



DEVIATION REQUEST FORM

PUBLICATION DATE **14.1.2021**

Version **4.0**

A. To be completed by Gold Standard

1 | Decision

1.1 | Date – 10/03/2022

1.2 | Decision

The deviation approval is subject to successful compliance with the following requirements -

1. The proposed batchwise segregation of the countries is approved.
2. A batch shall be approved in the PoA only if one VPA from a country in the proposed batch is submitted for design certification along with the PoA.
3. The CME shall present a real case VPA from each batch at time of PoA Design certification. The real case VPA shall include the technology (ies) or combination of technologies that are proposed to be included in the PoA.
4. Alternatively, the CME may add all identified countries of a particular batch in the PoA as and when one real case VPA from that batch is submitted for inclusion.
5. The CME may identify and add new countries post PoA registration in a batch via a PoA design change request.

6. The CME shall conduct the PoA design consultation covering all countries identified for each batch across the entire PoA.
7. As the PoA involves multiple technologies, the CME shall provide information on possible baseline cross-effects if multiple technologies are implemented in the same household within the PoA. The validating VVB shall ensure that this issue is assessed and conservativeness of the baseline is verified.
8. The CME shall conduct Local Stakeholder Consultation, Sustainable Development Goals, Assessment and Safeguarding Principles Assessment at the VPA equivalent level.

The PD shall document the deviation request, its implications, and GS' decision in the appropriate section of the GS PoA-DD and VPA-DD. The validating VVB shall, through appropriate means at its disposal, evaluate the Project's compliance with the above-mentioned conditions and provides its opinion in the Validation Report. SustainCert shall review both the PD's response and the VVB's assessment/opinion of the same and take appropriate steps.

1.3 | Is the decision applicable for other project activities under similar circumstances

No

- B. To be completed by the Project Developer/Coordinating and Managing Entity and/or VVB requesting deviation** (Please submit complete deviation request form in Microsoft Word format)

2| Background information

Deviation Reference Number	DEV_240	
Date of decision	10/03/2022	
Precedent (YES/NO)	No	
Precedent details	N/A	
Date of submission	01/03/2022	
Project/PoA/VPA	<input type="checkbox"/> Project	ID - GSXXXX
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PoA	ID - New Project
	<input type="checkbox"/> VPA	ID - GSXXXX
Project/PoA/VPA title	PowerUp Smart Electric Stoves for Clean Air	
Location of project/PoA/VPA	<p>The following Batch/country location combinations are proposed (subject to GS approval).</p> <p><u>Batch-1:</u> Madagascar Liberia Rwanda Benin Sierra Leone</p> <p><u>Batch-2:</u> Uganda Ethiopia Mozambique DRC Togo Nigeria Malawi United Republic of Tanzania</p> <p><u>Batch-3:</u> Kenya Ghana</p> <p><u>Batch-4:</u> Zambia Cote d'Ivoire</p>	
Scale of the project/PoA/VPA	<input type="checkbox"/> Microscale <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small scale <input type="checkbox"/> Large scale	
Gold Standard Impact Registry link of the project/PoA/VPA		
Status of the project/PoA/VPA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Listed <input type="checkbox"/> Certified design <input type="checkbox"/> Certified project	
Title/subject of deviation	Multi-country PoA-Batch segregation proposal	

Specify applicable rule/requirements/methodology and version number	Gold Standard for the Global Goals Programme of Activity Requirements (version 1.2) published on October 2019, Registration of Multi-country PoAs, Section 17 (page17/18)
Specify the monitoring period for which the request is valid (if applicable)	Start date _____ End date _____
Submitted by	Contact person name: Mr. Kato
	Email ID: technical@powerup.works
	Organization: PowerUp /TEECO
	Project participant: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Validation and Verification body (VVB opinion shall be included, where required by the applicable rules/requirements or request is submitted by the VVB).	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If yes; VVB name: Auditor name:

3 | Deviation detail

3.1 | Description of the deviation:

Use the space below to describe the deviation and substantiate the reason for requesting deviation from applicable rules/requirements. Please include all relevant information in support of the request. You are requested to follow the principles for guidelines for requesting deviations, given in the Deviation Approval Procedure.

