



**Component project activity design document form
(Version 09.0)**

BASIC INFORMATION

Title of the CPA	CCC PoA for distribution of ICS in developing countries (Myanmar): CPA 023
Scale of the CPA	<input type="checkbox"/> Large-scale <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small-scale
Version number of the CPA-DD	01.4
Completion date of the CPA-DD	25/01/2021
Title and UNFCCC reference number of the registered CDM PoA	PoA 10471 : The Project of CCC program of Activities (PoA) for Distribution of Improved Cookstoves (ICS) in Developing South and Southeast Asia Countries (Myanmar)
Title and reference number of the corresponding generic CPA	CCC PoA for distribution of ICS in developing countries (Myanmar) Generic CPA 001
Coordinating/managing entity	Climate Change Center
Host Party	The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines	AMS-II.G, Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass, version 09.0
Sectoral scopes	3
Estimated amount of annual average GHG emission reductions	44,394 tCO ₂ e/yr

SECTION A. Description of component project activity (CPA)**A.1. Purpose and general description of CPA**

This CPA involves installation of energy efficient biomass based Improved Cooking Stoves (ICSs) in the households located within Republic of the Union of Myanmar (Myanmar).

Below table summarizes the number of ICSs to be distributed in this CPA :

No.	Region	District	Township	Total Households
1	Ayeyarwaddy	Hinthada	Kyangin	9,000
2			Hinthada	27,000
				36,000

Three-stone cookstove is the common stove used in the region, which is composed of stones or bricks of the same height and mud on which a cooking pot can be balanced over a fire. However, these open fires allow heat to escape to the open air, significantly dropping thermal efficiency. It also emits considerable amount of smoke associated with a number of diseases. The most serious health issue is chronic and acute respiratory illnesses, such as bronchitis and pneumonia.

Implementation of the project activity will replace the traditional three-stone cookstoves with the ICSs. The ICS is designed to provide an enclosure for the fire to reduce loss of radiant heat, protecting it against wind and increase heat transfer, ultimately reducing the use of non-renewable biomass (i.e. fuel wood). Improvement in efficiency is achieved by adjusting the dimensions of the combustion chamber and ensuring effective airflow.

It is anticipated that it will also reduce deforestation and degradation of forests in Myanmar through adopting fuel-efficient stoves. This will contribute to improvement in quality of lives in Myanmar through reduction of drudgery, time and money spent on fuel wood collection and through improvement of indoor air pollution.

This is a microscale Type II project activity as it is an energy efficiency improvement project that include solely of units that qualify as “microscale CDM units” as defined in the “Methodological tool 19: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities”. It indicates “[e]nergy efficiency project activities [units] that aim to achieve energy savings at a scale of no more than 20 GWh per year [...]” and “[t]he geographic location of the project activity [unit] is in an LDC/SIDS or SUZ of the host country identified by the government [...]” are considered additional.

The estimated annual emission reduction from this CPA will be 44,394 tCO₂e.

This CPA is supported by SK Group of the Republic of Korea.

A.2. Location of CPA

All ICSs included in CPA 023 will be disseminated to households located within Myanmar – Kyangin and Hinthada Township, Ayeyarwaddy Region. The geographical boundary of the CPA is provided in the figure below.

GPS Coordinates 18°19'57.4"N 95°14'54.6"E

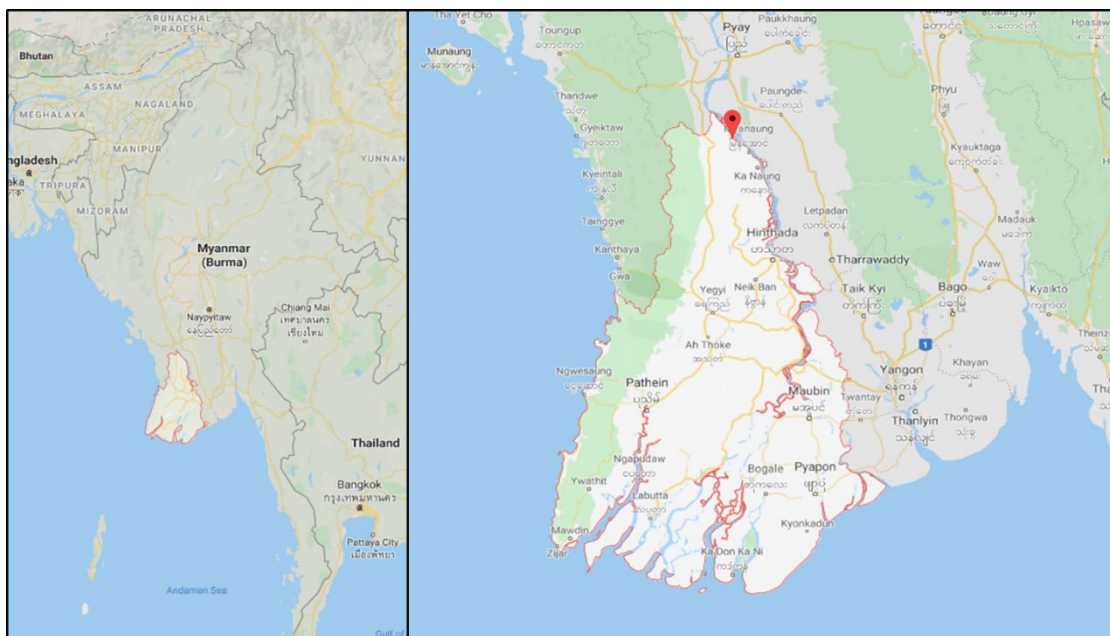


Figure 1. The geographical boundary of SSC-PoA, which is the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, and the CPA region

A.3. Technologies/measures

An improved cookstove (ICS) called E-FREE Cook Stoves are distributed to the local households in replacement of the traditional firewood stoves. The introduced ICS model reduces fuel use and the emissions reductions by improving heat transfer and combustion efficiency compared to the pre-project device. It utilizes the ancient ash glaze (celadon) technology of Myanmar. Since this ancient celadon technology requires a high temperature (say 1250 - 1300 °C), the ICS manufacturer modified the ancient celadon technology to render appropriate low temperature (about 700 - 800 °C) ash glaze (celadon) technology incorporating borax to suit low temperature condition. This celadon flux is to be used as post-stressed glass-string networking flux (GNF) to check heat shock and cracking of the stove body without pre-baking as used in ICS production method. The traditional ash glaze consists of three (3) basic properties that includes alkaline group (modifier flux), stabilizer group and acid group (glass former). Borax possesses additional property that is it prevents cracking. Premier quality cement and borax must be employed as agent to form quick setting clay (QSC).

