Gold Standard
for the Global Goals

TEMPLATE

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION & VPA DESIGN DOCUMENT (VPA DD)

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VERSION **v.2.3**

RELATED SUPPORT

- Programme of Activity requirements
- TEMPLATE GUIDE VPA Design Document

This document contains the following sections

Section A – Description of project

Section B - Application of approved Gold Standard Methodology (ies) and/or demonstration of SDG Contributions

Section C – Duration and crediting period

Section D – Summary of Safeguarding Principles and Gender Sensitive Assessment

Section E – Summary of Local stakeholder consultation

Section F - Eligibility and inclusion criteria for VPAs inclusion

Appendix 1 – Safeguarding Principles Assessment (mandatory)

Appendix 2 – Contact information of VPA Implementer (mandatory)

Appendix 3 – LUF Additional Information (VPA specific)

Appendix 4 – Design Changes

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Type of VPA	☐ Real case VPA ☒ Regular VPA
Scale of VPA Note that a VPA can be of one scale. Please select applicable scale accordingly.	☐Microscale ☐Small scale ☒Large scale
Title of corresponding real case VPA (if applicable)	GS10789 VPA1: Efficient and Clean Cooking for households in Somalia
GS ID of real case VPA (if applicable)	GS10790
GS ID of VPA	11433
Title of VPA	GS10789 VPA5: Efficient and Clean Cooking for households in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
Time of First Submission Date	01/11/2021
Date of Design Certification	30/12/2022
Version number of the VPA-DD	3.1
Completion date of version	24/12/2025
Coordinating/managing entity	BURN Manufacturing Co.
VPA Implementer (s)	BURN Manufacturing Co.
Project Participants and any communities involved	BURN Manufacturing Co.
Host Country (ies)	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
GS ID and Title of applicable Design Certified VPA	N/A
GS ID and Title of applicable Performance Certified VPA	NA
Activity Requirements applied	☒ Community Services Activities ☐ Renewable Energy Activities ☐ Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities

Other Requirements applied	☒ Programme of Activity requirements
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption' (TPDDTEC), version 04
Product Requirements applied	☒ GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration ☐ Renewable Energy Label ☐ N/A
VPA Cycle:	☐ Regular ☒ Retroactive

Table 1 – Estimated Sustainable Development Contributions

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS TARGETED	SDG IMPACT (DEFINED IN B.6.)	ESTIMATED ANNUAL AVERAGE	UNITS OR PRODUCTS
SDG 13 Climate Action (mandatory)	Emission Reductions	57,442	VERs
SDG 1 (No poverty) End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Monetary savings related to the purchase of charcoal	46.38%	Monetary savings in %
SDG 3 (Good health and well-being) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Perceived air quality	100%	Households in % perceiving improved air quality
SDG 4. (Quality Education) Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university	Number of people receiving skill development training	70	Number of people who participated in project training

SDG 5 (Gender Equality) Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household	Average time saving associated with cooking in the project scenario	67	Average time saved cooking in the project scenario for women in the (measured in min/day reported by end-user)
SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	Number of ICS sold/distributed	14,744	ICS in use
SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth) Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Number of jobs created	66	Number of jobs productive employment and decent work for all
SDG 15 (Life on land) Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	Total non-renewable biomass saved	19,666.27	Tons of non-renewable biomass saved in the project scenario from continued use of project technologies

SECTION A. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

A.1. Purpose and general description of project

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This VPA deploys efficient improved charcoal cookstoves (ICS), known as 'Jikokoas' reducing woody biomass consumption for urban and peri-urban households in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). For a more detailed technical description of the ICS see section A.3. of this document.

The VPA is implemented by BURN Manufacturing Co. (in the following 'BURN'), at the same time Coordinating and Managing Entity (CME) of the PoA, the biggest manufacturer of highly efficient improved cookstoves in Sub-Saharan Africa producing all its stoves in the first and only modern cookstove manufacturing facility in Kenya.

BURN implements the stoves in this VPA through Altech Group, which acts as the distribution partner for BURN.

The scenario existing prior to the implementation of the project is the use of very inefficient traditional cookstoves, consuming a lot of non-renewable charcoal and firewood. The high biomass consumption has negative impacts on the environment leading to deforestation and land degradation, Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) emissions, loss of soil fertility and soils' reduced ability of water retention. Further, indoor air pollution through health-damaging pollutants while combusting firewood andcharcoal result in diseases like e.g. pneumonia, stroke, ischemic heart diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and lung cancer. The project activity will relieve these negative impacts.

The VPA is a voluntary action by the CME. 19,998 stoves have been distributed under this VPA till the end of 1st crediting period.

A.1.1. Eligibility of the VPA under approved PoA

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Table 2 Eligibility for VPA inclusion as per PoA requirements

S. No.	Eligibility Criterion	Description/ Required condition	Description of the VPA in relation to the criteria, Means of Verification and Supporting evidence for inclusion
1	Geographical boundary	ICS distributed[1] under any of the VPAs will be located	ICS are distributed to urban and peri urban households

[1] Distributed' may include the free distribution of ICS, sale to full cost or subsidized cost.

		in any of the countries mentioned under Table 1 of the PoA-DD.	across 16 provinces of DRC. For more details see section A.2. of this document.
2	Double-counting of project activities	All VPAs will be checked to prevent double counting and are not registered as a separate GS project activity, nor included as part of another registered GS (or other carbon standard) PoA nor that the project activity has been deregistered.	All carbon standard registries (UNFCCC, GS and VERRA) have been checked and it is confirmed that the VPA has not been registered as a separate GS project activity, nor included as part of another registered GS (or other carbon standard) PoA nor that the project activity has been deregistered. The same has been confirmed by a letter signed by the VPA implementer which shall be submitted to GS
3	Technology	Each VPA will implement improved biomass cook stoves.	The VPA implements efficient cookstoves known as 'Jikokoa'. Detailed manufacturer's technology specifications are listed in section A.3. of this document.
4	Conditions to check the start date of the VPA through documentary evidence	The start date of a project activity is the date on which the first ICS has been distributed under the VPA. The start date of retroactive VPAs (with a start date prior to date of first submission of PoA) can be at the earliest 1 year prior to submission of documents for GS preliminary review	The start date is 23/12/2020, i.e. the day when the first ICS was distributed to a household under this VPA. The start date of the VPA can be confirmed by an electronic registration done on koboCollect which shall be submitted to VVB. The project start date is before the 1st Round of Local Stakeholder Consultation, hence, the VPA is retroactive.
5	Methodology	Each VPA will comply with the applicability criteria of the applied methodology (TPDDTEC, version 04.0)	The VPA complies with all applicability criteria of TPDDTEC as further outlined in section B.2 of this document.
6	Financial Additionality &	Projects (VPAs) to be included under the PoA will be in compliance with item	The thermal energy savings per year at a unit level (i.e. per ICS) are clearly below

	Ongoing Financial Needs	1.1.3 of Annex B – positive list mentioned in the 'Community Services Activity Requirements' or located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC. A VPA will be solely composed of isolated units (efficient cookstoves) where the users of the technology/measure are household/SMEs/institutions and where each unit results in <= 600 MWh of thermal energy savings per year. Hence, according to paragraph 4.1.9 of the 'Community Services Activity Requirements', a VPA, regardless of the host country in which the project activity is being implemented, is deemed additional and therefore is not required to prove financial additionality at the time of Design Certification; OR a VPA is located in a LDC, SIDS, LLDC.	600 MWh as outlined in the ER calculation excel spreadsheet that shall be submitted to VVB during Validation.
7	Stakeholder inclusivity	Local stakeholder consultation is done at VPA level, as described in section F of the PoA-DD. Local stakeholder consultation report must be provided along with VPA-DD. A single Stakeholder consultation can be conducted for a group of VPAs as long as convincing justification is provided.	A local stakeholder consultation for this VPA has been conducted and the LSC report has been submitted to GS. The physical LSC meeting and stakeholder feedback round have been conducted (see LSC report for more details). The Local Stakeholder Consultation would be also valid for any other Voluntary Project Activities (VPAs) implemented in DRC under BURN's Gold Standard PoA 'ECOA_BURN multi-country

			Clean Cooking programme', provided that they are homogeneous, i.e. deploy the same stove type(s), target the same end-users and consist of the same project boundary as this specific VPA.
8	Conditions related to environmental Impact Analysis	The VPA has to fulfil host country requirements (if any) concerning environmental impact analysis.	No EIA is required by the host country for ICS project activities[2].
9	CME Approval	Each VPA has a project implementer that is either the Coordinating/Managing Entity or another entity that has signed a contractual agreement with the CME. Those agreements include all rights and responsibilities of both parties, e.g. approval procedures by the CME, monitoring requirements, carbon credit rights transfer. This eligibility criterion is not relevant if the CME is the VPA implementer.	This eligibility criterion is not relevant for this VPA since the CME is the same entity as the VPA implementer
10	Transfer of carbon credit ownership	The transfer of carbon credit ownership all along the investment chain is clearly described and communicated to all project participants and end-users so that they are aware of to give up their	The end-users permanently waive any claim or rights on carbon credits to the VPA implementer (also the CME of the PoA). This is confirmed by strap on ICS box and warranty booklet. Supporting documentation related to

[2] DBSA. (2021, May). Chapter 8b: DRC English (p. 26). https://www.dbsa.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/2021-05/Chapter%208b%20DRC%20English.pdf

		rights on emission reductions. For technology producers and the retailers of the improved technology, this must be communicated by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork. The end-users will need to be informed and notified that they cannot claim for emission reductions from the project	strap and warranty booklet shall be submitted to GS. There is a contractual agreement between distributors/retailers in which distributors/retailers waive any claim or rights on carbon credits to the VPA implementer (also CME of the PoA). A sample agreement shall be submitted to VVB.
11	Conditions to provide an affirmation that funding from Annex I Parties, if any, does not result in a diversion of ODA	In case that any of the VPA receives ODA, it is ensured that there is no diversion of ODA, i.e. that no ODA is provided under the condition that all or part of the carbon credits have to be returned to the donor country/entity providing ODA.	The VPA implementer has signed an ODA declaration confirming that there is no diversion of ODA. The same has been submitted to GS
12	Target Group and distribution mechanism	The VPA serves households, institutions or SMEs either in urban, peri-urban and/or rural areas, and distributes the cook stoves through adequate distribution channels.	This VPA targets households in urban and peri urban areas across 16 provinces of DRC. ICS are distributed through direct sale/distribution and/or a variety of retail outlets across the 16 provinces to end-users.
13	Conditions related to sampling requirements for the PoA	The VPA complies with the sampling plan as outlined in the PoA-DD, section B.3 and VPA-DD, section B.7.2	The VPA-DD outlines the sampling plan in section B.7.2 which is in line with the one stipulated in the PoA-DD. The VPA will make part of a single sampling covering a group of VPAs, as soon as there are other homogenous VPAs. In case of a grouped sampling approach, the CDM Project Standard for PoAs will be followed.

14	Double counting of emission reductions	Each VPA will implement a unique identification system for every efficient cooking unit distributed to avoid double counting of emission reductions.	The unique identification system is explained in detail in section A.3. of this document. The VPA is in adherence to the CME Management System as outlined in Section C of the PoA-DD.
15	Crediting Period	The duration of the crediting period of the VPA does not exceed the end date of the registered PoA or shall be capped by the end date of the PoA. The final date for which ERs can be credited shall be no later than 20 years after the start date of the PoA.	The VPA will have a crediting period of 5 years which can be renewed twice, i.e. in total a maximum issuance of 15 years. The VPA will not exceed the end date of the registered PoA.

The VPA meets the requirements of the Community Services Activity Requirements, as follows:

NO.	ELIGIBILITY CRITERION	DESCRIPTION/ REQUIRED CONDITION	DESCRIPTION OF THE VPA IN RELATION TO THE CRITERIA, MEANS OF VERIFICATION/SUPPORTING EVIDENCE FOR INCLUSION
1	Eligible Project Types	All CSA Projects shall lead to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation by providing or improving access to services/resources at the household or community or institution level. Eligible services include electricity and energy, water and sanitation, waste	The goal of the VPA is to distribute Improved Cook Stoves (ICS) in the rural households of the host country of DRC.

		management, housing, etc.	
2	Type of project	(b) End-use energy efficiency: Project activities that reduce energy requirements as compared to baseline scenario without affecting the level and quality of services or products, where the end-user of the products and services are clearly identified and when the physical intervention is required at the user end. For example, efficient cooking, heating, lighting, etc.	The VPA involves distribution of energy efficient ICS.
3	Project Area, Boundary and scale	Project Area and Boundary shall be defined in line with the applicable Impact Quantification Methodologies and Product Requirements.	The project area is point location of CEP beneficiaries in the host country of the VPA. The project boundary will be limited to the geographical boundary of the host country of the DRC. For Improved Cookstoves, since TPDDTEC methodology is followed and there is no suppressed demand

			element, the guidelines of large-scale project shall be followed.
4	Legal Ownership	(a) Projects involving the distribution of a large number of devices for services such as heating, cooking, lighting, electricity generation, water treatment technology such as water filter, etc. shall provide a clear description of the ownership of the Products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification all along the investment chain. In line with the FPIC requirement, proof that end-users are aware of and willing to give up their rights on Products shall be provided. (b) The transfer of Product ownership shall be discussed during local stakeholder consultations for projects.	The end users confirm that rights to the ownership of carbon credits reside with the CME. The CME reserves the right to modify the carbon waiver transfer process through various options, such as affixing a sticker on the ICS box stating, "By using this product, you acknowledge BURN's right to this stove's carbon emission reductions", including a statement in the warranty leaflet, or obtaining an end-user agreement signed via the monitoring app.(refer Eligibility under GS4GG section above).

