

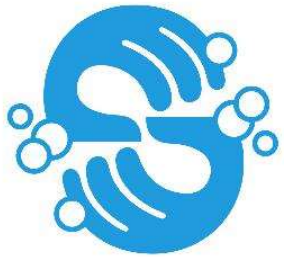
Creating Health &  
Climate Impact

Real Case VPA

Clean Cooking &  
Sustainable Fuels



Clean  
Cooking



SaniTap



# Welcome



# Welcome



1. Explaining the Clean Cooking Voluntary Project Activity (VPA).
2. A Project under the Gold Standard for the Global Goals.
3. About SaniTap.
4. Why we need your input – Stakeholder Consultation.
5. We will tell you about the Clean Cooking Real Case VPA.



**Gold Standard**<sup>®</sup>

**Information Packs** have been sent or are available to provide information to support this presentation.

All Stakeholders should refer to the information pack for further detail.

# Agenda

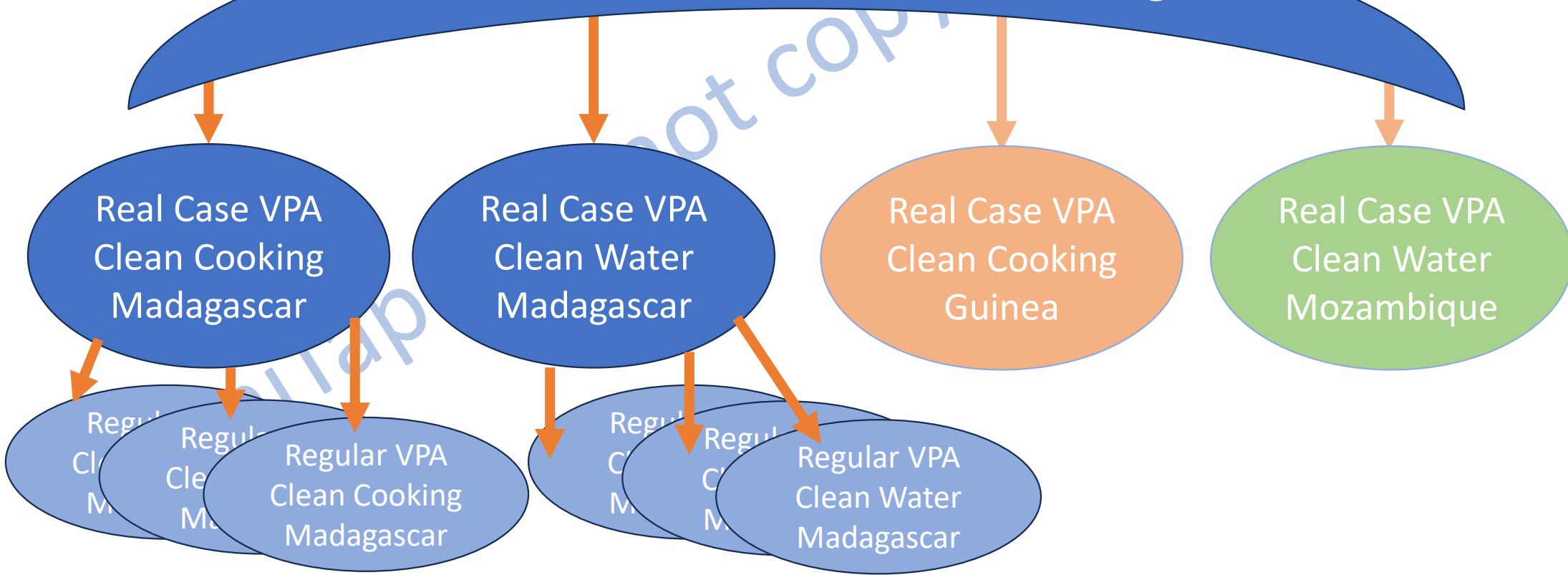
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1. Opening and welcome: Introduction to SaniTap
2. Purpose and Intent of the VPA
3. Sustainable Development Impacts of the Project and Positive Impacts on Stakeholders
4. Gender Responsive Project
5. Safeguarding Principles and Adverse Risks
6. Free Prior and Informed Consent: Transfer of carbon emission reduction ownership
7. Feedback and Grievance process
8. Questions and Answers
9. Group Work
10. Information on Next Steps and Contact Details
11. Evaluation - Collecting Feedback