Myanmar Ceramic Society (MCS) is the manufacturer of the E-FREE Cook Stoves, where the manufacturing facilities are located in each project region. In order to distinguish, track and monitor ICSs in the CPA, all ICSs are given a unique serial number. At the time of distribution, every end-user is required to fill out and sign a form, the conformity letter, to ensure the end-user's participation to and tracking by the project.

Technical manufacturer specification of E-FREE Cook Stove:

- Dimension Height 10"x Diameters 11" & 8"
- Material Clay and metal
- Fuel type Firewood
- Efficiency 28%



A WBT for the ICS has been conducted by the laboratory at Department of Industrial Chemistry, University of Yangon, the national university of Myanmar and was certified that thermal efficiency of the ICS manufactured by MCS is 28% - in the baseline scenario, the households use three-stone fires for cooking, which consume more fuel wood and have thermal efficiency lower than 10%. The test was conducted based on the Standard set by the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air (PCIA) as suggested by the applied methodology. The actual efficiency of the ICSs will be measured during the CPA Monitoring Stage using one of the methods as listed in the Section B.5.1. Note that only one type of model, the E-FREE, will be implemented, and only one stove per household at a time will be distributed throughout the CPA. The lifespan of the ICS is estimated to be two (2) years according to the ICS manufacturer, however, in order to maintain high performance and efficiency of project devices, the ICSs will be replaced every two (2) years throughout the crediting period of the CPA regardless of the devices' operation condition.

A.4. Coordinating/managing entity

Climate Change Center (CCC)

A.5. Parties and CPA implementers

Parties involved	CPA implementers	Indicate if the Party involved wishes to be considered as CPA implementer (Yes/No)
Republic of the Union of Myanmar (Host)	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI)	Yes

A.6. Public funding of CPA

No public funding or official development assistance (ODA) will be diverted for implementation of the CPA.

A.7. History of CPA

The coordinating/managing entity (hereinafter referred to as CME) confirms that:

- The proposed CPA is neither registered as a CDM project activity nor included in another registered CDM PoA;
- The proposed CPA is not a project activity that has been deregistered.

The CME also declares that the proposed CPA is not a CPA that has been excluded from a registered CDM PoA.

The CME has identified existence of registered CPA under a registered CDM PoA whose crediting period has or has not expired (hereinafter referred to as former project) in the same geographical location as the proposed CPA.

The CME carefully selected target villages and households based on the eligibility criterion for inclusion of CPA stated in section F below in order to prevent overlapping with the household from

the former project within the same project region and potential risk of double-counting of GHG emission reductions. And a unique serial number is assigned to each ICS in this CPA so that project device of this CPA can be distinguished from the other devices from the former project. By these measures, the proposed CPA ultimately complies with the following conditions as follows:

- (a) It utilizes both a different measure and a different technology from those of the former project;
- (b) It does not share or utilize any of the assets of the former project;
- (c) It utilizes a different resource type compared to the former project.

Given the conditions, the CME declares that the proposed CPA will not lead to the discontinuation or modification of the former project and does not decrease the GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by the former project.

A.8. Debundling

Not applicable; as per the *methodological tool : demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities, version 09.0*, debundling requirement is exempted for CPAs applying microscale thresholds at the unit level.

SECTION B. Application of methodologies and standardized baselines

B.1. References to methodologies and standardized baselines

Selected methodologies:

AMS-II.G., Small-scale methodology: Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass, Version 09.0¹

Tools and other methodologies:

Methodological tool: Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities, Version 12.0²

Methodological tool: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities, Version 09.0³

Methodological tool: Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass, Version 01.0⁴

Guideline: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities programmes of activities, Version 04.0⁵

B.2. Project boundary, sources and greenhouse gases (GHGs)

The project boundary of the CPA is where the project device is distributed, defined by village(s), that is within the geographical boundary of the PoA, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. The CPA 023 will be implemented in the Kyangin and Hinthada Township of Ayeyarwaddy Region in Myanmar (cf. A.2. above), which is within the geographical boundary of the PoA.

The main emission sources and GHGs to be included in the project boundary are CO₂ emissions from fuel wood consumption.

Source		GHG	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline	Consumption of non-renewable biomass for combustion	CO ₂	Yes	Source of emissions
		CH ₄	No	Not considered as per the methodology Exclusion if conservative assumption.
		N ₂ O	No	Not considered as per the methodology Exclusion if conservative assumption.
P		CO ₂	Yes	Source of emissions

¹ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/UserManagement/FileStorage/F3IST0ABY87UK5DVNJ69XW4MR2OLZP>

² <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-21-v12.pdf>

³ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-19-v9.pdf>

⁴ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-30-v1.pdf>

⁵ https://cdm.unfccc.int/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20151023152925068/Meth_GC48_%28ver04.0%29.pdf

Source		GHG	Included?	Justification/Explanation
	Implementation of energy efficient ICSs resulting in decrease of combustion of non-renewable biomass for cooking	CH ₄	No	Not considered as per the methodology Exclusion if conservative assumption.
		N ₂ O	No	Not considered as per the methodology Exclusion if conservative assumption.
	Leakage (Diversion of non-renewable biomass saved under the project activity by non-project households that previously used renewable source)	CO ₂	Yes	Source of emissions
		CH ₄	No	Not considered as per the methodology Exclusion if conservative assumption.
		N ₂ O	No	Not considered as per the methodology Exclusion if conservative assumption.

B.3. Establishment and description of baseline scenario

According to the paragraph 16 of the applied methodology AMS-II.G version 09, “it is assumed that in the absence of the project activity, the baseline scenario would be the projected use of fossil fuels to meet similar thermal energy needs as those provided by the project devices.” A review of the national energy policies of the country also shows that there are no mandatory laws, policies or requirements mandating the use of the ICSs.

As per the project description in the Section A.1. above, the project device is the improved efficiency cookstove reducing fuel use and emissions of GHGs. Consequently, the baseline scenario is the projected use of fossil fuel, the non-renewable biomass, to meet similar thermal energy needs as those provided by the project devices.

The emission reductions is calculated by multiplying the thermal energy from annual biomass savings stemming from non-renewable biomass with an emission factor for fossil fuels. As specified in the methodology, a value of 63.7 tCO₂/TJ is applied as the emission factor for the substitution of non-renewable biomass by similar consumers ($EF_{\text{projected_fossilfuel}}$).