The VPA meets the requirements of the Section 3.1.1 of the Principles and Requirements, as follows-

General Eligibility Criteria	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA		
1. Types of Project	Eligible projects shall include physical action/implementation on the ground. Pre-identified eligible project types are identified in the Eligibility Principles and Requirements section.	The VPA involves distribution of energy efficient ICS.
2. Location of Project	Projects may be in any part of the world.	ICS are distributed to rural households all over the territory of the DRC. For more details see section A.2. of this document.
3. Project Area, Project Boundary and Scale	The Project Area and Project Boundary shall be defined. Projects may be developed at any scale although certain rules, requirements and limitations may apply under specific Activity Requirements, Impact Quantification Methodologies and Products Requirements. In order to avoid double counting the Project shall not be included in any other voluntary or compliance standards programme unless approved by Gold Standard (for example through dual certification). Also, if the Project Area overlaps with that of another Gold Standard or other voluntary or compliance standard programme of a similar nature, the	The project area is pointing location of CEP beneficiaries in the host country of the VPA. The project boundary will be limited to the geographical boundary of the host country of DRC. For Improved Cookstoves, since TPDDTEC methodology is followed and there is no suppressed demand element, the guidelines of large-scale project shall be followed. All carbon standard registries (UNFCCC, GS and VERRA) have been checked and it is confirmed that the

	project shall demonstrate that there is no double counting of impacts at design and performance certification (for example use of similar technology or practices through which the potential arises for double counting or misestimation of impacts amongst projects).	VPA has not been registered as a separate GS project activity, nor included as part of another registered GS (or other carbon standard) PoA nor that the project activity has been deregistered.
4. Host Country Requirements	Projects shall follow applicable Host Country's legal, environmental, ecological and social regulations.	No EIA is required by the host country for ICS project activities. As per the national legislation on environmental impact assessment, the distribution of ICS devices is not listed in the schedule of activities that require an EIA study
5. Contact Details	As part of the Project Documentation the Project Developer shall provide (i) name and (ii) contact details of all Project Participants; AND in case of an organisation (iii) the legal registration details and (iv) documentation by the governing jurisdiction that proves that the entity is in good standing (defined as being a legal or other appropriate entity registered in or allowed to operate within the required jurisdiction and with no evidence of insolvency or	A cover letter has been provided as support documentation containing all the Project participants

	legal/criminal notices placed against it or any of its Directors). Gold Standard retains the right (at its own discretion) to refuse use of the Standard where reputational concerns are highlighted.	
6. Legal Ownership	Full and uncontested legal ownership of any Products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification, (for example carbon credits) shall be demonstrated. Where such ownership is transferred from project beneficiaries this must be demonstrated transparently and with full, prior and informed consent (FPIC). Note that for certain Project types there is a requirement for full and uncontested legal land title/tenure to be demonstrated. These are contained within specific Activity or Product Requirements. All projects shall immediately report to Gold Standard any land title/tenure disputes arising.	The end users confirm that rights to the ownership of carbon credits reside with the CME. The CME reserves the right to modify the carbon waiver transfer process through various options, such as affixing a sticker on the ICS box stating, "By using this product, you acknowledge BURN's right to this stove's carbon emission reductions", including a statement in the warranty leaflet, or obtaining an end user agreement signed via monitoring app etc. (refer Eligibility under GS4GG section above).
7. Other Rights:	As well as legal title and ownership, the Project Developer shall also demonstrate where required uncontested legal rights and/or permissions concerning changes in use of other resources required to service the Project (for example, access rights, water	N/A (This is a cookstoves project which does not result in a change of other resources like access rights and water rights hence this has been indicated as N/A)

		rights etc.). Any known disputes or contested rights must be declared immediately to Gold Standard by the Project Developer and resolved prior to further project implementation in affected areas.	
8.	Official Development Assistance (ODA) Declaration	All Project Developers applying for project activities located in a country named by the OECD Development Assistance Committee's ODA recipient list and seeking Gold Standard Certification for carbon credits shall declare the Official Development Assistance (ODA) support. The Project Developer shall follow the GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements and submit the declaration at the time of Design Certification.	The VPA implementer has signed an ODA declaration confirming that there is no diversion of ODA. The same has been submitted to GS

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

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The project owner, BURN Manufacturing Co., has full and uncontested legal ownership of the Verified Emission Reductions (VERs) that are generated through the Gold Standard Certification.

BURN's ownership on the carbon credits has been clearly communicated to end-users and distributors[3].

Further, as per Annex A of GHG Emissions Reduction and Sequestration Product Requirements version 2.1, as of now there are no mandatory caps enforced in the host country of Democratic Republic of Congo for use of issued GS VERs for cookstove projects. However, if any such risk of double counting exists, the project developer commits to retiring eligible units equal to the quantity of Gold Standard VERs.

A.2. Location of VPA

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Host Country: Democratic Republic of Congo

Region/State/Province etc: Urban and peri-urban areas within the borders of the following 16 Provinces within the Democratic Republic of Congo. 10 out of the total 26 Provinces from DRC are not included in the project boundary

1. Kinshasa
2. Haut-Katanga
3. Sud-Kivu
4. Tshopo
5. Nord-Kivu
6. Kasai-Central (previous Kasai-Occidental)
7. Kasai-Oriental
8. Kasai
9. Maniema
10. Ituri
11. Tanganyika
12. Lualaba
13. Kwilu
14. Kongo Central
15. Haut-Uele

[3] The warranty booklet and a photo of the strip of the box have been uploaded to GS Registry.

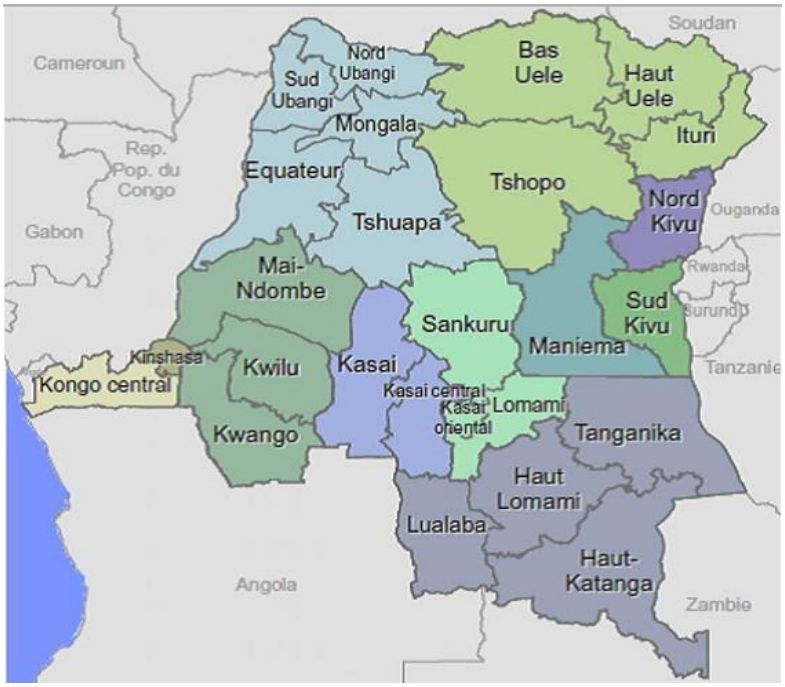
16. Lomami

The GPS coordinates from the Democratic Republic of Congo are the following:

Project ID: GS 11433

Latitude: -4° 02' 0.66" S

Longitude: 21° 45’ 0.22” E



A.3. Technologies and/or measures

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The VPA deploys an efficient cookstove known as Jikokoa intended for use with charcoal. The technology was designed and developed by BURN. These efficient cookstoves translate into considerable charcoal savings when compared to traditional cookstoves. The Jikokoa stove’s design takes into account the local cooking culture in the project area to ensure that improvements in technology and improved standards of living do not come at the expense of cultural traditions. The VPA implementer may opt to distribute other stove models in this VPA over time. The households, by using the improved cookstoves (Jikokoa’s), achieve considerable monetary savings through less charcoal consumption (positive contribution to SDG 1). Further, the households benefit of improved air quality. Since the Jikokoa’s burn the fuel in a much cleaner way as the traditional stoves do (positive contribution to SDG 3). The project generates several jobs positively contributing to SDG 8.

ICS MODEL 1: JIKOKOA G3.5

Stove Specifications-JIKOKOA G3.5

Category	Parameter	Unit	Value
General	Stove Manufacturer	–	BURN
	Stove Model	–	Jikokoa G3.5
	Stove Type	–	Charcoal Stove
Materials	Stove Body	–	CRCA Carbon Steel, painted high-gloss black epoxy powder coat
	Pot Rest	–	Stainless Steel
	Burning Chamber	–	Stainless Steel
	Ash Tray	–	Aluzinc
	Feet	–	Stainless Steel
Measurements	Height	cm	24.4
	Diameter (stove top)	cm	26.0
	Weight	kg	4.0
	Fuel Chamber Volume	cm^3	954
	Packaging Dimensions	cm	29.0 L × 28.5 W × 25.1 H
WBT Results	Thermal Efficiency (average of cold & hot start)	%	48.1

	Firepower	kW	2.05
	Boil Time	minutes	27.72
Lifetime	Warranty	–	2 years
	Estimated Lifetime	–	7–10 years

ICS MODEL 2: JIKOKOA XTRA (G4)

Stove Specifications – Jikokoa Xtra (G4)

Category	**Parameter**	**Unit**	**Value**
General	Stove Manufacturer	–	BURN
	Stove Model	–	Jikokoa Xtra (G4)
	Stove Type	–	Charcoal Stove
Materials	Stove Body	–	CRCA Carbon Steel, painted high-gloss black epoxy powder coat
	Pot Rest	–	Stainless Steel & Cast Iron
	Burning Chamber	–	Stainless Steel
	Ash Tray	–	Aluzinc
	Feet	–	Aluzinc
Measurements	Height	cm	27.0
	Diameter (stove top)	cm	30.2
	Weight	kg	5.5

	Fuel Chamber Volume	cm^3	1,030
	Packaging Dimensions	cm	30.2 L × 30.5 W × 27.5 H
WBT Results	Thermal Efficiency (average of cold & hot start)	%	44.6
	Firepower	kW	2.21
	Boil Time	minutes	27.96
Lifetime	Warranty	–	2 years
	Estimated Lifetime	–	7–10 years

ICS MODEL 3: ECOA CHAR MMJ

Stove Specifications – Ecoa Char MMJ

Category	Parameter	Unit	Value
General	Stove Manufacturer	–	BURN
	Stove Model	–	Ecoa Char MMJ
	Stove Type	–	Charcoal Stove
Materials	Stove Body	–	CRCA Carbon Steel, painted hammer tone black epoxy powder coat
	Pot Rest	–	Stainless Steel

	Burning Chamber	–	Stainless Steel
	Ash Tray	–	Aluzinc
	Feet	–	Aluzinc
	Handles	–	Stainless Steel & Polypropylene plastic
Measurements	Height	cm	22.8
	Diameter (stove top)	cm	26.7
	Weight	kg	3.0
	Fuel Chamber Volume	cm^3	1,152
	Packaging Dimensions	cm	29.5 L × 29.5 W × 24.0 H
WBT Results	Thermal Efficiency (average of cold & hot start)	%	49.29
	Firepower	kW	2.20
	Boil Time	minutes	25.13
Lifetime	Warranty	–	1 year
	Estimated Lifetime	–	7–10 years

A.4. Scale of the VPA

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VPA is a large-scale project activity. The applied TPDDTEC methodology allows large-scale project activities. No suppressed demand baseline will be applied. The thermal energy savings per year at a unit level (i.e. per ICS) are clearly below 600 MWh as outlined in the ER calculation excel spreadsheet.

A.5. Funding sources of VPA

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The VPA is funded by private sources of the CME and possibly through private or public funds. In case that the VPA benefits of Official Development Assistance (ODA), it will be ensured that there is no diversion of ODA. See the signed ODA declaration uploaded to GS Registry.

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

B.1. Reference of approved methodology (ies)

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Methodologies:

Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, version 04.0.

Tool:

CDM TOOL 33 Default values for common parameters, version 03.0[4]

Requirements and guidelines: Usage Rate Monitoring (Version 2.0)[5]

B.2. Applicability of methodology (ies)

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In the following each of the methodology applicability requirements is listed as well how the project activity (VPA) complies with each of the criteria.

Methodology applicability requirement	Justification regarding this VPA
Section 2.1.1: This methodology is applicable to project activities that introduce technologies and/or practices that reduce or displace greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the thermal energy consumption of households and/or residential, institutional, industrial, or commercial facilities. Throughout the methodology the term 'technology' should be read as the	This VPA introduces efficient improved charcoal cookstoves (ICS) reducing woody biomass consumption for urban and peri-urban households, hence reducing GHG emissions from thermal energy consumption.

[4] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-33-v3.pdf
[5] https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/standards/407G_V2.0_EE_ICS_TPDDTEC_Usage-guidelines.pdf

single or multiple technologies and/or practices applied in the project activity.	
Section 2.1.2: Where there is no installation of improved devices and project claims emission reductions from improved practices only, the project shall provide a detailed discussion of the chosen monitoring approach to demonstrate that quantified emission reductions result exclusively from the practices introduced by the project activity.	The VPA entails distribution of improved biomass cookstoves with higher efficiency compared to the baseline stove technologies, and emissions reductions shall be claimed from improved efficiency.
Section 2.1.3: Project may involve progressive distribution of technology where implementation of the technology may occur in a gradual manner and adoption can increase over the project's crediting period.	BURN will progressively distribute the improved cookstoves till the year 2026 under the current VPA.
Section 2.2.1 (a): Project shall choose a technology design that has predictable performance in that it is proven to be efficient and durable under field conditions; for cookstoves, the rated thermal efficiency shall be at least 20%.	The rated thermal efficiency of the Jikokoa stoves is from 44.6% to 49.29%, which is above the minimum efficiency of 20% required under the meth.
Section 2.2.1 (b): The technology shall have continuous useful energy output of less than 150kW per unit, where "continuous useful energy output" is defined above.	The ICS promoted by this VPA has a capacity of less than the maximum 150kW per unit. As per manufacturer specification, the power output for the stoves is between 2.05 to 2.21 kW (depending on the model) hence useful energy output is below 150 kW.

