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TEMPLATE

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION & PROGRAMME DESIGN DOCUMENT (POA-DD)

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VERSION **v. 1.1**

RELATED SUPPORT

- **TEMPLATE GUIDE Key Project Information & PoA Design Document v.1.1**

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Key Project Information

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entity(ies)

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

GS ID of Programme	1729
Title of Programme:	Myanmar Stoves Campaign
Start Date of POA	08/03/2015
Date of Design Certification	-
POA Period Start Date	08/03/2015
Version number of the PoA-DD	06
Completion date of the PoA-DD	08/11/2022
Coordinating/managing entity	Soneva Foundation
Project Participants and any communities involved	Soneva Foundation
Host Country (ies)	Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Activity Requirements applied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Services Activities <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy Activities <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
Other Requirements applied	NA
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves – Version 1.1 (April 2020)
Product Requirements applied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy Label <input type="checkbox"/> N/A

SECTION A. General description of PoA

A.1. Purpose and general description of the PoA

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

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

The PoA 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. By using the clean burning FES, households will no longer be exposed to dangerous air pollutants from open fires used for cooking. The Global Burden of Disease study suggests that household air pollution is directly responsible for 3.5 million premature deaths annually.
- **Protecting biodiversity:** The use of biomass by households for cooking is a major cause of deforestation in developing countries and in Myanmar in particular. 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 a field.
- **Creating employment:** Employment opportunities will be created through the manufacturing, assembly and retailing of FES technologies. Local entrepreneurs will be trained to act as distribution partners responsible for awareness raising, selling and maintenance of FES in the communities. Project activities will provide small- and micro-business opportunities in the areas where they are implemented through the non-domestic use of the FES for income generation.

- **Livelihood of the poor:** The use of a clean burning FES may reduce morbidity due to respiratory diseases resulting in an improvement in the productivity of women and reducing the illness related financial burden on households especially amongst families that lack an adequate level of service. The reduction in fuel use will also have a positive effect on disposable incomes, allowing households to spend more money on nutrition, education and health.
- Human and institutional capacity: Over the time, the PoA will support the transfer of technology and skills to local manufacturers and local small businesses.

The PoA will contribute directly to achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Myanmar.

- **SDG-13** targets reductions in child mortality rates. The distribution of FES will reduce household air pollution, resulting in a reduction in diseases related to smoke inhalation.
- **SDG-7** targets access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. This includes: 7(b) which targets the reduction in biodiversity loss through reducing deforestation, reducing CO2 emissions, and reducing the proportion of species threatened with extinction; 7(c) which targets a halving the proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water and; 7(d) which targets improving the lives of slum dwellers. The distribution of FES technology will reduce demand for wood which may raise disposable incomes of local populations or free up time for income producing activities which would contribute to improving livelihoods of the rural and urban poor, including those living in slums.
- **SDG-3** targets healthy lives and promote well-being for all of all ages Number (Percentage) of households reporting the Improvement in the indoor air quality, and health and safety of the stove users which will be determined during the annual monitoring surveys.

General operating and implementing framework of PoA

- Soneva Foundation ("SF") is the coordinating/managing entity ("CME") for this micro-scale PoA. The CME will oversee the efforts of local Implementation Partners ("IP"), who act as operators of project activities, to distribute the FES in Myanmar through a network of local vendors. As per Annex 38 to EB55 Report, paragraph 8, "operators of individual VPAs are not required to be project participants". Therefore, IPs are not required to be project participants. Only the CME will request inclusion of new VPAs to the PoA.
- As the overall program manager, SF is the main focal point for all parties involved. The program manager is responsible for coordinating all the legal, technical and financial issues associated with the program. These issues comprise the development, operation and maintenance of the program, including sourcing finance, validation, registration, VPA inclusion, performance and maintenance of VPAs, monitoring and database management, carbon credit issuance, carbon credit marketing and revenue distribution.
- A critical element of SFs work is building the trust needed amongst all stakeholders, providing support for bringing together the human, institutional, and financial resources for the successful implementation of project activities, and effectively promoting the programme to attract future participants.
- Confirmation that the proposed PoA is a voluntary action by the coordinating/managing entity. The proposed PoA undertaken by Soneva Foundation is a voluntary action since no laws or regulations in Myanmar obligate the dissemination and use of Fuel-Efficient Stoves.

