

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: MYANMAR STOVES CAMPAIGN

**ANNEX AO – THE GOLD STANDARD MICRO-PROGRAMME ACTIVITY DESIGN
DOCUMENT TEMPLATE (VPA-DD)**

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SECTION A. General description of micro-programme activity (VPA)

A.1. Title of the micro-scale VPA:

Title: GS1729 Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Soneva in Myanmar - VPA No. 002 (GS 2294)

Date of completion: 20/02/2013 (Updated – 02/08/2017)

Version 5.0

Completed by: Arnfinn Oines, Soneva Foundation

A.2. Description of the micro-scale VPA:

The purpose of this micro-scale VPA is the use of carbon finance to support the distribution and maintenance of domestic and non-domestic Fuel Efficient Stoves ("FES") through local Implementation Partners ("IP") in Myanmar.

Household energy surveys conducted in rural communities in the Dry Zone and Delta Region in Myanmar confirm that the current cooking practice is the use of "three stone fires" with wood as the predominant fuel.¹ By using the FES, families will replace the traditional three-stone fires with a superior technology that reduces wood consumption and GHG emissions while bringing considerable additional benefits.

Benefits of the VPA

The micro-scale VPA will contribute to the sustainable development in Myanmar by offering specific environmental, social and economic benefits.

- **Improving household air quality:** According to the WHO nearly 50% of pneumonia deaths amongst children under five are due to smoke and particulate matter inhaled from indoor air pollution. People exposed to heavy indoor smoke are 2-3 times more likely to develop chronic obstructive respiratory diseases.² By using the clean burning FES, households will no longer be exposed to dangerous air pollutants from open fires used for cooking. The Global Burden of Disease study suggests that household air pollution is directly responsible for 3.5 million premature deaths annually.³
- **Protecting biodiversity:** The use of biomass by households for cooking is a major cause of deforestation in developing countries and in Myanmar in particular.⁴ The use of the FES distributed under the VPA will significantly reduce the amount of wood consumed by households, and reducing pressure on forest resources locally and further afield.

¹ Orbis Analytics Myanmar Stoves Project Feasibility Study August 2012; Mercy Corps Household Energy Market Assessment August 2012: [Weblink](#)

² World Health Organisation, Indoor air pollution and health, Fact sheet No.292, 2011: [Weblink](#)

³ Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, 14/12/2012: [Weblink](#)

⁴ FAO, *Asia-Pacific Forestry Sector Outlook Study: Country Report - Union of Myanmar*: [Weblink](#)

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- **Creating employment:** Employment opportunities will be created through the manufacturing and retailing of FES technologies. Local vendors will be trained to act as distribution partners responsible for awareness raising, selling and maintenance of FES in the communities. VPAs will provide small- and micro-business opportunities in the areas where they are implemented through the non-domestic use of the FES for income generation.
- **Livelihood of the poor:** The use of low greenhouse gas emitting water purification systems may reduce morbidity due to water-borne diseases resulting in an improvement in the productivity of householders and reducing the illness related financial burden on households especially amongst households that lack an adequate level of service. The reduction in fuel use by eliminating the need to boil may also have a positive effect on disposable incomes, allowing households to spend more money on nutrition, education and health.
- **Human and institutional capacity:** Over time, the PoA will support the transfer of technology and skills to local manufacturers and local small businesses.

The VPA will contribute directly to achieving Millennium Development Goals MDG-4 and MDG-7 in Myanmar.

- **MDG-4** targets reductions in child mortality rates. The distribution of FES will reduce household air pollution, resulting in a reduction in diseases related to smoke inhalation.
- **MDG-7** targets ensuring environmental sustainability. This includes: 7(b) which targets the reduction in biodiversity loss through reducing deforestation, reducing CO₂ emissions, and reducing the proportion of species threatened with extinction; 7(c) which targets a halving the proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water and; 7(d) which targets improving the lives of slum dwellers. The distribution of FES technology will reduce demand for wood which may raise disposable incomes of local populations or free up time for income producing activities which would contribute to improving livelihoods of the rural and urban poor, including those living in slums.

Gold Standard eligibility

The VPA aims to improve end-use energy efficiency by providing FES technology in Pyawbwe township, Myanmar. Therefore the project is in accordance with Gold standard's eligibility criteria given in Annex C of the GS toolkit, since it belongs to project type "Improved distributed heating and cooking devices".

End users are aware of and willing to give up their rights to emission reductions by signing a contractual agreement with the project developer and this has been discussed during the local stakeholder consultation meeting.

The VPA will provide FES technology to vulnerable families in Myanmar which would not occur in the absence of carbon finance.

The project does not receive or benefit from Official Development Assistance (ODA).

A.3. Entity/individual responsible for the micro-scale VPA:

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The VPA is part of the "Myanmar Stoves Campaign" Gold Standard micro-scale PoA. Soneva Foundation acts as the coordinating/managing entity ("CME") and has overall responsibility for PoA and VPA performance. Soneva Foundation is the Project Representative of the PoA in accordance with the Gold Standard Requirements (Version 2.2).


A.4. Technical description of the micro-scale VPA:

Technology considerations

The VPA will distribute imported FES technology that has been selected together with input from local communities and stakeholders. A selection of suitable FES were tested during field tests by women of local communities in the project area. Taking into consideration the feedback collected through interviews and evaluation forms, a number of suitable products were identified.

As the PoA grows and volumes of stoves increase the technology partner will support the local production of appropriate FES technology that can supply future VPAs.

Selected FES model for this VPA:

 <p>Envirofit M5000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Envirofit M-5000, launched in 2011, is the successor model of the G-3300 and is produced in China, India and Kenya • Product weight 4.2kg • Size (height x width in cm): 29.2 x 27.8 • CO2 emission reduction compared to three stone fire of 70.9% • Wood use reduction compared to three stone fire of 45.2% • Thermal efficiency of 29.7% • Manufacturer guarantee of 2 years on outside and 5 years on the inside parts • Estimated product life of 5 years
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Source: M5000 (SuperSaver GL) Performance Sheet ([Link](#)) and manufacturer website ([Link](#))

Management and operational considerations

Three actors work together on the successful development of the project activity. Soneva Foundation acting as the CME is overseeing the overall project development and ensures compliance with Gold Standard requirements. Mercy Corps is the Implementation Partner (IP) and as such in direct and almost daily contact with the local vendors and end users. Finally, the local vendors have the important role of organising sales and after-sales services, social marketing events, data collection and monitoring with the support of the IP.

The CME shall maintain an electronic database of all relevant data pertaining to the performance and ongoing activities of each VPA. The CME will provide an Excel based tool to the IP to ensure that monitoring requirements are comprehensively met in a consistent manner. In addition, a CME Manual

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together with Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for critical and recurring tasks will be provided to the IP.

The IP develops a suitable implementation plan together with the CME. Responsibilities during project setup and ongoing operation are agreed and training for specific tasks is provided through the CME.

Main IP responsibilities during project setup phase are:

- Identification of target townships, villages and households
- Conduct product field tests and baseline surveys if necessary
- Manage Local Stakeholder Consultation process
- Logistics support
- Identify and train local vendors at the village level and set up micro franchise model

Main IP responsibilities during sales operation are:

- Work with local vendors on catalyzing the distribution of stoves in an efficient manner and maintaining sales register and project database that allows effective monitoring and verification and handling of maintenance and replacement activities
- Oversee operation of micro franchise scheme including collection of repayments
- Logistics support

Mercy Corps Pyawbwe office is responsible for the implementation of this VPA. The office consists of 19 staff and has been present in the target area for two years implementing a number of different projects.

Local vendors will receive extensive training and support from the IP. Their role is to manage the sales and service activities. They will be responsible to record sales data for the sales register. This data includes:

- Date of sale
- Name of end user
- Address and contact number
- Stove model and serial number
- Type of stove which the FES is replacing and fuel used
- Application of device (type of end use: Domestic/non-Domestic)

The data is collected in paper format and transferred to an electronic project database managed by the IP.

The identification of each FES sold and in use is possible through the information compiled in the project database. This information is regularly screened and checked by the CME and will be available for validation and verification purposes.

Handling of stove replacements

Customers can contact their local vendor representative to request replacements free of charge during the guarantee period. The local vendor will contact the Implementation Partner and provide required quantities and distribution of replacement stoves will be arranged in a timely fashion. The warehouse

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in Pyawbwe always keeps a stock of stoves for replacement ensuring minimum disruption. Should the stove be faulty within 1 year, a free replacement will be arranged and beyond the one year the product is covered by the Envirofit guarantee where we would arrange the replacement of certain parts such as the ceramic bottom inlet. In the event of a broken stove after the 5 year guarantee period, customers can opt to purchase a new M-5000 stove at the agreed subsidised price. As users experience the benefits of the stove it is expected that they will purchase a replacement. Replacements will have to be the same model or any updated version from the same manufacturer. If the replacement stove is from a different manufacturer, the CME has to provide product information and proof that the efficiency of the new stove is equal or superior to the project stove. The annual verification process and monitoring report will provide information on the sustained use of the project stove or new stove model if relevant. In the event that the project does not continue after 5 years, users can make no claims for replacement stoves and have to source alternative cookstoves.

Number of stoves distributed under this VPA

The Tracking File provides evidence of the number of stoves per location. The amount of stoves included in the VPA is dependent on the ER factor per stove/hh/year. The CME will ensure that the micro scale limit will not be exceeded. As per the baseline calculation sheet, this VPA includes 1868 stoves to remain below the 10,000 tCO₂e threshold.

A.4.1. Identification of the micro-scale VPA:

GS1729 Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Soneva in Myanmar - VPA No. 002

A.4.1.1. Host Party:

Republic of the Union of Myanmar

A.4.1.2. Geographic reference or other means of identification allowing the unique identification of the micro-scale VPA (maximum one page):

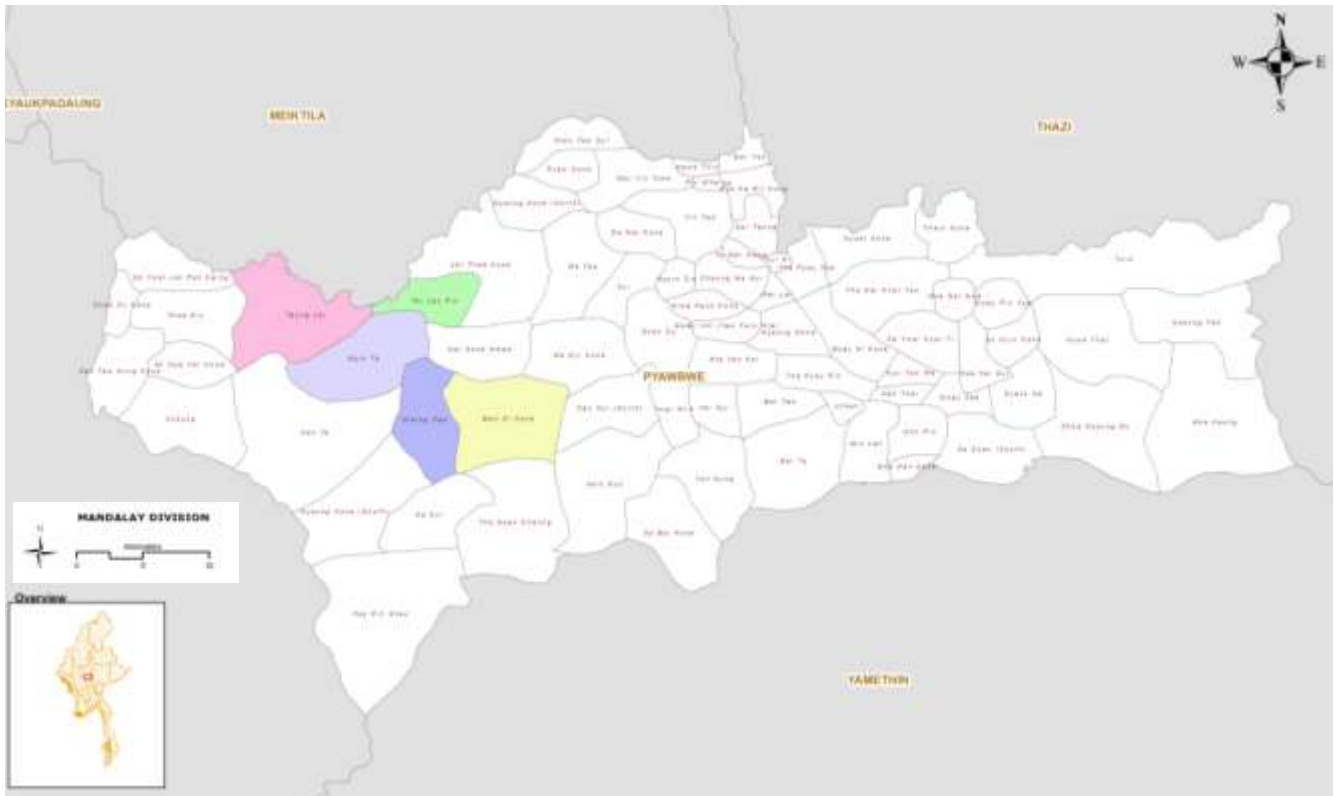
The boundary of the proposed micro-scale VPA is determined by the location of the households where the FES are used, but is limited to the area of The Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

This VPA is to be implemented in Pyawbwe township in Mandalay division. More specifically this VPA is being developed in the project area of the Implementation Partner Mercy Corps highlighted below.

The Total Sales Record (see B.6.1.) gives information on the exact location of each stove, tracked by its serial number. Stoves will be allocated to the VPA during the annual verification without any double counting.