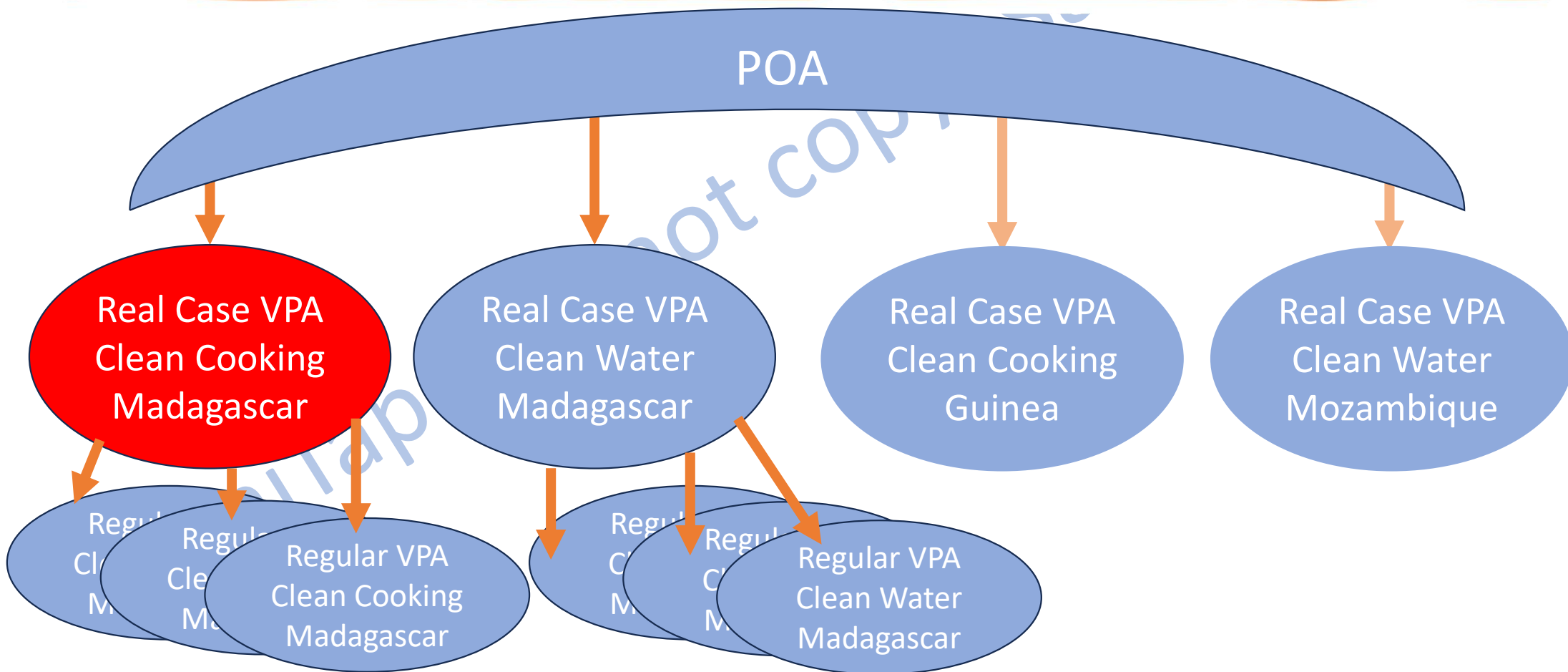
# A 'Real Case' VPA within the PoA



## POA – Clean Water Clean Cooking



This stakeholder consultation *today* is looking at the 'Real Case' Clean Cooking VPA



# Purpose and Intent of the VPA



# Purpose and Intent of Clean Cooking VPA



- Provide households with lifesaving clean cooking technologies and improve living conditions.
- Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions related to the use of biomass for cooking.

This VPA will be certified by the **Gold Standard for Global Goals**.

**Gold Standard**<sup>®</sup>

- Projects are registered as Voluntary Project Activities (VPA) using Gold Standard methodologies.
- These projects will generate carbon credits by preventing GHG emissions including CO<sub>2</sub>.
- Savings of non-renewable biomass will reduce deforestation and contribute to improved health conditions of vulnerable female and male end users whilst creating health, convenience and economic benefits.
- This programme actively contributes to several UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- This VPA will adhere to all Gold Standard for Global Goals Safeguarding Principles and Requirements.
- This VPA will seek to achieve Gender Responsive certification.



# VPA Details



## Boundary

- Madagascar
  - Anosy

## Methodologies:

The VPA is expected to use of the following Gold Standard for Global Goals methodology:

- MECD - 'Metered and Measured Energy Cooking Devices' Version1.0.

## Technologies:

- Technologies to provide Improved and Clean Cooking.
- Technologies that enable fuel switching.

## Project Developer

SaniTap Ltd is the Project Developer in Madagascar

## VPA Scale:

Small Scale

## Project Activity:

- Production of biomass pellets for use in improved cookstoves.
- Provision of improved cookstoves.

## Duration of the VPA

The PoA is expected to run from 2024 to 2039.

3 x 5 years

## Product Requirements applied

Green House Gas (GHG) Emissions Reductions.

## No ODA Funding

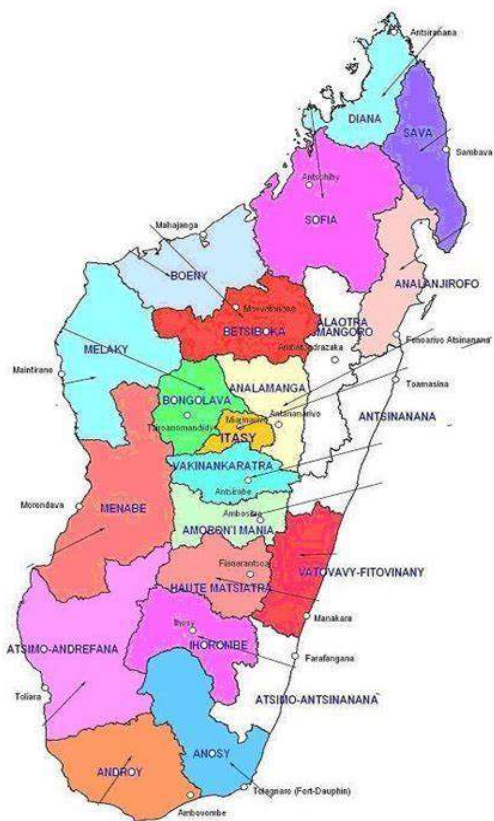
No ODA funding will be used within the PoA or its VPAs

## Coordinating/Managing Entity

SaniTap Ltd is the CME

# Project Boundary

niTap



The VPA boundary will be the region of the sum of all uniquely identified stoves. The physical boundary is expected to be within the Anosy Region but is not restricted to the geographic boundary nor does this limit other VPAs being within the same region.

# Who is SaniTap



## Mission

To **implement scalable business models** that deliver reliable and affordable **WASH services** and **Clean Cooking** to unserved populations, through technology innovation, novel financing mechanisms and last-mile delivery partnerships.

## Vision

All people have access to **climate secure clean water** and **clean cooking**.

