



**Monitoring report form for CDM programme of activities
(Version 03.0)**

Complete this form in accordance with the instructions attached at the end of this form.

MONITORING REPORT

Title of the PoA	Improved Cooking Stoves in Bangladesh	
UNFCCC reference number of the PoA	4791	
Version numbers of the PoA-DD applicable to this monitoring report	7.1	
Version number of this monitoring report	2.0	
Completion date of this monitoring report	28/09/2020	
Monitoring period number	Third monitoring period	
Duration of this monitoring period	13/01/2017 – 12/01/2020	
Monitoring report number for this monitoring period	1.0	
Coordinating/managing entity	Grameen Shakti	
Host Parties	Host Party of the PoA	Is this the host Party of a CPA covered in this monitoring report? (yes/no)
	People's Republic of Bangladesh	Yes
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines	AMS II.G. - Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass - version 03 Standardized baseline: NA	
Sectoral scopes	3: Energy demand	
Amount of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals achieved by all CPAs covered in this monitoring report in this monitoring period	Amount achieved before 1 January 2013	Amount achieved from 1 January 2013
	0	1,086,836 tCO ₂ e
Amount of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals estimated ex ante for this monitoring period in the CPA-DDs for the CPAs covered in this monitoring report	1,182,348 tCO ₂ e	

PART I Monitoring of programme of activities (PoA)

SECTION A. Description of PoA

A.1. General description of PoA

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The purpose of PoA is dissemination of efficient, improved cooking stoves (ICS) in Bangladesh. The CPAs under the PoA promote installation of two categories of ICS (based on service levels):

- Domestic ICS
- Non – Domestic (Commercial) ICS

The ICS are constructed from brick and/or concrete and have provisions like grates and chimney with cap. The improvement in thermal efficiency is achieved by properly designing the dimensions of the combustion chamber and ensuring effective air flow during cooking. They are designed to draw off smoke and toxins, thus creating cleaner indoor air for women and children.

Biomass accounts for 90% of Bangladeshi households' energy needs with fuelwood being used in around 84% of households for cooking purposes (section 1.5, page 8, Country Action Plan for Clean Cookstoves). Also, more than 90% of households still use traditional stoves for cooking¹.

The current cooking practice in Bangladesh is the use of “three-stone” cooking stove, popularly known as traditional stoves. 98–99% of Bangladesh rural population burns biomass fuels by using traditional cookstoves for cooking and heating. Households generally construct traditional cookstoves themselves with locally available materials and use biomass fuels².

As per World Bank Report, ~95 percent of Bangladeshi households collect or purchase biomass to cook all or part of their meals, mainly using fixed clay stoves. The inherent inefficiency of such stoves, combined with the high moisture content of biomass cooking fuels, results in incomplete combustion, producing IAP³. Thus, biomass combustion with traditional cookstoves causes substantial environmental and health harm.

The CPAs under the PoA aid in reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by replacing traditional wood-fuel three stone stoves with efficient wood-fuel ICS. The replacement of traditional stoves by ICS improves heat transfer to the cooking utensil thereby reducing the amount of fuel (non-renewable biomass) required for cooking. A reduction in consumption of non-renewable biomass contributes towards reduction in GHG emissions into the atmosphere. Thus, ICS reduce GHG emissions through their improved thermal efficiency as compared to traditional/ baseline stoves.

In accordance with version 3.0 of the small-scale CDM methodology AMS-II.G., in the absence of the project activity, the baseline scenario would be the use of fossil fuels for meeting similar thermal energy needs.

This program is managed by Grameen Shakti(GS) as the Coordinating/Managing Entity (CME). GS will coordinate with different CPA implementers, as applicable. The PoA is a voluntary action by the CME.

¹ Country Action Plan for Clean Cookstoves, November 2013, Power Division, Ministry of Power, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, page 39

² Peer review paper published in PNAS, July 3, 2012, vol. 109, no. 27, 10815–10820, “Low demand for non-traditional cookstove technologies” by Mobarak et al

³ Special Report - Restoring Balance: Bangladesh's Rural Energy Realities, Executive Summary, page xx

A.1.1. Corresponding generic component project activities (CPAs)

Title and reference number of the corresponding generic CPA	Version of the PoA-DD	Sectoral scopes	Applied methodologies and standardized baselines
Title: Improved Cooking stoves in Bangladesh – Generic CPA Identification: Submitted along with CPA 0002 inclusion Reference: http://cdm.unfccc.int/ProgrammeOfActivities/cpa_db/3OH8I0SW1Y6CLEQV2NADKRJUZXMP TG/view Version: 1.0	Version 7.1 dated 28/06/2011	Sectoral Scope 3	AMS-II.G., version 3: Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Applications of Non-Renewable Biomass

A.1.2. CPAs included in the PoA

Title and UNFCCC reference number of the CPA	Version of the PoA-DD	Title and reference number of the corresponding generic CPA	Crediting period type and duration	Covered in this monitoring report? (yes/no)
Improved Cooking Stoves in Bangladesh – CPA No.01: Grameen Shakti Version:6.1 Ref: 4791-P1-0001-CP1	Version: 7.1	Title: Improved Cooking stoves in Bangladesh – Generic CPA Identification: Submitted along with CPA 0002 inclusion Reference: http://cdm.unfccc.int/ProgrammeOfActivities/cpa_db/30H8I0SW1Y6CLEQV2NADKRJUZXMTG/view (Appendix 3) Version: 1.0	Renewable, 19 Jul 2011 - 18 Jul 2018	No
Improved Cooking Stoves in Bangladesh – CPA No.02 “Grameen Shakti” Vesion:03 Ref: 4791-P1-0002-CP1	Version: 7.1		Renewable, 08 Nov 2014 - 07 Nov 2021	No
Improved Cooking Stoves in Bangladesh – CPA No.03 “Grameen Shakti” Vesion:02 Ref: 4791-P1-0003-CP1	Version: 7.1		Renewable, 08 Nov 2014 - 07 Nov 2021	No
Improved Cooking Stoves in Bangladesh – CPA No.04 “Grameen Shakti” Vesion:02 Ref: 4791-P1-0004-CP1	Version: 7.1		Renewable, 08 Nov 2014 - 07 Nov 2021	No
Improved Cooking Stoves in Bangladesh – CPA No.05 “Grameen Shakti” Vesion:02 Ref: 4791-P1-0005-CP1	Version: 7.1		Renewable, 08 Nov 2014 - 07 Nov 2021	No
Improved Cooking Stoves in Bangladesh – CPA No.06 “Grameen Shakti” Vesion:02 Ref: 4791-P1-0006-CP1	Version: 7.1		Renewable, 08 Nov 2014 - 07 Nov 2021	No
Improved Cooking Stoves in Bangladesh – CPA No.07 “Grameen Shakti” Vesion:02 Ref: 4791-P1-0007-CP1	Version: 7.1		Renewable, 08 Nov 2014 - 07 Nov 2021	No
Improved Cooking Stoves in	Version:			Renewable,