Pyawbwe Township and location of activities

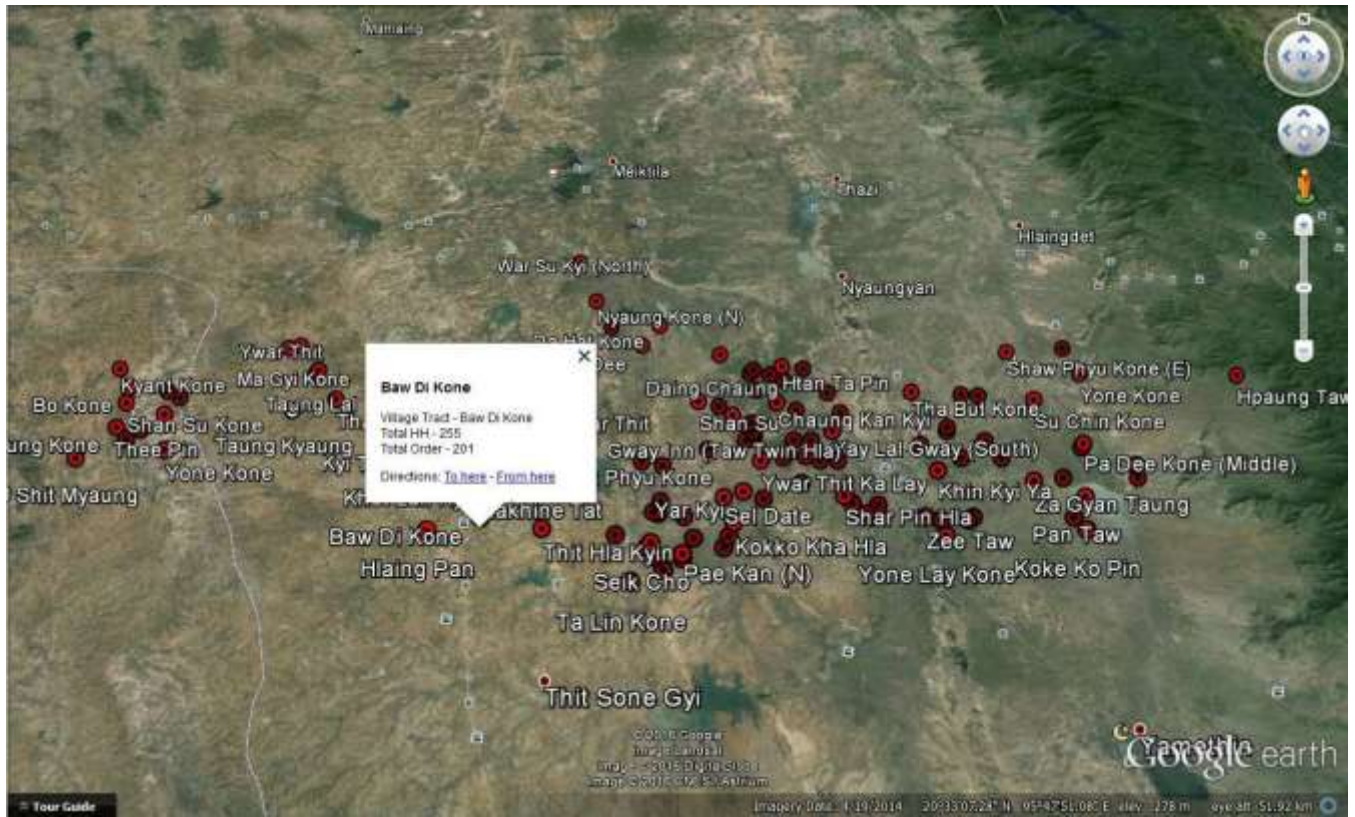
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Source: UN Myanmar Information Management Unit

Coordinates of the project location

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Source: Google Earth, Mercy Corps, Soneva Foundation

The geographic location of the project activity is 20°33'07.28N and 95°47'51.08E.

A.4.2. Duration of the micro-scale VPA:

A.4.2.1. Starting date of the micro-scale VPA:

The “Glossary of CDM terms” defines the start date of a CDM project activity as: “the earliest date at which either the implementation or construction or real action of a project activity begins”⁵. According

⁵ Link: http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Guidclarif/glos_CDM.pdf

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to Gold Standard Toolkit this VPA is of regular nature given that we applied for Gold Standard registration before the start date of the activity and before the project is operational.

The start date of this VPA is 01st March 2015 (Source: Sales Agreement)

A.4.2.2. Expected operational lifetime of the micro-scale VPA:

21 years

A.4.3. Choice of the crediting period and related information:

Renewable crediting period

A.4.3.1. Starting date of the crediting period:

01st March 2015

A.4.3.2. Length of the crediting period, first crediting period if the choice is renewable

CP:

7 years, renewable twice

A.4.4. Estimated amount of emission reductions over the chosen crediting period:

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Year	Estimation of project activity emission (tCO ₂)	Estimation of baseline emissions (tCO ₂)	Estimation of leakage (Discount Factor)	Estimation of overall emission reductions (tCO ₂)
01/03/2015 to 29/02/2016	0	10394	0.95	9875
01/03/2016 to 28/02/2017	0	10335	0.95	9819
01/03/2017 to 28/02/2018	0	10276	0.95	9763
01/03/2018 to 28/02/2019	0	10216	0.95	9706
01/03/2019 to 29/02/2020	0	10156	0.95	9649
01/03/2020 to 28/02/2021	0	10095	0.95	9591
01/03/2021 to 28/02/2022	0	10033	0.95	9532
Total (tCO ₂)	0	71505	0.95	67,935

A.4.5. Public funding of the VPA:

No public funding was received or used for the VPA. No public funding will be used in the future for implementing the VPA. Please refer to the ODA declaration in Annex 2 of this document.

A.4.6. Confirmation that micro-scale VPA is neither registered as an individual GS project activity or with any other standard or is part of another Registered PoA:

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We confirm that the VPA "GS1729 Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Soneva in Myanmar - VPA No. 002" is neither registered as an individual GS project or with any other standard neither does it form part of another Registered PoA.

To date no CDM or Gold Standard project activities have been registered in the boundary of this VPA.⁶ Therefore, there is no risk of double-counting FES distributed by other carbon projects.

SECTION B. Eligibility of micro-scale VPA and Estimation of emissions reductions

B.1. Title and reference of the Registered PoA to which micro--scale VPA is added; title of baseline and monitoring methodology applicable to the VPA:

GS1729 "Myanmar Stoves Campaign" Gold Standard micro-scale PoA

We apply the methodology "Simplified micro-scale cookstove methodology" by Gold Standard Foundation.

B.2. Justification of why the micro-scale VPA is eligible to be included in the Registered PoA:

Soneva Foundation, as the CME of the PoA, shall verify that each VPA meets the eligibility conditions of a micro-scale -VPA under the applied methodology before inclusion in the PoA. For inclusion in the PoA the VPA must meet the following eligibility criteria:

Number	Eligibility criteria	Compliance rationale	Complies (Yes/No)
Technology (project stove)			
1	Biomass fuelled cookstove fit for local conditions and preferences.	Envirofit M-5000 has been tested in various villages in the target location and was voted by the community as the preferred technology. Results of product tests are summarised in the Field Test Report available upon request.	Yes
2	Efficiency levels sufficiently high to make a considerable impact.	Fuel savings 66%; CO2 savings 66%	Yes

⁶ Please refer to CDM Registry for registered PoAs: <http://cdm.unfccc.int/ProgrammeOfActivities/registered.html>

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		CO savings 82% PM reduction 70% 82% less smoke and soot ⁷	
3	Expected product life	5 year manufacturer guarantee ⁷	Yes
Boundary and location			
4	The VPA is located within a defined geographic boundary within the borders of a single host country as per A.4.1.2. of the PoA Design Document.	Only end-users in Pyawbwe township included	Yes
Avoiding double counting			
5	All VPAs must include a means of uniquely identifying distributed FES and customers. This mechanism will identify stoves as belonging to this PoA and not any other, ensuring there is no double-counting.	Each FES distributed under the VPA can be traced by its unique serial numbers and is recorded in the Total Sales Record. This VPA will not be part of another single CDM project of GS project activity or VPA under another PoA. IP confirmation received. ⁸	Yes
Micro-scale rules: Emission reductions per VPA			
6	The annual emissions reductions of the VPA shall not exceed 10ktCO ₂ e/year over the entire crediting period. ⁹	Estimated emissions reductions of the cookstoves included in this VPA do not exceed 10,000. If a VPA exceeds the applicable limit in any year, the emission reduction claimed shall be capped at 10,000 tCO ₂ .	Yes
Application of Methodology: Baseline fuel is only firewood			
7	Each VPA-DD shall demonstrate that firewood is the primary fuel used by the target population of the project activity.	98% of households surveyed use firewood as fuel. ¹⁰	Yes
Application of Methodology: Baseline stove is a three stone fire or a conventional device without a grate or a chimney			
8	Each VPA shall demonstrate that the	94% of households surveyed use	Yes

⁷ Envirofit M-5000 (SuperSaver GL) information; [Weblink](#)

⁸ Mercy Corps email; [Weblink](#)

⁹ GS Annex Requirements U (Version 2.2); [Weblink](#)

¹⁰ Baseline survey report, Orbis Analytics (June 2013)

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	baseline stove is a three stone fire or a conventional device without a grate or a chimney.	three stone fire for cooking. 6% use primitive mud/clay stoves without grate or chimney. ¹¹	
Application of Methodology: Baseline stove usage in parallel to FES			
9	The use of the baseline technology as a backup or auxiliary technology in parallel with the improved technology introduced by the project activity is permitted as long as a mechanism is put into place to encourage the removal of the old technology (e.g. discounted price for the improved technology) and the definitive discontinuity of its use.	Vendors and IP staff strongly encourage end-users to remove old three-stone stoves during sales event and follow up visits. The monitoring plan and project survey will account for baseline stove usage. Objective Observer to confirm claims during site visits.	Yes
Additionality			
10	Micro-scale VPA in Least Developed Country automatically additional.	LDC status.	Yes
Start date			
11	The VPA start date shall be after the PoA validation start date.	Start date of this VPA is 01 st March 2015 Signed sales agreement provided as proof	Yes
Monitoring			
12	The Implementation Partner has developed a monitoring plan agreed with the CME.	Monitoring plan developed and agreed between CME and IP.	Yes
Customer groups			
13	All VPAs shall demonstrate that IPs have distributed FES to domestic households, communities, SMEs or institutions such as monasteries.	The location and type of every customer is collected via the FES Sale Agreement and recorded in the customer database. Target end users have been agreed between IP and CME and are documented in the Implementation Plan. ¹²	Yes

¹¹ Baseline survey report, Orbis Analytics (June 2013)

¹² Implementation plan available upon request

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		This VPA includes households only.	
ODA			
14	All VPAs will meet one of the following conditions: a) will not receive any funding from Annex I parties; or b) will receive Annex I party funds that do not result in a diversion of ODA.	ODA declaration included Annex 2.	Yes
Carbon credit transfer			
15	In accordance with GS Annex C, the activity needs to proof that end-users are aware of and willing to give up their rights on emission reductions. ¹³	Minutes of Local Stakeholder Consultation meeting provided later in the document. Carbon asset transfer agreement included in the sales agreement.	Yes
VPA crediting period			
16	The duration of the crediting period of each VPA to be included in the PoA shall not exceed the end date of the registered PoA. The start date of the crediting period of a VPA shall be on or after: a) the date of registration of the PoA, if the corresponding VPA-DD is submitted together with the request for registration; or b) the date when the VPA was included in accordance with the Project cycle procedure.	7-year renewable crediting period confirmed in section A.4.3.2. The final date for which ERs can be credited shall be no later than 28 years after the date of registration of the PoA.	Yes

The CME and IP agree to work together with Objective Observers and Gold Standard Foundation staff to ensure that the project activity will contribute to the sustainable development in Myanmar. The project activity will be carefully assessed against the sustainable development targets below.

Item	Eligibility criteria for Sustainable Development	Compliance rationale	Complies
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¹³ GS Requirements Annex C; [Weblink](#)

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			(Yes/No)
Environmental considerations			
Air quality	Air quality refers to changes compared to the baseline in pollution of indoor and outdoor air which may have a negative impact on human health or the environment.	Changes to baseline documented in Sustainable Development Assessment and Project Monitoring.	Yes
Biodiversity	Contribution to biodiversity refers to changes compared to the baseline in alteration or destruction of natural habitat and depletion of forests.	Wood savings expected to be over 3t per year per household. This is equivalent to almost 9 grown trees.	Yes
Social and economic considerations			
Quality of employment	Changes compared to baseline in labour conditions and quality of employment.	Several vendor trainings throughout the first year. Several awareness raising events at villages per month. Train and certify over 200 vendors in Pyawbwe alone.	Yes
Health conditions	Contribution to family health from reduced smoke and less need to carry heavy wood.	Application of health impact survey. ¹⁴	Yes, over long term
Role of women	Support the role of women in the communities by providing training as vendors and active participation in awareness raising events	Significant number of women vendors trained and certified.	Yes
Ethnic conflict	Contribute to peaceful relationship between different ethnic groups and policy of non-discrimination.	No discrimination of end-users of different ethnic backgrounds. Pyawbwe has small Muslim population and no conflicts have been observed.	Yes
Economic considerations			

¹⁴ Voluntary health impact survey has been developed by the CME and is available upon request

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Livelihood of the poor	Contribution to income generation and/or reduction in household expenditure.	Small number of end-users use new stove for income generation. Monetary savings assessed during project survey. Total vendor income generated to be assessed during annual verification.	Yes
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B.3. Assessment and demonstration of additionality of the micro--scale VPA:

B.3.1 Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced as per the eligibility criteria defined in the registered micro-programme (*when Additionality is demonstrated at the micro- programme level*):

The assessment and demonstration of additionality for a typical VPA is determined at the PoA and activity level (see PoA-DD section D.5.2). Micro-scale projects are automatically additional as per the methodology used.

Additionality at the activity level is demonstrated as Myanmar is a Least Developing Country (LDC).

Independent of the LDC status of Myanmar, this programme would not have been possible without carbon finance. During the feasibility study, undertaken in June 2012, it was established that a cook stove project could be developed with the support of carbon finance. Considerable upfront operational and piloting expenses as well as a significant amount of sensitization, awareness raising and product demonstration are required to overcome the prevailing practice. A strategic investment was therefore only possible due to future income from carbon finance.

