

TEMPLATE

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION & VPA DESIGN DOCUMENT (VPA DD)

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VERSION **v.2.3**

RELATED SUPPORT

- [Programme of Activity requirements](#)

- [TEMPLATE GUIDE VPA Design Document](#)

This document contains the following sections

Section A – Description of project

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

Section C – Duration and crediting period

Section D – Summary of Safeguarding Principles and Gender Sensitive Assessment

Section E – Summary of Local stakeholder consultation

Section F - Eligibility and inclusion criteria for VPAs inclusion

Appendix 1 – Safeguarding Principles Assessment (mandatory)

Appendix 2- Contact information of VPA Implementer (mandatory)

Appendix 3 – LUF Additional Information (VPA specific)

Appendix 4 – Design Changes

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Type of VPA	☐ Real case VPA ☒ Regular VPA
Scale of VPA Note that a VPA can be of one scale. Please select applicable scale accordingly.	☐ Microscale ☒ Small scale ☐ Large scale
Title of corresponding real case VPA (if applicable)	GS12600 VPA-3 Improved Cooking: Madagascar
GS ID of real case VPA (if applicable)	GS12851
GS ID of VPA	GS23409
Title of VPA	GS12600 VPA-7 Improved Cooking: Madagascar
Time of First Submission Date	30/10/2025
Date of Design Certification	19/02/2026
Version number of the VPA-DD	1.9
Completion date of version	02/07/2026
Coordinating/managing entity	SaniTap Ltd
VPA Implementer (s)	SaniTap Ltd
Project Participants and any communities involved	SaniTap Ltd
Host Country (ies)	Madagascar
GS ID and Title of applicable Design Certified VPA	N/A – this VPA is undergoing validation
GS ID and Title of applicable Performance Certified VPA	N/A – this VPA is undergoing validation
Activity Requirements applied	☒ Community Services Activities ☐ Renewable Energy Activities ☐ Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities ☐ N/A
Other Requirements applied	Programme of Activity requirements and procedures V3.0

	Gender Equality Requirements and Guidelines V2.0 Usage Rate Guidelines V2.0
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	Reduced Emissions from Cooking and Heating: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) V4.0
Product Requirements applied	☒ GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration ☐ Renewable Energy Label ☒ Gender Responsive Label ☐ N/A
VPA Cycle:	☒ Regular ☐ Retroactive

Table 1 – Estimated Sustainable Development Contributions

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS TARGETED		SDG IMPACT (DEFINED IN B.6.)	ESTIMATED ANNUAL AVERAGE	UNITS OR PRODUCTS
13 Climate (mandatory)	Action	GSDM-I13.2.1 Amount of GHGs emissions avoided or sequestered	21,747	tCO2e (VERs)
1 No Poverty		GSDM-I1.1.1 Average household savings i.e., decrease in expenditure on basic services such cooking, lighting, and drinking	5,732	MGA / household / week
3 Good Health and Well Being		GSDM-I3.9.1 Number of households that observed reduction in PM2.5 & carbon monoxide (CO) concentration reductions	90%	Proportion of households

5 Gender Equality		GSDM-I5.4.1 Average time saving associated fuel collection.	1	Average time saving per household associated with cooking time and fuel collection per day (hours)
7 Affordable Clean Energy	and	GSDM-I7.3.1 Total energy savings	94.8	Total energy savings (GWh(th))
8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	and	GSDM-I8.5.1 Total number of jobs.	29 Female: 12 Male: 17	Total number
15 Life on Land		GSDM-I15.1.1 Total non-renewable wood fuel saved	9,445	Tonnes NRB saved per year

SECTION A. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

A.1. Purpose and general description of project

The Voluntary Project Activity (VPA) aims to address the problem of CO₂ emissions, deforestation and indoor air pollution caused by households cooking on open fires or inefficient cookstoves which burn solid biomass fuels such as charcoal and firewood.

The project will distribute and install improved cookstoves and clean cookstoves in 39 communes in the Anosy region, Madagascar. These stoves are more efficient than traditional methods, thereby reducing CO₂ emissions, deforestation, and indoor air pollution.

Madagascar is home to an estimated 30.3 million people as of 2023. Despite its natural wealth, Madagascar grapples with a persistently high poverty rate, with 80.7% of its population living on less than \$2.15 per day in 2023¹. Around a quarter of the population of Madagascar has access to electricity, and only 1.5% has access to clean cooking facilities².

According to Sustainable Energy 4 All³:

- less than 12% of the population have access to improved cookstoves or clean cooking technologies
- >80% of rural households use fuelwood for cooking
- >60% of urban households use charcoal for cooking
- Without action, 36 million people are estimated to lack access to clean cooking solutions by 2030

Cooking practices in Madagascar are shaped by a combination of cultural traditions, economic limitations, and environmental challenges. For most households, particularly in rural areas, cooking relies heavily on traditional biomass fuels like firewood and charcoal. These fuels are often used with inefficient cooking methods, such as three-stone fires called fatapera or simple metal stoves, which contribute to widespread indoor air pollution and pose significant health risks. Women and children are disproportionately affected, as they spend extended periods of time near the cooking areas.

Unsafe cooking methods have significant:

- Health consequences as inefficient cooking stoves release toxic pollutants, contributing to respiratory illnesses, eye problems, and other health complications. Women and children bear the brunt of these health risks. SE4All estimate 21,000 deaths every year due to indoor air pollution in Madagascar⁴.
- Negative impacts on the environment and society:

¹ [World Bank Country Report](#) October 2024

² [International Energy Agency Madagascar](#) 2022.

³ SE4All (2024) 'Madagascar: Integrated Energy Access Planning'. Available at:

<https://www.seforall.org/system/files/2024-07/summary-madagascar-cleancooking-en.pdf>

⁴ Ibid

- Deforestation and climate change: traditional stoves contribute to deforestation and emissions of greenhouse gases like methane and black carbon. 25% forest is expected to be lost by 2030, 10-20% attributable to harvesting wood for energy needs.
- Time and labour: women and children spend hours collecting firewood from often distant, unsafe sources. This time burden limits opportunities for education, income-generating activities, and leisure, perpetuating cycles of poverty.

By addressing traditional cooking habits, this VPA will generate GS VERs and reduce the release of GHG emissions including CO₂ into the atmosphere. This initiative will contribute to decreased consumption to non-renewable biomass which will also reduce deforestation rates. Access to improved cookstoves will improve the health conditions of vulnerable populations, especially women and children, whilst also adding convenience and economic benefits to end users.

Technologies/Measures

The Improved Cooking VPA will include the application of modern, efficient (tier 3 or 4) improved cookstoves suitable for burning charcoal and firewood. Technologies considered by the project include, but are not restricted to, Burn Ecoa Char charcoal stoves and Burn Ecoa Wood firewood stoves.

The technologies introduced through the project are designed to enhance fuel combustion within the combustion chamber, ensuring more efficient heat transfer to cooking pots. The baseline cooking technologies have thermal efficiencies ranging from <10%-20%, whereas the project technologies have thermal efficiency of >40%. Based on the thermal energy output, ISO/TR 19867-2:2018 estimates fuel savings between 75-80%. This reduction in fuel consumption significantly lowers indoor air pollution levels for project beneficiaries by minimizing smoke, black soot, and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions. Additionally, the decreased reliance on cooking fuel translates to a reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with the use of non-renewable biomass.

The project activity is funded by the sale of GS VERs. The carbon finance provides the capital expenditure to overcome the financial barrier of purchasing the improved or clean cookstove for end users. The anticipated year-by-year distribution of the project cookstoves is outlined below.

Proposed Implementation Plan

Year	Improved - Wood	Improved - Charcoal ⁵
2025	58,333	61,668
2026	0	0

⁵ Each household will receive 2 charcoal project stoves

2027	0	0
2028	0	0
2029	0	0
Total	58,333	61,668 ⁶

Table 2 Proposed implementation plan

The total number of households planned to be reached by the project pilot in 2025 – estimated to be 89,167 – will be spread across at least 4 VPAs (1 real case + 3 regular case).

This is a regular case VPA. This VPA is expected to include households who cook with firewood only. It is estimated, *ex ante*, that 16,938 households will be included in this VPA. The figure may change *ex post* and will be reported in the Monitoring Report.

The associated real case VPA is VPA-3 GS12851. At the time of Design Certification, there are 2 other associated regular case VPAs:

- VPA-5 GS23369
- VPA-6 GS23370

The distributed project technologies will be spread across the real case and homogenous regular VPAs due to the small scale cap of the maximum energy saving of 180 GWh(th) per year.

The SDG benefits relating to a total number parameter of an indicator relevant at a program level, the impact per VPA will be calculated on a proportion basis based on the number of GS VERs generated by the VPA.

Project Area

The project area is the Anosy Region, Madagascar.

Baseline Scenario

In the absence of the project, the project beneficiaries would have used three stone fire or traditional inefficient charcoal stoves (fatapera) for meeting domestic cooking needs, perpetuating environmental and health degradation and causing GHG emissions. The VPAs have three distinct baseline scenarios:

1. Rural households who cook predominantly on three stone fires using firewood;
2. Peri-urban households who cook predominantly on three stone fires using firewood; and
3. Urban and peri-urban households who cook predominantly on traditional inefficient charcoal stoves (fatapera).

Baseline surveys and kitchen performance tests have been conducted for each scenario.

Project Scenario

⁶ The number of households reached is 30,833

Four project scenarios are included in the bundle of VPAs. Where possible, the VPAs will be project scenario specific. The project scenarios do not involve a fuel switch. The emission reductions are calculated using method 1 of the methodology. The scenarios are:

1. Rural household using an improved wood cookstove (no fuel switch)
2. Peri-urban household using an improved wood cookstove (no fuel switch)
3. Urban and peri-urban household using improved charcoal cookstoves (no fuel switch); and
4. Urban and peri-urban household using 1 improved charcoal cookstoves (no fuel switch)

Any use of a secondary fuel or stove-stacking will be monitored in the annual usage survey.

The distribution of two project charcoal stoves to some urban households is deemed appropriate to meet their cooking needs, as such households typically cook using 2 unimproved charcoal stoves in the baseline scenario.

Project Technology Days

Parameter $N_{b,p,y}$ (ICS 27) calculates the number of project technology days included in the project for each year, where b is the baseline scenario and p is the project scenario. Due to the 3 baseline scenarios and 4 project scenarios included in the project, there are 4 potential outcomes for parameter ICS 27.

	Baseline scenario 1	Baseline scenario 2	Baseline scenario 3
Project Scenario 1	$N_{1,1,y}$		
Project Scenario 2		$N_{2,2,y}$	
Project Scenario 3			$N_{3,3,y}$
Project Scenario 4			$N_{3,4,y}$

Table 3 ICS 27 scenario matrix

This VPA is expected to include:

- Baseline scenario 1 - Rural households who cook predominantly on three stone fires using firewood
- Project scenario 1 - Rural household using an improved wood cookstove (no fuel switch);

and

- Baseline scenario 2 - Peri-urban households who cook predominantly on three stone fires using firewood
- Project scenario 2 - Peri-urban household using an improved wood cookstove (no fuel switch).

Therefore, ICS 27 will be calculated as $N_{1,1,y}$ and $N_{2,2,y}$.

Baseline scenario 3 and project scenarios 3 and 4 will be included in another regular case VPA.

Gender

The project is designed to receive Gender Responsive Certification in line with the optional Gender Equality Requirements. Demonstration of compliance with the Gender Equality Requirements and Guidelines V2 is set out below.

The project aims to reduce exposure to harmful household fumes while improving the living conditions of women, who are primarily concerned with cooking tasks. To support this certification process, across the Anosy Region a baseline survey was conducted among 479 households⁷ and focus groups were carried out with 232 participants⁸.

The project has conducted a gender sensitive LSC and is implementing a pro-active gender responsive approach aligned with SDG 5 and other relevant SDGs covering gender aspects, such as SDG 8. The project has conducted a deep gender analysis; selected gender-targeted project goals and action; and designed project-specific gender indicators and parameters⁹.

Gender indicators and parameters can be found in sB.7.2.

The complete analysis on the Gender Sensitive and Gender Responsive Certification can be found in supporting document 'In-Depth Gender Analysis - Clean Cooking VPA - Gender Responsive Certification'.

A.1.1. Eligibility of the VPA under approved PoA

As per section 3.1.1 of GS4GG Principles & Requirements Version 2.1, compliance with relevant "General Eligibility Criteria" is demonstrated below:

Table 4 Eligibility for VPA inclusion as per PoA requirements

ELIGIBILITY CRITERION	DESCRIPTION/ REQUIRED CONDITION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION/SUPPORTI NG EVIDENCE FOR INCLUSION
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⁷ Supporting document 'Gender – Baseline Data Analysis'.

⁸ Supporting document 'Gender Approach Events : Workshops and Focus Groups – Anosy Region'

⁹ Supporting document 'In-Depth Gender Analysis - Clean Cooking VPA - Gender Responsive Certification'

1.1	Principles and Requirements	The VPA meets the General Eligibility Criteria (s3) set out in the Principles and Requirements: a) Type of Project b) Location of Project c) Project Area, Project Boundary and Scale d) Host Country Requirements e) Contact Details f) Legal Ownership g) Other Rights •	Eligibility criteria is demonstrated in: a) A.1 Purpose and general description of project b) A.2 Location of VPA c) A.2 Location of VPA; B.3 VPA Boundary; A.4 Scale of VPA d) A.1 Purpose and general description of project; Parameter box ICS 7 / SDWS 4 e) Appendix 2 – ‘Contact information of VPA implementer’ f) A.1.2 Legal ownership of products generated by the VPA and legal rights to alter use of resources required to service the project g) n/a •
1.2	Principles and Requirements	Eligibility Principles and Requirements (s4): • Principle 1: Contribution to Climate Security & Sustainable Development • Principle 2: Safeguarding Principles • Principle 3: Stakeholder Inclusivity • Principle 4: Demonstration of real outcomes Principle 5: Financial Additionality & Ongoing Financial Need	Eligibility Principles and Requirements are demonstrated in: • Principle 1: B.6.3 Ex ante estimation of SDG Impact • Principle 2: Annex 1 – Safeguarding principles assessment • Principle 3: E. Summary of local stakeholder consultation • Principle 4: B.6.1 Explanation of methodological choices/approaches for estimating the SDG Impact Principle 5: B.5 Demonstration of additionality

2	Activity Requirements	The VPA meets the Eligibility Criteria of the Community Service Activity Requirements.	The VPA meets all eligibility criteria set out in s3 'General Eligibility Criteria' of the Community Service Activity Requirements V1.2. Compliance is demonstrated in below in this section (sA.1.1 'Eligibility of the VPA under approved PoA')
3	Application of methodologies	VPAs shall apply the methodologies: Reduced Emissions from Cooking and Heating: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC), version 4.0, Emission Reductions from Safe Drinking Water Supply, version 1.0, Methodology for Metered & Measured energy cooking devices, version 1.2.	The VPA applies GS methodology 'Reduced Emissions from Cooking and Heating: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC), version 4.0'. This is demonstrated in sB 'Application of approved Gold Standard methodology (ies) and/or demonstration of SDG contributions'
4	Conditions to be met by each VPA regarding safeguarding principles	VPAs shall conduct a Safeguarding Principles Assessment and conform to Gold Standard Safeguarding Principles and Requirements.	The Safeguarding Principles Assessment is conducted in sD 'Summary of safeguarding principles and gender sensitive assessment' and Annex 1 'Safeguarding principles assessment' of the VPA-DD

5	Demonstration of additionality	The additionality PoA is systematically demonstrated as per GS4GG Community services activity requirements, Version 1.2 and GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements, Version 2.1.	The VPA demonstrates additionality in line with the criteria set out in s4.1.9 of the Community Service Activity Requirements V1.2, set out in sB.5 'Demonstration of additionality'
6	Public funding	Affirmation that there is no diversion of Official Development Assistance (ODA).	No ODA has been diverted, and the ODA declaration form has been signed and submitted by the CME. This is evidenced in the ODS declaration form: 'ODA-Declaration-Form GS12851 Improved Cooking'
7	Sampling Requirements	The VPAs will follow the usage survey guidelines of the methodology and UNFCCC guidelines on sampling and survey for Programme of Activities version 4.0.	The sampling is in line with the methodology and the CDM sampling guidelines, set out in sB.4 'Establishment and description of baseline scenario' and and B.7.2 'Sampling plan'.
8	Boundary and location of the VPA	Each VPA shall be located within the boundaries of the PoA.	The VPA is located in Anosy Region, Madagascar, as set out in sA.2 'Location of VPA'.

9	Project technology	The VPAs involve the distribution of improved cookstoves, and the rehabilitation / installation and maintenance of safe drinking water infrastructure.	The project will distribute improved cookstoves with higher efficiency to rural, peri-urban and urban areas of Anosy Region, Madagascar. Details of the project technologies are set out in sA.3 'Technologies and/or measures'.
10	No double counting of impacts within the POA and across other registered or deregistered POAs.	The VPA is exclusively bound to the PoA. Confirmation that the programme activity has not been and will not be registered either as a single project activity or as a VPA under another registered PoA in other offset schemes nor the project activities that have been deregistered.	The CME confirms that the double counting is avoided by checking different carbon registries, consulting other host country developers and maintaining a record of all proposed VPAs that have been reviewed. The CME will also not distribute any stoves to households which already own an efficient stove or are currently part of a carbon project.

11	VER legal ownership	End users under the specific VPA contractually cede their rights to claim and own emission reductions to the CME of the PoA.	The CME has full legal ownership of the credits generated through the use of the project technologies distributed. These rights were granted by the end users through individual customer agreements signed upon receipt of the stoves. CME's legal ownership of the VERs is also expressly provided for in the contract with the supplier of the project technologies. This is set out in sA.1.2 'Legal ownership of products generated by the VPA and legal rights to alter use of resources required to service the project'.
12	No double counting of the VPA	A unique numbering or identification system for distributed stoves or rehabilitated/installed technologies is applied. This shall ensure no double counting of ERs or co-benefits within the same VPA and same PoA.	Each household and project technology has a unique identification number. The identification numbers, and other identifying factors of the end-user, are recorded on the project database. Duplication checks are conducted to ensure there is no double counting. The unique identification system can be verified by the validation and verification body at verification. This will be demonstrated in the project database.

13	VPA start date	The start date of any proposed VPA will be on or after the start date of PoA.	The start date of the VPA is 27/02/2025. This is after the start date of the PoA (19/03/2024, see PoA-DD 'GS12600_Clean_Water_Clean_Cooking_PoA-DD_v1.8'). The start date of the VPA is set out in sC.1.1 'Start date of VPA', and evidenced by the first technology distributed under the VPA: 'CONFIDENTIAL_VPA-5 Start Date - Household XXXXXXXXXX - Distribution Sheet'.
14	VPA crediting period	VPA crediting period does not exceed the PoA end date and the starting date of the crediting period of a VPA shall be on or after: (i) The date of registration of the PoA, if the corresponding VPA-DD is submitted together with the request for registration; (ii) The date when the VPA was included in the PoA.	The VPA crediting period does not exceed the PoA end date (see no13 above, and PoA-DD 'GS12600_Clean_Water_Clean_Cooking_PoA-DD_v1.8'). The start date and total length of the VPA crediting period is set out in s C.2 'Crediting period of project'.
15	Baseline parameters to be established at VPA level	Each VPA shall demonstrate how the baseline parameters not established at the PoA level (that applies for baselines and options not applicable at the first VPA at the time of PoA registration) that are to be calculated at the VPA level have been determined. Parameters to be monitored are listed in VPA- DD.	The baseline parameters are established by a baseline survey at VPA level, as set out in section B.4 'Establishment and description of baseline scenario'.

16	Local Stakeholder Consultation	Real case VPA will conduct a local stakeholders' consultation.	The Local Stakeholder Consultation was conducted on 21/06/2024. Section E 'Summary of Local Stakeholder Consultation' provides a summary of the LSC, and full details of the LSC can be found in the Stakeholder Consultation Report: 'PUBLIC_GS12600_Improved Cooking-Stakeholder-Consultation-Report'.
17	SDG outcomes	Each VPA shall conduct SDG outcomes assessment and show positive outcomes for at least three SDGs.	The GS Digital SDG Impact Tool has been completed for the VPA. This is evidenced by the GS SDG Impact Tool: 'PUBLIC_GS12600_GS 23369_VPA-5_SDG_Impact_Tool_V 2.3'
18	Conditions to confirm that technologies in VPAs are eligible	The definition of the technology implemented shall comply with the eligible technologies under the applied methodology.	The technology deployed has a predictable performance, it is proven to be efficient and durable under field conditions. The rated thermal efficiency is at least 20% and the technology has continuous useful energy output of less than 150kW per unit, as per applicability conditions a. and b. of RECH: TPDDTEC V4). The technical details of the project technologies is set out in the applicability conditions in section B.2 'Applicability of methodology (ies)'.

19	Submission of a new real case VPA and regular case VPAs	A new real case VPA may be submitted for inclusion to the PoA at any time during the duration of the PoA. The new real case VPA shall comply with the latest inclusion criteria applicable at the time of submission of Validation report by VVB. The CME shall follow design change rules to include a new real case VPA involving new technology/ measures and/or new methodology or combination of new methodology submitted after PoA design certification.	New real case VPAs submitted will demonstrate compliance with the eligibility criteria set out in this table (section B.3 'Eligibility criteria for inclusion of a VPA in the PoA' of the PoA-DD). The inclusion criteria is set out in this table (Table 4 'Eligibility for VPA inclusion as per PoA requirements') along with a demonstration of compliance with the criteria and any necessary supporting documents. Section F 'Eligibility and inclusion criteria for VPAs inclusion' of the real case VPA-DD sets out the criteria for including associated regular case VPAs.
20	Multiple technologies, measures or methodologies	For a proposed PoA applying more than one technology/measure or more than one methodology, the coordinating/managing entity shall prepare a real case VPA-DD for each technology/measure, each methodology and each combination thereof.	This is a regular case VPA that follows the framework and requirements set out in the associated real case VPA: VPA-3 GS12851.

The VPA is compliant with the following principles from section 4 from Gold Standard Principles and Requirements V2.1:

ELIGIBILITY CRITERION	Justification
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Principle 1: Contribution to Climate Security & Sustainable Development	The VPA will contribute to sustainable development in several ways as outlined below in line with the GS SDG Impact Tool. These goals have been assessed in detail under the Sustainable Development Goals in section B6. No Poverty: The activities help households access reliable domestic energy and reduce their fuel consumption and expenditure. Better Health: The project technologies will reduce pollution and improve air quality in households, thus reducing the incidence of respiratory illnesses, especially amongst women and children. Gender Equality: The stoves empower women by improving their health and enabling them to spend the time saved collecting fuel and cooking on other activities. Decent Work and Economic Growth: The VPA leads to job creation in the local stove supply chain. Affordable and Clean Energy: The distribution of stoves will lead to access to clean or cleaner energy, and will generate energy savings. Environmental Benefits: The improved efficiency of project stoves compared to those used in the baseline scenario will lead to a reduction in biomass fuel consumption and a reduction in GHG emissions.
Principle 2: Safeguarding Principles	Safeguarding Principles Assessment are assessed in Appendix 1 of this document.