3.1.1 Deviation detail (To be completed by project developer)

PowerUp/TEECO is submitting this deviation request in accordance with para 17.1.1 of “Programme of Activity Requirements” version 1.2 which allows project developers to submit request for an exception to not submit VPA-DDs for all countries in the PoA’s geographic boundary. As per Programme of Activity Requirements, paragraph 17.1.1, ‘multi-country voluntary PoA shall provide a VPA-DD for each country considered at the time of PoA registration. However, exceptions may be granted on a case-by-case basis.’

This deviation proposes segregating countries in different batches. It will be ensured that at least one real case VPA for each of the batches will be submitted at the time of PoA Design Certification or in case that not all of the countries of the batches will

be included at the time of PoA Design Certification, they may be included later on as and when PowerUp/TEECO will include a representative VPA from the batch, via a Design Change.

PowerUp/TEECO hereby seeks GS approval for the approach and the acceptance of batches segregation as presented in the below section (with necessary supporting documents) to prove the case of homogeneity with respect to additionality, baseline scenario, emission reductions or other SDG Impact calculation and Legislation within targeted communities of the proposed countries in respectively defined batches. In applying this deviation, PowerUp/TEECO has adhered to the following core GS principles:

Environmental integrity: This deviation doesn't result in any over-estimation of GS VERs.

Stakeholder inclusivity: The stakeholder consultation meeting will be done at VPA level.

Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The Sustainable Development Assessment will be carried out at VPA equivalent level.

Safeguarding principles and Requirements: Safeguarding Principles Assessment will be carried out at VPA equivalent level.

Compliance with host country regulations: The scope of this deviation work extensively studied all the host country regulation part of the PoA geographic boundary and found to be compliant.

Context:

PowerUp/TEECO is planning to expand its operations globally and increase Sustainable Development impact of its cooking technologies to the target communities. PowerUp/TEECO is in the process of developing a new multi-country Gold Standard PoA titled "Electric Cooking PoA" with several countries included in the geographic boundary of the PoA. This PoA will support the distribution of Electric Pressure Cookers (EPC) to the targeted communities. The above-mentioned technology results in improve heat transfer efficiency as compared to the baseline stoves types such as inefficient conventional/three-stone fire biomass fueled stoves/improved biomass cookstoves/in-efficient LPG stove for cooking, thereby reducing cooking time, fuel and GHG emissions as compared to the baseline scenario

and displacement of non-renewable biomass. The programme will cater to both rural and urban households. The approval of this deviation will help PoweUp/TEECO achieve its expansion goal to better serve the under-represented sections of society. The applied methodology is the methodology for metered and measured energy cooking devices version 1.0 and AMS-I.E-Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal application by the user version-12.0. A single VPA under this PoA will cover a maximum of one country.

The CME initially plans to include five countries which belong to different batches for PoA Design Certification and include the other countries mentioned above which belong to different batch later on as and when a representative VPA from the respective batch will be included. Nevertheless, the CME seeks GS approval for the batches being accepted as presented herewith.

3.1.2 VVB Opinion (to be completed by VVB, if applicable)

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3.2 | Assessment of the deviation:

Use the space below to describe how the deviation complies with the requirements, and accuracy, completeness, conservativeness, as applicable is ensured. Please include all relevant information in support of the request.

3.2.1 Deviation assessment (to be completed by project developer)

In the below section, it is demonstrated that targeted communities within the batched PoA boundary are homogeneous with respect to

- a) Additionality;
- b) Baseline scenario;
- c) Emission reductions;
- d) Legislation;

for the clean cooking programmes.

a. Additionality:

For the VPAs involving cookstove projects (with fuel as biomass or clean fuels such as LPG, Electric, Ethanol etc... catering both residential and institutional users) to be included under the PoA will be in compliance with para 1.1.3 of Annex B – positive list mentioned in the ‘Community Services Activity Requirements’. All VPAs will be solely composed of isolated units (efficient cookstoves) where the users of the technology/measure are households and where each unit results in ≤ 1800 MWh of thermal energy savings per year for cookstove

Hence, according to paragraph 4.1.9 (a) of the ‘Community Services Activity Requirements’, each of the VPAs, is deemed additional and therefore is not required to prove financial additionality at the time of Design Certification.

