Gold Standard
for the Global Goals

TEMPLATE

MONITORING REPORT

PUBLICATION DATE **14.10.2020**

VERSION **v. 1.1**

RELATED SUPPORT **- TEMPLATE GUIDE Monitoring Report v. 1.1**

This document contains the following Sections

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Programme of Activity Information – (delete below table if N/A)

GS ID of Programme	GS11009
Title of Programme	TASC Clean Cooking PoA
Version of POA-DD applicable to this monitoring report	5.0
Name and GS ID of fully Validated CPA/VPAs (i.e. non compliance check)	GS11551 TASC Clean Cooking PoA – VPA 2 (Zimbabwe)

Key Project Information

GS ID (s) of Project (s)	GS11551
Title of the project (s) covered by monitoring report	TASC Clean Cooking PoA – VPA 2 (Zimbabwe)
Version number of the PDD/VPA-DD(s) applicable to this monitoring report	1.7
Version number of the monitoring report	2.1
Completion date of the monitoring report	04/05/2023
Date of project design certification	21/10/2022
Date of Last Annual Report	n/a
Monitoring period number	1
Duration of this monitoring period	23/09/2021 – 22/09/2022 (inclusive)
Project Representative	The African Stove Company Ltd. (TASC)
Host Country	Zimbabwe
Activity Requirements applied	☒ Community Services Activities ☐ Renewable Energy Activities ☐ Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities ☐ N/A
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC), version 3.1
Product Requirements applied	☒ GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration ☐ Renewable Energy Label ☐ N/A

Table 1 - Sustainable Development Contributions Achieved

Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	SDG Impact	Amount Achieved	Units/ Products
1 No Poverty	Installation of ICS Financial savings	48,501 102.24	ICS USD
3 Good Health and Well-Being	Households reporting reduction in smoke/ PM emissions while cooking on project ICS	100%	Households
5 Gender Equality	Female households reporting time saving from fuel collection & cooking time	80%	Households
7 Affordable and Clean Energy	ICS installed that are in operation	48,501	ICS
8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	Number of persons (male and female) hired under Project	34	Contracted Staff
12 Responsible Consumption and Production	Wood fuel saving while cooking on project ICS	4.2008	Tonnes per stove per annum
13 Climate Action	Net emission reductions of CO_2 for the monitoring period	157,345	tCO_2e

Table 2 – Product Vintages

		Amount Achieved
Start Dates	**End Dates**	**VERs**
23/09/2021	31/12/2021	5,015
01/01/2022	22/09/2022	152,330

SECTION A. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

A.1. General description of project

The goal of the proposed project is to distribute improved cookstoves (ICS) to households in Zimbabwe.

The African Stove Company Ltd. (TASC)[1] is the coordinating/managing entity (CME) of the PoA, Cicada Carbon Ltd. (Cicada) is a Project Participant and the MyTrees Trust (MyTrees) is the Implementer of the VPA (VPAI).

TASC's mission is financing and developing high-impact climate mitigation projects.

Cicada is a Mauritian registered company whose principle objective is to generate carbon credits and revenue from carbon sequestration projects and associated activities that are accredited carbon credit projects.

MyTrees is a Zimbabwean non-profit organisation whose principle activity is reforestation in protected areas as well as other conservation field work.

48,501 ICS have been distributed under VPA 2 for the monitoring period all of which have been logged in the monitoring database. The VPA is therefore retroactive in nature, as the first ICS was distributed in Zimbabwe on 23rd September 2021. The monitoring report covers the 1st monitoring period (MP1). Distribution is still ongoing, and more ICS have been distributed since the close of MP1.

The project ICS combust biomass fuels more efficiently, reducing the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and particulate emissions (PM), thus improving the indoor air quality in project households. Due to the higher thermal efficiency of the ICS relative to the traditional/baseline stoves, the ICS reduces the amount of non-renewable biomass fuel required for meeting similar thermal energy needs.

[1] https://tasc.je/

In the absence of the VPA, inefficient, traditional 3-stone fires would have been used for cooking. Replacing these with project ICS reduces non-renewable biomass fuel consumption and corresponding GHG emissions.

A.2. Location of project

Host Country: Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe map and provinces

The VPA is implemented across Zimbabwe and not limited to any specific provinces. The GPS coordinates of Zimbabwe are 19.0154 °S, 29.1549 °E.

A.3. Reference of applied methodology

Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC), version 3.1

A.4. Crediting period of project

Start and end date of crediting period:
23/09/2021 – 22/09/2026

Total length of crediting period:
5 years, renewable twice

SECTION B. IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT

B.1. Description of implemented project

The goal of the proposed project is to distribute improved cookstoves (ICS) to households in Zimbabwe.

The African Stove Company Ltd. (TASC)[2] is the coordinating/managing entity (CME) of the PoA and is the sole implementer of the VPA. TASC's mission is financing and developing high-impact climate mitigation projects.

The Voluntary Project Activity (VPA) "TASC Clean Cooking PoA – VPA 2 (Zimbabwe)" has been implemented within the project boundary in line with the approved VPA design. The VPA distributed ICS technologies which are based on the principle of improving heat transfer from combustion chamber to cooking pot, saving cooking/fuel collection time.

The design of the ICS optimizes the combustion chamber shape, amount of fuel and air flow through the stove. Furthermore, thermal energy is maximized by reducing the thermal mass of the ICS minimizing heat loss through the sides and bottom of the stove. The cooking surface is positioned at the optimal distance from the fire providing optimal gas flow needed for efficient heat transfer. Wood fuel models may have a grate provided at the base of the stove for placing wood fuel on. The clearance between the grate and the floor provides for natural draft of air into the combustion chamber resulting in improved combustion as compared to traditional cook stoves where such natural draft is absent resulting in incomplete combustion of fuel. The combustion chamber may also have a refractory lining that reduces heat loss from the walls of the stove.

Kuniokoa model wood fuel cookstoves manufactured by Burn Manufacturing LLC were distributed in the VPA. This cookstove delivers a thermal efficiency of 41.6% according

[2] https://tasc.je/

to an independent lab report from the Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI) of 19th November 2017.

Funding for this project was supplied by the private sector and no public finance from any Annex 1 party is involved.

Distribution started on the 23rd of September 2021 when the first ICS were distributed to families within Zimbabwe. A total of 48,501 cookstoves were distributed in the monitoring period.