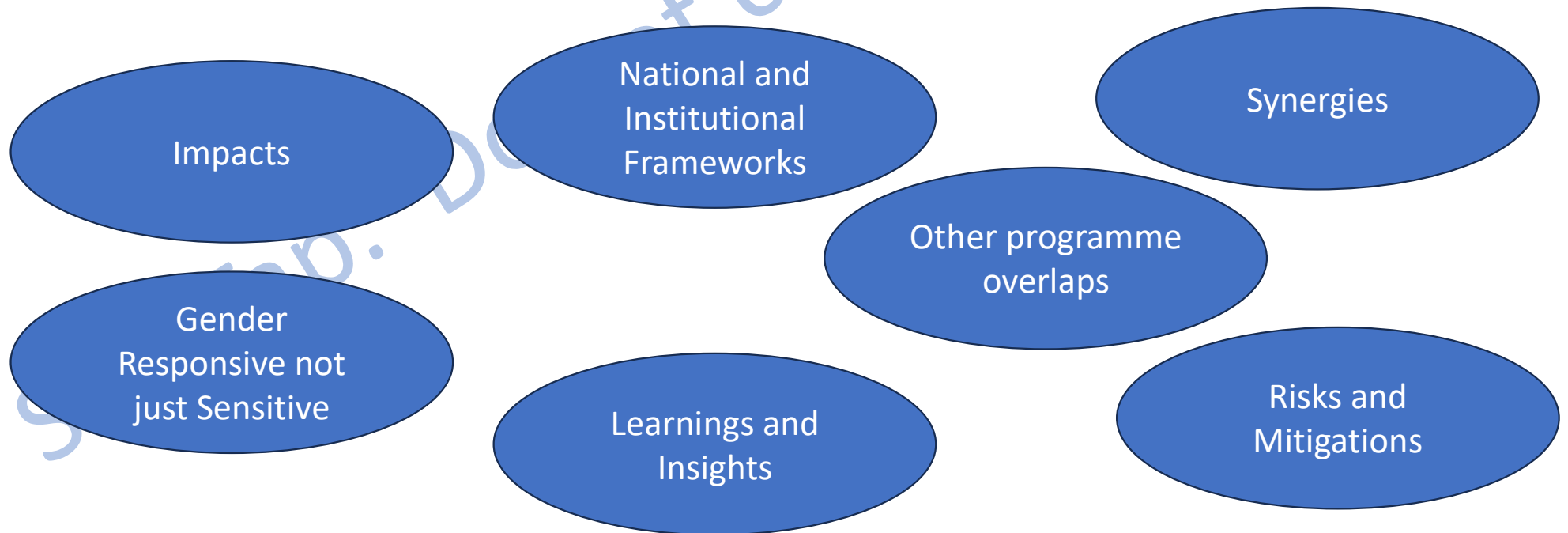
**SaniTap is the Project Developer for this VPA and the Coordinating/Managing Entity for the PoA.**

# Stakeholder Consultation: your input valued



## Your Input

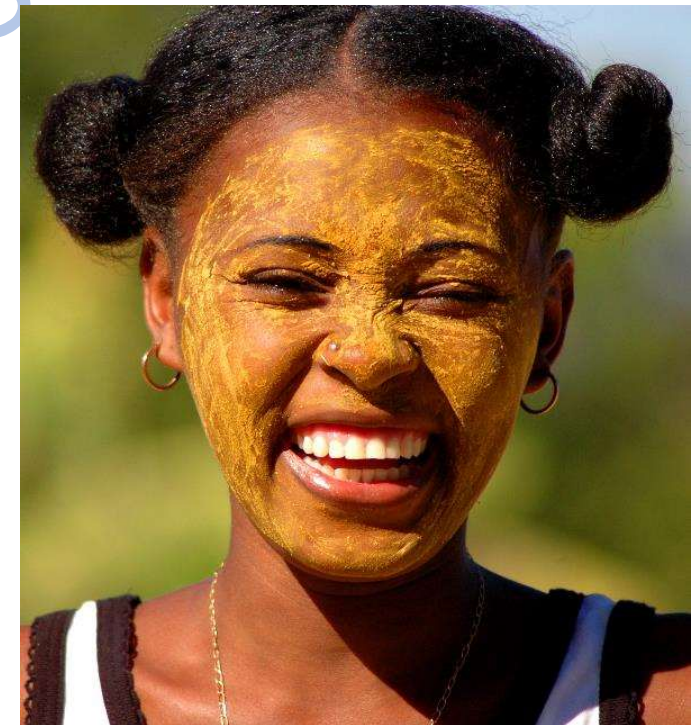
Highly valued so we can develop the best possible VPA for all Stakeholders



# Objectives of Stakeholder Consultation



1. Meaningfully identify, engage and consult stakeholders to improve programme design and outcomes.
2. Inform stakeholders and discuss likely programme impacts (positive / negative) during the design, planning and implementation stages, and their relevance.
3. Establish an ongoing engagement process to provide input, feedback and to raise concerns throughout the project.



We particularly welcome feedback from women, girls, young people, vulnerable groups and others whose voice is not normally heard well enough.

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The VPA

Clean Cooking:

Madagascar



# Problem

In urban areas, most people cook on charcoal. Modern fuels are too expensive.

Charcoal is often produced from unsustainable sources, using inefficient techniques that waste wood – which causes deforestation.



## NEGATIVE IMPACT:

- Disease from smoky stoves **kills many women and children from Indoor Air Pollution**
- **Deforestation** from inefficient charcoal production (1 tons of charcoal needs 10 tons of wood).
- **Greenhouse gas emission** because wood for charcoal comes mostly from non-renewable sources.
- **Increased poverty** due to rising charcoal costs (as wood becomes scarce).

### In Fort Dauphin

Households: 20,000

Daily requirement charcoal/hh: 1Kg

Daily town requirement charcoal: 20 tonnes

Wood required: **200 tonnes/day**

=73,000 tonnes per year

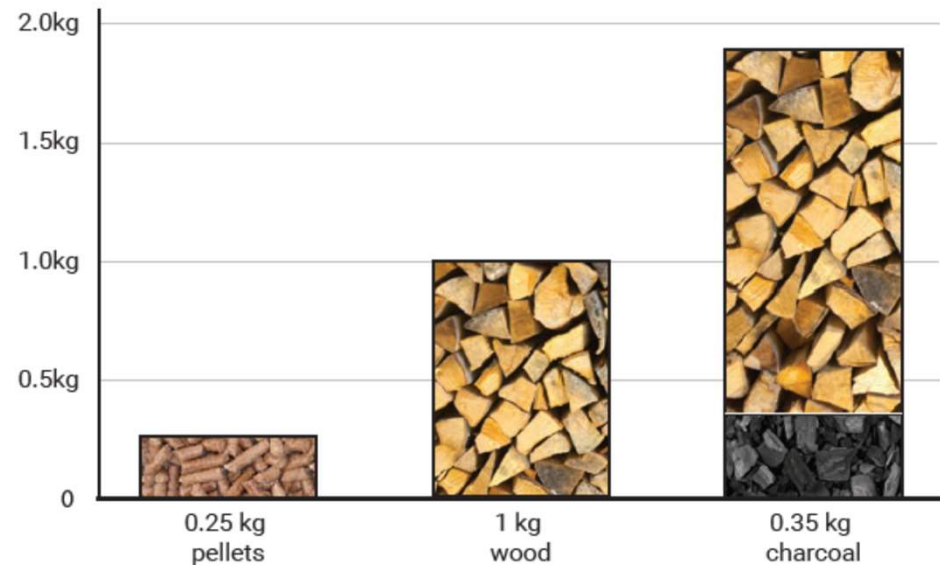
# VPA Clean Cooking : a Fuel – Stove Combo