Bangladesh – CPA No.08 “Grameen Shakti” Version:02 Ref: 4791-P1-0008-CP1	7.1		08 Nov 2014 - 07 Nov 2021	
Improved Cooking Stoves in Bangladesh – CPA No.09 “Grameen Shakti” Version:02 Ref: 4791-P1-0009-CP1	Version: 7.1		Renewable, 08 Nov 2014 - 07 Nov 2021	No
Improved Cooking Stoves in Bangladesh – CPA No.10 “Grameen Shakti” Version:02 Ref: 4791-P1-0010-CP1	Version: 7.1		Renewable, 08 Nov 2014 - 07 Nov 2021	No
Improved Cooking Stoves in Bangladesh – CPA No.11 “Grameen Shakti” Version:02 Ref: 4791-P1-0011-CP1	Version: 7.1		Renewable, 08 Nov 2014 - 07 Nov 2021	No
Improved Cooking Stoves in Bangladesh – CPA No.12 “SZ Consultancy Services Ltd.” Version:2.2 Ref: 4791-P1-0012-CP1	Version: 7.1		Renewable, 13 Jan 2016 - 12 Jan 2023	Yes
Improved Cooking Stoves in Bangladesh – CPA No.13 “SZ Consultancy Services Ltd.” Version:2.2 Ref: 4791-P1-0013-CP1	Version: 7.1		Renewable, 13 Jan 2016 - 12 Jan 2023	Yes
Improved Cooking Stoves in Bangladesh – CPA No.14 “SZ Consultancy Services Ltd.” Version:2.2 Ref: 4791-P1-0014-CP1	Version: 7.1		Renewable, 13 Jan 2016 - 12 Jan 2023	Yes
Improved Cooking Stoves in Bangladesh – CPA No.15 “SZ Consultancy Services Ltd.” Version:2.2 Ref: 4791-P1-0015-CP1	Version: 7.1		Renewable, 13 Jan 2016 - 12 Jan 2023	Yes
Improved Cooking Stoves in Bangladesh – CPA No.16 “SZ Consultancy Services Ltd.” Version:2.2 Ref: 4791-P1-0016-CP1	Version: 7.1		Renewable, 13 Jan 2016 - 12 Jan 2023	Yes
Improved Cooking Stoves in Bangladesh – CPA No.17 “SZ Consultancy Services Ltd.” Version:2.2 Ref: 4791-P1-0017-CP1	Version: 7.1		Renewable, 13 Jan 2016 - 12 Jan 2023	Yes
Improved Cooking Stoves in Bangladesh – CPA No.18 “SZ Consultancy Services Ltd.” Version:2.2 Ref: 4791-P1-0018-CP1	Version: 7.1		Renewable, 13 Jan 2016 - 12 Jan 2023	Yes

Improved Cooking Stoves in Bangladesh – CPA No.19 “SZ Consultancy Services Ltd.” Version:2.2 Ref: 4791-P1-0019-CP1	Version: 7.1		Renewable, 13 Jan 2016 - 12 Jan 2023	Yes
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A.2. Coordinating/managing entity

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Grameen Shakti

SECTION B. Implementation of PoA**B.1. Description of implemented PoA**

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1. Operational and Management Framework

The CPAs (4791-P1-0012-CP1 to 4791-P1-0019-CP1) covered in this monitoring report follow same management system as given below:

GS is the CME for the PoA. SZ Consultancy Services Limited(SZCSL) is the Partner Organization (PO) for all CPAs included in the concerned monitoring report. Thus, all CPAs included in the monitoring report follow the same management system vis-à-vis:

The local technicians / entrepreneurs (LTE), developed by SZCSL are responsible for manufacturing, sales and installation of ICS. The training of the user on how to operate and maintain the ICS is provided by the LTEs as well by the promotional volunteers of SZCSL. Physical maintenance of the ICS is undertaken by the LTE / SZCSL at a marginal fee from the user, depending on the nature of maintenance.

For each ICS installation, the end user signs an agreement (customer agreement) with the LTE transferring the ownership of credits to SZCSL. At the time of installation, each ICS is assigned a unique serial number. The technician installing the ICS collects information about the user, serial number of ICS and the installation date at the time of installation in the customer agreement form. This ensures that there is no double counting of ICS, neither within a CPA nor amongst different CPAs under the PoA. The LTE is under contractual obligation with SZCSL to manufacture the ICS using standard grade material and standard design specifications provided by SZCSL. Further, all CPAs included in this monitoring report are implemented by the SZCSL, thus ensuring that the LTEs are aware of and agree that the ICS are included in this PoA. For all CPAs included in the Monitoring Report, the information collected by LTEs is transferred to SZCSL – where they are screened to eliminate any double counting of ICS and/or incomplete, invalid entries. SZCSL maintains a summary of all installations in electronic format in form of a database, containing ICS ID and user information for all units installed.

Data on other ex-post parameters, including operational performance of ICS, continued usage of baseline Chula, etc are recorded objectively during sample surveys conducted annually. For the current monitoring period, sampling was done at a PoA level (across multiple CPAs) using 95/10 as confidence / precision. Monitoring consisted of checking the representative samples against monitoring plan parameters using a questionnaire-based survey / WBTs. The survey was conducted by SZCSL to collect feedback from sampled households. The data collected was transferred into excel sheet for analysis and calculation of emission reductions.

For results of the ER calculations, refer ER calculation sheet. The CME has approved the Monitoring Report.

2. Sampling Approach

A single sampling plan has been applied to CPAs (4791-P1-0012-CP1 to 4791-P1-0019-CP1) covered in this monitoring report. For detail, refer section E.3 below.