The monitoring period covered within this report is 23/09/2021 to 22/09/2022. In the table below, a summary of all field project activities is presented:

Date	**Activity**
23/09/2021	Project start date (Start of stove distribution) Start of project crediting period
24/01/2022 – 27/01/2022	Baseline KPTs
14/07/2022 - 24/08/2022	1st Project Habit Survey
30/08/2022 - 21/10/2022	1st Project KPTs

B.1.1 Forward Action Requests

During the design review the following Forward Action Requests (FAR) were raised. FAR's raised were:

FAR 1: During this validation the VVB did not conduct a physical site visit and conducted a remote audit instead. According to para 3.2.1 of Site Visit and Remote Audit Requirements and Procedures v 1.0. Thus, VVB must ensure that according to §3.2.2 of Site Visit and Remote Audit Requirements and Procedures v 1.0 a physical site-visit has been mandatorily undertaken at the time of first verification of the project.

A physical site visit was completed by the VVB as indicated in the verification report submitted with this monitoring report.

FAR 2: PD shall conduct physical stakeholder consultation prior to the next verification. VVB shall verify.

The physical stakeholder consultation was completed on 15 November 2022 and the LSC Feedback round lasted from 09/01/2023 to 11/02/2023. The LSC Report labelled "TASC GS11009 – Stakeholder-Consultation-Report Zimbabwe_v1.0" is submitted along with this monitoring report on the Sustain-cert platform.

FAR 3: CME shall conduct baseline KPT to determine the value of By before the first verification.

Baseline KPT's were completed from 24/01/2022 – 27/01/2022 and the results and calculations sheets are submitted with this monitoring report.

B.2. Post-Design Certification changes

B.2.1. Temporary deviations from the approved Monitoring & Reporting Plan, methodology or standardized baseline

n/a

B.2.2. Corrections

n/a

B.2.3. Changes to start date of crediting period

n/a

B.2.4. Permanent changes from the Design Certified monitoring plan, applied methodology or applied standardized baseline

n/a

B.2.5. Changes to project design of approved project

n/a

SECTION C. DESCRIPTION OF MONITORING SYSTEM APPLIED BY THE PROJECT

Two different monitoring survey results are applied during the monitoring period: the first being a qualitative user habit survey (i.e. project survey and usage survey) and the second being quantitative kitchen performance tests (KPT's).

Habit Surveys

User habit surveys were carried out by using a pre-created webform on the SurveyCTO[3] application on DC's smartphones. Samples were drawn at random from the distribution database by using an MS Excel randomizer and the first 100 households were selected

[3] https://www.surveycto.com/

for sampling. Each DC visited the randomly sampled households from the Monitoring Database and surveyed the stove user filling in the SurveyCTO form on the DC's smartphone. The results were uploaded directly to TASC's SurveyCTO cloud-based monitoring database and could then be exported in to a excel spreadsheet for analysis.

This survey captured basic social, economic, and cooking habit information from the participants. Information captured included: name, NRC (National Registration Card) number, contact phone number, device serial number and location (i.e., region, village and GPS coordinates). Further information in these habit surveys included stove usage habits, reduction in smoke/wood consumption/time cooking/time collecting wood and other relevant information on the characteristics of the kitchen to check if there are any changes that may impact the emission reductions e.g. stove stacking, and other relevant information as per the VPA-DD Monitoring Plan.

The 100 User Habit Surveys were completed between 14th July – 24th August 2022

Kitchen Performance Tests (KPTs)

KPT's were carried out on a random sample of project households according to the KPT Version 4.0 document[4]. The KPT's were implemented in the monitoring period to determine the average wood use per household per annum with the ICS.

The KPT's were carried out at randomly sampled households from the Monitoring Database and consisted of tests being done on 4 consecutive days at each household at approximately the same time each day. At the start of the KPT, an amount of woodfuel that was estimated to be required for the next 4 days of usage was weighed and set aside as a Control Pile. Family members were then instructed to only use wood from this Control Pile during the KPT and to maintain their normal cooking/heating practices to ensure the usage rate of wood during the KPT's was best representative. DC's then visited the same households at roughly the same time on each of the 4 days in order to weigh the wood left in the Control Pile, or to check and weigh any additional wood that needed to be added, and measure the moisture content of randomly selected

[4] https://cleancooking.org/binary-data/DOCUMENT/file/000/000/604-1.pdf

wood pieces. For each visit, the number of people that ate their meals in the household since the DC's last visit was recorded as this number can vary from one day to the next. Also, the age and gender of all persons in the household were recorded. At the end of the KPT the final weight of the remaining wood in the Control Pile was recorded.

Data was captured using the ODK Collect application on the DC's phone with a specific webform created for the KPT data. The results were uploaded directly to TASC's ONA cloud-based monitoring database and could then be exported in to a excel spreadsheet for analysis.

Project KPT was carried out in 51 households and done between 30th August to 21st October 2022. The KPT data is valid for the period 21/10/2022 to 20/10/2024 and will be due for renewal for all monitoring periods after 20/10/2024.

SECTION D. DATA AND PARAMETERS

D.1. Data and parameters fixed ex ante or at renewal of crediting period

SDG13

Data/parameter	$B_{b,y}$
Unit	Tonnes per household per annum
Description	Quantity of fuel consumed in baseline scenario b during year y, in tonnes
Source of data	Baseline kitchen performance tests (KPTs)
Value(s) applied	5.4880 tonnes
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	KPT Version 4.0[5]
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline scenario
Additional comment	See Section E below Section B.4. of the VPA-DD clearly states: *"To establish the quantum of baseline fuel use per household for parameter Bb,y (see Section B.6.2), baseline KPTs will be conducted during the first monitoring period and reported in the first monitoring report for VVB verification."* At VPA-DD validation and registration, the baseline KPT's were not completed (Please see FAR 01 from validation). *Bb,y* in the VPA-DD was calculated using publicly available statistics and in-country census data. *Bb,y* in the MR is the actual value obtained for household wood usage through the completion of KPT's on non-project wood burning households. The *Bb,y* value calculated from the baseline KPT's is also lower than the calculated value in the VPA-DD, thus it is seen as more conservative.

