5658 VPA 7: Water is Life, Madagascar by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Madagascar

Cookstoves

GS ID	PROJECT DETAILS	STATUS	SDGS	PROJECT TYPE	COUNTRY
GS464	ADES Solar and efficient stoves in Madagascar by myclimate Foundation	Certified		Solar Thermal Heat	Madagascar
GS4537	Tandavanala TsinjoHarena Improved cook-stoves in Vatovavy Fitovinany Region, Madagascar by Tandavanala	Planned		Energy Efficiency Domestic	Madagascar

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Guinea

There are a number of WASH and cookstove Gold Standard projects in Guinea with potential (but not necessarily) for overlap with VPAs to be established in this country . These have been identified as:

WASH

GS ID	PROJECT DETAILS	STATUS	SDGS	PROJECT TYPE	COUNTRY
GS12143	Household water purifier programme in Guinea by Rotor Energy Technology Corporation Limited		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Guinea
GS1992	Naafa Cookstove Project by EcoAct		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Guinea
GS3957	Project Blue by New Leaf Africa		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Guinea

Cookstoves

GS ID	PROJECT DETAILS	STATUS	SDGS	PROJECT TYPE	COUNTRY
GS11992	Naafa Cookstove Project by EcoAct		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Guinea
GS880	Improved cook-stoves in Guinea by Bolivia Inti Sud Soleil		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Guinea

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Mozambique

There are a number of WASH and cookstove Gold Standard projects in Mozambique with potential (but not necessarily) for overlap with VPAs to be established in this country . These have been identified as:

WASH

GS ID	PROJECT DETAILS	STATUS	SDGS	PROJECT TYPE	COUNTRY
	GS10789 VPA9: Efficient and Clean Cooking for households in Mozambique by Burn Manufacturing Co.			Energy Efficiency Domestic	
	GS10789 VPA10: Efficient and Clean Cooking for households in Mozambique by Burn Manufacturing Co.			Energy Efficiency Domestic	
GS11321	UpEnergy-Social and Climate Impact Programme- Safe Water VPA-12 by UpEnergy Group			Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS10714	GS1247 VPA 245 Improved Kitchen Regimes Manica Province Safe Water (Mozambique) by CO2balance UK Ltd			Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7651	GS7591 VPA 31 Central Mozambique Safe Water Programme by CO2balance UK Ltd			Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7650	GS7591 VPA 30 Central Mozambique Safe Water Programme by CO2balance UK Ltd			Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7649	GS7591 VPA 29 Central Mozambique Safe Water Programme by CO2balance UK Ltd			Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7648	GS7591 VPA 28 Central Mozambique Safe Water Programme by CO2balance UK Ltd			Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7647	GS7591 VPA 27 Central Mozambique Safe Water Programme by CO2balance UK Ltd			Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7646	GS7591 VPA 26 Central Mozambique Safe Water Programme by CO2balance UK Ltd			Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7645	GS7591 VPA 25 Central Mozambique Safe Water Programme by CO2balance UK Ltd			Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7644	GS7591 VPA 24 Central Mozambique Safe Water Programme by CO2balance UK Ltd			Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7643	GS7591 VPA 23 Central Mozambique Safe Water Programme by CO2balance UK Ltd			Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7642	GS7591 VPA 22 Central Mozambique Safe Water Programme by CO2balance UK Ltd			Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7641	GS7591 VPA 21 Central Mozambique Safe Water Programme by CO2balance UK Ltd			Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique

GS7640	GS7591 VPA 20 Central Mozambique Safe Water Programme by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7639	GS7591 VPA 19 Central Mozambique Safe Water Programme by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7638	GS7591 VPA 18 Central Mozambique Safe Water Programme by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7637	GS7591 VPA 17 Central Mozambique Safe Water Programme by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7474	GS1247 VPA 202 Improved Kitchen Regimes Manica Province Safe Water (Mozambique) by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7473	GS1247 VPA 201 Improved Kitchen Regimes Manica Province Safe Water (Mozambique) by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7472	GS1247 VPA 200 Improved Kitchen Regimes Manica Province Safe Water (Mozambique) by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7471	GS1247 VPA 199 Improved Kitchen Regimes Manica Province Safe Water (Mozambique) by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7470	GS1247 VPA 198 Improved Kitchen Regimes Manica Province Safe Water (Mozambique) by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7132	GS1247 VPA 159 Improved Kitchen Regimes Manica Province Safe Water (Mozambique) by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7136	GS1247 VPA 163 Improved Kitchen Regimes Manica Province Safe Water (Mozambique) by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7135	GS1247 VPA 162 Improved Kitchen Regimes Manica Province Safe Water (Mozambique) by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7134	GS1247 VPA 161 Improved Kitchen Regimes Manica Province Safe Water (Mozambique) by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7133	GS1247 VPA 160 Improved Kitchen Regimes Manica Province Safe Water (Mozambique) by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique

Cookstoves

GS ID	PROJECT DETAILS	STATUS	SDGS	PROJECT TYPE	COUNTRY
GS12190	Clean Cooking with Biomass Gasification in Mozambique (VPA3) by Emerging Cooking Solutions Sweden AB		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS12068	GS5562 VPA 4: Efficient and Clean Cooking for Mozambican Low-Income Households by Mozambique Carbon Initiative LDA		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS12195	GS5562 VPA 6: Efficient and Clean Cooking for Mozambican Low-Income Households by Mozambique Carbon Initiative LDA		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS12194	GS5562 VPAs: Efficient and Clean Cooking for Mozambican Low-Income Households by Mozambique Carbon Initiative LDA		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS11582	PowerUP Smart Electric Stoves for Clean Air-Moz-VPA4 by TEECO UGANDA SMC LTD		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS11605	GS10789 VPA9: Efficient and Clean Cooking for households in Mozambique by Burn Manufacturing Co.		Estimated 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS11606	GS10789 VPA10: Efficient and Clean Cooking for households in Mozambique by Burn Manufacturing Co.		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS11211	UpEnergy-Social and Climate Impact Programme- Cooking Devices VPA-9 by UpEnergy Group		Estimated 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS11209	Production and sale of efficient cookstoves in the urban areas of Maputo Province by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS11029	GS5658 VPA 33: Access to energy for local development and women's empowerment in Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Estimated 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS10807	GS5658 VPA 26: Promoting energy efficiency & clean cooking in Pemba by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS10806	GS5658 VPA 25: Promoting energy efficiency & clean cooking in Pemba by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS10777	GS5658 VPA 22: Production and sale of efficient cookstoves in the urban areas of Maputo Province by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS10776	GS5658 VPA 21: Access to energy for local development and women's empowerment in Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Estimated 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS10713	GS5562 VPA3: Efficient and Clean Cooking for Mozambican Low-Income Households by Mozambique Carbon Initiative LDA		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique

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GS10711	GS5562 VPA 2: Efficient and Clean Cooking for Mozambican Low-income Households by Mozambique Carbon Initiative LDA		Planned		Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS7578	Garner Mozambique - BioEthanol Cookstoves Project CPA1 by Garner Advisors LLC		Estimated		Biomass, or Liquid Biofuel Heat	Mozambique
GS7577	The Garner Sustainable Biomass and Renewable Energy Programme by Garner Advisors LLC		Estimated		Biomass, or Liquid Biofuel Heat	Mozambique
GS7524	GS5658 VPA 11: Promoting energy efficiency & clean cooking in Pemba by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified		Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS6155	Efficient And Clean Cooking For Mozambican Low Income Housholds - George Dimitrov VPA1 by Mozambique Carbon Initiative LDA		Certified		Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS5812	GS5658 VPA 2: Improved Cookstoves for Rural Families in Gilé Reserve Area, Mozambique by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Estimated		Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS5562	Efficient and Clean Cooking For Mozambican Low-income Households PoA by Mozambique Carbon Initiative LDA		Estimated		Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS4612	GS1247 VPA 53: Improved Cook Stoves in Chamanculo C, Maputo (Mozambique), phase III by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified		Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS4611	GS1247 VPA 52: Improved Cook Stoves in Chamanculo C, Maputo (Mozambique), phase II by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified		Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS3078	GS1247 VPA 23 Improved Kitchen Regimes : Improved Cook Stoves in Chamanculo C, Maputo (Mozambique) by CO2balance UK ltd		Certified		Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique
GS ID	PROJECT DETAILS		STATUS	SDGS	PROJECT TYPE	COUNTRY
GS2513	Cleanstar Mozambique - Maputo Ethanol Cookstove and Cooking Fuel Project 1 by CleanStar Mozambique		Planned		Energy Efficiency Domestic	Mozambique