B.2. Post-registration changes to PoA

B.2.1. Corrections

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NA

B.2.2. Inclusion of monitoring plan

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NA

B.2.3. Permanent changes to the registered monitoring plan, or permanent deviation of monitoring from the applied methodologies, standardized baselines, or other methodological regulatory documents

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NA

B.2.4. Changes to programme design

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NA

B.2.5. Changes specific to afforestation or reforestation activities

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NA

PART II Monitoring of CPAs

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This Monitoring Report covers CPA 4791-P1-0012-CP1 to CPA 4791-P1-0019-CP1. These CPAs follow the same generic CPA as identified in section A.1.2, Part I of this monitoring report above. These CPAs are deemed homogeneous due to the following:

1. Have the same project boundary/country (i.e. Bangladesh)
2. Implement the same technology/measure (i.e. biomass fuel based ICS)

Thus, these CPAs have been sub-grouped together for monitoring purposes. The following sections of the monitoring report present information pertaining to these CPAs.

SECTION C. Implementation of CPAs

C.1. Description of implemented CPAs

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a) Purpose of the CPA(s) and the measures taken for GHG emission reductions or net GHG removals by sinks

All CPAs included in the monitoring report are identical in measure. All CPAs are small-scale CPAs and are implemented by the SZCSL. All CPAs involve installation and maintenance of wood-fuel improved cooking stoves (ICS) in Bangladesh. These ICS burn fuel more efficiently than the “three-stone” cooking stove, (popularly known as traditional chula) which is the current practice for cooking in Bangladesh. The inherent inefficiency of such stoves, combined with the high moisture content of biomass cooking fuels, results in incomplete combustion, producing IAP. Further, the combustion of the non-renewable fraction of woody biomass of the cooking fuel generates Greenhouse Gases –specifically, Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) and Methane (CH₄).

The replacement of traditional stoves by ICS improves heat transfer, hence reducing the total amount of wood-fuel required for cooking and reducing amount of GHG emitted into the atmosphere. These ICS burn wood-fuel more efficiently and have been shown to use less fuel to cook the same amount of food. They are designed to draw off smoke and toxins, thus creating cleaner indoor air for women and children.

b) Description of the installed technology, technical processes and equipment

All CPAs included in the monitoring report use the same technology / measure. All ICS installed under the CPA are constructed from brick and/or concrete and have as accessories - a chimney with a cap and grates. ICSs are designed to increase heat transfer to the cooking pot, while also matching traditional utensils and cooking habits of people in Bangladesh. The improvement in efficiency is achieved by properly adjusting the dimensions of the combustion chamber and ensuring effective air flow. In comparison to traditional stoves, the ICS provide a fuel savings of ~ 50% to cook the same amount of food.

Description (Technical specification)	Domestic	Non-Domestic
Portable / Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
Fuel grate present (Yes/no)	Yes	Yes
Chimney Present (Yes/no)	Yes	Yes
Fuel Type	Wood-fuel	Wood-fuel
Fabrication Material	Cement concrete	Cement concrete
Design Operational Lifetime	9-10 years	9-10 years

c) Information on implementation and actual operation of the CPAs including relevant dates for the CPA(s) (e.g. construction, commissioning, continued operation periods, etc.);

The number of domestic / non-domestic units installed under each CPA is as follows:

CPA	Total number of domestic ICS	Total number of non-domestic ICS
4791-P1-0012-CP1	44,457	971
4791-P1-0013-CP1	49,842	713
4791-P1-0014-CP1	53,837	554
4791-P1-0015-CP1	57,433	391
4791-P1-0016-CP1	55,934	495
4791-P1-0017-CP1	60,068	305
4791-P1-0018-CP1	58,448	379
4791-P1-0019-CP1	53,033	356
Total	433,052	4,164

d) Relevant dates

CPA	Date of first installation under the CPA	Crediting Period Start Date
4791-P1-0012-CP1	01 January 2013	13 January 2016
4791-P1-0013-CP1	01 April 2013	13 January 2016
4791-P1-0014-CP1	20 June 2013	13 January 2016
4791-P1-0015-CP1	15 August 2013	13 January 2016
4791-P1-0016-CP1	24 September 2013	13 January 2016
4791-P1-0017-CP1	04 November 2013	13 January 2016
4791-P1-0018-CP1	11 December 2013	13 January 2016
4791-P1-0019-CP1	01 February 2014	13 January 2016

C.2. Location of CPAs

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Host Party(ies): Bangladesh

Region/State/Province: All across Bangladesh

City/Town/Community: All across Bangladesh

Physical Geographical location: The geographical boundary of Bangladesh is depicted by the map given below⁴.



Each ICS has a unique serial number. The same is recorded in the database to trace the ICS later and avoid double counting. Further, for each ICS included under each CPA, the address of the user is recorded at the time of ICS installation. Thus, location of each ICS in CPA distribution database can be traced. The system of unique serial number for each ICS unit along with its location serves toward avoiding double counting of ICS under the PoA as well as ensures unique identification of the ICS as well as CPA. SZCSL conducted post installation, inspection visits to project users to confirm the ICS location, proper installation and presence of only one ICS in the project household/SMEs. The aforesaid ensures that the ICS Installation database is free from any material errors.

C.3. Post-registration changes to CPAs

C.3.1. Temporary deviations from the monitoring plans in the included CPA-DDs, applied methodologies, standardized baselines or other methodological regulatory documents

>>
NA

C.3.2. Corrections

>>
NA

C.3.3. Changes to the start date of the crediting period

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NA

C.3.4. Inclusion of monitoring plan

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NA

C.3.5. Permanent changes to the included monitoring plans, or permanent deviation of monitoring from the applied methodologies, standardized baselines, or other methodological regulatory documents

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NA

C.3.6. Changes to project design

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⁴ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/attachments/maps/BG-map.gif>

NA

C.3.7. Changes specific to afforestation or reforestation CPA

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NA

SECTION D. Description of monitoring system of CPAs

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Since all CPAs included in the monitoring report are identical in measure and are implemented by SZCSL, the monitoring system of each CPA is the same, and is described below:

Each ICS carries a unique serial number. Information on details about the user, serial number of ICS and the installation date is recorded at the time of installation of the ICS by the LTEs. For all CPAs included in the Monitoring Report, the information collected by LTEs technicians is transferred to the SZCSL Office – where they are QA/QC'ed to eliminate any double counting and/or discard incomplete, invalid entries. SZCSL maintains a summary of all installations in an electronic format with a clear demarcation of the CPA Boundaries. The database containing ICS and user records is maintained and updated regularly. Thus, the Installation database contains the following information, besides others:

- 1) Name of Customer
- 2) Address/Location of the customer, including contact details, if any
- 3) Unique identification number of ICS (serial number)
- 4) ICS Model (domestic / non-domestic)
- 5) ICS Date of installation
- 6) Type of stove replaced by ICS and fuel used in baseline

Data on other ex-post parameters, including operational performance of ICS, continued usage of baseline Chula, etc are recorded objectively during sample surveys / WBTs conducted annually. Thus, over the monitoring period, three annual monitoring events were conducted each corresponding to an annual monitoring period (i.e. First Monitoring Session(MS#1) covering 13 Jan 2017 – 12 Jan 2018, Second Monitoring Session (MS#2) covering 13 Jan 2018 – 12 Jan 2019 and Third Monitoring Session (MS#3) covering 13 Jan 2019 – 12 Jan 2020). For each of these monitoring events, sampling was done at cross CPA level, using 95/10 as confidence / precision. Monitoring consisted of checking the representative samples against monitoring plan parameters using a questionnaire based survey and conducting WBTs to determine ICSs' thermal efficiency. The survey / tests were conducted by SZCSL to collect feedback from sampled households/SMEs. The data collected was transferred into excel sheet for analysis and calculation of emission reductions. SZCCSL is responsible for developing the Monitoring Report; and for ensuring adherence to the monitoring procedures set in the monitoring plan.

The data recorded at the time of installation, as well as that collected through ex-post sampling surveys / water boiling tests are transferred into the emission reduction calculation workbook. For results of the ER calculations, refer ER calculation sheet.

SECTION E. Data and parameters**E.1. Data and parameters fixed ex ante**

(Copy this table for each data or parameter.)

Data/Parameter	Q _{biomass}
Unit	Tonnes/ year
Description	Annual average biomass consumption per appliance
Source of data	Registered PoA-DD and CPA-DDs
Value(s) applied	1.06 for domestic ICS 27.47 for non-domestic ICS

Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	The data has been derived from historical data surveys of local usage as referenced in the PDDs mentioned above, as required by the methodology.
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	Used for calculation of Bold as per paragraph 7 (a) of methodology

Data/Parameter	$f_{NRB,y}$
Unit	Fraction
Description	Fraction of biomass in year y that can be established as non-renewable using survey methods
Source of data	Registered PoA-DD and CPA-DDs
Value(s) applied	1.00
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	The data has been derived from historical data surveys as referenced in the PDDs mentioned above, as required by the methodology.
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	-

Data/Parameter	NCV _{biomass}
Unit	TJ/tonne
Description	Net Calorific Value of the wood used as cooking fuel
Source of data	AMS-II. G version 03, page 2
Value(s) applied	0.015
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	Default value as prescribed by methodology applied
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	-

Data/Parameter	EF _{projected_fossilfuel}
Unit	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description	Emission factor for the substitution of non-renewable biomass by similar consumers
Source of data	AMS-II. G version 03, page 2
Value(s) applied	81.6
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	Default values prescribed by the methodology applied
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	

Data/Parameter	η_{old}
Unit	Fraction
Description	Efficiency of the system being replaced, use 0.10 (i.e. 10%) as default value or local data if available
Source of data	AMS-II. G version 03
Value(s) applied	0.1
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	The default value taken from the methodology AMS-II.G version 03.
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	-

Data/Parameter	LAF
Unit	Fraction
Description	Net to gross Adjustment Factor
Source of data	AMS-II. G version 03
Value(s) applied	0.95
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	Default value as prescribed by methodology applied
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	

E.2. Data and parameters monitored

(Copy this table for each data or parameter.)

Data/Parameter	η_{new}																																																																		
Unit	Fraction																																																																		
Description	Efficiency of the system being deployed as part of the project activity																																																																		
Measured/calculated/default	Measured on sampling basis for each ICS category type (domestic and non-domestic)																																																																		
Source of data	WBT test records																																																																		
Value(s) of monitored parameter	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Monitoring Session</th><th colspan="2">Thermal Efficiency (fraction)</th></tr><tr><th>Domestic</th><th>Non- Domestic</th></tr><tr><td>MS#1</td><td>0.267</td><td>0.228</td></tr><tr><td>MS#2</td><td>0.262</td><td>0.224</td></tr><tr><td>MS#3</td><td>0.257</td><td>0.221</td></tr></table>			Monitoring Session	Thermal Efficiency (fraction)		Domestic	Non- Domestic	MS#1	0.267	0.228	MS#2	0.262	0.224	MS#3	0.257	0.221																																																		
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Monitoring equipment	The following equipment was used for conducting WBT <table><tr><th colspan="4">For WBTs conducted in MS1</th></tr><tr><td>Specifications</td><td>Digital Thermometer</td><td>Digital Weighing Scale</td><td>Digital Moisture Meter</td></tr><tr><td>Manufacturer</td><td>Nicety</td><td>Digiscales</td><td>Dr. Meter</td></tr><tr><td>Model (Serial No.)</td><td>DT 1312 (174835, 174954)</td><td>M-ACS-W (2014100263, 20141100242)</td><td>MD 812 (S174733, S174728)</td></tr><tr><td>No. of units</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Accuracy</td><td>+/- 1^oC</td><td>0.5g</td><td>+/- 1%</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="4">For WBTs conducted in MS2</th></tr><tr><td>Specifications</td><td>Digital Thermometer</td><td>Digital Weighing Scale</td><td>Digital Moisture Meter</td></tr><tr><td>Manufacturer</td><td>Riters</td><td>Venezia</td><td>Dr. Meter</td></tr><tr><td>Model (Serial No.)</td><td>TP300</td><td>SF-550</td><td>MD912 (1702074398, 1702074434)</td></tr><tr><td>No. of units</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Accuracy</td><td>+/- 1^oC</td><td>0.5g</td><td>0.5%</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="4">For WBTs conducted in MS3</th></tr><tr><td>Specifications</td><td>Digital Thermometer</td><td>Digital Weighing Scale</td><td>Digital Moisture Meter</td></tr><tr><td>Manufacturer</td><td>Yuyao Shuanghe</td><td>MEGA</td><td>Smart Sensor</td></tr><tr><td>Model (Serial No.)</td><td>SH-113V1</td><td>T-20 (1145, 204, 208)</td><td>AR971 (03402507, 03402745, 03402739)</td></tr></table>			For WBTs conducted in MS1				Specifications	Digital Thermometer	Digital Weighing Scale	Digital Moisture Meter	Manufacturer	Nicety	Digiscales	Dr. Meter	Model (Serial No.)	DT 1312 (174835, 174954)	M-ACS-W (2014100263, 20141100242)	MD 812 (S174733, S174728)	No. of units	2	2	2	Accuracy	+/- 1 ^o C	0.5g	+/- 1%	For WBTs conducted in MS2				Specifications	Digital Thermometer	Digital Weighing Scale	Digital Moisture Meter	Manufacturer	Riters	Venezia	Dr. Meter	Model (Serial No.)	TP300	SF-550	MD912 (1702074398, 1702074434)	No. of units	2	2	2	Accuracy	+/- 1 ^o C	0.5g	0.5%	For WBTs conducted in MS3				Specifications	Digital Thermometer	Digital Weighing Scale	Digital Moisture Meter	Manufacturer	Yuyao Shuanghe	MEGA	Smart Sensor	Model (Serial No.)	SH-113V1	T-20 (1145, 204, 208)	AR971 (03402507, 03402745, 03402739)
For WBTs conducted in MS1																																																																			
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Specifications	Digital Thermometer	Digital Weighing Scale	Digital Moisture Meter																																																																
Manufacturer	Yuyao Shuanghe	MEGA	Smart Sensor																																																																
Model (Serial No.)	SH-113V1	T-20 (1145, 204, 208)	AR971 (03402507, 03402745, 03402739)																																																																