	Manufacturers specification to be provided to VVB
Section 2.2.1 (c): The project activity is implemented by a project developer and can include additional project participants listed in Appendix 2 of the PDD template. Individual households and institutions may be represented collectively. by community organizations, etc., but do not individually act as project participants	This VPA is implemented by BURN Manufacturing and same is the CME of the POA. The individual households do not act as project participants.
Section 2.2.1 (d): The project developer must design incentive mechanism(s), which should be effective as fast as possible, for the elimination of inefficient baseline stoves that are replaced by the project cooking devices and describe the incentive mechanism(s) in the PDD/VPA-DD at the time of validation	The stoves have been distributed at a subsidized price under this VPA. Further, in its B2C approach, described above, Sales agents are trained on a variety of topics that they are required to educate consumers on at the point of installation. Included in this is a discussion on the harms of the continued use of baseline stoves. The CME monitors sales agent's efficacy in this parameter by conducting follow- up visits and -up calls (post-installation) with households to confirm that they have been educated on the adverse implications of continued use of the baseline stoves and to verify if the households have stopped using their baseline stoves. Recognizing that customers will be encouraged to discontinue and remove the baseline technology. The CME is aware that

	some households may continue using baseline stoves. The CME's monitoring surveys will provide information to what extent households continue using the baseline technologies after the introduction of the ICS: The parameter, Pp,y is based on subsumed Project Fuel Tests and thus use of traditional stove/fuel is accounted for in project emissions calculations
Section 2.2.1 (e): To avoid double counting or double claiming, the project developer must: i. clearly communicate its ownership rights and intention of claiming the emission reductions resulting from the project activity to the following parties by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork: all other project participants; project technology manufacturers; and retailers of the project technology or the renewable fuel in use; and. ii. inform and notify the end users that they cannot claim emission reductions from the project, and iii. exclude from the project activity, cooking devices included in any other voluntary market or CDM project activity/PoA, and strive not to displace the cooking devices of	The project proponent will clearly communicate to all beneficiaries at the time of stove distribution that BURN Manufacturing is claiming ownership rights and selling the ER credits resulting from the distribution of project technologies. i. Transfer of carbon rights was explained at local stakeholder consultations. ii. Further, written messages on the stove packaging (strip on the box) and warranty booklet explaining that the rights on carbon credits are transferred from the end-users to BURN Manufacturing. iii. PD has submitted a signed declaration that project activity is not registered on any other voluntary carbon market or CDM project activity/PoA.

another CDM or voluntary project/PoA. See data and parameters not monitored, Avoidance of double counting or double claiming with other mitigation actions, for details on this demonstration	
Section 2.2.1 (f): Project activities making use of solid fossil fuel in the project scenario or other improved fossil fuel cookstoves meeting certain conditions described in the footnote to Table 1 (e.g. switch from three-stone fire biomass stoves to LPG stoves) may only claim emission reductions for energy efficiency improvement aspect and shall assume the same baseline and project fuel for emission reduction calculations	This VPA does not involve use of fossil fuel, hence this criterion is not applicable. End users continue to use non-renewable biomass in the project scenario.
Section 2.2.1 (g): Project activities making use of new solid biomass feedstock in the project situation (e.g. switch to green charcoal or renewable biomass briquettes) must comply with relevant specific requirements for biomass related project activities, as defined in the latest version of the Community Services Activity Requirements. The specific requirements apply to both plantations established for the project activity and/or existing plantations that will supply biomass feedstock.	This VPA does not involve the use of a new biomass feedstock; hence, this criterion is not applicable. End users continue to use non-renewable biomass in the project scenario.

Section 2.2.1 (h): Adequate evidence is supplied to demonstrate that indoor air pollution (IAP) levels are not worsened compared to the baseline, and greenhouse gases emitted by the project fuel/stove combination are estimated with adequate precision6. Furthermore, for projects where cooking will move from outdoor to indoor or where the project technology reduces ventilation (for example, changing from a stove with chimney to improved stove with no chimney), indoor air pollution (IAP) levels shall not worsen in the project compared to the baseline, including PM 2.5 and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions. This may be demonstrated before project Design Certification or during project operation using the certification resulting from of a manufacturer's test, report of field testing of the technology's PM 2.5 and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, report of lab testing of the technology, or results of modelling of the technology's operation under field conditions. If none of these are available, references from published literature or report by independent	Qualitative surveys are conducted as part of the monitoring surveys to investigate air quality with the project stove. The indoor air pollution is compared to the baseline scenario, asking end-users whether IAP increased, decreased or remained the same since the introduction of the ICS compared to the baseline stove.

[6] The project developer must provide protocols for comparative field tests, which credibly reflect (to similar level of precision as required in this methodology otherwise) the baseline and project scenarios in respect of IAP and GHG levels.

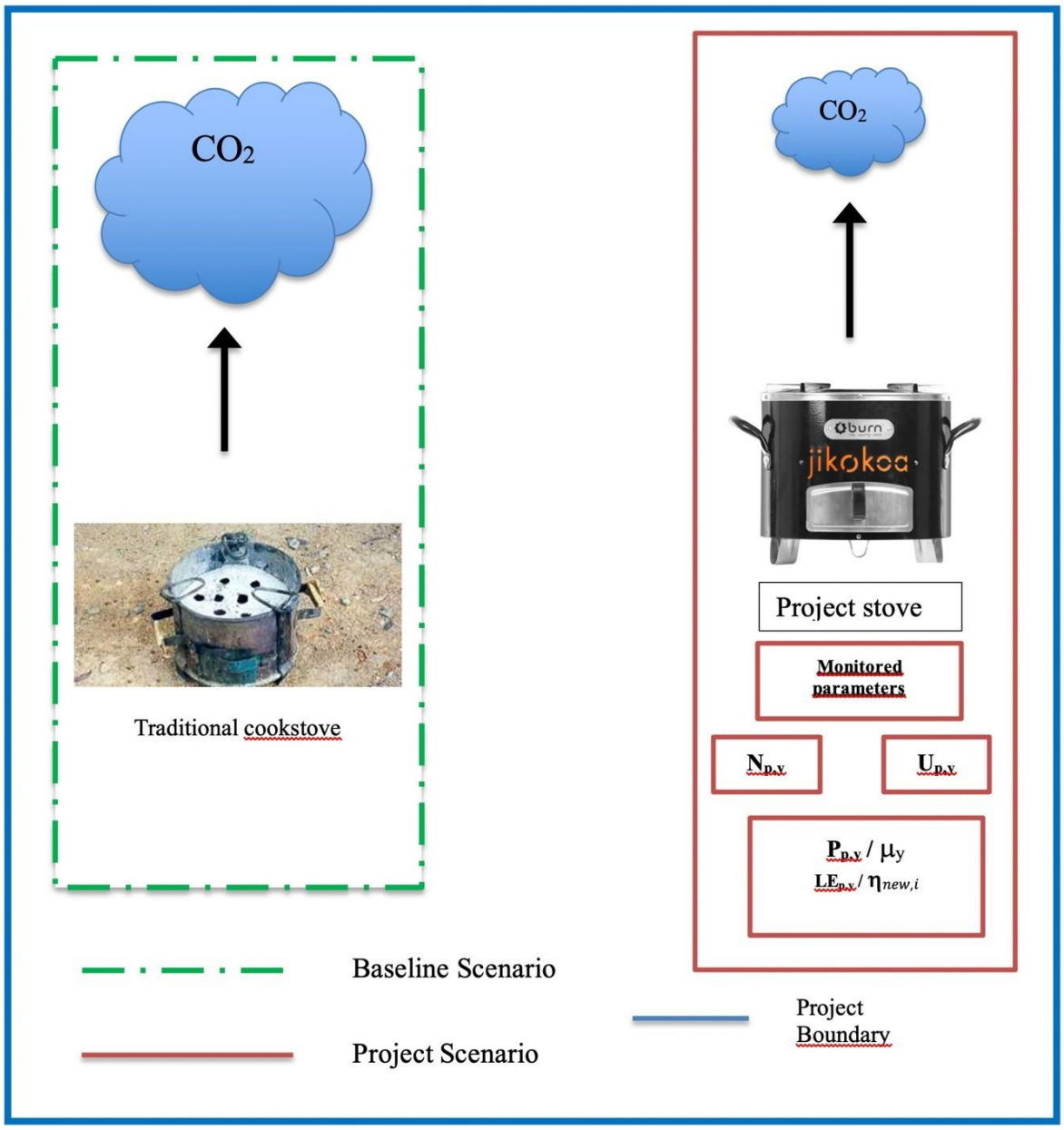
agencies may be used as evidence, provided it is not more than 5 years old.	
Section 2.3.1: The project shall not undermine or conflict with any national, sub-national or local regulations or guidance for thermal energy supply or fuel supply or use. The project shall document the national, regional and local regulatory framework for provision of thermal energy services of the type of the project provides in the project boundary	There are no regulations in DRC that require households to adopt efficient fuelwood stoves.
Section 2.3.2: If the expected technical life of project technology is shorter than the crediting period, the project developer shall describe measures to ensure that end users are provided with replacement technology of comparable quality at the end of the technical life, by either replacing with comparable or better technology, or retrofitting essential parts with performance guarantee. If neither of the prior conditions can be demonstrated, no emission reductions can be claimed for the technology after its technical life has ended.	The average lifetime of the Jikokoa stoves is 7 – 10 years. Any stove that has aged beyond 10 years of lifetime will be permanently removed from any emission reduction crediting period. The PD will conduct annual usage surveys throughout the VPA crediting period. All stoves which are surveyed and found to have been discontinued by the end users, either for end user preferences or due to any damage to the stove in that period will be removed from the computation of emissions reductions.

B.3. VPA boundary

>>

The project boundary is the physical/geographical site of the project technologies. Thus, the project boundary includes all individual households, which receive an ICS. The target area consists of households residing in urban and peri-urban areas across the 16

provinces of Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The fuel production and collection area is considered to be the same as the project boundary.



Source		GHGs	Included ?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline	Heat delivery	CO_2	**Yes**	Main source of emission in the baseline
		CH_4	**Yes**	Important source of emissions
		N_2O	**Yes**	Significant for charcoal, hence included
	Production of fuel	CO_2	**Yes**	Important source of emissions
		CH_4	**Yes**	Important source of emissions
		N_2O	**Yes**	Significant for charcoal, hence included

	Transport of fuel	CO_2	**No**	Not included for simplification and conservativeness
		CH_4	**No**	Not included for simplification and conservativeness
		N_2O	**No**	Not included for simplification and conservativeness
Project	Heat delivery	CO_2	**Yes**	Main source of emission in the project activity
		CH_4	**Yes**	Important source of emissions
		N_2O	**Yes**	Significant for charcoal, hence included
	Production of fuel	CO_2	**Yes**	Important source of emissions
		CH_4	**Yes**	Important source of emissions
		N_2O	**Yes**	Significant for charcoal, hence included
	Transport of fuel	CO_2	**No**	Not included since no increase of fuel transport compared to the baseline
		CH_4	**No**	Not included since no increase of fuel transport compared to the baseline
		N_2O	**No**	Not included since no increase of fuel transport compared to the baseline

B.4. Establishment and description of baseline scenario

>>

As per the applied methodology TPDDTEC v.4.0, the baseline scenario is defined by the typical baseline fuel consumption patterns in a population that is targeted for adoption of the project technology.

A baseline survey[7] along with a KPT to determine the baseline woody biomass consumption was conducted between September 11th, 2020 and October 31st, 2020 in 201 urban/peri-urban households across the 16 provinces within the Democratic Republic of Congo included in the project boundary. In each of the Provinces the biggest city has been identified and the sample size in each of those cities was calculated based

7 Considering the unpredictability of the conflict in eastern DRC, it was not feasible to ensure safe and reliable data collection exercises. Hence a deviation was requested to GS and approved. (Ref: DEVRQ-239.pdf). The baseline survey shall be conducted during CP2 MP1 before the verification.

on the urban population size in each of the provinces. This means, that the sample size in each of the cities was directly proportional to the population size in the province, resulting in a higher sample in a city, if the corresponding province is highly populated and resulting in a lower sample size in a city if the corresponding Province is lower populated. The determined sample size in a city has been assigned to the different 'Communes'[8] of that city proportionally to the population size in the respective Communes[9]. In that case no population data for communes were available, the number of samples to be taken for the respective city has been evenly distributed over the Communes.

The cities have been chosen to be representative of all urban/peri-urban areas in the 16 Provinces. Three staff members of Alltech, BURN's main distributor in DRC, have been trained by the carbon consultant. These staff members again trained a local team of 41 surveyors, well aware about the local culture, language and with previous survey experience. The training was adequately tailored to the baseline surveys/KPTs and included an interactive discussion of questions with surveyors, going through the questions of the baseline survey questionnaire (data collection form) and KPT protocol, role plays as well as interview techniques. Surveyors were instructed not to survey households which are less than 1,000 m distance from each other to ensure a certain geographic representativeness.

The KPT protocol published at Clean Cooking Alliance website[10] and methodology guidelines were followed. The households were visited on 4 consecutive days, avoiding weekends or any holiday. Brand-new weighing scales with a precision of 10g were used, hence no calibration was necessary.

The average charcoal, firewood, LPG, kerosene and electricity consumption was measured over 3 days. However, only the charcoal consumption is taken into account when calculating the baseline fuel consumption. as no other fuels are seen to be used.

[8] Administrative unit in cities in DRC.

[9] For some of the Cities some of the Communes were slightly oversampled whereas some others slightly under-sampled if compared to the initial sample size allocation. This however it not considered to be critical by the CME/VPA implementer. Since the initially calculated sample size of 201 households was maintained and all households were randomly chosen.

[10] https://www.cleancook0ngall0ance.org/technology-and-fuels/test0ng/protocols.html accessed on 12/11/2020.

Prior to conducting KPT measurements, the households were asked a few questions with regard to household size, cooking patterns and fuels and cooking devices used. None of the 201 households stated a difference in fuel consumption and cooking patterns between dry and rainy season, hence seasonal variation was not relevant. The surveyors verified the response given by the householder related to the cooking devices by an on-site kitchen observation. All surveys and KPTs were carried out in person visiting the households.

The baseline surveys/KPTs resulted in an average charcoal consumption of 3.7191 kg/day/household (equivalent to 1.35748 t/year/ household[11]) and an average baseline stove efficiency of 13.01%. As mentioned before, since the use of fuelwood was rather insignificant, it was conservatively excluded. An outlier analysis was carried out taking into account the household size and the standard adult equivalence factors as mentioned in the KPT protocol[12].

The sample size was sufficient to achieve a precision level of 7% at 90% confidence. Hence, the 90/30 confidence/precision level was met for the baseline KPT analysis.

The suppressed demand baseline will not be used.

Calculation of fraction of Non-Renewable Biomass f_{NRB}

The f_{NRB} value has been sourced from the CDM Executive Board's default values provided in CDM Methodological Tool 33: Tool for Default Values for Common Parameters (Version 03.0), section 5.5. These values have been approved by the Gold Standard under both criteria outlined in the CCP requirements (1 and 2), based on the following:

1. The use of CDM Tool 33 default values is recognized as an eligible quantification approach.
2. The CDM Tool 33 default values are themselves derived from MOFUSS, as confirmed by the provisions in paragraph 17, section 3.3 of the CDM Meth Panel Information Note (Version 03.0)[13].

[11] This has been calculated as per the following: 3.7191 kg/day/household*365/1000

[12] https://www.cleancookingalliance.org/binary-data/DOCUMENT/file/000/000/83-1.pdf, accessed on 12/11/2020.

[13] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-33-v3.pdf

The f_{NRB} value for DRC is 0.42

B.5. Demonstration of additionality

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Specify the methodology, activity requirement or product requirement that establishes deemed additionality for the proposed project (including the version number and the specific paragraph, if applicable).	Community Services Activity Requirements (Version 1.2), paragraph 4.1.9: "Projects that meet any of the following criteria are considered as deemed additional and therefore are not required to prove Financial Additionality at the time of Design Certification: A. Positive list (Annex B) B. Projects located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC C. Micro-scale project
Describe how the proposed VPA meets the criteria for deemed additionality.	The project is located in DRC, being an LDC[14]. Hence paragraph 4.1.9, (a) and (b) as per the Community Services Activity Requirements is met.

>>

B.5.1. Prior Consideration

>> The time of first submission i.e. 01/11/2021 is within one year of the project start date (23/12/2020). This can be double checked on the Gold Standard registry.