South Africa

There are a number of WASH and cookstove Gold Standard projects in South Africa with potential (but not necessarily) for overlap with VPAs to be established in this country . These have been identified as:

WASH

No known WASH Gold Standard projects for South Africa

Cookstoves

GS ID	PROJECT DETAILS	STATUS	SDGS	PROJECT TYPE	COUNTRY
GS4627	Brickstar Wood Stove - Nwamitwa Area by Nova Institute		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	South Africa
GS4536	Brickstar Wood Stove - Mahlaba Area by Nova Institute		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	South Africa
GS2659	Improved Cooking Stoves PoA in Africa by Envirofit International, Ltd.		Planned  Good Health and Well-Being	Energy Efficiency Domestic	South Africa

Zimbabwe

There are a number of WASH and cookstove Gold Standard projects in Zimbabwe with potential (but not necessarily) for overlap with VPAs to be established in this country . These have been identified as:

WASH

GS ID	PROJECT DETAILS	STATUS	SDGS	PROJECT TYPE	COUNTRY
GS10677	GS1247 VPA 244 Manicaland Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Zimbabwe
GS10676	GS1247 VPA 243 Manicaland Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Zimbabwe
GS10675	GS1247 VPA 242 Manicaland Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Zimbabwe
GS10674	GS1247 VPA 241 Manicaland Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Zimbabwe
GS7490	GS1247 VPA 218 Manicaland Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Zimbabwe
GS7489	GS1247 VPA 217 Manicaland Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Zimbabwe
GS7488	GS1247 VPA 216 Manicaland Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Zimbabwe
GS7487	GS1247 VPA 215 Manicaland Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Zimbabwe
GS7486	GS1247 VPA 214 Manicaland Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Zimbabwe
GS7485	GS1247 VPA 213 Manicaland Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Zimbabwe
GS6523	GS1247 VPA 147 Manicaland Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Zimbabwe
GS6522	GS1247 VPA 146 Manicaland Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Zimbabwe
GS6521	GS1247 VPA 145 Manicaland Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Zimbabwe
GS6520	GS1247 VPA 144 Manicaland Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Zimbabwe
GS6519	GS1247 VPA 143 Manicaland Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Zimbabwe
GS6518	GS1247 VPA 142 Manicaland Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Zimbabwe

Cookstoves

GS ID	PROJECT DETAILS	STATUS	SDGS	PROJECT TYPE	COUNTRY
GS12144	TASC Clean Cooking PoA - VPA 7 (Zimbabwe) by THE AFRICAN STOVE COMPANY LIMITED		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Zimbabwe
GS11551	TASC Clean Cooking PoA - VPA 2 (Zimbabwe) by THE AFRICAN STOVE COMPANY LIMITED		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Zimbabwe

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Ethiopia

There are a number of WASH and cookstove Gold Standard projects in Ethiopia with potential (but not necessarily) for overlap with VPAs to be established in this country . These have been identified as:

GS ID	PROJECT DETAILS	STATUS	SDGS	PROJECT TYPE	COUNTRY
GS11979	Fair. Inclusive. Transparent. - FIT carbon project in Ethiopia to provide clean drinking water in rural communities by Fair Climate Fund India Private Limited		Planned 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS10972	Little Sun Energy and Improved Living Programme of Activity: VPA 1 by Carbonbay GmbH & Co. KG		Estimated 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS10896	Little Sun Energy and Improved Living Programme of Activity by Carbonbay GmbH & Co. KG		Estimated 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS10824	Nazava Water Filter Project in Ethiopia by Swiss Carbon Value Ltd.		Estimated 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS10737	GS1247 VPA 258 Northern Ethiopia Community Protected Springs by CO2balance UK Ltd		Estimated 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS10736	GS1247 VPA 257 Northern Ethiopia Community Protected Springs by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS10735	GS1247 VPA 256 Northern Ethiopia Community Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS10220	Humbo Ethiopia Assisted Natural Regeneration Project by World Vision Australia		Certified 	A/R	Ethiopia
GS1289	Native Energy Hydrad BioSand Water Filter Program East Africa by NativeEnergy, Inc.		Estimated 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS7442	Believe Green Safe Drinking Water - Ethiopia-1 - GS7442 by Believe Green LLC		Estimated 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS7436	GS5658 VPA 10: Resilience with Safe drinking water in Drought Prone Areas of Bale Zone in Oromia (Ethiopia), phase II by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS3509	GS1289: Native Hydrad BioSand Water Filter Programme East Africa: VPA (02) Ethiopia by NATIVE, A PUBLIC BENEFIT CORPORATION		Certified 	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia

GS6751	GS5658 VPA 6: Resilience with safe drinking water in Afar Regional State (Ethiopia) by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Planned	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS6750	GS5658 VPA 5: Resilience with Safe drinking water in Somali Regional State (Ethiopia) by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS6749	GS5658 VPA 4: Resilience with Safe Drinking Water in Drought Prone Areas of Bale Zone in Oromia (Ethiopia) by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS7292	GS1247 VPA 171 Southern Ethiopia Community Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS7287	GS1247 VPA 165 Southern Ethiopia Community Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS6783	GS1247 VPA 149 Southern Ethiopia Community Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS6836	GS1247 VPA 156 Southern Ethiopia Community Protected Springs by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS6784	GS1247 VPA 150 Southern Ethiopia Community Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS7291	GS1247 VPA 170 Southern Ethiopia Community Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS7290	GS1247 VPA 169 Southern Ethiopia Community Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS7289	GS1247 VPA 168 Southern Ethiopia Community Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS7288	GS1247 VPA 166 Southern Ethiopia Community Safe Water by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS6037	GS1247 VPA 127 Southern Ethiopia Community Boreholes by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified	   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia

GS ID	PROJECT DETAILS	STATUS	SDGS	PROJECT TYPE	COUNTRY
GS5324	GS1247 VPA 88 Southern Ethiopia Community Boreholes by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified    	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS5322	GS1247 VPA 86 Southern Ethiopia Community Boreholes by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified    	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS6038	GS1247 VPA 128 Southern Ethiopia Community Boreholes by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified    	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS5323	GS1247 VPA 87 Southern Ethiopia Community Boreholes by CO2balance UK Ltd		Certified    	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS3007	Sodo Ethiopia by World Vision Australia		Certified 	A/R	Ethiopia
GS2722	Fuel efficient stoves for Ethiopia Programme of Activities CPA 001 by atmosfair gGmbH		Certified   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS2718	Fuel efficient stoves for Ethiopia Programme of Activities by atmosfair gGmbH		Estimated   	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia

Cookstoves

GS12134	West Wollega Multipurpose Cookstove Distribution Project by EECMY DASSC		Planned	    	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS11652	VPA 01: Clean Cooking for Environmental Conservation in Ethiopia by Henan Deneng Energy Environmental Technology Co. Ltd		Planned	     	Solar Thermal Heat	Ethiopia
GS11149	Energy Efficient Stoves Program - CPA 3 by World Vision Australia		Certified	  	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS11148	Energy Efficient Stoves Program - CPA 2 by World Vision Australia		Certified	  	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS11147	Energy Efficient Stoves Program - CPA1 by World Vision Australia		Certified	  	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS11146	Energy Efficient Stoves Program by World Vision Australia		Estimated	  	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS10989	GS5658 VPA 32: Improved Cookstoves for Environmental Conservation in Southern Ethiopia by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified	    	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS10988	GS5658 VPA 31: Improved Cookstoves for Environmental Conservation in Southern Ethiopia by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified	     	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS10972	Little Sun Energy and Improved Living Programme of Activity: VPA 1 by Carbonbay GmbH & Co. KG		Estimated	     	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS10896	Little Sun Energy and Improved Living Programme of Activity by Carbonbay GmbH & Co. KG		Estimated	     	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS10873	GS5658 VPA 30: Improved Cookstoves for Environmental Conservation in Southern Ethiopia by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified	    	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS10872	GS5658 VPA 29: Improved Cookstoves for Environmental Conservation in Southern Ethiopia by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified	     	Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia

GS7556	GS5658 VPA 12: Improved Cookstoves for Environmental Conservation in Southern Ethiopia by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified		Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS7442	Believe Green Safe Drinking Water - Ethiopia-1 - GS7442 by Believe Green LLC		Estimated		Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS7437	GS1247 VPA189 Southern Ethiopia Efficient Cook Stoves by CO2balance UK ltd		Certified		Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS7391	GS1247 VPA 188 Southern Ethiopia Efficient Cook Stoves by CO2balance UK ltd		Certified		Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS7293	GS1247 VPA 172 Southern Ethiopia Efficient Cook Stoves by CO2balance UK ltd		Certified		Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS5463	Oromia Cookstove Distribution Project by Oromia Coffee Farmers Cooperative Union		Certified		Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS5326	GS1247 VPA 90 Southern Ethiopia Efficient Cook Stoves by CO2balance UK ltd		Certified		Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS5325	GS1247 VPA 89 Southern Ethiopia Efficient Cook Stoves by CO2balance UK ltd		Certified		Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS4677	Project Gaia Cook Stove Programme of Activities CPA0003 Ethiopia by Project Gaia		Estimated		Biomass, or Liquid Biofuel Heat	Ethiopia
GS4535	Project Gaia Cook Stoves Programme of Activities Ethiopia CPA-0001 by Project Gaia		Estimated		Biomass, or Liquid Biofuel Heat	Ethiopia
GS4121	Project Gaia Cook Stove Programme of Activities by Project Gaia		Estimated		Biomass, or Liquid Biofuel Heat	Ethiopia
GS3422	Improved Cook Stoves In Pastoral And Agro-Pastoral Communities In Southern Ethiopia by Carbonsink (Carbonsink Group S.r.l.)		Certified		Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS3374	GS1324 Oromia Cookstove Distribution Project (TPP-CPA-ETH-02) by The Paradigm Project		Planned		Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS2722	Fuel efficient stoves for Ethiopia Programme of Activities CPA 001 by atmosfair gGmbH		Certified		Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia
GS2718	Fuel efficient stoves for Ethiopia Programme of Activities by atmosfair gGmbH		Estimated		Energy Efficiency Domestic	Ethiopia

Annex C – Proposed VPA – Clean Cooking Anosy 1

Project Description

The proposed VPA will undertake the production of biomass pellets sourced from sustainable feedstock, for use in modern, clean-burning cookstoves, made available at a cost to end users that is at par or below the cost of existing (charcoal) fuel and cookstove technologies.

In most urban areas, women and men cook on charcoal. This fuel is often produced from unsustainable sources, using inefficient techniques that waste wood (conversion rates of ~10%, meaning that ten kilos of wood are required to produce only one kilo of charcoal). Often, charcoal is burned in traditional stove (fatapera) which are also inefficient – meaning they consume a lot more charcoal than efficient (more expensive) stoves. Such stoves are also smoky and create indoor air pollution, which causes cancer and other ailments. The present cooking economy requires astonishingly huge quantities of wood that are cut down, every day, to supply towns in the country with charcoal. This contributes to deforestation and emits greenhouse gasses that exacerbate climate change.



Daily, an endless stream of charcoal enters every town in Madagascar. Each bag of charcoal represents at least ten bags of wood – most of it from precious forests.

Unfortunately, alternative cooking methods such as LPG gas or electricity are too expensive or unavailable to most women and men. However, in recent years fuel-efficient cookstoves have become available that can burn pellets made from woody biomass. Such stoves can be lit in a minute or two, and are clean-burning: indoor air pollution is minimal. If the fuel pellets are produced from a renewable source, then use of the stoves no longer contribute to deforestation or greenhouse gas emissions. Overall, the quantity of (sustainably-sourced) wood is also far lower, by about ten times, because the wasteful carbonisation process is avoided.

This project intends to set up a pellet manufacturing facility, using wood that is exclusively sustainably sourced. Clean-burning, efficient gasifying cookstoves will be provided to households, who will be able to purchase pellets at a price that is at par, or lower, than that of charcoal. Meanwhile, existing charcoal producers will be encouraged to grow and/or harvest existing sustainable wood resources, thereby providing them with a comparable income with less demanding work than traditional charcoal production.

The VPA aims to target 20 thousand households in the town of Fort Dauphin, before replicating and scaling to other suitable urban areas. The carbon credits that are generated through the avoided emissions will be used to subsidize the stoves and the pellet fuel. This way, large environmental, social, health and economic benefits are created.



A satisfied customer cooking on a modern pellet-burning clean stove, during a pilot project in Madagascar

Project Description

The proposed VPA will undertake the repair of broken drinking water infrastructure, and the subsequent operation and maintenance of this infrastructure for 10-15 years.

In Madagascar, only 9% of the rural population has access to improved water. As a result, most families use unsafe water from rivers. This causes water-borne disease, especially diarrhoea, which contributes to malnutrition and stunting – thus exacerbating the effects of drought and poverty.

