VALIDATION REPORT FOR INCLUSION OF VOLUNTARY

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

BASIC INFORMATION	
Title and reference number of the GS programme of activities (PoA)	Myanmar Stoves Campaign (GS 1729)
The version number of the validation report	3.0
Completion date of the validation report	18/10/2023
Version numbers of the PoA-DD to which this report applies	Version 6.0, dated 08/11/2022
Title and reference number of each VPAs to be included	**VPA Ref. No.** / **Title** GS11644 / GS11644 Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Soneva in Myanmar GS1729 - VPA No. 018 GS11645 / GS11645 Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Soneva in Myanmar GS1729- VPA No. 019 GS11646 / GGS11646 Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Soneva in Myanmar GS1729 - VPA No. 020
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines for each VPA	The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 3.0
Sectoral scopes for each VPA	03/3.1: Energy demand
Coordinating/managing entity (CME)	Soneva Foundation, Mercy Corps Myanmar
Host Country	Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Activity Requirements applied	• Community Services Activities Requirements • Programme of Activity Requirements
Product Requirements applied	GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements
SDG Indicators	1. SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages. 2. SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all 3. SDG 13: Climate Action
Name and UNFCCC reference number of the DOE	Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. (E-0052)

Name, position and signature of the approver of the validation report	 Vikash Kumar Singh, Compliance Officer

SECTION A. Executive summary

On Behalf of (the CME Soneva Foundation, Mercy Corps Myanmar) SustainCert has appointed the VVB, Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. (CCIPL) to perform the validation of the proposed micro scale VPA titled “GS11644- GS11644 Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Soneva in Myanmar GS1729 - VPA No. 018, GS11645- GS11645 Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Soneva in Myanmar GS1729- VPA No. 019, GS11646- GGS11646 Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Soneva in Myanmar GS1729 - VPA No. 020 (hereafter called “the VPAs”) requesting to be included in the proposed GS PoA “Myanmar Stoves Campaign (GS 1729)”. Carbon Check was appointed to assess the information in the VPA-DD for the VPA against the requirements for including VPAs in the PoA and further documentation requirements for including VPAs in a PoA. This report summarises the findings of the validation of the VPA, performed on the basis of relevant applicable Gold standard for global goals (GS4GG), as well as criteria given to provide for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting, and compliance with the host country criteria and other relevant UNFCCC CDM/(GS4GG) criteria.

The proposed micro-scale VPAs have been developed under the Programme of Activities (PoA) titled: “Myanmar Stoves Campaign (GS 1729)” which deploys fuel-efficient cookstoves (FES) reducing woody biomass consumption for households in Myanmar. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions achieved through the saving of non-renewable biomass will result in carbon credits following GS certification rules and procedures.

The VPAs are estimated to reduce an annual average of VPA18: 9,450 tCO_2e; VPA19; 9,356 tCO_2e, VPA20; 7,182 tCO_2e over the crediting period of 5 years. The VPA involves use of GS methodology “The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 3.0” /B02/. Under VPA18: 1804, VPA19:1786 & VPA20:1371 cookstoves distribution will be done which will results in reductions of CO_2 emissions that are real, measurable and give long-term benefits to the mitigation of climate change. It is demonstrated that the VPA is not a likely baseline scenario. Emission reductions attributable to the VPA are hence additional to any that would occur in the absence of the VPA in accordance with the GS4GG requirements for additionality.

The validation scope is defined as an independent and objective review of the VPA-DDs /01/. The VPA-DDs /01/ is reviewed against the relevant (GS4GG) criteria for validation and inclusion of VPAs. The validation team has, based on the recommendations in the GS4GG PoA requirements version 2.0, CDM Validation and Verification Standard for Programme of Activities (version 03.0) /B06/ and employed a rule-based approach, focusing on the identification of significant risks for project implementation and the generation of VERs.

The validation is not meant to provide any consulting towards the project participants. However, stated requests for clarifications and/or corrective actions may have provided input for improvement of the project design.

While carrying out the validation, CCIPL determines if the VPA complies with the requirements of UNFCCC/ GS4GG requirements, specifically the applicability conditions of the selected methodology /B02/ and also assesses the claims and assumptions made in the VPA-DDs /01/ without limitation on the information provided by the project participants.

The report is based on the assessment of the VPA-DDs /01/ undertaken through the application of standard auditing techniques including but not limited to document reviews and stakeholder interviews, review of the applicable/applied methodology and its underlying formulae and calculations.

This report contains the findings and resolutions from the validation and a validation opinion on the proposed VPA thus confirming the project design as the document is sound and reasonable and meets the stated requirements and identified criteria.
Therefore, CCIPL recommends to GS4GG for registration of the VPA.

SECTION B. Validation team, technical reviewer and approver

B.1. Validation team member

No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation	Involvement in			
						Desk/document review	On-site inspection	Interviews	Validation findings
1.	Team Leader / Technical Expert	IR	Sharma	Harish	CCIPL	X	-	X	X
2.	Assessor/Technical Expert	IR	Bankar	Siddhant	CCIPL	X	-	X	-

B.2. Technical reviewer and approver of the validation report

No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation
1.	Technical reviewer	IR	C.	Indumathi	CCIPL
2.	Approver	IR	Singh	Vikash Kumar	CCIPL

SECTION C. Means of validation

C.1. Desk/document review

>>
A list of all documents reviewed or referenced during the validation is provided in Appendix-3.

C.2. On-site inspection

>> N/A
Since no onsite inspection has been conducted for the validation of the VPA.

On-site visit justification:

As per the Gold standard validation and verification standard version 1, 6.3.6 | For regular VPAs that are included using the regular inclusion process, which involves a compliance check by the VVB, conducting a site visit is not mandatory for validation. However, if the inclusion is done without a VVB site visit, a site visit shall be conducted within two years of a VPA's start date for any other proceeding certification process.

C.3. Interviews

VVB team has interviewed the CME team members involved in the documentation, calculation, records and in management of a project. team has carried out remote interviews in order to assess the information included in the VPA DDs /01/. During the desk review, the relevant records in consistent with the VPA DD checked, comparing the relevant evidence and interview with the PP representative through remote interviews.

No.	Name	Organization	Date	Topic	Team member
/1/	Shailendra Kewat	Soneva foundation	10/05/2022	• Discussion on the stated goal and policy of the PoA.	Harish Sharma, Siddhant Bankar

				•Discussion on the sustainability, environmental impact, local stakeholders meeting procedure, baseline scenario, additionality, monitoring plan, Start date •Discussion on the GS PoA-PDD and VPA-DDs, eligibility criteria and its compliance, ongoing financial need, SDG impact, eligibility criteria for inclusion of VPA in the PoA, safeguarding principles, stakeholder consultations and grievance mechanism in line with GS4GG, requirements. •Monitoring plan discussion (to check compliance with the registered PDD/CPA DD and applied methodology), Compliance of Monitoring plan (including sampling plan where applicable) with the applied methodology and registered monitoring as per the latest approved or registered PDD/ CPA DD. •Discussion on Monitoring report and ER calculation spreadsheets Review of monitored data	
/2/	Arnfinn Oines	Soneva Foundation	10/05/2022	Brief project description by the PP. Check the project database/sales records/end-user agreement for the total number of stoves/water purification distributed under the project; a random selection of the DOE's samples; Interviews with the monitoring survey, KPT/FT, Usage Survey etc.	Harish Sharma, Siddhant Bankar

C.4. Sampling approach

>> Not Applicable

No sampling approach was adopted as site visit is not mandatory for the inclusion and validation of regular VPAs.

SECTION D. Validation findings

D.1. Proposed VPAs and corresponding generic VPAs

VPA title and reference number	Version number of the VPA-DD	Host Party	Version number of the PoA-DD into which the VPA is included
GS11644 - GS11644 Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Soneva in Myanmar GS1729 - VPA No. 018	3.0, dated 10/10/2023	Republic of the Union of Myanmar	Version 6.0, dated 08/11/2022
GS11645 - GS11645 Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Soneva in Myanmar GS1729- VPA No. 019	3.0, dated 10/10/2023	Republic of the Union of Myanmar	Version 6.0, dated 08/11/2022
GS11646 - GGS11646 Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Soneva in Myanmar GS1729 - VPA No. 020	3.0, dated 10/10/2023	Republic of the Union of Myanmar	Version 6.0, dated 08/11/2022

D.2. Compliance with VPA-DD form

Means of validation	DR, I
Findings	--
Conclusion	The validation team, through means of document review and interviews, determines that the VPA description in the VPA titled "GS11644 - GS11644 Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Soneva in Myanmar GS1729 - VPA No. 018, GS11645 - GS11645 Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Soneva in Myanmar GS1729- VPA No. 019, GS11646 - GGS11646 Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Soneva in Myanmar GS1729 - VPA No. 020", as described in each VPA-DD /01/, is accurate and complete; meets the requirements to be included in the PoA titled "Myanmar Stoves Campaign" /17/ and correctly applies the baseline and monitoring methodology "The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 3.0 /B02/ and requirements of CDM VVS for PoAs (version 03.0) /B06/ and GS4GG PoA requirements version 2.0./B05/. The validation team confirms that CME has used a latest available template of VPA-DD i.e. V 2.0.

D.3. General description of the VPAs

Means of validation	DR, I
Conclusion	The following description of the proposed Voluntary Project Activity as per the VPA-DDs/01/ is verified: The VPA is implemented by "Soneva Foundation", which is also the Coordinating and Managing Entity (CME) of the PoA. The VPA entails the installation of a FES, fuel efficient cookstove. The technology was designed and developed in collaboration with local partners or Project Implementers by the manufacturer of the improved cookstoves and Project Developer (Soneva Foundation). These fuel efficient cookstoves translate into considerable savings when compared to traditional cookstoves. The VPA involves use of methodology "The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 3.0 /B02/. The VPA results in real, measurable CO_2 emissions reductions that contribute to long-term climate change mitigation. It is demonstrated that the VPA is not a likely baseline scenario. Emission reductions attributable to the VPA are hence additional to any that would occur in the absence of the VPA, in accordance with the GS4GG

	requirements for additionality. The VPAs /01/ estimates an annual average of VPA18:9,450 tCO_2e VPA19;9,356 tCO_2e, VPA20; 7,182 tCO_2e over the crediting period of 5 years. Based on a review of the VPA-DD /01/ and the ER /02/ sheet, the validation team confirms that the annual average emission reduction calculated is correct. Furthermore, the ER calculation steps were found to be in accordance with the requirements of the applied methodology. The unique geographical location of the VPA area, with (latitude and longitude), have been clearly stated in the section A.2 of the VPA-DD /01/. CME confirms that there is no double counting of emission reductions due to the implementation/inclusion of VPA. The same was also validated though review of GS website. Based on the information furnished by the CME/VPA implementer no ODA contributes to the financing of the VPA /16/. The description of the VPA as provided in the VPA-DD /01/ is in accordance with the PoA-DD /17/. The validation team confirms that the description of the proposed VPA in the VPA-DD is accurate, and complete, and provides an understanding of the proposed VPA. The validation team has reviewed the VPA-DD and is of the opinion that the design of the VPA is in line with GS4GG Principles and Requirements /B03/.