B.4. Estimation of emission reductions

B.4.1. Explanation of methodological choices

According to paragraph 17 of methodology AMS-II.G version 09, emission reductions shall be calculated as:

$$ER_y = \sum_i \sum_j ER_{y,i,j} - LE_y$$

Where,

i	=	Indices for the situation where more than one type of project device is introduced to replace the pre-project devices
j	=	Indices for the situation where there is more than one batch of project device
ER_y	=	Emission reductions during year y in t
$ER_{y,i,j}$	=	Emission reductions by project device of type i and batch j during year y in t CO ₂ e
LE_y	=	Leakage emissions in the year y

Since the CPA involves the deployment of improved cookstoves, the following equation is applicable

as per AMS-II. G version 09:

$$ER_{y,i,j} = B_{y,savings,i,j} \times N_{y,i,j} \times \mu_y \times f_{NRB,y} \times NCV_{biomass} \times EF_{projected_{fossil\ fuel}} \times LAF$$

Where

$B_{y,savings,i,j}$	= Quantity of woody biomass that is saved in tonnes per cookstove device of type i and batch j during year y
$N_{y,i,j}$	= Number of project devices of type i and batch j operating during year y
μ_y	= Adjustment to account for any continued use of pre-project devices during the year y
$f_{NRB,y}$	= Fraction of woody biomass that can be established as non-renewable biomass (fNRB)
$NCV_{biomass}$	= Net calorific value of the non-renewable woody biomass that is substituted (IPCC default for wood fuel, 0.0156 TJ/tonne, based on the gross weight of the wood that is 'air-dried')
$EF_{projected_{fossil\ fuel}}$	= Emission factor for the fossil fuels projected to be used for substitution of non-renewable woody biomass by similar consumers. Use a value of 63.7 t CO ₂ /TJ ⁶
LAF	= Leakage adjustment factor

$B_{y,savings,i,j}$ is calculated using the following:

Option 3: water boiling test (WBT):

$$B_{y,savings,i,j} = B_{y=1,new,i,j,survey} \times \left(\frac{\eta_{new,i,j}}{\eta_{old,i,j}} - 1 \right)$$

Where,

$B_{y=1,new,i,j,survey}$	= Quantity of woody biomass used by project devices in tonnes per device of type i and batch j
$\eta_{old,i,j}$	= Efficiency of the old devices being replaced by project devices of type i and batch j
$\eta_{new,i,j}$	= Efficiency of the project device i and batch j

⁶ This value represents the emission factor of the substitution fuels likely to be used by similar users, on a weighted average basis. The value is calculated, based on the global average ratio of cooking fuels (the normalized ratio of kerosene and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) excluding coal), i.e. 9 per cent for kerosene (71.5 t CO₂/TJ) and 91 per cent for LPG (63.0 t CO₂/TJ).

$B_{y,savings,i,j}$ is multiplied by a net gross adjustment factor (LAF) of 0.95 to account for leakages, in which case surveys are not required.

B.4.2. Data and parameters fixed ex ante

Data/Parameter	$\eta_{old,i,j}$
Data unit	Fraction
Description	Efficiency of pre-project device, which is a three-stone fire using firewood (not charcoal), or a conventional device with no improved combustion air supply or flue gas ventilation, that is without a grate or a chimney
Source of data	Sample survey of end user, AMS-II.G., ver09.0
Value(s) applied	0.1
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	Determine the type of pre-project devices being used in the representative households by conducting sample survey; apply the relevant default value suggested in the methodology AMS-II.G., ver 09.0, according to the result of the sample survey.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comment	Value established prior to start of implementation based on survey; since the representative households from sample survey were solely using three-stone fires as pre-project device, the default value of 0.1 provided by AMS-II.G., ver09.0 is applied.

Data/Parameter	μ_y
Data unit	Fraction
Description	Adjustment to account for any continued use of pre-project devices during the year y.
Source of data	Data/Parameter table 9 of AMS-II.G. Version 09.0
Value(s) applied	1.0
Measurement methods and procedures	As per the methodology, 1.0 is applied when equation 3,5 and 7 is used to estimate $B_{y,savings,i,j}$. Since PoA-DD is applying equation 7, the value of 1.0 will be used in accordance with the methodology.
Monitoring frequency	-
QA/QC procedures	-
Purpose of data	To calculate emission reductions
Additional comment	-

Data/Parameter	$f_{NRB,y}$
Data unit	Fraction
Description	Fraction of woody biomass saved by the project activity in year y that can be established as non-renewable biomass
Source of data	Default value endorsed by designated national authorities and approved by the Board < https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/standard_base/2015/sb160.html >
Value(s) applied	0.615
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	Default national value (0.615) of Myanmar approved by the Board is applied instead of the default value(0.3) as per the methodological tool 30.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emission
Additional comment	This parameter shall remain fixed for the monitoring periods.

Data/Parameter	<i>NCV_{biomass}</i>
Data unit	TJ/tonne
Description	Net calorific value of the non-renewable woody biomass that is substituted (IPCC default for wood fuel, 0.0156 TJ/tonnes, based on the gross weight of the wood that is 'air-dried')
Source of data	Paragraph 17 of AMS II.G, Version 09
Value(s) applied	0.0156
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	As per the methodology AMS II.G, Version 09 Default value
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emission
Additional comment	This parameter shall remain fixed for the monitoring periods

Data/Parameter	<i>EF_{projected fossil fuel}</i>
Data unit	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description	Emission factor for the fossil fuels projected to be used for substitution of non-renewable woody biomass by similar consumer. Use a value of 63.7 tCO ₂ /TJ
Source of data	AMS II.G, Version 09
Value(s) applied	63.7
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	Default value as per methodology has been applied.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comment	This parameter shall remain fixed for the monitoring periods.