A.2. Physical/ Geographical boundary of the PoA

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The geographical area within which all micro scale VPAs included in this PoA will be implemented is defined as the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. This is also the target area for fuel production and collection for all VPAs. No laws or regulations exist in Myanmar that regulate the use of efficient cook stoves or provide incentives for the same. Myanmar ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2003 and established a Designated National Authority within the Ministry of Forestry in 2006. The DNA is led by the minister of the newly created Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAF).

The creation of the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAF) in 2011 demonstrates the governments focus on the issue of deforestation and biodiversity loss.

Under the new 2008 Constitution, the government "shall protect and conserve the natural environment" (Chapter 1, Section 45) and every citizen has the duty to "assist" the government in delivering environmental conservation. Myanmar's forest policy is designed to promote forest conservation and efficient use and management of forestry resources. In 2002, the Ministry of Forestry (MOF) announced its long-term (to 2030) National Forestry Master Plan, including for bio-energy. The Forest Department is encouraging fuel wood conservation by promoting the use of efficient cooking and heating stoves.



A.3. Technologies/measures and eligibility under Gold Standard

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The PoA will be implemented using the approved "Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves". Activities that "introduce new wood fired cookstoves that reduce the use of non-renewable firewood or switch from non-renewable to renewable firewood to meet thermal energy requirement for household cooking."

Project activities included in the PoA can use locally produced FES or imported models as long as the technology complies with the requirements of the methodology and those

set out by the CME. According to the methodology, the project stove can be a "single pot or multi pot portable or in-situ cookstove with specified efficiency of at least 20%".

The FES can be used for different purposes:

- Domestic application: FES in the household
- Non-domestic application: FES for use in market stalls or other income generating activities (e.g., producing food for sale o animal food)
- Institutional application: FES for use in different types of institutions such as schools, hospitals, tea houses or monasteries.


Design Change Review Request for Inclusion of New Stove

Myanmar Stoves Campaign selected the Envirofit M-5000, later to be re-named by the manufacturer as SuperSaver GL, for this project. This stove is used right from the project inception till the present. The manufacturer of these stoves, Envirofit (US) has however, in late 2019 had prompted about the uncertainty in production and selling of these stoves going further, due to which Soneva Foundation had to look out for and select a suitable alternative to our existing stove and safeguard the project from being adversely impacted due to shortage of stove supplies. The new stove is going to be SuperSaver AI, which is identical to the M-5000, in terms of efficiency and usability, also Envirofit (INDIA) has assured the supply of cookstoves and the model (SuperSaver AI or PCS-1) supplied by them.

Following is the efficiency of the new stove:

Stove type	Efficiency
SuperSaver AI (PCS-1)	36.5%

The technical details of the new SuperSaver AI, and all other relevant information of this stove change has been summarized and presented in the design change review memo. Soneva Foundation also engaged with the local population in Myanmar who are the target group for this project to get their feedback on the Stove.

SuperSaver AI or PCS - 1	Specifications ¹
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit Size (cm) 26 x 31 x 27 • Unit Weight 5.1 KG • Fuel Use Reduction 60% • CO2 Reduction 60% • Warranty 2 years • Est. Lifespan 5 years

A.4. Target/Indicator for each of the minimum three SDGs targeted by the POA

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Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	Most relevant SDG Target	SDG Impact Indicator (Proposed or SDG Indicator)
13 Climate Action (mandatory)	a) To reduce the GHG from the use of inefficient three stone fires and replacing them with Fuel Efficient Cookstoves. b) Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation,	a) tCO2e (VERs) saved. b) Number of: i) Village Level Awareness Raising Events and ii) Attendance

¹ <https://envirofit.org/product/cookstoves/supersaver-ai-wood/>

adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

<p>SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p>	<p>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>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>
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<p>SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all of all ages</p>	<p>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>Number (Percentage) of households reporting the Improvement in the indoor air quality, and health and safety of the stove users during the annual monitoring surveys.</p>
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A.5. Coordinating/managing entity

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Soneva Foundation

A.6. Funding sources of PoA

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No ODA financing is used. Please refer to ODA declaration in Annex 2.

SECTION B. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND INCLUSION CRITERIA

B.1. Management System

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The PoA will be monitored at two levels: at CME level and at individual VPA level. The CME will have project management responsibility including:

- Maintaining relationships between the project implementers;
- Conducting training for data monitoring;
- Collecting monitoring data;
- Preparing monitoring reports for emissions reduction verification.
- The VPA operators will have responsibility for project implementation including:
 - Implementing FES project activities;
 - Distribution of FES to village level distribution points;
 - Providing training for households and local vendors in the appropriate use of the FES;
 - Preparing monitoring data.
- In addition to its project management tasks the CME will undertake the following operational tasks to ensure that the PoA benefits from appropriate management.