D.4. Application of methodologies and standardized baselines

Means of validation	DR, I
Conclusion	The VPA-DD /01/ specifies compliance of the VPA with applicability conditions of the applied baseline and monitoring methodology /B02/. It confirms that fuel-efficient improved cookstoves (FES) reduce woody biomass use in urban and peri-urban households, reducing GHG emissions from thermal energy consumption, and thus satisfying all the relevant applicability criteria of the methodology The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 3.0 /B02/. This was confirmed by reviewing the technical specifications of the stove models /09/ that will be installed under the VPA.

Applicability	Justification	VVB Assessment
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.	The validation team has checked the Field Test Report Available Results of the product also the baseline survey reports have been assessed by the validation team and confirmed that the project is meeting the eligibility criteria.
Efficiency levels sufficiently high to make. a considerable impact.	Fuel savings 66%. CO2 savings 66% CO savings 82% PM reduction 70%[1]	Validation team confirms that the cookstoves promoted by the project deliver thermal energy in the project scenario. Thus, its continuous useful energy output is assessed to ensure each unit implemented has an efficiency of more than 20% i.e., 27.97%, and in the

[1] http://envirofit.org/product/cookstoves/supersaver-gl-wood/

			last of the crediting period it will be up to 26.82% which is in line with a methodological requirement.
	Expected product life	Up to 7 years	The manufacturer's specifications [2] were checked by the validation team and confirmed that the cookstoves promoted by the project have life span of 7 years which will last till crediting period i.e., for 5 years
	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. townships/villages in/around	End-users mostly from the villages of several Magway/Rakhine regions included in this VPA.	CME has submitted the user database in which geo coordinates are mentioned which was further checked by VVB and found in region of Magway/Rakhine.
	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.	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 number which is fastened to 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. Serial Number Plate at the rear of the stove. The project host country in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, which does not have any cap enforced and there is no risk of any double counting. Furthermore: i) The location is a Non-	CME has established the system in which 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) which was further assessed by VVB along with a carbon weavers form and deemed to sufficient to avoid double counting.

[2] http://envirofit.org/product/cookstoves/supersaver-gl-wood/

		Annex B party without binding targets as per the Kyoto Protocol. ii) Myanmar does not have an international commitment that includes the potential for a trade of emissions with other countries. iii) Myanmar does not include a regulated, domestic-level emissions trading scheme or carbon tax that accounts for the Scope of the Gold Standard Activity (Ref: https://icapcarbonaction.com/en/)	
	The annual emissions reductions of the VPA shall not exceed 10ktCO2e/year over the entire crediting period[3]	Estimated emissions reductions of the cookstoves included in this VPA do not exceed 10,000. If a VPA exceeds the applicable limit in any year, the emission reduction claimed shall be capped at 10,000 tCO_2.	CME has provided a baseline ER calculation sheet which was further assessed by VVB and estimated ERs are not exceeding 10,000 VERs and if exceed CME has capped it to 10,000 VERs only.
	Each VPA-DD shall demonstrate that. firewood is the primary fuel used by the target population of the project activity.	92% of households surveyed use firewood as fuel	CME has provided a baseline survey report for each VPA from which VVB confirms that more people in the project region are using firewood as fuel from decades.
	Each VPA shall demonstrate that the baseline stove is a three-stone fire or a conventional device without a grate or a chimney.	Around 86% of the households use the rudimentary Three Stone Stoves in the region. 5% use Concrete and 1% are found to be using an Iron Stove, however, both categories firewood as a fuel. Only 8% of the household was found to be using Charcoal Stoves. 4 As mentioned in the PoA-DD, according to the FAO between	On assessment of the baseline survey report and the internet sources shared by CME, VVB confirmed that the VPA is meeting a eligibility criteria in methodology.

[3] https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/101-par-principles-requirements/

			80-100% of Myanmar's population relies on wood for cooking (Ref: Weblink [4]). Soneva Foundation along with the implementation partners, Mercy Corps Myanmar conducted a baseline survey in March 2018 in the dry zone region villages which had villages similar in this VPA on the socio-economic status and fuel consumption patterns. The report presents a finding that in the central Dry Zone, 92% of households use firewood for cooking. The most commonly used cookstove is the three-stone fire or a three-stand, and in few some cases, A1 or concrete/charcoal stoves. The baseline survey is representative of households in rural areas. In case of VPA 018/VPA 019/VPA 020 a) These VPA include households only and not any other user groups. b) The VPAs are in similar geographic conditions and, socio-economic status of the end-users. Cultural similarities exist and cooking habits/patterns too are the same. Due to these reasons, the CME has applied a baseline study conducted in March 2018 to this VPA.	

[4] https://www.dropbox.com/s/rcalwdr6h3xrd2b/FAO%20State%20of%20Worlds%20Forest%202014.pdf

		The use of the baseline technology as a backup or auxiliary technology in parallel with the improved technology introduced by the project activity is permitted as long as a mechanism is put into place to encourage the removal of the old technology (e.g., discounted price for the improved technology) and the definitive discontinuity of its use.	Vendors and IP staff strongly encourage end-users to remove old three-stone stoves during sales events and follow-up visits. The monitoring plan and project survey will account for baseline stove usage. Objective Observer to confirm claims during site visits. 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: 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. The new FES is a value product and is available to the end-user at a highly subsidized price, which is one third of the actual cost, 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, gatherings, etc). This is a classic case where users	VVB has assessed the monitoring plan developed by the CME which is in line with a requirement of methodology however to encourage the people to use the cookstove CME is doing awareness program to and records for these programs will be shared with verification team for each monitoring period, usage surveys records will be checked during each monitoring, hence the applicability criteria is being met.

			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.	
		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 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	As per the UNFCCC list, Myanmar is in the least developing countries, also the project comes under community service activity which is deemed to be additional automatically as per GS4GG micro scale requirements.

	positive impact it generates.		
The VPA start date shall be after the PoA validation start date (21st December 2015).	**VPA 18** start date of stove distribution of this VPA is 01/07/2021. The stove distribution started on 01/07/2021 and finished on 29/07/2021. **VPA 19** Start date of stove distribution of this VPA is 01/08/2021. The stove distribution started on 01/08/2021 and finished on 30/10/2021. **VPA 20** Start date of stove distribution of this VPA is 01/11/2021. The stove distribution started on 01/11/2021 and finished on 31/12/2021.	VVB has assessed the end-user database and the sales receipt cum carbon weavers signed by an end user and confirmed the start date of the each VPA.
The Implementation Partner has developed a monitoring plan agreed with the CME.	A monitoring plan was developed and agreed upon between CME and IP.	The monitoring plan has been assessed by the validation team with all monitoring parameters included, VVB further confirmed monitoring plan has been developed in line with a methodological requirement.
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 are collected via the FES Sale Agreement and recorded in the customer database. Target end users have been agreed upon between IP and CME and are documented in the Implementation Plan. This VPA includes households only.	VVB has assessed the user database which its deemed to be distributed only in the domestic household this shall be checked during 1st verification.
All VPAs will meet one of the following conditions: a) will not receive any funding from Annex I parties, or b) will receive	ODA declaration included Annex 2	CME has provided a signed ODA declaration which has been assessed and deemed to be appropriate.

Annex I party funds that do not result in a diversion of ODA.		
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.	Minutes of the Local Stakeholder Consultation meeting provided later in the document. Carbon asset transfer agreement included in the sales agreement.	CME has provided the information during the LSC about the rights of emission reductions, also in the sale agreement it is clearly mentioned in local language that carbon credits generated by project stove shall be transferred to CME which was further checked by VVB.
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.	VVB has confirmed the end date of the PoA from the registered PoA-DD and confirmed that The duration of the crediting period of each VPA included in the PoA is not exceeding the end date of the registered PoA.

Hence, the validation team confirms that the VPA meets the applicability of the applied methodology.

This is in conformance with the requirements of §189 of CDM VVS for PoAs (version 03.0) /B06/ and GS4GG requirements.

D.4.1. Reference to methodologies and standardized baselines

D.4.2. Project boundary, sources and GHGs

Means of validation	DR, I
Conclusion	The project boundary is the physical/geographical location of the project technologies. The target area consists of households residing in rural areas throughout the "Republic of the Union of Myanmar". Thus, the project boundary for this VPA includes all individual households, that receive an FES throughout the Host country, Republic of the Union of Myanmar. Section B.3 of the GS VPA-DD includes the systems, emission sources, and gases included in the VPA boundary. The sources and gases have been correctly identified using a tabular approach under section B.3. in the VPA-DD /01/. The physical delineation of the VPA, as well as the description of the emission sources and GHGs included within the VPA boundary, are adequate for calculating project and baseline emissions for the VPA. This is in conformance with section 2.0.1 of the applied methodology The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 3.0 /B02/ and §190 of CDM VVS for PoAs (version 03.0) /B06/ and GS4GG requirements.

D.4.3. Baseline scenario

Means of validation	DR, I
Conclusion	The procedure for identifying the most plausible baseline scenario derived from the applied methodology was correctly applied, and it is transparently and adequately documented in the VPA-DD. /01/. The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 3.0 /B02/, 'A baseline scenario is defined by the typical baseline fuel consumption patterns in a population that is targeted for adopting the new project technology. Hence, this "target population" is a representative baseline for the project activity.' The CME conducted a baseline survey /14/ to determine baseline fuel consumption and the proportion of different fuels. According to the baseline survey, the average amount of fuelwood used per day is estimated to be 4219 kg/year. The approved baseline methodology /B02/ has been correctly applied to identify a realistic and credible baseline scenario, and the identified baseline scenario most reasonably represents what would occur in the absence of the proposed VPA. Thus, the above baseline scenario is considered to be accurate and in conformance with the project PoA- DD/17/, requirements of section 2.2 of the applied methodology /B02/ and §191 of CDM VVS for PoAs (version 03.0) /B06/.

D.5. Estimation of emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals

D.5.1. Equations and parameters applied to calculate GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals.

Means of validation	DR, I
Conclusion	The equations and choices provided in the applied methodology /B02/, PoA-DD /17/ are correctly quoted in the VPA-DD /01/. The emission reductions of the VPA of the PoA would be calculated using the formulae mentioned in the applied methodology) The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 3.0 /B02/. The parameters and equations presented in the VPA-DDs /01/ and ER spreadsheets /02/ have been compared with the information and requirements presented in the methodology /B02/. Validation team based on the review of VPA-DD /01/ and the ER spread sheets /02/ and other supporting documents, confirms that the formula are correctly presented for the determination of emission reductions at VPA level, and the values of the input parameters used are accurate, appropriate and consistent. Thus, the equations and parameters applied to calculate the emission reductions are considered to be accurate and in conformance with the requirements of §193 (a) of CDM VVS for PoAs (version 03.0) /B06/.

D.5.2. Data and parameters fixed ex ante.

