

**Gold Standard for the Global Goals
Key Project Information & VPA Design Document (PDD)**



July 2017, Version 1

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Title of Project:	GS1729 Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Soneva in Myanmar - VPA No. 009 GSID: GS 6599
Title of the PoA:	GS1729 Myanmar Stoves Campaign
Brief description of Project:	Myanmar Stoves Campaign aims to facilitate access to fuel-efficient cookstoves to the financially poor and under-served rural communities in Myanmar, eliminating their dependency on three stone fires, providing them with better health and safety, economic savings along with reducing GHG emissions and deforestation rates.
Expected Implementation Date:	01 st December 2017 (Actual Date of Implementation)
Expected duration of Project:	5 years, renewable twice
Project Developer:	Soneva Foundation
Project Representative:	Mr. Arnfinn Oines
Project Participants and any communities involved:	Soneva Foundation, Mercy Corps Myanmar
Version of PDD: Date of Version:	V5.0 on 27 th November 2018 V4.0 on 14 th November 2018 V3.0 on 30 th October 2018 V2.0 on 05 th July 2018 V1.0 on 14 th June 2018
Host Country / Location:	Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Certification Pathway (Project Certification/Impact Statements & Products)	VERs
Activity Requirements applied: (mark GS4GG if none relevant)	GS4GG
Methodologies applied:	The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 01, February 2013.
Product Requirements applied:	Gold Standard for the global goals GHG emissions reduction requirements
Regular/Retroactive:	Retroactive
SDG Impacts:	1 – SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages 2 – SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all 3 – SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all 4 - SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Estimated amount of SDG Impact Certified	<u>SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all of all ages</u> This VPA alone serves 1639 households in total but 1603 out of them are eligible and these stoves have improved the health and safety of around 7742 people due to the fuel-efficient cookstove (Average HH size of 4.83 * 1603 HHs). This is in line with the Target 3.9.1, which states to reduce the number of mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution <u>SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</u>

	<p>This VPA has brought fuel-efficient cookstove to 1603 households, thus improving the energy efficiency for their cooking practices as compared to the old, three-stone fires, in line with the Target 7.3, which states, By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency. It also covers the Target 7.b, which focuses on bringing technology to LDCs</p> <p><u>SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</u></p> <p>Myanmar Stoves Campaign’s project design includes selecting, training and developing the local men and women for the role of sale agents, for distribution and selling of stoves to the households. This provides these local entrepreneurs with transferable skills and income source. This is in line with the Target 8.3.1, which states, to increase the Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex. Between the start and end time of this VPA, a total of 64 Local Sale Agents were trained, out of which 51 were women and 13 men (Source: VPA 009 - Project Tracking File)</p> <p><u>SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</u></p> <p>The average annual VERs generated by this VPA are an estimated 8526 VERs per year for five years.</p> <p>In addition to this, in line with Target 13.3, states, to improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning. During this VPA period, The Myanmar Stoves Campaign has conducted 60 such village level awareness raising events which were attended by a total of 1775 participants, 1163 of which were women and 612 men. (Source: VPA 009 - Project Tracking File)</p> <p>The project, as per Target 13.b.1, also uses the carbon finance to support technology and capacity building for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</p>
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SECTION A. Description of project

A.1. Purpose and general description of project

>> (Provide a brief description of the project including the description of scenario existing prior to the implementation of the project.)

The purpose of this micro-scale VPA is the use of carbon finance to support the distribution and maintenance of 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 to their health and safety, economic well-being and local capacity building/job creation required for marketing and sales of these FES.

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 are expected to be less exposed to Indoor Air Pollution and uneasiness while cooking as compared to 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.

- Creating employment: Employment opportunities will be created through the 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.

- The livelihood of the poor: Households saves time and money in collecting/purchasing firewood due to the FES. These savings are expected to have a positive impact on disposable incomes and could allow the households to spend time/money in other productive areas such as 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.

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](#)

A.2. Eligibility for the project under approved PoA

>> *(Demonstrate how each VPA meets the eligibility criteria as defined in approved PoA)*

The VPA aims to improve end-use energy efficiency by providing FES technology in multiple townships of Mandalay region of 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. Legal ownership of products generated by the project and legal rights to alter use of resources required to service the project

>> *(Justify that project owner has full and uncontested legal ownership of the products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification and has legal rights concerning changes in use of resources required to service the Project for e.g water rights, where applicable.)*

The Soneva Foundation, is the project owner has signed contractual agreements with the end-user, who are aware and willing to give up their rights on emission reductions and handing it over to Soneva Foundation. Soneva Foundation, thus, maintains full control and ownership over the products generated by the project and legal rights to alter use of resources required to service the project

A.4. Location of project

A.4.1. Host Country

>> Republic of the Union of Myanmar

A.4.2. Region/State/Province etc.

>> Central Dry Zone of Myanmar

A.4.3. City/Town/Community etc.

>> This VPA is to be implemented across several townships and villages in Central Dry Zone of Myanmar

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The geographic location of the project activity and stoves distributed under VPA – 009 are majorly in the villages of:

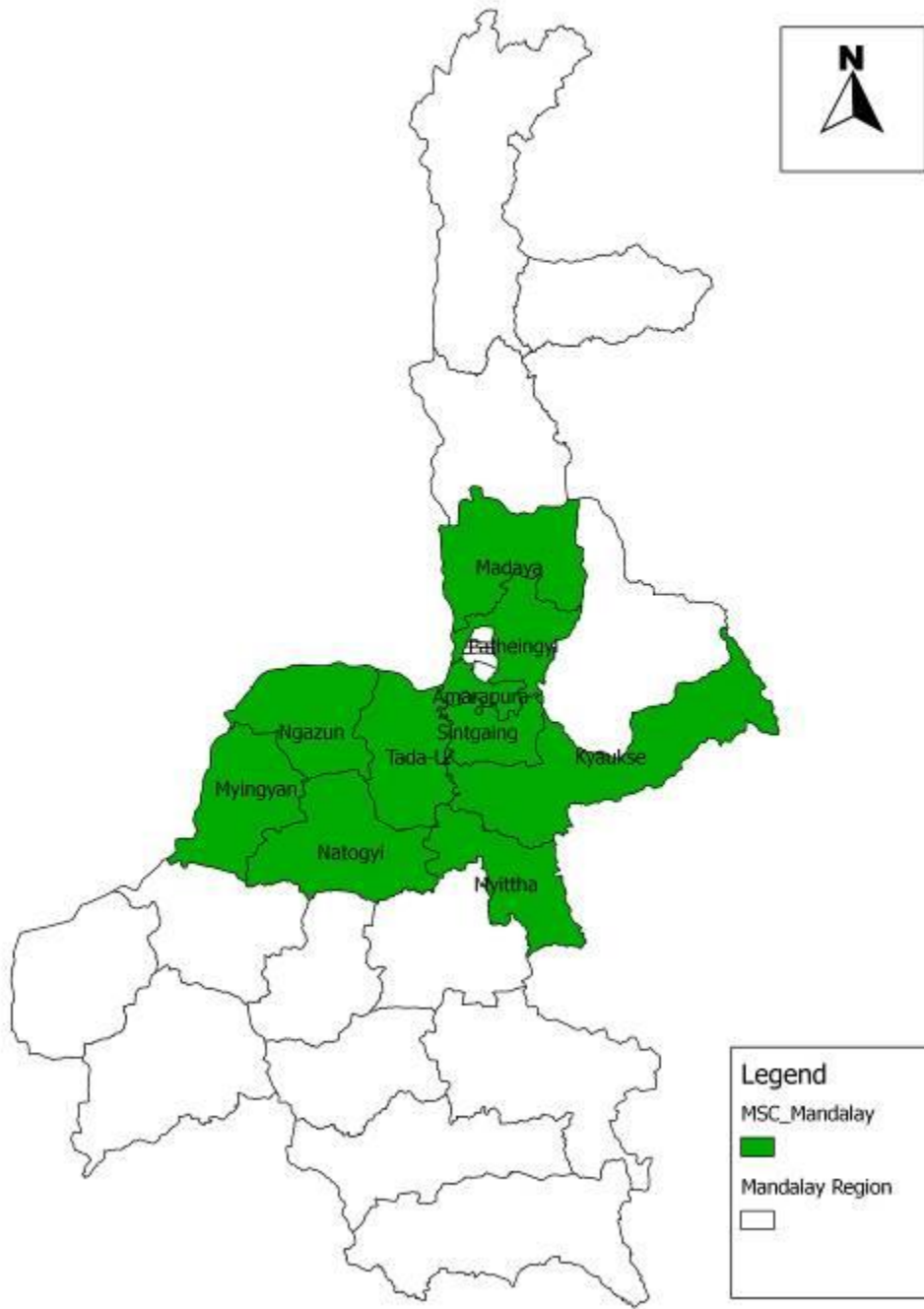
Some of these villages are:

List of Villages (Major, Not All) Included in the VPA 009					
Sar Taing	Shin Hla South	Ywar Lin	Hlay Wun	Pauk Taw	Nat Gyi Sin
Min Kaing	Shin Hla Middle	Be Seik	Let Pan Ngu	No (11) Ward	Nat Gyi Sin
Ywar Thar Yar	Ywar Lin	Bu Kyun (East)	Sit Say Chaung	Tar Myauk	Aye Kyun
Ma Gyi Kan	Pwe Sar Kone	Bu Kyun (North)	Thar Poe	War Yon Khon	Auk Inn
Sa Khan Kan	Po Wa (North)	Bu Kyun (South)	Thin Ga Ton	Hin Thar Kone	Mar Ya Bin
Mar Ya Bin	Sa Kyin	Htein Chaung	Nwar Chan Kone	Hin Thar Ywar Thit	Taw Pu
Thin Ga Ton	Kauk Yoe Pon	Hpa Ye Kyun	Myit Laung	Ma Yoe Kone	Ywar Tan Shey

A.4.4. Physical/Geographical location

>> (Include information allowing the unique identification of this project.)

MSC area mapping of Mandalay Region



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A.5. Technologies and/or measures

>> (Describe the technologies and measures to be employed and/or implemented by the project, including a list of the facilities, systems and equipment that will be installed and/or modified by the project. Include information essential to understand the purpose of the project and how it will contribute positively to three SDGs.)

The VPA will distribute imported FES technology that has been selected together with input from local communities and stakeholders. A selection of suitable FES was 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:

Envirofit M5000



- 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 66%
- Wood use reduction compared to three stone fire of 66%
- Thermal efficiency of 29.7%
- One year limited warranty from the manufacturer
- Estimated product life of 5 years

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) is in direct and almost daily contact with the local vendors and end users. Finally, the local vendors have the important role of organizing 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.

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 Mandalay office is responsible for the implementation of this VPA. The office consists of dedicated staff and has been present in the target division for five 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

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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 in Mandalay 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 warranty period, customers can opt to purchase a new M-5000 stove at the agreed subsidized 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.

SDG Applicabilities

The project positively contributes to the following SDGs

SDG and Target	Justification
<p>SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all of all ages</p> <p>Target 3.9.1, states to reduce the number of mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution</p>	<p>The fuel-efficient cookstoves distributed as a part of this project bring down the emissions of CO and PM as compared to the three-stone fires used by the households prior to this project (Link) This provides them with a relatively safer and healthier environment to live in.</p>
<p>SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p> <p>Target 7.3, states, By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency</p> <p>Target 7.b, states, By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular, least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support</p>	<p>The fuel-efficient cookstove used in this project improves the end-user efficiency for cooking, by replacing the three-stone fires.</p> <p>The project is designed in a way where the monetization of VERs help to subsidize the FES for the users, cover the operation and management costs and also help towards scaling this program in the far and wide regions of the Union of the Republic of Myanmar.</p>
<p>SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>	<p>Myanmar Stoves Campaign employs a distribution strategy which involves the selection, training, and development of local men and women from the</p>

<p>Target 8.3.1, states, to increase the Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex</p>	<p>project regions. It has been noticed that these trained individuals report a significant rise in confidence and enhancement of skills and knowledge, in addition to the financial incentives they earn for their work. There is a healthy mix of men and women in this workforce.</p>
<p>SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p> <p>Target 13.3, states, to improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.</p> <p>Target 13.b.1, states, that increase the number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology, and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</p>	<p>The project includes conducting awareness raising sessions at the village level, which covers topics on global warming, climate change, the contribution of in-efficient cooking on climate change and rapid deforestation rates. It also shares on how a transition to a fuel-efficient cookstove can reduce the environmental and climate damage, in addition to improving the health and safety and economic well-being of the users.</p> <p>The project design ensures, that the FES technology is made affordable at highly subsidized prices in the Union of the Republic of Myanmar, an LDC by classification. The project design has taken into consideration right from the start, and even presently, to support the subsidies on FES, operation and management costs, and scaling up of this project to be supported by the revenue coming from the sale of VERs generate by this project.</p>

A.6. Scale of the project

>> (Define whether the project is micro scale, small-scale or others. Justify the scale referring to relevant activity requirement.)

The project is a micro-scale activity.

The number of stoves included in the VPA is dependent on the ER factor per stove/hh/year. The CME ensures that the micro-scale limit will not be exceeded. As per the baseline calculation sheet, this VPA will include 1603 stoves to remain below the 10,000 tCO₂e thresholds.

A.7. Funding sources of project

>> (Provide the public and private funding sources for the project. Confidential information need not be provided.)

Soneva Foundation provides the funding for the stoves and operations & management of this program, which it aims to cover through future sales of VERs and other products coming out of this project.

No public funding was received or used for the VPA. No public funding will be used in the future for implementing the VPA.

A.8. Assessment that project complies with 'gender sensitive' requirements

>> (Answer the four mandatory questions included under Step 1 to 3 in “Gold Standard Gender Equality Guidelines and Requirements” available [here](#).)

Adherence to the Gold Standard Gender Equality Guidelines & Requirements

I. Basic Context

1. Myanmar Stoves Campaign's key issues and requirements of gender-sensitive design and implementation as outlines in the gender policy

The Myanmar Stoves Campaign has always emphasized and kept central, the role and voice of women, as key stakeholders, right from the initial project design phase to the current scaling up of operations.

The local women play a very important role in several aspects of the project. They were interviewed and participated in field tests for the selection of appropriate clean cookstove stove model from a range of available options for this project. The project finally selected the stove which was recommended by the local women. These women are also encouraged to take active part and voice their opinion during the Local Stakeholder Consultation, which sees maximum participation from women. The local cultural nuances are strongly considered and executed under the expert guidance of the project's local implementation partners towards sending out invitation, providing them the opportunity to freely voice their opinion during the meetings and help imbibe a sense of ownership in them about the project.

Other important aspect of the project is the opportunity it provides to local women to become local entrepreneurs and change agents in their villages and communities. The project design consists of developing a work-force of local people, for the sales and distribution of the clean cookstoves, and this has so far produced 635 such local entrepreneurs, where 51% of them are women. Myanmar Stoves Campaign has high standards of being free from any bias towards selection of women for this role, and ensure they have an equal opportunity. The project has already created a significant impact in the lives of these women local entrepreneurs. There has been a significant rise in income for them from the sale of stoves and rise in knowledge, skills, and confidence.