SDG 13

Data/parameter	$EF_{b,i,CO2}$
Unit	tCO_2/t_{fuel}
Description	CO_2 emission factor arising from use of fuel type *i* in baseline scenario
Source of data	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 2: Stationary Combustion, Table 2.5 - Default emission factors for stationary combustion in the

[5] https://cleancooking.org/binary-data/DOCUMENT/file/000/000/604-1.pdf

	residential and agriculture/forestry/fishing/fishing farms categories
Value(s) applied	Fuelwood: 1.68 tCO_2/t_{fuel}
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Mean value of the range of default IPCC values has been applied. The final value is calculated by multiplying the IPPC default emissions factor for biomass fuel (112 tCO2/TJ) by the default NCVbiomass figure (0.015).
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline scenario
Additional comment	-

SDG 13

Data/parameter	$EF_{b,i,nonCO2}$
Unit	tCO_2/t_{fuel}
Description	Non-CO_2 emission factor arising from use of fuel type *i* in baseline scenario
Source of data	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 2: Stationary Combustion, Table 2.9 - Residential Source Emission Factors, The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, February 2013, ER_Calculation_Tool_Cookstove_Meth_V2.00Summary of the Methodology
Value(s) applied	Fuelwood: 0.5588 tCO_2/t_{fuel}
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Mean value of the range of default IPCC values has been applied and multiplied by the default NCVbiomass figure (0.015)
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline scenario
Additional comment	The values for $EF_{b,i,nonCO2}$ and $EF_{p,i,nonCO2}$ in the VPA-DD has been rounded up to 0.56 and the values for $EF_{b,i,nonCO2}$ and $EF_{p,i,nonCO2}$ in the MR has not been rounded and is set at 0.5588 tCO_2/t_{fuel}. Hence the difference in values.

SDG 13

Data/parameter	$EF_{p,i,CO2}$
Unit	tCO_2/t_{fuel}
Description	CO_2 emission factor arising from use of fuel type *i* in project scenario
Source of data	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 2: Stationary Combustion, Table 2.5 - Default emission factors for stationary combustion in the residential and agriculture/forestry/fishing/fishing farms categories

Value(s) applied	Fuelwood: 1.68 tCO_2/t_{fuel}
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Mean value of the range of default IPCC values has been applied. The final value is calculated by multiplying the IPPC default emissions factor for biomass fuel (112 tCO2/TJ) by the default NCVbiomass figure (0.015).
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline scenario
Additional comment	-

SDG 13

Data/parameter	$EF_{p,i,nonCO2}$
Unit	tCO_2/t_{fuel}
Description	Non-CO_2 emission factor arising from use of fuel type *i* used in project scenario
Source of data	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 2: Stationary Combustion, Table 2.9 - Residential Source Emission Factors, The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, February 2013, ER_Calculation_Tool_Cookstove_Meth_V2.00Summary of the Methodology
Value(s) applied	Fuelwood: 0.5588 tCO_2/t_{fuel}
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Mean value of the range of default IPCC values has been applied and multiplied by the default NCVbiomass figure (0.015).
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline scenario
Additional comment	The values for $EF_{b,i,nonCO2}$ and $EF_{p,i,nonCO2}$ in the VPA-DD has been rounded up to 0.56 and the values for $EF_{b,i,nonCO2}$ and $EF_{p,i,nonCO2}$ in the MR has not been rounded and is set at 0.5588 tCO_2/t_{fuel}. Hence the difference in values.

SDG 13

Data/parameter	$NCV_{b,i}$
Unit	TJ/tonne
Description	Net calorific value of the fuel type *i* used in the baseline
Source of data	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 1: Introduction, Table 1.2 - Default net calorific values
Value(s) applied	Fuelwood: 0.015 TJ/tonnes
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Default IPCC values have been applied

Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline scenario
Additional comment	-

SDG 13

Data/parameter	$NCV_{p,i}$
Unit	TJ/tonne
Description	Net calorific value of the fuel type *i* used in the project scenario
Source of data	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 1: Introduction, Table 1.2 - Default net calorific values
Value(s) applied	Fuelwood: 0.015 TJ/tonnes
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Default IPCC values for wood / wood waste are applied.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline scenario
Additional comment	If EF is in units of tCO_2/t_{fuel}, remove NCV term from emission calculations.

SDG 13

Data/parameter	$f_{NRB,b,i,y}$
Unit	Fraction
Description	Fraction of biomass used in year y for baseline scenario b that can be established as non-renewable biomass
Source of data	PDD (C4EcoSolutions report)
Value(s) applied	Fuelwood: 0.89 Renewable solid biomass fuels (Crop residues / cow dung): 0.0000 Fossil fuels: 1
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	N.A.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline scenario
Additional comment	

D.2 Data and parameters monitored

SDG 13

Data / Parameter	$B_{p,y,i}$

Unit	Tonnes per household per annum
Description	Quantity of fuel consumed in project scenario p during year y, in tonnes, and as derived from the statistical analysis conducted on the data collected during the project performance field tests
Source of data	Field Performance Tests (FPTs)
Value(s) applied	1.2872
Measurement methods and procedures	KPT Version 4.0[6]
Monitoring frequency	Updated every two years
QA/QC procedures	The equipment used for testing, if any either will be externally calibrated or newly purchased on an annual basis so measurements are done with the necessary guarantees. Ryobi MM-210 2 in 1 moisture testers (5-50%/±2%) were used to determine the moisture content of the wood and ACCUD 75kg x 10g (0.01kg resolution) scales were used to record the weight of the wood. As this is the first monitoring period of the VPA, this equipment was newly purchased for the monitoring exercises so not requiring calibration.
Purpose of data	For emission reduction calculations
Additional comment	A 'Case of a Single Sample Test' shall be applied with a minimum sample size of 20 and the '90/10 rule' or '90% confidence rule' applied. KPT protocol shall be used for PFT (for e.g.: PCIA KPT protocol may be used)

Data / Parameter	$U_{p,y}$
Unit	Fraction (or %)
Description	Usage rate in project scenario p during year y determined on a sampling basis
Source of data	Annual usage survey
Value(s) applied	90%

[6] https://cleancooking.org/binary-data/DOCUMENT/file/000/000/604-1.pdf

Measurement methods and procedures	Sampling surveys (telephone/physical) may be conducted to record the continued operation of project devices. The usage rate shall be calculated for each age (simple random / stratified random sampling to be applied as applicable)
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	CME provided guidance and training to enumerators to conduct surveys which met the specific requirements of the methodology.
Purpose of data	For emission reduction calculations
Additional comment	The monitored usage of stoves among project households was 100%, as per the User Habit Survey results, but according to the GS Guidance only a maximum usage rate of 90% may be claimed in this monitoring period.