Means of validation	DR, I
Conclusion	Ex-ante parameters provided under section B.6.2 of the VPA-DD /01/ are found to be appropriate and in line with the applied methodology The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 3.0 /B02/. Ex-ante parameters of the proposed VPA are as follows:

Parameter	Description	Verified Value	Verified Source
$EF_{bfuel,CO2}$	CO_2 emission factor arising from the use of firewood in baseline scenario	1.747 tCO_2/t firewood	IPCC default values, table 1.4 of chapter 1 of Vol. 2, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
$EF_{bfuel,non-CO2}$	Non-CO2 emission factor arising from use of fuel wood in baseline scenario	0.580 tCO_2/t firewood	IPCC default values, table 1.4 of chapter 1 of Vol. 2, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
η_b	The efficiency of the baseline system being replaced	0.10	The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 3.0

η_p	Efficiency of the cookstove i being used in the project scenario	29.7%	Manufacturer's website> section on the specifications project stove Envirofit M5000 (SuperSaver GL) (Reference: Weblink)
$f_{NRB, y}$	Calculated default values of fraction of non-renewable biomass for least developed countries and small island developing states	0.8832	SSC WG 35th meeting Report, Annex 20, Eq 3 FAO Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) 2015 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 4, Table 4.9 http://www.fao.org/docrep/004/Y1997E/y1997e21.htm
$B_{b,y}$	Quantity of firewood consumed for cooking in baseline scenario during year y	4.219 t/hh/a (tons firewood per household per annum)	Baseline survey
$LE_{p,i,y}$	Leakage in project scenario p, for technology i, during year y	0.95	The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 3.0

Based on the above assessment, it is confirmed that the data and parameters fixed ex-ante are considered to be accurate and in conformance with the requirements of §193(b) of CDM VVS for PoAs (version 03.0) /B06/ and the applied methodology /B02/.

Assessment on methodological choices/approaches for estimating the SDG outcome:

Methodological choices/approaches related to SDG 3:

Target: 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)

Indicator: Improvement in the indoor air quality, and health and safety of the stove users.

Monitoring Plan:
i)Method: Household Surveys, typical sample size as approved by methodology used, randomly selected.
ii)Frequency: Annually QA/QC procedures: Transparent data collection, analysis and reporting.
iii)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. Baseline and Project Calculations, & Net Impact Equations: 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) 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 being improved. The improvement in indoor air quality is recorded through surveys during the annual monitoring. 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. **Methodological choices/approaches related to SDG 7** Target: 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 Indicator: 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). Monitoring Plan: 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. ii) Frequency: On-going iii)QA/QC procedures: Transparent data collection, analysis and reporting. iv)Purpose: To measure the number of households (and lives) impacted by access of a fuel-efficient cookstove. Baseline and Project Calculations, & Net Impact Equations: 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. 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. 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. Section B.6.3 of the GS VPA-DD /01 / describes the equations that will be used in calculating net benefit as required by the GS4GG VPA DD template.

D.5.3. Ex ante calculation of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals

Means of validation	DR,I
Conclusion	The estimation of ER values is based on equations provided in the applied methodology The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 3.0/B02/, and confirms to the requirements of CDM VVS section 8.3.4 (titled "estimation of Emission reductions") for PoAs (version 03.0). The ex-ante average annual emission reductions are estimated to be for VPA 18: 9452tCO_2 VPA 19: 9357 tCO_2 & VPA 20: 7183 tCO_2The appropriateness of this value has been cross-checked through review of ER spreadsheet /02/ and VPA-DD /01 /. The annual emission reductions as described in section B.6.3 of the VPA-DD /01/ and ER spread sheet /02/ are calculated as: 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: The emissions reductions formula and description of parameters are shown below. $ER_y = \sum_{0to1}^{XtoY} N_{p,y} * P_y * U_{p,y} * f_{NRB,y} * (EF_{b,fuel,CO2} + EF_{b,fuel,non\_CO2}) * (1 - DF_{b,Stove,})$ With, The quantity of firewood that is saved estimated as follows: - $P_y = B_{b,y} * (1 - \frac{\eta y}{\eta p,y})$ The efficiency of project cookstove in year y estimated as follows: $\eta_{p,y} = \eta_p * (DF_\eta)^{y-1} * 0.94$ 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 The validation team confirms that all assumptions and data used by the CME are listed in the VPA-DD /01/ (including their references and sources). Based on a review of the ER spread sheet, the validation team confirms that PP considered both fuel saving components for the ER estimation and that the assumption is consistent with the guidance, formulae of the applied methodology The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 3.0. Furthermore, VVB confirms that there is no double counting of ER, and the factor used in the fuel use calculation is due to the fact that all associated default values are provided by applied methodology is for wood.

	All documentation used as a basis for assumptions and sources of data are confirmed as correctly quoted and interpreted in the VPA-DD /01/. The values stated in the VPA-DD /01/ are deemed reasonable, and the baseline methodology /B02/ and applicable tools were correctly applied to calculate emission reductions. The validation team confirms that the steps taken, as well as the equations and parameters used in the VPA-DD /01/ to calculate emission reductions, meet the requirements of the chosen methodology, including applicable tools and the PoA-DD /17/.

D.5.4. Summary of ex ante estimates of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals

Means of validation	DR, I
Conclusion	The ex-ante estimation of ER values is carried out using equations from the applied methodology The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 3.0/B02/ and meets the requirements of CDM VVS §193 for PoA (version 03.0) /B06/. The total ex ante emission reductions resulting from the VPA for the entire crediting period of five years is estimated to be VPA18:9,450 tCO_2e VPA19;9,356 tCO_2e, VPA20; 7,182 tCO_2e. The validation team reviewed the ER spread-sheet calculations /02/ and confirmed their accuracy.

D.6. Monitoring plan

D.6.1. Data and parameters to be monitored.

Means of validation	DR, I
Conclusion	The monitoring plan presented in the VPA-DD /01/ complies with the requirements of the PoA-DD /17/ and the applied monitoring methodology /B02/. The validation team has verified all parameters in the monitoring plan against the requirements of the methodology and no deviations have been found. The procedures were reviewed by the validation team through a document review and interviews with relevant stakeholders. The data provided enabled the validation team to confirm that the proposed monitoring plan is feasible within the constraints of the project design. The relevant points of the monitoring plan have been discussed with the CME. The parameters that are to be monitored ex-post are:

Parameter	Data unit	Description	Frequency
$N_{p,y}$	Number of projects cookstoves credited (units)	Cookstove in the project database for project scenario p through year y	Continuous
$U_{p,y}$	Percentage	Usage rate for project cookstove in year y, based on adoption rate and drop off rate as per usage surveys	Annually
DF_n	Fraction	Discount factor to account for efficiency loss n	Annually

		of project cookstoves	
$DF_{p, Stove, y}$	Fraction	Discount factor to account for usage of baseline cookstove during the year y in project scenario p	Annually
(SDG3) Improvement in the indoor air quality, and health and safety of the stove users	Percentage	Qualitative feedback from the stove users	Annually
(SDG7) Number of households served	Number	Total households and lives impacted	Annually
(SDG13) Number of: i) Village Level Awareness Raising Events and ii) Attendance	Number	Local awareness and sensitisation over climate/deforestation issues	Annually
(SPA 1)[5] Non-violation of Human rights and abuses of any kind	Incidents	Qualitative feedback from the stove users/sale agents, and other local stakeholders	Annually
(SPA4) Project in sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture	Number	Project being implemented in the above-mentioned site(s)	On-going
(SPA6) No forced labor	Percentage	Any sale agents/other labour being forcefully employed by the project	Annually

Detailed assessment for monitoring parameter selected for SDG parameters and safeguarding principles are mentioned in Appendix 5, Furthermore VVB would like to conclude that, the parameters to be monitored have been correctly presented in accordance with the requirements and the applied methodology

[5] Safeguarding principal assessment: SPA*

	/B02/ and PoA-DD /17/. This is in conformance with the requirements of §194 (a) of CDM VVS for PoAs (version 03.0) /B06/.

D.6.2. Description of the monitoring plan

Means of validation	DR,I
Conclusion	The monitoring plan presented in the VPA-DD /01/ comply with the requirements of the PoA-DD /17/ and the applied monitoring methodology /B02/. The validation team of CCIPL has verified all parameters in the monitoring plan against the requirements of the methodology and no deviations have been found. The procedures were reviewed by the validation team through a document review and interviews with relevant stakeholders. The data provided enabled the validation team to confirm that the proposed monitoring plan is feasible within the constraints of the project design. The relevant points of monitoring plan have been discussed with the CME. The roles and responsibilities, as well as the institutional arrangements for data collection and archiving, have been clearly defined. Based on the interviews, the information provided in the VPA-DD/01/ could be confirmed. Based on the interviews, it can also be confirmed that the CME will be able to carry out the monitoring plan and that any emission reductions will be reported ex-post and verified. Sampling plan: PP has developed an sampling plan for monitoring parameter $U_{p,y}$, $DFb_{stove,y,}$ in line with an applied methodology which is mentioned under section B.7.1 of the VPA-DD/01/ other elements of monitoring plan is mentioned under section B.7.3 related to sampling design & data management, which was assessed and deemed to be appropriate in line with an methodology and Principal & requirements for GS4GG.

D.7. Start date, crediting period type, and duration

Means of validation	DR, I
Conclusion	The start date for VPA 18: 01/07/2021 VPA 19: 01/08/2021 VPA 20: 01/11/2021 as stated in the VPA-DD /01 /when the distribution of ICS under this VPA is started /05/. The definition of the project start date is in compliance with section 3.4.3 of the GS4GG Principles & Requirements. Furthermore, the start date of the VPA crediting period is VPA 18: 29/07/2021 VPA 19: 30/10/2021 VPA 20: 31/12/2021 with renewal period of 5 years, The crediting period may be renewed twice in line with the Community Services Activity Requirements. The validation team confirms that the crediting period applied is in accordance with the GS4GG Principles and Requirements, version 1.2 /B01/.

D.8. Environmental impacts

Means of validation	DR,I
Conclusion	As mentioned in section A.1.1 eligibility criteria 8 of the VPA-DD /01/, no EIA is required by the host country for ICS project activities. This is in conformance with the requirements of §199 of CDM VVS for PoAs (version 03.0) /B06/ and deemed appropriate to the validation team.