B.3.2 Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered micro-scale project activity (*when Additionality is demonstrated at the activity level*):

Not applicable (See POA-DD section A.4.3.)

B.4. Description of the sources and gases included in the project boundary and proof that the micro--scale VPA is located within the geographical boundary of the registered PoA.

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The main source of the GHG gases emitted in the atmosphere is from the combustion of wood as fuel in the cooking stoves. These are point sources, distributed across the households within the defined project boundary.

The simplified methodology provides default values for CO₂ and non-CO₂ emission factors.

	Source	Gas	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline & Project	Combustion of non-renewable biomass for cooking	CO ₂	YES	Important source of emissions in the baseline
		Non-CO ₂	YES	Important source of emissions in the baseline

Initial target area: Dry Zone

The initial target area includes communities in Myanmar's central Dry Zone. End-users are mainly rural households but may include some urban households too as long as baseline conditions are the same.

The Dry Zone – so called because it only receives between 500 mm and 1,000 mm of rain per year compared with 5,000 in the Delta Region - covers an area of c.10% of the country covering parts of Sagaing, Mandalay and Magway divisions.

Map of project boundary



Source: United Nations (2012). Department of Field Support, Cartographic Section

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Map of initial target area

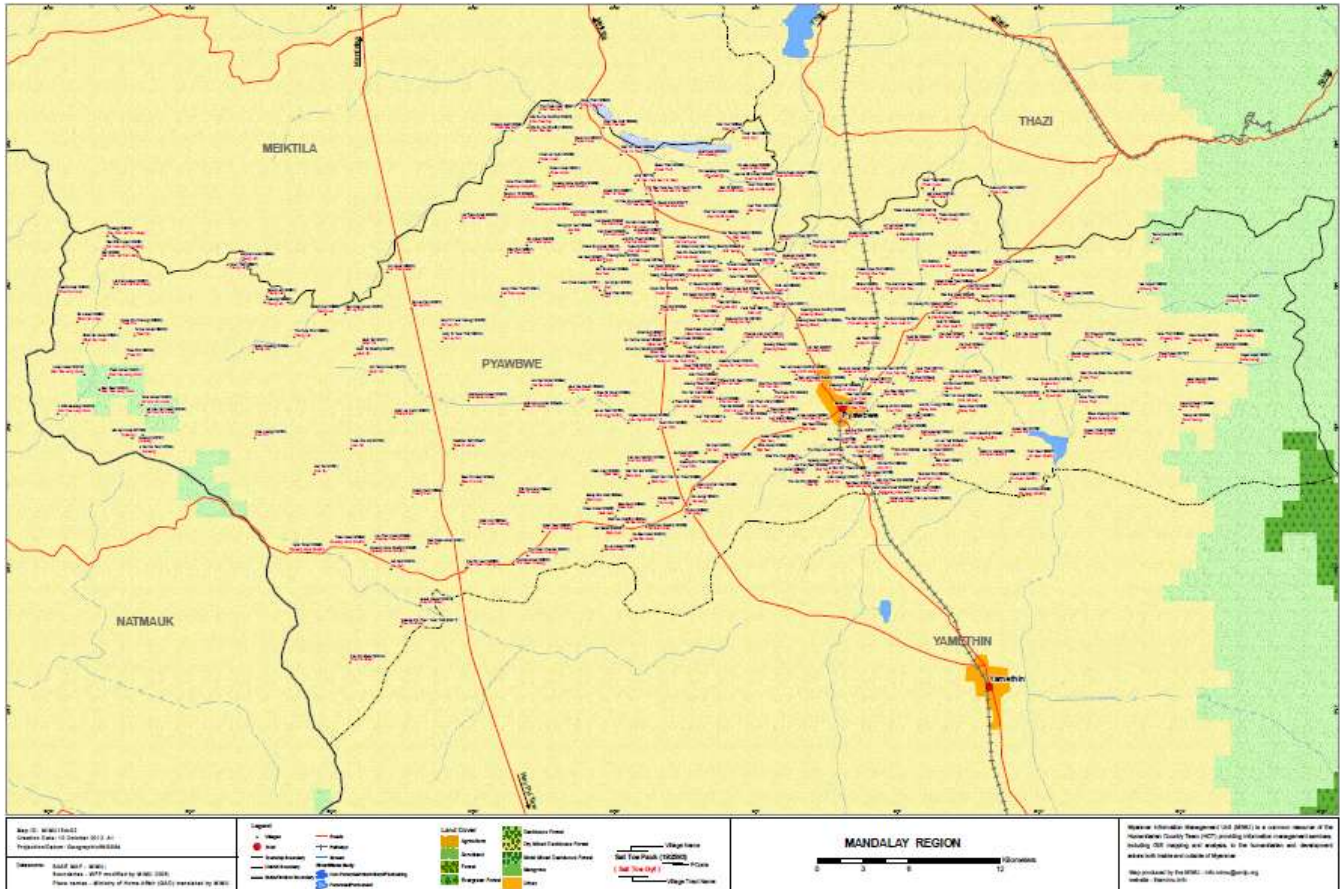
Figure 1: Overview of the Dry Zone



Source: MIMU (UNDP)

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Map of villages included in this VPA



B.5. Emission reductions:

B.5.1. Data and parameters that are available at validation:

The following data and parameters are fixed ex-ante and do not need to be monitored over the crediting period:

Data / Parameter:	EF_{b, fuel, CO2}
Data unit:	tCO ₂ /t firewood
Description:	CO ₂ emission factor arising from the use of firewood in baseline scenario
Source of data used:	IPCC default values, table 1.4 of chapter 1 of Vol. 2, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
Value applied:	1.747

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Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Deemed valid by GS VER Methodology
Any comment:	Measuring emission factors from stove technologies is costly and difficult to do accurately. The CME applies default IPCC emission values.

Data / Parameter:	EF_{b, fuel, non_CO2}
Data unit:	tCO ₂ /t firewood
Description:	Non-CO ₂ emission factor for use of firewood in baseline scenario
Source of data used:	IPCC default value, table 2.9 of chapter 2 of Vol. 2, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
Value applied:	0.455
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Deemed valid by GS VER Methodology
Any comment:	Measuring emission factors from stove technologies is costly and difficult to do accurately. The CME applies default IPCC emission values.

Data / Parameter:	η_b
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Efficiency of the baseline system being replaced
Source of data used:	Methodology
Value applied:	10%
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Default value as per the GS methodology.

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applied:	
Any comment:	Measuring emission factors from stove technologies is costly and difficult to do accurately. The CME applies default IPCC emission values.

Data / Parameter:	η_p
Data unit:	Percent
Description:	Efficiency of the cookstove i being used in the project scenario
Source of data used:	Emissions and Performance Report (Colorado State University; Weblink)
Value applied:	29.7%
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	<p>The efficiency of the project cookstove needs to be determined by an independent expert or entity, in the field or laboratory, following the Water Boling Test protocol (available at http://www.pciaonline.org/node/1048).</p> <p>The CME may assess the project cookstove efficiency at the time of installation and use the default factor (eq.3) to derive efficiency in the year y. OR, the project cookstove efficiency ($\eta_{p,y}$) may be determined annually following the WBT protocol. In such a case the project cookstove efficiency shall not be adjusted by the default factor for efficiency loss during the year of operation. The term “DF$_{\eta}$” shall be omitted and “η_p” shall be replaced. The average project cookstove efficiency will be determined using WBT in year y to calculate the $\eta_{p,y}$, efficiency of project cookstove in year y.</p>
Any comment:	The project stove has been independently tested and is widely used in different countries.

Data / Parameter:	$f_{NRB, y}$
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Default values of fraction of non-renewable biomass for least developed countries and small island developing states
Source of data used:	CDM EB67 Report Annex 22 (Weblink)
Value applied:	0.95
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	The default fNRB approved by CDM EB will be applied to all VPAs. If this value is updated by the EB or rejected by the Myanmar DNA, then each VPA using this value will be updated either at VPA inclusion or verification.

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Any comment:	As the Myanmar DNA has not yet officially endorsed the default value for NRBf as set by the CDM Executive Board the CME has provided information and a formal request to either endorse the default value (0.95) or provide an alternative value. A forward action request has been filed and will be completed as soon as an answer from the DNA has been received. This does not prevent the POA and VPA from getting registered prior to receiving such notification from the DNA.
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Data / Parameter:	$B_{b,y}$
Data unit:	t/hh/a (tons firewood per household per annum)
Description:	Quantity of firewood consumed for cooking in baseline scenario during year y
Source of data used:	Baseline survey
Value applied:	3.94
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	<p>Value derived from ex-ante baseline surveys (Weblink). As per the methodology, the baseline may be reassessed post-registration, in time for verification if survey reveals significant changes over time. Estimates for average annual fuel use will be derived from the project survey.</p> <p>Three main reasons for higher than usual fuel wood consumption:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Most families own livestock, mainly pigs, chicken and cows. A common feedstock is broken rice which is cooked together with other cereals in order to make it easier to digest for the animals. This habit adds another cooking sessions per day. 2. Farmers are regularly visited by traders to negotiate purchases of harvested goods. During these visits families prepare food for guests, requiring additional cooking. 3. During field work, additional food is prepared for farmworkers. <p>Alternatively, the default value suggested by the GS methodology (0.5 tons/capita/year) may be used instead.</p>
Any comment:	All data sources are transparent and verifiable. Refer to baseline survey report for details.

Data / Parameter:	$LE_{p,i,y}$
Data unit:	fraction
Description:	Leakage in project scenario p, for technology i, during year y
Source of data to be used:	Default value

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Value applied:	0.95
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	Deemed valid per the GS methodology.
Any comment:	Aggregate leakage can be assessed for multiple project scenarios, if appropriate.

B.5.2. Ex-ante calculation of emission reductions:

Calculation of the emission reductions follows the Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, section 4.

The emissions reductions formula and description of parameters are shown below.

$$ER_y = \sum_{0to1}^{XtoY} N_{p,y} * P_y * U_{p,y} * f_{NRB,y} * (EF_{b,fuel,CO2} + EF_{b,fuel,non_CO2}) * (1 - DF_{b,Stove,y})$$

With

Quantity of firewood that is saved estimated as follows:

$$(eq.2) P_y = B_{b,y} * (1 - \frac{\eta_b}{\eta_{p,y}}) \text{ and}$$

Efficiency of project cookstove in year y estimated as follows:

$$(eq.3) \eta_{p,y} = \eta_p * (DF_\eta)^{y-1} * 0.94$$

Where:

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EX-ANTE CALCULATION OF EMISSION REDUCTIONS

PARAMETER	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
$N_{p,y}$	-	y	1,868	1,868	1,868	1,868	1,868	1,868	1,868	1,868	1,868
$U_{p,y}$	%	Usage rate for project cookstove in year y, based on adoption rate and drop off rate as per usage surveys	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	90
$B_{b,y}$	t/hh/a	Quantity of firewood consumed in baseline scenario during year y	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94
η_b	%	Efficiency of the baseline system being replaced	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
$\eta_{p,y}$	%	Efficiency of project cookstove (fraction) determined at the start of the project activity	27.92	27.64	27.36	27.09	26.82	26.55	26.28	26.02	25.76
P_y	t/hh/a	Quantity of firewood that is saved in the year y	2.53	2.51	2.50	2.48	2.47	2.45	2.44	2.42	2.41
η_p	%	Discount factor to account for efficiency loss of project cookstove per year of operation (fraction)	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.88	0.88	0.87
DF_n	-	Fraction of woody biomass saved by the project activity in period y that can be established as non-renewable biomass	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
$f_{res,y}$	-	CO ₂ emission factor of firewood that is substituted or reduced	1.747	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
$EF_{b, fuel, CO_2}$	tCO ₂ /tWood	reduced	0.455	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
$EF_{b, fuel, non-CO_2}$	tCO ₂ /tWood	reduced	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
$DF_{b, stove, y}$	%	Usage of baseline cookstove during the year y in project scenario	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
	%	Percent of users who also use baseline cookstove	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
	%	Percent of meals prepared using baseline cookstove	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
x	-	y-1									
y	-	Year of the crediting period									
ER_y	t CO ₂	Emission reductions of the project activity in period y (max. 10,000)	9,875	9,819	9,763	9,706	9,649	9,591	9,532	8,526	8,472
ER_{acc}	t CO ₂	Aggregated emission reductions	9,875	19,694	29,457	39,164	48,813	58,404	67,936	76,462	84,934
ER_{avg}	t CO ₂	Average annual emission reductions	8,493								

Notes:

- $N_{p,y}$ is an implied number of stoves to remain close to the 10,000 cap for micro scale project activity.
- $U_{p,y}$ of 100% is based on the project survey results from the first verification (January 2015)
- $DF_{b, Stove,y}$ is based on the project survey results from the first verification (January 2015)

See B.6. for a summary of the relevant project survey results.

B.5.3. Summary of the ex-ante estimation of emission reductions:

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Year	Estimation of project activity emission (tCO ₂)	Estimation of baseline emissions (tCO ₂)	Estimation of leakage (Discount Factor)	Estimation of overall emission reductions (tCO ₂)
01/03/2015 to 29/02/2016	0	10394	0.95	9875
01/03/2016 to 28/02/2017	0	10335	0.95	9819
01/03/2017 to 28/02/2018	0	10276	0.95	9763
01/03/2018 to 28/02/2019	0	10216	0.95	9706
01/03/2019 to 29/02/2020	0	10156	0.95	9649
01/03/2020 to 28/02/2021	0	10095	0.95	9591
01/03/2021 to 28/02/2022	0	10033	0.95	9532
Total (tCO ₂)	0	71505	0.95	67,935

B.6. Application of the monitoring methodology and description of the monitoring plan:

The following data and parameters are established as part of the project survey and need to be monitored over the crediting period:

Data / Parameter:	U_{p,y}
Data unit:	Percentage
Description:	Usage rate for project cookstove in year y, based on adoption rate and drop off rate as per usage surveys
Source of data:	Project survey (Weblink)
Value applied:	100%
Monitoring	Annually

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frequency:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	A representative sample of project cookstove end-users will be selected for follow-up by the monitoring and evaluation team. A combination of household visits and phone calls to households will verify information in the distribution database and determine usage drop-off rates.
Any comment:	A usage parameter is derived for each age group of project cookstove being credited. Project survey sample size 200 households.