B.5.2. Ongoing Financial Need

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In line with principles and requirements documents of GS4GG, section 4.1.52 and 4.1.53, Ongoing Financial Need shall be demonstrated at Design Certification Renewal,

[14] https://www.un.org/ohrlls/content/profiles-ldcs

however, the information may remain confidential. Based on this requirement, an OFN statement has been provided separately alongside other project documents.

B.6. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) outcomes

Relevant Target/Indicator for each of the three SDGs

Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	Most relevant SDG Target	SDG Impact **Indicator (Proposed or SDG Indicator)**
SDG 13 Climate Action (mandatory)	Target 13.3	Emission Reductions
SDG 1 (No poverty) End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Target 1.4	Monetary savings related to the purchase of charcoal/firewood and/or time savings for the procurement of the fuel
SDG 3 (Good health and well being) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.9	Perceived air quality
SDG 4. (Quality Education) Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university	Target 4.3	Number of people receiving skill development training
SDG 5 (Gender Equality) Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household	Target 5.4	Average time saving associated with cooking in the project scenario
SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	Target 7.1 and 7.B	Number of sold/distributed ICS in use
SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth) Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.5	Number of jobs created
SDG 15 (Life on land)	Target 15.3	Total non-renewable biomass saved

Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	

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

>>

The outcome of the SDG 13 will be measured as reduced CO_2e emissions applying the GS methodology TPDDTEC. The SDG 13 outcome will be certified as "Certified SDG 13 Impacts" allowing the generation of carbon credits (GS VERs).
This VPA distributes efficient charcoal stoves which reduce charcoal consumption. The baseline fuel and the project fuel are the same and the baseline emission factor and project emission factor are considered the same. The emission reductions are exclusively from improved efficiency. The project shall use Method 1 in calculating the emission reduction. Therefore, the overall GHG reductions achieved by the project activity in year y are calculated as follows:

$$ER_y = \Sigma_{b,p} (N_{b,p,y} * U_{p,y} * SFS_{p,b,y} * NCV_{b,fuel} * (f_{NRB,b,y} * EF_{b,f,CO2} + EF_{b,fl,nonCO2})) - \Sigma LE_{p,y} \quad (1)$$

Where:

ER_y	Emission reduction for total project activity in year y (tCO_2e/year)
∑b,p	Sum over all relevant (baseline b/project p) couples
$N_{p,y}$	Cumulative number of project technology-days included in the project database for project scenario p against baseline scenario b in year y
$U_{p,y}$	Cumulative usage rate for technologies in project scenario p in year y, based on cumulative adoption rate and drop off rate revealed by usage surveys (fraction)
$SFS_{p,b,y}$	Specific fuel savings for an individual technology of project p against an individual technology of baseline b in year y, in tons/day, as derived from the statistical analysis of the data collected from the field tests

$f_{NRB,b,y}$	Fraction of biomass used in year y for baseline scenario b that can be established as non-renewable biomass. Value has been sourced from the CDM TOOL 33 Methodological tool Default values for common parameters, version 03.0[15]
$NCV_{b,fuel}$	Net calorific value of the fuel that is substituted or reduced (IPCC default for charcoal, 0.0295 TJ/ton)
$EF_{b,fuel,CO2}$	CO2 emission factor of the fuel that is substituted or reduced. 197.15 tCO2/TJ (IPCC default for charcoal, 0.0295 TJ/ton).
$EF_{b,fuel,nonCO2}$	Non-CO2 emission factor of the fuel that is reduced. 92.29 CO2/TJ
$LE_{p,y}$	Leakage for project scenario p in year y (tCO2e/yr)

Methodological choices/approaches related to SDG 1

The contribution of the project to SDG 1 will be confirmed by a random sample survey with a representative number of households in which the money spent for charcoal for preparing meals in the project scenario will be compared to the baseline scenario. It will be checked on whether households achieve indeed monetary savings using the improved charcoal cookstove, which would provide evidence that the project positively contributes to SDG 1.

Methodological choices/approaches related to SDG 3

The contribution of the project to SDG 3 will be confirmed by a random sample survey with a representative number of households in which pollution-related inconveniences (such as smoke levels, itchy eyes and breathing problems) in the project scenario will be compared to the baseline scenario. In case that households confirm that due to the project there is less pollution-related inconveniences compared to the baseline scenario, it provides evidence that the project positively contributes to SDG 3.

Methodological approaches related to SDG 4

The successful implementation of the project will require multiple training efforts to ensure adequate implementation capacity. These training sessions, availed primarily to young women and men (ages 18 – 36) in DRC will encompass a variety of training modules including data collection, survey development, stakeholder consultation management and specific training on the use of ICS. These transferable skill sets will add value to the recipients of these training modules.

[15] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-33-v3.pdf

The specific SDG 4 impact to be assessed in the project scenario is the number of people receiving skill development training. Records of training sessions, confirming training materials, signed attendance lists and locations will be provided as evidence of the total number of people trained for the project activity.

Methodological approaches related to SDG 5

A key benefit of the use of ICS technology is the time savings, particularly for women, during meal preparation. The utilization of ICS technology can save up to 67 minutes of cooking time – savings which can be used to alleviate the domestic constraints that women suffer in unaccounted or devalued domestic labor.

The specific SDG 5 impact to be assessed in the average time saving associated with cooking in the project scenario. During monitoring campaigns, end-users will provide time estimates of cooking duration in the project scenario against estimates in the baseline scenario. The average difference, statistically weighted for stove age, shall be used to monitor the time savings in the project scenario.

Methodological choices/approaches related to SDG 7

The project design in anchored on the distribution and use of improved cookstove (ICS) technologies to replace the inefficient baseline cookstoves. These technologies carry significant benefits to households and end-users alike as have been defined ex-ante and as will be monitored in the project scenario. The baseline scenario is the continued use of baseline technologies with low thermal efficiencies and associated risks to the health and living conditions of households in DRC.

The specific SDG 7 impact to be assessed in the project scenario is the number of sold/distributed ICS in use. This will be calculated as a function of the total number of ICS sold, discounted against the Usage rate established during monitoring campaigns.

$N_{p,y} * U_{p,y}$

Where:
$N_{p,y}$ = Number of stoves distributed
$U_{p,y}$ = Usage rate

Methodological choices/approaches related to SDG 8

The implementation of the project activity will require the recruitment and employment of varied personnel.

The specific SDG 8 impact to be assessed is the total number of jobs created. The number of created jobs will be determined during the monitoring period to include both Casual and Contract employees. An employee list will be provided as a supporting document to evidence impact.

Methodological approaches related to SDG 15

The use of the ICS technology will create fuel savings, calculated as the aggregate difference in total charcoal consumed for cooking activities in the project scenario as compared to the baseline scenario. The production and consumption of charcoal in DRC is by and large a major contributor to deforestation rates as evidenced by the non-renewable Biomass fraction in the country (42%). The project will deploy at least 19,998 ICSs and as such, the project will have significant effect on reduced non-renewable biomass consumption rates in the country.

The specific SDG 15 impact to be assessed is the total non-renewable biomass saved. The average fuel savings for each household (the monitored value $P_{p,b,y}$) shall be multiplied by the discounted number of operational ICSs ($N_{p,y} * U_{p,y}$) and thereafter multiplied by the nonrenewable Biomass fraction in the country ($f_{NRB,b,y}$).

Nonrenewable Biomass saved = $P_{p,b,y} * N_{p,y} * U_{p,y} * f_{NRB,b,y}$

B.6.2. Data and parameters fixed ex ante

SDG13

Data/parameter ID	ICS 1
Data/parameter	Baseline scenario survey results
Unit	N/A
Description	Report on the results of the baseline scenario survey
Source of data	The report presents the results of the Baseline Scenario Survey.
Value(s) applied	The results have been summarized in section B.4 of the VPA-DD.
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	A baseline survey was conducted in order to determine the baseline scenario under the project.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comment	Undertaken at the start of the crediting period

Data/parameter ID	ICS 2
Data/parameter	Project technology description
Unit	N/A
Description	Detailed technology description has been reported in section A.3 of this PDD
Source of data	Manufacturer specifications
Value(s) applied	Please refer to section A.3 for technical specifications of the stoves
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Manufacturer's specifications
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comment	Technical specifications of the stoves have been submitted to the VVB.

Data/parameter ID	ICS 3
Data/parameter	Expected technical life of project technology
Unit	Years
Description	The expected technical life of an individual project technology shall be defined in the PDD.
Source of data	Manufacturer specifications
Value(s) applied	7 -10 years
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Stove lifetime provided by the Manufacturer
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions

Additional comment	The lifetime of the stoves may go beyond the indicated lifetime. Hence, depending on the usage rate of the stoves, stoves will be either removed from the database after the end of its lifetime and not credited anymore or remain in the database for crediting until the moment a significant drop in usage rate is observed. As an alternative, worn out ICS may be replaced by newly distributed stoves.

Data/parameter ID	ICS 5
Data/parameter	Avoidance of double counting or double claiming among project participants
Unit	NA
Description	Evidence of avoidance of double counting or double Claiming with other parties directly involved with the project.
Source of data	Written assertions with the project developer of the ownership rights and intention of selling the emission reductions resulting from the project activity directed at or signed with all the applicable parties of the following: - Agreement between CME and distributors - sale records between BURN and end users
Value(s) applied	- Signed agreement between CME and distributors - straps on the ICS box - Warranty Booklet
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	A written assertion will be signed between CME and distributors, The transfer of carbon rights for this VPA can be confirmed through the straps on the ICS boxes and the warranty booklets provided to end users.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions

Additional comment	Written messages on the stove packaging (strap on the box) and warranty booklet explaining that the rights on carbon credits are transferred from the end-users to BURN Manufacturing.

Data/parameter ID	ICS 6
Data/parameter	Avoidance of double counting or double claiming with other mitigation actions
Unit	NA
Description	Review and analysis of mitigation actions in other voluntary market or UNFCCC/compliance mechanisms
Source of data	Using publicly available information from Gold Standard and other voluntary standards, at a minimum Verra and any recognized national or regional standards in the project location, and UNFCCC CDM project & PoA database.
Value(s) applied	Registry analysis
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	A detailed registry analysis was conducted in order cross-check if there is any other carbon project/programme (which uses similar technology) in the locations targeted by BURN. In order to avoid double counting with other mitigation actions, BURN shall ensure: - Each ICS distributed under the PoA is inscribed with a unique identification number. The unique identification number will help in ensuring the traceability of the device and will thereby ensure that there are no instances of double counting with any other programme. - BURN will ensure that only those households in DRC which are not a part of any other carbon project are targeted under the VPA thereby ensuring that the

	project technology does not displace the technology distributed under any other mitigation action. - At the time of monitoring, if any household is found using any other improved cookstove technology (besides the project device) then that household will be rendered a "non-user" of project technology therefore ensuring that BURN does not claim emission reduction for such devices.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comment	Undertake at the time of project design review and VPA inclusion review.

Data/parameter ID	ICS 7
Data/parameter	Regulatory framework for provision of thermal energy services
Unit	NA
Description	Evidence that the project does not undermine or conflict with any national, sub national or local regulations or guidance for thermal energy supply/devices or fuel supply or use
Source of data	There are no regulations in DRC that require households to adopt efficient fuelwood stoves.[16]
Value(s) applied	DRC Environmental Protection Act[17]
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	There are no regulations in DRC that require households to adopt efficient fuelwood stoves.

[16] https://mecs.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/April-Version-DRC-eCooking-Market-Assessment-01.04.23.pdf
[17] République Démocratique du Congo. (2011). Loi n° 11/009 du 09 juillet 2011 portant principes fondamentaux relatifs à la protection de l'environnement (pp. 1–29). International Center for Not-for-Profit Law. https://www.icnl.org/wp-content/uploads/environmentlaw.pdf

Purpose of data	Demonstrate compliance with the host country regulations
Additional comment	Undertake at the start of each crediting period.

Data/parameter ID	ICS 8
Data/parameter	$EF_{b,CO2}$
Unit	tCO2/TJ
Description	CO2 emission factor arising from use of charcoal wood in baseline scenario
Source of data	Methodology cap value
Value(s) applied	197.15
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Cap value as prescribed in the methodology for charcoal (including charcoal production emissions) is applied
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comment	If EF is in units of tCO2/t_fuel, remove NCV term from emission calculations. Term can include a combination of emission factors from fuel production, transport, and use.

Data/parameter ID	ICS 9
Data/parameter	$EF_{b,non-CO2}$
Unit	tCO_2e/TJ
Description	Non-CO2 emission factor arising from use of charcoal in baseline scenario
Source of data	Methodology cap value
Value(s) applied	92.29
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Cap value as prescribed in the methodology for charcoal (including charcoal production emissions) is applied
Purpose of data	Non-CO_2 Emission calculation in baseline
Additional comment	If EF is in units of tCO_2/tfuel, remove NCV term from emission calculations.

Data/parameter ID	ICS 10
Data/parameter	EFp,CO2
Unit	tCO_2/TJ

Description	CO_2 emission factor arising from use of charcoal in project scenario
Source of data	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, volume 2, chapter 2 (Table 2.5)
Value(s) applied	197.15
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Methodology cap value
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Additional comment	If EF is in units of tCO_2/t_fuel, remove NCV term from emission calculations. Term can include a combination of emission factors from fuel production, transport, and use.

Data/parameter ID	ICS 11
Data/parameter	$EF_{p,\ non\text{-}CO2}$
Unit	tCO_2e/TJ
Description	Non-CO2 emission factor arising from use of charcoal in project scenario
Source of data	IPCC Default for charcoal
Value(s) applied	92.29
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Cap value as prescribed in the methodology for charcoal (including charcoal production emissions) is applied
Purpose of data	Non-CO_2 emission calculation in project scenario
Additional comment	If EF is in units of tCO_2/t fuel, remove NCV term from emission calculations. Term can include a combination of emission factors from fuel production, transport, and use.

Data/parameter ID	ICS 12
Data/parameter	$NCV_{b,charcoal}$
Unit	TJ/ton of charcoal
Description	Net calorific value of the fuel wood used in baseline
Source of data	IPCC default 2006, volume 2, chapter 1 (Table 1.2)
Value(s) applied	0.0295
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Default IPCC value for charcoal is applied
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions

Additional comment	-

Data/parameter ID	ICS 13
Data/parameter	$NCV_{p,charcoal}$
Unit	TJ/ton of charcoal
Description	Net calorific value of charcoal used in project scenario
Source of data	IPCC default 2006, volume 2, chapter 1 (Table 1.2)
Value(s) applied	0.0295
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Default IPCC value for charcoal is applied.
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Additional comment	-

Data/parameter ID	ICS 17
Data/parameter	$f_{NRBi,y}$
Unit	fraction
Description	Non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel in scenario i during year y
Source of data	CDM default value
Value(s) applied	0.42
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	CDM Tool 33 version 03.0 "Methodological tool for Default values for common parameters"
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	The fNRB value will remain fixed during the crediting period

Data/parameter ID	ICS 18
Data/parameter	$P_{b,y}$
Unit	t/household/year
Description	Quantity of charcoal that is consumed in baseline scenario b during year y
Source of data	Baseline performance field tests (Baseline KPT)

Value(s) applied	1.35748
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	This value is based on baseline KPT (for more details see section B.4.)
Purpose of data	Used to calculate the fuel savings
Additional comment	The baseline will remain by-default fixed during the crediting period since the project activity targets non-industrial applications (see para 3.5.5 page 10 of TPDDTEC).