It can therefore be said that all the technology/country/batch combinations that are part of the PoA are homogeneous from an additionality point of view.

b. Baseline scenario:

Clean cooking technology/EPC:

Literature review and data collection were carried out to ensure the latest available and credible source was used. The various data points captured to demonstrate homogeneity from a baseline scenario perspective are:

- Percentage of population using biomass (fuelwood + charcoal): Various sources of data are referred to validate the numbers. The primary source for this data came from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). The most recent values for both charcoal and firewood are used. For countries which the DHS survey does not have data, few additional literature references are used. The summation of fuelwood and charcoal values give “Percentage of population using biomass for cooking”.

- Access to electric cooking used in host countries
- The proportion of improved cookstove (ICS) penetration is also determined for respective countries.

The literature review was carried out at country level (considering both rural and urban segmentation) as the PoA will focus on distributing clean cooking solutions in both the segments.

The following steps have been conducted to compare the baseline scenario between the different countries:

1. Literature research regarding values for the proportion of charcoal and fuelwood used for cooking in the different countries.
2. Calculating the percentage of population using biomass as primary cooking fuel by the summation of values corresponding to charcoal and fuelwood for each of the countries.
3. Literature research on the clean cooking technology access rate in various countries. The latest available data for all the countries analyzed for baseline is used.
4. Literature research regarding values for the proportion of improved cookstoves (ICS). For countries where ICS penetration value is available are used directly else it is determined as using percentage of traditional stove usage and clean cooking technology access rate to determine ICS penetration percentage.
5. Calculating the product of proportion of woody biomass (item 2) and proportion of ICS (item 4).
6. Adding Item 5 and Item 4 to arrive at the percentage of population using biomass with ICS and access to electric cooking.
7. Creating batches in 5% intervals:
 - *Batch 1* consists of countries for which the calculated number as per item 4 is between 0 and 5%;
 - *Batch 2* consists of countries for which the calculated number as per item 4 is bigger than 5% but $\leq 10\%$;
 - And so on for Batch 3, Batch 4 etc....

The 5% batch intervals have been chosen since it is considered as a reasonable range for this sort of evaluation. Any difference within the 5% threshold has not been

considered as material. The 5% criterion is also used in GS TPDDTEC methodology in 2 cases:

- Page 9: Classification of project technologies with similar design and performance characteristics under one single project scenario.
- Page 43: Emissions from production, transport, installation and delivery of clean water supply or treatment options are not considered as material when below 5% of the overall project emissions.

Baseline Batching methodology:

The batching resulted in groups of countries based on percentage of population using biomass with ICS + Access to Electric Cooking. The proposed batching groups countries into the various combinations of energy access in order to reflect the countries that are homogeneous in this respect. Countries may have relatively better energy access. The proposed batching groups the countries according to the different baseline combinations.

Please refer "TEECO Multi-country PoA Deviation Request" excel file for the batch results which is mentioned below:

Batch-1: Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Rwanda, and Benin

Batch-2: Uganda, Ethiopia, DRC, Togo, Mozambique, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Tanzania and Malawi

Batch-3: Kenya and Ghana

Batch-4: Zambia and Cote d'Ivoire

More countries can be added to the respective batches without changing the methodology of batching through a subsequent deviation request. The literature references for the values used are also mentioned in the excel file.

c. Emission reductions calculation:

Emission reductions of all VPAs will be calculated using the approach as defined in the GS methodology for metered & measured energy cooking devices version 1.0.

All VPAs with similar technologies will follow the same calculation approach to ensure homogeneity.

d. Legislation:

An analysis of cookstoves access related legislation has been conducted for each of the host countries.

Please find the detailed analysis for each country in the following:

Uganda:

Uganda is an LDC in East African region and mention that the implementation of their NDCs would need support from international community in the form of finance, technology transfer and capacity building.