Principle 3: Stakeholder Inclusivity	The local stakeholder consultation was undertaken at the PoA level in accordance with the Gold Standard Stakeholder Consultation & Engagement Procedure. It included information at VPA level. The stakeholders were actively involved in the meeting and a formal input, feedback, and grievance mechanism is currently in place. This will be used to solicit inputs from the end-users throughout the life of the project. Feedback or grievances will be recorded and addressed in a timely manner.
Principle 4: Demonstration of Real Outcomes	The VPAs shall demonstrate real outcomes by undertaking the following: • Developing a Voluntary Project Activity Design Document (VPA-DD), that incorporates a Monitoring & Reporting Plan. • Design Certification, that shall comprise of Validation and Design Review. • Monitoring, in accordance with the Monitoring & Reporting Plan. • Performance Certification, comprising of Verification and Performance Review. • Gold Standard Design Certification Renewal.
Principle 5: Financial Additionality & Ongoing Financial Need	All Projects must demonstrate impacts that are additional as compared to their baseline scenario. The VPA demonstrates financial additionality in line with criteria set out in the Community Service Activity Requirements V1.2.

As per section 3 of Gold Standard Community Services Activity (CSA) V1.2, compliance with relevant "General Eligibility Criteria" is demonstrated below:

ELIGIBILITY CRITERION	Justification
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3.1.1 Types of project

Pre-identified CSA project types are noted below. Project Developers may submit new project types to Gold Standard for approval following the Principles & Requirements.

(b) **End-use energy efficiency:**

Project activities that reduce energy requirements as compared to baseline scenario without affecting the level and quality of services or products, where the end-user of the products and services are clearly identified and when the physical intervention is required at the user end. For example, efficient cooking, heating, lighting, etc.

The goal of the Project is to distribute project technologies and improve access to energy services to beneficiaries in rural, peri-urban and urban areas in Madagascar.

The project technologies provide energy efficiency benefits to the end-users.

The project technology is set out in sA.3 "Technologies and/or measures" of this document.

3.1.2 Project area, boundary and scale:

Project Area and Boundary shall be defined in line with the applicable Impact Quantification Methodologies and Product Requirements.

The project area is various communes in the Anosy Region, Madagascar, as set out in sA.2 'Location of VPA'.

The project boundary is defined in sB.3 'VPA Boundary'.

The project is small-scale: Type 2: End-use energy efficiency project improvement as per s9.1.2.b) of the GHG Emission Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements V3.1, as demonstrated in sA.4 'Scale of the VPA'.

3.1.3 Suppressed demand

Certain Impact Quantification methodologies allow projects to account Suppressed Demand scenario when establishing a baseline. In such cases, the application of Suppressed Demand baseline is limited to Small Scale and Microscale Projects. Where a Suppressed Demand baseline is applied, it is not possible to 'stack' Gold Standard Certified Impact Statements or Products as the definition of the baseline may be contradictory.

The VPA does not apply a suppressed demand scenario.

This is demonstrated in s B.4 'Establishment and description of baseline scenario'.

3.1.4 Legal ownership:

- a. Projects involving the distribution of a large number of devices for services such as heating, cooking, lighting, electricity generation, water treatment technology such as water filter, etc. shall provide a clear description of the ownership of the Products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification all along the investment chain. In line with the FPIC requirement, the proofs that end-users are aware of and willing to give up their rights on Products shall be provided.
- b. The transfer of Product ownership shall be discussed during local stakeholder consultations for projects.

The project technologies owners transfer their full ownership rights of carbon credits to the CME upon signing a customer agreement at the point of distribution. Each stove ID has a corresponding signed carbon agreement. All electronic copies are recorded on the project database, while the physical copies are kept by the beneficiaries.

The concept of carbon credits, their transfer and how this can affect the end users are key topics presented and discussed during stakeholder consultations. Background information is included in marketing materials that have been shared with the beneficiaries (flyers, brochures, etc.).

This is demonstrated in sA.1.2 'Legal ownership of products generated by the VPA and legal rights to alter use of resources required to service the project' and the Stakeholder Consultation Report.

As per section 2 of Gold Standard Gender Equality Requirements and Guidelines V2.0, compliance with relevant requirements is demonstrated below:

ELIGIBILITY CRITERION	Justification
2.1 Gender Sensitive Certification	
2.1.1 All projects seeking GS4GG certification shall a. take into account overall societal context from a gender perspective into project design, b. comply with Principle 2 – Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment requirements of Safeguarding Principles & Requirements, c. conduct the Stakeholder Consultation following Stakeholder Consultation Engagement Requirements	a. CME has instructed a local gender consultant to review the societal context from a gender perspective. This is available in the 'Gender In-Depth Study Report – Cooking'. b. CME has completed the safeguarding principles in the VPA-DD (below) c. The Stakeholder Consultation has been conducted in accordance with the Stakeholder Consultation Engagement Requirements, as evidenced in the Stakeholder Consultation Report.

2.1.2 | To comply with the requirements of paragraph 2.1.1 | above, the Project developer shall follow STEP 1-3 as outlined below.

CME has followed STEP 1-3, demonstrated below.

Step 1: Basic Context

2.1.3 | Project design shall consider the overall societal context from a gender perspective by aligning project design to the host country's gender policies, national gender strategy - where available, development goals and adhere to the gender principles as established in the Gender policy.

CME has instructed a local gender consultant to review the societal context from a gender perspective. This is available in the 'Gender In-Depth Study Report – Cooking'. This includes aligning the project design to the host country's gender policies, national gender strategy and development goals.

Step 2: Safeguarding Principles Assessment

2.1.4 | Project shall demonstrate compliance with Principle 2 – Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment requirements of Safeguarding Principles & Requirements. Country-level safeguarding requirements supersede if they go beyond Gold Standard Requirements.

CME has completed the safeguarding principles in the VPA-DD (below).

2.1.5 | Gold Standard may require Project - depending on project type, scale and *context*, to include an expert stakeholder opinion with a specific emphasis on gender and environment issues to support the gender safeguarding assessment.

A gender expert was contracted to lead on the Gender aspects of the project.

Step 3: Stakeholder Consultation

2.1.6 | Project shall conduct the Stakeholder Consultation following Stakeholder Consultation Engagement Requirements.

The Stakeholder Consultation has been conducted in accordance with the Stakeholder Consultation Engagement Requirements, as evidenced in the Stakeholder Consultation Report. Input from a gender expert has been included in the process.

2.1.7 | It is recommended that Project seek inputs of a gender and environmental expert/stakeholder and include their recommendations in project design.

2.2 | Gender Responsive Certification

2.2.1 | The projects seeking Gender-responsive certification shall –

- a. conduct the gender analysis to examine:
 - i. The different situations of women and men
 - ii. The impacts the Project will have on different gender groups
- b. design monitoring framework that includes setting project action, gender-responsive targets and performance indicators to monitor gender equality results against the established baseline.
- c. collect and use sex-disaggregated data and qualitative information to analyse and track gender issues during project life

CME has instructed a local gender consultant to review the societal context from a gender perspective. This is available in the 'Gender In-Depth Study Report – Cooking'.

2.2.2 | Project developers shall follow STEP 4-5 to meet the requirements stated in paragraph 2.2.1 | above.

CME has followed STEP 4-5, demonstrated below, in order the receive Gender Responsive Certification.

Step 4: Gender Analysis and Baseline Determination

2.2.3 | The Project shall conduct Gender Analysis to understand the social, economic and political factors underlying climate change-exacerbated gender inequality and women and men's potential contribution to mitigating and adapting to climate change. Refer to Guideline Step 4: Gender Analysis and Baseline Determination for further guidelines and resources on Gender Analysis.

The gender analysis and baseline determination is set out in the 'Gender In-Depth Study Report – Cooking' and sB.4 'Establishment and description of baseline scenario' below.

2.2.4 | The Project shall take into account stakeholder's inputs from Steps 1-3, notably the stakeholder consultations and safeguards assessment into the Gender analysis and establishing the project baseline.

The input of stakeholders from Steps 1-3 has been considered in the Stakeholder Consultation Report.

Step 5: Establish Project Goals and Measure Change

2.2.5 | The Project seeking gender responsive certification shall positively contribute to gender related targets laid out under SDG 5, SDG 8 or SDG 10, in addition to SDG 13. Refer to Table 2 for further details on relevant SDGs and SDGs targets.

The project goals are set out in the 'Gender In-Depth Study Report – Cooking' and sB.7.3 'Other elements of monitoring plan' below.

2.2.6 | Referring to Table 2, the Project shall

- a. select at least one Gender Goal and Gender Action corresponding to SDG Target Category 1 and Category 2, where Category 1 Target aims to promote gender equality, while Category 2 Target focuses on safeguarding against gender-based harm.
- b. identify at least one Gender Responsive Indicator(s) corresponding to the selected gender actions and gender goals. Table 2 presents a non exhaustive list of gender responsive indicators. The project developers may propose additional Gender Responsive Indicators.

The Gender Goals and Actions have been selected from Table 2 and set out in sB.7.3 'Other elements of monitoring plan' below.

2.2.7 | The Project shall identify performance monitoring indicators for chosen Project Gender Action(s) and Gender Responsive Indicator(s) and design a monitoring plan to track changes that the Project can support both in terms of gender equitable processes and in terms of gender responsive performance.

Performance monitoring indicators have been identified and set out in sB.7.3 'Other elements of monitoring plan' below.

2.2.8 | As a best practice approach, the Project should consider the resources provided in Guidelines Section Step 5: Establish Goals and Measure Change for developing performance monitoring indicators and monitoring plan.

CME has considered the Guidelines for developing performance monitoring indicators and monitoring plan.

2.2.9 | At each verification, the Project shall report an assessment of results and impacts as per the design certified monitoring plan.

The assessment of results and impacts will be analysed and reported in each Monitoring Report.

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

SaniTap Ltd is the Co-ordinating/Managing Entity (CME) which communicated with the Gold Standard. SaniTap Ltd have legal ownership of the VERs generated the project.

Each end-user registers to participate in the project before the distribution of the project technology(ies). The end-user signs the 'Membership Registration Form'¹⁰ which sets out the terms of participating in the project activity. The end-user details are recorded in a digital registration form¹¹. The agreement is written in Malagasy and sets out, amongst other things, that:

- *"My household agrees to transfer to SaniTap the carbon credits or emissions reductions obtained from using the improved clean cookstove during the project period"*
- *"My household will not participate in any other carbon project and will not transfer the carbon rights of the improved cookstove to another organization"*
- *"My household has received information about the carbon program, the concept of carbon credits, and the transfer of ownership of the resulting benefits"*

The contract between CME and the manufacturer of the project technologies states that all VERs resulting from the technologies are the sole and exclusive property of CME. This is demonstrated in s8 of supporting document 'Supply_Agreement_Legal_Ownership'.

¹⁰ Supporting document 'Membership Registration Form'

¹¹ Supporting document 'Registration Form (digital)'



About the Magnasoa Project

The Magnasoa Project is a collaboration between the Anosy Region, SaniTap, and the NGO MadAvance.

SaniTap is a UK-based social impact company working on projects in the WASH sector (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) and clean cooking.

MadAvance is an NGO committed to promoting sustainable resources through the advancement of improved and clean cooking technologies, as well as through the rehabilitation and maintenance of sustainable drinking water supply infrastructure.

MEMBERSHIP REGISTRATION FORM



ID number	
Name	
Municipality	
Fokontany	

Clean Cooking

Benefits of the Magnasoa Project



Reduced carbon and smoke emissions into the atmosphere.



Protecting forests by reducing deforestation and bushfires.



Improved family health due to reduced indoor air pollution.



Promoting gender equality and job creation.



Boosting household savings by lowering charcoal and firewood expenses.



Figure 1 Examples of Membership Registration Form - English

The end-user keeps the Membership Registration Form booklet for the duration of the project. This contains contact details of the CME.

At the time of distribution, each end user signs a physical distribution sheet¹² and the details of the end-user and project technology(ies) are recorded in a digital form¹³. This completes the transfer of the full ownership rights of carbon credits to the CME. These signed documents are collected and stored in the VPA database. Each document corresponds to a project technology and its unique identification number.

Households in rural, urban, and peri-urban Madagascar are recognized as the main users of the cookstoves in the project. The project will ensure that it complies with the host countries' legal, environmental ecological and social regulations. There are no disputes or contested rights that have been identified in relation to rights relevant to the project activity.

The legal ownership of the VERs is expressly provided for in the contract with the supplier of the project technologies¹⁴, which states, *inter alia*:

¹² Supporting document 'Distribution Sheet (physical)'

¹³ Supporting document 'Distribution Form (digital)'

¹⁴ Supporting document 'Supply_Agreement-_SaniTap-xxxxxxxxxxx'

- "Any and all Carbon Emission Savings resulting from the Products supplied under this Agreement shall be the sole and exclusive property of the Purchaser [CME]"
- "The Supplier and its affiliates relinquish and waive any and all rights, claims, or interests in any Carbon Emission Savings or associated Carbon Credits that may arise from or be related to the supply of Products under this Agreement"

A.2. Location of VPA

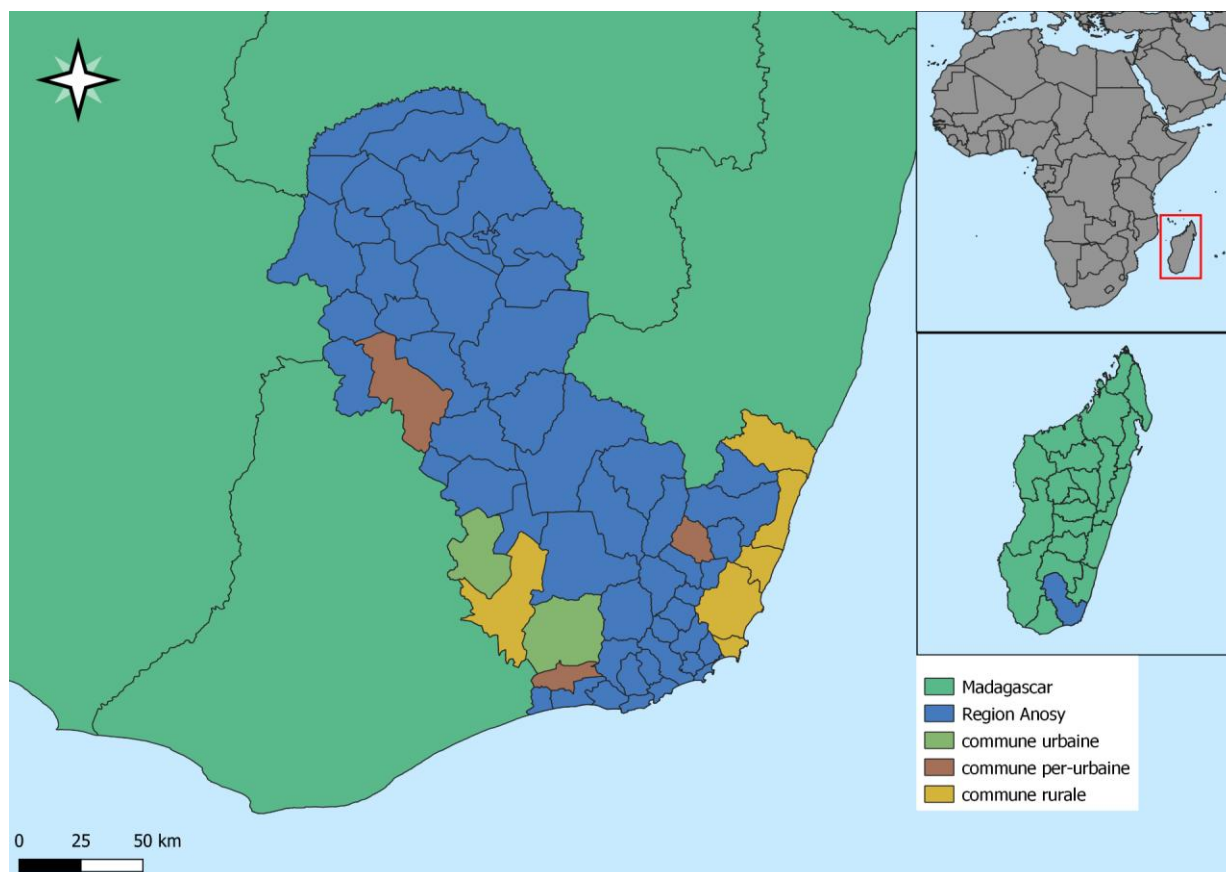


Figure 2 Map of project area

Country: Republic of Madagascar

Communes: The project will be implemented in 38 communes in Fort Dauphin, Betroka and Amboasary Districts in the Anosy Region, Toliara Province. 1 commune in the Androy Region will also be included.

Commune	Geographical classification
Fort Dauphin	
Fort Dauphin	Urban
Soavary	Rural
Manantenina	Rural
Ranomafana	Peri-Urban
Enakara Haut	Rural
Emagnobo	Rural
Iaboakoho	Rural

Mahatalaky	Rural
Fenoevo Efità	Rural
Enaniliha	Rural
Isaka Ivondro	Rural
Mandiso	Rural
Ifarantsa	Rural
Mandromondromotra	Rural
Ampasy Nahampoana	Peri-Urban
Soanierana	Peri-Urban
Ankaramena	Rural
Ankariera	Rural
Ankilivalo	Rural
Ranopiso	Rural
Sarisambo	Rural
Manambaro	Rural
Analapatsy	Rural
Betroka	
Betroka	Urban
Andriandampy	Rural
Jangany	Rural
Ambalaso	Rural
Kelivao	Rural
Benato Toby	Rural
Beampombo I	Rural
Naninora	Rural
Ianabinda	Rural
Isoanala	Peri-Urban
Amboasary	
Amboasary Atsimo	Peri-Urban
Ifotaka	Rural
Tanandava Sud	Rural
Sampona	Rural
Andory	
Ambovombe (town)	Urban

The region of Anosy is approximately 150 kilometres wide along its coastline and extends roughly 250 km inland. Anosy's capital and most-populous city is Tolagnaro (also called Fort Dauphin), located about halfway along the region's coast and 1,122 km south of the national capital of Antananarivo.

The geographical coordinates of the urban centre where project activities are expected to take place are:

Fort Dauphin: 25.0225° S, 46.9854° E

The region's biodiversity, with unique wildlife and endangered species, has prompted efforts to promote environmental conservation and sustainable tourism for decades. However, despite its natural beauty and rich cultural heritage, Anosy faces significant challenges. Large parts of the watershed slopes are highly degraded due to deforestation.

According to a census in 2018, the region had a population of ~809,000¹⁵. At its present growth rate, it is expected to double its population in 15 years. The number of people living in the regional capital of Fort Dauphin, in 2018 was estimated at 67,200 inhabitants¹⁶. This means that Fort Dauphin will reach 100k people by 2040. The main towns of the other 2 districts in the Anosy Region, Amboasary and Betroka have 54,920 and 20,530 inhabitants respectively. In the last census, the total combined urban population of Anosy was 130,000, with the difference of 678,000 in the rural areas¹⁷.

Subsistence farming is the primary source of income of most people living in Anosy. Where there is sufficient rainfall, rice is the primary food crop, though in most cases only one crop is grown per year. Cassava is a very important food crop for those who can't afford rice year-round. Yields for most crops are low, primarily due to the traditional methods of farming.

In general, Anosy is very wet and humid in the northeast and becomes increasingly arid as one moves southwest. The average temperature in Fort Dauphin ranges from 26 °C in January–February to 20 °C in July. The humidity of Fort Dauphin ranges from 77 to 84 percent. Rainfall is highest on the eastern side of the mountains. Fort Dauphin receives 1,800 mm of annual rainfall. Fort Dauphin is a windy town, with Force 6 winds (39–49 km/h) for 6 to 13 days per month in August to November. The region is occasionally hit by cyclones.

The Anosy region in Madagascar faces significant challenges, ranking among the lowest in terms of human development within the country. According to available data, Anosy has a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.382 in 2022, placing it 21st out of Madagascar's 22 regions. The region experiences high poverty levels, with 80% of inhabitants lacking access to clean water, 16% suffering from serious respiratory illnesses, and literacy rates below 20%. These indicators highlight the severe socio-economic challenges faced by the Anosy region, underscoring the need for targeted development efforts to improve living conditions and access to essential services¹⁸.

¹⁵ [Troisième Recensement Général De La Population Et De L'habitation \(Rgph-3\)](#) Madagascar July 2023

¹⁶ [National Institute of Statistics](#) Madagascar

¹⁷ [Troisième Recensement Général De La Population Et De L'habitation \(Rgph-3\)](#) Madagascar July 2023

¹⁸ [Global Data Lab](#) Madagascar

A.3. Technologies and/or measures

The project technologies introduced through the project are specifically designed to enhance fuel combustion and heat transfer to cooking pots while minimizing energy loss. This leads to lower fuel consumption and a significant reduction in indoor air pollutants, such as smoke, black soot, carbon monoxide (CO) and particulate matter (PM2.5), which are commonly associated with inefficient solid biomass-based cooking methods.

The decrease in fuel consumption reduces greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions linked to the use of non-renewable biomass.

The project technologies consist of 4 different stoves:

- Improved charcoal – Ecoa Char (Generation 5)
- Improved firewood – Ecoa Wood (Generation 3)

The project will distribute the following improved stoves:

Parameters	Ecoa Char Stainless (Generation 5)	Ecoa Wood LongLife (Generation 3)
Manufacture name	BURN	BURN
Stove Type	Charcoal stove	Firewood stove
Technology type	Improved stove	Improved stove
Size	H 22.8 x D 26.9 cm, 3.1 kg	H 28.5 x D 26.9 cm, 3.4 kg Pot skirt H 85.5mm x D 25.65 cm
Fuel Chamber Volume	1,200 cm ³	1,288 cm ³
Materials	Stainless steel, aluzinc feet with stainless steel and plastic grip handles.	Stainless steel, aluzinc feet and stainless-steel handles. Pot skirt: stainless steel wall and lock, aluzinc pot spacer.
Loading Capacity	90kg	90kg
Warranty	1 year	1 year
Fuel Type	Charcoal and carbonized briquettes	Firewood
Operational Lifetime	4-5 years	7-10 years

Application / Service Level	Domestic	Domestic
Energy Output (kW)	1.8	2.8
Thermal Efficiency (%)	62.5 (Tier 5)	50.8 (Tier 5)
High Power PM2.5	87.36 mg/ MJ _d (Tier 4)	268.73 mg/ MJ _d (Tier 3)
CO	10.14 mg/MJ _d (Tier 3)	4.42 mg/MJ _d (Tier 3)

Table 5 Improved cookstove technical specifications

The project technologies are either improved cookstoves or clean cookstoves, depending on the PM_{2.5} and CO emissions of the technology. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), “*clean fuels and technologies are those that attain the fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) and carbon monoxide (CO) levels recommended in the [WHO global air quality guidelines \(2021\)](#)*.”¹⁹ Cooking technologies which use solid biomass as a fuel are considered clean if it meets the requirements set out in the [WHO Guidelines for Indoor Air Quality: Household Fuel Combustion \(2014\)](#):

ISO/TR 19867-3:2018 Tier	WHO Category for CO	WHO Category for PM _{2.5}
5	Clean	Clean
4	Transitional	Clean
3	Transitional	Transitional
2	Polluting	Polluting
1	Polluting	Polluting
0	Polluting	Polluting

Table 6 Clean technologies and fuels tier system

In terms of indoor air quality, the Burn ECOA Charcoal and Wood are considered transitional. The baseline methods for cooking are considered polluting fuels/technologies.