Data / Parameter:	$N_{p,y}$
Data unit:	Number of project cookstoves credited (units)
Description:	Cookstove in the project database for project scenario p through year y
Source of data:	Total Sales Record
Value applied:	1868
Monitoring frequency:	Continuous
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Any comment:	The total sales record is divided based on project scenario to create the project database.

Data / Parameter:	DF_n
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Discount factor to account for efficiency loss n of project cookstoves
Source of data:	Fixed default value from the methodology.
Value applied:	0.99 i.e., 1% efficiency loss per year.
Monitoring frequency:	Annual
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Any comment:	According to the project survey 100% of stoves were in good condition. During annual surveys if it is found that the project cookstoves are not in working condition, proportionate population of project cookstoves should be

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	excluded from the project database, until these cookstoves are replaced with new cookstoves. A site visit by an Objective Observer with relevant technical background would be required at the time of first internal verification and then subsequently after every 2 years from the previous issuance. The Objective Observer shall use the guidance provided in Annex B of the methodology to carry out field studies.
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Data / Parameter:	DF_{p, Stove, y}
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Discount factor to account for usage of baseline cookstove during the year y in project scenario p
Source of data:	Project survey (Weblink)
Value applied:	0.02%
Monitoring frequency:	Annual
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Any comment:	The discount factor for baseline-stove use may be determined based on number of meals cooked using the baseline stove. The required information shall be captured through sample surveys carried out following a random sampling approach for each age-group of the project stove. The minimum number of sample sizes shall be selected following the guidelines provided in section 4.2, option (b) of the POA-DD. The impact of seasonal variation on the use of baseline stove should be considered as part of the monitoring survey.

The Myanmar Stoves Campaign has a direct positive impact on the environment and the socio-economic development of the stove users. As a part of the sustainability development (SD) monitoring process, progress over the following key indicators are monitored in validation and verification stages, by the project proponent and the Objective Observer, wherever needed. These SD indicators include: i) Air Quality, ii) Livelihoods of the poor, iii) Access to affordable and clean energy, iv) Human & Institutional Capacity, and v) Quantitative employment and income generation.

In addition to this, the campaign has lowest risk on human rights labour rights, environmental protection and anti-corruption practises.

Sustainability Development Appraisal (Self-Assessment) for the VPA 002 was done on 24/07/2017, the monitoring plan for these indicators and results obtained are shared in the following table, for more information on the assessment, please refer the assessment report shared as a separate document.

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Sustainability Monitoring Plan

No	1	
Indicator	Air Quality	
Mitigation measure	Not Required	
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>	N/A	
Chosen parameter	Visible improvement in the indoor air quality by reduction of smoke, and sub-sequent indoor air pollution, irritation to eyes, soot emitting out and depositing on the walls of houses.	
Current situation of parameter	Unanimous agreement from the stove users that the project stove has significantly improved the indoor air quality as compared to the earlier baseline stove.	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	Elevated levels of smoke coming out from stove usage, irritation to eyes, respiratory difficulties and higher deposition of soot on the walls of the kitchen area/house.	
Future target for parameter	Maintain and improve the indoor air quality.	
Way of monitoring	How	Household Surveys, Focus Group Discussions & Interviews
	When	Annually – after stoves are distributed
	By who	Self-Assessment by CME or Independent Auditor

No	2	
Indicator	Livelihoods of the Poor	
Mitigation measure	Not Required	
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>	N/A	
Chosen parameter	Money and time spent in purchasing/collecting firewood	
Current situation of parameter	Money and time are both saved by the project stove, households consume around 50% less wood	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	Households spent 2 times and sometime more time and money to collect and purchase firewood	
Future target for parameter	Increase the time and money savings for users	

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Way of monitoring	How	Household Surveys, Focus Group Discussions & Interviews
	When	Annually – after stoves are distributed
	By who	Self-Assessment by CME or Independent Auditor

No	3	
Indicator	Access to Affordable and Clean Energy	
Mitigation measure	Not Required	
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>	N/A	
Chosen parameter	Access and satisfaction with project stove, durability of stoves, savings in fuel	
Current situation of parameter	There has been high levels of user satisfactions with the project stove, savings in fuel are evident. Households are also impressed and happy with the small portable design of stove which can be easily carried around anywhere.	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	Three stove fires were easily accessible but are stationary, emit more heat on the user, consume more wood and does not provide with a healthy and comfortable environment for the user.	
Future target for parameter	Increase the outreach and number of stoves distributed. Maintain and increase the level of user satisfactions.	
Way of monitoring	How	Household Surveys, Focus Group Discussions & Interviews
	When	Annually – after stoves are distributed
	By who	Self-Assessment by CME or Independent Auditor

No	4	
Indicator	Human & Institutional Capacity	
Mitigation measure	Not Required	
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>	N/A	
Chosen parameter	Number of households participated in environmental awareness raising campaigns and sessions.	
Current situation of parameter	A large number of households from the villages participated in the awareness raising campaigns, including high participation from	

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		women.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		None of this existed
Future target for parameter		Increase the number of household and women participation
Way of monitoring	How	Household Surveys, Focus Group Discussions & Interviews
	When	Annually – after stoves are distributed
	By who	Self-Assessment by CME or Independent Auditor

No		5
Indicator		Quantitative Employment & Income Generation
Mitigation measure		Not Required
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		N/A
Chosen parameter		Number of local vendor jobs created and increase in income & social recognition.
Current situation of parameter		High number of local vendors in this VPA from all the villages, and significant increase in their social recognition and some assistance through financial incentives.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Did not exist
Future target for parameter		Increase more local vendors with more focus on women
Way of monitoring	How	Household Surveys, Focus Group Discussions & Interviews
	When	Annually – after stoves are distributed
	By who	Self-Assessment by CME or Independent Auditor

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B.6.1. Description of the monitoring plan:

The monitoring plan is in accordance with "The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves".

The methodology is designed to match the project conditions. As described in the above section, fuel efficient cooking stoves using wood are included as applicable technologies and measures that reduce consumption of non-renewable biomass or other greenhouse emitting fuels.

Monitoring will be conducted according to the prescribed approach in the methodology and as detailed below.

The monitoring methodology is supported by:

- Sales receipts
- Total Sales Record (Project Tracking File)
- Detailed Customer Database,
- Project Database, which is maintained continuously,

Maintenance of a Total Sales Record

The Project Proponent collates and maintains the total sales data in electronic and paper format.

The Total Sales Record will comprise the following data:

- Date of Sale¹⁵
- Model/type of project technology sold:
- Serial/ID number of the device
- Name and telephone number (if available) of end-users
- Application of device (type of end use: Commercial/Domestic)
- Address/ Location of end-users¹⁶
- Global Positioning System Co-ordinates for distributed stoves

¹⁵ Date of Sale will be associated with conservative assessment as to date of installation and commencement of use of technology

¹⁶ In circumstances where a user's formal address cannot be provided due to insufficient information on street names/house numbers, suitable landmarks/ with location on a town/city plan will be provided.

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The **Sales Record** information is collected using the following methods:

For the portable fuel efficient stoves, the local entrepreneurs sell stoves directly to end-users and record sales and user training continuously. This data is then collated into a detailed Total Sales Record that tracks the chain of transactions between the user and the distributors. The data received by the project implementation partners in paper format will be converted and saved electronically for monitoring and analysis purposes. A mechanism, designed jointly between the CME and the implementing partner, is agreed and put in place to accurately track sales, inventories, supply and purchases for every stove distributed. For assuring accuracy and consistency, the Total Sales Record will be cross checked with import data, usage and other relevant data.

The names and telephone numbers or name and addresses collected must be commensurate with representative sampling, i.e. the names and addresses or phone numbers (where possible) within sales record shall be large enough so that surveys can be based on representative, randomly selected samples.

Project Database

The project database is derived from the Total Sales Record with project cookstoves differentiated by different project scenarios. The differentiation of the project database into sections is based on the results of the applicable monitoring studies for each project scenario, in order that emission reduction calculations can be conducted appropriately section by section.

Other periodic monitoring tasks

Monitoring shall consist of checking of a representative sample, once every year (annually) to ensure that project cookstoves are still operating by carrying out the usage survey as per the guidelines set out in the methodology.

Annual surveys for monitoring:

- **Usage Survey** to establish the drop-off rates in technology usage from year-1 sales and other vintages. For example, if only cookstoves in the first year of use (age_{0-1}) are being credited, a usage parameter must be established for age-group 0-1, through a usage survey for cookstove age_{0-1} . If cookstoves of age 0-1 and age 1-2 are being credited (as part of first request for issuance), usage parameters must be established for age-group 0-1 and 1-2, respectively through a usage survey. If cookstoves of age-group 0-1 and 1-2 are being credited (as part of second request for issuance), usage parameters must be established for age-group 1-2 only through a usage survey as the usage rate for cookstoves of age group 0-1 can be applied from the previous issuance.
- **Monitoring Survey** to reassess household kitchen regimes. CME and/or Implementation Partner will randomly sample households from the sales agreements received. Sampling will be representative of geographic regions and technology used.

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Where replacements are made, monitoring shall also ensure that the efficiency of the new cookstove is similar to the appliances being replaced.

The project must also monitor the use of baseline stoves in the project activity and any seasonal variation.

Finally, the project must also monitor the physical conditions of the cookstoves.

Monitoring shall include a site visit by the Objective Observer.

SECTION C. Stakeholders' comments

C.1. Brief description how comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled:

The local stakeholder consultation consisted of two physical meetings in the project region. The first meeting was held on Friday, 14 December 2012, at Mercy Corps Pyawbwe office to allow local authorities, local NGOs and CBOs, local stove experts, users and other stakeholders based in Pyawbwe town to attend. The second meeting was held on Saturday, 15 December 2012, in Bawdigone village where target end users attended.

Local stakeholders were invited by Mercy Corps through phone calls and hand delivered invitations. In Bawdigone the community was invited via the Village Administrator and Village Development Council (VDC). Invitations included the non-technical summary of the proposed project, an agenda for the day and a short evaluation form, all in Myanmar language.

The meetings consisted of presentations by the CME (Orbis Analytics), the Implementation Partner (Mery Corps Myanmar) and the project sponsor (The Soneva SLOW LIFE Trust). An overview of climate change and the Kyoto Protocol was provided and the link to the use of FES established. After a more specific presentation on the implementation of the VPA in Pyawbwe by Mercy Corps the meeting became more interactive. The grievance mechanism was explained and an approach agreed. Further, sustainable development impacts were discussed to identify indicators for future monitoring. Finally questions from the audience were invited and answered. Detailed meeting notes and pictures from the meetings are included in section C.2. of this document.

Meeting participants were asked to sign the participant list and complete the evaluation form provided. The meeting closed with lunch and refreshments.

The procedures of the meetings in Pyawbwe and Bawdigone were identical.

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Invitation tracking table for Pyawbwe meeting

MYANMAR STOVES PROJECT Standard Operating Procedures

LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION TEMPLATE - INVITATION TRACKING TABLE

Category Code	#	Organisation (if relevant)	Name of invitee	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmation received? Y/N
B	1	Township Authority	U. Zain Lwin		12.12.12	-
B	2	Agriculture Dept			12.12.12	-
B	3	Livestock and Fisheries Dept	Dr. Tin Mar Yi		12.12.12	Yes
B	4	Forest Dept	U. Min Hein		12.12.12	-
B	5	Greening Dept			12.12.12	Yes
D	6	CDA (local NGO partner)	Dr. Han Win		12.12.12	Yes
D	7	AVSI (INGO)	U. Soe Nibung		12.12.12	Yes
B	8	Ward Authorities	U. Myint Ch. Shwe Kyi Yan Aung		11.12.12	Yes
B	9	Ward Authorities	U. Thein Lwin Shwe Kyi Yan Aung		11.12.12	Yes
B	10	Ward Authorities	U. Aung Nong Ch. Shwe Kyi Yan Aung		11.12.12	Yes
B	11	Ward Authorities	U. Aung Kyawng Mya Fat		11.12.12	Yes
B	12	Ward Authorities	U. Aung Lin Nong Mya Fat		11.12.12	Yes
B	13	Ward Authorities	U. Myint Kyawng Mya Mo		11.12.12	Yes
B	14	Ward Authorities	U. Khin My Ngun Ohn Aung		11.12.12	Yes
B	15	Ward Authorities	U. Soe Aung Mandalaytan		11.12.12	Yes
A	16	Private sector	U. Kyaw Soe Myint		12.12.12	Yes
A	17	Private sector	U. Wain Tin		12.12.12	-
A	18	Private sector	U. Aye Soe		12.12.12	-
A	19	Private sector	U. Ton Tun		12.12.12	Yes
A	20	Private sector	U. Myo		12.12.12	Yes
A	21	Private sector	U. Aye Sol		12.12.12	Yes
A	22	Private sector	U. Aye Sin		12.12.12	Yes

Agenda

Time	Agenda item
9:00 - 9:15	Opening of the meeting
9:15 - 10:00	Explanation of the project
10:00 - 11:00	Questions for clarification
11:00 - 11:15	Discussion on continuous input/grievance mechanism
11:15 - 11:30	Discussion on monitoring sustainable development
11:30 - 12:00	Closure of the meeting / Completion of Evaluation forms

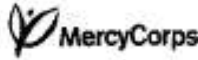
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A **detailed agenda** with further explanation was also provided in both English and Myanmar:

- 1) Opening of the Meeting
 - Introduction of presenters and the (groups of) people in the audience
 - Demonstration of different efficient cook stove models
- 2) Explanation of the Project
 - Presentations:
 1. Orbis presentation to provide general background of project, climate change overview and carbon mechanism
 2. Mercy Corps presentation on project implementation, co-benefits and project fit with MOECAAF targets
 3. The Soneva SLOW LIFE Trust: Introduction to The Soneva Group and The Soneva SLOW LIFE Trust, reason to support the project
- 3) Q&A
 - All questions regarding all phases of the project are welcome
 - Ensure full and complete understanding of the project
 - Some questions may be answered at a later stage (stakeholder feedback round)
- 4) Discussion on continuous input/grievance mechanism (Orbis)
 - Explanation of methods
 - Agree appropriate methods for continuous input/grievance expression
- 5) Discussion on monitoring sustainable development (Orbis)
 - Collection of variables that should be monitored
 - Discussion of efficient framework for monitoring the project
- 6) Closure of the meeting
 - Please complete the evaluation form
 - Meeting minutes will be made available via email and at MC office
 - Second stakeholder feedback round after Stakeholder Consultation Report finished
 - Food cooked on efficient cook stoves served to participants

Below is a scanned copy of the original agenda with evaluation form and the detailed agenda in Myanmar language.