2. Aligning of project with existing country policies, strategies and best practices.

In 1997, Myanmar acceded and ratified the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), along with the guiding principles of the Fourth World Women Conference on Women (Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 1995). Since then, Myanmar has aimed to achieve gender equality and help women fully enjoy their rights. The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, the leading ministry for implementing women's advancement and empowerment, adopted the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women 2013–2022, which includes 12 critical areas aligned with the Beijing Platform for Action: women and livelihoods, women and education and vocational training, women and health, violence against women, women and emergencies, women and the economy, women and decision making, a national mechanism for women, women and armed conflict, women and the media, women and the environment and the protection and empowerment of girls. (Ref: [Gender Equality and Women's Rights in Myanmar](#))

Several aspects of the project are well-aligned to the existing polices of Myanmar, these are:

i) Gender Equality and Women's Rights to Poverty Reduction, a Livelihood, and Full and Equal Participation in the Economy

Article 14 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women states “States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development.” In addition to this, the 2008 Constitution of Myanmar states that, “Article 349 guarantees that citizens shall enjoy equal opportunity in carrying out the following functions: (a) public employment; (b) occupation; (c) trade; (d) business; (e) technical know-how and vocation; and (f) exploration of art, science

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and technology. Article 350 states that women shall be entitled to the same rights and salaries as that received by men in similar work.”

The Myanmar Stoves Campaign ensures fully complying with these laws and policies, by providing creating new and providing equal opportunities to these rural women to participate/work for the project and benefit from it. Women and Men have the same selection criteria for the role of local sale agents, and an equal compensation for their services.

ii) Gender Equality and Women’s Right to an Education

Article 28 of the Constitution of Myanmar states, “The Union shall: (a) earnestly strive to improve education and health of the people; (b) enact the necessary law to enable National people to participate in matters of their education and health; (c) implement free, compulsory primary education; (d) implement a modern education system that will promote all around correct thinking and a good moral character contributing towards the building of the Nation.”

The National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women on Education states, “The objective is to strengthen systems, structures, and practices to ensure women’s and girls’ equal access to quality formal and non-formal education, and training, through policy formulation and implementation that includes data collection, research, advocacy, and capacity-building activities involving government and nongovernment stakeholders and resource allocations.”

The Myanmar Stoves Campaign provides training and development to the women (and men) who enrol themselves and are selected for the role of local sale agents. These trainings and then the work experience has helped them in many ways. Frequent and on-going interactions with them have showed a tremendous rise in confidence, to be able to execute a job which is very new and different from them. Women have shown great motivation and ownership towards this role, and the well-designed training and development modules have significantly helped to achieve this.

II. Application of Gold Standard Safeguarding Principles

The project addresses the questions raised in the Gold Standard Safeguarding Principles & Requirements, and the relevant country level safeguards too.

III. Application of the Gold Standard Stakeholder Consultation & Engagement Procedure, Requirements & Guideline and take note of the gender guidelines.

The Local Stakeholder Consultation performed ensured to avoid any kind of obstacle towards women participating in the meeting and decision making. All the women, irrespective of any background, socio-economic status, age or other such parameters were invited and provided a conducive environment to participate/speak out in the meeting. The meeting was conducted in local language. To ensure that women speak out freely, special focus groups were conducted exclusively with them (please see pictures in the Stakeholder Consultation Section). There was an overall healthy participation from women in the meeting.

SECTION B. Application of selected approved Gold Standard methodology

B.1. Reference of approved methodology

>>

We apply The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 01, February 2013.


B.2. Applicability of methodology

>> (Justify the choice of the selected methodology(ies) by demonstrating that the project meets each applicability condition of the applied methodology(ies))

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 (SuperSaver GL) 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% CO savings 82% PM reduction 70% ¹	Yes
3	Expected product life	5 years	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 the villages (please refer section A.4.3 of this document) of several townships in central dry zone included in this VPA	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 (End User Database). This VPA will not be part of another single CDM project of GS project activity or VPA under another PoA. IP confirmation received. Each stove comes with a unique serial	Yes

¹ Envirofit M-5000 (SuperSaver GL) information; [Weblink](#)

		<p>number which is fastened on the stove body. This serial number is used to enter the master database and track the stove user and location in the Total Sales Record. This serial number-based identification also helps with avoiding double counting.</p>	
		<p>Serial Number Plate at the rear of the stove</p>	
<p>Micro-scale rules: Emission reductions per VPA</p>			
<p>6</p>	<p>The annual emissions reductions of the VPA shall not exceed 10ktCO₂e/year over the entire crediting period.²</p>	<p>Estimated emissions reductions of the cookstoves included in this VPA do not exceed 10,000.</p> <p>If a VPA exceeds the applicable limit in any year, the emission reduction claimed shall be capped at 10,000 tCO₂.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Application of Methodology: Baseline fuel is only firewood</p>			
<p>7</p>	<p>Each VPA-DD shall demonstrate that firewood is the primary fuel used by the target population of the project activity.</p>	<p>92% of households surveyed use firewood as fuel.³</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Application of Methodology: Baseline stove is a three stone fire or a conventional device without a grate or a chimney</p>			
<p>8</p>	<p>Each VPA shall demonstrate that the baseline stove is a three stone fire or a conventional device without a grate or a chimney.</p>	<p>Around 86% of the households use the rudimentary Three Stone Stoves in the region. 5% use Concrete, and 1% found to be using an Iron Stove, however, both categories use fire wood as a fuel. Only 8% of the household was found to be using Charcoal Stoves.⁴</p> <p>As mentioned in the PoA-DD, According to the FAO between 80-100% of Myanmar's population relies on wood</p>	<p>Yes</p>

² GS Annex Requirements U (Version 2.2); [Weblink](#)

³ Baseline survey report, Soneva Foundation (March 2018)

⁴ Baseline survey report, Soneva Foundation (March 2018)

		<p>for cooking (Ref: Weblink). Soneva Foundation along with the implementation partners, Mercy Corps Myanmar conducted a baseline survey in March 2018 in the townships/villages same/similar in this VPA. The report presents a finding that in the central Dry Zone, 92% of households use firewood for cooking.</p> <p>The most commonly used cookstove is the three-stone fire or a three-stand, and in few some cases, A1 or concrete stoves. The baseline survey is representative of households in rural areas.</p> <p>In case of VPA 009</p> <p>a) These VPA include households only and not any other user groups.</p> <p>b) The VPAs are in the same region of the dry zone with similar geographic conditions and, socio-economic status of the end-users. Cultural similarities exist and cooking habits/patterns too are same.</p> <p>Due to these reasons, the CME has applied baseline study conducted in March 2018 to this VPA.</p>	
Application of Methodology: Baseline stove usage in parallel to FES			
9	<p>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.</p>	<p>Vendors and IP staff strongly encourage end-users to remove old three-stone stoves during sales event and follow up visits.</p> <p>The monitoring plan and project survey will account for baseline stove usage.</p> <p>Objective Observer to confirm claims during site visits.</p> <p>Putting a mechanism in place, for example providing incentives for end-users to not use baseline proves to be expensive and ineffective on two fronts:</p> <p>a) Distributing Incentives, b) Monitoring whether old stoves are being not used in actual, and it is incredibly difficult to do spot checks among thousands of users which are spread widely from each other.</p> <p>The new FES is a value product and is available to the end-user at a highly subsidized price with easy payment plans, we also offer the same incentives when an HH wants to buy an additional stove and /or replacement (outside warranty period), and based on our observations and interactions with the end-users, they prefer cooking on FES, and only resort to using three stone fires when they have to cook for a larger audience (in case of festivals,</p>	Yes

		gatherings, etc). This is a classic case where users themselves have realized the benefits and comfort of cooking on the new FES over the old baseline stove and does not require any further incentives for not using baseline stove. The PP wants to share that the baseline stove usage is a part of the annual monitoring exercise, however.	
Additionality			
10	Micro-scale VPA in Least Developed Country automatically additional. However, in case of retroactive registration, the justification must be provided.	Justification: The Myanmar Stoves Campaign is a project which directly improves the lives of the poor and under-served households in the rural regions of Myanmar and curbs down the environmental damage to a significant level by reducing the anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gasses which would have not occurred without the project. The role of carbon finance was always considered right at the project design phase and is crucial to be able to highly subsidize the technology (fuel efficient stove) and cover the cost of distribution, operations and management for the project. The project model was designed right from the start after considering the carbon revenues, in the absence of which, this project would have not happened. The PP intends to use the carbon revenue in scaling up the project and maximize the positive impact it generates.	Yes
Start date			
11	The VPA start date shall be after the PoA validation start date (21 st December 2015).	Start date of this VPA is 01 st December 2017 (to 22 nd January 2018)	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. This VPA includes households only.	Yes

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. ⁵	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.	5-year renewable crediting period. The final date for which ERs can be credited shall be no later than 15 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.

B.3. Project boundary

>> (Present a flow diagram of the project boundary, physically delineating the project, based on the description provided in section A.5 above.)

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.

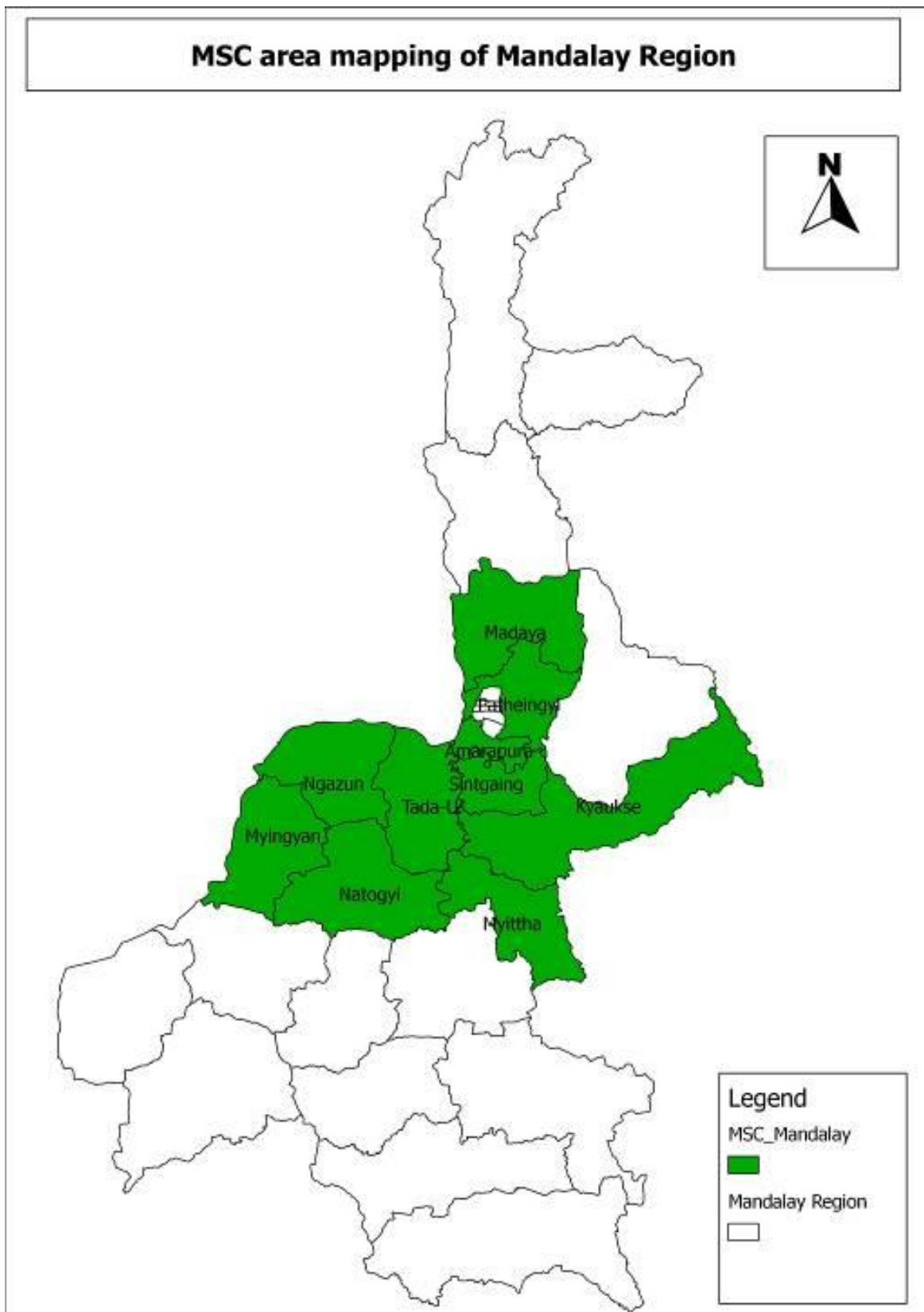
This VPA is to be implemented across several townships and villages in Mandalay division. More specifically this VPA is being developed in the project area of the Implementation Partner Mercy Corps highlighted below.

The Total Sales Record 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

Map of project boundary

⁵ GS Requirements Annex C; [Weblink](#)

Townships in Mandalay region which includes the list of villages in which stoves are distributed under the Myanmar Stoves Campaign (MSC).



For the purpose of GHG mitigation/sequestration following table shall be completed (delete if not required)

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

B.4. Establishment and description of baseline scenario

>> (Explain how the baseline scenario is established in accordance with guidelines provided in GS4GG Principles & Requirements and the selected methodology(ies). In case suppressed demand baseline is used then same should be explained and justified.)

Soneva Foundation along with its implementation partners Mercy Corps Myanmar conducted a baseline study in March 2018. The objective of baseline survey was to establish the baseline conditions in the target area (Dry Zone) in Myanmar. Specifically, the survey aims to ensure compliance with methodology requirements set out by the Gold Standard Foundation. Data from a representative sample of 100 households was collected to provide information on the following items:

- Baseline cooking stove
- Baseline location of cooking stove
- Type of fuel used
- Consumption of baseline fuel per year
- Establish key variables to calculate wood consumption

The Project follows the Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves for the quantification of greenhouse gas emissions reductions achieved by the replacement stoves on an annual basis.

While the methodology states that the project proponent may use a default baseline biomass consumption value (Section 4.2 c -minimum per capita service level), the local circumstances in Myanmar justify the adoption of the “survey of local usage” approach (Section 4.2 b) to determine the average wood consumption per household. Together with the stove efficiency this information allows to quantify emission reductions of the activity.

Therefore, the parameters required for monitoring as part of the Baseline Survey and Project Survey are:

- Quantity of firewood consumed per household
 - Wood consumption is measured in bull carts, so we needed to know the average weight of wood per bullcart and the amount of bullcarts needed per month
- Stove Type (Baseline and Project)
- Fuel Type (Baseline and Project)
- Other information gathered includes:
 - Average household size
 - Cooking location
 -

The baseline survey revealed that on average each family consumes 4219 Kg of firewood per year. The baseline survey report can be made available on request.

B.5. Demonstration of additionality

>> (If the proposed project is not a type of project that is deemed additional, as stated below, then follow guidelines in section 3.5.1 of GS4GG Principles & Requirements to demonstrate additionality.)

The table below is only applicable if the proposed project is deemed additional, as defined by the applied approved methodology or activity requirement or product requirement.

<p>Specify the methodology or activity requirement or product requirement that establishes deemed additionality for the proposed project (including the version number and the specific paragraph, if applicable).</p>	<p>The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 01, February 2013.</p>
<p>Describe how the proposed project meets the criteria for deemed additionality.</p>	<p>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). Additionality at the activity level is demonstrated as Myanmar is a Least Developing Country (LDC).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>At the current stage of The Myanmar Stoves Campaign, which directly improves the lives of the poor and under-served households in the rural regions of Myanmar and curbs down the environmental damage to a significant level by reducing the anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gasses which would not have occurred without the project. The role of carbon finance here is crucial to be able to highly subsidize the technology (fuel efficient stove) and cover the cost of distribution, operations, and management for the project. The project model was designed right from the start after considering the carbon revenues, in the absence of which, this project would not have happened. The PP intends to use the carbon revenue in scaling up the project and maximize the positive impact it generates.</p> <p>In addition to this, No public funding was received or used for the VPA. No public funding will be used in the future for implementing the VPA.</p>

Demonstration of Additionality – CDM Tool 21, v 12.0

Adapted from Appendix: Provisions of Small-scale and Micro-scale tools for automatic additionality, Figure 1. Criteria for automatic additionality using provisions of small-scale (SSC) or micro-scale (MSC) additionality tools.