¹⁹ <https://www.who.int/tools/clean-household-energy-solutions-toolkit/module-7-defining-clean>

Attribute	Measurement Indicator	Tier 0	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4	Tier 5
Exposure	ISO's voluntary performance targets on emissions-default ventilation PM _{2.5} (mg/MJd) CO (g/MJd)	> 1030 > 18.3	≤ 1030 ≤ 18.3	≤ 481 ≤ 11.5	≤ 218 ≤ 7.2	≤ 62 ≤ 4.4	≤ 5 ≤ 3.0
	High ventilation PM _{2.5} (mg/MJd) CO (g/MJd)	> 1489 > 26.9	≤ 1489 ≤ 26.9	≤ 733 ≤ 16.0	≤ 321 ≤ 10.3	≤ 92 ≤ 6.2	≤ 7 ≤ 4.4
	Low ventilation PM _{2.5} (mg/MJd) CO (g/MJd)	> 550 > 9.9	≤ 550 ≤ 9.9	≤ 252 ≤ 5.5	≤ 115 ≤ 3.7	≤ 32 ≤ 2.2	≤ 2 ≤ 1.4
Efficiency	Stove efficiency, using ISO's voluntary performance targets (%)	< 10	≥ 10	≥ 20	≥ 30	≥ 40	≥ 50
Convenience	Fuel acquisition and preparation time (hours/week)	≥ 7		< 7	< 3	< 1.5	< 0.5
	Stove preparation time (minutes/meal)	≥ 10			< 10	< 5	< 2
Safety	Severity of accidents caused by the stove over the past year	Serious			Minor	None	
Affordability	Fuel cost as a share of household expenditure (%)	≥ 10			< 10	< 5	
Availability	Ready availability of primary fuel when needed (% of the year)	≤ 80			> 80	> 90	100

Figure 3 Tiered Structure of the MTF for Cooking

Clean fuels/technologies	Transitional fuels/technologies	Polluting fuels/technologies
 Solar  Electric  Biogas  Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)  Alcohol (i.e. ethanol)  Biomass stoves classified as tier 4 or 5 for PM _{2.5} emissions and tier 5 for CO emissions	 Biomass stoves classified as tier 3 for PM _{2.5} emissions and tier 3 or 4 for CO emissions	 Kerosene  Unprocessed coal  Biomass stoves meeting tier 0, 1, or 2 standards for PM _{2.5} and CO emissions

Figure 4 WHO 'Defining clean fuels and technologies'²⁰

According to the World Bank Multi-Tiered Framework (MTF) for cooking, the baseline technologies are between tiers 0 to 2 for various attributes. The project technologies are between tiers 3 and 5 for the various attributes.

The project plans to distributed improved biomass stoves in the first tranche of distribution.

A.4. Scale of the VPA

The project is a small-scale project as per the definition in GS GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements V3.0:

Type 2: End-use energy efficiency project improvement: activities that reduce energy consumption, on demand side, with a maximum energy saving of 60 GWh per year (or an appropriate equivalent) in any year of the crediting period. In the context of this methodology, for project activities that improve thermal energy efficiency, the maximum energy saving of 60 GWh(e) per year is equivalent to 180 GWh(th) per year saving.

As the project activity involves the improvement of thermal energy efficiency, the small scale cap is 180 GWh(th) per year.

The small scale cap for the VPA is calculated in the emission reduction calculation spreadsheet.

A.5. Funding sources of VPA

The Programme and the VPA are funded by private funding from the project implementer or its partners.

No ODA funding shall be used within the VPA and ODA Declarations have been signed to confirm this.

²⁰ <https://www.who.int/tools/clean-household-energy-solutions-toolkit/module-7-defining-clean>

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

B.1. Reference of approved methodology (ies)

GS Approved Methodology:

Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption V4.0

Guideline:

Cookstove Usage Rate Guideline V2.0

Methodological Tools:

GS Gender Equality Requirements and Guidelines V2.0

fNRB Application for GS4GG Certification V1.0

MoFuSS (Modelling Fuelwood Saving Scenarios)

B.2. Applicability of methodology (ies)

Section 2.1 Scope	Justification
2.1.1 This methodology is applicable to project activities that introduce technologies and/or practices that reduce or displace greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the thermal energy consumption of households and/or residential, institutional, industrial, or commercial facilities. Throughout the methodology the term 'technology' should be read as the single or multiple technologies and/or practices applied in the project activity.	The project activity involves distribution of improved cookstoves (ICS) in the host country of Madagascar. The aim is to replace the use of traditional/3 stone fired stoves/ inefficient stoves in beneficiary households, thus resulting in reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from equivalent thermal energy consumption in the baseline.
2.1.2 Where there is no installation of improved devices and project claims emission reductions from improved practices only, project shall provide a detailed discussion of the chosen monitoring approach to demonstrate that quantified emission reductions result exclusively from the practices introduced by the project activity.	Not applicable. The emission reductions are generated through distributed improved technologies.
2.1.3 Project may involve progressive distribution of technology where implementation of the technology may occur in a gradual manner and adoption can increase over the project's crediting period.	The project involves progressive distribution of project technologies in a gradual manner during the crediting period of the project.

Section 2.2 Applicability	Justification
a. Project shall choose a technology design that has predictable performance in that it is proven to be efficient and durable under field conditions; for cookstoves, the rated thermal efficiency shall be at least 20%.	The project technologies have thermal efficiency great than 20%: Ecoa Char Stainless – 62.5% Ecoa Wood LongLife – 50.8% This is demonstrated by the manufacturer’s specifications.
b. The technology shall have continuous useful energy output of less than 150kW per unit, where “continuous useful energy output” is defined above.	The project technologies have a continuous useful energy output of less than 150 kW per unit: Ecoa Char Stainless – 1.8 kW Ecoa Wood LongLife – 2.8 kW This is demonstrated by the manufacturer’s specifications.
c. The project activity is implemented by a project developer and can include additional project participants listed in Appendix 2 of the PDD template. The individual households and institutions may be represented collectively by community organizations, etc., but do not individually act as project participants.	The project activity developer is SaniTap Ltd. The individual households do not act as project participants.
d. The project developer must design incentive mechanism(s), which should be effective as fast as possible, for the elimination of inefficient baseline stoves that are replaced by the project cooking devices and describe the incentive mechanism(s) in the PDD/VPA-DD at the time of validation.	The project technologies are distributed at a subsidized price as an incentive mechanism to catalyse adoption of the project technology and discourage the use of baseline stoves. Close communication with the communities will be maintained to ensure technical issues or grievances are addressed to improve the experience and thus further promote the use of the project stoves. Moreover, any efficient but non-functional stoves found at the household upon distribution will be taken away by the distribution team for disposal. The household also has the option to hand over its baseline stove to the distribution team for disposal.
e. To avoid double counting or double claiming, the project developer must:	i. CME has uncontested legal ownership of GS VERs that are

i. clearly communicate its ownership rights and intention of claiming the emission reductions resulting from the project activity to the following parties by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork: all other project participants; project technology manufacturers; and retailers of the project technology or the renewable fuel in use; ii. inform and notify the end users that they cannot claim emission reductions from the project, iii. exclude from the project activity, cooking devices included in any other voluntary market or CDM project activity/PoA and strive not to displace the cooking devices of another CDM or voluntary project/PoA.	generated from use of the project technologies distributed under the project. The uncontested legal ownership with the technology manufacturer is secured via a contractual agreement. There is no other PP in the project and the distribution of the project technologies is managed by CME. ii. CME conducts campaigns with the target population of end-users to inform the beneficiaries of the concept of carbon rights and what transferring these means to them. For each project technology unit distributed under the project, the beneficiaries confirm the transfer of full ownership of GS VERs generated from the use of the stove to CME through a signed sales agreement. The process of demonstrating legal ownership is set out in sA.1.2 of the VPA-DD. iii. Each project technology under the project will bear a unique serial number for unique identification and avoidance of double counting. The end user information (name, address etc.) of the beneficiaries will be collected at the time of distribution and recorded in the distribution database to eliminate any double counting. The project will not involve any technologies from other CDM/VCM projects/programs. Should this occur, such cooking devices and associated emission reductions will be excluded from the project activity.
f. Project activities making use of solid fossil fuel in the project scenario or other improved fossil fuel cookstoves meeting certain conditions described in the footnote to Table 1 (e.g. switch from three-stone fire biomass stoves to LPG stoves) may only claim emission reductions for energy efficiency improvement aspect and shall assume the same baseline and	Not applicable. The project activity does not involve the use of fossil fuels.

project fuel for emission reduction calculations.	
g. Project activities making use of a new solid biomass feedstock in the project situation (e.g. switch to green charcoal or renewable biomass briquettes) must comply with relevant specific requirements for biomass related project activities, as defined in the latest version of the Community Services Activity Requirements. The specific requirements apply to both plantations established for the project activity and/or existing plantations that will supply biomass feedstock.	The project scenario does not involve a fuel switch to a new solid biomass feedstock.
h. Adequate evidence is supplied to demonstrate that indoor air pollution (IAP) levels are not worsened compared to the baseline, and greenhouse gases emitted by the project fuel/stove combination are estimated with adequate precision. Furthermore, for projects where cooking will move from outdoor to indoor or where the project technology reduces ventilation (for example, changing from a stove with chimney to improved stove with no chimney), indoor air pollution (IAP) levels shall not worsen in the project compared to the baseline, including PM 2.5 and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions. This may be demonstrated before project Design Certification or during project operation using the certification resulting from of a manufacturer's test, report of field testing of the technology's PM 2.5 and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, report of lab testing of the technology, or results of modelling of the technology's operation under field conditions. If none of these are available, reference from published literature or report by independent agencies may be used as evidence, provided it is not more than 5 years old.	The project technologies have lab testing for PM_{2.5} and carbon monoxide (CO). The project technologies are mobile units and do not require users to move from cooking outdoors to indoors, nor do they reduce ventilation. The project technologies are mobile and does not require end users to cook indoors, as may be the case with a technology which is fixed into a kitchen. PM_{2.5} Ecoa Char Stainless – 87.36 mg/MJ_d Ecoa Wood LongLife – 268.73 mg/MJ_d Carbon Monoxide (CO) Ecoa Char Stainless – 10.14 mg/MJ_d Ecoa Wood LongLife – 4.42 mg/MJ_d

Section 2.3 Safeguards	Justification
2.3.1 The project shall not undermine or conflict with any national, sub-national or local regulations or guidance for thermal energy supply or fuel supply or use. The project shall document the national, regional and local regulatory framework for provision of thermal energy services of the type the project provides in the project boundary.	The project complies with the legal, environmental, and social regulations of the VPA host country, Madagascar. This is analysed in section A.1.
2.3.2 If the expected technical life of project technology (parameter ICS 3) is shorter than the crediting period, the project developer shall describe measures to ensure that end users are provided replacement technology of comparable quality at the end of the technical life, by either replacing with comparable or better technology, or retrofitting essential parts with performance guarantee. If neither of the prior conditions can be demonstrated, no emission reductions can be claimed for the technology after its technical life has ended.	The expected technical life of project technologies are: Ecoa Char Stainless – 4-5 years Ecoa Wood LongLife – 7-10 years Demonstrated by the manufacturer's specifications. If the expected technical life of the project technology is shorter than the crediting period, then SaniTap shall either replace/retrofit the expiring project technology with equivalent or better-quality unit/parts respectively at the end of the technical life of existing project technology. Otherwise, it will ensure no emission reductions are claimed for such project technologies after the end of its rated technical life. The CME will remain in close communication with the communities and the grievance mechanism for households will enable the reporting of any technical issues.

Table 7 Applicability conditions of TPDDTEC V4.0

B.3. VPA boundary

Source	GHGs	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline scenario	CO ₂	Yes	The delivery of thermal energy is the most significant source of CO ₂ emissions in the project.
	CH ₄	Yes	The delivery of thermal energy is the most significant source of CH ₄ emissions in the project.

Project scenario	Production of fuel, transport of fuel	N ₂ O	Yes	The delivery of thermal energy is the most significant source of N ₂ O emissions in the project.
		CO ₂	Yes	ICS 9 includes charcoal CO ₂ production emissions
		CH ₄	Yes	ICS 9 includes charcoal production nonCO ₂ emissions
		N ₂ O	Yes	ICS 9 includes charcoal production nonCO ₂ emissions
	Delivery of thermal energy	CO ₂	Yes	The delivery of thermal energy is the most significant source of CO ₂ emissions in the project.
		CH ₄	Yes	The delivery of thermal energy is the most significant source of CH ₄ emissions in the project.
		N ₂ O	Yes	The delivery of thermal energy is the most significant source of N ₂ O emissions in the project.
	Production of fuel, transport of fuel	CO ₂	Yes	Fuelwood and charcoal are the primary sources of baseline and project fuels and are collected / purchased from the neighbouring areas surrounding the project beneficiaries.
		CH ₄	Yes	
		N ₂ O	Yes	

B.4. Establishment and description of baseline scenario

Air pollution from indoor and outdoor sources is the highest risk factor in Madagascar²².

Exposure to smoke inside the home, from either cooking with solid fuels, has potentially harmful health effects.

Poor people can't afford to cook on modern clean energy like LPG, kerosene, or electricity. In Madagascar, only 1.4% of the population had access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking in 2021²³. For this reason, the use of charcoal or firewood for cooking is commonplace in Madagascar.

The use of firewood dominates in rural areas, but charcoal is the principal form of cooking energy in towns, due to its energy density, efficiency, affordability, and transportability compared to wood.

According to a Demographic and Health Survey Report (DHS) report from 2021 published by the Institut National de la Statistique (INSTAT) on Madagascar²⁴, Only a very small share of households in urban areas (5.9%) and rural areas (0.6%) used non-polluting fuels for cooking. This includes electric, LPG, natural gas or biogas powered cooking technologies.

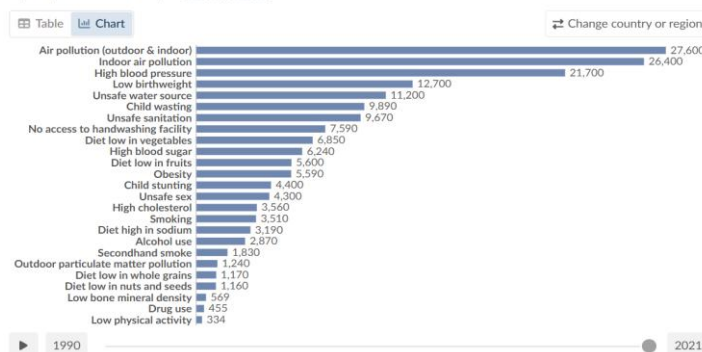
Charcoal is listed as the main fuel in urban areas, with 70.8% of urban households using this for their cooking needs. Firewood is the dominant fuel in rural areas, with 76.9% of households using this for cooking.

The VPA contain 3 baseline scenarios:

1. Firewood as main fuel for rural areas;
2. Firewood as main fuel for peri-urban areas;
3. Charcoal as main fuel for urban and peri-urban areas.

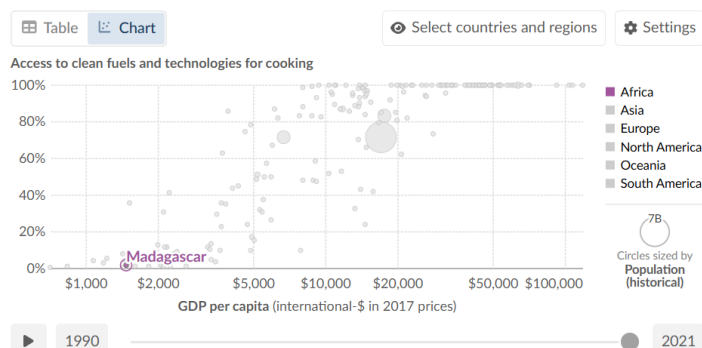
Deaths by risk factor, Madagascar, 2021

The estimated annual number of deaths attributed to each risk factor. Estimates come with wide uncertainties, especially for countries with poor vital registration.



Access to clean fuels for cooking vs. GDP per capita, 2021

Access to clean fuels for cooking is vital in reducing the burden of health and mortality impacts of indoor air pollution.



Data source: World Health Organization - Global Health Observatory (2024); World Bank (2023) - Learn more about this data

OurWorldinData.org/indoor-air-pollution | CC BY

²² Our World in Data 2021 <https://ourworldindata.org/indoor-air-pollution>

²³ Our World in Data 2021 <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/access-to-clean-fuels-for-cooking-vs-gdp-per-capita?country=~MDG>

²⁴ DHS Final Reports Madagascar 2021 <https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-FR376-DHS-Final-Reports.cfm>

The baseline technology and fuels are captured before the distribution of the project technologies for each project beneficiary households to ensure that they pertain to the specific aforesaid baseline scenario.

In line with section 3.4.2 of the methodology, the aforesaid baseline scenarios have to be informed by baseline scenario surveys at the start of the crediting period.

While the DHS data referred above provides necessary information related to the baseline fuel and technology, baseline surveys have been conducted to establish the project baseline scenarios.

Baseline Study

The baseline study consisted of baseline surveys and baseline kitchen performance tests.

The baseline surveys were conducted on a robust sample of end users without project technologies that are representative of end users targeted in the project activity.

Sampling applied to measure data and parameters must be representative of the project populations and selected randomly to avoid bias. Baseline surveys and KPTs were conducted on a random sample for each baseline study:

1. Rural households
2. Urban households
3. Peri-urban households

The baseline scenario is "*the existing baseline technology/practice use and fuel consumption patterns*" of the target population (s3.4.1 TPDDTEC V4.0). Where the target population consume significantly different fuels, baseline scenarios must be considered "*distinct*" (s3.5.3 TPDDTEC V4.0).

The baseline studies identified 3 baseline scenarios based on the different fuels consumed and different fuel consumption patterns of the target population:

1. Rural households who cook using wood
2. Peri-urban households who cook using wood
3. Urban and peri-urban households who cook using charcoal

Baseline scenarios 1 and 2 are considered separate due to different fuel consumption patterns despite the use of the same fuel. Scenario 3 consists of both urban and peri-urban households cooking with charcoal due to the similar fuel consumption patterns. The differences and similarities of fuel consumption patterns are demonstrated by parameter ICS 18 due to the weight of fuel consumed per person per meal.

Communities within urban, peri-urban, and rural areas of Anosy Region were selected as they are representative of the project area. As no lists of households of the target population were available, there was no sample frame to be the basis of a digital randomizing tool. Therefore, the enumerators travelled to the representative communities and conducted a random sample exercise. The baseline samples must be selected according to the following requirements and guidelines:

Baseline Sampling

TPDDTEC V4.0

- 4.3.2 Representativeness: The baseline survey requires in person interviews with a robust sample of end users without project technologies that are

representative of end users targeted in the project activity.

- 4.3.3 Sample Sizing: The baseline survey should be carried out for each baseline scenario using representative and random sampling.
- 4.4.2 Statistically valid (90/10 for baseline survey, and 90/30 for bKPTs).

CDM Guidelines Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities V4

The Guidelines describes and provides a summary of some of the most common types of sampling approaches. No exhaustive list of sampling methods are prescribed.

The guidelines recommend that the "sample is drawn at random from the sampling frame. This can be done using random number tables or using the random number generator of appropriate software". However, no sampling frame was available at the time of the baseline study.

Applying the Guidelines, the approach deployed for randomly selected respondents in the baseline study is a reasonable approach and does not cause bias when extrapolated to emission reductions

CDM Standard Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities V9

The Standard requires that parameter estimates calculated from sample data are "unbiased" and "reliable":

- 6.c.i *"An unbiased estimate is one that does not systematically underestimate or overestimate the parameter value it is representing"*
- 6.c.ii *"Reliability of a sample-based estimate is typically expressed in terms of the probability that the population parameter value falls within a specified distance from the sample-based estimate. The probability is called the "confidence", and the distance is referred to as the "precision"'"*

Section 15 of the Standard states: *"Subject to the two requirements of unbiased estimates and achieving reliability levels for the parameter determination, the project participants or the coordinating/managing entity shall have a broad discretion in the sampling approach they propose to use to obtain the estimates. The choice depends on several considerations, including the known characteristics of the population, the cost of information-gathering, and other conditions surrounding the project activity in question".*

Sample Selection Protocol

The population is divided into subgroups (rural, urban and peri-urban areas), and random samples are selected from each subgroup. The population is then divided into clusters (e.g., neighborhoods or fokontany), and some clusters are randomly selected for the survey.

Districts, communes, and fokontany are selected to ensure geographic representation. For each fokontany/neighborhood, the sampling interval is calculated using the formula:

Sampling Interval = Total number of households in the ERA / Number of households to be sampled.

This interval determines how many households to be skipped between each survey. For example, if there are 200 households in the area and the target sample size is 20, the sampling interval would be 10. This means that after surveying one household,

the enumerator skips 9 households and surveys the 10th. This method ensures a systematic and evenly distributed sample across the area.

The direction of sampling is randomly selected by spinning a bottle at the center of the village/fokontany. The survey begins at the first house in the chosen direction and proceeds by skipping houses according to the sampling interval. If a selected household refuses to participate or is ineligible, the next household on the same line is selected. If the number of houses in the chosen direction is insufficient, the survey continues in the opposite direction and then in a symmetrical line. For sampling project data and parameters, the project database is used as the basis for a digital randomisation tool to randomly selected households to be respondents to the annual monitoring and bi-annual project KPTs. The annual monitoring, including the usage survey, will achieve a 90% confidence interval and a 10% margin of error, with a minimum sample size of 100 households.