B.6.3. Ex ante estimation of SDG Impact

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Ex-ante calculations related to the outcomes of SDG 13:

The transparent ex-ante calculations of the outcomes of SDG 13 (i.e. CO2e reductions) are provided in a separate excel spreadsheet uploaded to GS registry. The methodology directly provides the following equation for emission reductions; without separate baseline, project or leakage emission reduction equations.

$$ER_y = \sum b,p\ (N_{p,y} * U_{p,y} * P_{p,b,y} * NCV_{b,\ fuel} * (f_{NRB,b,\ y} * EF_{fuel,\ CO2} + EF_{fuel,\ nonCO2})) - \sum LE_{p,y} \quad (1)$$

Where:

$\sum b,p$	Sum over all relevant (baseline b/project p) couples
$N_{p,y}$	Cumulative number of project technology-days included in the project database for project scenario p against baseline scenario b in year y
$U_{p,y}$	Cumulative usage rate for technologies in project scenario p in year y, based on cumulative adoption rate and drop off rate revealed by usage surveys (fraction)
$P_{p,b,y}$	Specific fuel savings for an individual technology of project p against an individual technology of baseline b in year y, in tons/day, as derived from the statistical analysis of the data collected from the field tests

$f_{NRB,b,y}$	Fraction of biomass used in year y for baseline scenario b that can be established as non-renewable biomass (drop this term from the equation when using a fossil fuel baseline scenario)
$NCV_{b,fuel}$	Net calorific value of the fuel that is substituted or reduced (IPCC default for wood fuel, 0.015 TJ/ton)
$EF_{b,fuel,CO2}$	CO2 emission factor of the fuel that is substituted or reduced. 112 tCO2/TJ for Wood/Wood Waste, or the IPCC default value of other relevant fuel
$EF_{b,fuel,nonCO2}$	Non-CO2 emission factor of the fuel that is reduced. 9.46 tCO2/TJ based on IPCC.
$LE_{p,y}$	Leakage for project scenario p in year y (tCO2e/yr)

$P_{p,b,y} = (P_{b,y} - P_{p,y})*CF$
$P_{p,b,y}$ = Specific fuel savings in wood equivalent
$P_{b,y}$ = Baseline fuel consumption
$P_{p,y}$ = Project fuel consumption
CF = Wood-to-charcoal conversion factor

For data/parameters available before design certification, values contained in section B.6.3 and for data/parameters not available before design certification and monitored during the crediting period, the estimates contained in section B.7.1 have been used.

Ex-ante calculations related to the outcomes of SDG 1
N/A. For ex-ante purposes, it is estimated that households achieve monetary savings of around 46.38% in average. The monitoring of SDG 1 is made through a qualitative evaluation of sample households during the usage/monitoring survey. For this aspect no specific calculations are needed.
Ex-ante calculations related to the outcomes of SDG 3
N/A. For ex-ante purposes, it is estimated that at least 100% (as per Usage survey done for first performance review of the project) of households perceive improved air quality. Since monitoring of SDG 3 is made through a qualitative evaluation of sample households during the usage/monitoring survey. For this aspect no specific calculations are needed.
Ex-ante calculations related to SDG 4
The successful implementation of the project will require multiple training efforts to ensure adequate implementation capacity. These training sessions, availed primarily to young women and men (ages 18 – 36) in DRC will encompass a variety of training modules including data collection, survey development, stakeholder consultation management and specific training on the use of ICS. These transferrable skill sets will add value to the recipients of these training modules.
This co-benefit is specifically tracked against the total number of employees (full-time, part-time or temporary) who received training services of any type during the project

implementation (reported annually as per the corresponding monitoring period). As such, the methodological choices are directly in line with the SDG 4 Target Indicator 4.4.
The specific SDG 4 impact to be assessed in the project scenario is the number of people receiving skill development training. Records of training sessions, confirming training materials, signed attendance lists and locations will be provided as evidence of the total number of people trained for the project activity.

Ex-ante calculations related to SDG 5
A key benefit of the use of ICS technology is the time savings, particularly for women, during firewood collection and cooking on the Project ICS. The utilization of ICS technology can save up to 67 minutes saved cooking on the project ICS which can be used to alleviate the domestic constraints that women suffer in unaccounted or devalued domestic labor.

The specific SDG 5 impact to be assessed in the average time saving associated with cooking in the project scenario. During monitoring campaigns, end-users will provide time estimates of cooking duration in the project scenario against estimates in the baseline scenario. The average difference, statistically weighted for stove age, shall be used to monitor the time savings in the project scenario.

Ex-ante calculations related to the outcomes of SDG 7
The parameter 'project technologies in use' will be calculated as part of the outcome calculation for SDG 13 and is provided in the separate ER calculation excel spreadsheet. The distributed cookstoves (Np,y) are multiplied with the usage rate (Up,y) to determine the 'project technologies in use'.

Ex-ante calculations related to the outcomes of SDG 8
N/A. For ex-ante purposes, the number of created jobs has been estimated to be 66 and no specific calculation is needed.
Monitoring of SDG 8 is conducted through the employee lists summing up the total number of jobs created.

Ex-ante calculations related to SDG 15
The use of the ICS technology will create fuel savings, calculated as the aggregate difference in total firewood consumed for cooking activities in the project scenario as compared to the baseline scenario. The project will deploy at least 19,666.27 ICSs and as such, the project will have a significant effect on reduced non-renewable biomass consumption rates in the country.
The specific SDG 15 impact to be assessed is the total non-renewable biomass saved. The average fuel savings for each household (the monitored value Pp,b,y) shall be multiplied by the discounted number of operational ICSs (Np,y * Up,y) and thereafter multiplied by the nonrenewable Biomass fraction in the country (f NRB,b, y).

Nonrenewable Biomass saved = Pp,b,y * Np,y * Up,y * f NRB,b, y

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

B.6.5. SDG 13

Less charcoal is used in the project Improved cookstoves in comparison to baseline scenario thereby resulting in Emission reductions for the project activity. The project would result in 57,442 tCO2e annual average emission reductions.

Year	Baselineestimate	Project estimate	Net benefit
Year 1	103,383	42,918	57,442
Year 2	103,383	42,918	57,442
Year 2	103,383	42,918	57,442
Year 4	103,383	42,918	57,442
Year 5	103,383	42,918	57,442
Total	516,913	214,588	287,208
Total number of crediting years	**5**		
Annual average overthe crediting period	103,383	42,918	57,442[18]

SDG 1

Less money is spent for purchasing charcoal in the project scenario compared to the baseline scenario. It is estimated that households achieve monetary savings of around 46.38% in average.

Year	Baseline estimate	Project estimate	Net benefit
Year 1	0%	46.38%[19]	46.38%
Year 2	0%	46.38%	46.38%

[18] Total ERy is calculated as BEy – PEy – LE

[19] In the project activity, it is envisaged that households save 46.38% for charcoal expenditure instead of 0% in the baseline scenario. This results in charcoal savings of 46.38% (indicated in the column 'Net benefit').

Year 3	0%	46.38%	46.38%
Year 4	0%	46.38%	46.38%
Year 5	0%	46.38%	46.38%
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total number of crediting years	**5**		
Annual average over the crediting period	0%	46.38%	46.38%

SDG 3

Less pollution-related inconveniences (such as smoke levels, itchy eyes and breathing problems) in the project scenario compared to the baseline scenario. It is estimated that at least 100% of households perceive improved air quality.

Year	Baseline estimate	Project estimate	Net benefit
Year 1	0%	100%[20]	100%
Year 2	0%	100%	100%
Year 3	0%	100%	100%
Year 4	0%	100%	100%
Year 5	0%	100%	100%
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total number of crediting years	**5**		
Annual average over the crediting period	0%	100%	100%

SDG 4

[20] In the project activity, 100% HH indicated improved air quality whereas rest did not answer (indicated inthe column 'Net benefit').

The training opportunities availed by way of implementation of the project activity would not be realized in its absence. It is estimated that the project activity has net positive impact.

Year	Baseline estimate (Number of people receiving training)	Project estimate (Number of people receiving training)	Net benefit (Number of people receiving training)
Year 1	0	70	70
Year 2	0	70	70
Year 2	0	70	70
Year 4	0	70	70
Year 5	0	70	70
Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Total number of crediting years	**5**		
Annual average over the crediting period	**0**	**70**	**70**

SDG 5

The fuel savings projected to be experienced in the project scenario are not present in the baseline. The time savings in the project scenario are a net benefit.

Year	Baseline estimate (Minutes)	Project estimate (Minutes)	Net benefit (Minutes)
Year 1	0	67	67
Year 2	0	67	67
Year 2	0	67	67
Year 4	0	67	67
Year 5	0	67	67
Total	NA	67	67

Total number of crediting years	**5**		
Annual average over the crediting period	**0**	**67**	**67**

SDG 7

It is estimated that 19,998 ICS (yr-stoves) will have been distributed by the end of the first crediting period. An average usage rate of 73.73% is expected. This would mean an expected annual average 14,744.21 ICS in use for the 1st crediting period which contribute to SDG 7.

Year	Baseline estimate	Project estimate	Net benefit
Year 1	0	14,744	14,744
Year 2	0	14,744	14,744
Year 3	0	14,744	14,744
Year 4	0	14,744	14,744
Year 5	0	14,744	14,744
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total number of crediting years	5		
Annual average over the crediting period	0	14,744	14,744

SDG 8

It is estimated that the project creates at least 25 jobs over 5 years (1st Crediting period)

Year	Baseline estimate	Project estimate	Net benefit
Year 1	0	66	66

Year 2	0	66	66
Year 2	0	66	66
Year 4	0	66	66
Year 5	0	66	66
Total	0	66	66
Total number of crediting years	**5**		
Annual average over the crediting period	0	66	66

SDG 15

The non-renewable biomass savings are created in the project scenario as a function of reduced charcoal consumption. The estimates of the NRB savings presented below are a net benefit.

Year	Baseline estimate	Project estimate	Net benefit
Year 1	0	19,666.27	19,666.27
Year 2	0	19,666.27	19,666.27
Year 3	0	19,666.27	19,666.27
Year 4	0	19,666.27	19,666.27
Year 5	0	19,666.27	19,666.27
Total	0	19,666.27	19,666.27
Total number of crediting years	**5**		
Annual average over the crediting period	**0**	**19,666.27**	**19,666.27**

B.7. Monitoring plan

B.7.1. Data and parameters to be monitored

SDG 13

Data/parameter ID	ICS 15
Data / Parameter	Avoidance of double counting or double claiming among project technology end users
Unit	N/A
Description	Evidence of avoidance of double counting or double claiming with project technology end users
Source of data	Evidence of informing / notification of end users, such as: - leaflets distributed with the warranty card of the product alerting end-users to the waiving of their carbon rights in exchange for discount pricing of the improved technology below its true cost, - carbon title waiver forms signed by end users, etc.
Value(s) applied	Warranty card
Measurement methods and procedures	N/A
Monitoring frequency	Monitored whenever project technology is sold or otherwise disseminated
QA/QC procedures	Cross check using general internet search and search of public records of Gold Standard and other voluntary market and UNFCCC mechanisms
Purpose of data	Avoidance of double counting or double claiming
Additional comment	-

Data/parameter ID	ICS 16
Data / Parameter	Presence of stove stacking
Unit	N/A
Description	Descriptive statistics of the presence and usage practices of baseline- and other non-project-technology by project technology end users

Source of data	Usage Survey- use of other stoves, to capture cooking habits and stove usage of households in the region, including quantification of use of baseline devices, by formulating questions and/or collecting evidence to determine the frequency of usage of both the project devices and baseline devices, or monitoring surveys to capture the number of meals cooked. The surveys will be integrated with the usage survey.
Value(s) applied	Presence of another stove/s than project stove
Measurement methods and procedures	Usage survey
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Ex-post KPT will be conducted to account for the fuel consumption on all the stoves being used in the project household.
Purpose of data	To avoid the overestimation of emission reduction
Additional comment	Charcoal consumption on both project and baseline charcoal devices will be quantified via KPTs. Stacked fuels outside of charcoal will be quantified and computed as project emissions.

Data/parameter ID	ICS 27
Data / Parameter	$N_{b,p,y}$
Unit	Days
Description	Number of project technology-days included in the project database for baseline b/project p pair in year y
Source of data	Calculated from the Project database as the sum of the number of project technology units times the calendar days during the year y that they were present at the end user locations
Value(s) applied	For ex-ante estimation, it has been assumed that every stove was operational 365 day
Measurement methods and procedures	number of ICS in use will be multiplied by the operational days.

Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Number of distributed stoves will be multiplied by the usage rate monitored by the usage survey to achieve the ICS in use
Purpose of data	Estimation of CO_2e emission reductions
Additional comment	The total distribution record is divided based on project scenario to create the project database. Any stove that has aged beyond 10 years lifetime will be permanently removed from any emission reduction crediting. The PD will conduct annual usage surveys throughout the VPA crediting period. All stoves which are surveyed and found to have been discontinued by the end users, either for end user preferences or due to any damage to the stove in that period will be removed from the computation of emissions reductions. This safeguard, a combined review of the weighted monitored usage rate and systemic updates to the project database, will eliminate the risk of crediting any stoves which have aged out of the project during the tail end of the stove lifespan (years 7 – 10).

Data/parameter ID	ICS 26
Data / Parameter	$U_{p,y}$
Unit	Percentage
Description	Weighted average usage rate in project scenario p during year y
Source of data	Annual monitoring
Value(s) applied	73.73% (for ex-ante estimation)
Measurement methods and procedures	The usage survey is carried out annually as described in section B.7.2 of this VPA-DD
Monitoring frequency	Annual

QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	Estimation of CO_2e emission reductions
Additional comment	A single usage parameter is weighted to be representative of the quantity of project technologies of each age being credited in a given project scenario. The Good Practice level as per the 'GS Requirements and Guidelines: Usage rate Monitoring' will be followed. The VPA may follow the best practice later during the crediting period provided that continuous usage monitoring can be implemented. Usage will be confirmed during monitoring/usage surveys.