Data / Parameter	$N_{p,y}$
Unit	number
Description	Technologies in the Monitoring Database for project scenario p through year y
Source of data	Monitoring Database
Value(s) applied	48,501
Measurement methods and procedures	Number of stoves listed in the Monitoring Database
Monitoring frequency	Continuous
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	For emission reduction calculations
Additional comment	ICS included in the VPA are registered in the monitoring database via the data collection app

Data / Parameter	$LE_{p,y}$
Unit	Tonnes of CO_2 equivalent per year
Description	Leakage in project scenario p during year y
Source of data	Leakage assessment
Value(s) applied	0
Measurement methods and procedures	Qualitative / quantitative assessment
Monitoring frequency	Aggregate leakage can be assessed for multiple project scenarios, if appropriate, every two years

QA/QC procedures	N.A.
Purpose of data	For leakage emissions
Additional comment	See Section E.3 for justification

SDG 1

Data / Parameter	BSA / HHS
Unit	Number
Description	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
Source of data	1. Monitoring Database ICS distribution records 2. Ex-post Monitoring Survey Records
Value(s) applied	48,501 ICS in use
Measurement methods and procedures	1. Records of number of VPA ICS distributed in Monitoring Database 2. Ex-post monitoring survey to assess the proportion of population with ICS still in operation
Monitoring frequency	Annually
QA/QC procedures	-
Purpose of data	SDG 1 contribution
Additional comment	-

SDG 3

Data / Parameter	SPM_{HH}
Unit	%
Description	Air Quality in project households
Source of data	Ex-post monitoring survey records
Value(s) applied	100%
Measurement methods and procedures	Ex-post monitoring survey assessing on a sampled basis the percentage of VPA households reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions/indoor air pollution while cooking on the project ICS vs. baseline
Monitoring frequency	Annually
QA/QC procedures	-
Purpose of data	SDG 3 contribution
Additional comment	-

SDG 5

Data / Parameter	HHTS

Unit	%
Description	Time saving per household
Source of data	Ex-post Monitoring Survey Records
Value(s) applied	80%
Measurement methods and procedures	Ex-post monitoring survey assessing on a sampled basis the percentage of VPA households reporting reduced fuel collection need while cooking on the project ICS vs. baseline.
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	-
Purpose of data	SDG 5 contribution
Additional comment	-

SDG 7

Data / Parameter	$AACS_{HH}$
Unit	Number
Description	Number of households and institutions having access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
Source of data	ICS Monitoring Database
Value(s) applied	48,501
Measurement methods and procedures	Monitoring the number of ICS distributed under the project as an indicator of providing affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
Monitoring frequency	Continuous
QA/QC procedures	-
Purpose of data	SDG 7 contribution
Additional comment	-

SDG 8

Data / Parameter	QE IG
Unit	Number
Description	Quantitative Employment and income generation
Source of data	Employment records
Value(s) applied	34 (11 Female & 23 male)
Measurement methods and procedures	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the VPA for ICS distribution, logistics, monitoring & management
Monitoring frequency	Annually

QA/QC procedures	-
Purpose of data	SDG 8 contribution
Additional comment	

SDG 12

Data / Parameter	$B_{y,savings}$
Unit	Tonnes/year
Description	Reduction in domestic fuel consumption
Source of data	KPT survey data
Value(s) applied	4.2008 tonnes
Measurement methods and procedures	Ex-post monitoring ($B_{p,y,i}$) via KPTs to determine fuel savings
Monitoring frequency	Updated every 2 years
QA/QC procedures	-
Purpose of data	SDG 12 contribution
Additional comment	

Safeguards Monitoring

Data / Parameter	Principle 6.1 Labour Rights
Unit	n/a
Description	The Project Developer shall ensure that all employment is in compliance with national labour occupational health and safety laws and with the principles and standards embodied in the ILO fundamental conventions
Source of data	Employment contracts and OHS/EHS policies of employers
Value(s) applied	n/a
Measurement methods and procedures	Employment contracts and OHS/EHS policies of employers
Monitoring frequency	Annually
QA/QC procedures	-
Purpose of data	Safeguard Reporting
Additional comment	

D.3. Comparison of monitored parameters with last monitoring period

N/A as this is the first monitoring period of the VPA.

D.4. Implementation of sampling plan

All monitored parameters was assessed by using simple random sampling, at the required precision/confidence level. Usage habit surveys were conducted to establish usage and changes in conditions experienced since the implementation of the ICS project. The sample size was done according to the TPDDTEC Version 3.1 document, here it states that for a group size > 1000 a minimum sample size of 100 is needed for such a survey. Samples were selected on a random basis from the Monitoring Database using MS Excel's random selection formula. The habit surveys were conducted on 120 randomly selected households spread throughout the project distribution areas to prevent bias to a certain region. The additional 20 samples above the minimum 100 were selected to practice oversampling in case households cannot be contacted for surveys or if data collection errors were discovered.

User Habit Surveys:

The habit survey reported that 100% of surveyed users were in possession of, and using, the ICS. 70% use the stove every day, 26% several times a week and only 2% of households only uses the stove once a week and 2% less than weekly respectively (column BB[7]). When asked how many days since the last stove usage (column AO), the average number of days since stove usage was recorded as 3.98.

All of participants indicated a reduction of smoke since implementation of the ICS (column DD), almost all the participants (97%) also indicated that they had more time since the ICS significantly reduced time cooking (column CJ) and 80% of all users who collect wood indicated that they save time collecting wood (column CI).

[7] All column references are from the spreadsheet: "Zim_Stove_MRV_HabitSurvey_GS_VPA_2"

53 users reported saving money from the use of the ICS (column AZ), the average amount saved was calculated as 16.07 USD (United States Dollars) per month (column BA). Of the households that reported financial savings, an average of 192.91 USD was saved per annum. However, this equates to only 102.24 USD per annum across the entire sampled group because most households collect wood fuel for free.

Cooking predominantly was done indoors with 44% of households reporting this habit. Furthermore, 34% of users cooked both indoors and outdoors, meaning the portability of the stove is appreciated. 22% of households reported cooking took place outside (column AK).