Introduce cooking on pellets, which use **90% less wood** compared to charcoal.

- When made from sustainably-sourced biomass, the forest-savings are huge.

Introduce modern cookstoves that burn pellets, which are convenient, fuel-efficient (Tier 3 or 4).

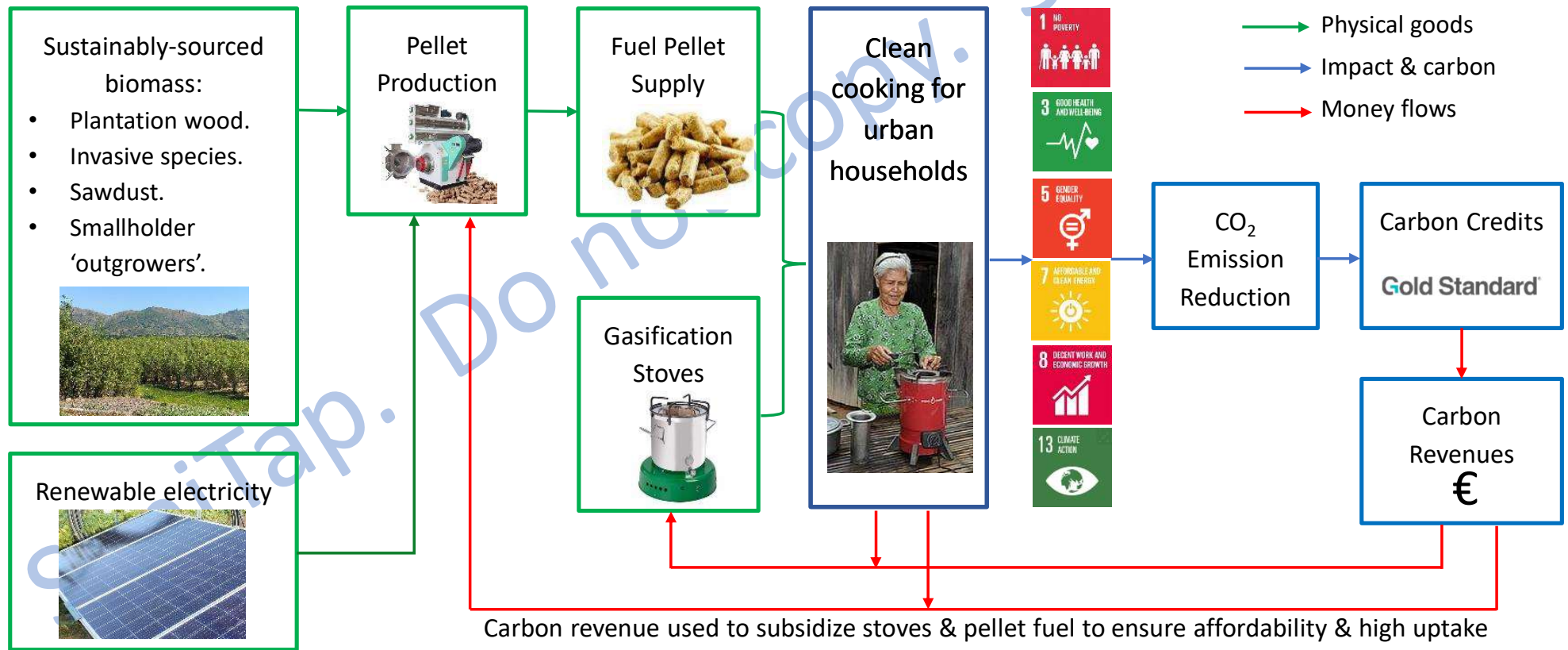
- Clean-burning save lives by preventing indoor air pollution.



Wood needed to boil 5 liters of water



# Solution: a Sustainable Model



# Project technology (pelletising)

The Gold Standard Methodology for *Metered and Measured Energy Cooking Devices* measures fuel used.

- Pellet fuel will be produced from sustainable biomass sources – including some grown by local people.
- Renewable energy will be used to power the production plant.
- Fuel must be readily available and sold at par or cheaper than charcoal.
- Pellets can only be used in special ‘gasifying’ stoves.



# Project Technology (stoves)

Modern gasifying stoves will be used: -

- They replace charcoal with sustainably produced biomass pellets.
- The choice of the stoves impacts ER calculation (thermal efficiency).
- ‘Stove stacking’ is immaterial as MECD will only measure pellets used *not* reducing in charcoal consumption.
- Stoves will be readily available and sold cheaper than traditional stoves.
- Stoves are convenient (as easy to light as a gas stove) with great cooking experience.

Forced air gasifier stoves:  
pollutant emissions reduced by up to 90%.