Cookstoves:

The NDC of Uganda clearly mentions it depends on market mechanisms such as Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects with a couple of mentions in bringing international finance to achieve its NDC goals. Also the emission reduction target will both conditional and un conditional thus demonstrating the country's increased climate ambition. It encourages adoption of energy efficient cooking stoves or induction cookers. It mentions about fuel scarcity and vulnerable communities affected, especially women. The cookstove is mentioned under additional mitigation activities. The NDC clearly mentions the activities can be adopted contingent to international finance, technology transfer and capacity building. There is no specific target related to the distribution/promotion of efficient cookstoves. Hence there is no Obligation to distribute such cookstoves. The PoA will then help enable to implementation of ICS contributing to additional mitigation measures under the NDC.

Togo:

Togo is an LDC in West African region. To implement their NDC targets Togo seeks international finance, investment, technology transfer and capacity building.

Cookstoves:

In the NDC there is no clear ambition set to promote clean cooking devices. The NDC of Togo mentions the need for technology transfer in producing energy-efficient stoves using wood, charcoal and gas among the country's both rural and urban segmentation. The NDC mention promotion of energy-efficient cookstoves, however no specific target is mentioned. The Poor People's Energy Outlook (2019) refers to a poor national activity on clean cooking. There aren't any mandatory obligations under

Togo law, but the PoA will support promotion of clean cooking technologies in the country.

Rwanda:

Rwanda is an LDC in East African region and seeks international support to achieve its NDC targets in the form of finance, investment, technology and development transfer and capacity building. The conditional NDC measures which require international finance accounts to 60% of the 2030 target.

Cookstoves:

The Rwanda's NDC notes that increasing the use of sustainable biomass and charcoal is one of the key priority for Rwanda's energy policy. It also indicates the cookstove sector would contribute to 13% of the estimated GHG mitigation potential in 2030. The NDC also refers to the target of increase the diffusion of improved cook stoves and reach 80%-rural and 50%-urban households in needs by 2030, however, this is arguably hardly reachable due to financial, technological and other barriers. The total financial estimate to achieve this goal is 380 million USD which requires international financial support. These targets are not enforced by any law so there is no obligation to distribute Improve cookstoves. The PoA will help achieve country's targets in cookstove sector and would even go beyond the target with the help of international finance, resource mobilization and capacity building.

Madagascar:

Madagascar is an LDC in East African region. For the implementation of their NDC targets Madagascar would need external financial support considering the economic situation of the country. The implementation of Madagascar's contributions requires the reinforcement of the national capacities (technical, institutional, mobilization and absorption of funding) and transfer of technology and research from developed countries, as well as the contributions of countries and other stakeholders that are actively involved in the fight against climate change.

Cookstoves:

Madagascar has the lowest use of clean cooking devices, with less than 1% of households using clean fuels and less than 1% of households using improved wood or charcoal stoves. According to the NDC of Madagascar from 2016, the objective of

the country is to disseminate improve cookstove (objective by 2030 : 50% of households adopting improved stoves). According to the report SEforALL from 2019, the government of Madagascar has a relatively robust clean cooking policy, guided by the country's Energy Policy, and has set several targets for clean cooking by 2030, including an ambitious target for the adoption of ICS (50% by 2030). One of the principal challenge regarding to ICS penetration in Madagascar amongst others, is the limited capacity due to lack of financing. That's why the government's targets will be hardly reachable and PoA will lead to a greater level of adoption of these objectives. Indeed, NGOs and international organizations already play an important role regarding to ICS. Compared to most East African markets, the liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) market is relatively underdeveloped in Madagascar. According to the report SEforALL, there are currently no government incentives or programs to support the adoption of LPG as a clean cooking fuel. Indeed, there are no mandatory regulations in place for improved and clean cooking. The PoA will help in developing programs and develop the access to LPG and ICS.

Mozambique:

Mozambique is an LDC in East African region. For the implementation of their NDC targets Mozambique would need external financial support, technical support, and capacity building. The Mozambique's NCCAMS is quite ambitious, has been demonstrated during the implementation of the NCCAMS's first action plan, and the need for financial and technical support and capacity building continues to be necessary.