43% of users reported that they were still using an alternative stove, mostly 3-stone fires, in addition to the ICS (column BL & BM). However, taking the residual stove usage in account, users still experienced a net decrease in wood usage as seen in the KPT results. 83% of users did maintenance on the stove daily or weekly (column BK) and one user reported having to repair a cracked stove.

64% of firewood collectors are female with an average age of 38.1 years old (columns CB & CC). All the survey respondents indicated that smoke levels are better in the project scenario compared to the baseline scenario.

Common dislikes of the stoves were:

- It can only accommodate one pot at a time
- Not effective for space heating
- Needs more attention/attending when cooking
- It is not suitable for cooking with a 3-legged pot

Many positive comments were received on the stoves including:

- It cooks faster
- Uses less wood
- Stable
- Portable
- User friendly/easy to operate
- Produces less smoke

The precision levels were met adequately as 100% of respondents said they were using the stove. This gives a 100% confidence level or accuracy in the survey, as there were 0 deviations from the mean.

Baseline Kitchen Performance Tests (bKPTs)

The baseline KPT's were implemented during the monitoring period, between 24/01/2022 and 27/01/2022, to determine the average wood use per household per annum in the baseline (pre-project) scenario. The KPT sample size determination was based on the guidance given in the TPDDTEC Version 3.1 methodology. 3. As the GS4GG Covid-Interim measures were still in play and Zimbabwe was in the midst of a 4th Covid wave[8], it was deemed appropriate to keep the sample sizes to a minimum to prevent excessive exposure of field monitors. In the TPDDTEC v3.1 methodology guidance on sample size determination for a performance field test is provided in Annex 4, Table 3. Here it is indicated if a 90/10 precision is selected with a coefficient of variation (COV) of 0.4, then the minimum sample size is 45, which is more than the minimum sample size of 30 as per the methodology requirements. Please see table below (directly captured from methodology):

Table 3: Sample sizes in cases of SINGLE samples (where the tests are conducted for either baseline or project scenario but not both).

COV	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1
90/10 precision	12	26	45	70	101	137	179	226	279

The COV is a statistical value calculated as the ratio between the standard deviation and the mean. It gives a representation of how the values are dispersed around the mean, and the smaller the COV value the more precise the data. By selecting the 90/10 precision and a COV of 0.4, it allows for a smaller sample size of 45. However, the sample must adhere to the selected values to be deemed precise. The values obtained from the bKPT were further used in the CDM sample size determination tool to cross check if the selected sample size is correct. From the sample size calculation tool a

[8] https://www.veritaszim.net/sites/veritas_d/files/SI%202022-012%20Public%20Health%20%28COVID-19%20Prevention%2C%20Containment%20and%20Treatment%29%20%28National%20Lockdown%29%20%28No.%202%29%20%28Amendment%29%20Order%2C%202022%20%28No.%2039%29.pdf

sample size of 21 was needed, this is much less than the actual sample size applied and the selection is deemed appropriate. To ensure for completeness of the results, oversampling was practiced and a total of 57 KPT's were completed.Baseline KPT's were carried out in multiple non-project wood burning households in the following villages Chikora, Mhereyenyoka and Dunga.

Upon receipt of the data, and after the exclusion of outliers, a total of 56 valid KPT's were used to calculate the baseline fuel use. Outliers were determined by calculating the interquartile range and multiplying it with 1.5. This value was then added to the upper quartile (3rd quartile) to get an outlier threshold, all values greater than the outlier threshold value were excluded as outliers. Thus, only high outliers were removed from the data. The lower bound outlier threshold of 5.63 was not exceeded and no lower bound outliers could be removed.

For the 56 samples a precision of 6.01% and a COV of 0.27 (BA 11, "KPT calculations + reliability" sheet in VPA2_Zim_Baseline_KPT_v1.1) was calculated and it was established that baseline households use on average 15.04kg of wood fuel per day, this adds up to an average annual household wood consumption of 5.488 tonnes.

All data, sample size and outlier calculations are provided in the MP1 emissions reductions spreadsheet.

Project Kitchen Performance Tests (pKPT)

For determining the fuel consumption in the project scenario, the pKPT sample size determination was based on the guidance given in the TPDDTEC Version 3.1 methodology and the CDM sample size calculator based on previous project experience. The CDM sample size calculator was used with the mean wood use value and standard deviation from GS11145[9] and a population size of 48,501, this data is applicable as the end users are similar in that they use the same fuel and the same ICS device. The CDM

[9] Gold Standard Project – TASC Clean Cooking PoA – VPA 1 (Zambia), GS ID: GS11145, 1st monitoring period, https://registry.goldstandard.org/projects/details/3100.

sample size calculator suggested a sample size of 33. By using the CDM sample size as guidance and the table extracted from the methodology above, a Single-Sample KPT was used with 90/10 precision giving a sample size of 45 as this is the closes valid sample size to the suggested 33. To ensure for completeness of the results, oversampling was practiced and a total of 51 KPT's were completed between 30/08/2022 and 21/10/2022. Upon receipt of the data, and after the exclusion of outliers, a total of 49 valid KPT's were used to calculate the project fuel use. Outliers and precision values were determined in the same manner as in the above baseline KPT section. This led to a precision of 9.84% being achieved which falls within the 90/10 precision.

From the pKPT's it was established that project households use on average 3.53kg of wood fuel per day, this adds up to an average annual household wood consumption of 1.2872 tonnes, which is a saving of 4.2008 tonnes compared to the baseline.

All data, sample size and outlier calculations are provided in the MP1 emissions reductions spreadsheet.

Usage Rate Monitoring

For Good Practice usage rate (up to 90%), it is required to do field team training, End-User training, follow-ups and do an awareness campaign. Before distribution in each village/area sensitization meetings are held to explain how the stove works and together with stove distribution each participant receives a how to guide. Together with this the field team does ongoing monitoring activities in the field to ensure data quality is up to standard and this also helps to encourage users of the stoves to use the stoves and provides them with chance to raise queries on the stoves and project.

The Usage rate was determined via the User Habit Surveys and all users (100%) were found to be using the stove.