Study	Number of surveys	Date	Number of KPTs	Date
1. Rural	203	28/11/2024 to 30/11/2024	113	03/12/2024 to 06/12/2024
2. Urban	209	28/11/2024 to 30/11/2024	66	05/05/2025 to 08/05/2025
3. Peri-urban	187	02/05/2025 to 03/05/2025	60	05/05/2025 to 08/05/2025

Table 8 Summary of baseline study

The studies were carried out in the following locations:

1. Rural
 - Ambaniala
 - Ampasy Morafeno
 - Analabendrana
 - Andramaka
 - Enato
 - Mangaiky
 - Maromitsioka
 - Soanierana Centre
2. Urban
 - Ambinanibe
 - Amboanato
 - Ampamakiambato
 - Amparihy
 - Ampasikabo
 - Ampotatra
 - Bazaribe
 - Esokaka
 - Tanambao
3. Peri-urban
 - Ambinanibe
 - Amboanato
 - Ampamakiambato
 - Morafeno
 - Morafeno Bas
 - Morafeno Haut
 - S.P.S.M.
 - Tanambao
 - Tanambao Centre
 - Tanambao Ezaka
 - Tanambe
 - Tanambe Bas

Baseline Study 1: Rural households in Anosy Region.

Households typically cook on 3 stone fires and traditional stoves using firewood as the main fuel type.

Total Number of Survey Completed	203				
Average number of people per household	4.8				
Typical baseline technology usage patterns and tasks	Domestic	100%			
Types of baseline technologies used - Number of household for each stove type	Mixed Stove Type	30		15%	
	Three Stone Stove Only	118		58%	
	Traditional Solid Stove Only	50		25%	
	Improved Stove Only	5		2%	
Estimated frequency of use of types of baseline technologies - Number of usage per week if the household have the given stove type		Summer		Winter	
	Three Stone Stove	17.7		17.6	
	Traditional Solid Stove	15.3		15.8	
	Improved Stove	13.7		12.0	
Types of fuels used		Summer		Winter	
	Mixed Fuel Type	20	10%	20	10%
	Firewood Only	138	68%	137	67%
	Charcoal Only	34	17%	29	14%
	Coal Only	9	4%	5	2%
	No Fuel	2	1%	12	6%
Estimated frequency of use of types of fuels - Number of usage per week if the household use the given fuel type		Summer		Winter	
	Firewood	20.54		22.40	
	Charcoal	17.46		18.04	
	Coal	19.44		23.80	
Purchased, hand-collected, or etc	Buy	96			
	Collect	104			
	Collect and Buy	3			
Price paid (Ariary Per week)	13,009				
Time taken to collect (Average mins per week)	184				
Household Fuel Collection by Age/Gender Group (% - Multiple Responses Possible)	Adult man (>15 years)	97		48%	
	Adult woman (>15 years)	117		58%	
	Girl (<=15 years)	11		5%	
	Boy (<=15 years)	12		6%	

Table 9 Baseline data: rural households

Baseline Study 2: Urban households in Anosy Region.

Households typically cook on traditional stoves (fatapera) using charcoal as the main fuel type.

Total Number of Survey Completed	209				
Average number of people in the Household	5.6				
Typical baseline technology usage patterns and tasks	Domestic	100%			
Types of baseline technologies used - Number of household for each stove type	Mixed Stove Type	35		17%	
	Three Stone Stove Only	26		12%	
	Traditional Solid Stove Only	147		70%	
	Improved Stove Only	1		0%	
Estimated frequency of use of types of baseline technologies - Number of usage per week		Summer		Winter	
	Three Stone Stove	6.6		6.1	
	Traditional Solid Stove	18.9		19.1	
	Improved Stove	9.7		8.4	
	Other 1 Stove	14.0		14.0	
Types of fuels used		Summer		Winter	
	Mixed Fuel Type	24	11%	20	10%
	Firewood Only	26	12%	29	13%
	Charcoal Only	158	76%	133	64%
	Coal Only	0	0%	0	0%
	Other Fuel 1 Only	1	0.5%	1	0.5%
	No Fuel	0	0%	26	12%
Estimated frequency of use of types of fuels - Number of usage per week if the household use the given fuel type		Summer		Winter	
	Firewood	20.74		22.41	
	Charcoal	20.12		26.32	
	Coal	12.33		31.00	
	Other Fuel 1	24.50		24.50	
Purchased, hand-collected, or etc	Buy	196			
	Collect	11			
	Collect and Buy	2			
Price paid (Ariary Per week)	16,576				
Household Fuel Collection by Age/Gender	Adult man (>15 years)	34		16%	
	Adult woman (>15 years)	177		85%	

	Girl (<=15 years)	18	9%
	Boy (<=15 years)	12	6%
Time taken to collect (Average mins per week)	168		

Table 10 Baseline data: urban households

Baseline Study 3: Peri-urban households in Anosy Region.

Households typically cook on three stone fires and traditional stoves (fatapera) using either firewood or charcoal as the main fuel type.

Total Number of Survey Completed	187				
Average number of people in the Household	5.3				
Typical baseline technology usage patterns and tasks	Domestic	100%			
Types of baseline technologies used - Number of household for each stove type	Mixed Stove Type	14		7%	
	Three Stone Stove Only	39		21%	
	Traditional Solid Stove Only	134		72%	
	Improved Stove Only	0		0%	
Estimated frequency of use of types of baseline technologies - Number of usage per week		Summer		Winter	
	Three Stone Stove	12.8		13.2	
	Traditional Solid Stove	17.6		19.0	
	Improved Stove	0.0		0.0	
	Other 1 Stove	0.0		0.0	
Types of fuels used		Summer		Winter	
	Mixed Fuel Type	15	8%	16	9%
	Firewood Only	38	20%	38	20%
	Charcoal Only	134	72%	133	71%
	Coal Only	0	0%	0	0%

	Other Fuel 1 Only	0	0%	0	0%
	No Fuel	0	0%	0	0%
Estimated frequency of use of types of fuels - Number of usage per week if the household use the given fuel type		Summer		Winter	
	Firewood	12.49		12.87	
	Charcoal	17.62		18.21	
	Coal	0.00		0.00	
	Other Fuel 1	0.00		0.00	
Purchased, hand-collected, or etc	Buy	164			
	Collect	17			
	Collect and Buy	6			
Price paid (Ariary Per week)		Summer		Winter	
		Firewood	7,056	Firewood	8,674
		Charcoal	10,067	Charcoal	11,335
		Coal	0	Coal	56
Household Fuel Collection by Age/Gender	Adult man (>15 years)	39		21%	
	Adult woman (>15 years)	164		78%	
	Girl (<=15 years)	30		14%	
	Boy (<=15 years)	12		6%	
Time taken to collect (Average mins per week)		Summer		Winter	
		Firewood	70	Firewood	79
		Charcoal	19	Charcoal	19

Table 11 Baseline data: peri-urban households

The peri-urban baseline data shows that households either use firewood or charcoal as their fuel. Those that use firewood are represented in baseline scenario 2, and those that use charcoal are represented in baseline scenario 3 (along with urban charcoal users).

Baseline Kitchen Performance Tests

For determining the fuel quantities, baseline KPTs were conducted.

Details of the baseline KPTs conducted (as per section 4.1.15 - 4.1.17 of the methodology) is as follows:

- The baseline KPTs were conducted via in-person visits to the sampled households. The baseline samples households selected were subset of the baseline scenario survey samples. This ensured that they were in the vicinity of the project beneficiary households, with the same socio-economic circumstances as the project beneficiary households and were operating 3 stone fire/traditional

firewood stoves reported as the baseline technology by the project beneficiaries (as per para 4.1.17 of the methodology).

- A total of 113 samples households were covered in the baseline KPTs. The sample size was determined considering para 4.4.6 a) of the methodology.
- The baseline KPTs were conducted using a specially designed questionnaire as per KPT protocol v3.0 and v4.0 approved by Clean Cooking Alliance. The data was collected using ODK forms by the field technicians. The field technicians employed for conducting the baseline KPTs were trained on the survey questionnaire before the study was initiated.

Parameter	Rural - Wood	Urban - Charcoal	Peri-urban - Wood	Peri-urban - Charcoal
Number of samples	113	66	15	41
Average number of adult equivalent meals prepared per day ²⁵	11.5	10.628	10.871	11.457
Median (kg/person-meal/day)	0.773	0.259	0.781	0.289
Quartile (Q1) (kg/person-meal/day)	0.614	0.188	0.507	0.195
Quartile (Q3) (kg/person-meal/day)	1.181	0.354	1.069	0.401
IQR	0.567	0.165	0.562	0.206
Upper Quartile limit	2.031	0.602	1.912	0.711
Lower Quartile limit	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Average consumption (kg/person-meal/day) Inside Quartile Range	0.799	0.262	0.652	0.280
Standard Deviation	0.152	0.052	0.141	0.067
Coefficient Of variance (CV)	0.190	0.199	0.216	0.239
CV ²	0.036	0.040	0.047	0.057
Lower Bound value of confidence interval	0.028	0.000	0.002	0.007
Upper Bound value of confidence interval	0.275	0.105	0.279	0.126
Confidence interval	0.247	0.105	0.277	0.119
Precision (2-sided)	0.155	0.201	0.212	0.212
90-30 Rule Met?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 12 Summary of bKPT data

The rural bKPT shows annual household wood consumption to be 9.19kg per day, or 0.77 tonnes per person per year. This is above the methodological threshold value of 0.75 and below the cap of 0.95 tonnes per person per year (ICS 18).

²⁵ Child: 0-14 years = 0.8 Adult; Female: over 14 years = 0.8 Adult; Male: 15-59 years =1 Adult; Male: over 59 years = 0.8 Adult

The urban bKPT shows annual household charcoal consumption to be 2.79kg per household per day, or 0.25 tonnes per person per year. A methodological threshold and cap value has been calculated in line with the wood values set out in ICS 18.

The peri-urban households predominately do not mix fuel types. 64% cook using charcoal only and 18% use firewood only. Mix fuel types did not appear in the bKPT. The peri-urban bKPT shows annual household charcoal consumption to be 3.21kg per household per day, or 0.24 tonnes per person per year. This is in line with fuel consumption patterns seen in urban households. Therefore, urban and peri-urban households which cook using charcoal and considered the same baseline scenario.

Peri-urban households who cook with firewood consume is 7.09kg per household per day, or 0.492 tonnes per person per year. The per capita consumption shows that peri-urban households who cooking using firewood have a different fuel consumption pattern to the rural households. Therefore, the rural and peri-urban households which cook using firewood are considered separate baseline scenarios.

The approach taken in the baseline field performance test aligns with s4.1.12 of TPDDTEC V4.0, which requires that the bKPT is:

- i) transparent and can easily be replicated
- ii) evidently conservative
- iii) based on a randomly selected sample so as not to introduce a material bias; and
- iv) conducted in a way that accounts for the impact of daily and seasonal variations on the expected average fuel consumption savings.

The bKPT was conducted in line with the KPT Protocol (i) on a randomly selected population of households (iii), as set out above. The rural wood users are subject to the ICS 18 threshold value cap (0.75 tn/capita/yr), and the peri-urban households' fuel consumption is in line with the wood default value (0.5 tn/ capita /yr). The low skewness of the charcoal bKPTs demonstrates the accuracy and distribution symmetry of the performance tests, set out below (iii). The tests were conducted over 3 days, and avoids festivals, holidays and weekends, as recommended in Step 4 Annex 2 of the methodology. Therefore, daily variations are ruled out (iv). The bKPT for wood users was conducted in December, which is the beginning of the rainy season. During the rainy season wood may have higher moisture content, making it heavier, and households may use wood fuel for space heating. The values for ICS 18 are conservative as the value for the rural households is capped, and the value for peri-urban households is below the default value. The cap and low value protect against seasonal variation. The bKPT for charcoal households was conducted in the dry season, when space heating is unnecessary due to the hotter climate. Therefore, the performance test for charcoal is conservative and not effected by seasonal variation (iv).

ICS 18 – Pb,y – Quantity of fuel that is consumed in baseline scenario

The rural, urban and peri-urban populations were analysed using the same data-cleaning approach: applying a Q1–Q3 filter to remove outliers and validating the results with the 90–30 Rule to ensure statistical reliability. For Urban and Peri-Urban, the initial skewness was moderate, and after filtering, they dropped well below +0.5. This indicates good distribution symmetry.

Area	Rural - Wood	Urban - Charcoal	Peri-Urban - wood	Peri-Urban - charcoal
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Skewness	3.38	1.07	1.70	0.84
Skewness Within Q1 and Q3	1.11	0.24	0.10	0.33

Table 13 bKPT - skewness

The rural population has a high positive skewness of +3.38. After applying the same filtering method, the skewness was reduced to +1.11. While this is still moderately skewed, the reduction is significant and brings the data much closer to a usable range. Importantly, the dataset still meets the 90/30 Rule, meaning the sample size and confidence level are sufficient to support reliable conclusions.

Applying a consistent method across all three populations ensures comparability and fairness. Even though the distribution isn't perfectly symmetrical, it is kept rather than risk further filtering and reducing too many samples.

Category	HH size	kg/hh/day	tn/cap/yr
Rural - Wood	4.341	9.19	0.773
Peri-urban - Wood	5.260	7.09	0.492
Urban and peri-urban - Charcoal	4.296	2.97	0.252

Table 14 bKPT - ICS 18 values

Gender

A baseline survey was conducted among 479 households. It aimed to collect gender-disaggregated data on energy practices, the distribution of domestic roles, unpaid work time, obstacles to the adoption of improved stoves, as well as women's economic and social aspirations. This diagnosis is part of a triangulated approach, mobilizing both quantitative tools (household questionnaire) and qualitative elements (verbatim, perceptions, intra-household dynamics). The data collected highlight persistent gender inequalities, an overwhelming domestic burden for women, low male involvement in cooking and wood collection, but also a strong expectation of change expressed through concrete suggestions: to credit, training, solidarity between women, promotion of marital and community dialogue.

These results confirm that the adoption of clean technologies cannot be decoupled from gender social relations and the power structure within households and communities. This analysis report therefore aims to objectify the initial conditions, identify the structural obstacles to be removed, and highlight the levers of action for equitable and sustainable appropriation of improved stoves. It constitutes an essential basis for guiding future project interventions, while meeting the Gold Standard requirements in terms of Gender Sensitive and Responsive certification.

1. Structural invisibility of women and energy work

Women, the primary managers of cooking stoves, bear a considerable physical and mental burden, going beyond the purely functional to become part of a moral economy of care, filial duty, and the management of precariousness.

Data reveal that women perform almost all cooking-related tasks: gathering wood, preparing meals, and cleaning utensils. However, decisions related to major purchases,

including the adoption of a new cooking stove, are often made by men. This asymmetry reflects an unequal distribution of domestic responsibilities and control over resources.

This dynamic reproduces unequal relationships rooted in local patriarchal norms, limiting women's ability to fully exercise their right to dignified living conditions.

2. Agency and constraints of young single mothers

Young mothers represent a critical figure of socially constructed vulnerability. Often poorly educated, their trajectories are marked by precariousness, educational disruption, economic dependence, and isolation. Their agency is limited by rigid gender norms and a lack of institutional support. Furthermore, their access to clean cooking solutions is often hampered by economic and social barriers.

3. Children's involvement in energy and domestic dynamics

Data from the baseline survey highlight the systematic participation of children, both girls and boys, in domestic tasks related to cooking, particularly in rural communities such as Soanierana and Ampasy Nahampoana. This participation includes activities such as collecting firewood, preparing meals, cleaning utensils, and sometimes even supervising cooking.

The results indicate that in a majority of households, children (76%) are mobilized to support women in energy work, due to a lack of time or an overload of tasks falling to adults. Contrary to a traditional gender perspective that reserves domestic tasks for girls, the results show an almost equal level of involvement (20.50% versus 36% for a greater involvement of girls).

4. Age-gender-poverty intersection: the double exclusion of the elderly

Older adults, particularly women, face structural exclusion marked by precariousness, poor health, and marginalization in community decision-making. Their ability to adopt and use new technologies is often limited by physical and cognitive constraints.

The age-disaggregated approach shows that women aged 60 and over are significantly less involved in community decision-making. Among the sample, only 52.08% of them report participating in community life, whether alone or with another household member.

5. Analysis of people with disabilities

The data collected highlights the systemic marginalization of people with disabilities in the four municipalities studied. These individuals, whether they have motor, visual, or hearing impairments, face a double exclusion: on the one hand, due to their physical limitations, and on the other, because they belong to households that are often economically fragile.

Specific barriers include:

- Difficulty lighting or operating traditional fireplaces.
- The inability to transport wood or heavy utensils.
- A lack of adaptability of the proposed energy solutions.

6. Hegemonic masculinities and the disqualification of "care"

Men's apparent disinterest in indoor pollution reveals a cultural dissociation between masculinity and care. Men, while playing a key role in the adoption or rejection of technologies, are rarely involved in cooking tasks. This asymmetry reflects a cultural perception that investment in cooking is seen as an abdication of male power.

7. Differentiated dynamics according to the residential environment: urban, semi-urban, rural

Comparative analysis of data collected in the four municipalities reveals distinct gender dynamics depending on the residential environment, with differentiated implications on access to information, the capacity to adopt improved stoves and women's agency.

In Fort-Dauphin, an urban commune, women generally have better access to information (via radio, telephone, community health workers) and higher levels of education. This fosters a degree of autonomy in household management and a greater interest in domestic innovations. However, despite this more favourable context, social norms remain rigid: the final decision to purchase a cooking appliance is still largely made by men, especially in households not headed by women.

8. Gendered perceptions of priorities, constraints and levers for adoption of improved stoves

Analysis of the survey data reveals marked gendered perceptions, both on domestic priorities and on the obstacles and levers for adopting improved cooking stoves.

- a. Prioritization of domestic and community priorities according to gender
 - The women surveyed systematically prioritize:
 - Reducing smoke (linked to its effects on respiratory health)
 - Saving cooking time
 - Reducing the burden of wood collection, especially in rural areas
 - Improving the hygiene of the living environment, often associated with cooking.

In the results, recurring expressions such as «tsy misy kitay» («lack of firewood»), «mila manadio haingana» («we must clean quickly»), «rivotra madio» (fresh air), reflect these concerns.

Men, on the other hand, place more emphasis on:

- The initial investment cost
- The durability of the stove
- And the solidity of the materials, as evidenced by several mentions in the verbatim accounts, such as «tombony maharitra» («lasting benefit»), «tsy mora tapaka» («resistant»), and «tsy very vola» («no loss of money»).

This reflects a logic of long-term financial optimization, but also a move away from the daily burden of cooking.

- b. Men's positioning in relation to improved stoves

The kitchen remains socially perceived as a feminine space. Men's involvement in this space is sometimes experienced as an attack on their authority, their virility, or as a sign of submission. This perception fuels a reluctance to adopt the technology, even when it is deemed beneficial. Additionally, some men continue to restrict women's access to the resources needed to own a stove, or refuse to share financial information, thereby consolidating their control over household decisions. These findings confirm that to fully engage men, targeted awareness campaigns are needed, emphasizing their role as supporters and partners, not just financiers.

- c. Differentiated barriers to the adoption of clean technologies

The obstacles expressed by the respondents are primarily linked to:

- The cost of improved stoves, perceived as financially inaccessible for subsidized stoves («tsy manam-bola hividy» («no money to buy them»), «lafo loatra» («too expensive»)
- The difficulty of geographical access to points of sale in certain municipalities such as Soanierana
- The lack of practical awareness, with several women indicating that they do not know how to use or maintain a new stove («tsy mahalala mampiasa»).

9. Women's economic activity

According to the baseline survey data, 85.63% of women surveyed do not have a secondary income-generating activity (IGA), suggesting a heavy reliance on a single primary activity, or in many cases, no source of income. This figure is all the more worrying given that 54.49% of women report having no paid employment. In other words, more than one in two women are neither employed nor self-employed, which constitutes a major obstacle to their economic empowerment.

Among the 13.17% of women with a secondary source of income, the activities carried out remain very limited in volume:

- Only 1.20% are employed
- 1.80% are engaged in agriculture
- 6.59% have a small self-employment or microenterprise.

The high rate of «unemployed» women does not mean actual inactivity. These women are likely engaged in domestic tasks (cooking, gathering firewood, childcare, etc.), but without economic recognition. This statistical invisibility reinforces the economic marginalization of women in conventional development approaches.

The near absence of secondary income-generating activities reflects structural economic fragility: in the event of a shock (illness, climate crisis, price surge), these women have no economic safety net. This makes their financial independence even more vulnerable, and their dependence on their spouse or household even more pronounced.

10. Women's participation in community decisions

Women's participation in community decision-making is a heterogeneous reality, marked by both empowerment dynamics and silent areas of exclusion. On the one hand, nearly 39% of women report participating alone in decision-making bodies or processes within their community. This data is encouraging, as it reflects a certain capacity among women to become directly involved in the management of local affairs. In addition, nearly 18% of women report participating with another household member, which can be interpreted as a form of family or joint participation, reflecting a gradual shift toward more inclusive forms of decision-making.

However, a significant proportion (32.34%) of respondents indicate that their household is «not affected» by community decisions. This response may reflect either actual exclusion (non-invitation, absence of local structures), a lack of interest or confidence in local governance mechanisms, or even a form of gendered self-exclusion. In addition, 6.59% of women do not participate themselves but report that another member of the household (probably male) does so in their place. These figures reveal that participation among women is still partial and unequally distributed, and their voice is often determined by their family or marital status.

11. Safety, health and well-being

More than 80.84%¹ of the mothers interviewed in the initial survey and those who participated in the focus groups reported health issues associated with their previous cooking setups (such as smoke, burns, or children's coughs), which contributed to their perception of the SaniTap stove as an improvement. However, no beneficiaries mentioned having received information regarding health or climate-related risks.

Prolonged exposure to smoke from traditional cooking stoves generates significant health effects, experienced primarily by women. Survey data shows that 29.3% of respondents reported suffering from coughing or shortness of breath, revealing a significant prevalence of respiratory projects. In addition, 20.4% of respondents reported eye irritation. 25.8% reported headaches, a symptom often linked to carbon monoxide inhalation or poor indoor air quality. These symptoms are typical of chronic exposure to wood or charcoal smoke in poorly ventilated environments.

B.5. Demonstration of additionality

Specify the methodology, activity requirement or product requirement that establishes deemed additionality for the proposed project (including the version number and the specific paragraph, if applicable).

As per s4.1.9 of the GS4GG Community Services Activity Requirements V1.2, Projects that meet any of the following criteria are considered as deemed additional:

- a. Positive list (Annex B of this document)
- b. Projects located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC
- c. Microscale projects

Describe how the proposed VPA meets the criteria for deemed additionality.

a. Annex B – Positive List:

Section 1.1.3: solely composed of isolated units where the users of the technology are households or communities or institutions and where each unit results in ≤ 600 MWh of energy savings per year or ≤ 600 tonnes of emission reductions per year.

The project technologies are isolated units used by households. Each unit results in 1-3 emission reductions per year.

Section 1.1.5: involve technologies and/or practices providing thermal energy to the user that have less than 20% adoption rate among the target users.

The penetration rate of the project technology is <12%²⁶.

b. Projects located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC

Madagascar is defined as a Least Developed Country.

Therefore, the VPA is additional by applying the criteria in CSAR.