Data/Parameter	Leakage
Data unit	Fraction
Description	Use of non-renewable woody biomass saved under the project activity to justify the baseline of other CDM project activities can also be a potential source of leakage. Increase in the use of non-renewable woody biomass outside the project boundary to create non-renewable woody biomass baselines can also be potential source of leakage. As an alternative to previous mentioned $B_{y,savings,l,j}$ can be multiplied by a net to gross adjustment factor of 0.95 to account for both leakage.
Source of data	Paragraph 38 of AMS II.G, Version 09
Value(s) applied	0.95
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	Default value applied as per the methodology
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emission
Additional comment	This parameter shall remain fixed for the monitoring periods

B.4.3. Ex ante calculation of emission reductions

Parameter	Notation	Value	Units
Number of project devices of type i and batch j operating during year y	$N_{y,i,j}$	36,000	Number
Fraction of woody biomass saved by the project activity during year y that can be established as non-renewable biomass	$f_{NRB,y}$	0.615	Fraction
Adjustment to account for any continued use of pre-project devices during the year y	μ_y	1.0	Fraction
Net calorific value of the non-renewable woody biomass, charcoal used in project devices.	$NCV_{biomass}$	0.0156	TJ/tonnes
Emission factor for the substitutions of non renewable biomass	$EF_{projected_fossilfuel}$	63.7	tCO ₂ /TJ
Annual quantity of woody biomass used in project scenario	$B_{y=1,new,i,j,survey}$	1.18	Tonnes
Efficiency of the pre-project device being replaced by project devices of type i and batch j.	$\eta_{old,i,j}$	0.1	Fraction
Efficiency of the project device i and batch	$\eta_{new,i,j}$	0.28	Fraction
Leakage adjustment factor	LAF	0.95	Fraction

$$B_{y,savings,i,j} = B_{y=1,new,i,j,survey} \times (\eta_{new,i,j} / \eta_{old,i,j} - 1)$$

$$= 1.18 \times (0.28 / 0.1 - 1)$$

$$= 2.124 \text{ tonnes/year}$$

$$ER_{y,i,j} = B_{y,savings,i,j} \times N_{y,i,j} \times \mu_y \times f_{NRB,y} \times NCV_{biomass} \times EF_{projected_fossil\ fuel} \times LAF$$

$$= 2.124 \times 36,000 \times 1.0 \times 0.615 \times 0.0156 \times 63.7 \times 0.95$$

$$= 44,394 \text{ tCO}_2/\text{year}$$

The annual emission reduction for this CPA is estimated to be 44,394 tCO₂/yr.

B.4.4. Summary of ex ante estimates of emission reductions

Year	Baseline emissions (t CO ₂ e)	Project emissions (t CO ₂ e)	Leakage (t CO ₂ e)	Emission reductions (t CO ₂ e)
1	44,394	0	0	44,394
2	44,394	0	0	44,394
3	44,394	0	0	44,394
4	44,394	0	0	44,394
5	44,394	0	0	44,394
6	44,394	0	0	44,394
7	44,394	0	0	44,394
Total	310,758	0	0	310,758
Total number of crediting years	7 years			
Annual average over the crediting period	44,394	0	0	44,394

B.4.5. Data and parameters to be monitored

Data/Parameter	$N_{y,i,j}$
Data unit	Number
Description	Number of project devices of type i and batch j operating during year y.
Source of data	household survey
Value(s) applied	36,000
Measurement methods and procedures	<p>The number of project device, the ICS, by type i and batch j during period y is recorded and stored in the Project Database of specific-CPAs, also including the information on the device installation date and the address of the end-users. The database signifies the year the device began to operate. All ICSs under the PoA will be replaced every two (2) years regardless of the operating/efficiency condition of the device – i.e., the ICSs will be replaced after two (2) years of its distribution even if the efficiency is above 20%.</p> <p>The number of ICSs operating under the CPA will be determined by conducting a sampling survey. The exact number of ICSs operating under the CPA will be based on fraction of ICS found operational in the sampling survey multiplied by total number of ICS in the CPA.</p> <p>Sampling survey will be carried out according to the sampling plan mentioned in Section B.5.2 of this CPA-DD</p>
Monitoring frequency	At least once every two years (biennial)
QA/QC procedures	<p>For each CPA, the CI shall conduct sampling survey and collect/record data. The CME supervises the CI in data collection/archiving and provides training, guidelines to manage quality and reliable data.</p> <p>In cases where survey results indicate that 95/10 precision are not achieved, the lower bound of the 95 per cent confidence interval of the parameter value may be used as an alternative to repeating the survey on the basis of AMS-II.G ver 09, paragraph 36.</p>
Purpose of data	To calculate emission reductions
Additional comment	Electronic copy of all data sources will be archived for two years after the end of the final crediting period or the last issuance of CERs, whichever occurs later.

Data/Parameter	$\eta_{new,i,j}$
Data unit	Fraction

Description	Efficiency of the device of each type i and batch j implemented as part of the project activity
Source of data	Performance test result
Value(s) applied	0.28
Measurement methods and procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The efficiency of the project devices shall be based on certification by a national standards body or an appropriate certifying agent recognized by that body. 2. Alternatively, manufacturer specifications on efficiency based on water boiling test (WBT) may be used. The WBT shall be carried out in accordance with national standards (if available) or international standards or guidelines (e.g. the WBT procedures specified by the Clean Cooking Alliance: https://www.cleancookingalliance.org/technology-and-fuels/testing/protocols.html). The sampling test of stoves by such certification bodies/agents or manufacturers shall be conducted following a 90/10 precision in accordance with the "Standard for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities". 3. However, the following simplified approach may be used, when the efficient cookstoves are produced by a manufacturer with a good quality management system in place to ensure that the individual equipment produced do not vary beyond the range of acceptance limits (e.g. characteristics such as materials, critical dimensions): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Conduct a sample test on three cookstoves with three tests conducted for each stove. The test can be carried out by project proponents by themselves or stove manufacturers; (ii) If the standard deviation of the nine test results indicated above is very small and 90/10 precision requirement is met (in this case, the value of the t-distribution for 90 per cent confidence shall be used instead of Z value), the efficiency determined is acceptable, otherwise more sample tests would be required until 90/10 precision is met.
Monitoring frequency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Recorded at the time of commissioning/distribution (ii) Adjusted for the loss of efficiency as per the paragraph 27(d) of methodology AMS-II.G, Version 09.0 – i.e., annually from a representative sample of each batch
QA/QC procedures	The value shall be applied the test result conducted by the third party.
Purpose of data	To calculate emission reductions
Additional comment	Determination of loss of efficiency follows provision in paragraph 27(d) of AMS-II.G, Ver09.0 – i.e., efficiency will be measured from a representative sample of each batch and use the actual loss rate that is measured. Measurement methods will be determined at monitoring stage following one of the three options listed above; the choice of method may vary for each monitoring. No emission reductions will be claimed if the efficiency of the project devices falls below 20 percent.