Is CPA (*VPA in this case*) aggregate size \leq SSC thresholds (15 MW, 60GWh/y, 60ktCO₂e/y)
YES. VPA 009's threshold is below the 60GWh/y.

Is CPA (*VPA in this case*) comprised of one or more technologies from the positive list under SSC additionality Tool21?
NO.

Is CPA (*VPA in this case*) aggregate size \leq MSC thresholds (5MW, 20GWh/y, 20ktCO₂e/y) Under Tool 19?
YES. Applying the Microscale additionality test for project activities \leq 20GWh/y from Tool 19, we see that:
A) The geographic location of project activity is an LDC, and,
B) Each of the independent subsystems/measures in the project annually saves \leq 600 tons and end users of the subsystems or measures are households

The VPA is automatically additional.

B.6. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) outcomes

B.6.1. Relevant target for each of the three SDGs

>> (Specify the relevant SDG target for each of three SDGs addressed by the project. Refer most recent version of targets [here](#) .)

SDG	Target
SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all of all ages	<p><u>Target:</u> By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination (Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution)</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Improvement in the indoor air quality, and health and safety of the stove users.</p>
SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	<p><u>Target:</u> By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of households served. (Facilitating access to fuel efficient cookstoves to the rural under-served households in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, a LDC nation).</p>
SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	<p><u>Target:</u> Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of Sale Agents (Men and Women) created for the sales/distribution of stoves.</p>
SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	<p><u>Target:</u> To reduce the GHG from the use of inefficient three stone fires and replacing them with Fuel Efficient Cookstoves.</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> tCO₂ (VERs) saved.</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p>

	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of: i) Village Level Awareness Raising Events and ii) Attendance</p>
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B.6.2. Explanation of methodological choices/approaches for estimating the SDG outcome

>> (Explain how the methodological steps in the selected methodology(ies) or proposed approach for calculating baseline and project outcomes are applied. Clearly state which equations will be used in calculating net benefit.)

SDG	Method
SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	<p><u>Target:</u> By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination (Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution)</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Improvement in the indoor air quality, and health and safety of the stove users.</p> <p><u>Monitoring Plan:</u></p> <p>i) Method: Household Surveys, typical sample size as approved by methodology used, randomly selected.</p> <p>ii) Frequency: Annually</p> <p>iii) QA/QC procedures: Transparent data collection, analysis and reporting.</p> <p>iv) Purpose: Aimed at gathering and analysing user feedback on improvement in Indoor Air Quality and sub-sequent health benefits (eg: improvements in irritation to eyes, breathing problems, other health and safety benefits). The FES has reported reductions in CO and PM emissions as compared to three stone fires by 82% and 70% respectively (Link), which contributes to the health and well-being by reduction of Indoor Air Pollution.</p> <p><u>Baseline and Project Calculations, & Net Impact Equations:</u></p> <p>i) Baseline Calculations: In the baseline scenario, all of the households included in this VPA for crediting were using old three stone fires for cooking. Hence, all of them were exposed to the negative impact of indoor air pollution. The number of people affected by this can be calculated by number of credited stoves * average household size (= total number of people in this VPA)</p> <p>ii) Project Calculations: In the project scenario, all of the households included in this VPA for crediting use the fuel-efficient project stove and benefit from the reduction in indoor air pollution. The number of people positively impacted depends on the percentage of people agreeing on the indoor air</p>

	<p>being improved. The improvement in indoor air quality is recorded through surveys during the annual monitoring.</p> <p>iii) Net Impact Calculations: % of people agreeing on improvement in indoor air pollution * total number of people in the VPA * Usage Rate of that Monitoring Period. = total number of people impacted with improvement in indoor air quality.</p>
<p>SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of households served. (Facilitating access to fuel efficient cookstoves to the rural under-served households in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, a LDC nation).</p> <p><u>Monitoring Plan:</u></p> <p>i) Method: Ongoing data collection and storage. The Total Sales Record collects and maintains the total number of FES distributed in this VPA, from its start date to end date, which helps to estimate the number of lives this VPA has impacted.</p> <p>ii) Frequency: On-going</p> <p>iii) QA/QC procedures: Transparent data collection, analysis and reporting.</p> <p>iv) Purpose: To measure the number of households (and lives) impacted by access of a fuel-efficient cookstove</p> <p><u>Baseline and Project Calculations, & Net Impact Equations:</u></p> <p>i) Baseline Calculations: In the baseline scenario, all of the households included in this VPA for crediting were using old three stone fires for cooking.</p> <p>ii) Project Calculations: From the End-user database, the total number of households using the fuel efficient cookstoves multiplied by the usage rate of that particular monitoring period in this VPA can be calculated.</p> <p>iii) Net Impact Calculations: The net impact calculation is equal to the project calculation. This is the number of households getting access to the fuel efficient cookstoves.</p>

<p>SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of Sale Agents (Men and Women) created for the sales/distribution of stoves.</p> <p><u>Monitoring Plan:</u></p> <p>i) Method: Ongoing data collection and storage. The Project Tracking File records the number of sale agents created during each VPA.</p> <p>ii) Frequency: On-going</p> <p>iii) QA/QC procedures: Transparent data collection, analysis and reporting.</p> <p>iv) Purpose: To measure the number of jobs created local men and women in the target region.</p> <p><u>Baseline and Project Calculations, & Net Impact Equations:</u></p> <p>i) Baseline Calculations: Prior to the start of the project in these areas, there we no such jobs created for local women and men, as such included in this project. Hence the baseline calculations here are 0 local sale agents selected and trained and jobs being created.</p> <p>ii) Project Calculations: During the start and end dates of the stove distribution in this VPA, a number of local sale agents were selected and trained for the distribution and selling for fuel efficient cookstoves. This data can be sourced from the project tracking file, please refer to the supporting document titled, 'VPA 009 - Project Tracking File'.</p> <p>iii) Net Impact Calculations: This is the actual number of local sale agents created during the time of this VPA, as reported in the project calculations.</p>
<p>SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>	<p><u>Target:</u></p> <p>A) To reduce the GHG from the use of in-efficient three stone fires and replacing them with Fuel Efficient Cookstoves.</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> tCO₂ (VERs) saved.</p>

	<p><u>Monitoring:</u></p> <p>i) Method: Household Surveys, typical sample size as approved by methodology used, randomly selected.</p> <p>ii) Frequency: Annually</p> <p>iii) QA/QC procedures: Transparent data collection, analysis and reporting.</p> <p>iv) Purpose: To measure the usage rate of project cookstoves, and usage of baseline stoves to be used in the emissions reduction calculation equation given in the The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 01, February 2013.</p> <p><u>Baseline and Project Calculations, & Net Impact Equations:</u></p> <p>i) Baseline Calculations: GHG emissions with the three stone fires based on annual average firewood consumption per household, the value of which is calculated via a fuel consumption survey. (Please refer to supporting document titled, 'VPA 009 - Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Baseline Survey Report - March 2018'.</p> <p>ii) Project Calculations: Calculated as per the emissions reduction calculation equation given in the The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 01, February 2013, by entering the ex-post variables of usage rate, and baseline stove usage in project scenario.</p> <p>iii) Net Impact Calculations: Calculated as per the emissions reduction calculation equation given in the The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 01, February 2013, by entering the ex-post variables of usage rate, and baseline stove usage in project scenario.</p> <p>B) Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of: i) Village Level Awareness Raising Events and ii) Attendance</p> <p><u>Monitoring Plan:</u></p> <p>i) Method: Ongoing data collection and storage. The Project Tracking File records the number awareness raising sessions conducted and the attendance in such meetings.</p> <p>ii) Frequency: On-going</p>
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	<p>iii) QA/QC procedures: Transparent data collection, analysis and reporting.</p> <p>iv) Purpose: To measure the number of people made aware and sensitised about the issues of global warming, climate change, deforestation impacts and transitioning towards energy efficient choices in the target region.</p> <p><u>Baseline and Project Calculations, & Net Impact Equations:</u></p> <p>i) Baseline Calculations: Prior to the start of the project in these areas, there were no such awareness raising sessions being organised. Hence the baseline calculations here are 0 people sensitized on environmental and climate change issues.</p> <p>ii) Project Calculations: During the start and end dates of the stove distribution in this VPA, several awareness raising sessions are organised attended by local participants. This data can be sourced from the project tracking file. Please refer to the supporting document titled. 'VPA 009 - Project Tracking File'</p> <p>iii) Net Impact Calculations: This is the actual number awareness raising sessions and participants attending it, as reported in the project calculations.</p>
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B.6.3. Data and parameters fixed ex ante for monitoring contribution to each of the three SDGs

(Include a compilation of information on the data and parameters that are not monitored during the crediting period but are determined before the design certification and remain fixed throughout the crediting period like IPCC defaults and other methodology defaults. Copy this table for each piece of data and parameter.)

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

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Data/parameter	EF_{b, fuel, CO2}
Unit	tCO ₂ /t firewood
Description	CO ₂ emission factor arising from the use of firewood in baseline scenario
Source of data	IPCC default values, table 1.4 of chapter 1 of Vol. 2, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
Value(s) applied	1.747
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Deemed valid by GS VER Methodology
Purpose of data	To calculate VERs

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Additional comment	Measuring emission factors from stove technologies is costly and difficult to do accurately. The CME applies default IPCC emission values.
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Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Data/parameter	EF_{b, fuel, non_CO2}
Unit	tCO ₂ /t firewood
Description	Non-CO ₂ emission factor for use of firewood in baseline scenario
Source of data	IPCC default value, table 2.9 of chapter 2 of Vol. 2, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
Value(s) applied	0.455
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Deemed valid by GS VER Methodology
Purpose of data	To calculate VERs
Additional comment	Measuring emission factors from stove technologies is costly and difficult to do accurately. The CME applies default IPCC emission values.

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Data/parameter	η_b
Unit	Fraction
Description	Efficiency of the baseline system being replaced
Source of data	Methodology
Value(s) applied	10%
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Default value as per the GS methodology.
Purpose of data	To calculate VERs
Additional comment	Measuring emission factors from stove technologies is costly and difficult to do accurately. The CME applies default IPCC emission values.

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Data/parameter	η_p
Unit	Percent
Description	Efficiency of the cookstove i being used in the project scenario
Source of data	Manufacturer's website > section on the specifications project stove Envirofit M5000 (SuperSaver GL) (Reference: Weblink)
Value(s) applied	29.7%
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	The value is derived from Envirofit, the manufacturers of these stoves who issue these results after complying with all relevant test standards and procedures for the certification of their products.

Purpose of data	To calculate VERs
Additional comment	The project stove has been independently tested and is widely used in different countries.

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Data/parameter	$f_{NRB, y}$
Unit	Fraction
Description	Default values of fraction of non-renewable biomass for least developed countries and small island developing states
Source of data	CDM EB67 Report Annex 22 (Weblink)
Value(s) applied	0.95
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	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.
Purpose of data	To calculate VERs
Additional comment	The PP has this value endorsed by the local implementation partner, Mercy Corps

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Data/parameter	$B_{b,y}$
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	Baseline survey
Value(s) applied	4.219
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	<p>The 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 fuelwood consumption:</p> <p>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 session per day.</p> <p>Farmers are regularly visited by traders to negotiate purchases of harvested goods. During these visits families prepare food for guests, requiring additional cooking.</p> <p>During fieldwork, additional food is prepared for farmworkers.</p> <p>Alternatively, the default value suggested by the GS methodology (0.5 tons/capita/year) may be used instead.</p>
Purpose of data	To calculate VERs
Additional comment	All data sources are transparent and verifiable. Refer to baseline survey report for details.

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Data/parameter	$LE_{p,i,y}$
Unit	fraction
Description	Leakage in project scenario p, for technology i, during year y
Source of data	Default value
Value(s) applied	0.95
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Deemed valid per the GS methodology.
Purpose of data	To calculate VERs
Additional comment	

B.6.4. Ex ante estimation of outcomes linked to each of the three SDGs

>> (Provide a transparent ex ante calculation of baseline and project outcomes (or, where applicable, direct calculation of net benefit) during the crediting period, applying all relevant equations provided in the selected methodology(ies) or as per proposed approach. For data or parameters available before design certification, use values contained in the table in section B.6.3 above. For data/parameters not available before design certification and monitored during the crediting period, use estimates contained in the table in section B.7.1 below)

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

The quantity of firewood that is saved estimated as follows:

$$P_y = B_{b,y} * (1 - \frac{\eta_b}{\eta_{p,y}})$$

(eq.2) and

The efficiency of project cookstove in year y estimated as follows:

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

Where:

PARAMETER	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
$N_{p,y}$	-	Number of project cookstoves of each age group operation in year y	1,603	1,603	1,603	1,603	1,603
$U_{p,y}$	%	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
$B_{b,y}$	t/hh/a	Quantity of firewood consumed in baseline scenario during year y	4.22	4.22	4.22	4.22	4.22
η_b	%	Efficiency of the baseline system being replaced	10	10	10	10	10
$\eta_{p,y}$	%	Efficiency of the system being deployed as part of the project activity	27.92	27.64	27.36	27.09	26.82
P_y	t/hh/a	Quantity of firewood that is saved in the year y	2.71	2.69	2.68	2.66	2.65
η_p	%	Efficiency of project cookstove (fraction) determined at the start of the project activity	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7
DF_{η}	-	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
$f_{NRB,y}$	-	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
$EF_{b, fuel, CO_2}$	tCO ₂ /tWood	CO ₂ emission factor of firewood that is substituted or reduced	1.747	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
$EF_{b, fuel, non_CO_2}$	tCO ₂ /tWood	Non-CO ₂ emission factor of firewood that is substituted or reduced	0.455	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
$DF_{b, Stove, y}$	%	Usage of baseline cookstove during the year y in project scenario	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
	%	Percent of users who also use baseline cookstove	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
x	-	y-1					
y	-	Year of the crediting period					
	t CO ₂	Emission reductions of the project activity in period y (Pre-Leakage)	9,078	9,027	8,975	8,923	8,870
	-	Leakage Discount Factor	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
ER_y	t CO ₂	Emission reductions of the project activity in period y (max. 10,000)	8,624	8,576	8,526	8,477	8,427
ER_{acc}	t CO ₂	Aggregated emission reductions	8,624	17,200	25,726	34,203	42,630
ER_{avg}	t CO ₂	Average annual emission reductions	8,526				
	t CO ₂	Emission reductions per appliance	5.66	5.63	5.60	5.57	5.53
	trees	Number of trees saved per appliance per y	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.5
	trees	Number of trees saved per year	22,202	22,077	21,951	21,823	21,694
	kg	Average weight of tree	195.5	195.5	195.5	195.5	195.5

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 assumption
- $DF_{b, Stove,y}$ is based on assumption

B.6.5. Summary of ex ante estimates of each SDG outcome

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

This VPA alone serves 1639 households in total, but 1603 households are being applied for crediting. This VPA has improved the health and safety of around 7742 people due to the fuel-efficient cookstove. This is in line with the Target 3.9.1, which states to reduce the number of mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

Year		Baseline estimate	Project estimate	Net benefit
01/12/2017	to	0 people	Around 7742 people	7742 people have improved health and safety impact due to FES
30/11/2018				
01/12/2018	to	0 people	0 people	0 people
30/11/2019				
01/12/2019	to	0 people	0 people	0 people
30/11/2020				

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01/12/2020 to 30/11/2021	0 people	0 people	0 people
01/12/2021 to 30/11/2022	0 people	0 people	0 people
Year ...			
Total	0 people	Around 7742 people	Around 7742 people
Total number of crediting years = 5 Years for this VPA	0 people	Around 7742 people	Around 7742 people
Annual average over the crediting period	0 people	Around 1548 people each year	Around 1548 people each year

SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

This VPA has brought fuel-efficient cookstove, thus improving the energy efficiency for their cooking practices as compared to the old, three-stone fires, in line with the Target 7.3, which states, By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency. It also covers the Target 7.b, which focuses on bringing technology to LDCs. This VPA has facilitated access to FES for 1603 households.