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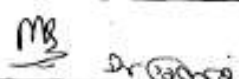


SLOW LIFE IN MYANMAR - ဒေသခံတို့၏အကြံဉာဏ်တောင်းခံဆွေးနွေးပွဲ
ဆွေးနွေးပွဲကျင်းပမည့်နေရာ။ ။ ဖျော်ဘွယ် (မာစီကောရုံး)
နေ့စွဲ။ ။ ၁၄ ရက် ဒီဇင်ဘာလ၊ ၂၀၁၂ (သောကြာနေ့)

အချိန်	အစီအစဉ်အကြောင်းအရာ
၉:၀၀ - ၉:၁၅	အခမ်းအနားအစီအစဉ်ဖွင့်လှစ်ခြင်း
၉:၁၅ - ၁၀:၀၀	စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်းရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြခြင်း
၁၀:၀၀ - ၁၁:၀၀	မေးမြန်းဆွေးနွေးခြင်း
၁၁:၀၀ - ၁၁:၁၅	ဆက်လက်ပံ့ပိုးမည့်အစီအစဉ်များ အကြောင်းဆွေးနွေးခြင်း
၁၁:၁၅ - ၁၁:၃၀	ရေရှည်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေး စောင့်ကြည့်လေ့လာမှုဆွေးနွေးခြင်း
၁၁:၃၀ - ၁၂:၀၀	အခမ်းအနားအစီအစဉ်ပြီးဆုံးခြင်း

အသာပြေညောင်ကျွေးမွေးပါမည်။ စွမ်းအားမြင့်မီးဖိုဖြင့်ချက်ပြုတ်ထားသော အစာအသောက်များဖြင့် တည်ခင်း
ညှိပေးပါမည်။

SLOW LIFE IN MYANMAR - ဒေသခံတို့၏အကြံဉာဏ်တောင်းခံဆွေးနွေးပွဲ
ဆွေးနွေးပွဲကျင်းပမည့်နေရာ။ ။ ဖျော်ဘွယ် (မာစီကောရုံး)
နေ့စွဲ။ ။ ၁၄ ရက် ဒီဇင်ဘာလ၊ ၂၀၁၂ (သောကြာနေ့)
အကြံပြုသုံးသပ်လွှာပုံစံ

အမည်	
အစည်းအဝေးအပေါ်သင်ကျေနပ်အားရမိသည့် အရာကိုဖော်ပြပါ	ကျေးလက်များအား - ကမ္ဘာ့ကျန်းမာရေးအဖွဲ့ ဝင် သက်သာ ဝါးနပ်-ခွဲစိတ်ရရှိ ကျန်းမာရေးအဖွဲ့
စီမံကိန်းမှသင်ကြိုက်နှစ်သက်အကြောင်းအရာ ကိုဖော်ပြပါ	CO ₂ အား လျှော့ချရေး - ၂၄% ကျန်းမာရေး လိုက် ဝင်နေ စီမံကိန်းအဖွဲ့
စီမံကိန်းမှသင်မကြိုက်နှစ်သက်သည့်အကြောင်းအရာ ကိုဖော်ပြပါ	
လက်မှတ်	



TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: MYANMAR STOVES CAMPAIGN



အစည်းအဝေးအခမ်းအနားအစီအစဉ်

၁။ အစည်းအဝေးအခမ်းအနားဖွင့်လှစ်ခြင်းအစီအစဉ်

- အခမ်းအနားတက်ရောက်လာသူများအပြန်အလှန် မိတ်ဆက်ခြင်း
- စွမ်းအားမြှင့်မီးဖို သရုပ်ပြချက်ပြုတ်ခြင်း

၂။ ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြခြင်းအစီအစဉ်

- အော့ဘစ် (Orbis)မှ စီမံကိန်း၏နောက်ခံအကြောင်းအရာများ၊ ကာဗွန်ဖွဲ့စည်းမှုနှင့်ရာသီဥတု ပြောင်းလဲမှုဆိုင်ရာသဘောတရား အကျဉ်းချုပ်တင်ပြခြင်း
- မာစီကော (MercyCorps) မှ စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်နေမှုများ (MOECAF) ဦးတည်ချက်များနှင့် ကိုက်ညီသော ပူးတွဲအကျိုးတရားရရှိမှုများ တင်ပြခြင်း
- Soneva SLOW LIFE Trust: မှ Soneva Group နှင့် SLOW LIFE Trust အကြောင်း မိတ်ဆက်ခြင်းနှင့် စီမံကိန်းထောက်ပံ့ခြင်းအကြောင်း ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြခြင်း

၃။ မေးခွန်းများဆွေးနွေးမေးမြန်းခြင်းနှင့် ရှင်းလင်းဖြေကြားခြင်းအစီအစဉ်

- စီမံကိန်းနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်းသောမေးခွန်းများအားလုံးကို ကြိုဆိုပါသည်
- စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်းပြည့်ပြည့်စုံစုံသိရှိနားလည်နိုင်မှုရှိကြစေရန်
- အချို့မေးခွန်းများအတွက် နောက်ပိုင်းကဏ္ဍ (stakeholder feedback) တွင် ပြန်လည်ဖြေဆိုနိုင် မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်

၄။ စီမံကိန်း၏ ထောက်ပံ့မှုများနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ ဆွေးနွေးပြောဆိုခြင်း

- စီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာနည်းဗျူဟာများအကြောင်းရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြခြင်း
- သင့်တော်သောနည်းဗျူဟာများအသုံးပြုရေးအတွက် သဘောတူညီချက်ရယူခြင်း

၅။ ရေရှည်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးစောင့်ကြည့်လေ့လာမှုအတွက် ဆွေးနွေးပြောဆိုခြင်း

- စောင့်ကြည့်လေ့လာရန်သင့်သော ကွဲပြားခြားနားမှုများ စုစည်းခြင်း
- စီမံကိန်းအတွက် ထိရောက်ပြီးအကျိုးရှိသောစောင့်ကြည့်လေ့လာမှုစနစ်ပုံစံအတွက် ဆွေးနွေးခြင်း

၆။ အစည်းအဝေးအခမ်းအနားအစီအစဉ်ပြီးဆုံးခြင်း

- အကြံပြုသုံးသပ်လွှာပုံစံကိုကျေးဇူးပြု၍ ဖြည့်ပေးပါရန်
- အစည်းအဝေးမှတ်တမ်းကို အီးမေးလ်ဖြင့် (သို့) မာစီကော (MercyCorps)ရုံးတွင်ရရှိနိုင်ပါသည်
- စီမံကိန်းသက်ဆိုင်သူဒေသခံများ၏အကြံဉာဏ်ရယူခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာပြီးဆုံးချိန်တွင် ဒုတိယကြိမ် အနေဖြင့် သက်ဆိုင်ရာဒေသခံများ၏ သဘောထားအမြင်တောင်းခံမှုအစီအစဉ်ပြုလုပ်ပါမည်
- အခမ်းအနားတက်ရောက်လာသူများအား စွမ်းအားမြှင့်မီးဖိုများဖြင့် ချက်ပြုတ်ထားသောအစားအစာ များဖြင့်တည်ခင်းဧည့်ခံပါမည်



TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: MYANMAR STOVES CAMPAIGN

Text of invitations

Dear Sir or Madam,

Sub: Invitation to Local Stakeholder Consultation for The Myanmar Stoves Campaign (Gold Standard Micro Programme)

Mercy Corps Myanmar and Orbis Development Partners would like to invite you to take part in the stakeholder consultation meeting of the project activity "SLOW LIFE in Myanmar".

The project activity aims to replace inefficient traditional stoves (three stone fires) with highly efficient cook stoves, thereby reducing families' wood consumption and Greenhouse Gas emissions. The project is going to take place in Pyawbwe township.

The project activity seeks inclusion in the Gold Standard Micro Programme to enable it to receive so called "carbon credits", a financial remuneration for the emission reductions it achieves. This mechanism allows beneficiaries of this project to purchase fuel efficient cook stoves at a price that is affordable to them. This project not only achieves the goal of reducing GHG emissions and curbing deforestation in Myanmar but also brings health benefits and time savings to families while supporting the sustainable development of the country.

In order to register this project activity with the Gold Standard Foundation, this stakeholder consultation process is being organised to ensure stakeholder comments are taken into account. We therefore would like to invite you to participate in the stakeholder consultation meeting which will be held at **Mercy Corps Pyawbwe office: No.54, Shwe Pyi Yan Aung Ward, Aung Mingalar 6 road, Pyaw Bwe Township on 12 December 2012 at 9am.**

We look forward to your valuable participation during the meeting and ask that you confirm your attendance. Should you be unable to attend in person we invite you to send us your comments and questions via email to the following address daniel.wulbern@orbisanalytics.com. A non-technical summary of the project activity and the meeting agenda are attached to this invitation.

The translated version of the invitation can be seen below.

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: MYANMAR STOVES CAMPAIGN

လေးစားအပ်ပါသော ဆရာ၊ ဆရာမ ခင်ဗျား

အကြောင်းအရာ: မြန်မာ့စီးဖိုစီမံကိန်း(Gold Standard Micro Programme) အတွက် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဒေသခံများ၏ အကြံဉာဏ်တောင်းခံတွေ့ဆုံပွဲသို့ ဖိတ်ကြားခြင်း။

မာစီကော မြန်မာနှင့် Orbis Development Partners တို့သည် SLOW LIFE In Myanmar ဟုဆိုသော မြန်မာ့စီးဖိုစီမံချက်အတွက် ဒေသခံများ၏ အကြံဉာဏ်များတောင်းခံတွေ့ဆုံပွဲသို့ ပါဝင်တက်ရောက်ပါရန် လေးစားစွာဖိတ်ကြားအပ်ပါသည်။

စီမံချက်၏ အဓိကရည်ရွယ်ချက်မှာ မိသားစုများ၏ ထင်းအသုံးပြုမှု သက်သာရေးနှင့် ဇန်လုံအိမ်ခြံမြေ ထုတ်လွှင့်မှု လျော့ကျစေရေးအတွက် စွမ်းအားနည်း ပုံမှန် ဖိုခနောက်ဆိုင်စီးဖိုများအစား အချိန်ကုန်သက်သာ၍ ဖိုစွမ်းအားရှိသော စွမ်းအင်မြှင့်စီးဖိုများကို အစားထိုးအသုံးပြုရန် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စီမံချက်ကို ပျော်ဘွယ်မြို့နယ်တွင် လုပ်ဆောင်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

Carbon Credits ဟုဆိုသော ဓါတ်ငွေ့လျော့ချမှုအတွက် ငွေကြေးဆိုင်ရာအကျိုးရရှိမှု ရှိစေရန် Gold Standard Micro Programme တွင် ပါဝင်နိုင်ရေးအတွက်လည်း စီမံချက်တွင် ထည့်သွင်းလုပ်ဆောင်ထားပါသည်။ ယင်းလုပ်ဆောင်ချက်တွင် စီမံချက်မှ အကျိုးခံစားခွင့်ရရှိသူများသည် စွမ်းအင်မြှင့်စီးဖိုများကို ယင်းတို့ ဝယ်ယူနိုင်သော တန်ဖိုးဖြင့် ဝယ်ယူနိုင်စေမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ဤစီမံချက်သည် ဇန်လုံအိမ်ခြံမြေထုတ်လုပ်မှုလျော့ကျစေရေးဟူသော ရည်ရွယ်ချက်သာမက မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ သစ်တောပြုန်းတီးမှုကို ထိန်းချုပ်နိုင်မည့်အပြင် မိသားစုကျန်းမာရေးကို အထောက်အကူဖြစ်စေပြီး အချိန်ကုန်သက်သာစေခြင်းအားဖြင့် နိုင်ငံ၏ ရေရှည် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်မှုကို ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာစေမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

Gold Standard Foundation တွင် မှတ်ပုံတင်နိုင်ရေးလုပ်ဆောင်ရန် အဆင့်များတွင် ယခုဒေသခံများထံမှ အကြံ ဉာဏ်တောင်းခံသည့်ဆွေးနွေးပွဲ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်းအားဖြင့် ဒေသခံများ၏ အကြံပြုမှတ်ချက်များကို စုဆောင်းမှတ်တမ်းတင်မှုသည်လည်း အရေးကြီးသော အချက်တစ်ခုအဖြစ်ပါဝင်ပါသည်။ သို့ဖြစ်ပါ၍ မာစီကော ပျော်ဘွယ်ရုံး၊ အမှတ် ၅၄ ၊ ရွှေပြည်ရန်အောင်ရပ်၊ အောင်မင်္ဂလာလမ်း၊ ပျော်ဘွယ်မြို့တွင် ပြုလုပ်မည်ဖြစ်သော ဒေသခံများ၏ အကြံဉာဏ်တောင်းခံတွေ့ဆုံပွဲသို့ ပါဝင်တက်ရောက်ပါရန် လေးစားစွာဖြင့် လူကြီးမင်းအား ဖိတ်ကြားအပ်ပါသည်။

လူကြီးမင်း၏ အရေးပါလှသော ပါဝင်တက်ရောက်မှုကို မျှော်လင့်ပါသဖြင့် တက်ရောက်နိုင်မှုကို အတည်ပြုပေးစေလိုပါသည်။ အကယ်၍ လူကိုယ်တိုင်မတက်ရောက်နိုင်ပါက လူကြီးမင်း၏ အကြံပြုမှတ်ချက်နှင့် မေးခွန်းများကို အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ email လိပ်စာအတိုင်း ပေးပို့နိုင်ပါသည်။

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နည်းပညာနှင့် မသက်ဆိုင်သော စီမံချက်အကျဉ်းချုပ်နှင့် တွေ့ဆုံပွဲ အစီအစဉ်များကို ဤဖိတ်စာနှင့်အတူပူးတွဲပေးပို့ပါသည်။



TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: MYANMAR STOVES CAMPAIGN

The invitation included the non-technical summary of the project in Myanmar language as shown below.