D.9. Local stakeholder consultation

Means of validation	DR, I
Conclusion	No separate LSC was conducted for the VPA 18, VPA 19 & VPA 20. As CME has used the results from the Local Stakeholder Consultation conducted from VPA 17 under same POA, as the project implementation for relevant VPAs are in the neighbouring regions where the target population located in dry zone considering the same it is assumed that the area has similar socio-economic conditions and fuel usage patterns. The area considered for VPA 17 was checked by VVB from the documents uploaded at SustainCERT database[6] for the VPA 17 and location mentioned has been verified from design document for VPA 17 which found to be located in neighbouring region to dry zone considered for VPA 18, VPA 19 & VPA 20, it is assumable the geographical characteristic of neighboring regions is same (i.e.: Comes in Dry zone) having same socio-economic aspects. In line with gold standard validation and verification standard version 1, 6.3.6 | For regular VPAs that are included using the regular inclusion process, which involves a compliance check by the VVB, conducting a site visit is not mandatory for validation, as the project is regular micro scale VPA with community service activity no site was conducted the assessment is on assumptions and proofs made available during validation process. On 30/05/2019 as checked from the LSC records/13/ attendance sheets and LSC photos provided under section E.1 of the VPA-DDs. The LSC was conducted at the VPA level in accordance with Section F of the PoA-DD /17/. The VVB team have reviewed the stakeholder consultation document for VPA, and stakeholders' feedback on the project was positive. The Stakeholder Feedback Round started on 20/04/2022, a chance to provide comments and raise questions. CME invited all participants who attended the LSC meeting for additional comments, as well as more stakeholders involved in policy making and representatives from NGOs working in the region of project. PP used different invitation methods like email, phone calls etc. The same was confirmed by the validation team during the remote interviews. All the comments received during the SFR period have been provided in the LSC report /13/. Validation team based on review of LSC report /13/ confirms that the feedback from the SFR has been appropriately addressed by the PP. Furthermore, based on the interviews, validation team confirms that there is an effective continuous consultation/grievance mechanism process so that any stakeholders can access, approach, and provide feedback to PP if they so desire. As confirmed by the validation team during the remote interviews, the grievance register /13/ has been placed in the local office and copies will also be available at local partners' offices. The validation team deems this appropriate and acceptable.

D.10. Eligibility for inclusion

Means of validation	DR, I
Conclusion	All the eligibility criteria required for the inclusion of the VPA under the PoA have been addressed in the VPA-DD /01/. The stated confirmation against each eligibility criteria has been checked / assessed and found acceptable by the validation team and complete assessment is provided below:

No.	Eligibility Criterion	Description/ Required condition	Means of Verification and Supporting evidence for inclusion

[6] https://registry.goldstandard.org/projects/details/2823

	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.	VVB assessed the Results of Field Test Report which is deemed to be acceptable in line with an POA requirement.
	2	Efficiency levels sufficiently high to make a considerable impact.	Fuel savings 66%. CO_2 savings 66% CO savings 82% PM reduction 70%[7]	VVB has assessed the manufacturing specification provided on manufacturer website with reference link (http://envirofit.org/product/cookstoves/supersaver-gl-wood/) provided by CME and found to be appropriate.
	3	Expected product life	Up to 7 years	VVB has assessed the manufacturing specification provided on manufacturer website with reference link (http://envirofit.org/product/cookstoves/supersaver-gl-wood/) provided by CME and life of stoves are found to be appropriate.
	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 townships/villages in/around	End-users mostly from the villages of several Rakhine/Magway region included in this VPA Rakhine: 20.1444° N, 92.8969° E Magway: 20.1544° N, 94.9455° E (Only VPA20) Ayeyarwady: 17.0342° N, 95.2267° E	VVB has assessed the End User Database from which it is confirmed that all participant are from the region being considered under these VPA-DDs and POA.

[7] http://envirofit.org/product/cookstoves/supersaver-gl-wood/

	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.	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 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. Serial Number Plate at the rear of the stove. The project host country in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, which does not have any cap enforced and there is no risk of any double counting. Furthermore: i) The location is a Non-Annex B party without binding targets as per the Kyoto protocol. ii) Myanmar does not have an international commitment that includes the potential for trade of emissions with other countries. iii) Myanmar does not includes for a regulated, domestic level emissions trading scheme or carbon tax that accounts for the Scope of the Gold Standard Activity (Ref: https://icapcarbonaction.com/en/)	VVB has assessed from database and interviews that 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) which deemed to be a appropriate mechanism to avoid double counting.
	6	The annual emissions reductions of the VPA shall not exceed 10ktCO2e/year over the entire crediting period[8]	Estimated emissions reductions of the cookstoves included in this VPA do not exceed 10,000. If a VPA exceeds the applicable limit in any year, the emission reduction claimed shall be capped at 10,000 tCO_2.	In line with an rules an requirement and from review of ER calculation sheet VVB confirms that ERs generated from these VPAs do not exceeds 10,000 VERs, however if increased more than 10,000 VERs it will be capped by CME.	

[8] https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/101-par-principles-requirements/

	7	Each VPA-DD shall demonstrate that firewood is the primary fuel used by the target population of the project activity.	92% of households surveyed use firewood as fuel	VVB has checked Baseline survey report/14/ for each VPA submitted by CME which deemed to be appropriate and indicating 92% of households from surveyd uses the firewood as fuel.	
	8	Each VPA shall demonstrate that the baseline stove is a three-stone fire or a conventional device without a grate or a chimney.	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 firewood as a fuel. Only 8% of the household was found to be using Charcoal Stoves. 4 As mentioned in the PoA-DD, according to the FAO between 80-100% of Myanmar's population relies on wood for cooking (Ref: Weblink). Soneva Foundation along with the implementation partners, Mercy Corps Myanmar conducted a baseline survey in March 2018 in the dry zone region villages which had villages similar in this VPA on the socio-economic status and fuel consumption patterns. The report presents a finding that in the central Dry Zone, 92% of households use firewood for cooking. The most commonly used cookstove is the three-stone fire or a three-stand, and in few some cases, A1 or concrete/charcoal stoves. The baseline survey is representative of households in rural areas.	CME has presented a proof to justify and met the applicability criteria for inclusion of VPA under POA, which was further assessed by VVB (https://www.dropbox.com/s/rcalwdr6h3xrd2b/FAO%20State%20of%20Worlds%20Forest%202014.pdf) data presented found to be appropriate however CME has submitted Baseline survey report & End User Database from which VVB confirms inclusion criteria is being met.	

			In case of VPA 018 VPA 019 & VPA 020: a) These VPA include households only and not any other user groups. b) The VPAs are in similar geographic conditions and, socio-economic status of the end-users. Cultural similarities exist and cooking habits/patterns too are same. Due to these reasons, the CME has applied baseline study conducted in March 2018 to this VPA.	
	9	The use of the baseline technology as a backup or auxiliary technology in parallel with the improved technology introduced by the project activity is permitted as long as a mechanism is put into place to encourage the removal of the old technology (e.g. discounted price for the improved technology) and the definitive discontinuity of its use.	Vendors and IP staff strongly encourage end-users to remove old three-stone stoves during sales events and follow-up visits. The monitoring plan and project survey will account for baseline stove usage. Objective Observer to confirm claims during site visits. 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: 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. 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	VVB has assessed the monitoring plan and project survey which is sufficient to monitor use of baseline stove while using an FES, during an interview VVB has confirmed from CME about incentive mechanism being placed to avoid use of baseline stove which deemed to be appropriate.

			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, 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.	
	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	VVB has confirmed from UNFCCC list for LDC countries that Myanmar falls under the LDC, which is the project region.

			carbon revenue in scaling up the project and maximize the positive impact it generates.	
	11	The VPA start date shall be after the PoA validation start date (21st December 2015).	VPA018 Start date of stove distribution of this VPA is 01/07/2021. The stove distribution started on 01/07/2021 and finished on 29/07/2021. VPA019 Start date of stove distribution of this VPA is 01/08/2021. The stove distribution started on 01/08/2021 and finished on 30/10/2021. VPA020 Start date of stove distribution of this VPA is 01/11/2021. The stove distribution started on 01/11/2021 and finished on 31/12/2021.	VVB has confirmed the start date of VPAs from End User database and sales receipt which deemed to be correct.
	12	The Implementation Partner has developed a monitoring plan agreed with the CME.	Monitoring plan developed and agreed between CME and IP.	VVB has assessed the Monitoring plan and management structure for the VPAs which is placed and developed agreeing with an implementation partner and in line with an GS4GG and methodology requirement.
	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.	VVB has assessed end User database and sales receipt from which VVB confirms that the location and type of every customer is collected via the FES Sale Agreement and recorded in the customer database. From which VPA includes households only not the institution or monasteries. Which found to be appropriate.

	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	CME has provided an ODA declaration to ensure there will be no public funding.
	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.	Minutes of Local Stakeholder Consultation meeting provided later in the document. Carbon asset transfer agreement included in the sales agreement.	VVB has assessed the sales agreement which is in local language, and it is clearly mentioned that the carbon revenue generated from project will be transfer to CME.
	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.	VVB confirmed from POA-DD that selected VPAs start date is no later than 15 years after the date of registration of the PoA.

D.11. FARs from a preliminary review

FAR 1. The PD shall supply supporting data for all parameters in time for validation/design review, or allocation may be delayed. This includes and is not limited to ER spreadsheets, individual study calculations, survey results, study reports, etc.

VVB assessment: CME has submitted the supporting documents as raised FAR which was further checked by VVB and found in line with requirements.

FAR 2. The project title and GS project ID in the stakeholder's consultation report is not consistent with the information in the VPA-DD and SustainCERT App.

VVB assessment: Project ID has been updated in the revised stakeholder consultation report by CME and submitted to VVB which was further assessed and deemed to be appropriate.

FAR 3. There is an inconsistency of start date and crediting period start date in the VPA-DD and SustainCERT App. The start date shall be justified in line with the definitions of the start date. For distributed technology projects only, the start date is defined as the implementation of the first unit under the project. The relevant evidence for the start date shall be provided at the time of validation.

VVB assessment: The start date of the project is considered when the 1st unit of ICS was sold however for crediting period start date the date when the last ICS was sold is considered which was further checked by VVB while reviewing the supporting documents (Sales receipt).

FAR 4. Since the crediting period expired on 07/03/2022 and the preliminary review was submitted after the expiry of the crediting period, PD should apply the latest methodology (version 3.0) in line with renewed PoA-DD as per the Rule Update (Clarification on Applicability of PoA version for new VPAs inclusion (RU 2020 – P&R - POA)) and Paragraph 9.1.2 & 9.1.3 of Programme of Activity Requirements, version 1.2. Also, only one version of the methodology can be applied by the VPA. The PD to apply the latest version of the tools in the additionality determination.

VVB assessment: As per the rule update and raised FAR, CME has updated the VPA-DDs with the latest methodology requirements i.e., V3.0 which were further checked by VVB and found in line with a methodology.

FAR 5. The eligibility criteria No. 5 of the PoA-DD is missing in the VPA-DD. PDD to update VPA-DD and confirm if the criteria are met.

VVB assessment: CME has updated the eligibility criteria for pt 5 of the POA-DD in the revised VPA-DD which was further checked by VVB and deemed to be appropriate.

SECTION E. Internal quality control

>>

Before the assessment begins, members of the team covering the technical area(s), sectoral scope(s) and relevant host country experience for evaluating the PoA/VPA are appointed. The VPA validation report underwent a technical review before requesting inclusion (upload) of the VPA. A technical reviewer qualified in accordance with Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd.'s qualification scheme for GS validation and verification performed the technical review.