Year	Baseline estimate	Project estimate	Net benefit
01/12/2017 to 30/11/2018	0 households	1603 households served	1603 households have improved health and safety impact due to FES
01/12/2018 to 30/11/2019	0 households	0 households	0 households
01/12/2019 to 30/11/2020	0 households	0 households	0 households
01/12/2020 to 30/11/2021	0 households	0 households	0 households
01/12/2021 to 30/11/2022	0 households	0 households	0 households
Year ...			
Total	0 households	1603 households	1603 households
Total number of crediting years = 5 Years for this VPA	0 households	1603 households	1603 households
Annual average over the crediting period	0 households	Around 320 households each year	Around 320 households each year

SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Myanmar Stoves Campaign’s project design includes selecting, training and developing the local men and women for the role of sale agents, for distribution and selling of stoves to the households. This provides these local entrepreneurs with transferable skills and income source. This is in line with the Target 8.3.1, which states, to increase the Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex. Since the start of the program and until the end of this VPA period, 635 such sale agents were trained and developed, which includes almost 51% women, and during the time period of this VPA, around 64 sale agents were trained and developed out of which 51 were women.

The Sale Agents receive the stoves from the sub-distributors and work on a commission based model and the prices are usually set by the sale agents. In almost all cases, they make around 2500 - 3500 MMK on each stove they sell. The selling happens in and around the village(s) the sale agents live. The Implementation Partner is in touch with the Local Sale Agents on a regular basis for all matters related to the project, including help/advice with payments, as each region has Project Officers and other field staff assigned to it. But largely the payment/commission collection is the job role of the Sale Agents. The Sale Agents are paid for their food and travel during the training period.

This is the financial incentive for the sale agents, but apart from this, the local sale agents, mostly women have reported to us various other benefits being associated with this project. For example, learning new skills and knowledge about business and entrepreneurship, which most of them did not know before. There is an increase in social networking skills and a boost in self-confidence. There are some cases where the local sale agents have used these skills towards opening new businesses. The project invests significantly into the training and development of these sale agents, and it’s rewards are financial as well as non-financial for the sale agents.

Year	Baseline estimate	Project estimate	Net benefit
01/12/2017 to 30/11/2018	0 Sale Agents	64 Sale Agents	64 New Jobs
01/12/2018 to 30/11/2019	0 Sale Agents	0 Sale Agents	0 Sale Agents
01/12/2019 to 30/11/2020	0 Sale Agents	0 Sale Agents	0 Sale Agents
01/12/2020 to 30/11/2021	0 Sale Agents	0 Sale Agents	0 Sale Agents
01/12/2021 to 30/11/2022	0 Sale Agents	0 Sale Agents	0 Sale Agents
Year ...			
Total	0 Sale Agents	64 Sale Agents	64 Sale Agents
Total number of crediting years = 5 Years for this VPA	0 Sale Agents	64 Sale Agents	64 Sale Agents
Annual average over the crediting period	0 Sale Agents	Around 12.8 new sale agents each year	Around 12.8 new sale agents each year

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

This project is in line with Target 13.3, which states, to improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning. During this VPA period, 60 village level awareness raising events were attended by a total of participants, 1775 of 1163 were women and 612 men

Year	Baseline estimate	Project estimate	Net benefit
01/12/2017 to 30/11/2018	0 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions	60 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions	60 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions
01/12/2018 to 30/11/2019	0 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions	0 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions	0 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions
01/12/2019 to 30/11/2020	0 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions	0 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions	0 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions
01/12/2020 to 30/11/2021	0 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions	0 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions	0 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions
01/12/2021 to 30/11/2022	0 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions	0 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions	0 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions
Year ...			
Total	0 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions	60 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions	60 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions
Total number of crediting years = 5 Years for this VPA	0 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions	60 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions	60 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions
Annual average over the crediting period	0 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions	12 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions Per year	12 Village Level Awareness Raising Sessions Per year

Year	Baseline estimate	Project estimate	Net benefit
01/12/2017 to 30/11/2018	0 Participants	1775 Participants	1775 Participants
01/12/2018 to 30/11/2019	0 Participants	0 Participants	0 Participants
01/12/2019 to 30/11/2020	0 Participants	0 Participants	0 Participants
01/12/2020 to 30/11/2021	0 Participants	0 Participants	0 Participants

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01/12/2021 to 30/11/2022	0 Participants	0 Participants	0 Participants
Year ...			
Total	0 Participants	1775 Participants	1775 Participants
Total number of crediting years = 5 Years for this VPA	0 Participants	1775 Participants	1775 Participants
Annual average over the crediting period	0 Participants	355 participants per year	355 participants per year

The project, as per Target 13.b.1, also uses the carbon finance to support technology and capacity building for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities. The VERs (First year) generated by this VPA are 8624 VERs. Over its life, the VPA is expected to result in producing the following VERs.

Year	Baseline estimate	Project estimate	Net benefit
01/12/2017 to 30/11/2018	13722	5098	8624
01/12/2018 to 30/11/2019	13722	5146	8576
01/12/2019 to 30/11/2020	13722	5196	8526
01/12/2020 to 30/11/2021	13722	5245	8477
01/12/2021 to 30/11/2022	13722	5295	8427
Year ...			
Total	68610	25980	42630
Total number of crediting years = 5 Years for this VPA	68610	25980	42630
Annual average over the crediting period	13722 tCO₂ each year	5196 tCO₂ each year	8526 tCO₂ each year

B.7. Monitoring plan

B.7.1. Data and parameters to be monitored

(Include specific information on how the data and parameters that need to be monitored in the selected methodology(ies) or proposed approaches or as per mitigation measures from safeguarding principles assessment or as per feedback from stakeholder consultations would actually be collected during monitoring. Copy this table for each piece of data and parameter.)

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Data / Parameter	U _{p,y}

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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	Assumption
Value(s) applied	100%
Measurement methods and procedures	Household Surveys
Monitoring frequency	Annually
QA/QC procedures	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.
Purpose of data	To calculate VERs
Additional comment	A usage parameter is derived for each age group of project cookstove being credited. Project survey sample size 100 households.

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Data / Parameter	$N_{p,y}$
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(s) applied	1 603 households eligible for crediting
Measurement methods and procedures	Sale Record Entries
Monitoring frequency	Continuous
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	To calculate VERs
Additional comment	The total sales record is divided based on project scenario to create the project database.

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Data / Parameter	DF_n
Unit	Fraction
Description	Discount factor to account for efficiency loss n of project cookstoves
Source of data	Fixed default value from the methodology.
Value(s) applied	0.99 i.e., 1% efficiency loss per year.
Measurement methods and procedures	As per methodology
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	To calculate VERs
Additional comment	

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Data / Parameter	$DF_{p, Stove, y}$
Unit	Fraction
Description	Discount factor to account for usage of baseline cookstove during the year y in project scenario p

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Source of data	Project Survey
Value(s) applied	0.02%
Measurement methods and procedures	Household Surveys
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	To calculate VERs
Additional comment	The discount factor for baseline-stove use may be determined based on a 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.

SDG Indicators Monitoring Plan

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Data / Parameter	Improvement in the indoor air quality, and health and safety of the stove users.
Unit	%
Description	Qualitative feedback from the stove users
Source of data	Project Survey
Value(s) applied	100% (estimated)
Measurement methods and procedures	Household Surveys
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data collection, analysis and reporting.
Purpose of data	Aimed at gathering and analysing user feedback on improvement in Indoor Air Quality and sub-sequent health benefits (eg: improvements in irritation to eyes, breathing problems, other health and safety benefits). The FES has reported reductions in CO and PM emissions as compared to three stone fires by 82% and 70% respectively (Link), which contributes to the health and well-being by reduction of Indoor Air Pollution.
Additional comment	

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Data / Parameter	Number of households served.
Unit	Number
Description	Total households and lives impacted
Source of data	Ongoing data collection and storage.
Value(s) applied	1 603 in this VPA
Measurement methods and procedures	Ongoing, Project User Database. The Total Sales Record collects and maintains the total number of FES distributed in this VPA, from its start date to end date, which helps to estimate the number of lives this VPA has impacted.
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data collection, analysis and reporting.
Purpose of data	To measure the number of households (and lives) impacted by access of a fuel-efficient cookstove.
Additional comment	

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Data / Parameter	Number of Sale Agents (Men and Women) created for the sales/distribution of stoves.
Unit	Number
Description	Employment and local capacity built up
Source of data	Ongoing data collection and storage. The Project Tracking File records the number of sale agents created during each VPA.
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	Ongoing, Project Tracking File
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data collection, analysis and reporting.
Purpose of data	To measure the number of jobs created local men and women in the target region.
Additional comment	

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Data / Parameter	Number of: i) Village Level Awareness Raising Events and ii) Attendance
Unit	Number
Description	Local awareness and sensitisation over climate/deforestation issues
Source of data	The Project Tracking File records the number awareness raising sessions conducted and the attendance in such meetings.
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	Ongoing, Project Tracking File
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data collection, analysis and reporting.
Purpose of data	To measure the number of people made aware and sensitised about the issues of global warming, climate change, deforestation impacts and transitioning towards energy efficient choices in the target region.
Additional comment	

Safeguarding Principles Assessment (SPA) Monitoring

Relevant SPA	Safeguarding Principle 1 – Human Rights
Data / Parameter	Non-violation of Human rights and abuses of any kind
Unit	Incidents
Description	Qualitative feedback from the stove users/sale agents, and other local stakeholders
Source of data	Project Survey
Value(s) applied	0% (estimated)
Measurement methods and procedures	Discussions with users and sale agents during households' surveys conducted by the PD, and during the objective observer/external assessor visit.
Monitoring frequency	Annual

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QA/QC procedures	Transparent data collection, analysis and reporting.
Purpose of data	To ensure internationally proclaimed human rights for everyone associated with this project.
Additional comment	

Relevant SPA	Safeguarding Principle 4 - Cultural heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement
Data / Parameter	Project in sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture
Unit	Number
Description	Project being implemented in the above-mentioned site(s)
Source of data	Local input/records of such sites of importance
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	On-going evaluation of such sites
Monitoring frequency	On-going
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data collection, analysis and reporting.
Purpose of data	To ensure the project does not negatively impact these kinds of special sites/structures.
Additional comment	

Relevant SPA	Safeguarding Principle 6 - Economic Impacts
Data / Parameter	No forced labour
Unit	%
Description	Any sale agents/other labour being forcefully employed by the project
Source of data	Project Surveys
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	Discussions with sale agents during household's surveys conducted by the PD, and during the objective observer/external assessor visit.
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data collection, analysis and reporting.
Purpose of data	To ensure there is no forced labour of any kind with the project.
Additional comment	

B.7.2. Sampling plan

>> (If data and parameters monitored in section B.7.1 above are to be determined by a sampling approach, provide a description of the sampling plan.)

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 (age0-1) are being credited, a usage parameter must be established for age-group 0-1, through a usage survey for cookstove age0-1. If cookstoves of age 0-1 and age 1-2 are being credited (as part of the first request for issuance), usage parameters must be established

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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 the 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.

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.

B.7.3. Other elements of monitoring plan

>>

The monitoring plan is in accordance with The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 01, February 2013.

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 Sale
- 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-users

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.

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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.

SECTION C. Duration and crediting period

C.1. Duration of project

C.1.1. Start date of project

>> *(Specify start date of the project, in the format of DD/MM/YYYY. Describe how this date has been determined as per the definition of start date provided in section 3.4.3 of GS4GG Principles & Requirements document and provide evidence to support this date.)*

The start date of this VPA is 01st December 2017 (Evidence: Sales Agreement)

C.1.2. Expected operational lifetime of project

>> *(Specify in years)*

5 Years, renewable twice

The expected lifetime of the stoves is between 4-7 years (Ref: [Weblink](#)), we consider 5 years for this project. Post this period, the stove users would be given similar incentives and access to buy new cookstoves. This is expected to continue till the two renewable periods of the project, after the first 5-year phase.

C.2. Crediting period of project

Renewable crediting period

C.2.1. Start date of crediting period

>> *(Specify in dd/mm/yyyy. This can be start of project operation or two years prior to the date of Project Design Certification, whichever is later.)*

01st December 2017

C.2.2. Total length of crediting period

>> *(Specify the total length of crediting period sought in line with GS4GG Principles & Requirements or relevant activity requirements.)*

5 Years, renewable twice (15 years in total)

SECTION D. Safeguarding principles assessment

D.1. Analysis of social, economic and environmental impacts

>> *(Refer the GS4GG Safeguarding Principles and Requirements document for detailed guidance on carrying out this assessment.)*

Safeguarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no)		Mitigation measure (if required)
Safeguarding Principle 1 - Human Rights				
	<p>The Project Developer and the Project shall respect internationally proclaimed human rights and shall not be complicit in violence or Human Rights abuses of any kind as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights</p> <p>The project shall not discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion</p>	<p>Potentially</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Myanmar ratified the following relevant treaties and convention. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (New York, 18 Dec 1979) Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (New York, 20 November 1989)</p> <p>The project activity is on a voluntary basis, villagers are not forced to join. The project generates only in-house activity. This doesn't affect any cultural property, and uniqueness of indigenous people. No human right abuse has been observed.</p> <p>Not Applicable</p>	<p>The Project Developer ensures that these principles are strictly followed by the implementation partners, sale agents and other relevant stakeholders. The PD also encourages third party/objective observers to assess the implementation of this principle.</p>
Safeguarding Principle 2- Gender Equality and Womens Rights				
	<p>The Project shall not directly or indirectly lead to/contribute to adverse</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Not Applicable</p>

	<p>impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women. Specifically, this shall include (not exhaustive):</p> <p>a) sexual harassment and/or violence against women</p> <p>b) Slavery, imprisonment, physical and mental drudgert, punishment or coercion of women</p> <p>c) Restriction of womens rights or access to resources (natural or economic)</p> <p><u>MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS:</u></p> <p>1.i) Is there a possibility that the Project might reduce or put at risk women's access to or control of resources, entitlements and benefits?</p> <p>1.ii) Is there a possibility that the Project can adversely affect men and women in marginalised or vulnerable communities (e.g., potential increased burden on women or social isolation of men)?</p> <p>1.iii) Is there a possibility that the Project might not take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to participate in the decisions/designs of the project's activities (such as lack of time, child care duties, low literacy or educational levels, or societal discrimination)?</p> <p>1.iv) Does the Project take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to benefit from the Project's activities (e.g., Does the</p>	<p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>Yes</p>		<p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Not Applicable</p>
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	<p>project criteria ensure that it includes minority groups or landless peoples)?</p> <p>1. v) Does the Project design contribute to an increase in women's workload that adds to their care responsibilities or that prevents them from engaging in other activities?</p> <p>1.vi) Would the Project potentially reproduce or further deepen discrimination against women based on gender, for instance, regarding their full participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?</p> <p>1. vii) Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and priorities of women and men in accessing and managing environmental goods and services?</p> <p>1. viii) Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would expose women and girls to further risks or hazards?</p> <p>2. The Project shall not directly or indirectly lead to/contribute to adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women. Specifically, this shall include (not exhaustive):</p> <p>i) Sexual harassment and/or any forms of violence against women – address the multiple risks of gender-based violence, including sexual</p>	<p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p>		<p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Not Applicable</p>
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	<p>exploitation or human trafficking.</p> <p>ii) Slavery, imprisonment, physical and mental drudgery, punishment or coercion of women and girls.</p> <p>iii) Restriction of women's rights or access to resources (natural or economic).</p> <p>iv) Recognise women's ownership rights regardless of marital status – adopt project measures where possible to support to women's access to inherit and own land, homes, and other assets or natural resources.</p> <p>3. Projects shall apply the principles of non discrimination, equal treatment, and equal pay for equal work, specifically:</p> <p>i) Where appropriate for the implementation of a Project, paid, volunteer work or community contributions will be organised to provide the conditions for equitable participation of men and women in the identified tasks/activities.</p> <p>ii) Introduce conditions that ensure the participation of women or men in Project activities and benefits based on pregnancy, maternity/paternity leave, or marital status.</p> <p>iii) Ensure that these conditions do not limit the access of women or men, as the case may be, to Project participation and benefits.</p>	<p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>		<p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Not Applicable</p>
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	4. The Project shall refer to the country's national gender strategy or equivalent national commitment to aid in assessing gender risks.	Yes		Not Applicable
Safeguarding Principle 3- Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions				
3.1 Health Risks	The Project shall avoid community exposure to increased health risks and shall not adversely affect the health of the workers and the community.	No		Not Applicable
Safeguarding Principle 4 - Cultural heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement				
3.4.1 Sites of Cultural and Historical Heritage	Does the Project area of include sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practises)?	Potentially	The project, when scales up, may include the mentioned sites, but in no condition will it alter, damage or remove these objectes, structures, etc.	So far, the project has not come across the mentioned site, and it is highly unlikely that this project (cookstoves) will ever alter/damage sites of historical importance. The PD will ensure, that if the scaling up of this project includes the mentioned site and there is a potential of any kind of risk, a site-specific risk mapping and mitigation plan would be developed involving the local community.