Data / Parameter	ICS 19
Data / Parameter	$P_{p,y}$
Unit	t/household/year
Description	Quantity of fuel that is consumed in project scenario p during year y
Source of data	Project performance field tests (Project KPT)
Value(s) applied	0.5635 (DRC 5 MP3 KPT results)
Measurement methods and procedures	Has been determined through project KPT. The procedure as per section 4.1 of the applied methodology TPDDTEC has been followed.
Monitoring frequency	Every 2 years
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting. 90/30 precision is met
Purpose of data	Used to calculate the fuel savings

Additional comment	-

Data/parameter ID	ICS 20
Data / Parameter	$SFS_{b,p,y}$
Unit	t/charcoal*day
Description	Specific fuel savings for an individual project technology of baseline b/project p pair in year y
Source of data	Calculated from the difference of $P_{b,y}$ and $P_{p,y}$
Value(s) applied	0.7939 (for ex-ante estimation)
Measurement methods and procedures	This parameter is the difference of the baseline fuel consumption ($P_{b,y}$) and project fuel consumption ($P_{p,y}$)
Monitoring frequency	Every 2 years
QA/QC procedures	Cross-check with proportional efficiency of baseline and project technology. For example, if the baseline stove efficiency is 10% and the project rated efficiency is 25%, the savings should reflect a factor of 2.5 approximately in the first year of the crediting year and not more. If it is more, then the value will be capped based on proportional efficiency.
Purpose of data	Used to calculate the specific fuel savings
Additional comment	-

Data / Parameter	ICS 28
Data / Parameter	$LE_{p,y}$
Unit	tCO_2e per year
Description	Leakage in project scenario p during year y
Source of data	Methodology default value

Value(s) applied	0.1512 (for ex-ante estimation)
Measurement methods and procedures	default adjustment factor of 0.95 to the emission reductions as per TPDDTEC Version 04.0
Monitoring frequency	-
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	Used to calculate leakage emissions
Additional comment	-

SDG 1

Data / Parameter	Monetary savings related to the purchase of charcoal
Unit	-
Description	Monetary savings related to the purchase of charcoal
Source of data	Survey
Value(s) applied	46.38% (for ex-ante estimate)
Measurement methods and procedures	Carrying out surveys (either site visits or telephone surveys) to check on the money spent for purchasing charcoal in the project scenario compared to the baseline scenario
Monitoring frequency	At least once every two years (biennial)
QA/QC procedures	-
Purpose of data	Reporting on SDG 1
Additional comment	This parameter is measured qualitatively, but not quantitatively.

SDG 3

Data / Parameter	Perceived air quality
Unit	-
Description	Smoke levels, itchy eyes and breathing problems

Source of data	Survey
Value(s) applied	100% perceive an improved air quality (ex-ante estimate)
Measurement methods and procedures	Carrying out surveys (either site visits or telephone surveys) to check on the pollution-related inconveniences (such as smoke levels, itchy eyes and breathing problems) in the project scenario compared to the baseline scenario.
Monitoring frequency	At least once every two years (biennial)
QA/QC procedures	-
Purpose of data	Reporting on SDG 3
Additional comment	This parameter is measured qualitatively, but not quantitatively.

SDG 4

Data / Parameter	Number of people trained
Unit	Number
Description	Number of people who participated in project trainings
Source of data	Training records and participation lists
Value(s) applied	70
Measurement methods and procedures	Training records and participation lists
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	Reporting on sustainable development of the project
Additional comment	-

SDG 5

Data / Parameter	Average number of minutes saved while cooking in project scenario (user estimate of comparative cooking time in baseline to project scenario)
Unit	Minutes
Description	Number of minutes spent on average for cooking in the project scenario
Source of data	Project monitoring survey
Value(s) applied	67
Measurement methods and procedures	Statistical average of the end-user reported difference between the number of minutes spent cooking in the project scenario compared to baseline conditions for similar meals
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	Reporting on sustainable development of the project
Additional comment	-

SDG 7

Data / Parameter	Number of sold/distributed ICS in use
Unit	Number of units in use
Description	Number of sold/distributed ICS in use
Source of data	Project database
Value(s) applied	For ex-ante estimation, it is assumed that 14,744 full year stoves will be credited in average per year.[21] The usage rate is expected to be 73.73%.
Measurement methods and procedures	The total number of ICS sold/distributed is summed up in the database

[21] This number is a preliminary estimate and the actual number ex-post can be lower or higher.

Monitoring frequency	Continuously
QA/QC procedures	-
Purpose of data	Reporting on SDG 7
Additional comment	-

SDG 8

Data / Parameter	Number of jobs created
Unit	Number
Description	Number of jobs created
Source of data	Project records like contracts, payment slips, employee list or others
Value(s) applied	66 jobs expected to be created
Measurement methods and procedures	-
Monitoring frequency	Annually
QA/QC procedures	Employee list can be cross-checked with contracts/payment slips or others
Purpose of data	Reporting on SDG 8
Additional comment	-

SDG 15

Data / Parameter	Total amount of non-renewable fuel savings due to displacement or energy efficiency improvements of baseline technology
Unit	Tons
Description	Reduced non-renewable biomass consumption attributed to charcoal savings
Source of data	Project database, Monitoring & Usage Surveys
Value(s) applied	19,666.27

Measurement methods and procedures	Computed as a function of specific fuel savings for an individual technology multiplied by the total number of operational technologies (discounted for usage rate in the monitoring period) and the non-renewable Biomass fraction in DRC.
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	Reporting on sustainable development of the project
Additional comment	

B.7.2. Sampling plan

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Ongoing monitoring

Usage survey: An annual usage survey determines the drop off rates as project technologies age and users switch back to the baseline technology[22]. The usage parameter will be weighted to be representative of the quantity of project technologies of each age being credited in a given project scenario. The minimum total sample size is 100 randomly selected households, with at least 30 samples for project technologies of each age being credited. The majority of interviews will be conducted in person by BURN staff or by hired externals which would be trained before and include expert observation by the interviewer within the kitchen in question, while the remainder may be conducted via telephone by the same interviewers on condition that in-kitchen observational interviews are first concluded and analyzed such that typical circumstances are well understood by the telephone interviewers. The GS cookstove usage rate guidelines[23]will be followed.*Monitoring survey*: Along with the usage survey, a monitoring survey is

[22] It may be the case that the drop off rate is lower in the second year than in the first year, reflecting possibledifficulties in the early adoption of a new technology.

[23] https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/407g-ee-ics-tpddtec-usage-guidelines/

carried out annually to assess end-user characteristics such as technology use, fuel consumption and seasonal variation.
For the leakage calculation, methodology default value will be considered.

The PP will update the project fuel consumption by carrying out biennial *project KPTs* to account for changes in the project scenario over time as project technologies age. Alternatively, the PP will monitor following Annex 4 of TPDDTEC the degradation in the performance of cookstove efficiency following the WBT and accordingly adjust the project fuel consumption level.
In case of choosing the first option, KPTs would follow the 90/30 rule in case of a paired or independent sampling or the 90/10 rule in case of single sample tests. In case that the 90/30 rule (in case of paired or independent sampling) or 90/10 rule (in case of single sample test) is not met, additional random samples will be taken or the upper bound of the 90% confidence interval will be applied. The procedures as outlined in Annex 2 of the applied methodology will be followed. For the ex-ante ER calculation, a project KPT has been done following 90/30 precision.
All of the aforementioned surveys/tests (except WBTs) are intended to be carried out with smartphones (by using e.g. Echomobile or KoboCollect software tool) and as soon as the user is online all the captured data are transferred to a centralized database.
The team of BURN and the external carbon consultant carries out from there the further data analysis. If smartphone technology for any reason cannot be used, data will be recorded in paper form.
The sampling frame for the aforementioned ICS surveys comprises of all households making part of the carbon database. The sampling frame for the KPTs/WBTs consist of all households using the project ICS.
The surveys/tests will be carried out by BURN staff or by hired externals which would be trained before. Quality of the data will be checked by the carbon consultant.
The survey for SDGs 1 and 3 follows the same sampling design as the usage survey to determine the usage rate. The households to be surveyed for SDGs 1 and 3 will be the same as the ones surveyed for $U_{p,y}$.
The usage survey has also been adapted to seek out qualitative responses from end-users on their estimated time savings in the cooking process as a comparison between estimate total time for cooking in the baseline scenario and the equivalent time required in the project scenario. The values from this assessment will provide the basis for SDG 5 computations.

SDGs 4 and 8 are determined from the analysis of training and employment records and or databases.

SDG 15 is an aggregated calculation based on the realized project fuel savings, usage rate, project technologies in use and the established non-renewable biomass fraction. This value therefore shall be calculated from usage survey data and the applicable established f NRB fraction.

The VPA will make part of a single sampling covering a group of VPAs, as soon as there are other homogenous VPAs, i.e. apply the same ICS model (Jikokoa stove) and fuel (charcoal), and target the same end-users (i.e. households) within the same geographical area, i.e. 16 provinces in DRC.

B.7.3. Other elements of monitoring plan

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Monitoring of $N_{p,y}$

BURN keeps records of all distributed ICS in an electronic database. As a minimum the following information will be recorded through a cloud-based web platform (like e.g. EchoMobile[29] or KoboCollect[30]) in the database:

- Unique serial number (USN) of the ICS
- Date of shipment to distributor/retailer
- Name of distributor/retailer
- Quantity of ICS distributed
- Geographic area (state) of distributor/retailer
- Model type of the ICS

Besides, the distribution database will contain end-user contact details (name, provice,mobile number,) of at least 10 times the survey and field test sample size (including usage surveys for each age of product), in order to ensure an adequate end-user pool to which random sampling can be applied. In order to claim the ICS warranty, end-users have to register their end-user details at the point of sale.

The USN of each ICS entered into the distribution database will be linked to a distribution date (recorded during distribution) or shipment date. Thus, for any monitoring period it is possible to calculate the period of time for which the stoves included in the emissions reduction calculations are deemed operating. A stove will be counted as operational (= start crediting) from the next day following the stove distribution or after a conservatively calculated period of the date of shipment. The sum of the operating fractions of all appliances determines the equivalent full-time appliances for the monitoring period.

The USN has the following format comprising of 9 digits[31]:

1st digit	2nd digit	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Product ID	100000th	10000th	1000th	100th	10th	Random	Random	1st
ID	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	R1	R2	S6

Each section on the USN will identify the product as follows:

- Product type: the first digit identifies the stove type (Jikokoa)
- # Production number: S1 to S6 are digit slots for a sequential numbering ordered by time of production, allowing for 1 million unique serial numbers. For instance, the first stove off the line would have "000000" for its S1-S6 digits.
- Random digits: R1 and R2 are 2 random digits placed in slots 7 & 8, to make the USN unpredictable to outside parties

Example for USN: 202728110

- "2" stands for Jikokoa product ID
- "027280" for S1-S6, meaning it was the 27,280th Jikokoa produced
- "11" for R1-R2, the random digits

The 6-digit format, is explained as follows:

Machine Identifier	SKU Identifier	SN	SN	SN	SN
A	2	Y	Y	S	2

Each section on the USN will identify the product as follows:

- The first character is based on the laser machine.
- The next unique identifier is based on the SKU allowing us to identify a product with just the SN.
- The last four characters is a sequential alphanumeric sequence.

- These characters follow a particular sequence, guaranteeing the absence of repetition.

Examples for 6-digit USN pattern:

A	B	C	D
A22224	B22224	C22224	D22224
A22225	B22225	C22225	D22225
A22226	B22226	C22226	D22226
A22227	B22227	C22227	D22227
A22228	B22228	C22228	D22228
A22229	B22229	C22229	D22229
A2222A	B2222A	C2222A	D2222A
A2222B	B2222B	C2222B	D2222B

Example for USN: A22224

- "A" stands for identification of laser machine
- The first "2" stands for the identification of SKU.
- "2224", the random digits.

The data for the system will be updated and modified as required to allow for optimal performance of each VPA implementation and monitoring. All data will be stored for at least two (2) years after the expiry of the crediting period.

SECTION C. DURATION AND CREDITING PERIOD

C.1. Duration of project

C.1.1. Start date of VPA

>>

23/12/2020

The above-mentioned date is the date when the distribution of ICS under this VPA started. The definition of the project start date is in compliance with section 3.4.3 of the GS4GG Principles & Requirements.

C.1.2. Expected operational lifetime of VPA

>>

15 years (3 x 5 years)

C.2. Crediting period of project

C.2.1. Start date of crediting period

>>

CP 1: 01/01/2021 – 31/12/2025

CP 2: 01/01/2026 – 31/12/2030

C.2.2. Total length of crediting period

>> 5 years. The crediting period may be renewed twice in line with the Community Services Activity Requirements.

SECTION D. SUMMARY OF SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES AND GENDER SENSITIVE ASSESSMENT

D.1. Safeguarding Principles that will be monitored

A completed Safeguarding Principles Assessment is in Appendix 1, ongoing monitoring is summarised below.

PRINCIPLES	MITIGATION MEASURES ADDED TO THE MONITORING PLAN
Not applicable	

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

Question 1 - Explain how the project reflects the key issues and requirements of Gender Sensitive design and implementation as outlined in the Gender Policy?	The project activity doesn't endorse any form of discrimination based on gender. DRC has ratified ILO Convention 111 (Discrimination (employment and occupation) Convention[33]. All inhabitants of DRC may turn to the UN Human Rights Committee, to the "Special Rapporteurs" for violations of specific human rights or to ECOSOC for women's rights violations.[34] ICS can be purchased and used by any of the women within the project boundary willing to participate in the program. It will therefore not put at risk women's access to or control to efficient cookstoves. It's not foreseen either any reduction or risk related to any other resource, entitlement or benefit. Women/children (being the ones mostly spending time for cooking and fuel procurement) are able to spend less time on cooking/fuel procurement and cook in a much cleaner kitchen environment with less pollutants and dirt, resulting in health benefits and

	more time for income generating activities and education. The project will help to improve womens' health conditions as reduced combustion and less harmful gases during combustion will reduce indoor air pollution and thereby increase respiratory health of the women and children. Both women and men were participating in the local stakeholder consultation meeting. A strong focus has been put on women associations and groups when inviting stakeholders to the physical meeting. It is envisaged that women will be at the center of the project developer's marketing, education and distribution chain. It is planned that women in selected communities will demonstrate and educate consumers on the cookstove and its benefits resulting in empowerment, knowledge transfer and generation of jobs for women.
Question 2 - Explain how the project aligns with existing country policies, strategies and best practices	The Project is in line with DRC's constitution.[35] DRC has ratified the principle of equality into its respective constitution (Article 14), which does not tolerate any discrimination concerning women. Article 14 mentions the following "the public powers see to the elimination of any form of discrimination concerning women and assure the protection and the promotion of their rights. They take, in all the domains, notably in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural domains, all the measures appropriate to assure the total realization and full participation of women in the development of the Nation. Women have the right to an equitable representation within the national, provincial and local institutions. The State guarantees the implementation of man-woman parity in

	these said institutions.”
Question 3 - Is an Expert required for the Gender Safeguarding Principles & Requirements?	Not applicable, since not necessary.
Question 4 - Is an Expert required to assist with Gender issues at the Stakeholder Consultation?	Not applicable, since not necessary.