SECTION E. CALCULATION OF SDG IMPACTS

E.1. Calculation of baseline value or estimation of baseline situation of each SDG Impact

SDG 1: No Poverty

$BSA_{Baseline}$ Number of ICS distributed in baseline

= 0

$HHS_{Baseline}$ % HH reporting money saving due to reduced fuel consumption in baseline

= 0

SDG 3: Good Health and Well Being

$SPM_{HH,Baseline}$ % HH reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions while cooking on improved stove in baseline

= 0

SDG 5: Gender Equality

$HHTS_{Baseline}$ % HH reporting time saving from fuel collection due to reduced fuel consumption in baseline

= 0

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

$ACS_{Baseline}$ Access to affordable and clean energy (Number of operating ICS units under Baseline)

= 0

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

QE $IG_{Baseline}$ Quantitative Employment and income generation (Number of person (male and female) hired under Baseline)

= 0

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

$B_{b,y,i}$ Fuel consumption for fuel type *i* used in baseline b in year y in tonnes, from baseline KPTs

= 5.488t (KPT value retrieved from Baseline KPT's)

SDG 13: Climate Action

$BE_{b,y}$ Baseline emissions for baseline scenario b in year y (tCO_2e/yr)

= 205,557

$$BE_{b,y} = \sum_{b,p} N_{p,y} * U_{p,y} * (ER_{b,p,y,CO2} + ER_{b,p,y,nonCO2}) - \sum LE_{p,y}$$

Where:

$\Sigma_{b,p}$ Sum over all relevant (baseline b) couples
= 48,501 ICS

$N_{p,y}$ Cumulative number of project technology-days included in the sales/distribution database for project scenario p against baseline scenario b in year y
= 48,501 * Total Technology days
= 7,623,628 days

$U_{p,y}$ Cumulative usage rate for technologies in baseline scenario p in year y,
= 90%

$ER_{b,p,y,CO2}$ Specific CO_2 emission savings for an individual technology of Baseline b in year y, in tCO_2/day as derived from the statistical analysis of the data collected from the field tests
= 8.20570t per annum

$ER_{b,p,y,nonCO2}$ Specific non-CO_2 emission savings for an individual technology of Baseline b in year y, in tCO_2/day as derived from the statistical analysis of the data collected from the field tests
= 2.72936t per annum

$ER_{b,p,y,CO2} = \Sigma_i \{ f_{NRB,b,i,y} * B_{b,y,i} * NCV_{b,i} * EF_{b,i,CO2} \}$

Where:

$f_{NRB,b,i,y}$ Fraction of woody biomass used in year y for fuel type *i* that can be established as non-renewable biomass (NRB)
= 0.89

$B_{b,y,i}$ Fuel consumption for fuel type *i* used in baseline b in year y in tonnes, from baseline KPTs
= 5.488t

$NCV_{b,i}$ Net calorific value of the fuel type *i* used in baseline b (TJ/tonnes)
= 0.015

$EF_{b,i,CO2}$ CO_2 emission factor of the fuel type *i* used in the baseline
= (112 tCO_2/TJ*0.015 TJ/t)
= 1.68 tCO_2/tonne of wood

i Fuel Type

$ER_{b,p,y,nonCO2} = \Sigma_i \{ B_{b,y,i} * NCV_{b,i} * EF_{b,i,nonCO2} \} - \Sigma_i \{ B_{p,y,i} * NCV_{p,i} * EF_{p,i,nonCO2} \}$

Where:

$EF_{b,i,nonCO2}$ non-CO_2 emission factor of the fuel type *i* used in the baseline
= (34.27 (CH_4) + 2.98 (N_2O) tCO_2/TJ) * 0.015 TJ/t
= 0.5588 tCO_2/tonne of wood

E.2. Calculation of project value or estimation of project situation of each SDG Impact

SDG 1: No Poverty

Net Benefit (SDG 1) = $BSA_{Project}$ – $BSA_{Baseline}$
= 48,501

Where:

$BSA_{Baseline}$ Number of ICS distributed in baseline = 0

$BSA_{Project}$ Number of ICS distributed in Project = 48,501

Net Benefit (SDG 1) = HHSProject – HHSBaseline
= 53%

Where:

$HHS_{Baseline}$ % HH reporting money saving due to reduced fuel consumption in baseline
= 0

$HHS_{Project}$ % HH reporting money saving due to reduced fuel consumption in project
= 53%

Average fuel savings costs were calculated at 102.24 USD per annum, versus the 320.10 USD expected in the baseline calculation. For the respondents who indicated their financial savings in Rands a conversion rate of 15.93 Rand to 1 USD was used.

SDG 3: Good Health and Well Being

Net Benefit (SDG 3) = $SPM_{HH,Project}$ – $SPM_{HH,Baseline}$
= 100%

Where:

$SPM_{HH,Baseline}$ % HH reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions while cooking on improved stove in baseline
= 0

$SPM_{HH,Project}$ % HH reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions while cooking on improved stove in project
= 100%

SDG 5: Gender Equality

Net Benefit (SDG 5) = $HHTS_{Project}$ – $HHTS_{Baseline}$
= 80%

Where:

$HHTS_{Baseline}$ % HH reporting time saving from fuel collection due to reduced fuel consumption in baseline
= 0

$HHTS_{Project}$ % HH reporting time saving from fuel collection due to reduced fuel consumption in project
= 80%

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Net Benefit (SDG 7) = $ACS_{Project}$ - $ACS_{Baseline}$
= 48,501

Where:

$ACS_{Baseline}$ Access to affordable and clean energy (Number of operating ICS units under Baseline)
= 0

$ACS_{Project}$ Access to affordable and clean energy (Number of operating ICS units under Project)
= 48,501

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Net Benefit (SDG 8) = $QE\ IG_{Project}$ - $QE\ IG_{Baseline}$
= 34 (11 Female & 23 Male)

Where:

$QE\ IG_{Baseline}$ Quantitative Employment and income generation (Number of person (male and female) hired under Baseline)
= 0

$QE\ IG_{Project}$ Quantitative Employment and income generation (Number of person (male and female) hired under Project)
= 34 (11 Female & 23 Male)

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

$B_{y,savings} = B_{b,y,i} - B_{p,y,i}$

Where:

$B_{y,savings}$ Reduction in domestic fuel consumption (tonnes/year)
= 4.2008t

$B_{b,y,i}$ Fuel consumption for fuel type *i* used in baseline b in year y in tonnes, from baseline KPTs
= 5.488t

$B_{p,y,i}$ Fuel consumption for fuel type *i* used in project p in year y in tonnes, as derived from the statistical analysis of the data collected from the field tests
= 1.2872t