	No. of units	3	3	3
	Accuracy	+/- 1°C	Level III	+/- 2%
	The equipment was newly purchased (28 December 2017 for MS1, 08 October 2018 for MS2, 08 September 2019 for MS3) at the time of use so measurements were done with the necessary guarantees.			
Measuring/reading/recording frequency	Annual			
Calculation method (if applicable)	Water Boiling Test is carried out for a random sample of installed ICS operation up to Cut Off Age. The measured values mentioned above are average thermal efficiency of randomly selected ICS for each category (i.e. domestic and non-domestic). The ICS were tested using WBT version 4.2.3 available at Clean Cooking Alliance website: http://cleancookstoves.org/binary-data/DOCUMENT/file/000/000/399-1.pdf			
QA/QC procedures	The tests were conducted by trained staff having prior experience of conducting WBTs			
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions			
Additional comments	The sample size was calculated as per the confidence / precision of 95/10			

Data/Parameter	N _{all}		
Unit	Number		
Description	Total number of stoves installed		
Measured/calculated/default	Measured		
Source of data	Installation Database containing record of all installations and date of each installation		
Value(s) of monitored parameter	For MS#1, MS#2, MS#3		
	CPA	Total number of domestic ICS	Total number of non-domestic ICS
	4791-P1-0012-CP1	44,457	971
	4791-P1-0013-CP1	49,842	713
	4791-P1-0014-CP1	53,837	554
	4791-P1-0015-CP1	57,433	391
	4791-P1-0016-CP1	55,934	495
	4791-P1-0017-CP1	60,068	305
	4791-P1-0018-CP1	58,448	379
	4791-P1-0019-CP1	53,033	356
	Total	433,052	4,164
Monitoring equipment	-		
Measuring/reading/recording frequency	Daily		
Calculation method (if applicable)	SZ Consultancy Services Ltd. maintains installation records to calculate this parameter in its data management system		
QA/QC procedures	The CME has supervised the activities of the PO. SZCSL provided training, guidelines and templates to the monitoring staff to facilitate accurate testing and record keeping.		
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of Baseline emissions		
Additional comments	-		

Data/Parameter	SOF
Unit	Fraction
Description	ICS Operation Fraction - To determine only ICS that are still operating, measured ex-post through survey/ user feedback
Measured/calculated/default	Measured on sampling basis for each ICS category (domestic and non-domestic)

Source of data	Monitoring survey Records		
Value(s) of monitored parameter	Monitoring Session	SOF (Fraction)	
		Domestic	Non- Domestic
	MS#1	0.906	0.917
	MS#2	0.889	0.917
	MS#3	0.873	0.911
Monitoring equipment	-		
Measuring/reading/recording frequency	Annual		
Calculation method (if applicable)	SOF = $n_{\text{Operational}} / n_{\text{Total}}$ Where, n= number of samples		
QA/QC procedures	The CME has supervised the activities of the PO. The surveys were conducted by trained staff using carefully designed monitoring survey questionnaires for the purpose, by experts having extensive prior experience of conducting monitoring surveys and record keeping.		
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of Baseline emissions		
Additional comments	The sample size was calculated as per the confidence / precision of 95/10		

E.3. Implementation of sampling plan

>>

A single sampling plan was carried out for CPAs (4791-P1-0012-CP1 and 4791-P1-0019-CP1) covered in this monitoring report.

a) Description of implemented single sampling design;

Due to the large number of ICS installed under the CPAs it was not economically feasible to monitor each individual ICS unit installed, therefore, a representative sampling was undertaken as part of the cross CPA Sampling Plan. The Sampling Standard version 08.0 (paragraph 23) mandates application of 95/10 confidence/precision for CPAs solely composed of micro-scale CDM units hence the same was applied as a conservative measure despite the methodology taking precedence.

The objective of the sampling was to obtain an unbiased and reliable estimate of the proportion or mean value of the following parameters over the course of the monitoring period, and with 95/10 confidence/precision.

The monitoring period includes three annual monitoring sessions. The first monitoring session (MS#1) covers the monitoring period from 13/01/2017 to 12/01/2018, the second monitoring session (MS#2) covers the monitoring period from 13/01/2018 to 12/01/2019 and third monitoring session (MS#3) covers the monitoring period from 13/01/2019 to 12/01/2020. The following applies to all the three monitoring sessions alike:

- **Monitoring parameters:** The following monitoring parameters were determined on sampling basis.