There are believed to be at least 10,000 boreholes or wells equipped with handpumps in Madagascar. Unfortunately, our field surveys show that at least 40% are completely non-functioning and another large proportion are significantly degraded and require maintenance before they can be considered as providing ‘safe potable drinking water’.



An abandoned, broken water point. The project will repair such infrastructure and maintain it for years - financed by user fees and revenues from the sale of carbon credits.

Most such handpumps were constructed in the past by NGOs or other development organisations, but have fallen into disrepair due to absent technical repair skills, lack of organizational capacity or spare parts, poverty or extreme climate events such as cyclones and drought.

The project aims to rehabilitate these non-functioning rural water points; and maintain them for the duration of the VPA.

In the absence of affordable treatment alternatives, contaminated water should be boiled, which requires firewood and/or charcoal. This emits CO₂ and contributes to deforestation – something that can be avoided if people have access to safe drinking water. Using the Gold Standard Methodology for Emissions Reductions from Safe Water, the project will generate voluntary carbon credits. The sale of these will provide a long-term income stream, which, in combination with affordable user fees, pays for the repair of broken-down water points and ensures ongoing maintenance.

By repairing and maintaining the wells, positive impact is created - especially for women and girls. This includes not only access to safe water but also enables improved gender equality; reduces the time and distance of the journey for collecting drinking water, usually a role dedicated to women and girls (see photo); improves the health of all through reduction of illness or even death from waterborne disease; and enables women and men to make economic savings.



A clean, well-maintained safe drinking water point. The project will restore broken infrastructure to official norms.

Annex E – Eligibility Criteria of VPAs within the PoA

Eligibility Criteria for inclusion of real case and its regular VPAs in the PoA

As per the Template Guide for PoA Design Document¹³ A set of eligibility criteria per technology/measure or combination of technology/measure shall be defined in the real case VPAs.

The eligibility criteria for inclusion of real case VPA in this PoA includes the following -

No	Eligibility Criterion	Description/ Required Condition	Means of Verification/ Supporting Evidence for inclusion
0.1	Geographical boundaries of the VPA consistent with that of the PoA	Defined in the Real Case VPA PDD and subsequent Regular VPA PDDs	PDD submission
0.2	Conditions to avoid double counting of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals, such as unique identifications of product and end user locations	Defined in the Real Case VPA PDD and subsequent Regular VPAs PDDs .Subject to the technology and methodology the PDD must set out how the VPA will avoid double counting	PDD submission
0.3	Conditions to check the start dates of VPA through documentary evidence	Defined in the Real Case VPA PDD and subsequent Regular VPAs. Subject to the technology and methodology the PDD will set out evidence of the start date.	Documentary evidence supporting the PDD submission
0.4	Conditions to ensure compliance with the applicability of the applied methodologies, the applied standardised baselines and the other applied methodological regulatory documents	Defined in the Real Case VPA PDD and subsequent Regular VPAs. Subject to the technology and methodology the PDD will set out evidence of compliance with the applicability of the applied methodologies, the applied standardised baselines and the other applied methodological regulatory documents.	Documentary evidence supporting the PDD submission
0.5	Conditions to ensure that VPA meet the requirements for demonstration of additionality ¹⁴	Conformance to additionality requirements	PDD submission

¹³ [TGuide-PreReview V2.2-POA-Design-Document.pdf \(goldstandard.org\)](#) requirement 4.12.1

¹⁴ Demonstration of Additionality eg section 3.3 <https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/429-ee-sws-emission-reductions-from-safe-drinking-water-supply/>

		<p>of one of the options below,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Applicable GS4GG Activity Requirements; b) CDM Tool 01 - Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality; c) CDM Tool 19- Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities; (not applicable to Gold Standard microscale projects) d) CDM Tool 21 – Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities; (applicable to small-scale projects only) e) An approved Gold Standard VER additionality tool 	
0.6	Condition to ensure that the real case VPA and its regular VPAs meet the applicability criteria of selected methodology of combination of methodologies	<p>The real case VPA and its regular VPAs must meet the applicability criteria of selected methodology of combination of methodologies.</p> <p>Defined in the Real Case VPA PDD and subsequent Regular VPA PDDs</p>	PDD submission
0.7	Conditions to ensure that real case and its regular VPAs systematically demonstrate additionality in accordance with Principles & Requirements .	The real case VPA and its regular VPAs must systematically demonstrate additionality in accordance with Principles & Requirements .	PDD submission