I. A record keeping system for each VPA under the PoA

The CME will maintain electronic information concerning the activities of the PoA and each VPA operating within the PoA. The CME will provide each VPA operator with software for recording installations records and the VPA operator shall be responsible for updating and managing information contained therein.

VPA operators will be responsible for keeping detailed records of each FES sold. Following the distribution of each FES a VPA operator shall ensure that the following data is accurately recorded in an electronic database (the "Sales Record"). This data shall include:

- A name of the customer
- Address (and where appropriate GPS location) and phone number
- Type of cookstove adopted (project cookstove)
- Unique appliance model and serial number
- Installation date
- Fuel used for cooking and type of stove used (baseline cookstove).

All records shall be screened by the CME and cross checks between Sales Record and Project Database shall be performed to confirm that each installation listed is authentic.

II. A system/procedure to avoid double accounting e.g. to avoid the case of including a new VPA that has been already registered either as a project activity with GS or any other standard or as a VPA of another PoA

Procedures to assert legal rights of the carbon credits generated and to avoid double counting and appropriate records and documentation control process for each VPA under the PoA have been set up as described in this section below.

The operation of the product is carried out by the user, and training on how to use and maintain it will be given by the Implementation Partner (IP). The IP will follow the monitoring plan and procedures for identifying each stove, as per its unique tracking system, distributed as part of the PoA and those which are still in use, so the appropriate emission reductions are claimed.

Before the sale of the product, the user shall be informed that carbon finance is being used to subsidise the product, and the user shall agree to transfer the rights to the emission reductions to the CME, and to cooperate with the IP and the CME for monitoring purposes as per the Sale Agreement. The Sale Agreement specifically identifying the PoA shall comprise all the obligations of both parties and provisions regarding the transfer of VERs ownership and benefits. By signing the Sale Agreement, the end-user shall certify that the product distributed is not included in another VPA nor is it in the process of inclusion under another PoA. It will also ensure that end-users are aware of and have agreed that their activity is being subscribed to the PoA and that they cannot sell the Emissions Reduction under another PoA.

A suitable coding system supported by the tracking records will be introduced in order to identify the products disseminated. For that, all product distributed will be distinguishably traceable. The IP staff and the CME will monitor a representative sample of installed stoves continuously to ensure the stoves are in use. The information collected by the IP will be transferred to the project database which is updated regularly and will be shared with the CME.

There may be a replacement of the product in each VPA, once the product breaks down due to it reaching operational lifetime or due to faulty operation or any other reasons. The old product will be replaced by the new one providing similar financial incentives as in the first time and the original one will be exchanged for the new one.

The project database of the PoA or VPA will help in identifying the items replaced. Any deviations like customers switching to biogas, LPG or electricity will be also

monitored through the annual monitoring surveys and any such deviations will be discounted in the Emission Reduction calculation.

III. The provisions to ensure that those operating the VPA are aware of and have agreed that their activity is being subscribed to the PoA

As part of the inclusion of a VPA under the PoA, an agreement shall be signed between the operator of the VPA(s) and the CME of the PoA. The agreement shall include:

- Specific provisions and declarations that confirm that the VPA project implementers agree that their activity is being subscribed under the PoA.
- Each VPA operator will confirm that it is not registered either as a single CDM or Gold Standard project activity or as a VPA under another PoA.
- The VPA operator will cede its rights to claim and own emissions reductions under the Clean Development Mechanism of the UNFCCC or any voluntary scheme to the CME of the PoA.
- The project implementer shall certify that the VPA is not registered under the Clean Development Mechanism of the UNFCCC or any voluntary scheme.
- The sales contract for each system shall clearly state that households understand that the FES is part of the PoA and agree to cede any rights associated with VERs to the CME.

Each household will be informed that their activity is being subscribed to the PoA and agree as part of the sales contract to cede all rights associated with VERs to the CME.

B.2. Application of methodologies

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The baseline and monitoring methodology used is "The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves" approved by the Gold Standard Foundation in April 2020², which includes measures that significantly reduce consumption of non-

² file:///C:/Users/hp/Desktop/408_V1.1_EE_ICs_Simplified-Methodology-for-Efficient-Cookstoves.pdf

renewable biomass. Also, Project follows the "PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES" version 2.