Data/Parameter	$B_{y=1,new,i,j,survey}$
Data unit	Tonnes
Description	Quantity of woody biomass used by project devices in tonnes per device of type i.
Source of data	Sample survey of end user
Value(s) applied	1.18 (estimate)
Measurement methods and procedures	Sample survey will be conducted during the first year of the introduction of the devices (i.e., physical on-site visit for face to face interview during the first year of the crediting period, $y=1$) using a survey questionnaire. The survey questionnaire will include the following to specify the quantity and the types of devices in use at the sample household to distinguish the project device from other devices and to make sure only the project device is taken into account in measuring the value : (i) number of devices in use, (ii) types of identified devices, (iii) total quantity of woody biomass used in the

	<p>identified devices, (iv) serial number of the project device, (v) quantity of woody biomass used by the project devices.</p> <p>Note that only one project device, the E-FREE, will be distributed per household at a time as per the contract between the CME and the government authority (the CI) stating that one device is distributed per household; the distribution record is recorded in the CME database - the government authority responsible for the relevant CPA will review and record the data. However, to clearly distinguish the quantity of woody biomass used in the E-FREE, the total number of stoves and the total quantity of woody biomass being used in the household will be identified.</p> <p>The trained CI representative will conduct field survey as per the survey plan to be established by the CME in accordance to the section B.4.6. The survey result will be recorded in electronic database for emission reductions calculation.</p>
Monitoring frequency	First year of installation
QA/QC procedures	<p>If pre-project device is still in use or the project device is found to be missing or broken, the value for the household will be zero.</p> <p>The CI shall conduct sampling survey and collect/record data. The CME supervises the CI in data collection/archiving and provides training, guidelines to manage quality and reliable data.</p> <p>In cases where survey results indicate that 95/10 precision are not achieved, the lower bound of the 95 per cent confidence interval of the parameter value may be used as an alternative to repeating the survey on the basis of AMS-II.G ver 09, paragraph 36.</p>
Purpose of data	To calculate emission reductions
Additional comment	<p>The estimated $B_{y=1,new,i,j,survey}$ was calculated using the average woodfuel consumption of households in the Asia region suggested in the "CDM –SSC WG Thirty-third meeting Report Annex 8" :</p> $B_{y=1,new,i,j,survey} = B_{old,i,j} \times (1 - \frac{\eta_{old,i,j}}{\eta_{new,i,j}}) \div (\frac{\eta_{new,i,j}}{\eta_{old,i,j}} - 1)$ $= 3.29 \times (1 - \frac{0.1}{0.28}) \div (\frac{0.28}{0.1} - 1) = 1.18$ <p>The actual value to be applied will be surveyed in the first year of the introduction of the devices.</p>

Data/Parameter	Life Span
Data unit	Number of years
Description	The operating life time of the project device. The life span should be reported in cases where the PPs are opting to account the efficiency loss as per paragraph 27 of the applied methodology
Source of data	Manufacturer specification
Value(s) applied	2
Measurement methods and procedures	-
Monitoring frequency	Fixed and recorded at the time of commissioning/distribution
QA/QC procedures	NA
Purpose of data	To calculate emission reductions
Additional comment	-

Data/Parameter	Date of commissioning of project device i
Data unit	Date
Description	Actual date of commissioning of the project device.
Source of data	Project database
Value(s) applied	Refer to the distribution record database

Measurement methods and procedures	Date of commissioning of project device will be the signing date of the Conformity Letter in each CPAs. Conformity Letter will be provided/signed by the ICS users at the time of ICS handover.
Monitoring frequency	Fixed and recorded at the time of commissioning/distribution
QA/QC procedures	Conformity letters and the database of the stove distribution record will be cross checked
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emission
Additional comment	-

Data/Parameter	Date of commissioning of batch j
Data unit	Date
Description	To establish the date of commissioning, the CPA Implementers may opt to group the devices in “batches” and the latest date of commissioning of a device within the batch shall be used as the date of commissioning for the entire batch
Source of data	Project database
Value(s) applied	Refer to the distribution record database (2 batches anticipated)
Measurement methods and procedures	Distribution of ICSs will occur on CPA level and the distribution date for all stove will be recorded. The latest date of commissioning of stove within the batch will be the date of commissioning for the batch.
Monitoring frequency	Fixed and recorded at the time of commissioning/distribution
QA/QC procedures	Conformity letters and the database of the stove distribution record will be cross checked
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emission
Additional comment	-

B.4.6. Sampling plan

Representative sampling will be undertaken that is designed in line with the requirements of the AMS-II.G methodology applied and the “Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities”.

Sampling design

Objectives and reliability requirements - The sampling objective is to provide unbiased and reliable estimates of each parameter throughout the crediting period. As per the applied methodology, “[a] statistically valid sample of the locations where the devices are deployed, with consideration, in the sampling design, of occupancy and demographic differences can be used to determine parameter values used to calculate emission reductions, [...]”. In accordance to the standard “Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities”, 95/10 confidence/precision will be applied in all cases, since the project is solely composed of “microscale CDM units” as defined in the methodological tool “Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities.”

Target population - The target population is the number of project devices distributed within the selected monitoring period; applicable to all monitoring parameters

Sampling method – Stratified random sampling technique will be applied as the project will have multiple batches. Detailed calculations are provided within the monitoring plan as per CDM guidelines “Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities”.

Monitoring parameters will be $N_{y,i,j}$, $n_{new,i,j}$ and $B_{y=1,new,i,j,survey}$.

$N_{y,i,j}$ = Visual inspection to see if ICS is operational and in use; interview with end user if required to verify that ICS is still in use (Yes/No)

- $n_{new,i,j}$ = Efficiency determined by the WBT during the monitoring period
- $B_{y=1,new,i,j,survey}$ = Quantity of woody biomass used by project devices in tonnes per device of type i

Sampling frame – Sampling frame is the database recorded at the ICSs distribution.

Sample size – As per the guideline, “if there is more than one parameter to be estimated, then a sample size calculation should be done for each of them. Then either the largest number for the sample size is chosen as sampling effort with one common survey, or separate sampling efforts and surveys are undertaken for each parameter”.

Thus, there are different equations to calculate a required sample size for different situations. Different equation that will be used, depends on the type of parameter of interest, that is either:

(a) A percentage – retention rate of improved cookstoves and continued-use rate of displaced traditional cookstoves ($N_{y,i,j}$); or

(b) A numeric value – the mean value of operating efficiency of improved cookstoves and/or Quantity of woody biomass used by project devices in tonnes per device (n_{new} , $B_{y=1,new,i,j,survey}$).