		Defined in the Real Case VPA PDD and subsequent Regular VPA PDDs	
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Specific requirements for the Gold Standard Preliminary Review¹⁵ require the following criteria to be included: -

No	Eligibility Criterion	Description/ Required Condition	Means of Verification/ Supporting Evidence for inclusion
1.1	Eligible project type under Gold Standard for the Global Goals	Confirm Eligibility to Section 4a, ELIGIBLE PROJECT TYPES, Principles and Requirements	A Project type is automatically eligible for Gold Standard Certification if there are Gold Standard approved Activity Requirements and/or Impact Quantification Methodologies associated with it or it's referenced in the Gold Standard Product Requirements.
1.2	Does the project/VPA/PoA involve any technology/measure related to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geoengineering, - energy generated from fossil fuels, - nuclear energy, - fossil fuel switch, or in any way support, enhance or prolong such energy generation?	Confirm no involvement	PDD submission
1.3	In case the technology/measure is related to "energy generated from fossil fuels" (for example, LPG stoves), is exception made and captured in the relevant Activity Requirements, Approved	Not eligible	Not applicable

¹⁵ <https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/t-prereview-preliminary-review-request-form/>

	Methodology and/or Product Requirements?		
1.4	Is the proposed activity also registered or pursuing certification under any other voluntary or compliance standards programme?	Confirm non pursuance	PDD submission
1.5	If the proposed Project, PoA, or VPA is a part of another standard, voluntary or compliance standards programme, confirm the name(s) below. Otherwise, select 'Not Applicable'.	Not applicable	Not applicable
1.6	Does the Project have an overlapping Project Area with that of another Gold Standard or other voluntary or compliance standard programme of a similar nature?	Provide Listing Reference paragraph 3.1.1.(c) Principles and Requirements .	PDD submission
1.7	Is the proposed PA/PoA/VPA or any component of it required by an existing legally binding mandate of a host country?	Not eligible	Not applicable
1.8	Does the project involve legal ownership transfer of any Products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification (for example carbon credits) from project beneficiaries?	List All projects are expected to involve legal ownership transfer of carbon emission reduction mitigation outcomes from project beneficiaries and the consequent carbon credits/VERs generated under Gold Standard Certification. Reference paragraph 3.1.1.(f) Principles and Requirements .	PDD submission
1.9	Is a relevant activity requirement available for the proposed project activity?	Confirm Reference paragraph 4.1.4 Principles and Requirements .	PDD submission
1.10	Is PA/PoA/VPAs located in conflict zones, refugee camps or areas that pose a high risk to life and/or health?	Confirm not the case. Reference paragraph 4.1.4 Principles and Requirements .	PDD submission

SDG assessment

1.11	Does the project positively contribute to a minimum of three Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): SDG13 (mandatory) + two other SDGs?	Confirm	SDG Tool and PDD Submission
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1.12	State identified SDGs that the project will likely contribute to	State	SDG Tool and PDD Submission
1.13	Did you use the SDG tool for SDG impact assessment?	Confirm	SDG Tool and PDD Submission

Safeguarding Principles Assessment

1.14	Have you completed the assessment against the Gold Standard Safeguarding Principles and Requirements ?	Safeguarding Principles Assessment <i>Safeguarding Principles Assessment must conform to the Safeguarding Principles and Requirements. Also, take note of the requirements of paragraph 4.1.30 of Principles and Requirements</i>	Safeguarding Principles Assessment and PDD Submission
1.15	The Project Developer aware that the project must comply with the requirements with regard to the relevant safeguarding principle through design, management or risk mitigation? If the answer to any of the assessment questions set out against Safeguarding principles is either “Yes” or “potentially”, the answer to this question is “Yes”. Take note of the procedure outlined in paragraph 2.1.4 of GS4GG Principles and Requirements	Safeguarding Principles Assessment <i>Safeguarding Principles Assessment must conform to the Safeguarding Principles and Requirements. Also, take note of the requirements of paragraph 4.1.30 of Principles and Requirements</i>	Safeguarding Principles Assessment and PDD Submission
1.16	If the answer to the previous question is “Yes,” is the Project Developer aware that the project must comply with the requirements with regard to the relevant safeguarding principle through design, management or risk mitigation?	Safeguarding Principles Assessment <i>Safeguarding Principles Assessment must conform to the Safeguarding Principles and Requirements. Also, take note of the requirements of paragraph 4.1.30 of Principles and Requirements</i>	Safeguarding Principles Assessment and PDD Submission
1.17	If the answer to the previous question is “Yes,” is the Project Developer aware that the mitigation measures must be added to the Monitoring Plan (as required)?	Safeguarding Principles Assessment <i>Safeguarding Principles Assessment must conform to the Safeguarding Principles and Requirements. Also, take note of the requirements of paragraph 4.1.30 of Principles and Requirements</i>	Safeguarding Principles Assessment and PDD Submission