**FabStove**

Tier 4  
40% thermal efficiency



**mimi moto®**

Tier 4  
47% thermal efficiency




**AFRICAN CLEAN ENERGY**

Tier 3  
30-40% thermal efficiency (TBD)


# Our Core Business = Impact



Access to clean cooking



All 20,000 households in FD could benefit



Large quantity CO<sub>2</sub> reduced annually



Reduced disease from indoor air pollution



Local employment especially for women



Gender Equality Removed



Reduced deforestation



Sustainability 15+ years

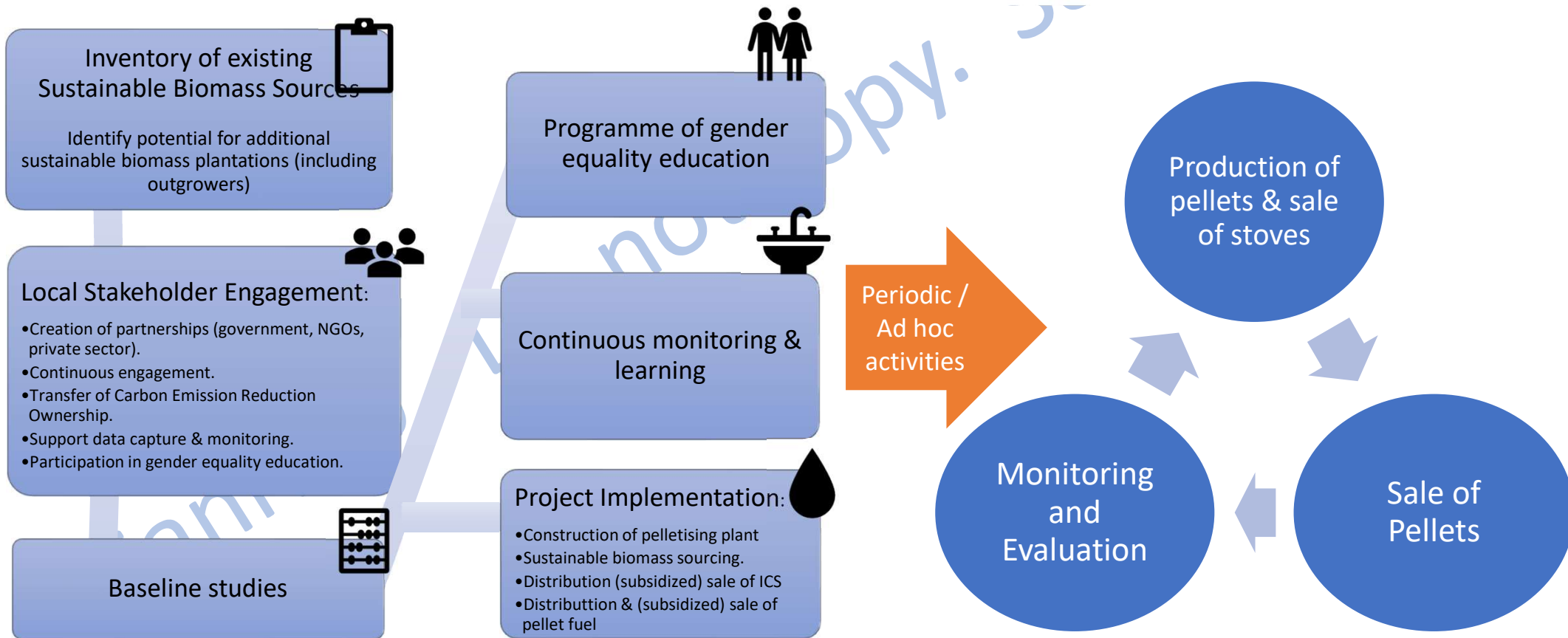


Local capacity building



# Explanation of Project

## Clean Cooking VPA: Implementation Plan



## *Explanation of Project*

# Criteria for inclusion

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A household can be included in the project which:

1. currently uses charcoal or firewood burned in inefficient cookstoves.
2. Will transfer full, uncontested legal ownership and rights to all carbon emission reduction credits generated by the household to SaniTap in the form of a Transfer of Ownership document or similar.
3. is able and willing to provide or support the collection of accurate, timely and truthful data and appropriate evidence to support SaniTap's monitoring and reporting requirements to Gold Standard.
4. commits to supporting all processes to avoid double counting.
5. is willing to have the Project activities evaluated by third party evaluators (Validation and Verification Bodies (VVB)) on behalf of Gold Standard / SustainCert over the course of the multi-year Project.
6. The community is willing to engage with a Gender Equality Programme and other education programmes



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# Sustainable Development Impacts



# Sustainable Development Impacts of the Project

## Core impacts



- SDG13 CO<sub>2</sub> and GHG reductions
- SDG15 Reduced deforestation
- SDG5 Improved Gender Equality – especially for women and girls affected most
- SDG1 Reduced expenditure on fuel
- SDG3 Reduced indoor air pollution
- SDG7 Increased access to energy
- SDG8 Increased Employment Opportunities

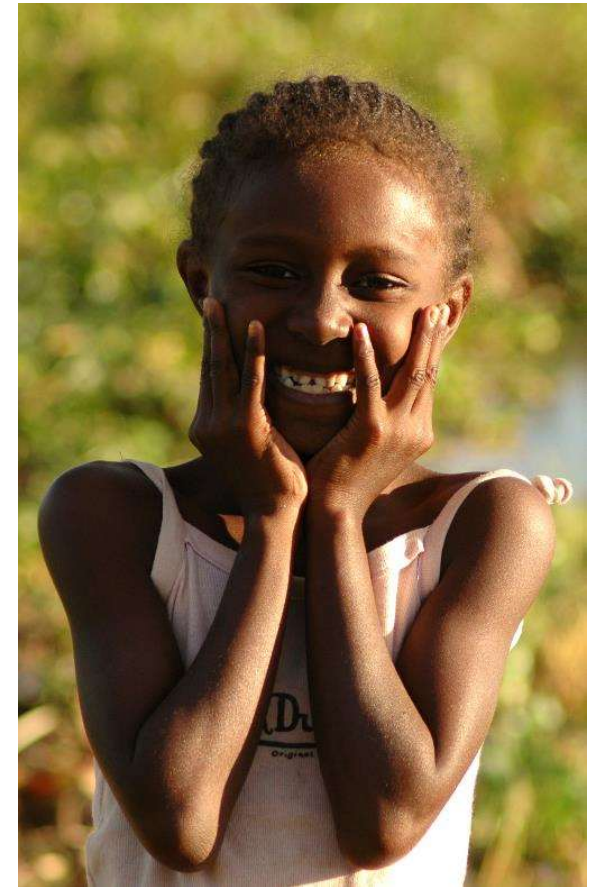
**Each VPA will typically monitor 3-4 SDGs**



# Economic, Social and Environmental



- 1. Household wealth increased.** Less time or money spent on fuel allowing income generating activity & education.
- 2. Improved health.** Reduced indoor air pollution as less time is spent boiling water or cooking on inefficient stoves.
- 3. Reduce time spent gathering fuel** – enhancing gender equality as this predominantly impacts women, girls and boys.
- 4. Improved gender equality.** The above impacts benefit predominantly women, girls and boys, in addition to improved education and gender responsive activities.
- 5. Increased employment.** Job creation throughout the clean cooking value chains.
- 6. Reduced deforestation.** Less fuel needed for cooking: demand for wood reduces.