In the absence of GS VERs, the VPAs would not be implemented because the initial investment costs in the project technologies, the requirement for education around use of these technologies, and the ongoing distribution, quality control and manufacturing and maintenance costs would not be affordable to the target population. The project technologies are distributed at a heavily subsidised rate, provided by carbon finance. All VPAs under the PoA consist of voluntary activities that are dependent on carbon funding and would therefore not be conducted in absence of the PoA.

The VPAs are able to demonstrate financial additionality by applying CDM Tool21 Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities. But for the revenue generated by the sale of GSVERs, the IRR would be severely negative for every project activity and would not be an attractive investment. No funding would be available for the project activity if there were no revenue from the sale of GSVERs.

B.5.1. Prior Consideration

The VPA is a regular project – the LSC was conducted before the project start date. Regular projects are exempt from prior consideration checks as per s4.1.49(a) of GS Principles and Requirements V2.1.

B.5.2. Ongoing Financial Need

Ongoing Financial Need shall be demonstrated at Design Certification Renewal as per s4.1.52 of GS PAR V2.1.

B.6. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) outcomes

Relevant Target/Indicator for each of the three SDGs

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS TARGETED	MOST RELEVANT SDG TARGET	SDG IMPACT
		INDICATOR (PROPOSED OR SDG INDICATOR)
13 Climate Action (mandatory)	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.	GSDM-I13.2.1 Amount of GHGs emissions avoided or sequestered.

²⁶ <https://www.seforall.org/system/files/2024-07/summary-madagascar-cleancooking-en.pdf>

1 No Poverty	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.	GSDM-I1.1.1 Average household savings i.e., decrease in expenditure on basic services such as cooking, lighting, and drinking.
3 Good Health and Well-being	3.9. By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.	GSDM-I3.9.1 Number of households that observed reduction in PM2.5 & carbon monoxide (CO) concentration reductions.
5 Gender Equality	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure, and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.	GSDM-I5.4.1 Average time saving associated with cooking time and fuel collection.
7 Affordable and Clean Energy	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	GSDM-I7.3.1 Total energy savings
8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	8.5. By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.	GSDM-I8.5.1 Total number of jobs.
15 Life on Land	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountain and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.	GSDM-I15.1.1 Total non-renewable wood fuel saved

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

The Baseline and project fuel are identical, and emission reductions are exclusively from improved efficiency and no default baseline consumption is applied hence as per para

3.10.1(a), Method 1 of the applied methodology is applicable for calculating emission reduction.

Leakage

As per section 3.11, Option 1 (para 3.11.2) of the applied methodology, Leakage related to the non-renewable woody biomass saved by the project activity is accounted by replacing '-ΣLE_{p,y}' in equation 1 with '*95%' (net to gross adjustment factor of 0.95 to account for leakages), in case of which leakage assessment are not required ex-post.

Approaches for estimating SDG Impacts:

SDG 1 No Poverty

$$\text{SDG 1 Impact} = \text{HHS}_P - \text{HHS}_B$$

GSDM-I1.1.1 Average household savings i.e., decrease in expenditure on basic services such cooking, lighting, and drinking. Approach: Monitor the average household savings due to decrease in expenditure on basic service due to adoption of project technology.	SDG 1 Impact = $\text{HHS}_P - \text{HHS}_B$ Where: HHS_P: Average household savings due to decrease in expenditure on basic service due to adaptation of project technology in project i.e., reduction in expenditure on purchased fuel for cooking in project. HHS_B: Average household savings Due to decrease in expenditure on basic service due to adaptation of project technology in baseline i.e., reduction in expenditure on purchased fuel for cooking in baseline.
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SDG 3 Good Health and Well Being

$$\text{SDG 3 Impact} = \text{HAP}_P$$

GSDM- 3.9.1 Number of households that observed reduction in PM2.5 & carbon monoxide (CO) concentration reductions. Approach: Monitor the proportion of households who perceive less incidence of eye problems and or respiratory illness after use of the project technology	SDG 3 Impact = HAP_P Where: HAP_P: Proportion of households who perceive less incidence of eye problems and or respiratory illness after use of the project technology
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SDG 5 Gender Equality

$$\text{SDG 5 Impact} = \text{ATS}_P$$

GSDM- 5.4.1 Average time saving associated with cooking time and/or fuel collection time. Approach: Monitor the average time saving associated with fuel collection only due to adoption of project technology.	Where: ATS_P: Average time saving per day, associated with fuel collection time, due to adoption of project technology in project
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SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy

$$\text{SDG 7 Impact} = ((EC_b - EC_p) * N_{b,p,y} * U_{p,y}) / CF$$

GSDM- 7.3.1 Total energy savings. Approach: Calculate the energy savings generated by the use of the project technologies	Where: EC_b: Average energy consumption per household per day (kWh(th)) EC_p: Average energy consumption per household per day (kWh(th)) N_{b,p,y}: Number of project technology-days included in the project database for baseline b/project p pair in year y U_{p,y}: Cumulative usage rate for the technologies in the project scenario p in year y (fraction) CF: Conversion factor kWh(th) to GWh(th) (1,000,000)
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SDG 8 Decent Work and Equal Opportunities

$$\text{SDG 8 Impact} = EECT_p$$

GSDM- 8.5.1 Total number of jobs. Approach: Record of total number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production, technical and management positions	SDG 8 Impact = EECT_p Where: EECT_p: Total number of employees by employment contract and employment type because of project activity in Project, by gender
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SDG 13 Climate Action

$$ER_y = \sum (N_{b,p,y} \times U_{p,y} \times SFS_{p,b,y} \times NCV_{b,fuel} \times (f_{NRB,b,y} \times EF_{b,f,CO2} + EF_{b,f,nonCO2})) - \sum LE_{p,y}$$

GSDM 13.2.1 Amount of GHG emissions avoided or sequestered. Approach: As per method 1. Method 1 is applied for the improved cookstoves where the baseline and project fuels are the same.	Where: ER_y: Emission reduction for total project activity in year y (tCO₂e/Year) N_{b,p,y}: Number of project technology-days included in the project database for baseline b/project p pair in year y (Days) U_{p,y}: Cumulative usage rate for the technologies in the project scenario p in year y (fraction)
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	$SFS_{p,b,y}$: Specific fuel savings for an individual project technology of baseline b/project p pair in year y (tonnes/technology*days) $NCV_{b,fuel}$: Net calorific value of the fuel(s) that is substituted or reduced in baseline b (TJ/tonnes) $fNRB_{b,y}$: Fractional non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel during year y (fraction) EF_{b,f,CO_2}: CO₂ emission factor from use of fuel f (tCO₂/TJ) $EF_{b,f,nonCO_2}$: Non-CO₂ emission factor arising from use of fuel f, when baseline fuel is biomass or charcoal (tCO₂/TJ)
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SDG 15 Life on Land

$$SDG\ 15\ Impact = FC_P - FC_B$$

GSDM-I15.1.1 Total non-renewable wood fuel saved. Approach: Total amount of non-renewable fuel savings due to energy efficiency improvements of baseline technology i.e., by dissemination of Improved cook stove in project	Where: FC_P: Total amount of non-renewable fuel consumed in project, calculated as $P_{p,y} * fNRB_{p,y}$ ($P_{p,y}$ is quantity of fuel that is consumed in project scenario p during year y) FC_B: Total amount of non-renewable fuel consumed in baseline, calculated as $P_{b,y} * fNRB_{b,y}$ ($P_{b,y}$ is quantity of fuel that is consumed in baseline scenario p during year y)
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B.6.2. Data and parameters fixed ex ante

SDG 13

Data/parameter ID	ICS 1
Data/parameter	Baseline scenario survey results
Unit	NA
Description	Report of the results of the baseline scenario survey
Source of data	Baseline Survey

Value(s) applied	Refer section B.4 of PDD and Baseline study sheet.
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	The baseline scenario surveys were conducted as per the methodological requirements.
Purpose of data	To determine the baseline scenario of the host country's demographic regarding cooking devices, behaviours and dependence on fuel type.
Additional comment	To be determined at the start of first crediting period.

Data/parameter ID	ICS 2
Data/parameter	Project technology description
Unit	NA
Description	The detailed description of the project technology shall include as a minimum: - Manufacturer name, - product name (if applicable), - technology type, - capacity characteristics, - continuous useful energy output demonstration, - rated thermal efficiency, - Any performance certifications from National Standards body or certification body recognised by national standards body also shall be provided. A summary of each technology is set out in SA.3 above.
Source of data	Manufacturer specifications
Value(s) applied	Improved firewood stove - Manufacturer name: BURN - Product name: Ecoa Wood LongLife - Useful energy output: 2.8 kW - Thermal efficiency: 50.8% Improved charcoal stove - Manufacturer name: BURN

	- Product name: Ecoa Char G5 - Useful energy output: 1.8 kW - Thermal efficiency: 62.5% The complete manufacturer specifications can be found in sA.3.
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Manufacturer specifications
Purpose of data	-
Additional comment	-

Data/parameter ID	ICS 3
Data/parameter	Expected technical life of project technology
Unit	Years
Description	The expected technical life of an individual project technology shall be defined in the PDD.
Source of data	Manufacturer specifications
Value(s) applied	Ecoa Wood LongLife – 7-10 years Ecoa Char Stainless – 4-5 years
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Manufacturer's specifications
Purpose of data	Defining lifespan of project technologies.
Additional comment	If the expected technical life of project technology is shorter than the crediting period, then the PP shall replace/retrofit the expiring project technology with equivalent or better-quality project technology /parts at the end of the technical life. Otherwise, it will ensure that no emission reductions are claimed after the end of their technical life.

Data/parameter ID	ICS 4
Data/parameter	Indoor air pollution (IAP) levels of the project technology
Unit	N/A
Description	PM_{2.5} Ecoa Char Stainless – 87.36 mg/MJ_d Ecoa Wood LongLife – 268.73 mg/MJ_d Carbon Monoxide (CO) Ecoa Char Stainless – 10.14 mg/MJ_d Ecoa Wood LongLife – 4.42 mg/MJ_d
Source of data	Manufacturer’s specifications
Purpose of data	Demonstration that indoor pollution levels have not worsened compared to the baseline scenario.
Additional comment	

Data/parameter ID	ICS 5
Data/parameter	Avoidance of double counting or double claiming among project participants
Unit	N/A
Description	Evidence of avoidance of double counting or double claiming with other parties directly involved with the project or programme.
Source of data	Written assertion
Value(s) applied	
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	CME has full legal ownership of the credits generated through the use of the project technologies. The rights were granted by the end users through individual customer agreements signed upon receipt of the stoves. The electronic copy is recorded on the PPs database, while the physical copy is kept by the beneficiary.

	The uncontested legal ownership with the technology manufacturer is secured via a contractual agreement. There is no other PP involved in the project. Each household and project technology is provided with a unique ID to prevent double counting of emission reductions in the project area.
Purpose of data	Avoidance of double counting or double claiming
Additional comment	

Data/parameter ID	ICS 6
Data/parameter	Avoidance of double counting or double claiming with other mitigation actions
Unit	NA
Description	Review and analysis of mitigation actions in other voluntary markets and other compliance schemes.
Source of data	Gold Standard Project Database, CDM Project Database and other relevant voluntary carbon credit standard databases such as Verra or other national registries.
Value(s) applied	The project is not included in any other carbon project as: • The proposed project does not utilize any elements of a former project. • Each project technology is associated with a unique serial number for unique identification (marked on the ICS itself). These stoves have never been used by other beneficiaries. The project end user information (name, address etc.) of the beneficiaries is collected at the time of distribution and recorded in the distribution database to eliminate any double counting. The project does not involve project technologies from other carbon projects or programs. • The project does not distribute the project technologies to households which already own a stove from another carbon project. It does not displace stoves from other carbon projects or programs.
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	As per applied methodology.

Purpose of data	Avoidance of double counting or double claiming
Additional comment	Undertaken at the time of project design review and VPA inclusion review.

Data/parameter ID	ICS 7
Data/parameter	Regulatory framework for provision of thermal energy services
Unit	NA
Description	Evidence that the project does not undermine or conflict with any national, sub-national or local regulations or guidance for thermal energy supply/devices or fuel supply or use.
Source of data	-
Value(s) applied	The project complies with the legal, environmental, and social regulations of the VPA host country, Madagascar. A detailed analysis is provided in section A.1 of the PDD above.
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	As per applied methodology.
Purpose of data	-
Additional comment	Undertake at the start of each crediting period.

Data/parameter ID	ICS 8
Data/parameter	EF_{b,f,CO_2}
Unit	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description	CO ₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline scenario
Source of data	Methodology default or cap

Value(s) applied	Wood: 112 Charcoal: 197.15 (includes charcoal production emissions)
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	As per applied methodology. The emissions stemming from charcoal production in Madagascar is highly inefficient, with conversion efficiencies as low as 8-15% for traditional kilns/ improved traditional kilns (meaning significant biomass loss and emissions)²⁷. Charcoal production is also a key driver of deforestation in Madagascar, affecting carbon stocks and biodiversity. Most kilns used in Madagascar have a low efficiency when converting wood to charcoal of 10% to 12% (Etter <i>et al</i>, 2014²⁸). Other sources report the following kiln efficiencies: Traditional - 8 to 12% (Montagne <i>et al</i>, 2010²⁹) - 10% (Burny <i>et al</i>, 2008³⁰) Montagne <i>et al</i> (2010) states that (translation): <i>"The usual yield of traditional carbonisation varies from 8 to 12%. This technique is still the most widespread in Madagascar and leads charcoalers to waste wood by a factor of up to two — that is, to obtain 10 kg of charcoal they cut 100 kg of wood."</i>³¹ Améliorée (improved) - 18 to 20% (Montagne <i>et al</i>, 2010) - 18 to 20% (Burny <i>et al</i>, 2008) Burny <i>et al</i> (2008) states that (translation): <i>"The traditional yield for charcoal production from standing wood is 10%. However, through improved</i>

²⁷ Charcoal Production: https://energypedia.info/wiki/Charcoal_Production

²⁸ https://www.eco-consult.com/docs/ETFRN_-_Modernization_of_WE_in_Madagascar.pdf (last accessed 18/05/2026)

²⁹ Montagne *et al* (2010) *ARINA: Le Charbon de Bois A Madagascar: Entre demande urbaine et gestion durable*. Antananarivo, Madagascar, CITE-Cirad. Available at:

https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/library/pdf/CARAMCODEC_Arina_192p.pdf (last accessed 18/05/2026)

³⁰ Burny P., Montagne P., Crehay R., Randrianja H., Rasamindisa A.-M., 2008. La production de charbon de bois à Madagascar : amélioration technique et économique. In : Petrescu M., Ruxandra M. (éds). Environmental policies and legislation. Gembloux, Belgique, Presses agronomiques de Gembloux, 31-40. Available at: https://orbi.uliege.be/bitstream/2268/113466/1/Environmental-policies-and-legislation_La-production-de-charbon-de-bois-à-Madagascar.pdf (last accessed 18/05/2026)

³¹ Montagne *et al* (2010) page 80

	<i>techniques, this yield can rise to 18%, or even 20%”³²</i> The methodological cap of 197.15 tCO₂/TJ equates to a kiln efficiency of at least 30% and a wood to charcoal ratio of 3.3 to 1. The evidence set out above demonstrates that the kilns used are below 30%, and therefore the use of the cap value is conservative. This has been calculated in supporting document ‘PUBLIC_VPA-3_Cookstove_Ex_Ante_ERCs_V9’, tab ‘Charcoal EFco2’.
Purpose of data	Baseline emission calculations
Additional comment	The baseline fuel and project fuel are the same in project scenarios 1 and 2. As per method 1 of emission reduction calculation, $EF_{b,f,CO2} = EF_{p,f,CO2}$.

Data/parameter ID	ICS 9
Data/parameter	$EF_{b,f,nonCO2}$
Unit	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description	Non-CO ₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline scenario
Source of data	Methodology default
Value(s) applied	Wood: 9.46 Charcoal: 44.83 (includes charcoal production emissions)
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	As per applied methodology.
Purpose of data	Baseline emission calculations

³² Burny *et al* (2008) page 36

Additional comment	The baseline fuel and project fuel are the same in project scenarios 1 and 2. As per method 1 of emission reduction calculation, $EF_{b,f,non-CO2} = EF_{p,f,non-CO2}$.
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Data/parameter ID	ICS 12
Data/parameter	$NCV_{b,fuel}$
Unit	TJ/ton
Description	Net calorific value of the fuels used in the baseline
Source of data	Methodology default
Value(s) applied	Wood: 0.0156 Charcoal: 0.0295
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	As per applied methodology.
Purpose of data	Baseline emission calculations
Additional comment	The baseline fuel and project fuel are the same. As per method 1 of emission reduction calculation, $NCV_{b,fuel} = NCV_{p,fuel}$. This VPA is expected to include households who cook with firewood only.

Data/parameter ID	ICS 17
Data/parameter	$f_{NRB,i,y}$
Unit	Percentage
Description	Fractional non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel during year y, in case the baseline fuel is biomass or charcoal
Source of data	MoFuSS
Value(s) applied	54%

Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	The project area – the Anosy Region – does not have a figure prescribed by MoFuSS. The most relevant figure to apply is the sub-national value for Toliary Province, Madagascar. The MoFuSS value is applied in line with GS Rule Update: fNRB Application for GS4GG Certification V1.0. Section 2.3.1 provides: <i>"For the issuance of GSVERs, design certification or inclusion of an activity, or renewal of crediting period of a design certified activity, the project developer shall use one of these fNRB values:</i> <i>a. Modelling Fuelwood Saving Scenario (MoFuSS) derived values,..."</i> The Provincial figure has been applied due to the nature of wood collection and charcoal production, which crosses district boundaries.
Purpose of data	Calculations of emission reductions
Additional comment	

Data/parameter ID	ICS 18
Data/parameter	Pb,y
Unit	kg/person-meal/day
Description	Quantity of fuel that is consumed in baseline scenario b during year y
Source of data	Baseline Field Performance Test Results
Value(s) applied	Rural - Wood: 0.799 Peri-Urban - Wood: 0.652 Urban and Peri-Urban - Charcoal: 0.271
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Baseline Field Performance Test – KPT As per Table 3 of the KPT Protocol V4.0, hanging scales and pin-type moisture meters were used. The scales and meters were purchased before the field tests, so there was no need for calibration. This is evidenced in supporting document 'bKPT_equipment_receipts'.

Purpose of data	Method 1 - Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comment	The value for Rural - Wood households was 0.773 tonnes/person/year. This is capped by the threshold value. The threshold value and cap value will be applied as per the methodology: Threshold value: 0.75 tonnes/person/year of fuelwood Cap value: 0.95 tonnes/person/year of fuelwood

SDG 1

Data/parameter ID	GSDM-I1.1.1
Data/parameter	HHS _B
Unit	MGA / week
Description	Average household expenditure on fuel per week in the baseline scenario
Source of data	Baseline Survey
Value(s) applied	11,464
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	-
Purpose of data	SDG 1 Impact calculation
Additional comment	-

SDG 15

Data/parameter ID	GSDM-I5.1.1
Data/parameter	FC _b
Unit	Tonnes NRB/ household / year

Description	Total non-renewable wood consumed in the baseline scenario
Source of data	Calculated using value of $P_{b,y}$ and $fNRB_{b,y}$
Value(s) applied	MP1: 5,123 MP2: 18,890 MP3: 18,890 MP4: 18,890 MP5: 18,890 MP6: 13,766
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Calculated as $P_{b,y} * fNRB_{b,y}$
Purpose of data	SDG 15 Impact calculation
Additional comment	

B.6.3. Ex ante estimation of SDG Impact

Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	SDG Impact Indicator	Calculation	Ex-ante Estimate	Unit
1 No Poverty	GSDM-I1.1.1 Average household savings i.e., decrease in expenditure on basic services such cooking, lighting, and drinking	$HHS_P - HHS_B$	5,732	MGA household / week
3 Good Health and Well Being	GSDM-I3.9.1 Number of households that observed reduction in PM2.5 & carbon monoxide (CO) concentration reductions	HAP_P	90%	Proportion of households

5	Gender Equality	GSDM-I5.4.1 Average time saving associated with fuel collection.	ATSP	1 hour	Average saving associated with cooking and fuel collection	time with fuel
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	GSDM-I7.3.1 Total energy savings	$\frac{((EC_b - EC_p) * N_{b,p,y} * U_{p,y})}{CF}$	94.8	Total energy savings (GWh(th))	
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	GSDM-I8.5.1 Total number of jobs	EECTP	29 Female: 12 Male: 17	Total number	
13	Climate Action (mandatory)	GSDM-I13.2.1 Amount of GHGs emissions avoided or sequestered	See table below	21,747	tCO2e	
15	Life on Land	GSDM-I15.1.1 Total non-renewable wood fuel saved	FCP - FCB	9,445	Tonnes household / year	NRB/

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

The crediting period is 5 years. The monitoring periods are spread across 6 different calendar years (2025-2030). Each year in the table below represents a calendar year, with year 1 and year 6 being partial years. Therefore, the values in the tables below show total years crediting as 5. The total value for **SDG 13 Climate Action** is divided by 5 to give the annual average value over the crediting period, despite 6 unique years being displayed in the table.

The values for **SDG 1 No Poverty** are savings per household per month. The total values represent the total saving of a household over the crediting period, and the average is over the five years of crediting. **SDG 3 Good Health and Well Being** shows the number of households who perceive a reduction in household air pollution related conditions. **The SDG Impact Tool** states that "For Tier 3 or higher tier project stoves, [the SDG 3 indicator] could also be monitored along with the monitoring survey prescribed by the methodology. **SDG 5 Gender Equality** is a figure for hours per household per day. The total value is the time saving of a household over the

crediting period, and the average being hours saved per household per year. **SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy** shows the total energy saved by the VPA in GWh(th). **SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth** shows the number of jobs created and sustained by the VPA in total. The value is not new jobs created every year. **SDG 15 Life on Land** shows non-renewable biomass saved.