Cookstoves:

According to the BEST report (2012), the government of Mozambique and its partners have been promoting ICS, the scale and impact is yet to be seen. Moreover, according to the NDC of Mozambique (2018), the country is participating in a Second Phase of the Technology Needs Assessment Project (TNA) which is covering, as one of the sectors, the sector of energy and waste. This process was supposed to result in a Technological Action Plan identifying the needs, including the financial and capacity building needs in those sectors. This exercise was concluded by the end of 2017 but there is still no mention of improved cookstoves in the Mozambique NDC. Indeed, according to the BEST report (2012), the government didn't take any initiatives to

scale up operations in water sector and there is no regulation on ICS standards and labelling that exists. The PoA will help enable to uptake of cooking sector's targets.

Tanzania:

Tanzania is an LDC in East African region. For the implementation of their NDC targets Tanzania would need external financial support, technical support, and capacity building.

Cookstoves:

The NDC of Tanzania mentions as one of the intended contributions the expansion of use of natural gas for power production, cooking. However, there is no targets regarding the distribution/promotion of efficient or clean cookstoves. Tanzania is preparing its second NDC (draft made in 2019). It's indicated in the document of preparation of this NDC that there will be Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in the transport and energy sectors. However, no specific indications of mitigation measures concerning the cookstove are yet announced. So, the PoA will help Tanzania achieving objectives in the cookstoves sector if they intend to have targets/policies in its NDC; or will help developing new ones.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC):

DRC is an LDC in Middle African region.

Cookstove:

The government is planning to support production and commercialization of improved cookstoves, to raise awareness of the population in DRC for the use of improved cookstoves and to develop a favorable legal and tax framework for improved cookstoves according to the UNDP report 'Sustainable Energy for all towards the 2030 horizon' (UNDP 2013 - 'Program to improve energy efficiency through the diffusion of improved stoves'). There is no mandatory framework in place for achievement of cookstove targets. The PoA will help in implementation of these targets.

Liberia:

Liberia is an LDC in West African region and seeks international support to achieve its NDC targets in the form of finance, investment, technology and development transfer and capacity building.

Cookstoves:

Liberia’s NDC from 2018 mentions the production and distribution of “280,543 energy saving cook stoves that use fuel wood and 308,004 energy saving cookstoves that use charcoal by 2030”. According to the NDC, Liberia “is committed to do more to further cut down on its GHG emissions provided the international community supports Liberia with the appropriate means of implementation”, ‘Fairness and ambition’. To fully implement Liberia’s NDC mitigation and adaptation interventions, there is a need for adequate, predictable, and sustainable financial, technological, and capacity support and mechanisms provided by various sources. So, Liberia intends to mobilize funds from the private sector, bilateral and multilateral sources and all other sources, mechanisms and instruments”. Thus, it’s indicated in the NDC that Liberia will count on the help of international community to achieve its goal. Moreover, the distribution and use of improved biomass cookstoves is planned and not enforced by any government law, policy or regulation. Hence there is no obligation for households to use improved cookstoves. Therefore, the PoA will help enable to voluntary targets to be achieved through international climate finance.

Kenya:

Kenya is Least Developed Country (LDC) located in East Africa.

Cookstove:

Kenya’s total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are relatively low, standing at 73 MtCO₂eq in 2010, out of which 75% are from the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) and agriculture sectors. This may be explained by the reliance on wood fuel by a large proportion of the population coupled with the increasing demand for agricultural land and urban development. The other significant emissions are from the energy and transport sectors, with the waste and industrial processes contributing negligible amounts.

Kenya seeks to undertake an ambitious mitigation contribution towards the 2015 Agreement. Kenya therefore seeks to abate its GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO₂eq; and in line with its sustainable

development agenda. This is also subject to international support in the form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity building. Kenya will contribute to implement NCCAP and this will include clean energy technologies to reduce overreliance on wood fuels, Enhancement of Energy and resource efficiency across the different sectors etc. The PoA will help support energy efficient cooking technology distribution as it brings international finance needed to achieve the targets.

Ghana:

Ghana is categorized as a low -income developing country.