SECTION E. SUMMARY OF LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

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

E.1. Summary of stakeholder mitigation measures

>>

Not applicable

See LSC report for more details in regard to the initial consultation and stakeholder feedback round.

E.2. Final continuous input / grievance mechanism

Method	Include all details of Chosen Method (s) so that they may be understood and, where relevant, used by readers.
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book (mandatory)	Altech Group Head Office 942, Av. Colonel Mondjiba Kintambo Magasin Commune de Ngaliema Kinshasa, DRC
GS Contact (mandatory)	help@goldstandard.org
Other	Telephone access: BURN Kenya: +254 706 585629 Altech (DRC): +243 822 230 188 Email access: BURN: info@burnmfg.com Altech (DRC): contact@altech-rdc.com

SECTION F. Eligibility and inclusion criteria for VPAs inclusion

>>

The below table shall be completed for all VPAs.

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

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

No.	Eligibility Criterion	Description/ Required condition	Description of the VPA in relation to the criteria, Means of Verification and Supporting evidence for inclusion
1	Geographical boundary	distributed[24]under any of the VPAs will be located in any of the countries mentioned under Table 1 of the PoA-DD.	ICS are distributed to urban and peri urban households across 16 provinces of DRC. For more details see section A.2. of this document.
2	Double-counting of project activities	All VPAs will be checked to prevent double counting and are not registered as a separate GS project activity, nor included as part of another registered GS (or other carbon standard) PoA nor that the project activity has been deregistered.	All carbon standard registries (UNFCCC, GS and VERRA) have been checked and it is confirmed that the VPA has not been registered as a separate GS project activity, nor included as part of another registered GS (or other carbon standard) PoA nor that the project activity has been deregistered. The same has been confirmed by a letter signed by the VPA implementer which shall be submitted to VVB
3	Technology	Each VPA will implement improved biomass cook stoves.	The VPA implements highly efficient cookstoves known as 'Jikokoa'. Detailed

[24] Distributed' may include the free distribution of ICS, sale to full cost or subsidized cost.

			manufacturer's technology specifications are listed in section A.3 of this document.
4	Conditions to check the start date of the VPA through documentary evidence	The start date of a project activity is the date on which the first ICS has been distributed under the VPA. The start date of retroactive VPAs (with a start date prior to date of first submission of PoA) can be at the earliest 1 year prior to submission of documents for GS preliminary review	The start date is 23/12/2020, i.e. the day when the first ICS was distributed to a household under this VPA. The start date of the VPA can be confirmed by an electronic registration done on koboCollect which shall be submitted to VVB. The project start date is before the 1st Round of Local Stakeholder Consultation, hence, the VPA is retroactive.
5	Methodology	Each VPA will comply with the applicability criteria of the applied methodology (TPDDTEC, version 4.0)	The VPA complies with all applicability criteria of TPDDTEC as further outlined in section B.2 of this document.
6	Financial Additionality & Ongoing Financial Needs	Projects (VPAs) to be included under the PoA will be in compliance with item 1.1.3 of Annex B – positive list mentioned in the 'Community Services Activity Requirements' or located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC. A VPA will be solely composed of isolated units (efficient cookstoves) where the users of the technology/measure are household/SMEs/institutions and where each unit results in <= 1,800 MWh of thermal energy savings per year. Hence, according to paragraph 4.1.9 of the 'Community Services Activity Requirements', a VPA, regardless of the host country in which the project activity is being	The thermal energy savings per year at a unit level (i.e. per ICS) are clearly below 1,800 MWh as outlined in the ER calculation excel spreadsheet that shall be submitted to VVB during Validation.

		implemented, is deemed additional and therefore is not required to prove financial additionality at the time of Design Certification; OR a VPA is located in a LDC, SIDS, LLDC.	
7	Stakeholder inclusivity	Local stakeholder consultation is done at VPA level, as described in section F of the PoA-DD. Local stakeholder consultation report must be provided along with VPA-DD. A single Stakeholder consultation can be conducted for a group of VPAs as long as convincing justification is provided.	A local stakeholder consultation for this VPA has been conducted and the LSC report has been submitted to GS. The physical LSC meeting and stakeholder feedback round have been conducted (see LSC report for more details). The Local Stakeholder Consultation would be also valid for any other Voluntary Project Activities (VPAs) implemented in DRC under BURN's Gold Standard PoA 'ECOA_BURN multi-country Clean Cooking programme', provided that they are homogeneous, i.e. deploy the same stove type(s), target the same end-users and consist of the same project boundary as this specific VPA.
8	Conditions related to environmental Impact Analysis	The VPA has to fulfil host country requirements (if any) concerning environmental impact analysis.	No EIA is required by the host country for ICS project activities[25].

[25] See e.g. PoA10053, section E.1, https://cdm.unfccc.int/ProgrammeOfActivities/poa_db/RSPUDC53EQI206JHO84ZVTXBM7AGF1/view (accessed on 10/10/2021)

9	CME Approval	Each VPA has a project implementer that is either the Coordinating/Managing Entity or another entity that has signed a contractual agreement with the CME. Those agreements include all rights and responsibilities of both parties, e.g. approval procedures by the CME, monitoring requirements, carbon credit rights transfer. This eligibility criterion is not relevant if the CME is the VPA implementer.	This eligibility criterion is not relevant for this VPA since the CME is the same entity as the VPA implementer
10	Transfer of carbon credit ownership	The transfer of carbon credit ownership all along the investment chain is clearly described and communicated to all project participants and end-users so that they are aware of to give up their rights on emission reductions. For technology producers and the retailers of the improved technology, this must be communicated by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork. The end-users will need to be informed and notified that they cannot claim for emission reductions from the project	The end-users permanently waive any claim or rights on carbon credits to the VPA implementer (also the CME of the PoA). This is confirmed by strap on ICS box and warranty booklet. Supporting documentation related to strap and warranty booklet shall be submitted to VVB. There is a contractual agreement between distributors/retailers in which distributors/retailers waive any claim or rights on carbon credits to the VPA implementer (also CME of the PoA). A sample agreement shall be submitted to VVB.
11	Conditions to provide an affirmation that funding from Annex I Parties, if any, does not result in a diversion of ODA	In case that any of the VPA receives ODA, it is ensured that there is no diversion of ODA, i.e. that no ODA is provided under the condition that all or part of the carbon credits have to be returned to the donor country/entity providing ODA.	The VPA implementer has signed an ODA declaration confirming that there is no diversion of ODA. The same has been submitted to GS

12	Target Group and distribution mechanism	The VPA serves households, institutions or SMEs either in urban, peri-urban and/or rural areas, and distributes the cook stoves through adequate distribution channels.	This VPA targets households in urban and peri urban areas across 16 provinces of DRC. ICS are distributed through direct sale/distribution and/or a variety of retail outlets across the 16 provinces to end-users.
13	Conditions related to sampling requirements for the PoA	The VPA complies with the sampling plan as outlined in the PoA-DD, section B.3 and VPA-DD, section B.7.2	The VPA-DD outlines the sampling plan in section B.7.2 which is in line with the one stipulated in the PoA-DD. The VPA will make part of a single sampling covering a group of VPAs, as soon as there are other homogenous VPAs. In case of a grouped sampling approach, the CDM Project Standard for PoAs will be followed.
14	Double counting of emission reductions	Each VPA will implement a unique identification system for every efficient cooking unit distributed to avoid double counting of emission reductions.	The unique identification system is explained in detail in section A.3. of this document. The VPA is in adherence to the CME Management System as outlined in Section C of the PoA-DD.
15	Crediting Period	The duration of the crediting period of the VPA does not exceed the end date of the registered PoA or shall be capped by the end date of the PoA. The final date for which ERs can be credited shall be no later than 20 years after the start date of the PoA.	The VPA will have a crediting period of 5 years which can be renewed twice, i.e. in total a maximum issuance of 15 years. The VPA will not exceed the end date of the registered PoA.

APPENDIX 1 - SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT

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

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

	marginalised or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	☒ NO
P.1.1.3 |	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalised individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.1.1.3 |	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

Briefly describe below how the project incorporates a human rights-based approach.

For example, by describing how the project design:

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

1. The project is implemented on the ground by ECOA Climate Capital in collaboration with local distribution partners. The project developer takes care that the project respects internationally proclaimed human rights and is no complicit in violence or human rights abuses of any kind as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo has ratified many UN Human Rights Conventions[26].

2. The project will not discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion as the improved cookstoves (ICS) can be purchased and used by everybody within the project boundary willing to participate in the program.

P.2 |GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

P.2.1.1 |	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g., during the	☐ YES ☒ NO

[26] The Democratic Republic of the Congo (claiminghumanrights.org)

	stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	
P.2.1.2 |	Does the project undermine the principles of non-discrimination, equal treatment, and equal pay for equal work?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.2.1.2 |	Does the project prevent men and women from having equal opportunities to participate in identified tasks and activities, whether through paid work, volunteer work, or community contributions, as appropriate?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.2.1.2 |	Does the project limit the participation of women or men based on pregnancy, maternity/paternity leave, or marital status?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.2.1.2 |	Is information about project objectives being communicated in a way that is inappropriate for the local context and not tailored to the methods of understanding of both women and men, which could hinder their participation?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.2.1.3 |	Has the project assessed gender risks without referencing the country's gender strategy or equivalent national commitment?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.2.1.4 |	Has expert stakeholder(s) been involved, and has their input been requested for the project design on gender equality and women's empowerment?	☐ YES ☒ NO

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

N/A

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.2.1.1 |	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.2.1.1 |	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

P.2.1.2 |	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.2.1.2 |	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well-being.	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

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

The Project is in line with DRC's constitution.

DRC's constitution "reaffirms adherence and attachment to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the United Nations Conventions on the Rights of the Child and the Rights of Women, particularly to the goal of equal representation of men and women in the institutions of the country, as well as to the international instruments relating to the protection and promotion of human rights"

Article 14 states "No Congolese person may, in matters of education or access to public functions or any other matter, be subject to any discriminatory measure, whether it results from a statute or from a measure of the executive, on the ground of his/her religion, family origin, social condition, residence, views or political convictions, or membership of a certain race, ethnicity, tribe, cultural or linguistic minority"

Article 14, further emphasizes on women potential and full participation in the country's development. It further states that "women are entitled to equitable representation in national, provincial and local institutions".

P.3 |COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

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

N/A

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

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

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

The project activity doesn't expose the community to increased health risks and is not adversely affecting the health of workers and the community.
Cooking with improved cookstoves is actually safer than any other open flame stove use or traditional stoves The workers participating in the project activity are not exposed to unsafe or unhealthy work environments as the sale/distribution of efficient cookstoves or the monitoring activities of the project will not include any hazardous chemicals or other hazardous material.

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

P.4.1 |Sites of Cultural and Historical Heritage

P.4.1.1 |	Does the project involve altering, damaging, or removing sites, objects, or structures of significant cultural heritage?	☐ YES ☒ NO

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

N/A

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.4.1.1 |	activities adjacent to or within a cultural heritage site?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.1.1 |	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.1.1 |	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.1.1 |	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g., knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.1.2 |	utilisation of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g., practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.1.2 |	If answer to question above is "YES" or "POTENTIALLY" - are the communities made aware of their right under the law, scope and nature of proposed development and its potential consequences?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.1.3 |	If answer to question above is "YES" - does the project provide equitable sharing of benefits from commercialisation of such knowledge, innovation, or practice, consistent with their customs and traditions?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.1.4 |	If answer to question above is "YES" - are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.1.4 |	If answer to question above is "YES", has project design been changed, modified, updated considering opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.		
The project activity doesn't include sites, structures or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture. The Project will introduce efficient cookstoves in urban and peri-urban households in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and it does not require alteration, damage or removal of any historical, artistic, traditional, religious or cultural heritage issues.		
P.4.2 |*Forced Eviction and Displacement*		
P.4.2.1 |	Does the project involve any risks related to involuntary relocation of people?	☐ YES ☒ NO
If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain the reason and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.		
N/A		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.4.2.1 |	risk of forced evictions or involuntary relocation of people?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.2.2 |	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognisable claims to land)?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.2.2 |	economic displacement (e.g., loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.2.2 |	If answer to question above is "YES" or "POTENTIALLY", - Has the project developed Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Action Plan in consultation and agreement with affected individual, group or community? - has the project integrated Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Action Plan into the Project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.2.3 |	If answer to question above is "YES" - are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

P.4.2.3 |	If answer to question above is "YES", have project design been changed, modified, updated considering opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

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

The project activity will introduce portable improved cookstoves in urban and peri-urban households in Democratic Republic of the Congo and therefore no physical or economic relocation of people is involved. The use of efficient cookstoves is voluntarily.

P.4.3 |LAND TENURE AND OTHER RIGHTS

P.4.3.1 |	Does the project involve any risks related to identifying and managing legitimate tenure rights that may be affected by the project?	☐ YES ☒ NO

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

N/A

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

P.4.3.1 |	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.3.1 |	uncertainties with regards to land tenure, access rights, usage rights or land ownership? Examples include, but are not limited to water access rights, community-based property rights and customary rights.	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.3.2 |	Changes in legal arrangements, if yes, are the changes done in line with relevant laws and regulations?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.3.2 |	Changes in legal arrangements, if yes, are these changes agree with free, prior and informed consent of the involved stakeholders?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.3.3 |	Does some other entity (other than the project developer) hold uncontested land title for the entire Project Boundary?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ NA

P.4.3.4 |	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ NA
P.4.3.4 |	If answer to question above is "YES", have project design been changed, modified, updated considering opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.3.5 |	Have project developer in consultation with stakeholders established a functioning mechanism to receive, process, resolve, communicate and record grievances?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

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

The project doesn't require any change to land tenure arrangements and/or other rights. The project does not involve land-use tenure.