B.2.1. Multiple technologies/measures

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The methodology selected for the Myanmar Stoves Campaign is The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves. This is because the PoA is a micro-scale activity introducing new wood fired cookstoves that reduce the use of non-renewable firewood to meet thermal energy requirement for household cooking. The methodology is applicable as the target households use only firewood as baseline fuel for their three stone fires, and the new proposed SuperSaver AI project stove has a specified thermal efficiency of 36.5%

The project boundary has been clearly defined as the geographical area covered by The Republic of the Union of Myanmar. To avoid double counting, the CME has a mechanism in place along with appropriate mitigation measures.

Soneva Foundation has procured the written consents by having agreement among all stakeholders to claim ownership rights and selling the emission reductions resulting from the project activity. By signing the agreement, the end-user transfers the rights to the ERs to the CME.

The IP will strongly encourage the households to adapt the new project stove and stop using the old three stone fires. 100% adoption of the project stove is controlled via periodic visits by local vendors and IP staff.

Moreover, the monitoring mechanism requires the CME to collect data to understand to which extent the baseline stoves are still in use after the introduction of the new improved stoves.

Monitoring of the baseline technology happens in two ways:

1. Through the local vendor who has direct relationship with the end user and who has regular interaction with them. If the baseline stove is in use, the end user is reminded to reduce their use to the minimum. During the sale, the vendor collects information if a customer will continue to use the baseline technology (See FES Sales Agreement) but no further documented monitoring happens to reduce administrative burden.
2. During the annual verification process and in the site visits data on the use of the baseline technology shall be collected and documented as part of the monitoring report.

Any emissions from the use of baseline technology will be adjusted in the final emission reductions as project emissions.

B.3. Eligibility criteria for inclusion of a VPA in the PoA

No.	Eligibility Criterion	Description/ Required condition	Means of Verification/Supporting evidence for inclusion
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. Similarly Test will be done for the other staove (e.g. Super Saver AI)	Results of product tests are summarised in the Field Test Report available upon request.
2	Efficiency levels sufficiently high to make a considerable impact.	Fuel savings >20%; Emissions savings >20%. Significant reduction in smoke and PM emissions.	http://envirofit.org/product/cookstoves/supersaver-gl-wood/ https://envirofit.org/product/cookstoves/supersaver-ai-wood/
3	Expected product life	Manufacturer guarantee and long term trial results. Minimum expected durability of stoves is 1 year and maximum 5 years .	http://envirofit.org/product/cookstoves/supersaver-gl-wood/ https://envirofit.org/product/cookstoves/supersaver-ai-wood/
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.	Description of the geographic boundary of the VPA DD.	End User Database
5	The VPA is located in a geographic area where households use three-stone fire or other rudimentary stoves for cooking.	Baseline survey results.	End User Database
6	All VPAs must include a means of uniquely identifying distributed FES and customers. This mechanism	Each VPA-DD shall confirm that each FES installed as part of the VPA, as well as household beneficiaries are not included in any other	Each FES distributed under the VPA can be traced by its unique serial numbers and is

<p>will identify stoves as belonging to this PoA and not any other, ensuring there is no double-counting.</p>	<p>FES distribution scheme under GS, CDM and/or any other mechanism to avail climate change mitigation benefits. Each FES distributed under the VPA can be traced by means of a systematized method (such as serial numbers) and will remain in the VPA distribution records for the entire lifespan of the PoA.</p>	<p>recorded in the Total Sales Record (End User Database).</p>
<p>A statement shall be included in each VPA-DD that states the respective VPA will not be part of another single CDM project of GS project activity or VPA under another PoA and confirmed by the Implementation Partner.</p>		
<p>7 The annual emissions reductions of the VPA shall not exceed 10ktCO₂e/year over the entire crediting period</p>	<p>Confirmation that the VPA will not exceed this limit over the crediting period. The maximum number of FES to be distributed under the VPA shall be calculated and included in each VPA-DD. If a VPA exceeds the applicable limit in any year, the emission reduction claimed shall be capped at 10,000 tCO₂</p>	<p>ER calculation sheet</p>
<p>8 Each VPA-DD shall demonstrate that firewood is the primary fuel used by the target population of the project activity</p>	<p>Each VPA shall outline the baseline fuel use of the target population in the baseline survey.</p>	<p>Baseline survey report. End User Database.</p>
<p>9 Each VPA shall demonstrate that the baseline stove is a three stone fire grate or a chimney.</p>	<p>Each VPA-DD or supporting and/or monitoring survey will outline baseline stove characteristics.</p>	<p>https://www.dropbox.com/s/rcalwdr6h3xrd2b/FAO%20State%20of%20Worlds%20Forecast%202014.pdf</p>
<p>10 The use of the baseline technology as a backup or auxiliary technology in parallel with the improved</p>	<p>Each VPA-DD will: 1) Provide a clear description of the mechanism chosen to</p>	<p>The monitoring plan and project survey</p>