မြန်မာ-မီးဖိုစီမံကိန်း (The Myanmar Stoves Project) သည် ပုံမှန်အတိုင်း အသုံးပြုနေကျဖြစ်သော အုတ်ခဲ သုံးလုံးသုံးရွဲ မီးဖိုပြုလုပ်သုံးစွဲ ချက်ပြုတ်ခြင်းအစား ခေတ်မီစွမ်းအားမြင့်မီးဖိုများကို သုံးစွဲခြင်းအားဖြင့် ကျန်းမာရေး ကောင်းမွန်ခြင်းနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်ကောင်းမွန်သော သက်ရောက်မှုများ ရရှိစေရန် ရည်ရွယ်ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းအစီအစဉ်များကို မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတစ်ဝန်းလုံးရှိ ဂေဟဗေဒဆိုင်ရာ အကာအကွယ်လိုအပ်နေသောနေရာများတွင် အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်လုပ်ဆောင်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရှိ အများစုသော မိသားစုတို့သည် ထင်းကို အဓိက လောင်စာစွမ်းအင်အဖြစ် အသုံးပြုကြသည်။ လူဦးရေတိုးပွားလာမှုအရ ထင်းလောင်စာကို အများအပြား သုံးစွဲခြင်းကြောင့် သစ်တောပြုန်းတီးခြင်း ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေပါသည်။ ထိုကဲ့သို့ သစ်တောပြုန်းတီးခြင်းကြောင့် ဒေသခံ စီဝမျိုးစိတ်မျိုးကွဲများ စုံလင်များပြားမှုနှင့် နေထိုင်ရာနေရာများကို ထိခိုက်သောကြောင့် မျိုးစိတ်များ မျိုးတုံးလာခြင်းတို့ကို ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေသည်။ ဥပမာ- အာရုကျား၊ သစ်တောပြုန်းတီးမှုနှုန်းမြင့်တက်လာခြင်းသည် မိုးခေါင်ရေရှားဖြစ်ခြင်းနှင့် ရေလွှမ်းမိုးခြင်း တို့ကို ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေပြီး ရာသီဥတုအပေါ် ဆိုးဝါးသောသက်ရောက်မှုတို့ကို ဖြစ်စေနိုင်သည်။ ထိုကဲ့သို့မိုးခေါင်ရေရှားခြင်းနှင့် ရေလွှမ်းမိုးခြင်းတို့ကြောင့် နွမ်းပါးသော လယ်သမားများကို များစွာ ထိခိုက်နစ်နာစေနိုင်ပါသည်။

စွမ်းအားမြင့်မီးဖိုများကို အသုံးပြုခြင်းကြောင့် ထင်းသုံးစွဲမှုကို ၅၀ ရာခိုင်နှုန်း လျော့ကျစေသည့်အပြင် ထင်းရရန် ထင်းရှာခြင်းနှင့် သယ်ယူခြင်းများအတွက် အချိန်ကုန်သက်သာစေသည်။ စွမ်းအားမြင့်မီးဖိုများသည် ပုံမှန်သုံးစွဲနေသော မီးဖိုများထက် မီးခိုးထွက်မှုနည်းပါးသဖြင့် ကျေးလက်ဒေသတို့တွင် အမျိုးသမီးများနှင့် ကလေးများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေးကို အဓိကဖြစ်စေသော အိမ်တွင်း လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုကို လျော့နည်းစေနိုင်ပါသည်။ ခေတ်မီလုံခြုံစိတ်ချရသော စွမ်းအားမြင့်မီးဖိုဖြစ်သောကြောင့် မတော်တဆ မီးလောင်ခြင်းအန္တရာယ်မှလည်း လျော့ချရောက်ပါသည်။

စွမ်းအားမြင့်မီးဖို၏ စရိတ်စကမာ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရှိ အများစုသော အိမ်ထောင်စုများအတွက် ဈေးနှုန်းကြီးမြင့် နိုင်ပါသည်။ ကျေးလက်ဒေသများတွင် ဝယ်ယူရန်အခက်အခဲရှိခြင်းနှင့် မီးဖိုသုံးစွဲခြင်းကြောင့် ရရှိနိုင်သော ငွေကြေးကြေးရေး၊ ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ကောင်းကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုတို့ကို မသိရှိခြင်းများလည်း ဖြစ်နိုင်ပါသည်။

ကာဗွန်ထုတ်လုပ်မှုလျော့ချခြင်းမှ ရရှိသော ထောက်ပံ့ငွေများသည် စွမ်းအားမြင့်မီးဖိုများ၏ ဈေးနှုန်း လျော့နည်းသွားအောင် ကူညီပေးနိုင်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ထို့ပြင် ဖြန့်ဖြူးခြင်းနှင့် ရေရှည်သုံးစွဲနိုင်ရန် လိုအပ်သော သင်တန်းပေးခြင်းများတွင် အသုံးပြုမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ချက်ပြုတ်ရေးတွင် သာမန်သုံးစွဲနေကျ မီးဖိုများအစား စွမ်းအားမြင့်မီးဖိုများကို အိမ်ထောင်စုတိုင်းက အသုံးပြုခြင်းကြောင့် ကာဗွန်ထုတ်လွှတ်ခြင်းကို လျော့ကျစေနိုင်ပါသည်။ ထိုကဲ့သို့ ကာဗွန်ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု လျော့ချနိုင်စေသည့် စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းများသည် နိုင်ငံတကာ ကာဗွန်ဈေးကွက်တွင် ရောင်းချနိုင်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ကာဗွန်ထုတ်လွှတ်နိုင်ခွင့်ရရှိရန်မှာ Gold Standard Foundation နှင့် အောင်အောင်မြင်မြင် စာရင်းသွင်းနိုင် ရမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး တစ်သီးပုဂ္ဂလအဖွဲ့များမှ နှစ်စဉ် စိစစ်ခြင်းများကိုလည်း အောင်မြင်ရမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စစ်ဆေးသည့် အချိန်အခါတိုင်းတွင် သတ်မှတ်ထားသော စစ်ဆေးခြင်း အရည်အသွေးစံနှုန်းများနှင့်အညီ စွမ်းအားမြင့် မီးဖိုများကို သုံးစွဲနေသောလျှင် ကာဗွန်လျော့ချထုတ်လုပ်နေနိုင်ပါသည်ဟု ဆိုနိုင်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ကာဗွန်ထုတ်လွှတ်ခွင့် ရောင်းချခြင်းမှ ရရှိသော ငွေကြေးများကို စွမ်းအားမြင့်မီးဖို ဖြန့်ဖြူးခြင်း၊ အသုံးပြုသူများအတွက် လိုအပ်သော သင်တန်းများပေးခြင်းနှင့် စီမံကိန်းစောင့်ကြည့်စစ်ဆေးရာတွင် အသုံးပြုမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ထို့ပြင် ရရှိလာသော ငွေကြေး၏ တစ်စိတ်တစ်ပိုင်းကိုလည်း စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် အသက်မွေးဝမ်းကြောင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ စသဖြင့်သော ရပ်ရွာဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းများတွင် ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းအကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် သင့်လျော်သော နေရာများကိုလည်း မြစ်ဝကျွန်းပေါ်ဒေသများနှင့် အပူပိုင်းဒေသများသို့ ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာခြင်းများပြုလုပ်ပြီးနောက်တွင် ရွေးထုတ်ပြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းကို အပူပိုင်း ဒေသများရှိ ရပ်ရွာတို့တွင် စတင်လုပ်ဆောင်ဖြစ်ပြီး စီမံကိန်းအစီအစဉ်များကြောင့် မန္တလေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ စစ်ကိုင်းတိုင်းဒေသကြီးနှင့်၊ မုံရွာစသည့် ဒေသများရှိ ဝေးလံခေါင်ဖျားလှသော ကျေးရွာများတွင် ရပ်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ အားဖြင့် အကျိုးကျေးဇူးရရှိကြမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းအတွက် နေရာရွေးချယ်ရာတွင် ဒေသခံများမှ ပူးပေါင်းအကောင်အထည်ဖော်နိုင်သော မိတ်ဖက်အဖွဲ့အစည်းများရှိခြင်းနှင့် သင့်လျော်သော အခြေခံအကြောင်းအရာ၊ အခြေအနေများကို စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူမှုများမှရရှိသော ရလဒ်များပေါ် မူတည်၍ ရွေးချယ်ခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။



TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: MYANMAR STOVES CAMPAIGN

The English version of the non-technical summary is included in the Design Consultation Report in section B.2.

C.2. Summary of the comments received:

>> Please describe the outcome of the meeting, assessment of stakeholders comment, list of participants.

The original participant lists for both meetings are shown below.

Participant list - Pyawbwe - Mercy Corps office

LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION TEMPLATE - PARTICIPANT LIST

Participants list					
Date and time: 14/12/2012 9:00 AM					
Location: MC (DPW) office					
#	Name of participant, position in the community	Male/ Female	Contact details	Organisation (if relevant)	Signature
1	Dr Myat Sun	Male	09 2173 762	Zinaka Farm	MS
2	U Ngwe Sue	Male	069, 49316	DZC/D	MS
3	U Thant Win	U	0973001301	CDA	MS
4	U Win Aye	Female	49688		MS
5	Ma Khin	"	"		MS
6	U Aung Chit Win	"	"		MS
7	U Aung Mye	"	"		MS
8	U Aung Mye	"	"		MS
9	U Myo Aung	Male	09 402517139	DZC/D	MS
10	U Tun Mye	Female	09 43027915	LABD Training	MS
11	U Aung Mye Aye	Female	069, 49316	Ministry of Natural Resources	MS
12	U Shwe	Male	Kyaukse Phye Lane	VDC	MS
13	U Win Mye	"	"	"	MS
14	U Win Mye	"	"	"	MS
15	U Myo Aung	"	"	"	MS
16	U Hla Mye	"	"	"	MS
17	U Myo Aung	"	"	"	MS
18	U Win Mye	"	"	"	MS
19	U Win Mye	"	Te Lay Aung	"	MS
20	U Win Mye	"	"	"	MS
21	U Win Mye	"	"	"	MS
22	U Win Mye	"	Pyawbwe	MC	MS
23	U Win Mye	"	"	"	MS
24	U Win Mye	"	"	"	MS
25	U Win Mye	"	"	"	MS
26	U Win Mye	"	"	"	MS
27	U Win Mye	"	"	"	MS
28	U Win Mye	"	"	"	MS
29	U Win Mye	"	"	"	MS
30	U Win Mye	"	"	"	MS

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: MYANMAR STOVES CAMPAIGN

Participant list - Bawdigone

LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION TEMPLATE - PARTICIPANT LIST

Participants list					
Date and time: 15/12/2012 11:30 AM					
Location: Baw Digone Village					
#	Name of participant, position in the community	Male/ Female	Contact details	Organisation (if relevant)	Signature
1	ဖိုးစိုး	မ	09 147127784	Village	[Signature]
2	မိုးမိုး	မ	Baw Digone		[Signature]
3	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
4	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
5	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
6	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
7	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
8	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
9	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
10	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
11	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
12	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
13	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
14	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
15	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
16	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
17	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
18	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
19	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
20	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
21	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
22	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
23	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
24	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
25	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
26	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
27	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
28	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
29	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
30	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]

LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION TEMPLATE - PARTICIPANT LIST

Participants list					
Date and time: 15/12/2012 11:30 AM					
Location: Baw Digone Village					
#	Name of participant, position in the community	Male/ Female	Contact details	Organisation (if relevant)	Signature
1	မိုးမိုး	မ	Baw Digone	Village	[Signature]
2	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
3	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
4	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
5	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
6	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
7	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
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LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION TEMPLATE - PARTICIPANT LIST

Participants list					
Date and time: 15/12/2012 11:30 AM					
Location: Baw Digone Village					
#	Name of participant, position in the community	Male/ Female	Contact details	Organisation (if relevant)	Signature
1	မိုးမိုး	မ	Baw Digone	Village	[Signature]
2	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
3	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
4	မိုးမိုး	မ			[Signature]
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TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: MYANMAR STOVES CAMPAIGN

LSC meeting evaluation form

The evaluation form consisted of 3 questions:

- What is your impression of the meeting?
- What do you like about the project?
- What do you not like about the project?