SDG 1

YEAR	BASELINE ESTIMATE	PROJECT ESTIMATE	NET BENEFIT
Year 1	0	10,000	10,000 MGA saved per month
Year 2	0	10,000	10,000 MGA saved per month
Year 3	0	10,000	10,000 MGA saved per month
Year 4	0	10,000	10,000 MGA saved per month
Year 5	0	10,000	10,000 MGA saved per month
Year 6	0	10,000	10,000 MGA saved per month
Total	0	600,000	600,000 MGA saved per household
Total number of crediting years	5		
Annual average over the crediting period	0	120,000	120,000 MGA saved per year

SDG 3

YEAR	BASELINE ESTIMATE	PROJECT ESTIMATE	NET BENEFIT
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Year 1	0	90% households reporting a reduction in HAP	90% households reporting a reduction in HAP
Year 2	0	90%	90%
Year 3	0	90%	90%
Year 4	0	90%	90%
Year 5	0	90%	90%
Year 6	0	90%	90%
Total	0	90%	90%
Total number of crediting years		5	
Annual average over the crediting period	0	90%	90%

SDG 5

YEAR	BASILINE ESTIMATE	PROJECT ESTIMATE	NET BENEFIT
Year 1	0	1 hour saved per household per day	1 hour saved per household per day
Year 2	0	1	1
Year 3	0	1	1
Year 4	0	1	1
Year 5	0	1	1
Year 6	0	1	1
Total	0 hours saved	1,825 hours saved per household	1,825 hours saved per household

Total number of crediting years

5

Annual average over the crediting period

0 hours saved

365 hours saved per household per year

365 hours saved per household per year

SDG 7

YEAR	BASELINE ESTIMATE	PROJECT ESTIMATE	NET BENEFIT
Year 1	39.6	19.8	19.8 GWh(th) savings
Year 2	214.5	107.3	107.3
Year 3	214.5	107.3	107.3
Year 4	191.2	95.6	95.6
Year 5	166.8	83.4	83.4
Year 6	121.6	60.8	60.8
Total	948.3	474.2	474.2 GWh(th) savings
Total number of crediting years			5
Annual average over the crediting period			189.7 94.8 94.8 GWh(th) savings

SDG 8

YEAR	BASELINE ESTIMATE	PROJECT ESTIMATE	NET BENEFIT
Year 1	0	27 jobs created by the project activity	27 jobs created by the project activity

Year 2	0	29 jobs sustained by the project activity	29 jobs sustained by the project activity
Year 3	0	29	29
Year 4	0	29	29
Year 5	0	29	29
Year 6	0	29	29
Total	0	29 jobs created by the project activity	27 jobs created by the project activity
Total number of crediting years		5	
Annual average over the crediting period		29 jobs created by the project activity	29 jobs created by the project activity

SDG 13

YEAR	BASILINE ESTIMATE	PROJECT ESTIMATE	NET BENEFIT
Year 1	15,520	10,766	4,754
Year 2	57,220	32,759	24,461
Year 3	57,220	32,759	24,461
Year 4	57,220	35,418	21,802
Year 5	57,220	38,195	19,025
Year 6	41,700	27,836	13,864
Total	286,102	177,735	108,367

Total number of crediting years		5	
Annual average over the crediting period	57,220	35,547	21,673

SDG 15

YEAR	BASELINE ESTIMATE	PROJECT ESTIMATE	NET BENEFIT
Year 1	5,123	2,381	2,381 tonnes of non-renewable biomass saved per year
Year 2	18,890	9,445	9,445
Year 3	18,890	9,445	9,445
Year 4	18,890	9,445	9,445
Year 5	18,890	9,445	9,445
Year 6	13,766	7,064	7,064
Total	94,448	47,224	47,224 tonnes of non-renewable biomass saved
Total number of crediting years		5	
Annual average over the crediting period	18,890	9,445	9,445 tonnes of non-renewable biomass saved per year

B.7. Monitoring plan

B.7.1. Data and parameters to be monitored

SDG 13

Data / Parameter ID	ICS 15
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Data / Parameter	Avoidance of double counting or double claiming among project technology end users
Unit	NA
Description	Evidence of avoidance of double counting or double claiming with project technology end users
Source of data	Customer agreements
Value(s) applied	NA
Measurement methods and procedures	The beneficiaries transfer their rights to ownership of carbon credits to PP via the customer agreement. The electronic copy is recorded on the PPs database, while the physical copy is kept by the beneficiary.
Monitoring frequency	Per project technology distributed
QA/QC procedures	Cross check using general internet search and search of public records of Gold Standard and other voluntary market and UNFCCC mechanisms. In the unlikely event that any devices appear in other carbon programs, an investigation will be conducted to determine the cause of this and establish to which program the technologies belong. Any such cooking devices and associated emission reductions that do not belong in the GS12600 program will be excluded from the project activity.
Purpose of data	Demonstration of Avoidance of Double Counting among end users
Additional comment	

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

Source of data	Usage survey: use of other stoves
Value(s) applied	NA
Measurement methods and procedures	Usage Survey- use of other stoves, to capture cooking habits and stove usage of households in the region, including quantification of use of baseline devices, by formulating questions and/or collecting evidence to determine the frequency of usage of both the project devices and baseline devices, or monitoring surveys to capture the number of meals cooked. This will be integrated into the project usage survey.
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	At the time of project survey, presence of multiple Project ICS shall be checked in the sampled household. In case samples with more than 1 project ICS are identified, the project ICS population shall be adjusted accordingly. Further, in case existing baseline technology is found in use in parallel with project ICS, the baseline consumption shall be adjusted accordingly: • if the baseline fuel consumption was defined based on the total fuel used for cooking by the user, determine the percentage of meals or cooking performed on the project technology and multiply the baseline fuel usage by this percentage. • adjust the baseline fuel consumption to be defined based only on the use of the cooking technology that is directly replaced by the project technology.
Purpose of data	To adjust $P_{p,y}$ or $SFSp,b,y$ as deemed appropriate.
Additional comment	

Data / Parameter ID	ICS 19
Data / Parameter	$P_{p,y}$
Unit	tonnes/person/year
Description	Quantity of fuel that is consumed in project scenario p during year y
Source of data	Project performance field tests - see section 4.1

Value(s) applied	Rural - Wood: 0.375 Peri-Urban Wood: 0.246
Measurement methods and procedures	Estimated <i>ex ante</i> . Assumed 50% reduction in fuel consumption.
Monitoring frequency	Updated every two years, or more frequently The KPT values are valid for two years and may be applied for before or after period, however the gap between start date of first KPTs and second KPTs shall not be more than two years.
QA/QC procedures	Compliance with the general requirements for sampling (Section 4.4), general requirements for QA/QC (Section 4.5) and Annex 2 Kitchen performance test.
Purpose of data	Method 1 – calculation of project emissions
Additional comment	Used to calculate SFS under method 1

Data / Parameter ID	ICS 20
Data / Parameter	$SFS_{b,p,y}$
Unit	kg/person-meal/day
Description	Specific fuel savings for an individual project technology of baseline b/project p pair in year y
Source of data	Calculated from $P_{b,y}$, $P_{p,y}$ and other information to obtain the savings in the required units
Value(s) applied	Rural Wood: 0.375 Peri-Urban Wood: 0.246
Measurement methods and procedures	Estimated <i>ex ante</i> . Assumed 50% reduction in fuel consumption.
Monitoring frequency	Updated every two years, or more frequently
QA/QC procedures	The calculation method, inputs and their sources shall be described in detail in the PDD and monitoring report. Cross-check with proportional efficiency of baseline and project technology. For example, if the baseline stove

	efficiency is 10% and the project rated efficiency is 25%, the savings should reflect a factor of 2.5 approximately in the first year of the crediting year and not more. If it is more, then the value is capped based on the proportional efficiency.
Purpose of data	Used to calculate Emission Reduction E _{Ry}
Additional comment	Applies when using Method 1. The baseline and project field test data must be analysed in combination to estimate the average fuel savings per technology unit. Whenever the baseline fuel and project fuel are the same, the statistical analysis can be conducted with respect to fuel savings per technology unit. Where the project distributes more than one technology unit per household, special attention must be given to ensure the savings per technology are calculated conservatively.

Data / Parameter ID	ICS 26
Data / Parameter	$U_{p,y}$
Unit	Percentage
Description	Weighted average usage rate in project scenario p during year y
Source of data	Usage survey, following the description in section 4.1. Usage survey. The survey result must provide the statistically valid proportion of users actively using the project technology for each project technology age cohort. From the annual usage survey results, calculate the weighted average percent of users actively using the project technology, where the weighting is by the quantity of project technologies of each age cohort being credited in a given project scenario.
Value(s) applied	Y1: 90% Y2: 90% Y3: 90% Y4: 80%

	Y5: 70%
Measurement methods and procedures	Usage survey
Monitoring frequency	Annually
QA/QC procedures	Compliance with the general requirements for sampling (Section 4.4) and general requirements for QA/QC (Section 4.5).
Purpose of data	Used to calculate Emission Reduction ERY
Additional comment	Conducted in line with the Cookstove Usage Rate Guidelines V2.0, applying mandatory monitoring (s2.2) and good practice (s2.3) requirements at a minimum. PP may change the level of usage during a given monitoring period in line with s2.1.1 of the Guidelines. PP may apply best practice (s2.4) monitoring by installing Continuous Stove Monitors (CSM).

Data / Parameter ID	ICS 27
Data / Parameter	$N_{b,p,y}$
Unit	Days
Description	Number of project technology-days included in the project database for baseline b/project p pair in year y
Source of data	Calculated from the Project database (see section 3.4.B. Project database) as the sum of the number of project technology units times the calendar days during the year y that they were present at the end user locations. VPA-7 is forecast to include wood stoves only. Therefore, the estimated $N_{b,p,y}$ is for: - baseline scenario 1, project scenario 1; & - baseline scenario 2, project scenario 2
Value(s) applied	$N_{1,1,y}$ MP1: 877,654 MP2: 4,765,371

	MP3: 4,765,371 MP4: 4,778,427 MP5: 4,765,371 MP6: 3,472,846 $N_{2,2,y}$ MP1: 258,013 MP2: 1,400,925 MP3: 1,400,925 MP4: 1,404,763 MP5: 1,400,925 MP6: 1,020,948
Measurement methods and procedures	Calculated from the Project database as the sum of the number of project technology units times the calendar days during the year y that they were present at the end user locations
Monitoring frequency	Annually
QA/QC procedures	Update the results of the usage survey with the contents of the project database for end user details, in case of any discrepancy identified.
Purpose of data	Used to calculate Emission Reduction ER_y
Additional comment	The calculation assumes that each Monitoring Period ends on 31/12 of each year until 2030 where the end of the MP is the last day of the 1st Crediting Period. Definitions of baseline and project scenarios can be found in sA.1 and table 3 Scenario matrix.

Data / Parameter ID	ICS 28
Data / Parameter	$LE_{p,y}$
Unit	tCO ₂ e per year
Description	Leakage in project scenario p during year y
Source of data	Sources established by following section 2.4.A Leakage emissions

Monitoring frequency	Every two years, or default discount value of 0.95 applied to emission reductions
QA/QC procedures	Compliance with the general requirements for sampling (Section 3.1) and general requirements for QA/QC (Section 3.2)
Additional comment	

SDG 1

Data/parameter ID	GSDM-I1.1.1
Data/parameter	HHS _P
Unit	MGA/ household / week
Description	Average household savings due to decrease in expenditure on basic service due to adaptation of project technology in project i.e., reduction in expenditure on purchased fuel for cooking in project.
Source of data	Ex-post monitoring surveys
Value(s) applied	5,732 MGA
Measurement methods and procedures	Determined via ex-post monitoring over a sample of project ICS users using a survey questionnaire
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	-
Purpose of data	SDG 1 Impact calculation
Additional comment	This represents a 50% saving.

SDG 3

Data/parameter ID	GSDM-I3.9.1
Data/parameter	HAP _P
Unit	Households

Description	Number of households that observed reduction in PM2.5 & carbon monoxide (CO) concentration reductions
Source of data	Project Survey
Value(s) applied	MP1: 90% MP2: 90% MP3: 90% MP4: 90% MP5: 90% MP6: 90%
Measurement methods and procedures	As per the SDG Impact Tool: <i>"For Tier 3 or higher tier project stoves, this indicator could also be monitored along with the monitoring survey prescribed by the methodology. This means amongst a random sample meeting the CDM guidelines for surveys and sampling. The information can be obtained from end user asking question for example - do you perceive less incidence of eye problems and or respiratory illness after installation biodigester. The question should be asked to primary cook of the household".</i> The project stoves are tier 3 or above for CO and PM2.5 emissions. Therefore, the indicator can be measured in the annual monitoring survey rather than using devices to measure PM 2.5 micro-gram/m3 and CO (mg per m3) exposure. Determined via ex-post monitoring over a sample of project ICS users using a survey questionnaire.
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	-
Purpose of data	SDG 3 Impact calculation
Additional comment	-

SDG 5

Data/parameter ID	GSDM-I5.4.1
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Data/parameter	ATS _p
Unit	Hours/household/day
Description	Average time saving, associated with fuel collection time, due to adoption of project technology in project
Source of data	Ex-post monitoring surveys
Value(s) applied	1
Measurement methods and procedures	Determined via ex-post monitoring over a sample of project ICS users using a survey questionnaire
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/ QC procedures	-
Purpose of data	SDG 5 Impact calculation
Additional comment	-

SDG 7

Data/parameter ID	GSDM-I7.3.1
Data/parameter	EC _b
Unit	kWh(th) / day
Description	Average energy consumption per household per day
Source of data	Emission reduction calculations
Value(s) applied	Rural - Wood: 38.7 Peri-Urban - Wood: 30.7 Urban and Peri-Urban - Charcoal: 24.4
Measurement methods and procedures	Emission reduction calculations
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/ QC procedures	-

Purpose of data	SDG 7 Impact calculation
Additional comment	The baseline parameter is <i>ex-post</i> . It relies on the project performance and monitoring to calculate the amount of fuel that would have been consumed in the baseline scenario. Therefore, the parameter is included in sB.7.1 rather than sB.6.2.

Data/parameter ID	GSDM-I7.3.1
Data/parameter	EC _p
Unit	kWh(th) / day
Description	Average energy consumption per household per day
Source of data	Emission reduction calculations
Value(s) applied	Rural - Wood: 19.3 Peri-Urban - Wood: 15.4 Urban and Peri-Urban - Charcoal: 12.42
Measurement methods and procedures	Emission reduction calculations
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/ QC procedures	-
Purpose of data	SDG 7 Impact calculation
Additional comment	-

SDG 8

Data/parameter ID	GSDM-I8.5.1
Data/parameter	EECT _p
Unit	Total number

Description	Total number of employees by employment contract and employment type because of project activity in baseline, by gender			
Source of data	HR Records			
Value(s) applied	Year	Permanent	Temporary	Full time
	2025	19 (F8, M11)	8 (F3, M5)	27 (F11, M16)
	2026	20 (F8, M12)	9 (F4, M5)	29 (F12, M17)
	2027	29	9	29
	2028	29	9	29
	2029	29	9	29
	2030	29	9	29
Measurement methods and procedures	Determined via ex-post monitoring over a sample of project ICS users using a survey questionnaire			
Monitoring frequency	Annual			
QA/ QC procedures	-			
Purpose of data	SDG 8 Impact calculation			
Additional comment	-			

SDG 15

Data/parameter ID	GSDM-I5.1.1
Data/parameter	FC _P
Unit	Tonnes NRB/ household / year
Description	Total non-renewable wood fuel saved.
Source of data	Calculated using value of P _{P,y} and fNRB _{b,y}
Value(s) applied	MP1: 2,562 MP2: 9,445 MP3: 9,445 MP4: 9,445 MP5: 9,445 MP6: 6,883

Measurement methods and procedures	Calculated as $P_{p,y} * fNRB_{b,y}$
Monitoring frequency	Every two years or more frequently
QA/ QC procedures	-
Purpose of data	SDG 15 Impact calculation
Additional comment	-

B.7.2. Sampling plan

Data and parameters monitored in section B.7.1 above are to be determined by a sampling approach. Data and parameters are either a mean (average) or proportion (yes/no; %) parameter values. In line with s4.4 General requirements for sampling, a statistically valid sample will be used to determine the parameter values in line with CDM Standard for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities³⁴, achieving a 90% confidence interval and a 10% margin of error. This is measured by the [CDM sample size calculator](#). For parameters $SFSp_{b,y}$ or $SERb_{p,y,CO2}$ under emission reduction methods 1 and 3, the 90/30 rule is applied.

VPAs will be cross sampled. This is permissible for bundles of less than 10 VPAs (s4.3.3).

Data and parameter	Mean or proportion
Baseline	
Pb,y	Mean
Project	
Up,y	Proportion
Pp,y	Mean

Sampling applied to measure data and parameters must be representative of the project populations and selected randomly to avoid bias. Baseline surveys and KPTs were conducted on a random sample for each baseline scenario:

- Rural households who cook using wood

³⁴ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Guidclarif/index.html>

- Urban households who cook using charcoal
- Peri-urban households who cook using charcoal and wood

For sampling project data and parameters, the project database is used as the basis for a digital randomization tool to randomly selected households to be respondents to the annual monitoring and bi-annual project KPTs. The annual monitoring, including the usage survey, will achieve a 90% confidence interval and a 10% margin of error, with a minimum sample size of 100 households.

If the distribution of the project technologies is longer than a 1-year period, then the project technologies may be in different age cohorts. Should multiple age cohorts develop, then the usage rate will be calculated per age cohort with a minimum sample size of 30 households per age cohort.

The project KPTs will be conducted within the first year of crediting and then every two years following that. The pKPTs will meet the 90/30 rule.

B.7.3. Other elements of monitoring plan

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Survey and Data Collection Methods

Baseline and annual (project and usage) surveys, and the baseline and project kitchen performance tests are carried out using physical on-site visits and face-to-face interviews. The enumerators collect the data using smartphone or tablet app modules. This method is considered 1st in the Order of Preference prescribed in the CDM Guideline: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities V4.0³⁵. Continuous monitoring may be deployed in the form of a continuous stove monitor (CSM) under the Best Practice Monitoring Requirements. Such data sensors are also considered 1st in the Order of Preference for remote surveys.

In order to conduct the usage survey verification checks, prescribed by the mandatory monitoring requirements, telephone interviews will be used as recommended in the Usage Rate Guidelines.

The operational structure for data monitoring is built on a collaborative framework involving the project team, carbon team, and data/IT team. When a new project is initiated, the data/IT team works closely with input from both the project and carbon teams to establish the data collection surveys. This process ensures that all data collection instruments are properly validated and configured before deployment. The data/IT team conducts testing and standardises procedures to guarantee that the system functions correctly.

Data collection is conducted through mWater. Data quality checks are performed both during active data collection and after completion to maintain the integrity and

³⁵ Table 2 Survey and data collection methods and preference for use

accuracy of the information gathered. Any issues are identified and investigated promptly, minimising the risk of poor-quality data entering the system.

All collected data is extracted through a secure pipeline and stored in a centralised database owned by SaniTap. The data team maintains full management responsibility for this database, with limited access to protect data security and integrity. Personal data is never exposed through any dashboard or public-facing interface. To safeguard against data loss, the system maintains regular backups. Information extracted from the database is shared with the carbon team.

Critical calculations, such as rolling downtime metrics, are calculated centrally. This approach prevents unauthorised modifications to calculation methodologies and ensures consistency across reporting periods. These calculations are configured to refresh automatically with each new data input, eliminating manual processing errors. The insights generated through these calculations are linked to Power BI dashboards that update daily, providing the project team with current information to inform operational decision-making.

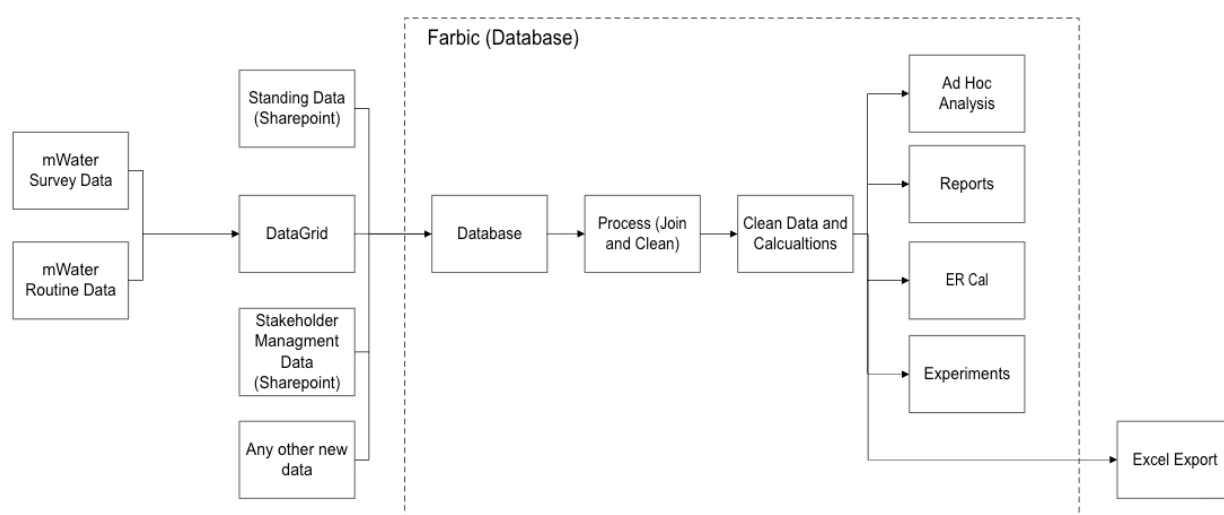


Figure 5 Data management diagram

Monitoring

1. Total Distribution Record (s4.1.2 TPDDTEC V4.0)

The project developer must maintain an accurate and complete distribution record. The record must be maintained continuously and backed up electronically.

The required data for each project unit is:

1. Date of installation
2. Geographic area of sale
3. Model/type of project technology sold
4. Quantity of project technologies sold
5. Name, telephone number (if available), and address and/or GPS coordinates:
 - a. Required for all bulk purchasers, i.e., retailers and industrial users;
 - b. Required for all end users, e.g. households

6. Mode of use: domestic, institutional commercial, other.

End-users' details are collected with a digital registration form. End-users are identifiable by a unique code generated by the survey software and by their Government ID number.

The end-user then signs a physical 'Membership Registration Form', which sets out the terms and conditions in Malagasy of participating in the project. The Agreement includes details on the transfer of carbon rights and contact details of CME. The Agreement is kept by the end-user as a condition of participating in the project and will be available to be viewed at verification site visits. The membership Registration Form has been translated to English for the purposes of GS validation and has been submitted to the VVB.

The digital distribution form is completed when the end-user receives the project technology(ies). This links the end-user to the technology(ies) and is stored in the project database. The physical distribution sheet is signed by the end-user when receiving the technology.

The total distribution record includes links to the signed registration form and distribution form. for each end-user

The sequence of events and related evidence is:

1. Customer registers for project - 'Registration Form (digital)'; 'Membership Registration Form (paper-based – including payment receipt)
2. Customer receives project technology - 'Distribution Survey (digital)'; 'Distribution Sheet (paper-based)'

2. Project Database (s4.1.3 TPDDTEC V4.0)

The project database lists all the project technology units that have been sold or distributed by the project and have not surpassed their technical life. It is derived from the total distribution record and must be maintained continuously.

The database is used as the basis for the emission reductions calculations and the population for random sampling.

The database calculates the age cohort of each technology, and records information about each technology, such as repairs, replacement, downtime, and number of project technology-days (ICS 27 - Nb,p,y).

The project database, developed on PowerBI, provides a dashboard displaying the key indicators of the project, such as technologies distributed, project technology days, and forecast GSVERs.