	<p>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>encourage the removal of old technologies.</p> <p>Include a monitoring plan to track the continued use of baseline technologies after the introduction of project FES. The use of the old technology in parallel with the improved technology will be accounted for as part of the project emissions.</p>	
11	<p>Micro-scale VPA in Least Developed Country automatically additional.</p>	<p>LDC status.</p>	<p>Myanmar falls under the LDC, which is the project region</p>
12	<p>The VPA start date shall be after the PoA validation start date.</p>	<p>The start date of each VPA- DD. Appropriate proof of the start date includes, but is not limited to, documentation showing the ICS shipping date(s), date of local assembly, or distribution receipts showing that start dates that are the same date or later than the start date of the PoA or database distribution records.</p>	<p>End User database</p>
13	<p>The Implementation Partner has developed a monitoring plan agreed with the CME.</p>	<p>Confirmation of monitoring plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring plan</p>
14	<p>All VPAs shall demonstrate that IPs have distributed FES to domestic households, communities, SMEs or institutions such as monasteries.</p>	<p>The location of every customer will be collected via the FES Sale Agreement and recorded in the customer database. Target end users will be agreed between IP and CME and is documented in the Implementation Plan.</p>	<p>End User database</p>
15	<p>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.</p>	<p>ODA declaration by the CME shall be included in each VPA-DD.</p>	<p>ODA declaration</p>
16	<p>In accordance with GS Annex C, the activity needs to proof that end-</p>	<p>Minutes of Local Stakeholder Consultation meeting</p>	<p>Sales agreement</p>

	users are aware of and willing to give up their rights on emission reductions	and template transfer agreement.	
17	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 the date when the VPA was included in accordance with the Project cycle procedure.	VPA-DD shall indicate the duration of the VPA crediting period—either a single 10-year or 5 - year renewable crediting period. The final date for which ERs can be credited shall be no later than 28 years after the date of registration of the PoA.	VPA start date

SECTION C. DEMONSTRATION OF ADDITIONALITY

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As per the procedures provided additionality of a typical technology or practice can be demonstrated if in the absence of carbon finance, the proposed voluntary measure would not be implemented.

These projects are automatically additional according to the methodology in use.

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

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

SECTION D. DURATION OF POA

D.1. Date of first submission of PoA to Gold Standard

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PoA start date is 08/03/2015

D.2. Duration of the PoA

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28 years (Ending date 01/01/2042) or 28 years from the PoA registration date (whichever is later).

First Crediting period – 08/03/2015 to 07/03/2022

Second Crediting period – 08/03/2022 to 07/03/2027

SECTION E. SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT

E.1. Justification for Safeguarding Principles Assessment at PoA level

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The PoA involves manufacturing of improved cookstoves and distribution of cookstoves at affordable cost to the users by promoting energy efficiency through regular workshops. The manufacturing of the cookstoves is done in Myanmar at CME's manufacturing plant which involves following activities. These activities are using simple artisan tool processes and are carried out as per the government regulation and compliances related to human rights, occupational health and safety and environment. Hence, it does not emanate any sustainability risk. Similarly, the awareness workshops and the distribution activities are carried out at local level which are performed through continuous consultations with the local heads and villagers and engagement of local people, especially women. As discussed in the Section E.2 below, most of the sustainability risk areas are not relevant to this PoA. Taking into account the above considerations of minimal operational footprint and standardized distribution system, the safeguarding principles and SDG outcome assessment will be undertaken at the PoA level. Only risk aspect which may require monitoring at the PoA level is the community health and safety:

Occupational Health & Safety Audits covering the operations conducted by CME and its staff

Audit will be conducted by a competent CME manager who is qualified to conduct such audit. Appropriate remedial measures will be taken as per the recommendations of the audit. Since the operations of each VPA are well defined, minimal and standardized, the same results will generate if the safeguarding principles assessment is carried out at VPA level. Further, the only parameter of interest related to sustainability which require

monitoring is already incorporated in the monitoring plan at PoA level. Hence, CME is of the opinion that conducting same exercise at VPA level will not yield any added advantage and can be avoided. Instead, each VPA will be assessed at the time of VPA inclusion for appropriate measure to monitor and take remedial measures related to occupational health & safety of the personnel involved.