P.4.4 |INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

P.4.4.1 |	Does the project involve Indigenous People within the Project area of influence who may be affected directly or indirectly by the Project?	☐ YES ☒ NO

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

N/A

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

P.4.4.1 |	affect areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.4.1 |	affect areas, land and territory claimed by indigenous peoples?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.4.1 |	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.4.7 |	If answer to above questions is ''YES'' or "POTENTIALLY", - Is it determined that the proposed project may affect the rights, lands, resources, or territories of indigenous people?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

	- Has an "Indigenous People Plan" (IPP) or "Indigenous People Plan Framework" been elaborated and included in the project documentation? - Was the plan developed in accordance with the effective and meaningful participation of indigenous peoples and in accordance with UNDP Guidelines?	
P.4.4.3 |	risk of forcibly removing indigenous people from their lands and territories?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.4.4 |	utilisation and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Principle 4.1 above	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.4.5 | P.4.4.6 |	If answer to question above is "YES" or "POTENTIALLY" - Did the project obtain free, prior and informed consent from indigenous people before taking their cultural, intellectual, religious, and/or spiritual property? - Does the project ensure that the indigenous people receive an equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the use of their traditional knowledge and practices? - Does the project ensure that the sharing of benefits resulting from the use of indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge and practices is culturally appropriate and inclusive? - Does the project ensure that the provision of equitable sharing of benefits does not impede land rights or equal access to basic services including	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

	health services, clean water, energy, education, safe and decent working conditions, and housing?	
P.4.4.8 |	Does the project lack appropriate feedback and grievance channels for Indigenous Peoples and their representatives?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.4.8 |	Has a grievance mechanism not been established at the beginning of programme or project implementation with due consideration given to customary dispute settlement mechanisms among the Indigenous Peoples concerned and will it remain operational throughout the project cycle?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.4.9 |	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.4.9 |	If answer to question above is "YES", have project design been changed, modified, updated considering opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

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

N/A

P.5 |CORRUPTION

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

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

N/A

ECONOMIC SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES

P.6 |ECONOMIC IMPACTS

P.6.1 |LABOUR RIGHTS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

P.6.1.1 |	Does the project involve, facilitate, or condone forced labor, or pose a potential risk of forced labor?	☐ YES ☒ NO

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

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

N/A

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

(NOTE: APPLIES TO BOTH PROJECT AND CONTRACTOR WORKERS)

P.6.1.1 |	use of forced labour?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 |	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 |	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY

		☒ NO
P.6.1.1 |	absence of documented working agreements with all individual workers *if such agreements do not exist, or do not address working conditions and terms of employment, the project developer shall provide reasonable working conditions and terms of employment.*	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 |	use of migrant workers? *if engaged, the developer shall ensure that they are engaged substantially equivalent terms and conditions to non-migrant workers carrying out similar work.*	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 |	having no arrangements for basic services[27] for workers? *the project developer shall put in place and implement policies on the quality and management of the accommodation and provision of basic services in a manner consistent with the principles of non-discrimination and equal opportunity. Workers' accommodation arrangements should not restrict workers' freedom of movement or of association*	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.2 |	any form of discrimination or harassment based on factors unrelated to job requirements, such as gender, race, nationality, ethnicity, social or indigenous origin, religion or belief, disability, age, or sexual orientation?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.2 |	any form of discrimination in any aspect of employment, such as recruitment, compensation, working conditions, training, job assignment, promotion, termination, or discipline?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

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

P.6.1.2 |	harassment, intimidation, and/or exploitation, especially in regard to women?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.3 |	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity where national law provides provision to address non-discrimination in employment?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.4 |	use of child labour? (including third-party engaged workers)	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.4 |	inadequate and verifiable mechanisms for age verification?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.7 |	no processes and measures in place for the safety and health of project workers?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.7 |	No provision of safety and health training provisions, including on the proper use and maintenance of personal protective equipment conducted by competent persons and the maintenance of training records?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.7 |	No provision to record and document accidents, diseases, incidents, and any resulting injuries, illnesses, or deaths?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.8 |	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.9 |	No measures to protect vulnerable project workers from harassment, exploitation, and gender-based violence (GBV)? This includes women, people with disabilities, migrant workers, and young workers.	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.10 |	No grievance mechanism available for workers to voice workplace concerns.	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.11 |	No measures for due diligence and the establishment of policies and procedures to manage and monitor the performance of third-party employees in the project?	☐ YES ☒ NO

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

1. The project will be implemented by ECOA Climate Capital in collaboration with other

project partners. Employees' rights are respected in all of the projects belonging to ECOA Climate Capital and other project partners. DRC has ratified many ILO Conventions, amongst others convention 100 (Equal Remuneration Convention) and convention 98 (Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention).

All employees will work voluntarily for the project, no forced labor is used, and all employment follows national laws and consistence with the principles and standards of the ILO conventions. In fact, DRC has ratified many ILO Conventions, amongst others convention 29 (Forced Labor Convention) and 105 (Abolition of Forced Labor Convention).

2. The workers can establish and join labor organizations.
3. The working agreements with the individual workers will be documented and implemented and the minimum requirements stated in section 3.6.1. of GS4GG Safeguarding Principles & Requirements (version 1.2) will be respected whenever applicable.
4. All the possible staff hired have a minimum age of 18. DRC has ratified ILO Convention 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention).
5. All the works will be made by using appropriate equipment, training of workers, documentation and reporting of accidents and incidents, and emergency preparedness and response measures

P.6.2 |NEGATIVE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

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

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

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.6.2.2 |	economic impacts (negative/detrimental) to the local economy?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

P.6.2.2 |	negative economic consequences during and after project implementation, e.g., for vulnerable and marginalised social groups in targeted communities?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

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

The project is based on a commercial selling of improved cookstoves to ensure the economic durability of the project. Carbon revenues will be used for sensitizing end-users and awareness raising, fortify distribution/supply chain and upscale the project.
Improved cookstoves will be purchased and used by anyone within the project boundary willing to participate in the program.
There are no expected any direct economic impact or potential risks to the local economy.

P.7 |CLIMATE AND ENERGY

P.7.1 |GHG EMISSIONS

P.7.1.1 |	Does the project have a risk of increasing greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario?	☐ YES ☒ NO

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

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.7.1.1 |	increase greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

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

The project will reduce GHG emissions as it will be monitored and verified in line with the GS4GG.

P.7.2 |ENERGY SUPPLY

P.7.2.1 |	Does the project pose a risk to the availability and reliability of energy supply to other users?	☐ YES ☒ NO

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

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.7.2.1 |	negative impact on the availability and reliability of energy supply to other users?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

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

The project does not use energy from a local grid or power supply. Biomass use (charcoal) will be significantly reduced by introducing highly efficient charcoal stoves.

P.8 |WATER

P.8.1 |IMPACT ON NATURAL WATER PATTERNS/FLOWS

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

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

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

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

P.8.1.2 |	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

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

The project activity will not negatively affect natural or pre-existing pattern of watercourses, ground-water and/or watersheds

P.8.2 |EROSION AND/OR WATER BODY INSTABILITY

P.8.2.1 |	Does the project have a risk of negatively impacting the catchment and has it been assessed and addressed?	☐ YES ☒ NO

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

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

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

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

The project will not cause additional erosion and/or water body instability of or disrupt the natural pattern of erosion.

P.9 |ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY AND LAND USE

P.9.1 |LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION AND SOIL

P.9.1.1 | - P.9.1.3 |	Is there any risk of soil resource degradation or loss of ecosystem services provided by soils in the project? *If yes, the project shall maintain healthy soils by minimising negative impacts on soil health, productivity, structure, and water retention. Steps to minimise soil degradation include crop rotation, composting, using N-fixing plants, and reducing tillage and ecologically harmful substances.*	☐ YES ☒ NO

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

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

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

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

The Project itself does not involve the use of land and soil for production of crops or other products.

P.9.2 |VULNERABILITY TO NATURAL DISASTER

P.9.2.1 |	Does the project have any risks associated with natural or man-made hazards that could result from land use changes due to the project?	☐ YES ☒ NO

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

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.2.2 |	any potential risks that require emergency preparedness and response planning?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

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

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

The Project will not be susceptible to or will lead to increased vulnerability to any extreme climatic conditions.

P.9.3 |BIOSAFETY AND GENETIC RESOURCES

P.9.3.1 |	Does the project involve the transfer, handling, and use of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms that may result in adverse effects on biological diversity?	☐ YES ☒ NO

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

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

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

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.
The Project is not negatively impacted by the use of genetically modified organisms or GMOs.

P.9.4 |RELEASE OF POLLUTANTS

P.9.4.1 |	Does the project have a risk of releasing pollutants to air, water, and land in routine, non-routine, or accidental circumstances?	☒ YES ☐ NO

If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.
N/A
Would the project involve or lead to:

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

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.
The Project does not release any different pollutants to the environment which would not be released in the baseline already. The release of PM and carbon monoxide are significantly reduced by the introduction of efficient cookstoves.

P.9.5 |HAZARDOUS AND NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE

P.9.5.1 |	Does the project involve the generation of waste materials (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	☐ YES ☒ NO

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

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

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.5.1 |	the generation and management of waste materials?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.5.1 |	treatment, destruction, or disposal of waste material?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ NA
P.9.5.1 |	If answer to above question is “Yes”, does the project involve an environmentally friendly method that includes appropriate control of emissions and residues resulting from the handling and processing of waste material?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.5.3 |	risk of release of hazardous materials resulting from their production, transportation, handling, storage, or use?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ NA
P.9.5.3 |	If answer to above question is "yes”, does project has measures in place to address health risks?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.5.4 |	Involve manufacture, trade, and use of chemicals and hazardous materials subject to international bans or phase-outs due to their high toxicity to living organisms, environmental persistence, potential for bioaccumulation, or potential for depletion of the ozone layer	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

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

The Project is not involving the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and or materials.

P.9.6 |PESTICIDES & FERTILISERS		
P.9.6.1 |	Does the project involve the use of chemical pesticides?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.6.5 |	Does the project involve purchase, store, manufacture, trade or use products that fall in Classes IA (extremely hazardous) and IB (highly hazardous)	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.6.6 |	Does the project use fertilisers, and if so, are measures being taken to minimise their use and nutrient losses to the environment?	☐ YES ☒ NO

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

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

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

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

No application of pesticides and/or fertilisers is done in the project activity

P.9.7 |HARVESTING OF FORESTS		
P.9.7.1 |	Does the project have a risk of unsustainable forest management, including timber harvesting?	☐ YES ☒ NO

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

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

No harvesting of forests is involved.

P.9.8 |FOOD SECURITY

P.9.8.1 |	Does the project involve the risk of negatively influencing access to and availability of food for people affected?	☐ YES ☒ NO

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

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.8.1 |	modification of the quantity or nutritional quality of food available such as through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

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

The Project doesn't modify the quantity or nutritional quality of food available.

P.9.9 | ANIMAL WELFARE

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

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.		
N/A		
Would the project involve or lead to:		
P.9.9.1 |	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?[28]	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.1 |	limiting access for animals to basic needs like drinking water, adequate food, daylight, appropriate shelter etc.?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.9.3 |	inadequate measures to isolate sick animals and control the spread of disease, especially zoonotic diseases?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.5 |	inadequate low-stress methods, equipment, and facilities that facilitate calm animal movement.	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.6 |	inadequate measures to ensure that animals are exposed to the least stress possible during transportation and slaughtering?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.7 |	inappropriate spacing per animal and stocking rates per land unit?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.8 |	inadequate measures to address the specific needs of aquatic animals?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.9 | P.9.9.10 |	primary production of living natural resources such as animal husbandry, aquaculture, and fisheries? If the answer is yes, implement industry-standard sustainable management practices in line with to one or	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

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

	more relevant and credible standards and utilise available technologies.	

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

The Project doesn't involve animal husbandry.

P.9.10 |HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE AREAS AND CRITICAL HABITATS

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

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

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.10.1 |	identified habitats as HCV areas and or Critical habitats?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.10.1 |	If answer to above question is "yes", does the project have any risks that could negatively impact the catchment, project success, and surrounding HCV and ecological assets, as well as any measurable adverse impacts on the criteria or biodiversity values for which the critical habitat was designated, and on the ecological processes supporting that biodiversity?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.10.1 |	If answer to above question is "yes", is a robust, appropriately designed, and long-term Habitats and Biodiversity Action Plan absent which will make the project unable to achieve net gains of those biodiversity values for which the critical habitat was designated?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A
P.9.10.2 |	Does the project area or area of downstream impacts have native tree patches, individual native trees, freshwater	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY

	resources (including rivers, lakes, swamps, temporary water bodies, and wells), habitats of rare, threatened, and endangered species, and biodiversity-enhancing areas?	☒ NO
P.9.10.2 |	If the answer to the above question is "yes", will the project have any adverse effects on these areas?	☐ YES ☐ No ☐ NA
P.9.10.3 |	If the answer to above question is "yes", does the project has opportunities to minimise unwarranted conversion or degradation of the habitat and to enhance the habitat as part of its development?	☐ YES ☐ No ☒ NA
P.9.10.4 |	Is the project applying Land Use & Forest Activity Requirements and managing a minimum 10% of the project area to protect or enhance the biological diversity of native ecosystems following HCV approach as per the given requirements?	☐ YES ☐ No ☒ NA
P.9.10.5 |	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

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

The project is not located in an area within a high conservation value area or within critical natural habitats.
Furthermore, the aim of the project is to reduce biomass consumed in the project area for cooking which may save the natural resources.

P.9.11 |ENDANGERED SPECIES

P.9.11.1 |	Does the project lead to the reduction or negative impact on any recognised Endangered, Vulnerable or Critically Endangered species?	☐ YES ☒ NO

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

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.11.2 |	distortion of habitats of endangered species?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY

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

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

a) The project boundary is the physical, geographical sites of the distributed cookstoves. There are no endangered species identified as potentially being present in the project boundary.

b) The distributed cookstoves are not expected to potentially impact other areas where endangered species may be present through transboundary affects.

P.9.12 |INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

P.9.12.1 |	Does project introduce any alien species (not currently established in the country or region of the project) into new environments?	☐ YES ☒ NO

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

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

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

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.
The project does not introduce any alien species

APPENDIX 2- CONTACT INFORMATION OF VPA IMPLEMENTER

Organization name	BURN Manufacturing Co.
Registration number with relevant authority	Business ID: 603-137-240
Street/P.O. Box	18850 103rd Avenue
Building	Suite 220
City	Vashon
State/Region	Washington
Postcode	98070
Country	United States
Telephone	+254 718 125 639
E-mail	peter.scott@burnmfg.com
Website	https://burnstoves.com
Contact person	Peter Scott
Title	-
Salutation	Mr.
Last name	Scott
Middle name	-
First name	Peter
Department	CEO
Mobile	
Direct tel.	
Personal e-mail	

APPENDIX 3- LUF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

APPENDIX 4 - DESIGN CHANGES

A4.1. Details of proposed or actual design change

>>

N/A

A4.2. Describe the Impacts of Design Change on the following

a. Additionality

>>

N/A

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

>>

N/A

c. Compliance with the monitoring plan of the applied methodology

>>

N/A

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

>>

N/A

e. ***Scale of the project activity***

>>

N/A

f. Stakeholder consultation

>>

N/A

g. Sustainable development criteria

>>

N/A

h. Safeguarding Assessment

>>

N/A

i. Compliance with applicable legislation

>>

N/A

Revision History

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