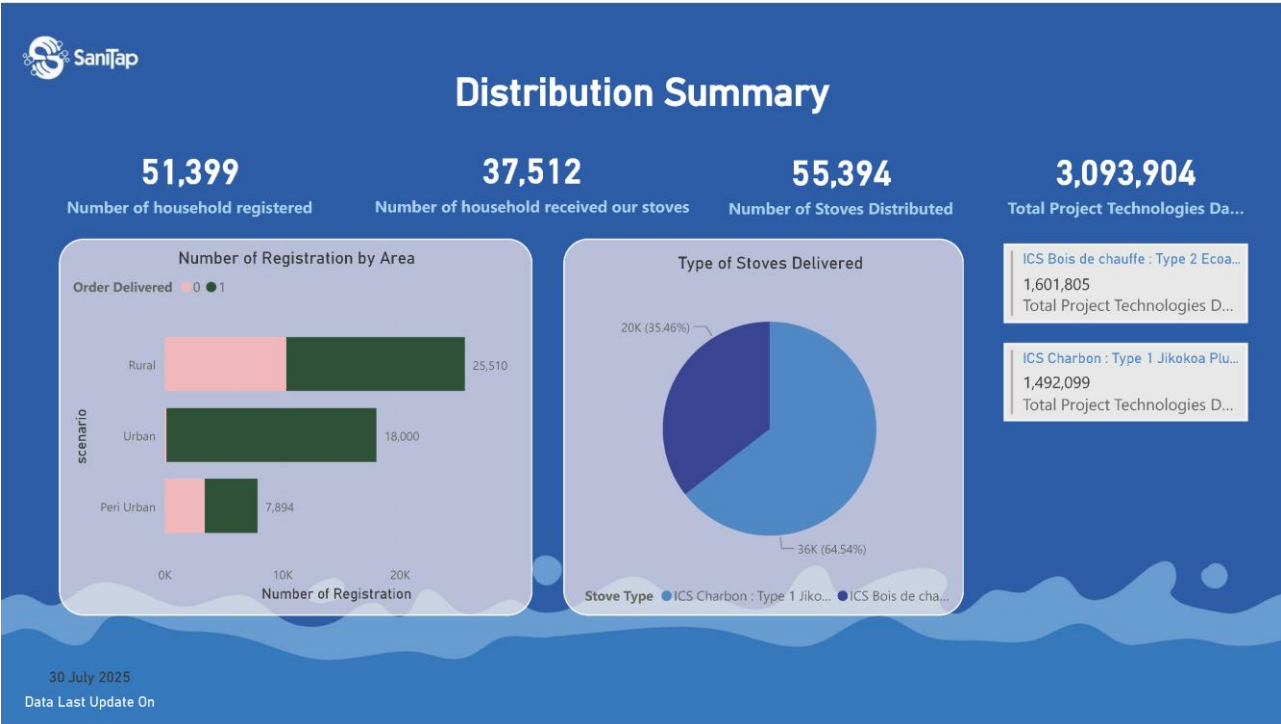


Figure 6 Example of Project Dashboard 1

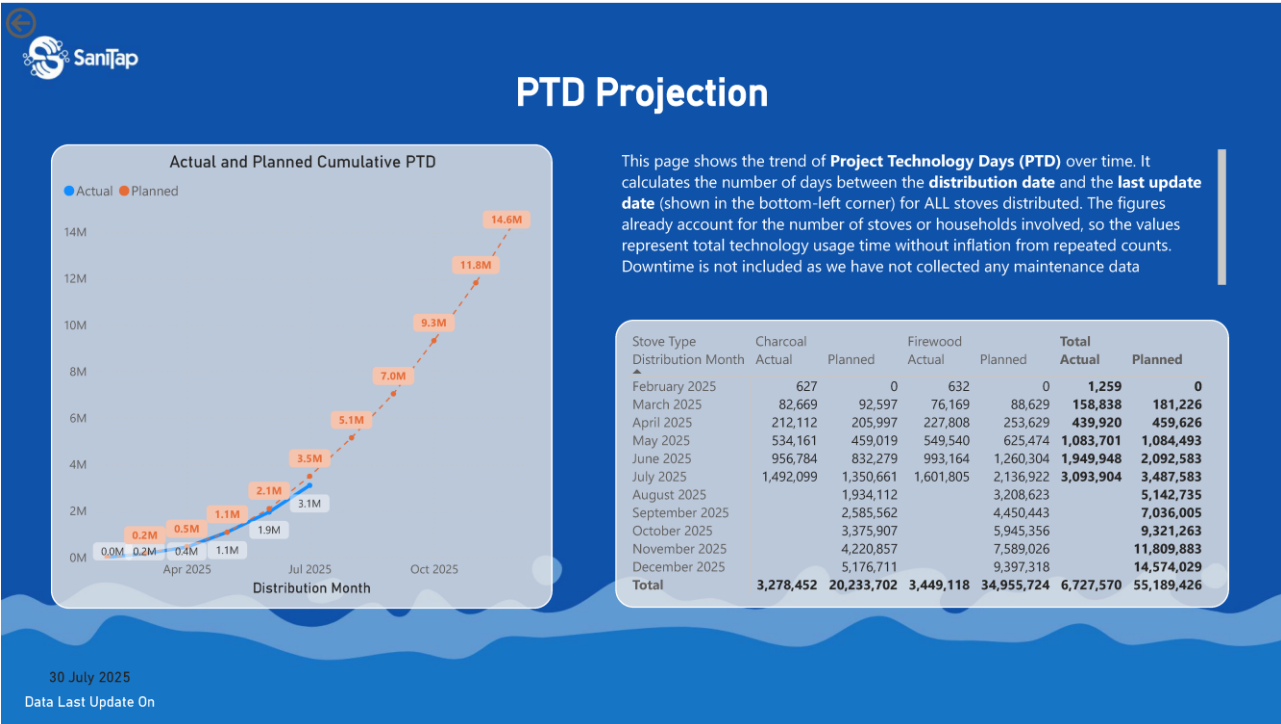


Figure 7 Example of Project Dashboard 2

3. Annual Monitoring (s4.1.4-10 TPDDTEC V4.0)

Monitoring must be conducted every year and in time for verification. The monitoring is to be conducted on a sample of a minimum of 120 end-users, with a minimum of 30 end-users per age cohort. The end-users sampled must have technologies which have been in use for an average of at least 6 months in relation to the age cohort. For

example, if the age cohort is 0-1 years, the average must be at least 0.5 years; if the age cohort is 1-2 years, the average must be at least 1.5 years; and so on.

The sample of end-users must be random and representative of each project scenario. At a minimum, this will require separate monitoring of the rural wood users and urban charcoal users, and any other distinct project scenario such as peri-urban dual-fuel users.

The sampling process will follow a cluster-simple random sample approach. The sample will be determined by the Carbon team working with the cookstove MRV team. 8 villages or communes will be randomly selected per project scenario to provide a random set of clusters. This will limit the geographical scope of the simple random sample. The simple random sample will then be taken from end-users within the randomly selected clusters. The randomization tool will be a digital tool, such as the function available in Excel. The randomization process must be documented to demonstrate compliance with the methodology and be made available to the VVB and GS.

The annual monitoring includes the usage survey which provides the usage rate (ICS 26 - Up,y). The usage rate is a proportion parameter which represented the weighted average usage based on the age cohort of project technologies.

The annual monitoring also captures data on demographics, cooking habits, fuel use, stove usage and Sustainable Development Goal indicators.

The usage survey must comply with the mandatory monitoring requirements set out in s2.2 of the Usage Rate Guidelines V2.0. This will permit claiming a usage rate of up to 75%. Stove use and non-use must be defined. The usage survey must collect certain data points such as kitchen observation, interview with the primary cook, photos of the cooking area and GPS coordinates. The monitoring team must then performance a verification check on 5-10% of the surveys by telephone.

As per s2.2.3 of the Usage Rate Guidelines, “*use*” is defined as a cooking event at least once every three days. This may be self-reported in the annual monitoring or recorded by a digital monitoring device.

The activities prescribed by the good practice requirements (s2.3) permit claiming between 75-90% usage rate and are set out below.

SaniTap are engaging with a third party provide to monitor the project stoves using digital continuous stove monitors (CSM) as prescribed by the best practice requirements (s2.4).

The annual monitoring will be conducted in line with the mandatory and good practice monitoring requirements at a minimum set out in s2.2 and 2.3 of the Usage Rate Guidelines. The good practice monitoring requirements permit claiming a usage rate of up to 90%.

As per s2.1.2, the project may choose to apply s2.4 best practice monitoring requirements. If so, it will be detailed in the monitoring report. The usage of the best practice monitoring requirements permits the claiming of a usage rate above 90%.

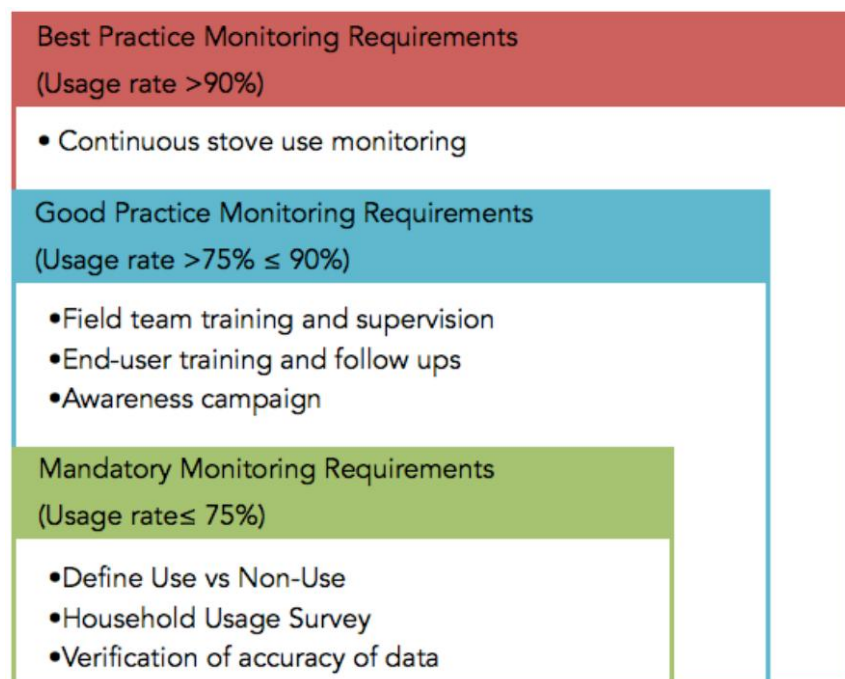


Figure 8 Usage Rate Requirements V1.0

4. Kitchen Performance Test (s4.1.18 TPDDTEC V4.0)

The project KPT (pKPT) must be conducted at least every two years. The first will be carried out in Q4 2025, then every 2 years after that. The project KPT must measure all fuel consumed by the end-users. This provides the quantity of fuel that is consumed in project scenario (ICS 19 – Pp,y) and is used to determine the specific fuel savings (ICS 20 – SFSb,p,y) or specific emissions for the project technology (ICS 23 & 25 – SEp,y,CO2 & SEp,y,non-CO2). Pp,y is a mean parameter and must meet 90/30 confidence/precision.

The pKPT will be conducted on rural and peri-urban households who have received the improved wood project technology, and urban and peri-urban who have received the improved charcoal project technology.

The pKPT must be conducted on a minimum sample of 30 end-users per age cohort. The end-users will be randomly selected will align with the random sample conducted for the annual monitoring and must comply with the >0.5 years per relevant cohort rule.

The KPT will follow the guidance set out in the KPT Protocol V4.0.

Activities

The following activities ensure the quality of monitoring and increase engagement with the end-users. This increases the opportunity for high project stove usage, proper usage, sensitization on the benefits of the stove, and reporting of issues.

5. Field team training and supervision (s2.3.v. Usage Rate Guidelines V2.0)

Initial training for new agents, specific training before each survey or new activity, and refresher training for agents previously involved in similar activities.

Approaches: Interactive and practical approach, including role-playing and real-life scenarios.

Description: All enumerators/field agents will receive training before conducting surveys or kitchen performance tests. Prior to each new activity, enumerators involved will be trained to understand the survey's objectives, ensure they comprehend all the questions they will ask, and prepare them to answer frequently asked questions or address any nuances they should be aware of. Similarly, all new enumerators conducting surveys or activities such as registration and distribution for the first time will receive a specific training. For recurring monitoring surveys or kitchen performance tests, refresher training will be provided if deemed necessary. All training sessions will be recorded using a Solstice training registration form (including a record of all participants and photos of the event)..

6. End-User Training and follow up visits

Post-Distribution Follow-Up - Home visits, user feedback collection.

Approaches: Field observation, active listening, feedback.

Description: Description: After distribution, our follow-up is essential to ensure proper use and real impact. We conduct home visits to verify that beneficiaries are using the stoves correctly and that they meet the needs of families. We update member information in case of relocation and ensure the compliance of data recorded in Solstice and Booklet, including QR codes, household IDs, and carbon agreements. Our fieldwork also involves close collaboration with local authorities and the community to investigate potential misuses, such as sales or thefts.

Behavioural Reinforcement and SaniTap/MadAvance learning - Community contests, mini audio spots, ambassador stove program.

Approaches: Participatory evaluation, field documentation.

Description: Capitalization and innovation phase (Oct–Nov 2025):

Satisfaction surveys and impact measurement (time, smoke, wood, health, etc.). Design adjustments to MAGNASOA stoves based on user feedback. Additional training on maintenance and minor repairs.

Distribution of simplified visual materials (posters, flyers, stickers). Group demonstration sessions with real cooking.

Tools: Documentation of testimonials (videos, photos, life story sheets).

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement, records will be kept of demonstrations, training and follow up visits.

7. Awareness campaign (s2.3.vii. Usage Rate Guidelines V2.0)

Community Awareness - Engagement with fokontany leaders, community meetings, and door-to-door campaigns.

Approaches: Community mobilization, proximity, institutional approach.

Description: Before launching registration in a new area, a community mobilization and awareness phase was implemented, including:

Engagement with mayors, fokontany chiefs, and their deputies to introduce the project and plan field activities in a participatory and coordinated manner.

Organization of community meetings in each targeted fokontany.

Door-to-door campaigns and public announcements in intervention areas.

This strategy helped foster better acceptance of the project by local communities and prepared the ground for the registration and distribution of improved stoves. Tools used for community awareness included: an introduction letter, PowerPoint presentation or brochure explaining the MAGNASOA project and the NGO MadAvance, and the registration booklet.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement, records will be kept of awareness campaigns organised.

8. Maintenance

On-site diagnostics, repair or replacement, maintenance training.

Approaches: Reactive and preventive, transparent and documented.

Description: Beneficiaries can report issues via: Community agents, a dedicated phone number, or community meetings. A technical team visits within 7 working days for on-site diagnostics. Households may also bring stoves directly to the MadAvance office. Agents collecting stoves provide maintenance reminders and cautionary advice to avoid repeated repairs. Stoves are then transferred to the repair and repainting workshop. Afterward, they are returned to the user or reassigned to another household.

Downtime of project technologies must be recorded in the project database. It may not be possible to record all downtime of every project technology. At a minimum, downtime or non-functional stoves should be captured in the annual monitoring.

However, in order to ensure as much uptime as possible and satisfaction of the end-user, a reactive maintenance program is necessary.

9. Grievance and feedback mechanism (s3.8 Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement Requirements V2.1)

At a minimum, a grievance book is required in central locations. These is a grevience book at the following location:

ONG MadAvance

Bureau ex ALT

Libanona

Fort Dauphin

Every end-user receives a paper copy of the stove agreement when receiving the project technology. This includes contact details for Madavance and SaniTap. All grievances and feedback are recorded in the feedback log.

10. Gender (s2.2 Gender Equality Requirements & Guidelines V2.0)

As per **Step 5: Establish Project Goals and Measure Change** of the Gender Responsive Requirements, the project has identified performance monitoring indicators for chosen Project Gender Actions and Gender Responsive Indicators and designed a monitoring plan to track changes that the Project can support both in terms of gender equitable processes and in terms of gender responsive performance.

SDG Target Category 1 aims to promote gender equality, while Target Category 2 focuses on safeguarding against gender-based harm.

Goal Category	Gender responsive indicators	Activities related in the strategy	Means & source of verification
Category 1 - Economic Empowerment Goals	1.1 % of women reporting a change in practices, attitudes, or income as a result of the freed-up time (intermediate outcome/SO3 of the strategy)	- Annual gender workshops - Focus groups	- Annual survey - Annual focus groups - Log of all trainings and workshops - Attendance sheets from selection and training sessions - Photographic evidence of events - Feedback forms
	1.2 Overall satisfaction rate regarding quality of life (health, well-being) post-acquisition of the household		
	1.3 Number of women initiated into entrepreneurial or educational activities thanks to the time freed up	- Community training workshops on social norms and gender equality (targets: local leaders, energy committee members, couples, partner NGOs) - Establish feedback and consultation tools (suggestion boxes, satisfaction forms, women's focus groups)	- Annual focus groups - Log of all trainings and workshops - Attendance sheets from selection and training sessions - Photographic evidence of events - Feedback forms

Category 2 - safeguarding against gender-based harm	2.1 Number of women reached by awareness-raising actions on gender norms and roles	Strengthening Prevention of Gender-based violence (GBV) or violence against women and girls (VAWG) or sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) or Sexual harassment (SH)	- Annual focus groups - Photographic documentation of sessions - Workshop agenda and training materials - Project training reports - Feedback forms
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The activities and monitoring will be conducted annually and reported in the Monitoring Report. Evidence of the activities will include training logs and attendance sheets. The Gender Responsive impacts will be reported in the Monitoring Report in line with the indicators set out above.

The workshops, trainings, and focus groups will be designed by a gender expert.

11. Cross-effect

Section 3.5.7 of TPDDTEC V4.0 states that *"In project activities targeting multiple distributed technologies e.g. improved cookstoves and oven technologies, cross-effect between the baseline and project scenarios including potential leakage must be accounted for"*.

End-users of technologies distributed in this VPA may also participate in the safe drinking water supply program implemented under the same PoA (GS12600). A *cross-effect* will take place in the calculation of the GSVERs in the safe drinking water supply projects, as the fuel used by the target population (SDWS 8) and the efficiency of the baseline water boiling devices (i.e. the cooking technologies used by the end-users) (SDWS 11) are parameters in the calculation of baseline emissions (equations 1 and 2, ERSDWS V1.0).

The potential *cross-effect* does not impact the calculation of emission reductions in the improved or clean cooking VPAs.

SECTION C. DURATION AND CREDITING PERIOD

C.1. Duration of project

C.1.1. Start date of VPA

23/09/2025

This is the date on which the first project technology was distributed under the project, evidenced by a distribution sheet for the first end-user³⁶. This can be cross referenced

³⁶ Supporting document 'VPA-3 Start Date - Household xxxxxxxxx - Distribution Sheet'

with distribution form (digital) which is time stamped and populates the Total Distribution Record³⁷.

C.1.2. Expected operational lifetime of VPA

15 years.

C.2. Crediting period of project

C.2.1. Start date of crediting period

24/09/2025

As per s5.4.2 of the Programme of Activity Requirements and Procedures V3.0, the crediting period *"shall start on or after the PoA crediting cycle start date"* (s5.4.2.c.ii) and *"shall not exceed the end of the duration of the PoA, regardless of the VPA inclusion date or start date"* (s5.4.2.c.iii).

Section D 'Duration of the PoA' of the PoA-DD shows that the start date of the PoA is 20/03/2024 (in line with real case GS12601 VPA-1 Clean Water: Madagascar), and the end date after a total duration of 20 years is 19/03/2024.

Therefore, the crediting period of this VPA is within the duration of the PoA.

C.2.2. Total length of crediting period

5 years, 0 months

As per s4.1.5 of the Community Service Activity Requirements V1.2, projects may have a maximum of two Design Certification Renewal Cycles, under which the VPA is eligible for a total of 15 years issuance.

³⁷ Supporting document 'Total Distribution Record_example Aug 2025'

SECTION D. SUMMARY OF SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES AND GENDER SENSITIVE ASSESSMENT

D.1. Safeguarding Principles that will be monitored

A completed Safeguarding Principles Assessment is in [Appendix 1](#), ongoing monitoring is summarised below.

PRINCIPLES	MITIGATION MEASURES ADDED TO THE MONITORING PLAN
Principle 1. Human Rights	Not Applicable
Principle 2. Gender Equality	Not Applicable
Principle 3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	Not Applicable
Principle 4.1 Sites of Cultural and Historical Heritage	Not Applicable
Principle 4.2 Forced Eviction and Displacement	Not Applicable
Principle 4.3 Land Tenure and Other Rights	Not Applicable
Principle 4.4 Indigenous people	Not Applicable
Principle 5. Corruption	Not Applicable
Principle 6.1 Labour Rights	Not Applicable
Principle 6.2 Negative Economic Consequences	Not Applicable
Principle 7.1 Emissions	Not Applicable
Principle 7.2 Energy Supply	Not Applicable
Principle 8.1 Impact on Natural Water Patterns/Flows	Not Applicable
Principle 8.2 Erosion and/or Water Body Instability	Not Applicable
Principle 9.1 Landscape Modification and Soil	Not Applicable
Principle 9.2 Vulnerability to Natural Disaster	Not Applicable

Principle 9.3 Genetic Resources	Not Applicable
Principle 9.4 Release of pollutants	Not Applicable
Principle 9.5 Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste	Not Applicable
Principle 9.6 Pesticides & Fertilisers	Not Applicable
Principle 9.7 Harvesting of Forests	Not Applicable
Principle 9.8 Food	Not Applicable
Principle 9.9 Animal husbandry	Not Applicable
Principle 9.10 High Conservation Value Areas and Critical Habitats	Not Applicable
Principle 9.11 Endangered Species	Not Applicable

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

Question 1 - Explain how the project reflects the key issues and requirements of Gender Sensitive design and implementation as outlined in the Gender Policy?

The project will be certified as Gender Sensitive and Gender Responsive.

Question 2 - Explain how the project aligns with existing country policies, strategies and best practices

The project aligns with the National Gender and Climate Change Strategy (2023) and best practices by directly addressing women's disproportionate exposure to health risks from indoor air pollution and their heavy time burden from fuel collection. It supports the National Gender Policy by promoting women's empowerment, economic participation, and leadership through gender-responsive design, monitoring, and consultation processes. By integrating gender-sensitive indicators, ensuring equitable access to clean cooking solutions, and reducing barriers that limit women's opportunities, the project reflects international best practices and reinforces national commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Question 3 - Is an Expert required for the Gender Safeguarding Principles & Requirements?	Yes, an expert was engaged to conduct the analysis and design the monitoring plan. The CVs of the team has been provided to the VVB.
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Question 4 - Is an Expert required to assist with Gender issues at the Stakeholder Consultation?	Yes, an expert was engaged to assist with Gender issues at the Stakeholder Consultation.
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SECTION E. SUMMARY OF LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

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

E.1. Summary of stakeholder mitigation measures

>>

No mitigation or changes to the project were required following the Local Stakeholder Consultation. See Stakeholder Consultation Report for details.