For all of the parameters 95% confidence is required that the margin of error in the estimate is not more than $\pm 10\%$ in relative terms.

For a percentage – retention rate of improved cookstoves and continued-use rate of displaced traditional cookstoves the equation that will be used

$$n \geq \frac{1.96^2 NV}{(N-1) \times 0.1^2 + 1.96^2 V} \quad , \quad V = \frac{SD^2}{\bar{p}^2} = \frac{\text{overall variance}}{\bar{p}^2}$$

Where :

- n = Sample size
- N = Number of ICSs installed in year y
- p = Expected proportion
- 1.96 = 95 % confidence
- 0.1 = 10 % relative precision
- \bar{p} = Overall proportion

For numeric value – the mean value of operating efficiency of improved cookstoves and/or quantity of woody biomass used by project devices in tonnes per device:

$$n \geq \frac{1.96^2 NV}{(N-1) \times 0.1^2 + 1.96^2 V} \quad , \quad V = \left(\frac{SD}{\text{mean}} \right)^2$$

Where :

- n = Sample size
- N = Number of ICSs installed in year y
- 1.96 = Represents the 95 % confidence required
- 0.1 = Represents the 10 % relative precision
- SD = Overall standard deviation
- mean = Overall mean

Sample sizes will be sufficient to ensure that the precision of the sample means/proportions are in accordance to the Sampling Frame established for the CPA within the PoA to estimate emissions reductions. In cases where survey results indicate that desired precision is not achieved, the lower bound of corresponding confidence interval of the parameter value may be used as an alternative to repeating the survey. Alternatively, the survey may be expanded to reach the required confidence/precision. The sampling methodology will be accordance with the representative sampling methods provided by the methodology AMS-II.G and other CDM sampling standard and guidelines as indicated along this section. There may be non-response from the target population. Thus, over-sampling by 10% may be used to avoid non-response; however, sampling may be ceased once required confidence/precision is met. Samples will be drawn from the random number generator of appropriate software – i.e., excel random selection function.

Data survey, collection and management will be done by each level of project centers, i.e. villages, townships, CPA regions from the government authority, and the CME.

B.4.7. Other elements of monitoring plan

Elements of Monitoring Plan	Detail
Training	The CME will conduct a training programme for the CI's representative and its nominated distributor or third party surveyor for survey framework and approach. Major focus will be on understanding collection of data as per the survey questionnaire.
Data Collection	The survey team will collect the data as per the sampling method.
Data entry and storage	Level of supervision and guidance provided to staff, The standardized system/tool used to initially enter data into a computer and produce a final dataset, documenting steps taken to minimize the introduction of errors. There will be a system in place to ensure all collected data is processed.
QA/QC	The type of quality checks performed on data entered, for example range checks, inconsistency checks, checking of subsamples of data by supervisors will be completed. Level of security and type of backup processes to guarantee data integrity, for example methods to prevent fraud and accidental deletion will be ensured.
Data Analysis	The data will be analysed for consolidation of findings. The data from the survey will be analysed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the mean value of the efficiency of the ICS that are still operating (η_{new}) • Determine number of project ICSs that are still in operation • Determine the quantity of biomass used by project device (in the first year of the introduction of the device)
Reporting	Annual report will be prepared. The report should contain explicit statements, explanations or content.

SECTION C. Start date, crediting period type and duration

C.1. Start date of CPA

18/02/2020 (the first stove distribution date)

C.2. Expected operational lifetime of CPA

21 years

C.3. Crediting period of CPA**C.3.1. Type of crediting period**

Renewable

C.3.2. Start date of crediting period

29/02/2020 or on the date of inclusion of the CPA in the PoA, whichever is later.

C.3.3. Duration of crediting period

7 years, renewable

SECTION D. Environmental impacts**D.1. Analysis of environmental impacts**

The analysis of environmental impact assessment is provided at PoA level.

D.2. Environmental impact assessment

The analysis of environmental impact assessment is provided at PoA level.

SECTION E. Local stakeholder consultation**E.1. Modalities for local stakeholder consultation**

The purpose of the local stakeholder consultation is to invite and engage the local stakeholders to solicit comments on the proposed project. The scope of the consultation comprises the potential direct positive and negative impacts which this project may have, and how to address them.

The local stakeholder consultation for the CPA 023 was held on August 9, 2019 at AyarOo Hall, Kyangin township, Ayeyarwady Region. The local/regional authority representatives, officers and end-user households were invited.⁷

No	Date	Location	No of Attendees
1	August 9, 2019	AyarOo Hall, Kyangin township, Ayeyarwady Region	108

The stakeholders were informed about the local stakeholder consultation, venue and date through public invitation letter, village announcement posting and personal contacts several weeks prior to the event by the relevant staffs of the CI.

Stakeholder consultation meetings addressed:

- Overview of the project - objectives of the project, technologies to be disseminated, duration of the project, impacts on sustainable development, target areas and opportunities at local and national level; and

⁷ Full lists of participants are submitted to the DOE

- Stakeholders' questions and feedbacks on the perceived impacts of the project activities at local, national and regional levels.

During the stakeholder questions and feedback session, the attendees raised questions and comments. The organizers of the event – the CME, CI, manufacturer, consultant – responded to all questions and comments at the event as summarized in the Section E.2 below. The presentation and responses were provided with non-technical terms to ensure clear understandings by the attendees.



E.2. Summary of comments received

Feedback from the meeting participants was positive. Participants of the local stakeholder consultation have commented and asked questions as below :

Comments/Questions	Response from CME
How long can the ICSs be used? Will you exchange them?	We will deliver an extra 10% of cook stoves to the townships when we start distributing the ICSs. We will replace the cook stoves which have been used for 2 years with the new ones.
What percentage of firewood usage can the ICS reduce compared to the normal cook stove?	As the ICS can reduce 40 - 45% of firewood usage compared to the normal cook stove, it can reduce the deforestation around the villages.
How much does the transportation of ICSs cost? Is it free of charge?	MCS will deliver the ICSs to the districts in the region. And then, we will deliver them from the township to the villages.
When you divide the distribution plan of ICSs into first batch and second batch, do you divide it according to the village tracts or the villages?	For the first batch, we will distribute the ICSs to the village tracts which are far from the township and do not have electricity.