Evaluation form of Dr Than Win

SLOW LIFE IN MYANMAR - ဒေသခံတို့၏အကြံပြုချက်တောင်းခံဆွေးနွေးပွဲ
ဆွေးနွေးပွဲကျင်းပမည့်နေရာ။ ။ ပျော်ဘွယ် (မာစီကောရှိုး)
နေ့စွဲ။ ။ ၁၄ ရက် ဒီဇင်ဘာလ၊ ၂၀၁၂ (သောကြာနေ့)
အကြံပြုသုံးသပ်လွှာပုံစံ

အမည်	
အစည်းအဝေးအပေါ်သင်ကျေနပ်အားရမိသည့် အရာကိုဖော်ပြပါ	Disadvantages of climate changes + global warming.
စိန်ကိန်းမှသင်ကြိုက်နှစ်သက်အကြောင်းအရာကိုဖော်ပြပါ	3 kinds of stove demonstration for time + wood saving
စိန်ကိန်းမှသင်မကြိုက်နှစ်သက်သည့်အကြောင်းအရာကိုဖော်ပြပါ	Nil
လက်မှတ်	<i>[Signature]</i> Dr Than Win P.M, CDA, Pyawbwe

The general feedback of local stakeholders towards to proposed project was very positive.

The completed evaluation forms translated into English are provided below:

Pyawbwe

Nr.	Name	Impression of the meeting?	What did you like about the project?	What did you not like about the project?
1	Dr. Than Win	Disadvantages of climate change and global warming.	3 kinds of stoves demonstration for time and wood saving.	Nil
2	Dr. Myat San	It is very good for community because it can save time, waste of money and wood	Very pleased to know about the reduction of GHG emissions.	Nil
3	Daw Aye Aye Moe	This project is 100% needed for preservation of	Satisfied about the explanation of GHG emission	Nil

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: MYANMAR STOVES CAMPAIGN

		environment.	reductions.	
4	Daw Ma Khine	The project will improve the cooking experience.	I am interested in community development project.	Nil.
5	Daw Zar Chi Win	Very satisfied.	I like community development activities.	Nil
6	Daw Thi Dar Pyone	I like reforestation.	I like this project for community development.	Nil
7	Daw Win Nu	Global warming is important.	Preservation of forests.	Nil
8	Daw A Mar Sein	I like the project.	I like this project for community development.	Nil

Bawdigone

Nr.	Name	Impression of the meeting?	What did you like about the project?	What did you not like about the project?
1	Daw Aye Sint	Thanks for discussion.	I like the fuel efficiency stove demonstration.	Nil
2	Daw Myint Htay	I like the stoves.	I like the stoves.	Nil
3	Daw Khin Hme	I like the fuel efficiency stoves system.	I like the stoves.	Nil
4	Daw Aye Myint	I'm satisfied to get provision of FES .	I feel happy to get provision for reduction of deforestation.	Nil
5	Daw Khin New Aye	I'm satisfied to get provision of FES .	I like to know prevention of climate change hazard.	Nil
6	U Hla Ywe	I feel happy and have nothing to say.	I like the stoves and look forward to get the stoves quickly.	Nil
7	Daw Toke	I like the project.	I feel happy.	Nil
8	U Thaug Shein	I feel happy to see the foreigners.	I like the FES that reduces wood consumption.	Nil
9	U Ohn Paing	I feel happy to discuss and visit to our village	This is the best way to use FES rather than our traditional three stone	Nil

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: MYANMAR STOVES CAMPAIGN

			stoves.	
10	Daw Aye Pu	I like the project.	I like the demonstration for future.	Nil
11	U Win Myaing	I feel happy to hear the discussion.	I like the demonstration of FES.	Nil
12	U Soe Win	Everything is OK in this project.	Please try to implement the project successfully.	Nil
13	U Nyein Htay	I like the FES system.	I like the FES.	Nil
14	U Win	I feel happy.	I like the entire project.	Nil
15	Daw Khin New Yi	I like the project.	I like the entire project.	Nil
16	Daw Nge	I feel happy.	I like the entire project.	Nil
17	Daw Wei	I like the FES system.	I like the stoves.	Nil
18	U Maung Nge	I like the FES system.	I like the stoves.	Nil
19	Daw Than Hme	I like the FES system.	I like the demonstration of FES.	Nil
21	U Maung Shwe	I like the cooking with FES.	I like the FES.	Nil
22	U Maung Myint	I like the meeting which can make the reduction of wood consumption.	I like the FES.	Nil
23	U Mya Win Aung	I like the description of FES.	I like the FES.	Nil
24	Daw Nyunt	I like the description of FES.	I like the demonstration of FES.	Nil
25	U Kyaw Myaing	I like the FES.	*I like the project of power tiller provided by Mercy Crops	Nil
26	Daw Kyi Hla	I like the reduction of wood consumption.	I like the FES.	Nil
27	Daw Aye Myint	I like the FES system.	I like the description of FES.	Nil
28	Daw Me Pu	I like the FES.	I like the description of FES.	Nil
29	U Win Sein	FES	To get FES quickly.	Nil
30	Daw Yi	Description of FES.	FES	Nil

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: MYANMAR STOVES CAMPAIGN

31	Daw Nyunt Kyi	Description of FES.	FES	Nil
32	Daw Hla Po	I like the FES system.	I feel happy to hear the description of FES.	Nil
33	U Nyi Maung	I like the FES system.	I like the FES system.	Nil
34	U Bo Win	I like the description of FES.	I like everything.	Nil
35	Daw Tin Yi	I like only FES system.	Nil	Nil
36	U Nyi Tin	Nil	I like FES.	Nil
37	Daw Saw Nyunt	I like FES.	Nil	Nil
38	Daw Saw Myaing	I like the FES because of global hazards.	To have FES quickly.	Nil
39	U Kyi Sein	Thank for this provision.	FES	Nil
40	Daw Su	FES	I like everything.	Nil
41	U Min Aung	Nil	FES	Nil
42	Daw Khin Mar	Nil	FES	Nil
43	U Hla Oo	FES	FES	Nil

Below are scanned copies of the original completed evaluation forms of the LSC meeting in Pyawbwe. Due to the larger number of evaluation forms received in the second location (Bawdigone) we have provided the scanned copies separately to the Gold Standard Foundation. They are also available upon request.

Evaluation form of Dr. Than Win

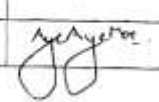
အမည်	
အမည်အစောအပေါ်သင်ကျေနပ်အားရမိသည့် အရာကိုဖော်ပြပါ	Disadvantages of climate changes + global warming.
စိတ်နှလုံးသက်ပြုကုန်သက်အကြောင်းအရာကိုဖော်ပြပါ	3 kinds of stove demonstration for time + wood saving
စိတ်နှလုံးသက်ပြုကုန်သက်သည့်အကြောင်းအရာကိုဖော်ပြပါ	Nil
လက်မှတ်	Dr Than Win P.M, CDA, Pyawbwe

Evaluation form of Dr. Myat San


အမည်	
အမည်အစောအပေါ်သင်ကျေနပ်အားရမိသည့် အရာကိုဖော်ပြပါ	ကျွန်ုပ်တို့အဖွဲ့ - ကိုယ်ကျင့်ကျင့်သော အဖွဲ့အစည်းတို့သည် အသုံးပြုမှုကို အားပေးပေးပါမည်။
စိတ်နှလုံးသက်ပြုကုန်သက်အကြောင်းအရာကိုဖော်ပြပါ	CO ₂ အား လျှော့ချပေးပါ။ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့၏ အဖွဲ့အစည်းသည်
စိတ်နှလုံးသက်ပြုကုန်သက်သည့်အကြောင်းအရာကိုဖော်ပြပါ	
လက်မှတ်	Ms Dr Myat San

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: MYANMAR STOVES CAMPAIGN

Evaluation form of Daw Aye Aye Moe

အမည် အစဉ်အဆက်အစီအစဉ် အရာရှိအဖြစ်	ဝိသယ Aye Aye Moe, Planning Office
စီမံကိန်းအဖွဲ့ဝင်အဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ	သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်စေခြင်း ကင်းရှင်းရေး အဖွဲ့ဝင် အဖြစ် စီမံကိန်း ပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း
စီမံကိန်းအဖွဲ့ဝင်အဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ	ငွေ ချေးငွေ ရေး ခံရမှု အကြောင်း ရှင်း လင်း မှု အစီအစဉ် အကျဉ်းချုပ် ဖြစ်ပေါ်ခြင်း
လက်မှတ်	မရှိပါ။ 

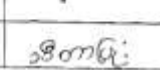
Evaluation form of Daw Ma Khine

အမည် အစဉ်အဆက်အစီအစဉ် အရာရှိအဖြစ်	ဇော်နုစိန် - ဒီပဲယင်းမြို့နယ်၊ မြေပြင်ရေးရာဌာန
စီမံကိန်းအဖွဲ့ဝင်အဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ	မြေပြင်ရေးရာဌာန၊ မြေပြင်ရေးရာ
စီမံကိန်းအဖွဲ့ဝင်အဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ	-
လက်မှတ်	


Evaluation form of Daw Zar Chi Win

အမည် အစဉ်အဆက်အစီအစဉ် အရာရှိအဖြစ်	သက်တင်စွန်းစွန်းစွန်း ကျွန်းစွန်းစွန်းစွန်း
စီမံကိန်းအဖွဲ့ဝင်အဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ	လူ့အဖွဲ့အစည်းရေးရာ လုပ်ငန်းအကြောင်း
စီမံကိန်းအဖွဲ့ဝင်အဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ	မရှိပါ။
လက်မှတ်	

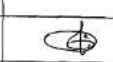
Evaluation form of Daw Thida Pyone

အမည် အစဉ်အဆက်အစီအစဉ် အရာရှိအဖြစ်	ကျွန်းစွန်းစွန်းစွန်း စွန်းစွန်းစွန်းစွန်း
စီမံကိန်းအဖွဲ့ဝင်အဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ	လူ့အဖွဲ့အစည်းရေးရာ
စီမံကိန်းအဖွဲ့ဝင်အဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ	မရှိပါ။
လက်မှတ်	

Evaluation form of Daw Win Nu

အမည် အစဉ်အဆက်အစီအစဉ် အရာရှိအဖြစ်	ကျွန်းစွန်းစွန်းစွန်း
စီမံကိန်းအဖွဲ့ဝင်အဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ	လူ့အဖွဲ့အစည်းရေးရာ လုပ်ငန်းအကြောင်း
စီမံကိန်းအဖွဲ့ဝင်အဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ	မရှိပါ။
လက်မှတ်	

Evaluation form of Daw Amar Sein

အမည် အစဉ်အဆက်အစီအစဉ် အရာရှိအဖြစ်	ကျွန်းစွန်းစွန်းစွန်း စွန်းစွန်းစွန်းစွန်း
စီမံကိန်းအဖွဲ့ဝင်အဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ	သစ်စေ့စေ့စေ့စေ့ စေ့စေ့စေ့စေ့
စီမံကိန်းအဖွဲ့ဝင်အဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ	မရှိပါ။
လက်မှတ်	



TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: MYANMAR STOVES CAMPAIGN

Pictures of the meetings

1. Local Stakeholder Consultation in Pyawbwe



A video with additional pictures is available online: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ff6VgDNRFTc>

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: MYANMAR STOVES CAMPAIGN

2. Local Stakeholder Consultation in Bawdigone village



A video with additional pictures is available online: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FgmwQ-tN4wE>

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: MYANMAR STOVES CAMPAIGN

Minutes of physical meetings

First meeting

Date: 14th December 2012

Place: Mercy Corps, No.54, Shwe Pyi Yan Aung Ward, Aung Mingalar 6 road, Pyaw Bwe Township

Number of participants: 30

1: Welcome

Guests were welcomed by Mercy Corps staff and asked to sign the participation list. All participants received the agenda for the meeting and evaluation form. At the beginning of the meeting all presenters and participants briefly introduced themselves. Mercy Corps thanked everyone for coming and explained the purpose of the meeting and the agenda.

2: Presentations

Mercy Corps (MC)

MC Project Manager introduced the work MC has done in Myanmar to date and how this project fits into its strategy. MC showed pictures from their work in Pyawbwe Township highlighting the issue of inefficient use of firewood and the negative consequences for families. To date MCs work in this area has been centered around awareness raising. Through community campaigns awareness about climate change was raised. Further efforts went into Village Greening Activities as part of Community Economy Resilience Plans. Through Farmer Field School activities the productivity of agricultural labour is increased in targeted 20 villages in Pyawbwe Township.

MC explained their role in the implementation of the project in Pyawbwe. Together with the communities and the help of local vendors, MC will manage the distribution of fuel efficient stoves in the project area.

Orbis Analytics

Orbis thanked everyone for attending the meeting. Brief summary of the three partners and their roles. The connection between manmade greenhouse gas emissions and global warming was explained. Deforestation and burning of fire wood is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. Thus prevention of deforestation through burning less wood is important. High levels of consumption of fire wood in most villages have led to disappearing forests and a change in micro climate that are threatening farmers in the Dry zone. In the world effects of global warming lead to higher sea levels and natural disasters such as cyclone Nargis in Myanmar in 2008. Every year 4 million mothers and children get sick and die from inhaling toxic gases while they cook.

Orbis looks for a technology to solve the multiple negative effects of traditional cook stoves. Fuel efficient stoves provide a great solution. In this project, data collected from using fuel efficient stoves that reduce smoke and carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere will be used to apply for voluntary emission rights (carbon credit) from the Gold Standard Foundation. It is important that families use the fuel efficient stove in the long term. Regular checks will be conducted to learn more about the effects of using the fuel efficient stoves. Mercy Corps and the local vendor will be available to help families with questions regarding the fuel efficient stove. The income generated by selling the

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: MYANMAR STOVES CAMPAIGN

carbon credits will be used to subsidise the cost of the fuel efficient stove and pay for distribution costs. A proportion of funds raised will be used for development projects in the target villages run by Mercy Corps.

The Soneva SLOW LIFE Trust (SLT)

SLT introduced their foundation which supports social development and sustainable environment. SLT is based in Thailand and has projects worldwide. In Thailand SLT is cooperating with local partner in the implementation of a reforestation project; over 400,000 trees were planted. It has supported many water and sanitation projects in the world and in Myanmar 80 clean water projects have been implemented with a local partner. Last year SLT started funding a fuel efficient stove project in Darfur, Sudan. Over a seven year period Soneva aims to provide 140,000 households with fuel efficient stove.