E.2. Assessment of safeguarding principles, if undertaken at PoA level

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Assessment Questions/ Requirements	Justification of Relevance (Yes/potentially/ no)	How Project will achieve Requirements through design, management or risk mitigation.	Mitigation Measures added to the Monitoring Plan (if required)
Principle 1. Human Rights			
1. 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	No	<p>The PoA and CME both respect human rights and are not complicit in violence or human rights abuses.</p> <p>The constitution of host country considers it a legal offence to violate human rights during any business activity. The CME complies with the legal requirements of the host country. This is not violated at any point during the project.</p>	Not required
2. The Project shall not discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion	No	<p>The PoA does not discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion.</p> <p>The targeted segment for facilitating clean cooking under this project is the rural area. The economically backward and marginalized, who form a majority of these households, will witness enhanced opportunities for participation in this programme, as this project by scaling up will reach areas where clean cooking solutions were previously</p>	Not required

		unaffordable.	
Principle 2. Gender Equality			
<p>3. The Project shall not directly or indirectly lead to/contribute to adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women</p> <p>a. Sexual harassment and/or any forms of violence against women – address the multiple risks of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation or human trafficking.</p>	No	<p>No, the project doesn't directly or indirectly lead to/contribute to adverse impacts on gender equality. In contrast, the project will contribute to health and well-being of women. Moreover, the project will deploy adequate measures to foster social status of women.</p>	Not required
<p>4. The Project shall refer to the country's national gender strategy or equivalent national commitment to aid in assessing gender risks</p>	Yes	<p>No gender risks are envisaged in the PoA.</p> <p>The project developer abides by the National Gender Policy. It has a powerful mandate for equality and rights of women. There are no specific gender risks identified during the project design. Howsoever, if any assessment is required to frame gender risks associated with the project, the project participant ensures its full commitment to do so.</p>	Not required
<p>5. (where required) Summary of opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s)</p>	No	Not relevant	Not required
Principle 3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions			
<p>1. The Project shall avoid community exposure to increased health risks and shall not adversely affect the health of the workers and the community</p>	Yes	<p>Dissemination activity under the project doesn't involve any activity that triggers safety requirements. On the contrary the project is expected to alleviate existing health risks due to indoor pollution. To avoid any health risk during operations, Health & Safety (HSE) Training for workers will be conducted during the operations of the project as required by the</p>	Workplace Health & Safety trainings will be conducted regularly during the project operation

		state and national regulations.	
Principle 4.1 Sites of Cultural and Historical Heritage			
1. Does the Project Area include sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture?	No	Not relevant The project units will be simple and small in dimension. The project will not result in any change in cooking habits because of substitution of fuel. Therefore, the result of this project won't damage or remove cultural heritage, since the project is implemented in the households of families.	Not required
Principle 4.2 Forced Eviction and Displacement			
1. Does the Project require or cause the physical or economic relocation of peoples (temporary or permanent, full or partial)?	No	Not relevant	Not required
Principle 4.3 Land Tenure and Other Rights			
1. Does the Project require any change, or have any uncertainties related to land tenure arrangements and/or access rights, usage rights or land ownership?	No	Not relevant	Not required
For Projects involving land use tenure, are there any uncertainties with regards to land tenure, access rights, usage rights or land ownership?	No	Not relevant	Not required
Principle 4.4 – Indigenous people			
Are indigenous peoples present in or within the area of influence of the Project and/or is the Project located on land/territory claimed by indigenous peoples?	No	Since this is a cookstove distribution project, there is no risk to land/territory claimed by indigenous peoples. Cookstoves will be distributed to all willing customers within the project boundary.	N/A
Principle 5. Corruption			
1. The Project shall not involve, be complicit in or inadvertently contribute to or reinforce corruption or corrupt Projects	No	There are strict internal policies of Project Owner which prohibit any kind of corruption at individual or	Not required

		organizational level.	
Principle 6.1 Labour Rights			
1. The Project Developer shall ensure that all employment is in compliance with national labour occupational health and safety law and with the principles and standards embodied in the ILO fundamental convention	No	The PoA does not involve any forced labour and the PoA ensures that all employment is in compliance with local labour regulations and laws.	Not required
2. Workers shall be able to establish and join labour organizations	No	The CME puts no constraints / limitation on employees to form a union.	Not required
3. Working agreements with all individual workers shall be documented and implemented and include: a. Working hours (must not exceed 48 hours per week on a regular basis), AND b. Duties and tasks, AND c. Remuneration (must include provision for payment of overtime), AND d. Modalities on health insurance, AND e. Modalities on termination of the contract with provision for voluntary resignation by employee, AND f. Provision for annual leave of not less than 10 days per year, not including sick and casual leave.	Yes	The CME's policies and employment contracts are compliant with the requirement	Not required
4. No child labour is allowed (Exceptions for children working on their families' property requires an Expert Stakeholder opinion)	No	The CME does not promote / or is complicit in child labour	Not required
5. The Project Developer shall ensure the use of appropriate equipment, training of workers, documentation and reporting of accidents and incidents, and emergency preparedness and response measures	No	Not relevant	Not required
Principle 6.2 Negative Economic Consequences			
1. Does the project cause negative economic consequences during and after project implementation?	No	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 already benefited the economic savings by using the fuel-efficient stoves, majority of them would purchase these again even	Not required