SDG 13: Climate Action

For a complete overview of the ex-ante and ex-post CO_2 equivalent emissions reductions calculations, please refer to the VPA Emissions Reductions Calculation Sheet. GHG reductions achieved by the VPA are calculated as follows:

$ER_y = \sum BE_{b,y} - \sum PE_{p,y} - \sum LE_{p,y}$

Where:

ER_y Emission reduction for total project activity in year y (tCO_2e/yr)
= 157,345

$BE_{b,y}$ Baseline emissions for baseline scenario b in year y (tCO_2e/yr)
= 205,557

$PE_{p,y}$ Project emissions for project scenario p in year y (tCO_2e/yr)
= 48,212

$LE_{p,y}$ Leakage for project scenario p in year y (tCO_2e/yr)
= 0

As per the methodology the governing equation for the emission reduction calculations is as follows with ($\sum BE_{b,y} - \sum PE_{p,y}$) is directly merged in to the following equation:

$ER_y = \sum_{b,p} N_{p,y} * U_{p,y} * (ER_{b,p,y,CO2} + ER_{b,p,y,nonCO2}) - \sum LE_{p,y}$

Where:

$\sum_{b,p}$ Sum over all relevant (baseline b/project p) couples
= 48,501 ICS

$N_{p,y}$ Cumulative number of project technology-days included in the sales/distribution database for project scenario p against baseline scenario b in year y

= 48,501* Total Technology days

= 7,623,628 days

$U_{p,y}$ Cumulative usage rate for technologies in project scenario p in year y, based on cumulative adoption rate and drop off rate revealed by usage surveys (fraction)

= 90%

$ER_{b,p,y,CO2}$ Specific CO_2 emission savings for an individual technology of Project against an individual technology of Baseline b in year y, in tCO_2/day as derived from the statistical analysis of the data collected from the field tests

= 6.2811t per annum (see below)

= 0.01721 tCO_2e/day

$ER_{b,p,y,nonCO2}$ Specific non-CO_2 emission savings for an individual technology of Project against an individual technology of Baseline b in year y, in tCO_2/day as derived from the statistical analysis of the data collected from the field tests

= 2.0892t per annum (see below)

= 0.00572 tCO_2e/day

$LE_{p,y}$ Leakage for project scenario p in year y (See Section E.3)

= 0%

= 0 tCO_2e/yr

$ER_{b,p,y,CO2}$ $= \Sigma_i \{f_{NRB,b,i,y} * B_{b,y,i} * NCV_{b,i} * EF_{b,i,CO2}\} - \Sigma_i \{ f_{NRB,b,i,y} * B_{p,y,i} * NCV_{p,i} * EF_{p,i,CO2}\}$

Where:

$f_{NRB,b,i,y}$ Fraction of woody biomass used in year y for fuel type *i* that can be established as non-renewable biomass (NRB)

= 0.89

$B_{b,y,i}$ Fuel consumption for fuel type *i* used in baseline b in year y in tonnes, from baseline KPTs

= 5.4880t

$B_{p,y,i}$ Fuel consumption for fuel type *i* used in project p in year y in tonnes, as derived from the statistical analysis of the data collected from the field tests
= 1.2872t

$NCV_{b,i}$ Net calorific value of the fuel type *i* used in baseline b (TJ/tonnes)
= 0.015

$NCV_{p,i}$ Net calorific value of the fuel type *i* used in project p (TJ/tonnes)
= 0.015

$EF_{b,i,CO2}$ CO_2 emission factor of the fuel type *i* used in the baseline
= (112 tCO_2/TJ * 0.015 TJ/t)
= 1.68 tCO_2/tonne of wood

$EF_{p,i,CO2}$ CO_2 emission factor of the fuel type *i* used in the project
= (112 tCO_2/TJ * 0.015 TJ/t)
= 1.68 tCO_2/tonne of wood

i Fuel Type

$$ER_{b,p,y,nonCO2} = \Sigma_i \{ B_{b,y,i} * NCV_{b,i} * EF_{b,i,nonCO2} \} - \Sigma_i \{ B_{p,y,i} * NCV_{p,i} * EF_{p,i,nonCO2} \}$$

Where:

$EF_{b,i,nonCO2}$ non-CO_2 emission factor of the fuel type *i* used in the baseline
= (34.27 (CH_4) + 2.98 (N_2O) tCO_2/TJ) * 0.015 TJ/t
= 0.5588 tCO_2/tonne of wood

$EF_{p,i,nonCO2}$ non-CO_2 emission factor of the fuel type *i* used in the project
= (34.27 (CH_4) + 2.98 (N_2O) tCO_2/TJ) * 0.015 TJ/t
= 0.5588 tCO_2/tonne of wood

LEy Leakage for project scenario p in year y
= 0%

E.3. Calculation of leakage

Justification:

The displaced baseline technologies are reused outside the project boundary in place of lower emitting technology or in a manner suggesting more usage than	The traditional stoves replaced are 'three stone' open fires. These are rudimentary devices, crafted locally and have no market value. Households outside the project

would have occurred in the absence of the project.	boundary can set up their own 3-stone fires and hence there is no risk that the baseline devices from the project can move outside the boundary. This leakage source can therefore be discounted.
The non-renewable biomass or fossil fuels saved under the project activity are used by non-project users who previously used lower emitting energy sources.	There is no risk of this as non-renewable biomass is available in abundance within the project boundary and there is no scenario where the NRB saved from this VPA will be used by non-project users. This leakage source can therefore be discounted.
The project significantly impacts the NRB fraction within an area where other CDM or VER project activities account for NRB fraction in their baseline scenario.	Considering the size of the project boundary, rate of deforestation and the size of the VPA there is no risk that the VPA impacts the NRB of the project wood collection area. Furthermore, the fNRB will be re-assessed at the start of the subsequent VPA crediting period.
The project population compensates for loss of the space heating effect of inefficient technology by adopting some other form of heating or by retaining some use of inefficient technology.	The climate in Zimbabwe is temperate to hot. There is very little space heating by stoves in the population. No evidence exists that the project will result in increased fuel use for heating from inefficient stoves. Project KPTs cover all fuel use in the household and so ensure that any fuel usage, other than cooking, is also accounted for in the project scenario. As per the KPT protocol, the total amount of wood used daily by each sampled household is measured/weighed. The wood is not separated and weighed for different activities but rather all the wood collected and used on a daily basis is weighed/measured. This includes the use of wood for other practices such as heating and

	even wood used in other stove types (e.g., baseline 3 stone fires). Therefore, there is no possible leakage in this scenario.
By virtue of promotion and marketing of a new technology with high efficiency, the project stimulates substitution within households who commonly used a technology with relatively lower emissions, in cases where such a trend is not eligible as an evolving baseline.	The baseline appliances, as documented in the PDD and established through the baseline surveys, are 3-stone, open fires. The use of these open fires is commonplace in rural Zimbabwe and is a more GHG intensive technology than the ICS distributed in the project scenario.