Parameter	Description of parameter
η_{new}	Efficiency of the system being deployed as part of the project activity (fraction)
SOF	ICS Operation Fraction - To determine only ICS that are still operating, measured ex-post through survey/ user feedback
--	Assessment of usage of baseline stoves along with ICS (to adjust B_{old} in case of simultaneous use)

- **Objectives and reliability requirements:** Single Sampling plan across CPAs covered in this monitoring report, using 95/10 as confidence / precision has been implemented.

Target Population/ Sampling Frame: The Target population is the ICS sold under CPAs covered in this monitoring report categorized into applicable sampling frames. The database of the ICS sold (including information on date of sale, serial number and user details) served for determination of sampling frames. The population was categorized under two sampling frames i.e. domestic ICS and non-domestic ICS. Each sampling frame is homogenous within itself, wrt service level, established ex-ante baseline and user characteristics.

- **Sampling Method:** As per the registered sampling plan, simple random sampling approach was applied separately for each sampling frame. Each ICS within the sampling frame was assigned a sampling serial number, starting at 1 and increasing up to the total number of ICS in the sampling frame (Domestic: 1 to 433,052; Non-Domestic: 1 to 4,164). Random numbers were generated using online tool i.e. Stattrek random number⁵ generator for each sampling frame and accordingly samples were selected from each sampling frame. Slightly higher number of samples were selected for monitoring than that required, to ensure that the desired precision / confidence is achieved as well as have cover for no-responses.
- **Sampling Size:** The required sample size for mean based parameter (n_{new}) has been derived using equation (4), (5) & (6) of Appendix 2 of the Guideline: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, Version 04.0 as follows:

$$n \geq \frac{z^2 * N * V}{(N-1) * \text{precision}^2 + z^2 * V}$$

Where,

n = number of ICS to be sampled

N = Total number of ICS in the population/sampling frame

z = Constant referring to level of confidence (e.g. 1.645 for 90 %; 1.96 for 95 % confidence)

Precision = Required precision (e.g. 10% = 0.1)

$$V = \left(\frac{SD}{Mean} \right)^2$$

Where

SD = expected standard deviation of the population / sampling frame

Mean = expected mean of the population / sampling frame

The required sample sizes for proportion based parameter (SOF) has been derived using equation (1) & (2) of Appendix 2 of the Guideline: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, Version 04.0 as follows:

$$n \geq \frac{z^2 * N * V}{(N-1) * \text{precision}^2 + z^2 * V}$$

Where,

n = number of ICS to be sampled

N = Total number of ICS in the population / sampling frame

z = Constant referring to level of confidence (e.g. 1.645 for 90 %; 1.96 for 95 % confidence)

Precision = Required precision (e.g. 10% = 0.1)

$$V = \frac{p(1-p)}{p^2}$$

Where,

p = expected proportion of the population / sampling frame.

⁵<http://stattrek.com/statistics/random-number-generator.aspx>

The expected parameter values (mean, standard deviation and proportion) have been determined based on project developer's knowledge and experience as per para 13(b) and 13(c) of the Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, version 08.0. The following table demonstrates the sample sizes determined:

Parameter	Total population (N)	Expected results	Reliability	Sample Size (n) required ⁶	Samples covered during monitoring
$\eta_{\text{new MS1, Domestic}}$	433,052	0.2650 (mean); 0.03 (SD)	95/10	7	9
$\eta_{\text{new MS1, Non-Domestic}}$	4,164	0.2275 (mean); 0.02 (SD)	95/10	7	7
$\eta_{\text{new MS2, Domestic}}$	433,052	0.2600 (mean); 0.03 (SD)	95/10	7	8
$\eta_{\text{new MS2, Non-Domestic}}$	4,164	0.2250 (mean); 0.02 (SD)	95/10	7	7
$\eta_{\text{new MS3, Domestic}}$	433,052	0.2550 (mean); 0.03 (SD)	95/10	7	9
$\eta_{\text{new MS3, Non-Domestic}}$	4,164	0.2225 (mean); 0.02 (SD)	95/10	7	7
SOF _{MS1, Domestic}	433,052	0.900 (proportion)	95/10	43	53
SOF _{MS1, Non-Domestic}	4,164	0.950 (proportion)	95/10	30	36
SOF _{MS2, Domestic}	433,052	0.875 (proportion)	95/10	55	63
SOF _{MS2, Non-Domestic}	4,164	0.925 (proportion)	95/10	32	36
SOF _{MS3, Domestic}	433,052	0.850 (proportion)	95/10	68	71
SOF _{MS3, Non-Domestic}	4,164	0.900 (proportion)	95/10	43	45

b) Collected data (electronic spreadsheets may be attached and referenced);

The WBTs were performed using 'The Water Boiling Test' protocol version 4.2.3 available at <http://cleancookstoves.org/binary-data/DOCUMENT/file/000/000/399-1.pdf>

Data was collected using a questionnaire survey form. This survey form included questions related to operational status of the sampled ICS as well as checking the extent of simultaneous usage of baseline stove, as applicable. The MS#1 (Surveys and Water Boiling Tests) were conducted during 14-01-2018 to 05-02-2018, the MS#2 (Surveys and Water Boiling Tests) were conducted during 14-01-2019 to 12-02-2019 and The MS#3 (Surveys and Water Boiling Tests) were conducted during 14-01-2020 to 16-02-2020.

c) Analysis of the collected data;

Analysis of the data monitored through sampling revealed the following results and precisions:

Summary of results of MS#1:

SOF_{domestic}	0.906	Fraction
Population Size	433052	number
Sample Size	53	number
Proportion for SOF _{domestic}	0.906	fraction
Standard error of proportion for SOF _{domestic}	4.01%	%
Precision for SOF _{domestic}	8.69%	%
Result for SOF _{domestic}	ok, acceptable	--

⁶ In case of mean parameters, the 'sample size required' mentioned above is the Student T-distribution adjusted sample size, as the initially calculated sample size was less than 30. This is in accordance with para 14 of Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, Version 08.0