3.4.2 Forced Eviction and Displacement	Does the Project require or cause the physical or economic relocation of peoples (temporary or permanent, full or partial)?	No		Not Applicable
3.4.4 Land Tenure and Other Rights	1. Does the Project require any change to land tenure arrangements and/or other rights? 2. For Projects involving land-use tenure there are uncertainties with regards to land tenure, access rights, usage rights or land ownership?	No		Not Applicable
3.4.5 Indigenous Peoples	Are indigenous peoples present in or within the area of influence of Project and/or is the Project located on land/territory claimed by indigenous peoples?	No	Indigenous peoples are present in the project area, who are the beneficiaries of the project. Every effort is taken to respect their collective rights and are provided with equitable sharing of benefits derived from this project design.	Not Applicable
Safeguarding Principle 5 - Corruption				
3.5.1 Corruption	The Project shall not involve, be complicit in or inadvertently contribute to or re-inforce corruption or corrupt Projects.	No		Not Applicable
Safeguarding Principle 6: Economic Impacts				
3.6.1. Labour Rights	1. The Project Proponent shall ensure that there is no forced labour and that all employment is in compliance with national labour and occupational health and safety laws, with obligations under international law, and consistency with the	Potentially	Myanmar ratified the following relevant treaties and convention. C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)	The Project Developer ensures that these principles are strictly followed by the implementation partners and other relevant stakeholders.

	<p>principles and standards embodied in the International Labour Organization (ILO) fundamental conventions. Where these are contradictory and a breach of one or other cannot be avoided then guidance shall be sought from Gold Standard.</p> <p>2. Workers shall be able to establish and join labour organizations.</p> <p>3. Working agreements with all individual workers shall be documented and implemented.</p> <p>4. The Project proponent shall justify that the employment model is applied locally and culturally appropriate.</p> <p>5. Child labour, as defined by the ILO Minimum Age Convention is not allowed. The Project Proponent shall use adequate and verifiable mechanisms for age verification in recruitment procedures.</p> <p>6. The Project Owner shall ensure the use of appropriate equipment, training of workers, documentation and reporting of accidents and incidents, and emergency preparedness and response measures.</p>		<p>ILO convention 29 on Forced labor (1930)</p> <p>There is no restriction on freedom of association and right to collective bargaining.</p> <p>The project staff, retailers, and vendors are not forced to join the project. Vendors are getting involved in this project by their own choices and motivation. The recruitment and training process is designed keeping the local cultural nuances into consideration. The engagement is documented.</p> <p>No child labor is employed. All employees/vendors are adults.</p>	<p>Periodic review and assessment to adherence to this principle shall be conducted by the PD. One of the methods to check this is through interviews/focus group discussions with the sales agents/other staff during the annual monitoring period. The PD also encourages third party/objective observers to assess the implementation of this principle.</p>
<p>3.6.2 Negative Economic Consequences</p>	<p>1. The Project Proponent must demonstrate the financial sustainability of the Projects implemented, also including those that will occur beyond the Project Certification period</p> <p>2. The Projects shall consider economic</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The project design ensures financial sustainability by a combination of revenue sources (majorly from carbon credit sales and revenue from stove sales). It is expected that as the users have</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>

	impacts and demonstrate a consideration of potential risks to the local economy and how these have been taken in to account in project design, implementation, operation and after the Project. Particular focus shall be given to vulnerable and marginalized social groups in targeted communities and that benefits are socially-inclusive and sustainable.		already benefited the economic savings by using the fuel efficient stoves, majority of them would purchase these again even after the certification period. The project does not possess any threat to the local economy, instead it catalyses several aspects relating to it's growth (eg., monetary savings on fuel, job creation, etc)	
5.0 Environmental Safeguarding Principles				
5.1 Principle 1 – Climate and Energy				
5.1.1 Emissions	Will the Project increase the greenhouse gas emissions over the baseline scenario?	No		Not Applicable
5.1.2 Energy Supply	Will the Project use energy from a local grid or power supply (i.e. not connected to a national or regional grid) or fuel resource (such as wood, biomass) that provides for other local users?	No		Not Applicable
5.2 Principle 2 – Water				
5.2.1 Impact on Natural Water Patterns/Flows	Will the Project affect the natural or pre-existing pattern of watercourses and/or the watershed(s) such as high seasonal flow variability, flooding potential, lack of aquatic connectivity or water scarcity?	No		Not Applicable
5.2.2 Erosion and/or Water Body Instability	1. Could the Project directly or indirectly cause additional erosion and/or water body instability or disrupt the natural pattern of	No		Not Applicable

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	<p>erosion? If 'Yes' or 'Potentially' proceed to question 2.</p> <p>2. Is the Project area of influence susceptible to erosion and/or water body instability?</p>			
5.3 Principle 3 – Land-Use Assessment				
5.3.1 Landscape Modification and Soil	Does the Project involve activities that physically modifies the current landscape use that alter the surface or sub-surface within the Project boundary?	No		Not Applicable
5.3.2 Vulnerability to Natural Disaster	Will the Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to wind, earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, drought or other extreme climatic conditions?	No		Not Applicable
5.3.3 Genetic Resources	<p>1. Projects involving the use of GMOs are not eligible for Gold Standard registration.</p> <p>2. An assessment for the risk of GMO contamination from outside the Project area and appropriate counter measures should be taken.</p>	No		Not Applicable
5.3.4 Pollution	Could the Project potentially result in release of pollutants to the environment?	No		Not Applicable
5.3.4.2 Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste	Will the Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals and/or materials?	No		Not Applicable
5.3.4.3 Pesticides	Will the project involve the application of pesticides?	No		Not Applicable

5.3.5 Forestry 5.3.5.1 Harvesting of Primary Forest	Will the project involve the harvesting of natural forests?	No		Not Applicable
5.3.6 Food Production 5.3.6.1 Food	Does the Project modify the quantity or nutritional quality of food available such as through crop regime alteration, export or economic incentives?	No		Not Applicable
5.3.6.2 Animal Husbandary	Will this Project involve animal husbandary?	No		Not Applicable
5.4.1 High Conservation Value Areas and Critical Habitats	1. Does the Project area contain largely intact or High Conservation Value (HCV) ecosystems, critical habitats, landscapes, key biodiversity areas, or sites? 2. Does the Project physically affect or alter the habitats identified?	No		Not Applicable
5.4.2 Endangered Species	1. Are there any endangered species identified as potentially being present within the Project boundary (including those that may route through the area)? 3. Does the Project potentially impact other areas where endangered species may be present through transboundary affects?	No		Not Applicable

SECTION E. Local stakeholder consultation

E.1. Solicitation of comments from stakeholders

>> *(Describe how stakeholder consultation was conducted in accordance with GS4GG Stakeholder Procedure Requirements and Guidelines.)*

The results from the Local Stakeholder Consultation conducted from VPA 007 are applied to VPA 009, as the project implementation is in the same/neighbouring townships in the same division of Mandalay, where the target population have similar socio-economic conditions and fuel usage patterns.

The local stakeholder consultation consisted of two physical meetings in the project region. The project proponent ensured these consultations have adequate representations from all relevant local groups right from end users to the ministry level.

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The first meeting was conducted on 07th July 2017 between 1330 to 1630 Hours in Mandalay town. The broader agenda for this meeting was to involve and gather feedback/support from the ministry and local administration from the entire Mandalay division for the project to grow and reach new townships and villages. This meeting saw representation from the Ministry, bureaucracy, local administration, and sub-distributors. The meeting was led by Mercy Corps where: 1) Introduction of the team, partners, carbon finance and project model, its benefits, and operation details were discussed, 2) there was sharing of information, achievements and future plans for the Myanmar Stoves Campaign with regional government and partners, and lastly, 3) to receive inputs/recommendations from the attendees.

The second meeting was conducted on 2nd November 2017 between 0900 Hours to 1230 Hours at Thay Pyay Thar (West) Village in Myittha Township in Mandalay division. This meeting was kept in a village to ensure the specific target group finds it easy to attend it. This meeting included groups of end-users, stove sale agents, village tract leaders, and local administration. The meetings consisted of presentations by the CME (Soneva Foundation) and Mercy Corps. The project participants were introduced, an overview of climate change, carbon finance mechanism, project implementation and its benefits and grievance mechanisms were discussed. The meeting was highly interactive, giving clarity to the attendees on all relevant aspects of the project and getting their feedback on the same.

The invitations for the meeting were sent out through phone calls, hand-delivered invitations, emails and through the local village development council heads. Project non-technical summary and agenda in the local language were provided. Detailed meeting notes and pictures are included in the following sections of the document.

[Invitation tracking table for Thay Pyay Thar \(West\) Village Meeting](#)

Invitation Tracking Table

Category Code	Organisation	Name of Invitee	Means of Invitation	Date of Invitation	Confirmation Received Y/N
B	General Administratin Department	U Aye Hlaing	via phone	23.10.17	Not yet
B	Environment Conservation Department, Myittha Tsp		via mail	23.10.17	No yet
B	Forestry Department , Myittha Township		via mail	23.10.17	No yet
B	Village Leader, Tha Pyay Thar (w), Myitta Tsp	U Kyaw Lwin	with letter	20.10.17	Yes
B	Village leader, Tha Pyay Thar (w), Ngatogyi Tsp	U Shwe Aung	with letter	20.10.17	Yes
B	10 village leader, Tha Pyay Thar (w), Ngatogyi Tsp	U Naing	with letter	20.10.17	Yes
B	10 village leader, Tha Pyay Thar (w), Ngatogyi Tsp	U Nyunt Sein	with letter	20.10.17	Yes
B	10 village leader, Tha Pyay Thar (w), Ngatogyi Tsp	U Shan Lay	with letter	21.10.17	Yes
B	10 village leader, Tha Pyay Thar (w), Ngatogyi Tsp	U Pwa	with letter	21.10.17	Yes
E	End User, Tha Pyay Thar (w), Ngatogyi Tsp	Daw Nyunt Shain	with letter	22.10.17	Yes
E	End User, Tha Pyay Thar (w), Ngatogyi Tsp	Daw Mya	with letter	22.10.17	Yes
E	End User, Tha Pyay Thar (w), Ngatogyi Tsp	Daw Pyone	with letter	22.10.17	Yes
E	End User, Tha Pyay Thar (w), Ngatogyi Tsp	Daw Too	with letter	22.10.17	Yes
E	End User, Tha Pyay Thar (w), Ngatogyi Tsp	Daw Moe Yi	with letter	22.10.17	Yes
E	End User, Tha Pyay Thar (w), Ngatogyi Tsp	Daw Thu Zar Win	with letter	22.10.17	Yes
E	End User, Tha Pyay Thar (w), Ngatogyi Tsp	Daw Thu zar Hnin	with letter	22.10.17	Yes
E	End User, Tha Pyay Thar (w), Ngatogyi Tsp	Daw Phyu win	with letter	22.10.17	Yes
E	End User, Tha Pyay Thar (w), Ngatogyi Tsp	Daw Paing	with letter	22.10.17	Yes
E	End User, Tha Pyay Thar (w), Ngatogyi Tsp	Daw Hla	with letter	22.10.17	Yes
E	End User, Tha Pyay Thar (w), Ngatogyi Tsp	Daw Ni Lar	with letter	22.10.17	Yes
E	End User, Tha Pyay Thar (w), Myitta Tsp	Daw Kyin Sein	with letter	22.10.17	Yes
E	End User, Tha Pyay Thar (w), Myitta Tsp	Daw Aye thet New	with letter	22.10.17	Yes
E	End User, Tha Pyay Thar (w), Myitta Tsp	Daw Myint Sein	with letter	22.10.17	Yes
E	End User, Tha Pyay Thar (w), Myitta Tsp	Daw Thein Myint	with letter	22.10.17	Yes
D	Vendor, Watt Htane, Myittha Tsp	Daw Khin New Soe	via phone	20.10.17	Yes
D	Vendor, Pay Kone, Myittha Tsp	Moe Yi	via phone	20.10.17	Yes
D	Vendor, Tha ma Htan, Myittha Tsp	Daw San San Yin	via phone	20.10.17	Yes
D	Vendor, Kwae Swe, Myittha Tsp	Daw Htay Htay Myint	via phone	21.10.17	Yes
D	Vendor, Ta mar Pin, Myittha Tsp	Daw Thin Thin Aye	via phone	21.10.17	Yes
D	Vendor, Nga char Yoo, Myittha Tsp	Daw Than Than New	via phone	22.10.17	Yes
D	Vendor, Pouk Myaing, Myittha Tsp	Daw Shwe Kyi Oo	via phone	22.10.17	Yes
D	Vendor, Pyaw, Myittha Tsp	Daw thi Dar Tun	via phone	22.10.17	Yes
D	Vendor, Ponenar, Myittha Tsp	Daw Aye Maw	via phone	22.10.17	Yes
D	Vendor, Latt Khote Kone, Myittha Tsp	Daw Aye Aye Lwin	via phone	22.10.17	Yes
D	Vendor, Kha Yu Toke, Myittha Tsp	Daw Hnin Yu Hlaing	via phone	22.10.17	Yes
D	Vendor, Tha Pyat Taung, Myittha Tsp	U Htay Lwin	via phone	22.10.17	Yes
D	Vendor, King Sein Zay, Myittha Tsp	Daw Than Htay	via phone	20.10.17	Yes
D	Vendor, Kyauk Souk, Myittha Tsp	Daw Too	via phone	21.10.17	Yes
	Category Code 'A' - Private Sector (if relevant)				
	Category Code 'B' - Ward Authorities/Local Govt/VDCs				
	Category Code 'C' - Local NGOs/CBOs/Social Organisations				
	Category Code 'D' - Sub Distributors/Sale Agents				
	Category Code 'E' - End Users				