SLT looks forward to supporting the fuel efficient stove project in Myanmar. Through collaborating with Orbis Analytics, SLT will be able to access funds through the Carbon Credit market. It hopes further partners can be won to expand the project to other parts of the country.

3. Grievance mechanism

The Continuous Input and Grievances Mechanism was introduced. It was explained that the feedback of end users is important and that methods would be in place for registering any grievance.

Question: What would be the best way to voice concerns and ask questions about the project or notify any issues such as problems with the new stove.

Answer: Meeting participants suggested the best way would be for the end users to discuss problems with the local vendor in the village.

Mercy Corps Pyawbwe office local staff, Village Development Council staff and local vendors will work together to resolve problems in timely fashion. No additional mediator would be needed.

4. Sustainable Development indicators

It was explained what sustainable development benefits are expected from the use of efficient cook stoves. The audience was asked for ideas what other impacts it could have to find out if there are additional indicators that should be monitored. No suggestions were made.

5. Questions and Answers

Q1: When will implementation of the project begin?

Answer: Training of local vendors during Q2 2013 with a view to start first distribution by the middle of the year.

Q2: Will the project target urban areas too?

Answer: The main target is rural people. First target are 40 villages in Pyawbwe Township.

Q3: Will stoves be distributed free of charge?

Answer: Stoves will be sold at affordable prices. Price points have been gained through surveys. Sales model is important to ensure sustained use and good maintenance of the stoves. Local vendor will be able to receive income from selling stoves.

Q4: Which stoves model will be used?

Answer: Field tests have been conducted to demonstrate a range of different fuel efficient stoves. The project is flexible as to which stoves are being used. The stoves need to be fit for local conditions.

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: MYANMAR STOVES CAMPAIGN

Feedback received during field tests and product demonstrations revealed that end users prefer the Envirofit M-5000 model.

Q 5: What is the life span of the FES?

Answer: The minimum requirement for a fuel efficient stove to be accepted into the project is 2 years. All stoves presented during field tests comply with the requirement. Expected life for the Envirofit M-5000 is 5 years.

Second meeting

Date: 15th December 2012

Place: Bawdigone village (Pyawbwe township)

Number of participants: 77

1. Welcome and Introductions

- Daniel (Orbis) and Arnfinn (SLOW LIFE Trust) introduce themselves to community
- Village head and VDC (village development council) president welcome the guests and introduce themselves
- Mercy Corps project manager Salai introduces MC staff to community and explains the objectives of the meeting

2. Presentations

Mercy Corps Project Manager

The project manager explained the activities related to the environment done by MC in Pyawbwe Township such as village greening and a community campaign on climate change adaptation. The purpose of the village greening project is to restore the vegetation around the villages in Pyawbwe and thus protect the environment.

Reference was made to a meeting held by MC and Orbis in the village, in June 2012, as part of the household energy survey related to this project. The inefficient burning of firewood in domestic cooking activities is a major obstacle to the healthy development of families in the village. Modern fuel efficient stoves use less wood than traditional three stone stoves. It means that using the new stove can save the remaining forest and can prevent climate change hazards.

Orbis Analytics

Daniel Wülbern from Orbis thanked everybody for welcoming him again to Bawdigone. During first visit to this village he learnt about the weaknesses of the traditional stoves used in the village. The disappearance of local forests due to increasing deforestation, the changing climate, health concerns of mothers, the need to purchase expensive firewood and the inconvenience of using dirty and slow cooking stoves was the feedback received back then.

The target is to develop a project to make fuel efficient stoves accessible to the community. The modern stove consumes less amount of firewood and produces less smoke and less carbon emission than the three stones stove.

Daniel asked the villagers: How many households are using three stone stove in this village?

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Answer: Everybody in the village is using three stone stoves.

The meeting is held to inform the villagers of the fuel efficient stoves project and hear their opinions. The project will be carried out with Mercy Corps to distribute the FES at affordable price. The different roles of Orbis, SLOW LIFE Trust and MC who are working together in this project were explained. Families using the new stoves are reducing carbon emissions which will be measured and verified so that the project can receive certificates. The certificates allow the project to earn an income on the carbon emissions avoided. For that, the end user will sign a contract when he buys the FES to transfer the rights to the carbon emissions avoided to the project so they can be sold. The important thing is that the community is satisfied with the new stove and continues to use it. The price of the new efficient stove is expensive but the sale of certificates will allow making it cheaper. Global warming and link to carbon emissions was explained. Some organizations want to reduce their carbon dioxide emissions and they are able to support the FES project by buying the certificates it is creating. The Gold Standard Foundation together with independent organisation will validate the project and verify that the FES is more efficient and is reducing CO₂.

The Soneva SLOW LIFE Trust

First, Arnfinn introduced The Soneva SLOW LIFE Trust. Soneva is supporting climate change projects in various countries. They supported a project to plant over 400,000 trees in Thailand numerous water projects around the world. During last several years supported local NGO with clean water projects in Myanmar around Yangon and Sagaing. A similar FES project is being implemented in Sudan with Orbis and Soneva support. Soneva would like to support Baw Di Kone village and other villages in Pyawbwe through this project.

3. Grievance mechanism

Meeting participants were introduced to the Continuous Input and Grievances Mechanism. It was explained that their ongoing feedback is important and that a convenient method for registering any grievance will be introduced. The audience was asked what would be the best way to voice concerns and ask questions about the project or notify any issues such as problems with the new stove.

Answer: Villagers and Village Development Council suggest the best way would be to discuss issues with Mercy Corps Pyawbwe office local staff. Villagers can record concerns with local vendors and the Village Development Council who are in direct contact with Mercy Corps staff. No additional mediator would be needed.

4. Sustainable Development indicators

It was explained what sustainable development benefits are expected from the use of efficient cook stoves. The audience was asked for ideas what other impacts it could have to find out if there are additional indicators that should be monitored. It was suggested that they needed to use the new stoves first before thinking of additional sustainable development impacts.

5. Questions and Answers

Question 1: How to know about the profit of using the FES?

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Answer: The exact monetary savings per week can only be known after using the FES and will be different from family to family. The main factors impacting monetary savings will be the amount of fuel wood consumption, the price paid for fuel wood and the appropriate use of the FES. Training and demonstrations will be provided to ensure optimal use of the FES.

Villager 1: I hope to get electricity in the village.

Answer: Using the new stoves will allow villagers to save money. Savings can be used to buy electricity, batteries or solar energy. As part of the village development fund we will consider carefully how to provide access to electricity over time.

Villager 2: The current stoves in use in the village are dirty in handling, and make house and kitchen black. I would like to have the new stove ASAP with the price so that I can afford to buy it.

Answer: The project partners have to finish program design and documentation work first and plan the implementation carefully. We hope to distribute in the near future, maybe within 6 months already.

Question to villagers: How many households are buying fire wood for regular cooking at home?

Villagers: Most of us are buying. Few are gathering firewood themselves.

C.3. Report on how due account was taken of any comments received and on measures taken to address concerns raised:

Assessment of comments received

Stakeholder comment	Comment taken into account (Yes/No)?	Explanation on measures taken?
Will the project target urban areas too?	Yes	FES projects in urban areas are possible and can be developed as part of the PoA in the future. This specific VPA targets rural communities.
Will stoves be distributed free of charge?	Yes	Stoves will be sold at affordable prices. Different payment methods, such as payment in instalments, will be considered.
What is the life span of the FES?	Yes	The expected life of the Envirofit M-5000 is 5 years. End users will receive training on the proper use and maintenance to ensure a long life.

Changes to project design

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Comments from local stakeholders in Pyawbwe and Bawdigone did not result in changes to the project design. Ongoing interaction between end users, local vendors, the village development council and the implementation partner will allow the project to identify issues throughout the implementation and running of the project.

C.4. Report on the Continuous input mechanism selection:

Discuss the Continuous input / grievance mechanism expression method and details, as discussed with local stakeholders.

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	Books kept with local vendors and VDC office	Local vendors and VDC are part of the village and well known to end users. Mercy Corps staff is visiting villages regularly and receives information about grievances in meetings with VDC staff and local vendors.
Telephone access	Mercy Corps Pyawbwe office +95 644 9658	MC Pyawbwe staff is coordinating the implementation and can be contacted directly.
Internet/email access	CME: arnfinn@soneva.com IP: laung@mm.mercycorps.org	Beneficiaries mostly lack access to the internet but where possible email communication is available to them.
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	Currently not considered.	Stakeholders will be in close contact with Mercy Corps staff and no need for a mediator exists.
Gold Standard Foundation Contact	info@goldstandard.org +41 227887080	Continuous input from all stakeholders can be provided to Gold Standard Foundation during the crediting period.

All issues identified during the crediting period through any of the Methods shall have a mitigation measure in place that should be added to the monitoring plan.

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C.5. Report on stakeholder consultation feedback round:

The stakeholder feedback round (SFR) was initiated on the 26th April 2017. Invitee list for the SFR included the following:

- a) Stakeholders part of the Design Consultation Phase
- b) Stakeholders part of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Phase, and
- c) The Gold Standard's NGO Supporter List.

To each of the above stakeholders, the CME made publicly available the following documents;

- a) Programme of Activities (GS 1729) – Design Document
- b) VPA – 002 (GS – 2394) Design Document

The stakeholders are contacted through the following mediums, wherever applicable:

- a) Emails
- b) LinkedIn InMails/Messages
- c) Phone calls/ SMS sent on mobile phones of some of the stakeholders in Myanmar

A total of more than 140 stakeholders are being contacted for the SFR round

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4/26/2017

Soneva Mail - Stakeholder Feedback Round - Myanmar Stoves Campaign - GS1729 - VPA 002



Arnfinn Oines <arnfinn@soneva.com>

Stakeholder Feedback Round - Myanmar Stoves Campaign - GS1729 - VPA 002

1 message

Arnfinn Oines <arnfinn@soneva.com>

26 April 2017 at 20:10

To: michael@awish.net

Dear Michael,

Greetings, I trust you are doing well.

The Soneva Foundation is a not-for-profit organization that aims to deliver meaningful projects that have a positive environmental, social and economic impact. One of many such projects is the Myanmar Stoves Campaign, which aims to facilitate access to efficient cook-stoves to the under-served rural households in Myanmar using carbon finance. These efficient stoves help the families save money and time on collecting firewood, provide a much safer and cleaner indoor environment, significantly reduces emissions and deforestation, and the project design provides employment opportunities for hundreds of local entrepreneurs.

The Myanmar Stoves Campaign is now in the registration phase and will be the country's first ever Gold Standard certified carbon project in Myanmar. We are reaching out to all relevant stakeholders to take their feedback/advice about the project and together, make it successful in improving the lives of Myanmar's rural under-served.

With great enthusiasm, we share with you the following documents and request your feedback/advice on the project no later than 60 days of receiving this email.

- 1) Programme of Activities Design Document (PoA-DD)
- 2) Programme Activity Design Document for the second VPA (VPA-DD of VPA – 002)

Your participation is important to us and towards and we would appreciate your time and effort in providing us your thoughts.

We request you to please acknowledge receiving this email.


We look forward to hearing from you.

Best regards,
Arnfinn Oines
Secretary

Soneva Foundation
19/F Two Pacific Place, 142 Sukhumvit Rd., Bangkok 10110, Thailand
T: 66 (0) 2631 9698 | F: 66 (0) 2631 9699 | E: arnfinn@soneva.com | www.sonevafoundation.org

2 attachments

 **GS 1729 - Myanmar Stoves Campaign - PoA DD.pdf**
1287K

 **GS1729 Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Soneva in Myanmar - VPA No. 002.pdf**
2965K

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/1/?ui=2&ik=10961cadf3&view=pt&search=sent&th=15bba626e024d44a&siml=15bba626e024d44a>

1/1

Screenshot of Emails sent out to stakeholders.

At the end of the 60 days SFR period from the start date of it, no comments, suggestions, or any questions were received by the stakeholders.

This template shall not be altered. It shall be completed without modifying/adding headings or logo, format or font.

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Annex 1

CONTACT INFORMATION ON ENTITY/INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MICRO--SCALE VPA

Organization:	Soneva Foundation
Street/P.O.Box:	142 Sukhumvit Rd.
Building:	19/F Two Pacific Place
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Postfix/ZIP:	10110
Country:	Thailand
Telephone:	
FAX:	
E-Mail:	
URL:	http://www.sonevafoundation.org/
Represented by:	Mr. Arnfinn Oines
Title:	Secretary
Salutation:	
Last Name:	Oines
Middle Name:	
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Personal E-Mail:	arnfinn@soneva.com

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Annex 2

INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC FUNDING



To: Gold Standard Foundation

20 September 2018

Myanmar Stove Campaign (GS1729)

Declaration of Non-use of Official Development Assistance by Project Owner

As Project Owner of the above-referenced project, acting on behalf of all project participants, I, Arnfinn Oines, Secretary of Soneva Foundation, make the following representations:

1. Gold Standard Documentation

I am familiar with the provisions of Gold Standard Documentation relevant to Official Development Assistance (ODA). I understand that the above-referenced project is not eligible for Gold Standard Registration if the project receives or benefits from ODA under the condition that some or all credits coming out of the project are transferred to the ODA donor country. I now expressly declare that no financing provided in connection with the above-referenced project has come from or will come from ODA that has been or will be provided under the condition, whether express or implied, that any or all of the credits issued as a result of the project's operation will be transferred directly or indirectly to the country of origin of the ODA.

2. Duty to Notify Upon Discovery

If I learn or if I am given any reason to believe at any stage of project design or implementation that ODA has been used to support the development of implementation of the project, or that an entity providing ODA to the host country may at some point in future benefit directly or indirectly from the credits generate from the project as a condition of investment, I will make this known to the Gold Standard immediately.

3. Sanctions

I am fully aware that under Section 10 of the Gold Standard Terms & Conditions, sanctions and damages may be incurred for the provision of false information related to Projects and/or Gold Standard credits.

Signed:



Arnfinn Oines
Secretary
On behalf of: Soneva Foundation