$\eta_{\text{new, domestic}}$	0.267	Fraction
total number of stoves	433052	number
Sample Size for ($\eta_{\text{new, domestic}}$)	9	number
Mean ($\eta_{\text{new, domestic}}$)	0.267	fraction
Standard Deviation ($\eta_{\text{new, domestic}}$)	0.002	fraction
Standard error of mean ($\eta_{\text{new, domestic}}$)	0.001	number
Precision for $\eta_{\text{new, domestic}}$	0.51%	%
Result for $\eta_{\text{new, domestic}}$	ok, acceptable	--

SOF_{non-domestic}	0.917	Fraction
Population Size	4164	number
Sample Size	36	number
Proportion for SOF _{non-domestic}	0.917	fraction
Standard error of proportion for SOF _{non-domestic}	4.59%	%
Precision for SOF _{non-domestic}	9.81%	%
Result for SOF _{non-domestic}	ok, acceptable	--

$\eta_{\text{new, non-domestic}}$	0.228	Fraction
total number of stoves	4164	number
Sample Size for ($\eta_{\text{new, non-domestic}}$)	7	number
Mean ($\eta_{\text{new, non-domestic}}$)	0.228	fraction
Standard Deviation ($\eta_{\text{new, non-domestic}}$)	0.001	fraction
Standard error of mean ($\eta_{\text{new, non-domestic}}$)	0.001	number
Precision for $\eta_{\text{new, non-domestic}}$	0.59%	%
Result for $\eta_{\text{new, non-domestic}}$	ok, acceptable	--

Summary of results of MS#2:

SOF_{domestic}	0.889	Fraction
Population Size	433052	number
Sample Size	63	number
Proportion for SOF _{domestic}	0.889	fraction
Standard error of proportion for SOF _{domestic}	3.96%	%
Precision for SOF _{domestic}	8.73%	%
Result for SOF _{domestic}	ok, acceptable	--

$\eta_{\text{new, domestic}}$	0.262	Fraction
total number of stoves	433052	number
Sample Size for ($\eta_{\text{new, domestic}}$)	8	number
Mean ($\eta_{\text{new, domestic}}$)	0.262	fraction
Standard Deviation ($\eta_{\text{new, domestic}}$)	0.002	fraction
Standard error of mean ($\eta_{\text{new, domestic}}$)	0.001	number
Precision for $\eta_{\text{new, domestic}}$	0.48%	%
Result for $\eta_{\text{new, domestic}}$	ok, acceptable	--

SOF_{non-domestic}	0.917	Fraction
Population Size	4164	number
Sample Size	36	number
Proportion for SOF _{non-domestic}	0.917	fraction
Standard error of proportion for SOF _{non-domestic}	4.59%	%
Precision for SOF _{non-domestic}	9.81%	%
Result for SOF _{non-domestic}	ok, acceptable	--

$\eta_{\text{new, non-domestic}}$	0.224	Fraction
total number of stoves	4164	number
Sample Size for ($\eta_{\text{new, non-domestic}}$)	7	number
Mean ($\eta_{\text{new, non-domestic}}$)	0.224	fraction
Standard Deviation ($\eta_{\text{new, non-domestic}}$)	0.003	fraction
Standard error of mean ($\eta_{\text{new, non-domestic}}$)	0.001	number
Precision for $\eta_{\text{new, non-domestic}}$	1.39%	%
Result for $\eta_{\text{new, non-domestic}}$	ok, acceptable	--

Summary of results of MS#3:

SOF_{domestic}	0.873	Fraction
Population Size	433052	number
Sample Size	71	number
Proportion for SOF _{domestic}	0.873	fraction
Standard error of proportion for SOF _{domestic}	3.95%	%
Precision for SOF _{domestic}	8.86%	%
Result for SOF _{domestic}	ok, acceptable	--

$\eta_{\text{new, domestic}}$	0.257	Fraction
total number of stoves	433052	number
Sample Size for ($\eta_{\text{new, domestic}}$)	9	number
Mean ($\eta_{\text{new, domestic}}$)	0.257	fraction
Standard Deviation ($\eta_{\text{new, domestic}}$)	0.002	fraction
Standard error of mean ($\eta_{\text{new, domestic}}$)	0.001	number
Precision for $\eta_{\text{new, domestic}}$	0.59%	%
Result for $\eta_{\text{new, domestic}}$	ok, acceptable	--

SOF_{non-domestic}	0.911	Fraction
Population Size	4164	number
Sample Size	45	number
Proportion for SOF _{non-domestic}	0.911	fraction
Standard error of proportion for SOF _{non-domestic}	4.22%	%
Precision for SOF _{non-domestic}	9.08%	%
Result for SOF _{non-domestic}	ok, acceptable	--

$\eta_{\text{new, non-domestic}}$	0.221	Fraction
total number of stoves	4164	number
Sample Size for ($\eta_{\text{new, non-domestic}}$)	7	number
Mean ($\eta_{\text{new, non-domestic}}$)	0.221	fraction
Standard Deviation ($\eta_{\text{new, non-domestic}}$)	0.001	fraction
Standard error of mean ($\eta_{\text{new, non-domestic}}$)	0.000	number
Precision for $\eta_{\text{new, non-domestic}}$	0.46%	%
Result for $\eta_{\text{new, non-domestic}}$	ok, acceptable	--

As a standard disposal policy, the LTEs dismantle the baseline stove in the project household and install the ICS at the very spot where baseline stove was present in the house. The ICS are fixed, immovable ICS and hence the disposal policy serves prohibitive to re-installation of baseline stove. None of the monitored samples reported using baseline stove along with ICS. Thus, any adjustment to B_{old} is not required.

d) ***Demonstration of whether the samples were randomly selected and are representative of the population.***

The ICS installation data of 4791-P1-0012-CP1- 4791-P1-0019-CP1 combined, was arranged in the order of date of installation in excel, with serial numbers assigned to each sale (separately for each ICS category i.e. domestic or non-domestic) thus, giving equal chance to every unit for selection for monitoring. Random numbers were generated for domestic category and non-domestic category using the online random number generator available at stattrek random number generator (<https://stattrek.com/statistics/random-number-generator.aspx>). The samples with same serial number as those generated by random number were selected for monitoring. Thus, the samples identified are purely random. Refer ER calculator for samples monitored.