		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).	
Principle 7.1 Emissions			
1. Will the Project increase greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario?	Yes	The project will deploy efficient cooking stoves against the traditional cooking stoves will replace traditional methods which will ultimately result in GHG emissions reduction.	Project Emission monitoring
Principle 7.2 Energy Supply			
1. 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?	Yes	The project will deploy efficient cooking stoves that results in reduced consumption of firewood. Installation and use of both don't result in access, consumption, availability of firewood and reliability of energy supply to other users.	Amount of Fuel Consumed
Principle 8.1 Impact on Natural Water Patterns/Flows			
1. Will the Project affect the natural or pre-existing pattern of watercourses, ground-water and/or the watershed(s) such as high seasonal flow variability, flooding potential, lack of aquatic connectivity or water scarcity?	No	The project doesn't involve any activity related to discharge of waste-water, extraction of surface or ground water. This would not involve affecting the existing watercourses, watersheds or flow variability. Hence, this safeguarding principle will not be triggered.	Not required
Principle 8.2 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 erosion?	No	Not applicable	Not required
Principle 9.1 Landscape Modification and Soil			
1. Does the Project involve the use of land and soil for production of crops or other products?	No	The project involves the dissemination of units of cookstoves, which does not	Not required

		involve the crops or other products. Therefore, the safeguarding principle under consideration will not be triggered by the project.	
Principle 9.2 Vulnerability to Natural Disaster			
1. 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	Not required
Principle 9.3 Genetic Resources			
1. Could the Project be negatively impacted by or involve genetically modified organisms or GMOs (e.g., contamination, collection and/or harvesting, commercial development, or take place in facilities or farms that include GMOs in their processes and production)?	No	Not applicable	Not required
Principle 9.4 Release of pollutants			
1. Could the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment?	No	Not applicable The project activity involves installation of improved cookstoves hence reduction in firewood amount.	Not required
Principle 9.5 Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste			
1. Will the Project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals and/or materials?	No	Not applicable	Not required
Principle 9.6 Pesticides & Fertilisers			
1. Will the Project involve the application of pesticides and/or fertilisers?	No	Not applicable The project does not involve any activity that requires the use of pesticides or fertilizers.	Not required
Principle 9.7 Harvesting of Forests			
1. Will the Project involve the harvesting of forests?	Yes	The project activity does not involve harvesting of forests. On the other hand, the project activity will utilize renewable biomasses, such as non-fossil residues from industrial or municipal waste.	Not required

Principle 9.8 Food			
1. Does the Project modify the quantity or nutritional quality of food available such as through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives?	No	The project does not affect the quantity or nutritional quality of food available.	Not required
Principle 9.9 Animal husbandry			
1. Will the Project involve animal husbandry?	No	The project does not involve animal husbandry.	Not required
Principle 9.10 High Conservation Value Areas and Critical Habitats			
1. Does the Project physically affect or alter largely intact or High Conservation Value (HCV) ecosystems, critical habitats, landscapes, key biodiversity areas or sites identified?	No	Not applicable The project does not affect any of these aspects.	Not required
Principle 9.11 Endangered Species			
Are there any endangered species identified as potentially being present within the Project boundary (including those that may route through the area)? AND/OR Does the Project potentially impact other areas where endangered species may be present through transboundary affects?	No	Not applicable The project area and its surroundings does not have any endangered species.	Not required

Principles	Mitigation Measures added to the Monitoring Plan
Principle 7.1 Emissions	Monitoring of Co2 emission will be done annually.
Principle 7.2 Energy Supply	Fuel wood consumption will be monitored
Principle 3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	Workplace Health & Safety trainings will be conducted regularly during the project operation

SECTION F. OUTCOME OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

F.1. Justification for stakeholder consultation at PoA Level only

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The CME plans to extend the PoA to developed distribution strategy and potential stove models considering the geographical, social, cultural and economical background of the people. In general, these may involve all states which have similar requirements in terms of cooking. Cookstove distributions in each of these states will be covered by number of VPAs.