I would like to request you to make the demonstration of using ICS in the village tract.	The assigned officers of DOA will educate the users about the using method of ICSs and technology in each village tract. As the roles and responsibilities of DOA, we will do the functions, such as delivering ICSs on time, making workshop, training classes and demonstration of using ICSs, collecting the responses of the villagers, monitoring, evaluating and reporting.
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E.3. Consideration of comments received

All questions were noted and answered by the CI/CME. Since all comments were positive, no change of the CPA design was required. The CI will continue to have communications with the villagers and improve and/or solve issues and comments from the local stakeholders throughout the project.

SECTION F. Eligibility for inclusion

No.	Eligibility criterion - Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Supporting evidence for inclusion	Description of this CPA in relation to the criterion and supporting evidence
1	Geographical boundary	The PoA boundary corresponds to the boundaries of host country Myanmar. All distributed ICSs in each CPA shall be located within geographical boundary of Myanmar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database of project device distribution records 	The geographical boundary of this CPA is Kyangin and Hinthada Township of Ayeyarwaddy Region in Myanmar, which is within the project boundary of the PoA.
2	Double counting	A unique system (i.e. conformity letter) for ICSs applies to each CPA, assigning a unique serial number on each ICS. This ensures no double counting of GHG emission reductions occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A unique serial number assigned to each project device (serial number is composed of the CME name "CCC" followed by unique serial number, e.g., CCCXXXXXX); the serial number is recorded on Conformity letter signed by the end-user at the time of device distribution Database of project device distribution records 	Each ICS is granted a unique serial number at the time of distribution. This number is also recorded on the Conformity Letter and the CME database.
3	Exclusiveness of CPA	The CPA shall not be previously registered as CDM project activities, included in another registered PoAs, nor the project activities that have been deregistered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation by the CME - the potential project households are listed and assessed by the government authority affiliated with the CME to make sure exclusiveness of the households. 	The CME has reviewed and confirmed with the CI that the districts chosen for this CPA as well as the households in the districts are never involved in stove replacement projects.

No.	Eligibility criterion - Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Supporting evidence for inclusion	Description of this CPA in relation to the criterion and supporting evidence
4	Specification of technology/measure	The CPA specifies the level and type of service as well as performance specification in line with the PoA-DD. Distributed ICSs have thermal efficiency of at least 20%, replacing conventional firewood cookstoves for biomass fired ICSs as defined in the PoA-DD. Stove type replaced is defined in the CPA-DD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance test result 	This CPA distributes ICSs to households initially using three stone fire. The efficiency of ICS is 28% according to the third party efficiency certificate, which is above the indicated threshold in the applied methodology. The efficiency test was conducted based on the PCIA standard.
5	Start date	The start date of CPA shall be on or after the start date of the PoA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first set of conformity letter obtained during the stove distribution or the receipt of stove order 	The start date of this CPA is 18/02/2020, which is the first ICS distribution date and is after the start date of the PoA.
6	Applicability of methodology	A CPA shall consist in the distribution of ICSs with efficiency improvements in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass. ICSs shall have a thermal efficiency of at least 20%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance test result 	The E-FREE Cookstove to be distributed in this CPA has efficiency improvement in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass and can be proved with the third party certificate, showing that it has 28% thermal efficiency.
7	Additionality	The CPA includes solely of units that qualify as "microscale CDM units" as defined in the "Methodological tool 19: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities", such that it is not required to meet the small-scale or microscale thresholds within those thresholds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable; refer to PoA-DD Section C for description 	-
8	Other requirements of AMS-II.G	Default leakage value (option c) applied which requires no survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable 	-
9	Local stakeholder consultation and environmental impact analysis	The local stakeholder consultation is conducted at the CPA-level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local stakeholder consultation report 	A local stakeholder consultation was conducted for the relevant CPA region; the event details and the comments from stakeholders are specified in Section E.

No.	Eligibility criterion - Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Supporting evidence for inclusion	Description of this CPA in relation to the criterion and supporting evidence
10	Official Development Assistance (ODA)	The CME shall confirm that in case of funding received from Annex I Parties, there were no diversion of Official Development Assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPA-DD Appendix 2, if applicable 	No public funding or ODA was received nor diverted for implementation of this CPA.
11	Target group and Distribution Mechanism	The target group in CPAs shall be households/SMEs; the ICSs shall be distributed to the end-users by CPA Implementers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conformity letters Database of project device distribution records 	The ICS user is selected by CI based on the Target Group defined in the PoA (i.e. no electricity access and currently using traditional wood stoves) The user is required to sign the Conformity Letter, which confirms that the user is currently using traditional wood stoves.
12	Sampling	The CPA sampling plan shall comply the requirements as listed in the "Standard for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling results (database and the ER sheet) 	Representative sampling will be undertaken in line with the requirements of the AMS-II.G, the applied methodology, and the "Standard for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities" version 04.0. Refer to Section B.5.2 of the PoA.
13	Small-scale or microscale thresholds	Not applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable 	-
14	Debundling check	Not applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable 	-

Appendix 1. Contact information of CPA implementers

Organization name	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Country	The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Address	Office No.(15), Deputy Director General Office, Department of Agriculture Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar
Telephone	+95-67-3410422
Fax	-
E-mail	seinmar007@gmail.com
Website	-
Contact person	Sein Mar, Deputy Staff Officer

Appendix 2. Affirmation regarding public funding

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Appendix 3. Further background information on ex ante calculation of emission reductions

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Appendix 4. Further background information on monitoring plan

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Appendix 5. Summary report of comments received from local stakeholders

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Appendix 6. Summary of post-registration changes

1. The history of the post-registration changes : First PRC
2. Type of changes : Corrections
3. The following change has been made in the registered PoA/CPA:
 - Correction on $f_{NRB,y}$ value
 - The PoA covers the entire geographical boundary of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and was designed to use the Myanmar national value of $f_{NRB,y}$ to develop the program. However, at the time of at the time of PoA registration which was March 25, 2019, there was no default national value of Myanmar available and it was not possible to conduct the calculation of $f_{NRB,y}$ as per "TOOL 30: Calculation of fraction of non-renewable biomass" with publicly available related data of Myanmar.
 - As alternative, the CME applied the default value of 0.3 which was in TOOL 30 for the PoA registration and engaged DNA of Myanmar to develop a national $f_{NRB,y}$ value of Myanmar via Top-down Standardized Baselines development procedure as per "Procedure : Development, revision, clarification and update of standardized baselines". And it was

planned to correct $f_{NRB,y}$ value from default value of 0.3 to the national $f_{NRB,y}$ value of Myanmar once it is approved by the board via post-registration changes procedure.