SECTION F. Calculation of emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals

F.1. Calculation of baseline emissions or baseline net removals

>>

The equation for calculation of emission reductions is:

$$ER_y = B_{y,\text{savings}} * f_{\text{NRB},y} * NCV_{\text{biomass}} * EF_{\text{projected_fossilfuel}}$$

Where:

ER_y Emission reductions during the year y in tCO₂e

$B_{y,\text{savings}}$ Quantity of biomass that is saved in tonnes

$f_{\text{NRB},y}$ Fraction of biomass saved by the project activity in year y that can be established as non-renewable biomass using survey methods

NCV_{biomass} Net calorific value of the non-renewable biomass that is substituted (IPCC default for wood fuel, 0.015 TJ/tonne)

$EF_{\text{projected_fossilfuel}}$ Emission factor for the substitution of non-renewable biomass by similar consumers. Use a value of 81.6 tCO₂ / TJ

$B_{y,\text{savings}}$ is estimated using option 2 of the methodology AMS-II.G version 3.

$$B_{y,\text{savings}} = B_{\text{old}} * (1 - \eta_{\text{old}} / \eta_{\text{new}})$$

Following option (a) of the methodology, B_{old} is calculated as the product of the number of appliances multiplied by the estimate of average annual consumption of biomass per appliance (tonnes/year) derived from historical data/ survey of local usage.

$$B_{\text{old}} = N * Q_{\text{biomass}}$$

Where,

B_{old}	Quantity of woody biomass used in the absence of project activity (tonnes)
N	Total number of systems (number)
$Q_{biomass}$	Average annual biomass consumption per appliance (tonnes/ year)

$$N = N_{all} * SOF$$

Where,

N_{all}	Total number of ICS installed
SOF	ICS Operation Fraction (% of ICS operating or replaced by equivalent in-service appliance) – measured ex post using survey/ user feedback

In compliance with the monitoring requirements of the methodology B_{old} is adjusted for Leakage and average ICS operation period during monitoring period.

Thus,

$$B_{old} = LAF * N_{all} * SOF * Q_{biomass} * Stove_{year}$$

Where,

$Stove_{year}$	Calculated average ICS operation years in the monitoring period (years)
LAF	Net to gross Adjustment factor (0.95) applied in accordance with paragraph 13 and 23 of AMS-II. G version 03

F.2. Calculation of project emissions or actual net removals

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NA

F.3. Calculation of leakage emissions

>>

The Net to Gross Leakage Adjustment Factor has already been included in the emission reduction calculations as explained above, hence this is not applicable.

F.4. Calculation of emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals

CPA UNFCCC reference number	Baseline GHG emissions or baseline net GHG removals (t CO ₂ e)	Project GHG emissions or actual net GHG removals (t CO ₂ e)	Leakage GHG emissions (t CO ₂ e)	GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals (t CO ₂ e)		
				Before 01/01/2013	From 01/01/2013	Total amount
4791-P1-0012-CP1	137,966	0	0	0	137,966	137,966
4791-P1-0013-CP1	136,439	0	0	0	136,439	136,439
4791-P1-0014-CP1	136,879	0	0	0	136,879	136,879
4791-P1-0015-CP1	136,311	0	0	0	136,311	136,311
4791-P1-0016-CP1	138,298	0	0	0	138,298	138,298
4791-P1-0017-CP1	137,518	0	0	0	137,518	137,518
4791-P1-0018-CP1	137,802	0	0	0	137,802	137,802
4791-P1-0019-CP1	125,623	0	0	0	125,623	125,623
Total	1,086,836	0	0	0	1,086,836	1,086,836

F.5. Comparison of emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals achieved with estimates in the included CPA-DDs

CPA UNFCCC reference number	Amount achieved during this monitoring period (t CO ₂ e)	Amount estimated ex ante for this monitoring period in the CPA-DD (t CO ₂ e)
4791-P1-0012-CP1	137,966	148,662
4791-P1-0013-CP1	136,439	147,816
4791-P1-0014-CP1	136,879	148,812
4791-P1-0015-CP1	136,311	148,713
4791-P1-0016-CP1	138,298	150,564
4791-P1-0017-CP1	137,518	150,321
4791-P1-0018-CP1	137,802	150,393
4791-P1-0019-CP1	125,623	137,067
Total	1,086,836	1,182,348

F.5.1. Explanation of calculation of “amount estimated ex ante for this monitoring period in the CPA-DD”

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The ex-ante estimate for the monitoring period has been calculated as follows:

For 4791-P1-0012-CP1⁷

= Ex-ante ER as per CPA-DD per year (Section A.10) * duration of monitoring period⁸ / days in a year

= 49,544 * 1095⁹ / 365

= 148,662 tCO₂e

F.6. Remarks on increase in achieved emission reductions

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NA

F.7. Remarks on scale of small-scale CPAs

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The emission reductions are lower than the ex-ante estimates substantiating that the CPAs are below the limit of type III category (60,000, per annum).

⁷ Refer Cell no. A70-A80, B70-B80 and C70-C80 of worksheet “ER calculations” of the ER sheet for “calculation of amount estimated ex ante for this monitoring period” for remaining CPAs.

⁸ Number of monitoring days in the monitoring period = (365*3) = 1095

⁹ as there are three annual monitoring session in the monitoring period

Appendix 1: Contact information (Additional)

Entity responsible for completing the CDM-PoA-MR-FORM	
Organization name	Climate Secure India Private Limited
Street/P.O. Box	Club Road
Building	Pragati Apartments
City	West Delhi
State/Region	Delhi
Postcode	110063
Country	India
E-mail	info@climate-secure.com
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Contact Person	Rohit Lohia

Document information

Version	Date	Description
03.0	31 May 2019	Revision to: • Ensure consistency with version 02.0 of the “CDM project standard for programmes of activities” (CDM-EB93-A07-STAN); • Add a section on remarks on the observance of the scale limit of small-scale CPAs during the crediting periods; • Add "changes specific to afforestation or reforestation activities/CPA" as a possible post-registration changes; • Clarify the reporting of net anthropogenic GHG removals for A/R PoAs between two commitment periods; • Make structural and editorial improvements.
02.0	7 June 2017	Revision to: • Ensure consistency with version 01.0 of the “CDM project standard for programmes of activities (CDM-EB93-A07-STAN); • Make editorial improvements.
01.0	1 April 2015	Initial publication.
Decision Class: Regulatory Document Type: Form Business Function: Issuance Keywords: monitoring report, programme of activities		