# Gender Responsive VPA



# A Gender Responsive Project

## SDG 5: Gender Equality



Gold Standard projects are required to be gender-sensitive. Projects wishing to quantify Gender Equality impact (SDG 5) must be gender-responsive.

### GENDER SENSITIVE

- ❖ **Objective:** prevent adverse impacts on women and men.
- ❖ Requires compliance with Safeguarding Principles and consultation requirements.

### GENDER RESPONSIVE

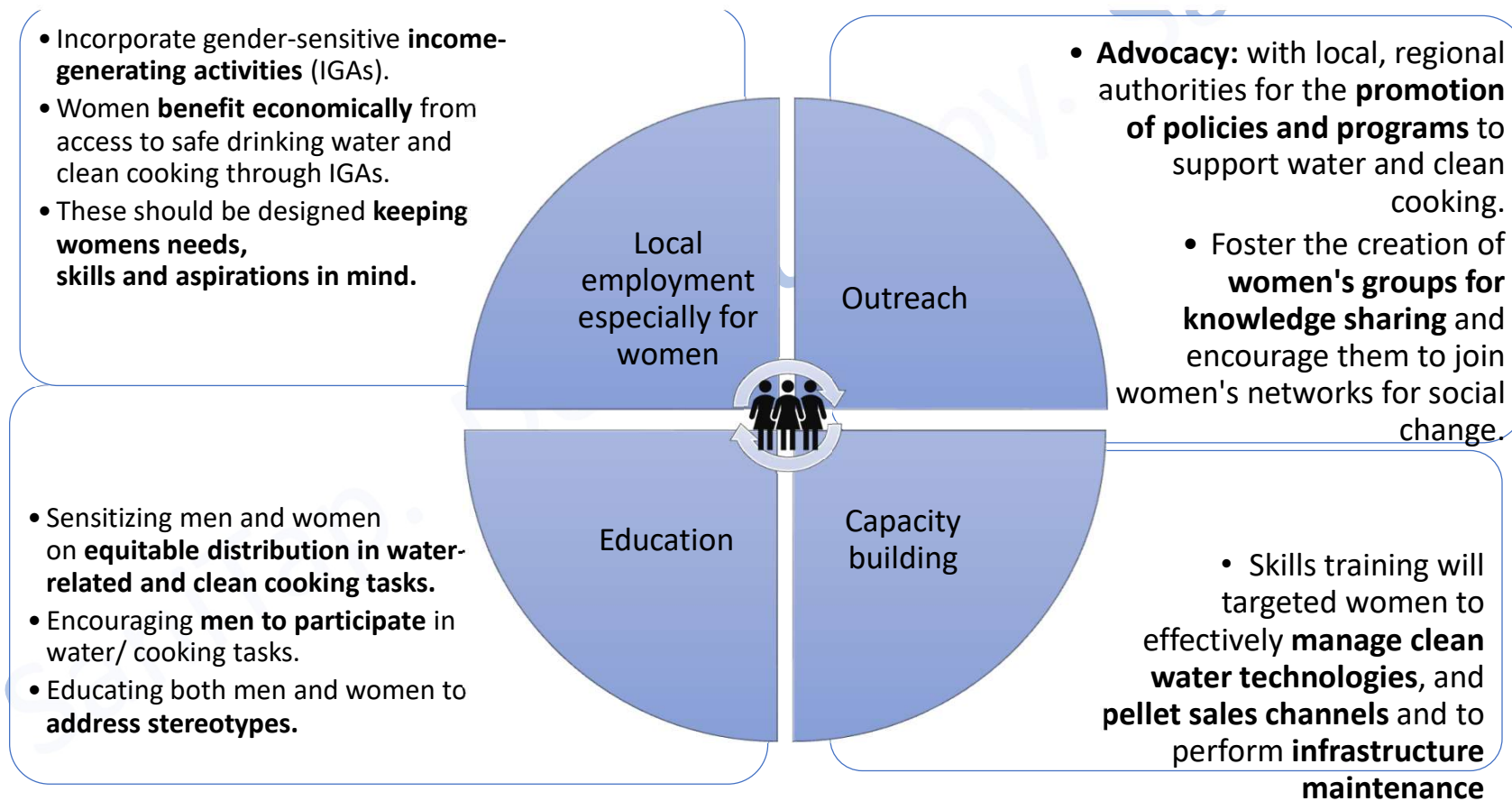
- ❖ **Objective:** pro-active approach to improving gender equality and claim contributions to SDG 5.
  - ❖ Requires to:
    - (i) conduct deeper gender analysis.
    - (ii) select gender- targeted project goals and action.
    - (iii) design project-specific gender indicators and parameters