Agenda for the Meetings:

i) Meeting at Mandalay Town

Time	Agenda item
1330 to 1430 Hrs	Welcome and Lunch
1430 to 1500 Hrs	Registration
1500 to 1530 Hrs	Opening Panel: Opening remarks by U Myo Thit, Minister of Natural Resource and Environmental Conservation Ministry, Mandalay Region. Opening remarks by Senior Program Manager of Mercy Corps Myanmar
1530 to 1540 Hrs	Sharing objectives of workshop
1540 to 1630 Hrs	Sharing updates on Myanmar Stoves campaign, project operations, partners, carbon mechanism, and future goals Question and Answer Session Group Photo
1630 Hrs	Closing of Meeting

ii) Meeting at Thay Pyay Thar (West) Village

Time	Agenda item
0900 to 0930 Hrs	Registration
0930 to 0945 Hrs	Opening of Meeting
0945 to 1045 Hrs	Explanation of Project
1045 to 1130 Hrs	Sustainable Development Assessment
1130 to 1200 Hrs	Grievance Mechanism Discussion
1200 to 1230 Hrs	Closure of the meeting / Completion of Evaluation forms and Lunch

A detailed agenda with a further explanation was also provided in both English and Myanmar for the meeting at Thay Pyay Thar (West) village:

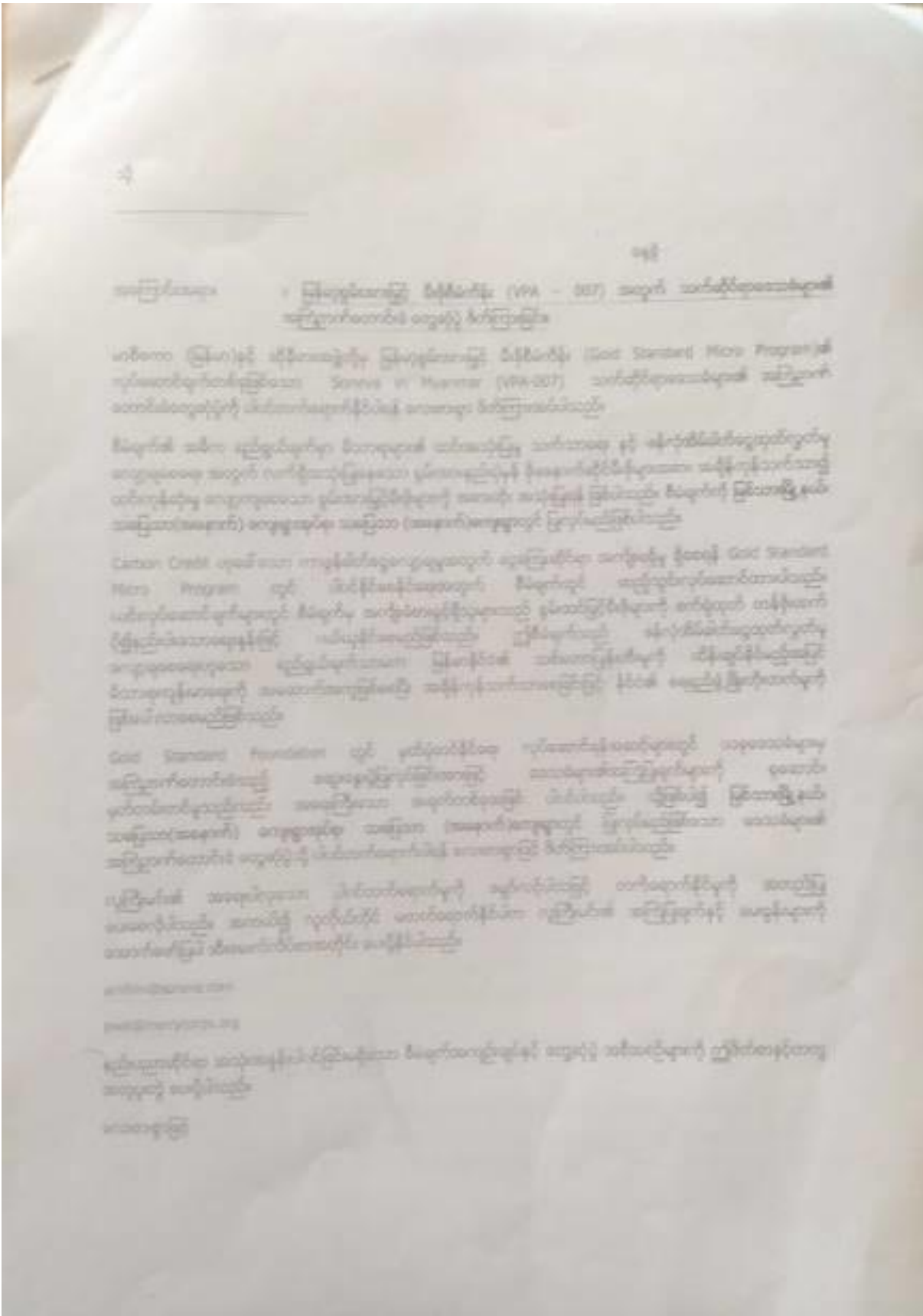
Myanmar Stoves Campaign

Local Stakeholder Consultation (VPA 007 of PoA GS 1729 Myanmar Stoves Campaign), 02nd November 2017 (0900 Hrs to 1300 Hrs), Myittha Township – Mandalay

Time	Agenda	Lead	Flow
9.00 am	Registration	MC Team	Invitees are welcomed and requested to fill the Participant List at Registration Desk + handed over the evaluation forms (general + SDA forms, which are two separate papers)
9.30 am – 9.45 am	Opening of Meeting	MC Team	Introduction of Presenters and mix of participants, Day's agenda and flow of the meeting
9.45 am – 10.45 am	Explanation of Project	a) Soneva (20 mins) + MC Team	Introduction to Soneva Foundation + Project + Climate benefits + Carbon mechanism + Reasons to support this project
		b) MC Team	Project Implementation, Co-benefits and project fit with MOnREC Targets)
		c) Q&A (10 mins)	QnA on the points covered in a) & b). Record all questions raised and answers given
10.45 am to 11.30 am	Sustainable Development Assessment	Soneva + MC Team	Participants take out their SDA Forms and fill in their details. With help of translator Bhushan, runs down the impact of the project on key indicators and discusses it with the audience, and at the end of it, requests the audience to rank the various impacts. Q&A is on-going.
11.30 am to 12.00 pm	Grievance Mechanism	Bhushan + Nyi Nyi	Bhushan discusses on Grievance Mechanism, opens the floor for questions and recommendations
12.00 pm to 12.30 pm	Evaluation Form + Closure	MC Team	Participants are requested to fill the General Evaluation Forms and continue with Q&As

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The Invitation Letters + Non-Technical Summary along with the Agenda in local language was shared with the participants for Thay Pyay Thar (West) village meeting before the meeting. The scanned copy of these documents are as follows:



အလုပ်ရုံခေတ္တနေထိုင်ခရီးစဉ်

အချက်အလက်	အကျဉ်းချုပ်
၁၉၈၀ - ၁၉၉၀	တက်ဆရာကံလူ စာပန်းပွဲခြင်း
၁၉၉၀ - ၁၉၉၅	အလုပ်ရုံခေတ္တနေထိုင် တောင်ခြင်း
၁၉၉၅ - ၂၀၀၅	စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်း၊ မိုင်းလင်းတောင်ခြင်းနှင့် ဝေပန်းများ အကြောင်းခြင်း
၂၀၀၅ - ၂၀၁၅	စဉ်ဆက်မပြတ် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေး လုပ်ငန်းစဉ် လုပ်ဆောင်ခြင်း
၂၀၁၅ - ၂၀၂၀	စဉ်ဆက်မပြတ်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေး တောင်ကြည့်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များ ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း
၂၀၂၀ - ၂၀၂၀	ဆေးခန်းအကြံပေးချက်များဆိုင်ရာ နှင့် ဝေပန်းအကြံပြုခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ နည်းလမ်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း
၂၀၂၀ - ၀၀၀၀	နေ့လည်စာသုံးဆောင်ခြင်း

ပြန်လှည့်ဆေးမြှုပ်မိန့်စီမံကိန်း- Soneva in Myanmar - နည်းလမ်းတော်သော စီမံကိန်းအကျဉ်းချုပ်

စီမံကိန်းအကျဉ်း

ပြန်လှည့်ဆေးမြှုပ်မိန့်စီမံကိန်းသည် ပြန်မာနိုင်ငံတွင်းရှိ လူဦးရေ(၁)သန်းခန့်ကို စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်ရှိ သုံးစွဲလာနိုင်စေရန် ရည်ရွယ်ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းအား Soneva ခေတ်အစဉ်မှ မာဝီတော(ပြန်မာ)နှင့် အတူပူးပေါင်း၍ ပြန်မာနိုင်ငံအတွင်းရှိ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ထိခိုက်မှုကင်းရှင်းစေရန်၊ ကျေးလက်ဒေသများတွင် လုပ်ဆောင်ရန် ရည်ရွယ်ထားပါသည်။

ယခုစီမံကိန်းရှိ မိန့်ပျားပွား ကောက်ပျားများတွင် ပုံမှန်အသုံးပြုနေသော ဖျက်စီးပျက်စီးမှုများထက် များစွာလျော့ကျနေကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ အကျိုးဆက်အားဖြင့် သုံးစွဲသောပစ္စည်းများအစားအစာဖြင့် ထင်ရှားစွာ သက်သာခြင်း၊ အချိန်ကုန်သက်သာခြင်းများကြောင့် ထင်ရှားစွာ ကုန်ကျစရိတ်တွေများကို စွမ်းဆောင်နိုင်ခြင်းနှင့် အခြားသောစီမံကိန်းများနှင့် ဝင်ရောက်နေသော လုပ်ငန်းများတွင် အချိန်ပိုမိုပေးနိုင်လာမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ထို့အပြင် စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်ရှိမိန့်ပျားပွား စီမံကိန်းတွင်လုပ်ကိုင်မှုနှင့် ဆိုင်တွင်အလုပ်လုပ်ကိုင်မှုကို အခြားရရှိသည့်အတွက် သုံးစွဲသူပစ္စည်းများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာ အကျိုးဆက်များကိုလည်း တွေ့ရှိနိုင်စေနိုင်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ပြန်လှည့်ဆေးမြှုပ်မိန့်စီမံကိန်းအစုအဖွဲ့ ဖျက်စီးမှု၊ နယ်အတွင်း စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်ရှိမိန့်ပျားပွား ၁၅၀၀၀ ကျော် ပြန်လှည့်ဆေးမြှုပ် နိုင်ခဲ့ပြီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ယခုအခါတွင် မျှော်လင့်တိုင်အောင်ဖြစ်အောင် အခြားမြို့နယ်များ၊ မေကျတိုင်အစုအဖွဲ့အတွင်းရှိ မြို့နယ်များနှင့် အခြားသော ဒေသများသို့လည်း စီမံကိန်းအစုအဖွဲ့ တိုးချဲ့ရန် လုပ်ဆောင်လျက်ရှိပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းထောက်ပံ့သူနှင့် လုပ်ဆောင်သူများ

တိုင်းအဖွဲ့သည် အကျိုးအမြတ်ပတ်သော အဖွဲ့အစည်းတစ်ဖွဲ့ဖြစ်ပြီး ဝေပန်းများ လှူဒါန်းနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ကောင်းကျိုးများ ရရှိစေသော စီမံကိန်းများကို အဓိက လုပ်ဆောင်နေသော အဖွဲ့အစည်းတစ်ဖွဲ့ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အင်ဂျင်နီယာ မှတ်တိုင်အားထားသော အဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြစ်ပြီး သစ်တောတိမ်းသိမ်းခြင်း စီမံကိန်းများ၊ သောက်သုံးရေ အရင်းအမြစ်တိမ်းသိမ်းခြင်း

စွမ်းအားမြှင့်တင်ရေးသည် ဟစ်ကော(မြန်မာ)မှ အိမ်ထောင်စုများသို့ အသက်သာဆုံးသောဈေးနှုန်းဖြင့် တိုက်ရိုက်ဖြန့်ဖြူး ရောင်းချမည်ဖြစ်သည်။ သုံးစွဲနေသော စွမ်းအားမြှင့်တင်ရေးများသည် ကာဗွန်ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု လျော့ချနိုင်ခြင်းကြောင့် ကာဗွန်သက္ကာဝေမှု ထောက်ပံ့မှုကို ထပ်မံရရှိမည်ဖြစ်သည်။ အဆိုပါ ထောက်ပံ့မှုအတွက် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုကို Gold Standard အဖွဲ့မှ ကာဗွန်ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု အမှန်တကယ်လျော့ချခြင်း ရှိ/မရှိအား ကာဗွန်မိတ်ခွင့်လျော့ချမှု ဖောက်တိုင်းအတွက် အတည်ပြုမည်ဖြစ်သည်။ အဆိုပါကာဗွန်ထောက်ပံ့ကြေးမှ ရရှိလာသော ပင်ငွေဖြင့် အဆိုပါစွမ်းအားမြှင့်တင်ရေးအား ဈေးနှုန်းသက်သာစွာဖြင့် ဆက်လက် ဖြန့်ဖြူးသွားမည်ဖြစ်သည်။

အနှစ်ချုပ်

မြန်မာ့စွမ်းအားမြှင့်တင်ရေးစီမံကိန်းသည် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အကျိုးပြုဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်မှုအတွက် အရေးပါသော အခန်းကဏ္ဍမှ လုပ်ဆောင်နေသော စီမံကိန်းတစ်ခုဖြစ်သည်။ စီမံကိန်းသည် ကျေးလက်နေပြည်သူများ၏ အသက်မွေးဝမ်းမှုဆိုင်ရာ အခြေအနေများကို တိုးတက်လာစေမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး ၎င်းတို့အား အချိန်ကုန်ခွင့်ကုန်သက်သာစေ၍ သုံးစွဲသူမိသားစုများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေးအား အထောက်အကူဖြစ်စေသော နည်းပညာအား အသုံးပြုနိုင်စွင့် ရရှိမည်ဖြစ်သည်။

ဆက်သွယ်ရန်

မြန်မာ့စွမ်းအားမြှင့်တင်ရေးစီမံကိန်းနှင့် ပတ်သတ်၍ အသေးစိတ်သိလိုပါက အောက်ပါလိပ်စာများသို့ ဓာတ်ဆွဲခြင်းဖြင့် မေးမြန်းနိုင်ပါသည်။

- Mr. Arnfinn Oines, Secretary- Soneva Foundation
အတွင်းရေးမှူး၊ ဆိုနီဗား ဖောင်ဒေးရှင်း၊
arnfinn@soneva.com
Soneva Foundation, 19/F Two Pacific Place, 142 Sukhumvit Rd., Bangkok 10110, Thailand
(<http://sonevafoundation.org/>)
- ဝေဖီ ဗြူးဗြူးဗေ
အကြီးစားစီမံကိန်း မန်နေဂျာ
pwai@mercycorps.org
အမှတ် ၉၇ (၅)လွှား Rangoon Business Center ၊ အနောက်ရွှေတိုင်လမ်း၊ ဝဟန်းမြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကင်းမြို့။

The Invitation Letters + Non-Technical Summary along with the Agenda text shared in English are as follows:
Invitation Letter/Email Text + Non-Technical Summary

To,
ADDRESS
Dear _____

Sub: Invitation to Local Stakeholder Consultation for Project Activity [Soneva in Myanmar – VPA 007]
The Myanmar Stoves Campaign (Gold Standard Micro Programme)

Mercy Corps Myanmar and the Soneva Foundation would like to invite you to take part in the stakeholder consultation meeting of the project activity "Soneva in Myanmar – VPA 007".

The project activity aims to replace inefficient traditional stoves (three stone fires) with highly efficient cookstoves, thereby reducing families' wood consumption and Greenhouse Gas emissions. The project is going to take place in Thay Pyay Thar (West) Village, Myittha Township, Mandalay.

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 cookstoves at a price that is affordable to them. This project not only achieves the goal of reducing GHG emissions and curbing de-forestation 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 organized 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 Thay Pyay Thar (West) Village, Myittha Township, Mandalay at 0900 to 1300 Hrs on 02nd of November 2017.