The stakeholder consultation is already conducted at the VPA level which has witnessed participation from global stakeholders and local stakeholders around the manufacturing plant. However, PoA level consultation was not sufficient to allow participation from local people around the site of distribution of each VPA. Hence, a local stakeholder consultation will be conducted in the project area, if it is found that the project area was not covered by any previous consultation conducted by the CME. These consultations may also be conducted in multiple phases, if required, and may be combined with awareness workshops or technology demonstration sessions. We understand that the global stakeholder have been provided adequate opportunities for submitting any feedback during the VPA level consultation and the Stakeholder Feedback Round. They also are free to write to CME directly or go through the PoA/VPA level complaint & grievance process as described in section F.3.

F.2. Summary of stakeholder mitigation measures at POA Level

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Physical meeting of the local stakeholders' consultation was organized on 30/05/2019 at the venue Mone Taung Village, which lies in Magway of the Dry Zone region. The meeting was organized under the programme level consultation, informally in order to encourage participants post their views on the project more openly and without hesitation of protocol. Most of the participants attending the meeting were women which were local beneficiary of the project. The proceedings of the meeting started with informal introductory session where the project proponents introduced themselves followed by the introduction of the participants. After the introductory session, the proponent briefed the participants about the Prime stove technology and its benefits. The modality of the implementation of the project was discussed where the participants were informed that the proposed project intends to disseminate the stoves and purifiers with very nominal fee to free of cost depending upon the choice of the stoves they make. Since the factory built metallic stoves are also available, the proponent discussed

the costs involved to install those stoves compared to the locally made mud stoves. Proponent also informed the participants about the opportunity to trade emission reductions from the proposed GS VER project and the rights to emission reductions to the proponent before they get the stoves installed. Proponent also clarified that the stoves could be installed at a subsidized cost and that the same would be recovered with the transaction of the VERs.

Another physical LSC meeting has been conducted during the month of September - 2022. Detailed report has been submitted for the verification.

To further strengthen the stakeholder engagement during project implementation, additional state-level physical consultations for local stakeholders were also organized by the CME.

All the relevant local stakeholders were invited through public notice, telephone calls and personal invitations to attend the meeting. The local stakeholders meeting was attended by local persons including local villagers, local vendors, and technology suppliers. The stakeholders identified by the project participant were local villagers who are the major population of the particular area, local communities, CME representatives.

Supporting Evidence: -





F.3. Final Continuous Input / Grievance Mechanism at POA Level

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Method	Include all details of Chosen Method (s) so that they may be understood and, where relevant, used by readers.
Continuous Input Grievance Expression Process (mandatory)	Books are kept with local vendors. Local vendors are part of the / village(s) in which they operate and well known to end users. IP staff is visiting villages regularly and receives information about grievances in meetings with local vendors. In addition, where possible, Book communication via telephone or / and email between vendors and IP will support the grievance mechanism.
GS Contact (mandatory)	help@goldstandard.org
Other	Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)- Depending on the circumstances of the project activity an independent mediator may be

nominated. Stakeholders are expected to maintain close relationship with the IP and as such we see no need for an independent mediator.

APPENDIX 1 - CONTACT INFORMATION OF COORDINATING/MANAGING ENTITY AND RESPONSIBLE PERSON(S)/ ENTITY(IES)

CME and/or responsible person/ entity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CME <input type="checkbox"/> Responsible person/ entity for application of the selected methodology(ies) and, where applicable, the selected standardized baseline(s) to the PoA
Organization	Soneva Foundation
Street/P.O. Box	142 Sukhumvit Rd.
Building	19/F Two Pacific Place
City	Bangkok
State/Region	
Postcode	10110
Country	Thailand
Telephone	
E-mail	
Website	http://www.sonevafoundation.org/
Contact person	Mr. Arnfinn Oines
Title	Secretary
Salutation	
Last name	Oines
First name	Arnfinn

Revision History

Version	Date	Remarks
1.1	14 October 2020	<p>Hyperlinked section summary to enable quick access to key sections</p> <p>Improved clarity on Key Project Information</p> <p>Inclusion criteria table added</p> <p>Clarification on POA level LSC and Safeguard Principles Assessment</p> <p>Improved Clarity on SDG contribution/SDG Impact term used throughout</p> <p>Clarity on Stakeholder Consultation information required</p> <p>Provision of an accompanying Guide to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements</p>
1.0	10 July 2017	Initial adoption