**SDG 5 Mission Statement:** "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls."



# A Gender Responsive Project

## Project focus



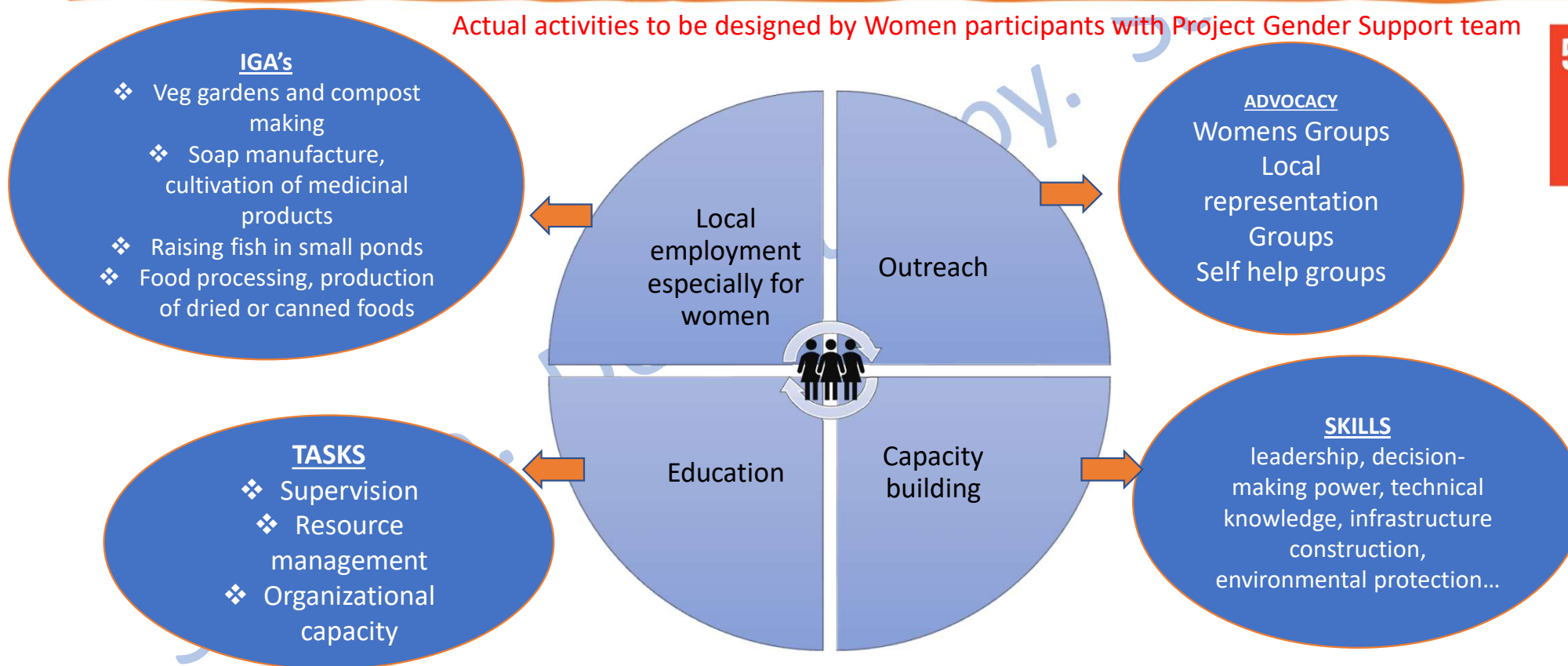
Periodic monitoring and evaluation of impacts to adjust projects

# A Gender Responsive Project

## Project Gender Activities (examples) TBD



Actual activities to be designed by Women participants with Project Gender Support team



Periodic monitoring and evaluation of impacts to adjust projects

# National policies for gender: Madagascar



## VPA will comply with National Policy and Standards



VPA supported by national Gender Experts

- La constitution de Madagascar reconnaît
  - dans son article 6 l'égalité homme femme. *Tous les individus sont égaux en droits et jouissent des mêmes libertés fondamentales protégées par la loi sans discrimination fondée sur le sexe, le degré d'instruction, la fortune, l'origine, la race, la croyance ou l'opinion.*
  - Dans son article 7 : *Les droits individuels et les libertés fondamentales sont garantis par la constitution...*
- En 2000, la Politique Nationale de Promotion de la Femme (PNPF) a été mis en place à Madagascar et arrivée à son terme en 2015.
- En 2003, le pays s'est doté d'un Plan d'Action National Genre et Développement (PANAGED) et de Plans d'Action Régionaux (PARGED) pour la période 2004-2008.
- En 2016, la Stratégie Nationale de Lutte contre les Violences Basées sur le Genre 2017- 2021 a été adoptée
- En 2018, l'analyse situationnelle de l'égalité femme-homme, préalable à l'élaboration de la Politique Nationale de l'Égalité Femme-Homme 2020-2030 et de son Plan d'Action quinquennal a été initiée.
- Depuis 2019, le pays dispose de sa Politique Générale de l'Etat -Initiative Emergence Madagascar (PGE- IEM) qui inclut dans ses priorités la promotion de la femme et accorde à la femme la place qui lui revient dans la société et dans l'économie en général.
- En 2020, la Loi n° 2019 – 008 du 16 janvier 2020 relative à la lutte contre les Violences Basées sur le Genre a été promulguée.
- En 2023, la stratégie nationale du genre et changement climatique a été publiée. Le document décrit les impacts du changement climatique sur les femmes et les hommes, ainsi que les mesures prises pour intégrer le genre dans les politiques, les stratégies et les programmes relatifs au climat. Il propose également des solutions pour renforcer la capacité d'adaptation des femmes face aux changements climatiques.

- Les croyances et les normes traditionnels attribuent
  - aux hommes le sexe fort et aux femmes le sexe plus faible (cf: adage malagasy : "les femmes sont des meubles plus fragiles")
  - Les hommes gerent et représentent officiellement la famille : la loi relative au mariage et aux regimes matrimoniaux les place comme chef de famille<sup>3</sup>
  - Les femmes s'occupant principalement des rôles reproductifs (santé des enfants), tandis que les hommes l'autorité pour prendre les décisions finales sur l'affectation des revenus importants (USAID, 2020)
  - les travaux mieux rémunérés sont souvent assumés par les hommes alors que les femmes occupent des emplois considérés comme plus faciles (exemple : gestion des infrastructures publiques par les hommes et les travaux de nettoyage par les femmes)
  - Les femmes et les filles collectent l'eau et dépensent au moins 30mn/jours (USAID, 2020)<sup>4</sup>
- Selon textes législatifs, les femmes et les hommes sont égaux en droit, pourtant dans la réalité, une grande disparité existe. A titre d'exemple,
  - Les femmes sont lésées au droit à la propriété : 15% des femmes et des filles possèdent des titres foncier contre 52% chez les hommes (MPPSPF, 2023)<sup>1</sup>
  - Budget temps : la charge de travail des femmes (13h) est plus importante que celle des hommes (10h), due à la gestion du foyer en milieu rural. (FERT –FIFATA, 2020)<sup>2</sup>
  - Emploi : les femmes et les filles sont nombreuses dans les activités informelles de survie avec un taux de 51,70% (Politique Nationale de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelles, 2015)
  - Accès à l'éducation (AFROBAROMETRE, 2022)

# Safeguarding Principles



# Safeguarding Principles and Adverse Risks



Project adheres to all **Gold Standard for Global Goals Safeguarding Principles and Requirements** and seeks Gender Responsive certification.