Stakeholder Consultation Summary

1.18	Did you conduct the physical stakeholder consultation for stand-alone project activity or VPAs before the project start date, or,	Confirm	PDD Submission
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	for retroactive projects, before submission for preliminary review?		
1.19	Did the CME conduct the PoA design consultation before the time of the first submission to Gold Standard for Preliminary Review?	Confirm	Design Consultation Report PoA Submission
1.22	Does the list of invited stakeholders cover all stakeholder groups (a) to (g) listed in section 3.3.1 (for stand-alone project activity or VPAs) or groups (a) to (e) listed in section 4.4.1 (for PoA) of Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement Requirements	Confirm	Stakeholder Consultation Report PDD Submission
1.23	Did the invitation methods solicit input from women and marginalised groups, including women, youth, the poor, informal sector workers, ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, disabled or elderly people, and members of the LGBTQ community?	Confirm	Stakeholder Consultation Report PDD Submission
1.24	Were the stakeholders invited at least 30 days before the physical stakeholder meeting?	Confirm	Stakeholder Consultation Report PDD Submission
1.25	Did you share information in a manner (format, medium, language(s), etc.) that allows local stakeholders to understand how the project is likely to affect them?	Confirm	Stakeholder Consultation Report PDD Submission
1.26	Did you discuss identified direct positive and negative impacts of the projects with stakeholders as assessed for SDG contributions and safeguarding assessment?	Confirm	Stakeholder Consultation Report PDD Submission
1.27	Was a gender lens applied to assessing comments? (For example, if only men provided comments on a household device project, was this taken into consideration when assessing the relevance of the comment?)	Confirm	Stakeholder Consultation Report PDD Submission
1.28	Were any serious, reasonable, and proportional concerns raised taken into account and satisfactorily addressed?	Confirm	Stakeholder Consultation Report

			PDD Submission
1.29	Did you provide feedback to Stakeholders on how their comments have been taken into account as part of the stakeholder feedback round?	Confirm	Stakeholder Consultation Report PDD Submission
1.30	Were any points that warrant mitigation measures marked as such and was their monitoring plan designed and included in the PDD?	Confirm	Stakeholder Consultation Report PDD Submission
1.31	Did you discuss the potential options for continuous input and grievance mechanism with stakeholders and agree on an appropriate method	Confirm	Stakeholder Consultation Report PDD Submission
1.32	Did you discuss the potential options for continuous input and grievance mechanism with stakeholders and agree on an appropriate method	Confirm	Stakeholder Consultation Report PDD Submission
1.33	Have you documented the stakeholder consultation process and outcomes in a Stakeholder Consultation Report?	Confirm	Stakeholder Consultation Report PDD Submission
1.34	Is the Project Developer aware that the PDD must include a summary report of the comments received from local stakeholders?	Confirm	Stakeholder Consultation Report PDD Submission
1.35	Has the Project Developer conducted a Stakeholder Consultation in accordance with the requirements of Gold Standard Stakeholder Consultation & Engagement Requirements?	Confirm	Stakeholder Consultation Report PDD Submission

Compliance with relevant Activity Requirements

1.36	Does the project conform to the relevant Activity (CSA/RE / LUF)? In case of other activities follow the requirements specified in the GS Principles and Requirements	Confirm	PDD Submission
1.37	Do any specific eligibility criteria/requirements stipulated in the Activity requirements apply to the project? (See Annex A of CSA/RE).	Confirm	PDD Submission

Applicability of the methodology/tool version

1.38	Does the project comply with all the applicability and eligibility criteria of the applied methodology/ies?	Confirm	PDD Submission
1.39	Does the project comply with any additional Gold Standard applicability criteria set for using the applied methodology? Refer to Impact quantification methodology.	Confirm	PDD Submission
1.40	Does the project apply the latest version of the methodology and applicable tools available at the time of the first submission?	Confirm	PDD Submission