SECTION F. Validation opinion

>>

On Behalf of (the CME Soneva Foundation, Mercy Corps Myanmar) SustainCert has appointed the VVB, Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. (CCIPL) to perform the validation of the proposed micro-scale VPA titled "GS11644- GS11644 Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Soneva in Myanmar GS1729 - VPA No. 018, GS11645- GS11645 Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Soneva in Myanmar GS1729- VPA No. 019, GS11646- GGS11646 Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Soneva in Myanmar GS1729 - VPA No. 020 (hereafter called "the VPAs") The validation was performed on the basis of UNFCCC criteria for the Clean Development Mechanism and GS4GG requirements.

The scope of the validation is defined as an independent and objective review of the programme of activities design document (PoA-DD) /17/, VPA DD /01/, the project's baseline establishment and monitoring plan, and other relevant documents. CDM Validation and Verification Standard for Programme of Activities /B06/, GS4GG PoA requirement /B05/, the applied methodology /B02/ and article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, paragraph 37 of the CDM modalities and procedures and the subsequent decisions by the COP/MOP and CDM Executive Board

The report is based on the assessment of the VPA-DD /01/ (and PoA-DD /17/) undertaken through stakeholder consultations, application of standard auditing techniques including but not limited to document reviews and on-site stakeholder interviews, review of the applicable/applied methodology/B02/ and its underlying formulae and calculations.

The Validation team confirms the contractual relationship signed on 24/11/2022 between the VVB, Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd., and the CME (Soneva Foundation, Mercy Corps Myanmar) SustainCert. The team assigned for the validation meets the CCIPL's internal procedures including the UNFCCC/ GS4GG requirements for the team composition and competence.

Validation methodology and process

The validation has been performed as described in the VVS for PoAs /B06/ and constitutes the following steps:

- Receipt of VPA-DD /01 /
- Desk review of VPA-DD & Ex-ante sheet/01//02/
- Issue of checklist with corrective action requests (CARs) and clarification requests (CLs) and the draft validation report
- Interview with the CME
- Follow-up actions (interviews) for cross-checking data
- Review of responses for CARs/CLs
- Receipt of final revised VPA-DD /01/
- Issue of the final validation report

Validation criteria

The following CDM/GS4GG requirements have been considered:

- Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol,
- Modalities and procedures for CDM (CDM M & P)
- Subsequent decisions by the COP/MOP and CDM Executive Board
- Host country criteria
- Criteria are given to provide for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting.

The VPA correctly applies the baseline and monitoring methodology namely The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 3.0 /B02/.

The validation did not reveal any information that indicates that ODA contributes to the financing of the VPA. This is further confirmed by the declaration provided by the CME /16/.

The VPA-DD /01/ contains a monitoring plan for the monitoring of the emission reductions from the project. The monitoring arrangements described in the monitoring plan are feasible within the project design and it is CCIPL's opinion that the project participants are able to implement the monitoring plan.

The proposed micro-scale voluntary project activity has been developed under Programme of Activities (PoA) titled: "Myanmar Stoves Campaign (GS 1729)" which involves highly efficient improved cookstoves (ICS). The annual average emission reduction ensured from this VPA is estimated annual average of VPA18: 9,450 tCO_2e VPA19; 9,356 tCO_2e, VPA20; 7,182 tCO_2e over the crediting period of 5 years over project activity will result in reductions of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that are real, measurable, and provide long-term benefits to the mitigation of climate change.

The validation protocol describes a total of 24 findings, which include:

- 22 Corrective Action Requests (CARs).
- 02 Clarification Requests (CLs).
- 00 Forward Action Requests (FARs).

The single purpose of this report is its use during the inclusion process (of the specific VPA). The review of the VPA-DD /01/, subsequent follow-up interviews and further validation of references have provided CCIPL, with sufficient evidence to determine the fulfilment of stated criteria in the PoA-DD /17/ and the VPA-DD /01/. In the opinion of CCIPL, the VPA meets all relevant UNFCCC/GS4GG requirements for the GS if the underlying assumptions do not change. CCIPL recommends the VPA for inclusion in the PoA /17/.

Appendix 1. Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full Texts
BE	Baseline Emission
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CCIPL	Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd.
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CDM EB	CDM Executive Board
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
VPA	Voluntary Project Activity
VPA-DD	Voluntary Project Activity Design Document
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CL	Clarification Request
CME	Co-ordinating or Managing Entity
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
COP/MOP	Conference of Parties/ Meeting of Parties
DNA	Designated National Authority
VVB	Validation and Verification Body
DR	Document Review
EB	Executive Board
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ER	Emission Reduction
FAR	Forward Action Request
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GSC	Global Stakeholders Consultation
I	Interview
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LoA	Letter of Approval
LSC	Local Stakeholder Consultation
MoV	Means of Verification
MOC	Modalities of Communications
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OSV	On Site Visit
PE	Project Emission
PoA	Programme of Activities
PoA-DD	Programme of activities design document
PP	Project Participant
PS	Project Standard
PCP	Project Cycle Procedure
T	Tonne
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VVB	Validation and Verification body
VVS	Validation and Verification Standard
PoA-DD	Programme of activities design document

Appendix 2. Competence of team members and technical reviewers

Carbon CHECK

Carbon Check (India) Private Limited

Certificate of Competency

Mr. Harish Sharma

has been qualified as per CCIPL's internal qualification procedures in accordance with the requirements of CDM AS (V7.0), ISO/IEC14065:2020, ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and other applicable GHG programs:

for the following functions and requirements:

☒ Validator	☒ Verifier	☒ Team Leader	☒ Technical Expert
☐ Technical Reviewer	☐ Health Expert	☐ Gender Expert	☐ Plastic Waste Expert
☒ SDG+	☒ Social no-harm(S+)	☒ Environment no-harm(E+)	☐ CCB Expert
☐ Financial Expert	☒ Local Expert for India		

in the following Technical Areas:

☒ TA 1.1	☒ TA 1.2	☐ TA 2.1	☒ TA 3.1	☐ TA 4.1
☐ TA 4. n	☐ TA 5.1	☐ TA 5.2	☐ TA 7.1	☐ TA 8.1
☐ TA 9.1	☐ TA 9.2	☐ TA 10.1	☒ TA 13.1	☐ TA 13.2
☐ TA 14.1	☐ TA 15.1			

Issue Date	Expiry Date
1st January 2023	31st December 2023

Mr. Vikash Kumar Singh
Compliance Officer

Mr. Amit Anand
CEO

CCIPL_FM 7.9 Certificate of Competency_V2.1_012023

Carbon Check (India) Private Limited

Certificate of Competency

Mr. Siddhant Bankar

has been qualified as per CCIPL's internal qualification procedures in accordance with the requirements of CDM AS (V7.0), ISO/IEC14065:2020, ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and other applicable GHG programs:

for the following functions and requirements:

☒ Validator	☒ Verifier	☐ Team Leader	☒ Technical Expert
☐ Technical Reviewer	☐ Health Expert	☐ Gender Expert	☐ Plastic Waste Expert
☐ SDG+	☐ Social no-harm(S+)	☐ Environment no-harm(E+)	☐ CCB Expert
☐ Financial Expert	☒ Local Expert for India		

in the following Technical Areas:

☐ TA 1.1	☒ TA 1.2	☐ TA 2.1	☒ TA 3.1	☐ TA 4.1
☐ TA 4. n	☐ TA 5.1	☐ TA 5.2	☐ TA 7.1	☐ TA 8.1
☐ TA 9.1	☐ TA 9.2	☐ TA 10.1	☒ TA 13.1	☐ TA 13.2
☐ TA 14.1	☐ TA 15.1			

Issue Date

1st January 2023

Expiry Date

31st December 2023

Mr. Vikash Kumar Singh
Compliance Officer

Mr. Amit Anand
CEO

CCIPL_FM 7.9 Certificate of Competency_V2.1_012023

Carbon Check (India) Private Limited

Certificate of Competency

Ms. Indumathi C

has been qualified as per CCIPL's internal qualification procedures in accordance with the requirements of CDM AS (V7.0), ISO/IEC14065:2020, ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and other applicable GHG programs:

for the following functions and requirements:

☒ Validator	☒ Verifier	☒ Team Leader	☒ Technical Expert
☒ Technical Reviewer	☐ Health Expert	☐ Gender Expert	☐ Plastic Waste Expert
☒ SDG+	☒ Social no-harm(S+)	☒ Environment no-harm(E+)	☐ CCB Expert
☒ Financial Expert	☒ Local Expert for India and Sri Lanka		

in the following Technical Areas:

☒ TA 1.1	☒ TA 1.2	☐ TA 2.1	☒ TA 3.1	☐ TA 4.1
☐ TA 4. n	☐ TA 5.1	☐ TA 5.2	☐ TA 7.1	☐ TA 8.1
☐ TA 9.1	☐ TA 9.2	☐ TA 10.1	☒ TA 13.1	☒ TA 13.2
☐ TA 14.1	☐ TA 15.1			

Issue Date

1st January 2023

Expiry Date

31st December 2023

Mr. Vikash Kumar Singh
Compliance Officer

Mr. Amit Anand
CEO

CCIPL_FM 7.9 Certificate of Competency_V2.1_012023

Appendix 3. Documents reviewed or referenced.

No.	Title
/01/	VPA 018_v3.0-VPA-Design-Document_10/10/2023 VPA 019_v3.0-VPA-Design-Document_10/10/2023 VPA 020_V3.0-VPA-Design-Document_10/10/2023
/02/	VPA 018 - Baseline _ Emission Reduction Calculation VPA 019 - Baseline _ Emission Reduction Calculation VPA 020 - Baseline _ Emission Reduction Calculation
/03/	Consideration of Carbon Revenues for Myanmar Stoves Campaign for VPA 018 Consideration of Carbon Revenues for Myanmar Stoves Campaign for VPA 019 Consideration of Carbon Revenues for Myanmar Stoves Campaign for VPA 020
/04/	VPA - Determination of f_{NRB}
/05/	Sales receipt project start date
/06/	Preliminary_Final_Review comments
/07/	Sample Carbon waiver evidence Sales receipt
/08/	VPA 018 - Cover Letter VPA 019 - Cover Letter VPA 020 - Cover Letter
/09/	Technical specifications Link stove.
/10/	VPA018_SDG-Impact-Tool VPA019_SDG-Impact-Tool VPA020_SDG-Impact-Tool
/11/	VPA 018-End user database VPA 019 - End User database VPA020 – End User database
/12/	VPA 018 - ODA Declaration Form VPA 019 - ODA Declaration Form VPA 020 - ODA Declaration Form
/13/	Local stakeholders Consultation Report.
/14/	VPA 018 - Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Baseline Survey Report - March 2018 VPA 019 - Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Baseline Survey Report - March 2018 VPA 020 - Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Baseline Survey Report - March 2018
/15/	Declaration for no public funding-VPA018
/16/	Declaration for no public funding-VPA019
/17/	POA DD Version 6.0, dated 08/11/2022 GS1729
/18/	Declaration for no public funding-VPA020
/B01/	GS4GG Community Services Activity Requirements (version 1.2)
/B02/	The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 3.0
/B03/	GS4GG PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS version 1.2
/B04/	GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS version 1.2
/B05/	GS4GG PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS version 2.0
/B06/	1. CDM Project Standard for PoA, version 3.0 2. CDM VVS for PoAs, version 3.0 3. CDM PCP version 3.0
/B07/	Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities, Version 9.0 Guideline for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programme of Activities, version 04
/B08/	IPCC https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/ https://www.ipcc.ch/report/2019-refinement-to-the-2006-ipcc-guidelines-for-national-greenhouse-gas-inventories/