E.4. Calculation of net benefits or direct calculation for each SDG Impact

SDG No.	SDG Impact	Baseline	Project	Net benefit
13	Tonnes CO^2 equivalent emissions	205,557	48,212	157,345
1	Number of ICS distributed	0	48,501	48,501
1	Financial savings	0	102.24	102.24
3	% HH reported reduction in smoke/PM Emissions while cooking on ICS	0	100%	100%
5	% HH reporting time saving from fuel collection due to reduced consumption	0	80%	80%
7	Access to affordable and clean energy (number of ICS distributed)	0	48,501	48,501
8	Quantitative employment and income generation (Number of persons hired)	0	34	34
12	Wood fuel savings while cooking on project ICS in tonnes per annum	0	4.2008	4.2008

E.5. Comparison of actual SDG Impacts with estimates in approved PDD

SDG	Values estimated in ex ante calculation of approved PDD for this monitoring period	Actual values[10] achieved during this monitoring period
13	398,842 (tCO_2e), (Cell F27, "Ex-Ante" tab, ER calc sheet)	157,345 (tCO_2e)
1	25,500 (Number of ICS distributed) 340.10 (USD per annum)	48,501 (Number of ICS distributed) 102.24 (USD per annum)
3	100%	100%
5	100%	80%
7	25,500 (Number of ICS distributed)	48,501 (Number of ICS distributed)
8	25 (Number of persons hired)	34 (Number of persons hired)
12	4.17 (tonnes/year), (Cell E6, "Ex-Ante" tab, ER calc sheet	4.2008 (tonnes/year)

E.5.1. Explanation of calculation of value estimated ex ante calculation of approved PDD for this monitoring period

Ex-ante values were based on the total number of days that the monitoring period lasts, assuming that all ICS were distributed on day 1. Whereas, monitored ICS were distributed progressively over the MP, meaning a lower number of technology days per ICS credited in the MP, despite the fact that more stoves were distributed than envisaged (48,501 vs. 25,500). Due to the increased number of stoves distributed, more people were hired by the VPA Implementer than expected (34 vs. 25).

Also, $B_{y,savings}$ (SDG12) was calculated/estimated ex-ante and based on baseline fuel use values in VPA-DD and the improved thermal efficiency of the project stove; ex-post

[10] Whenever emission reductions are capped, both the original and capped values used for calculations must be transparently reported. Use brackets to denote original values.

values are monitored. Net, ex-post ERs are therefore lower than estimated in the VPA-DD.

E.6. Remarks on increase in achieved SDG Impacts from estimated value in approved PDD

SDG 1 & 7: more stoves were distributed than expected as more investment than was envisaged in the VPA was obtained by the Project Participants.

SDG 8: more stoves were distributed meaning that the VPA Implementer hired more staff for distribution and monitoring than expected.

SDG 12: Ex-ante wood savings were estimated/calculated based on baseline fuel use values and the improved thermal efficiency of the project stove, the ex-post values were determined through KPT's by subtracting the and not estimated. This resulted in the increase of the SDG 12 impact observed.

SECTION F. SAFEGUARDS REPORTING

Risk identified in PDD	Actions to Mitigate	Mitigated? (yes/no)
Principle 6.1 Labour Rights: The Project Developer shall ensure that all employment is in compliance with national labour occupational health and safety laws and with the principles and standards embodied in the ILO fundamental conventions	Legal employment contracts for project staff in Zimbabwe are provided to the VVB as evidence. Stove manufacturers will be required to show suitable, up-to-date OHS policy.	Yes
Principle 6.1 Labour Rights: Working agreements with all individual workers shall be documented and implemented and include: a. Working hours (must not exceed 48 hours per week on a regular basis), AND b. Duties and tasks, AND	Legal employment contracts for project staff in Zimbabwe are provided to the VVB as evidence.	Yes

c. Remuneration (must include provision for payment of overtime), AND d. Modalities on health insurance, AND e. Modalities on termination of the contract with provision for voluntary resignation by employee, AND f. Provision for annual leave of not less than 10 days per year, not including sick and casual leave.		

SECTION G. STAKEHOLDER INPUTS AND LEGAL DISPUTES

G.1. List all Inputs and Grievances which have been received via the Continuous Input and Grievance Mechanism together with their respective responses/mitigations.

A joint stakeholder consultation and stakeholder feedback round was conducted for GS11551 TASC Clean Cooking PoA – VPA 2 (Zimbabwe), and all subsequent VPA's planned for Zimbabwe. The in-person stakeholder consultation was held on 15/11/2022 and the stakeholder feedback round was held from 09/01/2023 to 11/02/2023. Feedback and responses received during the local stakeholder consultation and feedback round can be found in the LSC report labelled "TASC GS11009 Stakeholder Consultation Report Zimbabwe v1.1".

The physical VPA Grievance Book for VPA2 is located at MyTreesTrust project office at the Northern Tobacco offices in Harare and Karoi.

There were no inputs and grievances received during the monitoring period.

G.2. Report on any stakeholder mitigations that were agreed to be monitored.

There are no stakeholder mitigations agreed in the monitoring period.

G.3. Provide details of any legal contest that has arisen with the project during the monitoring period

There were no legal contests during the monitoring period.

Revision History

Version	Date	Remarks
1.1	14 October 2020	Hyperlinked section summary to enable quick access to key sections Improved clarity on Key Project Information Section for POA monitoring Forward action request section Improved Clarity on SDG contribution/SDG Impact term used throughout Clarity on safeguard reporting Clarity on design changes Leakage section added for VER/CER projects Addition of Comparison of monitored parameters with last monitoring period Provision of an accompanying Guide to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements
1.0	10 July 2017	Initial adoption