- Moreover, CME has been advised by the CDM secretariat to refer the clarification of SSC-739(<https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/SSCmethodologies/clarifications/82816>) that CME could request a Post Registration Change after registration of a PoA that applies the default value, if a national value has been approved by the Board. In the clarification of SSC-739, it is mentioned as “After registration of a PoA that applies the default conservative value of 0.30, if a national value is approved by the Board, CMEs may request a post-registration change to use that national value”.
- On 23 December 2020, the Myanmar national $f_{NRB,y}$ value was approved by the Board and entered into effective, which is 0.615. According to SSC-739 mentioned above, CME changed $f_{NRB,y}$ value from 0.30 to 0.615.
- As it is possible to change the default conservative value of 0.30 to a national value approved by the Board, CME treats the national value of 0.615 as conservative and the revision will not lead to over-estimation of emission reductions which is 21,656tCO₂e in the registered CPA DD and has changed to 44,394 tCO₂e. And in the clarification of SSC-744 (<https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/SSCmethodologies/clarifications/35576>), it is mentioned that “The new f_{NRB} value should be calculated as per Tool 30 and the value obtained by correctly applying the tool may be applied irrespective of whether it is lower, equal or higher than the default value mentioned in the Tool”. The new Myanmar national $f_{NRB,y}$ value is applied Tool 30, officially approved by the board and accepted by DNA of Myanmar, therefore, the change of $f_{NRB,y}$ value from default value to the national value does not raise conservativeness and over estimation issue.

A national default $f_{NRB,y}$ value of Myanmar approved by the Board is available at: https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/standard_base/2015/sb160.html.

- Choice of data
- Default national value (0.615) of Myanmar approved by the Board is applied instead of the default value(0.3) as per the methodological tool 30.

4. Impact of the proposed or actual changes to registered CDM project activity:

- The applicability and application of the applied methodologies, the applied standardized baselines and the other applied methodological regulatory documents with which the PoA or CPA has been registered or included;
- This is affected by the change of f_{NRB} value from 0.3 to 0.615. In the PoA DD Section I.2. Applicability of methodologies and standardized baselines, 8. To determine the value of the fraction of non-renewable biomass (f_{NRB}) to be applied in a Component Project Activity (CPA) of a PoA, the option was changed from (a) to (b). Myanmar national value of f_{NRB} approved by the board is applied, instead of the default value in Tool 30.
- The compliance of the monitoring plan with the applied methodologies, the applied standardized baselines and the other applied methodological regulatory documents;
- This is NOT affected by the change of f_{NRB} value from 0.3 to 0.615.
- The level of accuracy and completeness in the monitoring of the PoA or the CPA;
- This is NOT affected by the change of f_{NRB} value from 0.3 to 0.615.
- The additionality of the PoA or CPA;
- This is NOT affected by the change of f_{NRB} value from 0.3 to 0.615. After the change of f_{NRB} , estimated energy saving per ICS and per year is 4,343.04kWh/y. As explained in the PoA DD SECTION C. Demonstration of additionality of PoA, the threshold for microscale CDM units or the ICSs under the CPAs do not exceed 20GWh/yr, whereas,

- the additionality according to the small-scale project activities threshold does not need to be considered as the “Methodological tool 21: Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities, Version 12.0”, paragraph 5, provides guidance for navigation across provisions for automatic additionality in the tool as well as in the “Methodological tool 19: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities”, and
 - the paragraph 12 of the tool 19 states that the “[e]nergy efficiency project activities [units] that aim to achieve energy savings at a scale of no more than 20 GWh per year [...]” and “[t]he geographic location of the project activity [unit] is in an LDC/SIDS or SUZ of the host country identified by the government [...]” are considered additional.
- The scale of the CPA;
 - This is NOT affected by the change of fNRB value from 0.3 to 0.615. As mentioned in the (d) above, it is still remained as small-scale.
 - The eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA.
 - This is NOT affected by the change of fNRB value from 0.3 to 0.615.

Document information

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
09.0	31 May 2019	Revision to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure consistency with version 02.0 of the “CDM project standard for programmes of activities” (CDM-EB93-A07-STAN); • Make editorial improvements.
08.1	20 October 2017	Editorial revision to remove appendix “Applicability of methodologies and standardized baselines” from the main part of the form which had been mistakenly kept in the previous version.
08.0	28 June 2017	Revision to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove appendix “Applicability of methodologies and standardized baselines” as the appendix is not relevant at the CPA level; • Make editorial improvement.
07.0	7 June 2017	Revision to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve consistency with the “CDM project standard for programmes of activities” and with the PDD and PoA-DD forms; • Make editorial improvement.
06.0	24 May 2017	Revision to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure consistency with the “Standard: CDM project standard for programme of activities” (CDM-EB93-A07-STAN) (version 01.0); • Incorporate the “Component project activity design document form for small-scale component project activities” (CDM-SSC-CPA-DD-FORM); • Make editorial improvement.
05.0	15 April 2016	Revision to ensure consistency with the “Standard: Applicability of sectoral scopes” (CDM-EB88-A04-STAN) (version 01.0).

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
04.0	9 March 2015	Revision to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include provisions related to statement on erroneous inclusion of a CPA; • Include provisions related to delayed submission of a monitoring plan; • Provisions related to local stakeholder consultation; • Provisions related to the Host Party; • Make editorial improvement.
03.0	25 June 2014	Revisions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include the Attachment: Instructions for filling out the component project activity design document form for CDM component project activities (these instructions supersede the "Guidelines for completing the component project activity design document form" (Version 01.0)); • Include provisions related to standardized baselines; • Add contact information on a CPA implementer and/or responsible person/ entity for completing the CDM-CPA-DD-FORM in A.13. and Appendix 1; • Add general instructions on post-registration changes in paragraph 4 and 5 of general instructions and Appendix 6; • Change the reference number from F-CDM-CPA-DD to CDM-CPA-DD-FORM; • Make editorial improvement.
02.0	13 March 2012	Revision required to ensure consistency with the "Guidelines for completing the component project activity design document form" (EB 66, Annex 16).
01.0	27 July 2007	EB 33, Annex 42 Initial adoption.
Decision Class: Regulatory Document Type: Form Business Function: Registration Keywords: component project activity, project design document		