E.2. Final continuous input / grievance mechanism

METHOD	INCLUDE ALL DETAILS OF CHOSEN METHOD (S) SO THAT THEY MAY BE UNDERSTOOD AND, WHERE RELEVANT, USED BY READERS.
Continuous Input Grievance Expression Process Book (mandatory)	A Continuous Input and Grievance Expression Book shall be made / available at: - SaniTap, c/o ONG MadAvance, Bureau ex ALT, Libanona, Fort Dauphin, Madagascar - The SaniTap registered office (United Kingdom)
GS Contact (mandatory)	help@goldstandard.org
Telephone access	Telephone numbers for feedback will be made available for each Project and will be made available at the Stakeholder Consultation meetings and will be made available through various public and digital channels.
Internet/email access	feedback@SaniTap.org or confidential_grievance@SaniTap.org Online form: https://forms.office.com/e/GyTJggFAHr which can also be found using the QR code. This survey can be viewed in English or French.
Other	By face-to-face meeting or phone calls with appropriate Project personnel. These will include Project 'Community Engagement Officers' and Project 'Hygiene/Clean Cooking Education Officers' who will visit locations on a periodic but regular basis. Any feedback/grievance will be digitally recorded.

SECTION F. Eligibility and inclusion criteria for VPAs inclusion

>>

NO.	ELIGIBILITY CRITERION	DESCRIPTION/ REQUIRED CONDITION	DESCRIPTION OF THE VPA IN RELATION TO THE CRITERIA, MEANS OF VERIFICATION/SUPPORTI NG EVIDENCE FOR INCLUSION
1	Location	VPAs are to be located in the Anosy Region, Madagascar	Project location
2	Project technology(ies)	The project technology(ies) is one of the technologies set out in sA.3 of the Real Case VPA.	Project technology(ies)
3	Baseline and project scenarios	The baseline and project scenarios in the Regular VPA are in line with the scenarios set out in the Real Case VPA.	Applied baseline and project scenarios
4	Methodology	The Regular VPA applies TPDDTEC V4.0.	Applied methodology, eligibility, scope and applicability conditions
5	Monitoring Plan	The monitoring plan in the Regular VPA is in line with the Real Case VPA. The Real Case and Regular VPAs will be cross-monitored as a bundle.	Monitoring plan

APPENDIX 1 - SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT

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

SOCIAL SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES		
Reference requirement	Question	Response

P.1 | HUMAN RIGHTS

P.1.1.1 	Does the project developer, its representatives and the Project disrespect internationally proclaimed human rights?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.1.1.1 	Is the project involved or complicit in violence or human rights abuses of any kind as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.1.1.2 	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g., during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.1.1.3 	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g., Project-affected stakeholders) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.1.1.3 	Does this project undermine national or regional measures for the realisation of the right to development?	☐ YES ☒ NO

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

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

P.1.1.1 	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalised groups?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.1.1.2 	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalised or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.1.1.3 	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalised individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.1.1.3 	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

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

For example, by describing how the project design:

The project applies a human rights-based approach by ensuring equitable access to clean and efficient cookstoves, thereby reducing health risks from indoor air pollution and contributing to the right to health and a safe environment. It empowers women and vulnerable groups by lessening the time and labour burden of fuel collection, creating opportunities for economic participation, and promoting gender equality. Through inclusive stakeholder consultations, gender-sensitive assessments, and transparent grievance mechanisms, the project strengthens community participation and accountability, ensuring that the benefits of improved cooking solutions are accessible to all.

P.2 | GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

P.2.1.1 	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g., during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.2.1.2 	Does the project undermine the principles of non-discrimination, equal treatment, and equal pay for equal work?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.2.1.2 	Does the project prevent men and women from having equal opportunities to participate in identified tasks and activities, whether through paid work, volunteer work, or community contributions, as appropriate?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.2.1.2 	Does the project limit the participation of women or men based on pregnancy, maternity/paternity leave, or marital status?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.2.1.2 	Is information about project objectives being communicated in a way that is inappropriate for the local context and not tailored to the methods of understanding of both women and men, which could hinder their participation?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.2.1.3 	Has the project assessed gender risks without referencing the country's gender strategy or equivalent national commitment?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.2.1.4 	Has expert stakeholder(s) been involved, and has their input been requested for the project design on gender equality and women's empowerment?	☒ YES ☐ NO

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

Please add text here....

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

P.2.1.1 	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY
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		☒ NO
P.2.1.1	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.2.1.2	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.2.1.2	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well-being.	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

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

The project is addressing risks to gender equality and women's empowerment by conducting an in-depth gender analysis and ensuring compliance with the Gold Standard Gender Equality Requirements. Risks such as women's disproportionate exposure to indoor air pollution, heavy time and labour burdens from fuel collection, and limited participation in decision-making were identified. To address these, the project promotes women's involvement in consultations and decision processes, designs gender-responsive indicators and monitoring, and ensures equitable access to cleaner cookstoves. It reduces health risks, saves women significant time, and creates opportunities for economic empowerment, while also maintaining safeguards against gender-based harm through continuous monitoring and grievance mechanisms.

[P.3 | COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY](#)

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

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

Please add text here....

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

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

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

The project addresses risks related to community health and safety by replacing polluting traditional stoves with improved and clean cookstoves that significantly reduce indoor air pollution and related respiratory illnesses, particularly among women and children. It ensures safe technologies are deployed, tested for efficiency and emissions, and includes training for proper use to prevent accidents. The project also incorporates ongoing monitoring, a grievance mechanism, and community engagement to quickly identify and address any safety concerns, ensuring that the intervention improves rather than endangers household and community well-being.

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

P.4.1 | Sites of Cultural and Historical Heritage

P.4.1.1 	Does the project involve altering, damaging, or removing sites, objects, or structures of significant cultural heritage?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain the reason and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here....

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

P.4.1.1 	activities adjacent to or within a cultural heritage site?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.1.1 	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	☐ YES

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

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

Please add text here....

[P.4.2 | Forced Eviction and Displacement](#)

P.4.2.1 	Does the project involve any risks related to involuntary relocation of people?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain the reason and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here....

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

P.4.2.1 	risk of forced evictions or involuntary relocation of people?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY
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		☒ NO
P.4.2.2 	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognisable claims to land)?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.2.2 	economic displacement (e.g., loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.2.2 	If answer to question above is “YES” or “POTENTIALLY”, - has the project developed Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Action Plan in consultation and agreement with affected individual, group or community? - has the project integrated Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Action Plan into the Project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.2.3 	If answer to question above is “YES” - are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.2.3 	If answer to question above is “YES”, have project design been changed, modified, updated considering opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

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

Please add text here....

[P.4.3 | LAND TENURE AND OTHER RIGHTS](#)

P.4.3.1 	Does the project involve any risks related to identifying and managing legitimate tenure rights that may be affected by the project?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain the reason and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here....

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

P.4.3.1 	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.3.1 	uncertainties with regards to land tenure, access rights, usage rights or land ownership? Examples include, but are not limited to water access rights, community-based property rights and customary rights.	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.3.2 	Changes in legal arrangements, if yes, are the changes done in line with relevant laws and regulations?	☐ YES ☐ NO

		☒ NA
P.4.3.2 	Changes in legal arrangements, if yes, are these changes agree with free, prior and informed consent of the involved stakeholders?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.3.3 	Does some other entity (other than the project developer) hold uncontested land title for the entire Project Boundary?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.3.4 	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.3.4 	If answer to question above is "YES", have project design been changed, modified, updated considering opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.3.5 	Have project developer in consultation with stakeholders established a functioning mechanism to receive, process, resolve, communicate and record grievances?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

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

Please add text here....

[P.4.4 | INDIGENOUS PEOPLES](#)

P.4.4.1 	Does the project involve Indigenous People within the Project area of influence who may be affected directly or indirectly by the Project?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here....

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

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

	- Has an "Indigenous People Plan" (IPP) or "Indigenous People Plan Framework" been elaborated and included in the project documentation? - Was the plan developed in accordance with the effective and meaningful participation of indigenous peoples and in accordance with UNDP Guidelines?	
P.4.4.3 	risk of forcibly removing indigenous people from their lands and territories?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.4.4 	utilisation and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Principle 4.1 above	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.4.5 P.4.4.6 	If answer to question above is "YES" or "POTENTIALLY" - Did the project obtain free, prior and informed consent from indigenous people before taking their cultural, intellectual, religious, and/or spiritual property? - Does the project ensure that the indigenous people receive an equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the use of their traditional knowledge and practices? ? - Does the project ensure that the sharing of benefits resulting from the use of indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge and practices is culturally appropriate and inclusive? - Does the project ensure that the provision of equitable sharing of benefits does not impede land rights or equal access to basic services including health services, clean water, energy, education, safe and decent working conditions, and housing?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.4.8 	Does the project lack appropriate feedback and grievance channels for Indigenous Peoples and their representatives?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.4.8 	Has a grievance mechanism not been established at the beginning of programme or project implementation with due consideration given to customary dispute settlement mechanisms among the Indigenous Peoples concerned and will it remain operational throughout the project cycle?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

P.4.4.9 	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.4.9 	If answer to question above is "YES", have project design been changed, modified, updated considering opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

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

Please add text here....

[P.5 | CORRUPTION](#)

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

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

Please add text here....

ECONOMIC SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES

[P.6 | ECONOMIC IMPACTS](#)

[P.6.1 | LABOUR RIGHTS AND WORKING CONDITIONS](#)

P.6.1.1 	Does the project involve, facilitate, or condone forced labor, or pose a potential risk of forced labor?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 	Does the project violate any labor or health and safety laws, international obligations, or ILO conventions?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.2 	Does the project violate the principles of equal opportunity and fair treatment in its employment decisions?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.3 	Does the project violate national laws, if available regarding non-discrimination in employment?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.4 P.6.1.5 	Does the project allow child labor?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.7 P.6.1.8 	Does the project have insufficient processes and measures in place to ensure the safety and health of project workers?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.9 	Does the project have insufficient measures to safeguard and support vulnerable project workers, such as women, people with disabilities, migrant workers, and young workers, and to prevent any kind of harassment, abuse, bullying, or exploitation, including gender-based violence (GBV)?	☐ YES ☒ NO

P.6.1.10 	Does the project have no grievance mechanism available for workers to voice workplace concerns? Is information about this mechanism not provided to workers at the time of recruitment, or is it not easily accessible?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here....

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

(NOTE: APPLIES TO BOTH PROJECT AND CONTRACTOR WORKERS)

P.6.1.1 	use of forced labour?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 	absence of documented working agreements with all individual workers <i>if such agreements do not exist, or do not address working conditions and terms of employment, the project developer shall provide reasonable working conditions and terms of employment.</i>	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 	use of migrant workers? <i>if engaged, the developer shall ensure that they are engaged substantially equivalent terms and conditions to non-migrant workers carrying out similar work.</i>	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 	having no arrangements for basic services ³⁸ for workers? <i>the project developer shall put in place and implement policies on the quality and management of the accommodation and provision of basic services in a manner consistent with the principles of non-discrimination and equal opportunity. Workers' accommodation arrangements</i>	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

³⁸ Basic services requirements refer to minimum space, supply of water, adequate sewage and garbage disposal system, appropriate protection against heat, cold, damp, noise, fire, and disease-carrying animals, adequate sanitary and washing facilities, ventilation, cooking and storage facilities and natural and artificial lighting, and in some cases basic medical services.

	<i>should not restrict workers' freedom of movement or of association</i>	
P.6.1.2 	any form of discrimination or harassment based on factors unrelated to job requirements, such as gender, race, nationality, ethnicity, social or indigenous origin, religion or belief, disability, age, or sexual orientation?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.2 	any form of discrimination in any aspect of employment, such as recruitment, compensation, working conditions, training, job assignment, promotion, termination, or discipline?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.2 	harassment, intimidation, and/or exploitation, especially in regard to women?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.3 	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity where national law provides provision to address non-discrimination in employment?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.4 	use of child labour? (including third-party engaged workers)	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.4 	inadequate and verifiable mechanisms for age verification?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.7 	no processes and measures in place for the safety and health of project workers?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.7 	No provision of safety and health training provisions, including on the proper use and maintenance of personal protective equipment conducted by competent persons and the maintenance of training records?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.7 	No provision to record and document accidents, diseases, incidents, and any resulting injuries, illnesses, or deaths?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.8 	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.9 	No measures to protect vulnerable project workers from harassment, exploitation, and gender-based violence (GBV)? This includes women, people with disabilities, migrant workers, and young workers.	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.10 	No grievance mechanism available for workers to voice workplace concerns.	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.11 	No measures for due diligence and the establishment of policies and procedures to manage and monitor the performance of third-party employees in the project?	☐ YES ☒ NO

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

Please add text here....

P.6.2 | NEGATIVE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

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

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

Please add text here...

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.6.2.2	economic impacts (negative/detrimental) to the local economy?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.2.2	negative economic consequences during and after project implementation, e.g., for vulnerable and marginalised social groups in targeted communities?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

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

Please add text here....

P.7 | CLIMATE AND ENERGY

P.7.1 | GHG EMISSIONS

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

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

Please add text here....

Would the project involve or lead to:

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

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

Please add text here....

P.7.2 | ENERGY SUPPLY

P.7.2.1	Does the project pose a risk to the availability and reliability of energy supply to other users?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here....

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.7.2.1	negative impact on the availability and reliability of energy supply to other users?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
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If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here....

P.8 | WATER

P.8.1 | IMPACT ON NATURAL WATER PATTERNS/FLOWS

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

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

Please add text here....

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.8.1.1	affect the natural or pre-existing pattern of watercourses, groundwater and/or the watershed(s) such as high seasonal flow variability, flooding potential, lack of aquatic connectivity or water scarcity?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.8.1.1	Wastewater discharge of quality that does not meet the required standard for beneficial reuse?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.8.1.1	significant extraction, diversion of ground water? For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.8.1.2	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

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

Please add text here....

[P.8.2 | EROSION AND/OR WATER BODY INSTABILITY](#)

P.8.2.1	Does the project have a risk of negatively impacting the catchment and has it been assessed and addressed?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here....

Would the project involve or lead to:

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

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

Please add text here....

P.9 | ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY AND LAND USE

P.9.1 | LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION AND SOIL

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

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

Please add text here....

Would the project involve or lead to:

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

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

Please add text here....

P.9.2 | VULNERABILITY TO NATURAL DISASTER

P.9.2.1	Does the project have any risks associated with natural or man-made hazards that could result from land use changes due to the project?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here....

Would the project involve or lead to:		
P.9.2.2 	any potential risks that require emergency preparedness and response planning?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.2.2 	if answer to above question "yes" or "potentially", did the project developer disclose appropriate information about emergency preparedness and response to affected communities?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here....		
P.9.3 BIOSAFETY AND GENETIC RESOURCES		
P.9.3.1 	Does the project involve the transfer, handling, and use of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms that may result in adverse effects on biological diversity?	☐ YES ☒ NO
If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here....		
Would the project involve or lead to:		
P.9.3.1 	the transfer, handling and use of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms (GMOs/LMOs) that result from modern biotechnology	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.3.1 	If answer to above question is "yes" has a risk assessment by a competent Expert stakeholder been carried out in accordance WITH ANNEX III OF THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.3.2 	If answer to above question is "yes" has any risks identified in the risk assessment?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.3.3 	Forestry (for example Afforestation/Reforestation) involving GMO planting? <i>Note - Forestry projects (for example Afforestation/Reforestation) involving GMO planting are not eligible for Certification under Gold Standard for the Global Goals.</i>	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here....		

P.9.4 | RELEASE OF POLLUTANTS

P.9.4.1	Does the project have a risk of releasing pollutants to air, water, and land in routine, non-routine, or accidental circumstances?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here....

Would the project involve or lead to:

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

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

Please add text here....

P.9.5 | HAZARDOUS AND NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE

P.9.5.1	Does the project involve the generation of waste materials (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	☒ YES ☐ NO
P.9.5.3	Does the project involve risk of release of hazardous materials resulting from their production, transportation, handling, storage, or use?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.5.5	Does the project involve the use of any chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	☐ YES ☒ NO

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

Non-hazardous waste may be generated by the project activity in the form of damaged or worn project technology components requiring replacement during routine maintenance or repair, breakdown of technologies, damage to technologies due to events such as a fire, or when the technology reaches the end of its technical life. Volumes are low and arise on an

ad hoc basis. Damaged project technologies can be repaired or replaced under warranty provided by the supplier of the technologies (up to 1 year), and by the CME.

The non-hazardous waste is currently stored at a workshop operated by the CME. Discussions are underway with scrap metal dealers to collect and recycle the waste metal. End users are obliged through the 'Membership Registration Form' to return damaged or non-functional project technologies to the CME: "My household will return all damaged or non-functional improved cookstoves currently in our possession".

Would the project involve or lead to:

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

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

Please add text here....

[P.9.6 | PESTICIDES & FERTILISERS](#)

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

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

Please add text here....

Would the project involve or lead to:

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

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

Please add text here....

[P.9.7 | HARVESTING OF FORESTS](#)

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

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

Please add text here....

[P.9.8 | FOOD SECURITY](#)

P.9.8.1	Does the project involve the risk of negatively influencing access to and availability of food for people affected?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to the question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here....

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Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.8.1	modification of the quantity or nutritional quality of food available such as through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
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If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here....

[P.9.9 | ANIMAL WELFARE](#)

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

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

Please add text here....

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.9.1	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species? ³⁹	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.1	limiting access for animals to basic needs like drinking water, adequate food, daylight, appropriate shelter etc.?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.9.3	inadequate measures to isolate sick animals and control the spread of disease, especially zoonotic diseases?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

³⁹ 'Involve' means if the project mechanism and/or impact(s) are achieved via changing animal husbandry practices in some way.

P.9.9.5 	inadequate low-stress methods, equipment, and facilities that facilitate calm animal movement.	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.6 	inadequate measures to ensure that animals are exposed to the least stress possible during transportation and slaughtering?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.7 	inappropriate spacing per animal and stocking rates per land unit?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.8 	inadequate measures to address the specific needs of aquatic animals?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.9 P.9.9.10 	primary production of living natural resources such as animal husbandry, aquaculture, and fisheries? If the answer is yes, implement industry-standard sustainable management practices in line with to one or more relevant and credible standards and utilise available technologies.	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

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

Please add text here....

[P.9.10 | HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE AREAS AND CRITICAL HABITATS](#)

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

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

Please add text here....

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.10.1 	identified habitats as HCV areas and or Critical habitats?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.10.1 	If answer to above question is "yes", does the project have any risks that could negatively impact the catchment,	☐ YES

	project success, and surrounding HCV and ecological assets, as well as any measurable adverse impacts on the criteria or biodiversity values for which the critical habitat was designated, and on the ecological processes supporting that biodiversity?	☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.10.1 	If answer to above question is "yes", is a robust, appropriately designed, and long-term Habitats and Biodiversity Action Plan absent which will make the project unable to achieve net gains of those biodiversity values for which the critical habitat was designated?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A
P.9.10.2 	Does the project area or area of downstream impacts have native tree patches, individual native trees, freshwater resources (including rivers, lakes, swamps, temporary water bodies, and wells), habitats of rare, threatened, and endangered species, and biodiversity-enhancing areas?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.10.2 	If the answer to the above question is "yes", will the project have any adverse effects on these areas?	☐ YES ☐ No ☒ NA
P.9.10.3 	If the answer to above question is "yes", does the project has opportunities to minimise unwarranted conversion or degradation of the habitat and to enhance the habitat as part of its development?	☐ YES ☐ No ☒ NA
P.9.10.4 	Is the project applying Land Use & Forest Activity Requirements and managing a minimum 10% of the project area to protect or enhance the biological diversity of native ecosystems following HCV approach as per the given requirements?	☐ YES ☐ No ☒ NA
P.9.10.5 	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

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

Please add text here....

[P.9.11 | ENDANGERED SPECIES](#)

P.9.11.1 	Does the project lead to the reduction or negative impact on any recognised Endangered, Vulnerable or Critically Endangered species?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here....

Would the project involve or lead to:

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

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

Please add text here....

[P.9.12 | INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES](#)

P.9.12.1 	Does project introduce any alien species (not currently established in the country or region of the project) into new environments?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here....

Would the project involve or lead to:

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

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

Please add text here....

APPENDIX 2- CONTACT INFORMATION OF VPA IMPLEMENTER

Organisation name	SaniTap Ltd
Registration number with relevant authority	
Street/P.O. Box	Park Rd
Building	Hamptons Farmhouse
City	Hadlow
State/Region	Kent
Postcode	TN11 9SR
Country	United Kingdom
Telephone	+44 7768 877543
E-mail	Andrew.tanswell@sanitap.org
Website	https://sanitap.org
Contact person	Andrew Tanswell
Title	Mr
Salutation	Mr
Last name	Tanswell
Middle name	
First name	Andrew
Department	
Mobile	
Direct tel.	+44 7768 877543
Personal e-mail	Andrew.tanswell@sanitap.org

APPENDIX 3- LUF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

Where indigenous people and local communities have legal rights, customary rights or sites with special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance:

APPENDIX 4 - DESIGN CHANGES

A4.1. Details of proposed or actual design change >>

This section is not applicable and has been left blank intentionally.

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

a. *Additionality*

>>

This section is not applicable and has been left blank intentionally.

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

>>

This section is not applicable and has been left blank intentionally.

c. *Compliance with the monitoring plan of the applied methodology*

>>

This section is not applicable and has been left blank intentionally.

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

>>

This section is not applicable and has been left blank intentionally.

e. *Scale of the project activity*

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This section is not applicable and has been left blank intentionally.

f. *Stakeholder consultation*

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This section is not applicable and has been left blank intentionally.

g. *Sustainable development criteria*

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This section is not applicable and has been left blank intentionally.

h. *Safeguarding Assessment*

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This section is not applicable and has been left blank intentionally.

i. Compliance with applicable legislation

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This section is not applicable and has been left blank intentionally.

Revision History

Version	Date	Remarks
2.3	Dd/mm/yyyy	Editorial changes in line with V2.1 of the Safeguarding Principles and Requirements
2.2	21 June 2023	Editorial changes in line with V2.0 of the Safeguarding Principles and Requirements
2.1	14 April 2023	Integrated the design change memo as annex of the document.
2.0	4 May 2022	
1.1	7 October 2020	Hyperlinked section summary to enable quick access to key sections Improved clarity on Key Project Information Inclusion criteria table added Gender sensitive requirements added Prior consideration (1 yr rule) and Ongoing Financial Need added Safeguard Principles Assessment as annex and a new section to include applicable safeguards for clarity Improved Clarity on SDG contribution/SDG Impact term used throughout Clarity on Stakeholder Consultation information required Provision of an accompanying Guide to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements
1.0	10 July 2017	Initial adoption