Cookstoves:

Sustainable energy security and sustainable forest management are the priority sectors considered for GHG reduction. The program of action is to scale up access and adoption of 2 million efficient cook stoves up to 2030. The benefits are 39,500 hectares of woodland is saved from degradation, reduction in indoor pollution resulting from wood fuel usage, Reduction in household cooking fuel expenditure, and job creation through the manufacture and sale of the efficient stoves. Ghana's emission reduction goal is to unconditionally lower its GHG emissions by 15 percent relative to a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario emission of 73.95MtCO_{2e} 2 by 2030. An additional 30 percent emission reduction is attainable on condition that external support is made available to Ghana to cover the full cost of implementing the mitigation action (finance, technology transfer, capacity building).

Cote d'Ivoire:

The Ivory Coast's is a developing country located on the coast of Western Africa.

Cookstoves:

The mitigation action for cookstove sector is by development of sustainable domestic energy solutions for the cooking needs of populations through reforestation with fast-growing species for energy wood; Promotion of improved stoves and Promotion of alternatives to charcoal through the development of agricultural biomass. This would help in creation of green jobs and improvement of the living conditions of the rural woman and helps in reduction of GHG.

The ambition of the contribution is to implement the strategy for reducing GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in addition to sustainable forest management and ambitious reforestation policies (REDD+).

In the long term national GHG emission target, the objective is to reduce 16% of the total energies from renewable sources by 2030.

Nigeria:

Nigeria is a developing country in West African region.

Cookstoves:

Nigeria's NDC mention the degradation of Nigeria's forests due to increased use of fuel wood and charcoal for fuel is a major reason. So, it encapsulates the need for efficient cookstoves including LPG to reduce fuel demand And according to the national renewable energy and energy efficiency policy published in 2015, encouraging the production and use of improved and more-efficient cooking stoves is a key strategy. In the NDC from 2017, there is no mention of any particular policy. Same in the national renewable energy and energy efficiency policy in which no quantitative targets are mentioned. There is no legal obligation to provide improved cookstove so this PoA will help improve accessibility to energy efficient cooking.

Ethiopia:

Ethiopia is an LDC in East African region.

Cookstoves:

According to the 'Financing Climate Futures', the clean cooking policy of Ethiopia focuses on distribution of improved cookstove to reach 11.45 million beneficiaries during the 2016-2020 period. However, the 'Financing Climate Futures' also mentions many barriers for such cookstove programs in Ethiopia, such as the high dependence on public subsidies and incentives to decrease the cost as well as the lack of availability of cookstoves. There is no report released on outcome of this goal and there is no legislation on mandatory use of improved cookstoves. Ethiopia's NDC, in one of the initiatives under the Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy mentions the use of more efficient stoves, amounting to an emissions reduction rate of 50 MtCO_{2e} per year by 2030. Again however, no quantitative targets or legislations are indicated. which means that the use of efficient stoves is not mandatory. Thus, the

implementation of Ethiopia’s NDC require support in the form of finance, capacity building and technology transfer. Ethiopia also welcomes the continued support of bilateral and multilateral development partners, as well as the engagement of the private sector in achieving its ambitious goals set under the NDC. The PoA will help support energy efficient cooking technology distribution as it brings international finance needed to achieve the targets.

Zambia:

Zambia is an LDC in East African region.

Cookstove:

Zambia’s 2007 National Energy Policy speaks of promoting Improved biomass stove however it does not refer to any national targets for the implementation of improved cookstoves. Through the policy, the government planned to promote alternative energy sources such as LPG, biofuels etc., as a replacement for charcoal.

Zambia’s NDC mentions improved biomass cooking stoves as part of the Programs Contribution to its National Mitigation Goal. The NDC also includes use of ethanol and LPG stoves, and electric stoves. The government does not however mention any specific objectives regarding improved cookstoves, there is no legal obligation for distribution of improved cookstoves or households to use them. The PoA will therefore help enable meeting voluntary targets via result-based climate finance.

Malawi:

Malawi is an LDC in East African region.