**Few disadvantages of the project** except

- The possibility of reduced income to producers of charcoal.
- Fabricators of traditional cookstoves might see a reduction in turnover. They can be encouraged to sell & service improved cookstoves and/or produce sustainable biomass.

SaniTap seeks input from stakeholders to identify additional adverse risks and identify mitigation solutions.

See **Details of Safeguarding Principles in Information Pack.**





# Transfer of carbon emission reduction ownership



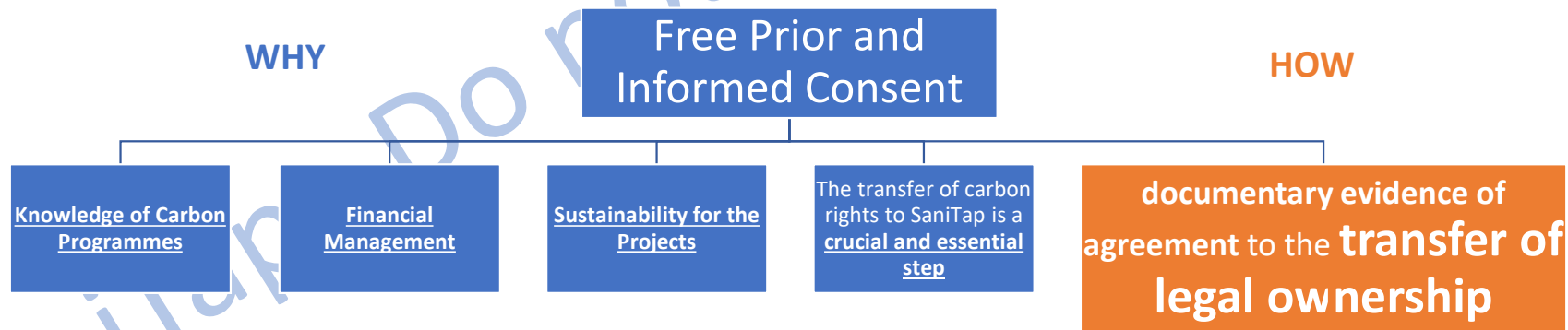
## Free Prior and Informed Consent



# Transfer of carbon emission reduction ownership

**Carbon rights** (ownership of carbon emission reduction and other mitigation outcomes) initially **belong to the households that reduce their CO<sub>2</sub> emissions** by using less firewood and charcoal for boiling water, using clean fuels or improved cookstoves.

- This is because *they* are the ones taking action to reduce emissions.
- However, **to effectively monetize these carbon emission reductions** and generate funds to implement Clean Water and Clean Cooking projects, the **ownership of these carbon rights needs to be transferred to SaniTap**.



End-users need to **enter into an agreement with SaniTap**, transferring '**Full and uncontested legal ownership of any Products**' that are generated under Gold Standard Certification (**VER carbon credits**), in return for the **subsidised / freely provided services or technologies**. Users must also agree to data collection which will be required to monitor the project activities.

# Feedback and Grievance process



# Continuous Input and Grievance



SaniTap has established a process for stakeholders to submit feedback, or to record concerns/grievances during the *entire* project lifetime.

1. A **Continuous Input and Grievance Expression Book** and **telephone number** will be available at: ONG MadAvance, Bureau ex ALT, Libanona, Fort Dauphin, Madagascar.
2. Telephone numbers for feedback relating to this VPA are:
  - a. +261 38 60 607 60 (Madagascar) (Malagasy, French, English voice/text)
  - b. +44 333 772 6269 (United Kingdom) (English only voice message).
3. Email to [stakeholder.consultation@sanitap.org](mailto:stakeholder.consultation@sanitap.org).
4. Grievance will be treated confidentially and can be submitted using the feedback form or by email at [confidential\\_grievance@sanitap.org](mailto:confidential_grievance@sanitap.org) or by telephone to the Grievance Officer at SaniTap or any Director of the company.
5. Stakeholders may also provide feedback/grievance at any time to Gold Standard for Global Goals through the [help@goldstandard.org](mailto:help@goldstandard.org) email address.



# Questions and Answers



# Group Work



# Feedback



# Information on next steps

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## Next steps

1. The **'first-round'** feedback from the physical **Stakeholder Consultation meeting** including feedback from those unable to attend the meeting will be consolidated. SaniTap will respond to this feedback, circulating its response.
2. Stakeholders can then provide **'second-round'** feedback **over the following 30 days** (ie feedback on SaniTap's response to the first-round feedback).
3. Subsequently, SaniTap will submit a **Stakeholder Consultation Report** to Gold Standard. This will be **published on the Gold Standard Registry**.
4. All stakeholders can provide further feedback **at any point over the full duration of the Project**, through the feedback and grievance processes detailed in previous slide.
5. All feedback will be digitised and held on the SaniTap systems for transparency and may be used for audit purposes by Gold Standard as part of the registration process.



# Evaluation - Collecting Feedback Today



1. Please complete the Feedback Forms available at the meeting today
2. Or use the Feedback form using the QR Code
3. **Face-to-face feedback** can be given to any members of the **SaniTap team**, including independent **representatives of WaterAid and Ran'Eau**
4. Feedback can be given to any members of the **SaniTap Gender team**.
5. Feedback can be given to any members of the **independent Malagasy Expert Gender Stakeholders team (SiMIRALENTA)** during or after the Stakeholder Consultation meeting who can be contacted directly.



Feedback can be in any language

SaniTap plans to respond to all feedback promptly

[info@sanitap.org](mailto:info@sanitap.org)