Appendix 4. Clarification requests, corrective action requests and forward action requests

3.1 Clarifications (CLs) common to all three VPA

Table 1 CLs from this verification

CL ID	**1**	**Section no.**	**KPI**	**Date: 11/03/2023**
Description of CL				
CME to clarify as per GS4GG latest version of methodology i.e V3.0 is available at site, however still CME is using the previous version which is v1.1. CME to use the latest version of methodology for the as per POA requirement V2.0, para 5.8.1.				
Project participant response				**Date: 28/03/2023**
Version of the methodology updated to the latest in the revised VPA-DD				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised VPA-DD				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 26/04/2023**
CME has updated the VPA-DD methodology with the latest updated version available at the site however, in the VPA -18 “The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 01, February 2013, and Version 1.1 and Version 3.0” how all the three versions can be applicable clarify. CL is open				
Project participant response				**Date: 26/04/2023**
VPA-DD has been revised and made it consistent.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised VPA-DD				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 28/04/2023**
CME has updated the section mentioning only the V3.0 for the methodology in line with a raised CL. Hence **CL is closed**				

CL ID	**2**	**Section no.**	**A.1.1**	**Date: 11/03/2023**
Description of CL				
On the review of the document "End-user database" for each VPA, it is observed that most of the End user Telephone numbers are unavailable. CME to clarify the reason for not mentioning the telephone numbers of the user.				
Project participant response				**Date: 28/03/2023**
The villages are located in the remote areas and most of the end users are from the marginal community, who cannot afford the telephone. Hence, telephone numbers are not been mentioned for those.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 26/04/2023**
Clarification given for the raised finding against the absence of phone numbers of end user as the project is in rural area it is possible that some of them cannot afford the phone hence the. **CL is closed**				

3.2 Corrective action required (CARs) common to all three VPA.

Table 2 CARs from this verification

CAR ID	1	Section no.	TEMPLATE	Date: 11/03/2023
Description of CAR				
CME to use the latest version of VPA-DD template available at GS website i.e., V.2.0				

Project participant response	Date: 28/03/2023
VPA-DD template updated to the latest.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
Revised VPA-DD	
GS VVB assessment	Date: 26/04/2023
CME has updated the VPA-DD template with the latest template available on the GS website hence; CAR is closed	

CAR ID	**2**	**Section no.**	**Key project info**	**Date: 11/03/2023**
Description of CAR				
Under the section Key project information Index following sections are missing. -Section F - Eligibility and inclusion criteria for VPA's inclusion -Appendix 4-Summary of Approved Design Changes (VPA specific) CME to add the same.				
Project participant response				**Date:** 28/03/2023
Section F updated in the revised VPA-DD **Design change is not applicable for this VPA**				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised VPA-DD				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 26/04/2023**
CME has updated the VPA-DD with the "Section F Eligibility and inclusion criteria for VPAs inclusion" in the revised VPA-DD hence; **CAR is closed**				

CAR ID	**3**	**Section no.**	**Key project info**	**Date: 11/03/2023**
Description of CAR				
Under Key project Info following section are missing as its the previous version of template. 1) Type of VPA 2) Type of corresponding real case VPA (If applicable) 3) GS ID of real case VPA CME to update the version maintain the consistency with new template.				
Project participant response				**Date:** 28/03/2023
KPI section is updated in the revised VPA-DD				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised VPA-DD				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 26/04/2023**
CME has updated the KPI with missing information in the revised VPA-DD, hence. **CAR is closed**				

CAR ID	**4**	**Section no.**	**Key project info**	**Date: 11/03/2023**
Description of CAR				
CME to add the missing First submission date.				
Project participant response				**Date:** 28/03/2023
First submission date is added				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised VPA-DD				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 26/04/2023**
In updated VPA-DD CME has updated KPI with first submission date hence **CAR is closed**				

CAR ID	**5**	**Section no.**	**Key project info**	**Date: 11/03/2023**
Description of CAR				
Under KPI pt. Other requirements, As the VPA-DD is the activity under POA GS1729, CME to fill this section as per template guide requirements.				

Project participant response	Date: 28/03/2023
KPI section is updated in the revised VPA-DD	
Documentation provided by project participant	
Revised VPA-DD	
GS VVB assessment	**Date: 26/04/2023**
CME has updated the KPI with the relevant information as raised CAR hence ; **CAR is closed**	

CAR ID	6	Section no.	Table 1	Date: 11/03/2023
Description of CAR				
Unit/Products for SDG 8 is missing under table 1 of the MR, CME to mention the same.				
Project participant response				**Date:** 28/03/2023
Table-1 is updated in the revised VPA-DD				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised VPA-DD				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 26/04/2023**
CME has updated Unit/Products for SDG 8 in all VPA-DDs Hence **CAR is closed**				

CAR ID	7	Section no.	A.1.1	Date: 11/03/2023
Description of CAR				
POA eligibility criteria "pt.5 The VPA is located in a geographic area where households use three-stone fire or other rudimentary stoves for cooking." is missing, CME to add same under section A.1.1 of VPA-DD.				
Project participant response				**Date:** 28/03/2023
Pt.5 is added in the section A.1.1				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised VPA-DD				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 26/04/2023**
CME has updated section A.1.1 of the revised VPA-DD and also shared the supporting document (End user database) with it hence ; **CAR is closed**				

CAR ID	8	Section no.	A.1.1	Date: 11/03/2023
Description of CAR				
CME to add coordinates for the mention region under section A.1.1 of the VPA-DD pt.4 of eligibility criteria.				
Project participant response				**Date:** 28/03/2023
Geo coordinates are added in the eligibility criteria pt.4				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised VPA-DD				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 26/04/2023**
CME has updated the section A.1.1, with geo co-ordinates for the mention region Hence **CAR is closed**				

CAR ID	9	Section no.	A.2	Date: 11/03/2023
Description of CAR				
CME to provide the separate geo coordinates for each village mentioned under section A.2.				
Project participant response				**Date:** 28/03/2023
Geo coordinates of each village has been added				
Documentation provided by project participant				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 26/04/2023**
CME has updated section A.2 with geo coordinates for each village which was further checked by VVB and found correct Hence **CAR is closed**				

CAR ID	10	Section no.	A.2	Date: 11/03/2023

Description of CAR				
Under section A.2, As the VPAs are only limited to Magway/Rakhine region, CME to add the maps for the covered region only or the region should be highlighted in MAP with all required visible legends in map, Same should be done for VPA-19 & VPA-20				
Project participant response				**Date:** 28/03/2023
Map has been updated in the section A.2				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised VPA-DD				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 26/04/2023**
CME has updated section A.2 of VPA-DD with the region maps and coordinates for each region hence ; **CAR is closed**				

CAR ID	11	Section no.	A.5	Date: 11/03/2023
Description of CAR				
Under section A.5, CME to submit the self-declaration on signed letter head that there in no public funding to VPAs in the present in future.				
Project participant response				**Date:** 28/03/2023
A signed declaration has been submitted to the VVB				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Declaration letter				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 26/04/2023**
CME has provided a written declaration stating that there is no public funding for VPA, and no ODA (Official Development Assistance) funds are being used for VPA Hence **CAR is closed**				

CAR ID	12	Section no.	B.2	Date: 11/03/2023
Description of CAR				
CME to submit the incentive structure as mentioned under B.2 and should keep the records for the incentive distribution, Same should be added in Monitoring plan.				
Project participant response				**Date:** 28/03/2023
The only incentive structure CME following is providing FES at subsidise rate to the end users, which is 1/3 of the actual cost of the FES. Same has been added in the section B.2				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised VPA-DD				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 26/04/2023**
CME has updated section B.2 with the information on the incentive mechanism in which they are selling the ICS at a subsidized rate which is in line with the requirement of methodology para 2.2.3 Hence **CAR is closed**				

CAR ID	13	Section no.	NA	Date: 11/03/2023
Description of CAR				
1. CME to submit the signed ODA declaration for Each VPA as in the submitted form signature is missing. 2. CME to submit the carbon asset transfer agreements signed by end-user on the sample base for Each VPA.				
Project participant response				**Date:** 28/03/2023
1. Signed ODA submitted **2. Sales receipts has the carbon asset transfer clause. Same has been submitted**				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Signed ODA **Sales receipt**				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 26/04/2023**
CME has now provided the signed ODA declaration and sample sales receipt in which the Carbon transfer and ownership-related details are mentioned in the local language which was further checked by the VVB and found in line with a requirement Hence				

CAR is closed

CAR ID	**14**	**Section no.**	**NA**	**Date: 11/03/2023**
Description of CAR				
1. CME to add the working web links wherever required throughout the VPA-DD. 2. CME to maintain the font size as per the template guide throughout the VPA-DD. 3. CME to maintain the Verdana font throughout the VPA-DD.				
Project participant response				**Date:** 28/03/2023
1. Working weblinks added **2. Font size made consistent.** **3. Verdana made consistent**				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised VPA-DD				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 26/04/2023**
CME has updated the formatting of the VPA-DD in line with a raised points hence **CAR is closed**				

CAR ID	**15**	**Section no.**	**B.7**	**Date: 11/03/2023**
Description of CAR				
CME to submit baseline survey report for each VPA being validated.				
Project participant response				**Date:** 28/03/2023
Baseline survey report submitted				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Baseline survey report				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 26/04/2023**
CME has submitted the baseline survey report for each VPA which was further checked by VVB and found in line with methodology requirements Hence **CAR is closed**				

CAR ID	**16**	**Section no.**	**B.7**	**Date: 11/03/2023**
Description of CAR				
CME to clarify why DFn is choose as 0.94 as per methodology it should be 0.99 i,e, 1% Efficiency loss per year.				
Project participant response				**Date:** 28/03/2023
Value of DFn is corrected				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised ER sheet				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 26/04/2023**
CME has updated the ER sheet in line with the emission reduction quantification method provided in the methodology and updated the value for DFn, however same has been reflected in VPA 19 and VPA 20 as in VPA 18 DD it's still not reflected as 0.99. CME to correct the same Hence the **CAR is open**				
Project participant response				**Date: 26/04/2023**
DFn value is corrected in the VPA-DD				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised VPA-DD				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 28/04/2023**
CME has updated the ER sheet and now DF_n values are corrected in VPA18 hence. **CAR is closed**				