Cookstoves:

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change extends support to promotion of energy efficient biomass appliances like improved cookstoves which requires less quantity of solid biomass for cooking. The Malawi's NDC mentions mitigation actions to 'Distribute energy saving cook stoves to 400 000 households' unconditionally. Additionally, they express their will to increase the number of households adopting energy saving stoves (clean and improved) to 2,000,000 by 2030, but finance, capacity building, technology transfer will be required to achieve this goal (conditionally).

In 2013 following the presidential initiative for improved cookstoves, the national government led Improved Cookstove Task Force was formed and assigned the following broad functions: to develop a National Cookstove Adoption Strategy and strengthen Government's capacity to implement it, to establish support for the production and commercialization of energy saving stoves whilst promoting research and innovations that will drive improved cookstove adoption and usage, and to scale-up current cookstove and carbon credit activities. The results of this taskforce in terms of household reached is not be found.

There are no mandatory laws requiring households to use cookstoves. The PoA would bring access to international finance for successful implementation of Malawi's conditional NDC target.

Benin:

Benin is a Least Developed Country (LDC) in Western part of Africa

Cookstoves:

Benin's INDC target is to promoting low wood energy consuming technologies for cooking and the target is promoting the economic use of firewood energy through the access of 140000 new HH to cleaner cookstoves, supporting organization and development of the market of efficient cleaner cookstoves, conducting tests to check the performance of the various cleaner cookstoves distributed by various stakeholders. The expected emission reduction for energy sector is to reduce the cumulative GHG emissions in this sector in the BAU scenario by 23,35 Mt CO2 eq over 2021 to 2030 period, that is 11,51 % including 9,53% of conditional contribution and 1,98 % of unconditional contribution.

It is envisaged to protecting and preserving existing natural and planted forests to reduce and keep deforestation rate down to 35,000 ha/year instead of 60,000 ha/year.

Sieraa Leone:

Sieraa Leone is a LDC located in Western part of Africa

Cookstove:

It is against this backdrop, that this INDC intends to maintain the emission levels of Sierra Leone relatively Low (close to the world average of 7.58 MtCO2e) by 2035 or

neutral by 2050 by reducing her carbon footprint and by following green growth pathways in all economic sectors. This target will only be achieved by Sierra Leone with the availability of international support that will come in the form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity building. Sierra Leone is already mitigating GHG emission which has not yet been quantified for CERs. The intended goals are Expanding clean energy utilization (e.g. solar, mini-hydro-electric power, LPG, biomass stoves etc)., Development of energy efficiency programmes through sensitization and awareness raising campaigns. Sustainable production of charcoal a reduce dependence on firewood etc.

Overall for all countries on the basis of legislation is homogenous based on below explanation:

Cookstoves:

In none of the countries proposed to be included in this PoA is there is a mandatory law, policy or regulation which would require households to use energy efficient cookstoves. Even though countries have defined targets for the dissemination/promotion of improved cookstoves, these are not binding and not enforced through legislation/law. Often, efficient government structures and institutions are lacking, which prevent the targets from being implemented on the ground. In addition, financial, technological, and capacity/knowledge barriers exist resulting in a failure of the intended cookstove mitigation measures.

The data sources used and more information in the attached excel file "TEECO Multi-country PoA Deviation Request_EPC"

3.2.2 VVB opinion (to be completed by VVB, if applicable):

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3.3 | Impact of the deviation:

Use the space below to describe the impact of the deviation on project design, safeguarding principles assessment, SDG assessment, emissions reductions, monitoring frequency, data quality, potential risk or any other relevant aspect of the project. Please substantiate the impact assessment with relevant and verifiable data/information.

3.3.1 Impact assessment (to be completed by project developer)

There is no impact on the project design, safeguarding principles, SDG assessment, Emission reductions, monitoring frequency, data quality, potential risk or any other aspects of the project due to this deviation. Each VPA submitted for design certification within the PoA will be following the relevant Gold Standard eligibility criteria. The PoA will abide by the Programme of Activity requirements v 1.2 and other Gold Standard requirements.

3.3.2 VVB opinion (to be completed by VVB, if applicable):

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3.4 | Documents:

List of documents provided

TEECO Multi-country PoA Deviation Request_EPC (excel file)