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 addresses arnfinn@soneva.com/pwai@mercy Corps.org. A non-technical summary of the project activity and the meeting agenda are attached to this invitation.

Sincerely,
Ms. Phyo Wai

Agenda

Time	Agenda item
0900 to 0930 Hrs	Registration
0930 to 0945 Hrs	Opening of Meeting
0945 to 1045 Hrs	Explanation of Project
1045 to 1130 Hrs	Sustainable Development Assessment
1130 to 1200 Hrs	Grievance Mechanism Discussion
1200 to 1230 Hrs	Closure of the meeting / Completion of Evaluation forms and Lunch

Non-Technical Summary

Description of Project

The Myanmar Stoves Campaign aims to distribute fuel efficient cook-stoves to over one million people in Myanmar. The project development is led by the Soneva Foundation in partnership with Mercy Corps and aims to be implemented in rural communities located in ecologically sensitive areas throughout Myanmar.

The cook-stoves used in this project are considerably more fuel efficient than the rudimentary stoves and traditional three-stone fires being used presently. This increased efficiency results in families consuming less firewood to perform their daily household activities and in the process substantially reduce the money spent on firewood. Efficient stoves also produce less smoke and lower indoor air pollution will have positive health impacts.

The Myanmar Stoves Campaign has already distributed more than 15,000 fuel efficient cook-stoves in Pyawbwe township and is increasing its outreach in the Mandalay Division and will reach other parts of the country as the project expands.

Project Proponent & Participants

The Soneva Foundation is a not-for-profit organisation that aims to deliver meaningful projects that have a positive environmental, social and economic impact. The U.K. registered charity has led several high impact projects in the areas of forest restoration, safe drinking water and basic sanitation services, children's care & malnutrition and clean energy access initiatives.

Mercy Corps, a globally renowned NGO, is the project implementation partner and responsible for day-to-day project implementation activities. It has established a strong presence in Myanmar and is playing a decisive role in various community betterment programs all over the country.

The Need of the Project

Soneva Foundation had sponsored a four-week field trip in 2012 to assess the project feasibility in Myanmar. This feasibility study was conducted in the Dry zone and Delta Region of the country and involved 40 detailed one-to-one household interviews, meetings with 13 NGO's, and town hall meetings in 16 different villages which addressed more than 200 households. The household energy survey concluded that the vast majority of the rural population in Myanmar uses wood as a source of household



fuel. The households which cannot collect their own firewood have the only option of buying wood from the vendors. Wood prices in many rural parts of Myanmar have doubled over the last two years and families can spend up to 50% of their income on firewood. This rapid rise in prices is a function of the dramatic depletion in Myanmar's forests and mangroves in recent years and fuel costs are now a substantial economic burden for many families.

This led to the start of Myanmar Stoves Campaign and since 2012, the project has positively impacted the lives of more than 60, 000 people. This significant & visible positive change in the lives of the people has encouraged all stakeholders to scale up this project and share its benefits to more under-served households in the region/country.



The Envirofit Supersaver GL used in this project is replacing the old three-stone fires.

This stove reduces the wood consumption up to 66 % and Carbon Di-oxide emissions up to 66 %

The Project Impact

The Myanmar Stoves Campaign supports sustainable economic and environmental development in Myanmar through the introduction of modern technology. From an environmental perspective, the use of efficient cook-stoves will reduce the amount of firewood each family burns, lowering carbon emissions and leading to reduced deforestation.

Due to the efficient combustion of wood, less smoke is produced which has a direct positive impact on health of women and children who spend many hours indoors while meals are prepared.

Efficient cook-stoves reduce fuel consumption and families need to spend less time collecting wood and save money as they purchase less wood. As a result, families have greater disposable income and more time for productive activities.

The Myanmar Stoves Project will create local jobs in the distribution and maintenance of the stoves and aims to assemble stoves locally to allow for skill transfer and the creation of technical jobs.

Gold Standard carbon project

The fuel-efficient cook-stoves will be distributed by Mercy Corps and sold directly to households at a highly subsidised price. The subsidy will be met through carbon finance as the use of the stoves will result in reductions in carbon emissions which will qualify for carbon credits. The project will be registered with the Gold Standard Foundation which will issue verified emission reduction credits to the project for each ton of CO₂ emissions saved. Income generated from the sale of these credits will be used to fund the subsidised distribution of the stoves.

Conclusion

The Myanmar Stoves Campaign is making an important contribution to sustainable development in Myanmar. The project will improve the livelihoods of disadvantaged rural communities and allow them to gain access to an enabling technology that saves them time and money, and which contributes to improved family health.

Additional Information

Additional information regarding the Myanmar Stoves Campaign can be obtained from:

Mr. Arnfinn Oines
Secretary – Soneva Foundation
arnfinn@soneva.com

Soneva Foundation, 19/F Two Pacific Place, 142 Sukhumvit Rd., Bangkok 10110, Thailand (<http://sonevafoundation.org/>)

The LSC meeting at Thay Pyay Thar (West) village included all the participants filling out a general evaluation form and a form for Sustainability Development Assessment Exercise. The Evaluation forms filled by participants are as follows:

i) General Evaluation Forms (English)

Myanmar Stoves Campaign Local Stakeholder Consultation (VPA 007 of PoA GS 1729 Myanmar Stoves Campaign) 02 nd November 2017 (0900 Hrs to 1300 Hrs), Tha Pyay Thar (West) Village, Myittha Township – Mandalay <u>General Feedback Form</u>	
Your impression of the meeting?	
What did you like about the project?	
What did you not like about the project?	
Name & Signature	

ii) Sustainability Development Assessment Exercise Forms (English)

Myanmar Stoves Campaign Local Stakeholder Consultation (VPA 007 of PoA GS 1729 Myanmar Stoves Campaign) 02 nd November 2017 (0900 Hrs to 1300 Hrs), Tha Pyay Thar (West) Village, Myittha Township – Mandalay <u>Sustainability Development Assessment Exercise + Discussion on Continuous Input & Grievance Mechanism</u> Ranking: '+' = Positive, '-' = Negative, '0' = Neutral		
Name:	Sign:	Code:
<u>A) Environmental Impact:</u>		
i) Impact of this project on saving local forests/bio-diversity		
iii) Impact of this project on solving global warming/climate change		
iii) Impact of awareness raising drives on local understanding of environmental issues		
<u>B) Social + Health & Safety Impact:</u>		
i) Impact of this project/stove on indoor air quality		
ii) Impact of this project/stove on irritation to eyes /respiratory problems caused earlier		
iii) Impact of this project on comfort in cooking		
iv) Overall satisfaction with stove		
<u>C) Economic Impact:</u>		
i) Impact of project/stove on time/money spent in collecting/purchasing wood		
ii) Impact of project/stove on improving productivity (e.g.: more time for income generating activities)		
iii) Impact of project on local job creation + local skills development		

C.2. Summary of the comments received:

The original participant lists for both meetings are shown below.

Participant List – Meeting at Mandalay Town

Sr	Name	Position	Department
1	U Myo Thit	Minister	MONREC, Mandalay Region
2	U Myint Thein	Director	Forestry Department, Mandalay Region
3	U Kyaw Moe Aung	Director	Dry Zone Greening Department, Mandalay Region
4	U Htet Hman Aung	Assistant Director	General Administration Department, Mandalay Region
5	Daw Mon Mon Sint	Assistant Director	Environmental Conservation Department, Mandalay Region
6	U Aung Naing Oo	Administer	General Administration Department, Ngazun Township
7	U Saw Myo Naing	Staff Officer	General Administration Department, Ngazun Township
8	U Han Lin Aung	Staff Officer	Forestry Department, Amarapura Township, Mandalay
9	U Than Kyaw	Staff Officer	Forestry Department, Patheingyi Township, Mandalay
10	U Nyunt Shwe	Staff Officer	Forestry Department, Nga Zun Township, Mandalay
11	U Tun Kyaw Soe	Staff Officer	Forestry Department, Myingyan Township, Mandalay
12	U Kyaw Min Lwin	Staff Officer	Forestry Department, Nga Hto Gyi Township, Mandalay
13	U Pyay Soe Ko Ko	Staff Officer	Forestry Department, Ta Ta U Township, Mandalay
14	U Aung Naing Win	Staff Officer	Forestry Department, Kyaukse Township, Mandalay
15	U San Aung	Staff Officer	Forestry Department, Myitta Township, Mandalay
16	U Aung Cho	Administer	General Administration Department, Kyaukse Township
17	U Nyi Nyi Aung	Administer	General Administration Department, Myingyan Township
18	U Min Swe	Administer	General Administration Department, Sintgaing Township
19	U Hlaine Maung Maung	Administer	General Administration Department, Tada-U Township
20	U Aye Naing	Administer	General Administration Department, Myitta Township

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21	U Swan Het Wai	Administer	General Administration Department, Madaya Township
22	U Thet Lwin	Administer	General Administration Department, Ngahtogyi Township
23	U Kyaw Saw Latt	Staff Officer	General Administration Department, Ngahtogyi Township
24	U Aung Myo Swe	Staff Officer	General Administration Department, Myingyan Township
25	U Min Ko Ko	Staff Officer	General Administration Department, Patheingyi Township
26	U Myat Ko Ko	Staff Officer	General Administration Department, Myingyan Township
27	U Nyi Nyi Lwin	Deputy Admin Officer	Amayapura Township, Mandalay Region
28	Daw Mon Mon Khin	Deputy Staff Officer	General Administration Department, Patheingyi Township
29	Daw Aye Aye Soe	Sub-Distributor	Nagzun Township, Mandalay Region
30	U Kyaw Thu Tint	Sub-Distributor	Amayapura Township, Mandalay Region
31	U Ye Lwin Oo	Sub-Distributor	Myingyan Township, Mandalay Region
32	U Min Ko Ko Oo	Sub-Distributor	Myitta Township, Mandalay Region
33	Daw Chan Ei Han Thar	Sub-Distributor	Tharsi Township, Mandalay Region
34	Daw Zar Chi Aye	Sub-Distributor	Tharsi Township, Mandalay Region
35	Daw Naw Zar Oo	Sub-Distributor	Tharsi Township, Mandalay Region

Participant list - Meeting at Thay Pyay Thar (West) Village

Myanmar Stoves Campaign
Local Stakeholder Consultation (VPA 007 of PoA GS 1725 Myanmar Stoves Campaign)
02nd November 2017 (0900 Hrs to 1300 Hrs), The Pyay Thar (West) Village, Myittha Township - Mandalay

Participant List

Sr. No.	Name of Participant	Male/ Female	Job/Position in Community	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact Details	Signature
1.	U. Myo Phung	Male	87th St. 20	Government	09-772779009	[Signature]
2.	U. Aung Lin	-			09-778000460	[Signature]
3.	U. Myo Zin	-	SP	Police	09-7982273013	[Signature]
4.	U. Myo Aung	-	Village tract leader	Gov	09-778693056	[Signature]
5.	U. Aung	-	village leader	Gov	09-55499996	[Signature]
6.	Shaw Shee Hlay	F	Salt Agent	Min Salt Dept	09-40080640	[Signature]
7.	Shaw Aye Aye Win	F	Salt Agent	Salt Dept	09-778444777	[Signature]
8.	Shaw Shee Aye	F	" "	Co. Min. Dept	09-776719009	[Signature]
9.	Shaw Hlaik Hlaik	F	" "	Police	09-778000460	[Signature]
10.	Shaw Hlaik Hlaik	F	" "	Bank of Myanmar	09-778000460	[Signature]
11.	Shaw Hlaik Hlaik	F	" "	Water Main	09-778000460	[Signature]
12.	Shaw Hlaik Hlaik	F	" "	Police	09-778000460	[Signature]
13.	Shaw Hlaik Hlaik Myint	F	" "	Min. Salt	09-778000460	[Signature]

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Myanmar Stoves Campaign
Local Stakeholder Consultation (VPA 007 of PoA GS 1725 Myanmar Stoves Campaign)
02nd November 2017 (0900 Hrs to 1300 Hrs), The Pyay Thar (West) Village, Myittha Township - Mandalay

Participant List

Sr. No.	Name of Participant	Male/ Female	Job/Position in Community	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact Details	Signature
14.	U. Aung Lin Lin	Male	End User	The Pyay Thar Co.	-	[Signature]
15.	Shaw Shee Myint	Female	End User	The Pyay Thar Co.	-	[Signature]
16.	Shaw Myint Sun	Female	"	"	-	[Signature]
17.	Shaw Nilar Kyi	Female	"	"	09-751474730	[Signature]
18.	Shaw Aye Aye Win	Female	"	"	09-256603033	[Signature]
19.	Shaw Shee Hlaik	Female	"	"	09-83851242	[Signature]
20.	Shaw Shee Hlaik	Female	"	"	09-80179214	[Signature]
21.	Shaw Hlaik Hlaik	Female	"	"	-	[Signature]
22.	Shaw Shee Myint	Female	"	"	-	[Signature]
23.	Shaw Aung	Female	"	"	-	[Signature]
24.	Shaw Shee Aye	Female	"	"	-	[Signature]
25.	Shaw Shee Aye Win	Female	"	"	-	[Signature]
26.	Shaw Kyin Sun	Female	"	"	-	[Signature]

Page 2

LSC meeting general evaluation form

The general 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?

Example of a filled general evaluation form by U Tin Linn

The general feedback of local stakeholders towards to proposed project was very positive. The completed evaluation forms from the Thay Pyay Thar (West) Village translated into English are provided below:

No.	Name	Impression of the Meeting	What did you like about the project?	What did you not like about the project?
1.	U Tin Linn	Good	He liked about the environmental conservation.	The price of cook stove was high. So he wants to reduce the price, if possible.
2.	U Wan Maung	Good	Good	-
3.	U Zaw Win	Good	He liked about the environmental conservation.	-
4.	Daw Than Than Soe	Good	She liked the reducing firewood consumption.	-
5.	Mg Kyaw Chan Phyo	Good	He liked about the environmental conservation.	-
6.	Daw Phyu Win	Good	She liked the reducing firewood consumption.	-
7.	Daw Thuzar Hnin	Very Good	She liked about the environmental conservation.	-
8.	Daw Pyone	Good	She liked about the reducing firewood consumption.	-
9.	Daw Paing	Good	She liked the activities which are implemented in their village.	-
10.	Daw Shwe Ni	Good	She liked about the reducing firewood consumption.	-
11.	U Htay Maung	Good	He liked the activities which	He wants to reduce

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			are implemented in their village.	the price, if possible.
12.	U Pyae Phyo Maung	Good	He liked the activities which are implemented in their village.	If possible, he wants to reduce the price.
13.	Daw Thuzar Win	Good	She liked about the reducing firewood consumption.	-
14.	Ma Khin Ngwe Soe	Good	She liked about the reducing firewood consumption.	The project was good but the price was high.
15.	U Aung Myint	Good	Liked all	-
16.	Ma Thein Myint	Good	She liked about the reducing firewood consumption.	She didn't like the price of cook stoves.
17.	U Myo Aung	It will be good for all that Mercy Corps Myanmar will sell the fuel-efficient cook stoves in Data, Costal, Dry zone and highland.	He liked about the reducing firewood consumption.	-
18.	Ma Shwe Kyi Oo	Good (She knew the details of cook stoves.)	He liked about the saving time, money and decrease exposure to harmful smoke.	-
19.	U Chan Lay	He learned a lot of knowledge related with the cook stoves and environment.	He liked about the reducing firewood consumption and saving the time.	-
20.	U Ni	Good	Liked all	-
21.	Daw Aye Aye Lwin	Good	Liked about the save time, decrease exposure to harmful smoke.	-
22.	U Shwe Aung	Good	Liked about the reducing firewood consumption and saving the time.	-
23.	U Nyewt Sein	Good	-	-
24.	U Pwa	Good	He liked about the reducing firewood consumption.	-
25.	U Kyaw Naing	Good	He liked about the saving the money.	-
26.	U Moe	Good	He liked about the saving time and decrease exposure to harmful smoke.	-
27.	U Kyaw Lwin	I, especially community got the knowledge.	He liked about the saving time and money.	-
28.	Daw Than Htay	Good	She liked about the saving time, money and decrease exposure to harmful smoke.	-
29.	Daw Thin Thin Aye	Good	She liked about the saving time, money and decrease exposure to harmful smoke.	-
30.	Daw Kyin Sein	Good	She liked about the saving time.	-
31.	Ma Thidar Htun	Good	She liked about the saving time, money and decrease exposure to harmful smoke.	-
32.	U Naing Linn	Very Good	He liked about the reducing firewood consumption.	-

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33.	U Htay Oo	Excellent	He liked about the reducing firewood consumption.	-
34.	Daw Hnin Shwe	Good	She liked the activities which are implemented in their villages.	She wants to reduce the price of cook stoves.
35.	Daw Sein Myint	Good	She liked the activities which are implemented in their villages.	-
36.	Ma Ni Lar Kyi	Very Good	He liked about the reducing firewood consumption and saving the time	-
37.	Daw Aye Thet Ngwe	Good	She liked about the reducing firewood consumption and saving the time	-
38.	U Aung Myo Khine	Good	She liked the activities which are implemented in their villages.	-
39.	Moe Oo	Good	He liked the activities which are implemented in their villages.	-
40.	Ma Htay Htay Myint	Good	She liked about the environmental conservation and reducing firewood consumption.	-
41.	Ma Myint Sein	Good	She liked about the environmental conservation.	-

Below are scanned copies of general evaluation forms and the ones used during sustainability development assessment exercise at the Thay Pyay Thar (West) village meeting. These are some of the randomly chosen forms from many forms we received.