CAR ID	**17**	**Section no.**	**ER SHEET**	**Date: 11/03/2023**
Description of CAR				
VVB has assessed the ER sheets submitted by CME in "Baseline worksheet" The formula for the Emission reductions of the project activity in period y (Pre-Leakage) need to be corrected for crediting period starting from 2021 to 2025.				
Project participant response				**Date:** 28/03/2023

Formula is corrected in the ER sheet
Documentation provided by project participant
Revised ER sheet
GS VVB assessment **Date: 26/04/2023**
CME has updated the ER sheet with an appropriate formula for the Emission reductions of the project activity in period y (Pre-Leakage) which is further checked by VVB hence the **CAR is closed**

CAR ID	**18**	**Section no.**	**B.7.2**	**Date: 11/03/2023**
Description of CAR				
As per the applied methodology Section III. Monitoring methodology/1. Monitoring procedure/C. Ongoing Monitoring Studies pt. i, CME to add under section B.7.1 of the VPA-DD, Selection procedure of the minimum sample size for project cook-stove of each age-group to conduct the usage survey in line with the guidelines provided in section 4.2 option b of the methodology.				
Project participant response				**Date:** 28/03/2023
Sample size selection has been elaborated in the section B.7.1				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised VPA-DD				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 26/04/2023**
CME has updated section B.7.1 with the Selection procedure of the minimum sample size for the project cook-stove of each age group to conduct the usage survey in line with the guidelines provided in section 4.2 option b of the methodology further age wise sampling plan has been provided under section B.7.2 as monitoring plan hence **CAR is closed**				

CAR ID	**19**	**Section no.**	**B.7.3**	**Date: 11/03/2023**
Description of CAR				
As per mentioned Under section B.7.3 Geo-locations are missing from the database Sheets, CME to add the same and provide the revised sheet for the sales database.				
Project participant response				**Date:** 28/03/2023
Geo location has been added in the user database				
Documentation provided by project participant				
User database				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 26/04/2023**
Geo-coordinates are now mentioned in a user database sheet as per the raised CAR, Hence **CAR is closed**				

CAR ID	**20**	**Section no.**	**C.1.2**	**Date: 11/03/2023**
Description of CAR				
CME to add a working weblink under section C.1.2. for the proof of the lifetime of the stove.				
Project participant response				**Date:** 28/03/2023
Weblink updated				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised VPA-DD				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 26/04/2023**
The working weblink for the manufacturer's specifications has been updated against the lifetime of the stove in the revised VPA-DD hence **CAR is closed**				

CAR ID	**21**	**Section no.**	**C.2.2**	**Date: 11/03/2023**
Description of CAR				
CME to write the total length of the crediting period in "dd/mm/yyyy-dd/mm/yyyy".				
Project participant response				**Date:** 28/03/2023
Length of crediting period updated				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised VPA-DD				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 26/04/2023**

In line with a template guide now total length of crediting period with start and end date have been updated under section C.2.2 hence **CAR is closed**

CAR ID	**22**	**Section no.**	**FARs**	**Date: 11/03/2023**
Description of CAR				
CME to address the following FARs raised during the preliminary review. **FAR 1**. The PD shall supply supporting data for all parameters in time for validation/design review, or allocation may be delayed. This includes and is not limited to ER spreadsheets, individual study calculations, survey results, study reports etc. **FAR 2**. The project title and GS project ID in the stakeholder's consultation report is not consistent with the information in the VPA-DD and SustainCERT App **FAR 3**. There is an inconsistency of start date and crediting period start date in the VPA-DD and SustainCERT App. The start date shall be justified in line with the definitions of the start date. For distributed technology projects only, the start date is defined as the implementation of the first unit under the project. The relevant evidence for the start date shall be provided at the time of validation. **FAR 4**. Since the crediting period expired on 07/03/2022 and the preliminary review was submitted after the expiry of the crediting period, PD should apply the latest methodology (version 3.0) in line with renewed PoA-DD as per the Rule Update (Clarification on Applicability of PoA version for new VPAs inclusion (RU 2020 – P&R - POA)) and Paragraph 9.1.2 & 9.1.3 of Programme of Activity Requirements, version 1.2. Also, only one version of the methodology can be applied by the VPA. The PD to apply the latest version of the tools in the additionality determination. **FAR 5**. The eligibility criteria No. 5 of the PoA-DD is missing in the VPA-DD. PDD to update VPA-DD and confirm if the criteria is met.			
Project participant response				**Date:** 28/03/2023
1. **All supporting documents are submitted with the responses** 2. **Project title corrected in the SCR** 3. **Start date of the project is considered the date when first unit is sold and crediting period start date is considered from the day when the last unit is sold to the HH. This was the pattern followed till date. Sales receipt of first FES is submitted to the VVB** 4. **Methodology is updated to the latest.** 5. **Eligibility criteria pt. 5 added**				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised VPA-DD **Revised SCR**				
GS VVB assessment				**Date: 26/04/2023**
FAR 1: CME has submitted the supporting documents as raised FAR which was further checked by VVB and found in line with requirements Hence pt is Closed. **FAR 2:** Project ID has been updated in the revised stakeholder consultation report Hence pt. is closed. **FAR 3:** The start date of the project is considered when the 1st unit of ICS was sold however for crediting period start date the date when the last ICS was sold is considered which was further checked by VVB while reviewing the supporting documents (Sales receipt) hence the pt is closed. **FAR 4:** As per the rule update and raised FAR, CME has updated the VPA-DD with the latest methodology requirements (i.e V3.0) which were further checked by VVB and found in line with a methodology hence pt is closed. **FAR 5:** CME has updated the eligibility criteria pt 5 of the POA-DD in the revised VPA-DD which was further checked by VVB, Hence pt. is closed **CAR is closed.**				

Appendix 5: Sustainability Validation Report

The proposed GS11646 - GGS11646 Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Soneva in Myanmar GS1729 - VPA No. 020, GS11645 - GS11645 Myanmar Stoves Campaign - Soneva in Myanmar GS1729- VPA No. 019, GS11644 - Myanmar Stoves Campaign -Soneva in Myanmar - VPA No. 018 is a micro-scale VPA in the Myanmar. The project is applying methodologies The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, Version 3.0

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

This VPA 18 alone serves 1,804 households in total. This VPA has improved the health and safety of around 8713 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.

This VPA 19 alone serves 1,786 households in total. This VPA has improved the health and safety of around 8626 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.

This VPA 20 alone serves 1,371 households in total. This VPA has improved the health and safety of around 6622 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.

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

This VPA 18 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 1,804 households.

This VPA 19 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 1,786 households.

This VPA 20 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 1,371 households.

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

Target A: To reduce the GHG from the use of in-efficient three stone fires and replacing them with Fuel Efficient Cookstoves.
The annual average emission reductions estimated for each VPA are:
VPA18:9,452 tCO_2e
VPA19:9,357 tCO_2e
VPA20:7,183 tCO_2e

Target B: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation:
It has been estimated that Village Level Awareness Raising Events would be conducted for each VPA.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) outcomes

As per the VPA DDs /01/, the relevant SDG targets are:

SDG	Chosen SDG target

Goal 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promotion. well-being for all of all ages	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)
Goal 7 – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	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)
Goal 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	A) To reduce GHG from the use of inefficient three-stone fires and replace them with Fuel Efficient Cookstoves. B) Improve education, awareness-raising, and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning

Above mentioned information and targets selected for SDGs by CME under section B.6.4 of the VPA-DD. The Verification team confirms that the data and parameters selected to monitor sustainable development co-benefits are in compliance with the requirement. A complete assessment of each of the monitored parameters has been provided in point 2 of Appendix 5 of the validation report.
The verification took cognizance of § 359 - §361 of CDM VVS for PoAs, Version 03.0 GS4GG Requirements.

1. Safeguarding principal Assessment

According to GS4GG Safeguarding Principles and Requirements document for detailed guidance on carrying out assessment as summarized below:

Safeguarding principles	**Assessment questions**	**Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/ potentially/ no)**	**Justification including mitigation measures**	**Assessment by the validation team**
Social & Economic Safeguarding Principles				
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	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.	Appropriateness for this safeguarding principle was validated and confirmed through review of GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS, version 1.2 /B04/ and remote interviews with: • Representatives of Project Participant • Local Stakeholders Mitigation measure: CME has provided necessary
	2. The Project shall not discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion.	No	There is no limitation to the participation to the project.	

				measures to ensure safeguard 1 by adding the monitoring parameter for which assessment is written below under data and parameter monitor
2. Gender Equality and Women's Rights	1.The Project shall not directly or indirectly lead to/contribute to adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women 2. Projects shall apply the principles of non-discrimination, equal treatment , and equal pay for equal work. 3. The Project shall refer to the country's national gender strategy or equivalent national commitment to aid in assessing gender risks 4. (where required) Summary of opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s)	No	Not Applicable	Appropriateness for this safeguarding principle was validated and confirmed through review of GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS version 1.2 /B04/ and remote interviews with: • Representatives of Project Participant • Local Stakeholders Mitigation measure: N/A
3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	1. The Project shall avoid community exposure to increased health risks and shall not adversely affect the health of the	Potentially	Not Applicable	Appropriateness for this safeguarding principle was validated and confirmed through review of GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS version 1.2 /B04/ and remote interviews with: • Representatives of Project Participant

				• Local Stakeholders Mitigation measure: NA
4. Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement	Does the Project Area include sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional, or religious values or intangible forms of culture?	No	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.	Appropriateness for this safeguarding principle was validated and confirmed through review of GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS version 1.2 /B04/ and remote interviews with: • Representatives of Project Participant • Local Stakeholders Mitigation measure: CME has provided necessary measures to ensure safeguard 4 by adding the monitoring parameter for which assessment is written below under data and parameter monitor.
5. Corruption	The Project shall not involve, be complicit in or inadvertently contribute to or reinforce corruption or corrupt Projects	No	Not Applicable	Appropriateness for this safeguarding principle was validated and confirmed through review of GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS version 1.2 /B04/ and remote interviews with: • Representatives of Project Participant • Local Stakeholders Mitigation measure: N/A
6.1 Labor Rights	1. The Project Developer shall	No	The Project Developer ensures	Appropriateness for this safeguarding

	ensure that all employment is in compliance with national labor occupational health and safety laws and with the principles and standards embodied in the ILO fundamental conventions 2. Workers shall be able to establish and join labor organizations 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. 4. No child labour is allowed (Exceptions for children working on their families' property requires an Expert Stakeholder opinion) 5. The Project Developer shall ensure the use of appropriate equipment, training of workers, documentation and		that these principles are strictly followed by the implementation partners and other relevant stakeholders. 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 sale agents/other staff during the annual monitoring period. The PD also encourages third party/objective observers to assess the implementation of this principle.	principle was validated and confirmed through review of GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS version 1.2, /B04/ and remote interviews with: • Representatives of Project Participant • Local Stakeholders Mitigation measure: CME has added the monitoring parameter to monitor there is no forced labour for which assessment is given under data and parameters monitored.