SDA Form by U Tin Winn

The image shows a scanned SDA Form by U Tin Winn. It contains Burmese text and a table with 11 rows and 2 columns. The table has a header row with 'အဆင့်' (Level) and 'အချက်' (Reason). The rows contain numerical ratings from 1 to 11 and corresponding reasons in Burmese. The ratings are: 1 (+), 2 (+), 3 (+), 4 (+), 5 (+), 6 (+), 7 (+), 8 (+), 9 (+), 10 (+), 11 (+).

SDA Form by U Win Maung

The image shows a scanned SDA Form by U Win Maung. It contains Burmese text and a table with 11 rows and 2 columns. The table has a header row with 'အဆင့်' (Level) and 'အချက်' (Reason). The rows contain numerical ratings from 1 to 11 and corresponding reasons in Burmese. The ratings are: 1 (+), 2 (+), 3 (+), 4 (+), 5 (+), 6 (+), 7 (+), 8 (+), 9 (+), 10 (+), 11 (+).

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Evaluation form of U Taw Wan

<p>ပြန်လည်အကဲဖြတ်ရေး ဝန်ထမ်းများ သက်ဆိုင်ရာ အသေးစား အခြေစိုက်ရေးအဖွဲ့များ (MVA 007 of PMA 05 1720) ပြန်လည် အကဲဖြတ်ရေး ဝန်ထမ်းများ နိုင်ငံခြား ဝန်ထမ်း ၂၅ နာမည်၊ ဝန်ထမ်း ၅ နာမည်၊ ဝန်ထမ်း (အသေးစားအဖွဲ့) နိုင်ငံခြား ဝန်ထမ်းများ ပူးပေါင်း အဖွဲ့များ</p>	
<p>မိမိတို့အဖွဲ့ အဖွဲ့အစည်းအဖွဲ့အစည်း ဝန်ထမ်းများ အဖွဲ့အစည်း အဖွဲ့အစည်း ဝန်ထမ်းများ အဖွဲ့အစည်း</p>	<p>အောင်</p>
<p>မိမိတို့အဖွဲ့ အဖွဲ့အစည်းအဖွဲ့အစည်း ဝန်ထမ်းများ အဖွဲ့အစည်း အဖွဲ့အစည်း</p>	<p>သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဝန်ထမ်းများ အဖွဲ့အစည်း</p>
<p>မိမိတို့အဖွဲ့ အဖွဲ့အစည်းအဖွဲ့အစည်း ဝန်ထမ်းများ အဖွဲ့အစည်း အဖွဲ့အစည်း</p>	<p>သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဝန်ထမ်းများ အဖွဲ့အစည်း</p>
<p>မိမိတို့အဖွဲ့ အဖွဲ့အစည်းအဖွဲ့အစည်း ဝန်ထမ်းများ အဖွဲ့အစည်း အဖွဲ့အစည်း</p>	<p>အောင်</p>

Evaluation form of Daw Than Than Soe

<p>ပြန်လည်အကဲဖြတ်ရေး ဝန်ထမ်းများ သက်ဆိုင်ရာ အသေးစား အခြေစိုက်ရေးအဖွဲ့များ (MVA 007 of PMA 05 1720) ပြန်လည် အကဲဖြတ်ရေး ဝန်ထမ်းများ နိုင်ငံခြား ဝန်ထမ်း ၂၅ နာမည်၊ ဝန်ထမ်း ၅ နာမည်၊ ဝန်ထမ်း (အသေးစားအဖွဲ့) နိုင်ငံခြား ဝန်ထမ်းများ ပူးပေါင်း အဖွဲ့များ</p>	
<p>မိမိတို့အဖွဲ့ အဖွဲ့အစည်းအဖွဲ့အစည်း ဝန်ထမ်းများ အဖွဲ့အစည်း အဖွဲ့အစည်း</p>	<p>အောင်</p>
<p>မိမိတို့အဖွဲ့ အဖွဲ့အစည်းအဖွဲ့အစည်း ဝန်ထမ်းများ အဖွဲ့အစည်း အဖွဲ့အစည်း</p>	<p>သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဝန်ထမ်းများ အဖွဲ့အစည်း</p>
<p>မိမိတို့အဖွဲ့ အဖွဲ့အစည်းအဖွဲ့အစည်း ဝန်ထမ်းများ အဖွဲ့အစည်း အဖွဲ့အစည်း</p>	<p>အောင်</p>
<p>မိမိတို့အဖွဲ့ အဖွဲ့အစည်းအဖွဲ့အစည်း ဝန်ထမ်းများ အဖွဲ့အစည်း အဖွဲ့အစည်း</p>	<p>အောင်</p>

Pictures of the meetings

1. Pictures from Meeting at Mandalay Town



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2. Pictures from Thay Pyay Thar Village (West) Meeting





Minutes of physical meetings

Meeting at Mandalay Town

Date: 07th July 2017

Place: Wilson Hotel, Mandalay.

Number of participants: 46

1: Welcome

Guests were welcomed by Mercy Corps staff. All participants received the agenda for the meeting. 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: Opening Remarks & Meeting

U Myo Thit, Minister of Natural Resource and Environmental Conservation (MoNREC), Mandalay Region, opened the meeting with a speech expressing the adverse impacts of climate extreme disasters and migration issues that current Myanmar is facing and environmental conservation activities that Mandalay Regional Government are emphasizing. Following the speech, Mercy Corps' Senior Program Manager shared the workshop objectives.

The main objectives of the meeting are as follows:

- i) To introduce the project, implementation, carbon mechanism and partners to different stakeholders including regional government and partner organizations
- ii) To share information, achievements, and plan for the Myanmar Stoves Campaign with the regional government and partner organizations
- iii) To receive the recommendations and inputs from regional government and partner organizations, and other stakeholders present at the meeting

3: Outcomes of the Meeting

After the meeting, participants from different sectors gained a greater understanding of the Myanmar Government's environmental conservation activities in Mandalay Region. Moreover, all participants learned about the Myanmar Stoves Campaign including its approach, objectives, activities, outcomes, project duration, and project areas. At the end of the workshop, the project team has received some suggestions from different stakeholders which project team can apply in next project launching workshop in Magway Region.

The immediate outputs of the meeting were:

- All participants understand the project activities and approach
- All participants know the project implementing team, partners and the focal person for which project townships
- All participants know the relevant government departments for the MSC partnership and the way Mercy Corps and partners working together
- All participants, especially participants from government departments, showed their motivation to participate and support the MSC

Inputs from the participants:

The participants made the following suggestions during the workshop:

- The scope for making stove more affordable
- The current approach, using local entrepreneurs as sales agents, can lead to sustainable development.

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- More stakeholders, including media, should be made aware of the project through the National Awareness Campaign scheduled for later in the project.
- Mercy Corps team should coordinate with the General Administration Department (GAD) of each township for village selection and implementation activities

Conclusion

The meeting convened project stakeholders to improve collaboration and project implementation. Government representation, from senior officials and township-level staff, shows a strong commitment to partner with the project. Open discussions, including with an existing female sub-distributor, supported idea exchange and recommendations. As a result of the workshop, all stakeholders have a greater understanding of the project and a plan to collaborate in the future project period.

Second meeting

Date: 02nd November 2017

Place: Thay Pyay Thar (West) Village (Myittha Township, Mandalay)

Number of participants: 41

1. Welcome and Introductions

- Phyto Wai from Mercy Corps welcomes all participants and fills the participant list
- All the participant groups and the presenters were introduced to each other, following explaining the agenda, flow, and methodology of the meeting.

2. Presentations

Soneva Foundation

Arnfinn Oines, from the Soneva Foundation, introduced and explain about the organization, the Myanmar Stoves Campaign project and it's environmental (and other) benefits. He also explained the working of carbon finance mechanism and how the project contributes towards preventing carbon emissions from reducing the burning of firewood for cooking. He also covered how the proceeds from the sale of carbon revenues are crucial in making the stoves affordable at a highly subsidized price for the end-user and covering the operational and management costs for the project.

Mercy Corps

Phyo Wai from Mercy Corps discussed all the aspects of the project implementation and ensured the session is interactive. This helped the audience understand the project in much detail.

Sustainable Development Assessment Exercise

Bhushan Trivedi, from Soneva Foundation, led the sustainable development assessment exercise with all the participants, who were given out an evaluation form during the meeting. The evaluation form consisted of three main impact areas: 1) Environmental, 2) Social + Health & Safety Impact, and 3) Economic Impact. Each of these areas had indicators on which the participants assessed the net project impact on with positive (+), neutral (0), and a negative impact with (-). These questions were being taken up one by one and discussed. It was found out that the participants in an overwhelming majority, agreed that the net impact of the project is positive.

Grievance mechanism

The continuous input and grievance mechanism was explained to the participants by Bhushan Trivedi from Soneva Foundation. Inputs and feedback were taken by the participants on the most effective mechanism, and it was decided that the users should contact the stove vendors and/or Mercy Corps directly in case of any grievances or inputs towards the project. Mercy Corps maintains a register for this and updates Soneva Foundation on regular basis. The local staff and local vendors play a crucial link successful implementation of the mechanism.

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General Evaluation Forms

At the end of the meeting, the participants were requested to fill in the general evaluation forms, the results, and scans of which are provided in the previous section of this document.

5. Questions and Answers

The questions asked during the meeting at Thay Pyay Thar (West) Village are as follows:

Name: U Myo Aung
Question: Where is currently implementing in Myanmar by MSC (Myanmar Stoves Campaign)?
Response: Since 2013, Myanmar Stoves Campaign (MSC) has been implementing in the central Dry Zone of Myanmar as Mandalay Region. Now MSC is implementing in Magway and Mandalay Region funded by Soneva Foundation and other partners. MSC is going to implement in Rakhine and Ayeyarwaddy through partner's organization.

Name: U Myo Aung
Question: Which fuel uses for this fuel-efficient cookstoves?
Response: We can use the firewood, for fuel in this fuel-efficient cookstoves.

Name: U Maung Zaw
Question: What are the weakness and achievements on when we used this fuel-efficient cookstoves?
Response: When we compare the three-stone stove and fuel-efficient cookstoves, we can find so many achievements like families save time, money collecting firewood and decrease exposure to harmful smoke and toxins.

Name: U Pwa
Feedback: If possible, it would be good that MC will reduce the price a little (may be 10000 MMK instead of 17000 MMK). Another think is that it would be good that MC will paid the installment (may be 6 months or 9 months or 1 year)
Response: The stove is currently heavily subsidized for the end-user, but to make it more easily affordable for everyone, Soneva Foundation will initiate conversation with micro-finance organizations and explore some partnership models where there could be an easy and much relaxed installment payment scheme for the users.

Name: Ma Htay Htay Myint
Feedback: They had concrete stoves in their villages. The min price of the concrete stove is 7000 MMK and max price of the concrete stove is 9000 MMK. So, It will be good that the project will reduce the price, increase installment time.
Response: The concrete stove is less efficient and less reliable. The savings in firewood, resulting into a saving of time and money, and user experience and safety is more with the project stove which is offered. The price of such a value product is subsidized to the maximum level to keep this project financially viable. But Soneva Foundation and Mercy Corps will start exploring models where the installment payment plans are longer and more relaxed.

E.2. Summary of comments received

>> *(Provide a summary of key comments received during the consultation process.)*

The stove users were satisfied with the experience and realize the benefit it brings to their lives and the environment. The sale agents reported how the training and on-going development has helped them in gaining new skills, confidence, and income. There was some feedback around making the stove more affordable for everyone. On this front, Soneva Foundation, together with Mercy Corps will start looking at options for possible partnerships with organizations offering easy and affordable financing to the end-user to be able to afford the product with more ease.

E.3. Report on consideration of comments received

>> *(Describe how the comments have been addressed by providing a clarification to the stakeholder or by altering the design of the project or by proposing to monitor any anticipated negative impacts etc.)*

Comments from local stakeholders in from these meetings 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.

Feedback from the Stakeholder Feedback Round (SRF)

The Stakeholder feedback round for both this VPA was started on 16th August 2018 (sample email screenshots provided as supporting document titled, 'VPA 009 - Stakeholder Feedback Round Email Screenshots'). The stakeholders were contacted via email with the PoA-DD, the VPA design document, and the Stakeholder Consultation Report. Various stakeholder from the local level to the Gold Standard NGO supporter list were reached out for their feedback and inputs. At the end of the 60-day period, there were no comments/concerns received by any of the stakeholders approached.

Appendix 1. Contact information of project participants

Organization name	Soneva Foundation
Registration number with relevant authority	
Street/P.O. Box	142 Sukhumvit Rd.
Building	19/F Two Pacific Place
City	Bangkok
State/Region	
Postcode	10110
Country	Thailand
Telephone	
Fax	
E-mail	
Website	http://www.sonevafoundation.org/
Contact person	Mr. Arnfinn Oines
Title	Secretary
Salutation	
Last name	Oines
Middle name	
First name	Arnfinn
Department	
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Direct fax	
Direct tel.	+66 (0) 2631 9698
Personal e-mail	arnfinn@soneva.com

Organization name	Mercy Corps Myanmar
Registration number with relevant authority	
Street/P.O. Box	97/A, 4th to 5th Flr, Shwe Gon Daing Rd
Building	Rangoun Business Center
City	Yangon
State/Region	
Postcode	
Country	Myanmar
Telephone	01-8603041
Fax	
E-mail	
Website	www.mercycrops.org
Contact person	Mr. Leo Roozendaal
Title	Country Director
Salutation	
Last name	Roozendaal
Middle name	
First name	Leo
Department	
Mobile	

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Direct fax	
Direct tel.	
Personal e-mail	lroozendaal@mercy corps.org



To: Gold Standard Foundation

20 September 2016

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:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "A. Oines".

Arnfinn Oines

Secretary

On behalf of: Soneva Foundation

Appendix 3. Summary of post registration design changes