	reporting of accidents and incidents, and emergency preparedness and response measures			
6.2 Negative Economic Consequences	Does the project cause negative economic consequences during and after project implementation?	No	No risks are foreseen in terms of negative consequences for local economy. The project will be financially sustainable through the sale of cookstoves and carbon finance. The project will also create jobs for local people.	Appropriateness for this safeguarding principle was validated and confirmed through review of GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS version 1.2, /B04/ and remote interviews with: • Representatives of Project Participant • Local Stakeholders Mitigation measure: N/A
7.1 Emissions	Will the Project increase greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario?	No	The project will not lead to any increase in greenhouse gas emissions. The project stoves will rather reduce emissions due to the increased thermal efficiency compared to the baseline stoves.	Appropriateness for this safeguarding principle was validated and confirmed through review of GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS version 1.2, /B04/ and remote interviews with: • Representatives of Project Participant • Local Stakeholders Mitigation measure: N/A
7.2 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	The project does not utilize any form of energy supply that is also being used by other users.	Appropriateness for this safeguarding principle was validated and confirmed through review of GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS version 1.2, /B04/ and remote interviews with:

				• Representatives of Project Participant • Local Stakeholders Mitigation measure: N/A
8.1 Impact on Natural Water Patterns/Flows	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 does not use any water.	Appropriateness for this safeguarding principle was validated and confirmed through review of GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS version 1.2, /B04/ and remote interviews with: • Representatives of Project Participant • Local Stakeholders Mitigation measure: N/A
8.2 Erosion and/or Water Body Instability	a. Could the Project directly or indirectly cause additional erosion and/or water body instability or disrupt the natural pattern of erosion?	No	The project includes installation of efficient cook stoves in households. No damage is foreseen for nature of soil or water bodies.	Appropriateness for this safeguarding principle was validated and confirmed through review of GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS version 1.2, /B04/ and remote interviews with: • Representatives of Project Participant • Local Stakeholders Mitigation measure: N/A
9.1 Landscape Modification and Soil	Does the Project involve the use of land and soil for production of crops or other products?	No	The project includes installation of efficient cook stoves in households. No use of land or soil is applicable.	Appropriateness for this safeguarding principle was validated and confirmed through review of GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES &

				REQUIREMENTS version 1.2, /B04/ and remote interviews with: • Representatives of Project Participant • Local Stakeholders Mitigation measure: N/A
9.2 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	The project includes installation of efficient cook stoves in households. No such risk is foreseen.	Appropriateness for this safeguarding principle was validated and confirmed through review of GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS version 1.2, /B04/ and remote interviews with: • Representatives of Project Participant • Local Stakeholders Mitigation measure: N/A
9.3 Genetic Resources	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 relevant	Appropriateness for this safeguarding principle was validated and confirmed through review of GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS version 1.2, /B04/ and remote interviews with: • Representatives of Project Participant • Local Stakeholders Mitigation measure: N/A
9.4 Release of pollutants	Could the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the	No	The project includes the installation of efficient cook stoves in households. Indoor	Appropriateness for this safeguarding principle was validated and

	environment?		air pollution in houses will be reduced compared to the baseline stoves.	confirmed through a review of GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS, version 1.2 /B04/ and remote interviews with: • Representatives of Project Participant • Local Stakeholders Mitigation measure: N/A
9.5 Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste	Will the Project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/ or use of hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals? and/or materials?	No	Not relevant	Appropriateness for this safeguarding principle was validated and confirmed through review of GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS, version 1.2 /B04/ and remote interviews with: • Representatives of Project Participant • Local Stakeholders Mitigation measure: N/A
9.6 Pesticides & Fertilisers	Will the Project involve the application of pesticides and/or fertilizers?	No	Not relevant	Appropriateness for this safeguarding principle was validated and confirmed through review of GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS, version 1.2 /B04/ and remote interviews with: • Representatives of Project Participant • Local Stakeholders Mitigation measure: N/A

9.7 Harvesting of Forests	Will the Project involve the harvesting of forests?	No	The project aims to reduce firewood consumption by installing highly efficient cookstoves. This will reduce the harvest rate of forests.	Appropriateness for this safeguarding principle was validated and confirmed through a review of GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS, version 1.2 /B04/, and remote interviews with: • Representatives of Project Participant • Local Stakeholders Mitigation measure: N/A
9.8 Food	Does the Project modify the quantity or nutritional quality of food available such as through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives?	No	Not relevant	Appropriateness for this safeguarding principle was validated and confirmed through review of GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS, version 1.2 /B04/ and remote interviews with: • Representatives of Project Participant • Local Stakeholders Mitigation measure: N/A
9.9 Animal husbandry	Will the Project involve animal husbandry?	No	Not relevant	Appropriateness for this safeguarding principle was validated and confirmed through review of GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS, version 1.2 /B04/ and remote interviews with: • Representatives of Project Participant • Local Stakeholders

				Mitigation measure: N/A
9.10 High Conservation Value Areas and Critical Habitats	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	Implementation of the project will have a positive impact on forests and; thus, on the conservation of HCV ecosystems, critical habitats, landscapes, key biodiversity areas or other sites, by reducing the firewood harvesting.	Appropriateness for this safeguarding principle was validated and confirmed through a review of GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS, version 1.2 /B04/ and remote interviews with: • Representatives of Project Participant • Local Stakeholders Mitigation measure: N/A
9.11 Endangered Species	a. Are there any endangered species identified as potentially being present within the Project boundary (including those that may route through the area)? b. Does the Project potentially impact other areas where endangered species may be present through transboundary affects?	No	Not relevant	Appropriateness for this safeguarding principle was validated and confirmed through review of GS4GG SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS, version 1.2 /B04/ and remote interviews with: • Representatives of Project Participant • Local Stakeholders Mitigation measure: N/A

In summary, CCIPL has validated and concluded that the assessment for the project has been conducted appropriately, according to GS4GG requirements, based on accurate information with all the reference sources as indicated in the PoA-DD /17/. Therefore, in CCIPL's opinion, the project has no harmful impact.

2. Data and parameters to be monitored.

Relevant SDG Indicator	**SDG 13**

Data/Parameter - Description	Cookstove in the project database for project scenario p through year y ($N_{p,y}$)
Unit/Value	VPA 18 :1804 Number VPA 19 :1786 Number VPA 20: 1371 Number
Source of data /frequency	Total Sales Record, Continuous
VVB Assessment	Based on a review of section B.7.1 of GS VPA-DD, the validation team confirms that a survey will be carried out to check on the Number of cookstoves operational and a number of days operational from the project database. The frequency, as well as the target value of the parameter, is deemed appropriate.

Relevant SDG Indicator	**SDG 13**
Data/Parameter - Description	Usage rate for project cookstove in year y, based on adoption rate and drop-off rate as per usage surveys (**$U_{p,y)}$**)
Unit/Value	100% (assumed)
Source of data /frequency	Household Survey, Annually
VVB Assessment	Based on a review of section B.7.1 of GS VPA-DD, the validation team confirms that a survey will be carried out to check usage records of a number of projects cookstove. The frequency, as well as the target value of the parameter, is deemed appropriate.

Relevant SDG Indicator	**SDG 13**
Data/Parameter - Description	Discount factor to account for efficiency loss n of project cookstoves (DF_n)
Unit/Value	0.99 i.e., 1% efficiency loss per year
Source of data /frequency	Fixed default value from the methodology
VVB Assessment	Based on review of the section B.7.1 of GS VPA-DD, validation team confirms that the calculated DF_n value is as per methodology value of the parameter is deemed appropriate.

Relevant SDG Indicator	**SDG 13**
Data/Parameter - Description	Discount factor to account for the usage of baseline cookstove during the year y in project scenario p (**$DF_{p, Stove, y}$**)
Unit/Value	2.25%
Source of data /frequency	Project Survey, annually.
VVB Assessment	Based on a review of section B.7.1 of GS VPA-DD, the validation team confirms that the method to calculate $DF_{p,stove,y}$ is in line with an methodology. The frequency, as well as the target value of the parameter, is deemed appropriate.

Relevant SDG Indicator	**SDG 3**
Data/Parameter - Description	Improvement in the indoor air quality, and health and safety of the stove users
Unit/Value	100% (Estimated)

Source of data /frequency	Household Surveys, annually
VVB Assessment	Based on a review of section B.7.1 of GS VPA-DD, the validation team confirms that a survey will be carried out to check on the pollution-related inconveniences (such as smoke levels, itchy eyes, and breathing problems) in the project scenario compared to the baseline scenario. The frequency of the parameter is deemed appropriate.

Relevant SDG Indicator	**SDG 7**
Data/Parameter - Description	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
Unit/Value	1,804 /Number
Source of data /frequency	Ongoing data collection and storage/Annually
VVB Assessment	Based on a review of section B.7.1 of GS VPA-DD, the validation team confirms that a survey will be carried out to Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all. The frequency of the parameter is deemed appropriate.

Relevant SDG Indicator	**SDG 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**
Data/Parameter - Description	Number of i) Village Level Awareness Raising Events and ii) Attendance
Unit/Value	Number
Source of data /frequency	The Project Tracking File records the number awareness raising sessions conducted and the attendance in such meetings/ Annually
VVB Assessment	Based on review of section B.7.1 of GS VPA-DD, validation team confirms that survey will be carried out to check on the Confirmation of events, awareness programs conducted under project activity for the community. The frequency of the parameter is deemed appropriate.

Safeguarding Principles Assessment (SPA) Monitoring

Relevant SDG Indicator	**Safeguarding Principle 1 – Human Rights**
Data/parameter - Description	Non-violation of Human rights and abuses of any kind
Unit/Value	Incidents
Source of data /frequency	Project survey, Annually
VVB Assessment	Based on a review of section B.7.1 of GS VPA-DD, the validation team confirms that Non-violation of Human rights and abuses of any kind will be monitored and cross-checked with the project records, and survey questionnaire. The frequency of the parameter is deemed appropriate.

Relevant SDG Indicator	**Safeguarding Principle 4 - Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement**
Data/Parameter - Description	Project in sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional, or religious values or intangible forms of culture
Unit/Value	Incidents
Source of data /frequency	Project survey, Annually

VVB Assessment	Based on a review of section B.7.1 of GS VPA-DD, the validation team confirms that the Project in sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional, or religious values or intangible forms of culture will be monitored and cross-checked with the project records like contracts, payment slips, employee list or others. The frequency of the parameter is deemed appropriate.

Relevant SDG Indicator	**Safeguarding Principle 6 - Economic Impacts**
Data/parameter - Description	No forced labour/Any sale agents/other labour being forcefully employed by the project
Unit/Value	%
Source of data /frequency	Project survey, Annually
VVB Assessment	Based on review of section B.7.1 of GS VPA-DD, validation team confirms that no forced labour/Any sale agents/other labour being forcefully employed by the project will be monitored and cross checked with the project records like contracts, payment slips, employee list or others. The frequency of the parameter is deemed appropriate.