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TEMPLATE

MONITORING REPORT

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VERSION v. 1.1

RELATED SUPPORT - TEMPLATE GUIDE Monitoring Report v. 1.1

This document contains the following Sections

Key Project Information

[SECTION A](#) - Description of project

[SECTION B](#) - Implementation of project

[SECTION C](#) - Description of monitoring system applied by the project

[SECTION D](#) - Data and parameters

[SECTION E](#) - Calculation of SDG Impacts

[SECTION F](#) - Safeguards Reporting

[SECTION G](#) - Stakeholder inputs and legal disputes

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

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

GS ID of Programme	GS11324
Title of Programme	Congo (DRC) Improved Cook Stoves Programme
Version of POA-DD applicable to this monitoring report	Version 2.0
Name and GS ID of fully Validated CPA/VPAs (i.e. non compliance check)	N/A

Key Project Information

GS ID (s) of Project (s)	GS11325, GS11326, GS11327
Title of the project (s) covered by monitoring report	GS11324 - VPA001 Congo (DRC) Improved Cook Stoves VPA 001 – Limete GS11324 - VPA002 - Congo (DRC) Improved Cook Stoves-Kinshasa GS11324 - VPA003 - Congo (DRC) Improved Cook Stoves-Ngaliema
Version number of the PDD/VPA-DD (s) applicable to this monitoring report	Version 2.2 for GS11325 Version 2.3 for GS11326 Version 2.2 for GS11327
Version number of the monitoring report	2.2
Completion date of the monitoring report	28/02/2024
Date of project design certification	22/11/2022 for GS11324 22/11/2022 for GS11325 02/03/2023 for GS11326 27/04/2023 for GS11327
Date of Last Annual Report	NA
Monitoring period number	1 st
Duration of this monitoring period	01/12/2020 - 30/11/2022(both days included) for GS11325 01/03/2021 - 30/11/2022(both days included) for GS11326 28/04/2021 - 30/11/2022(both days included) for GS11327

Project Representative	Vitol SA
Host Country	Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)
Activity Requirements applied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Services Activities <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy Activities <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, Version 4.0
Product Requirements applied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy Label <input type="checkbox"/> N/A

Table 1 - Sustainable Development Contributions Achieved

Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	SDG Impact	Amount Achieved	Units/ Products
SDG 1 No poverty	Perceived monetary savings on charcoal spending	100%	percentage
SDG 3 Good health and well-being	Perceived health conditions improved by the ICS users	100%	percentage
SDG 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Number of the efficient cookstoves disseminated	GS ID	Amount Achieved
		11325	14,400
		11326	15,000
		11327	14,400
		Total	43,800
SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth	Number of person (male and female) Hired	GS ID	Amount Achieved
		11325	24(M9,F15)
		11326	10(M3, F7)
		11327	10(M3, F7)
		Total	44(M15,F29)
SDG 13 Climate Action	Emissions Reductions	GS ID	Amount Achieved
		11325	66,250
		11326	61,435
		11327	53,702
		Total	181,387

Table 2 – Product Vintages

		Amount Achieved	
Start Dates	End Dates	VERs	GS ID of VPA
01/12/2020	31/12/2020	606	GS11325
01/01/2021	31/12/2021	33,608	GS11325
01/03/2021	31/12/2021	28,064	GS11326
28/04/2021	31/12/2021	21,666	GS11327
01/01/2022	30/11/2022	32,036	GS11325
01/01/2022	30/11/2022	33,371	GS11326
01/01/2022	30/11/2022	32,036	GS11327

SECTION A. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

A.1. General description of project

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The goal of the proposed Programme of Activities (PoA) is to sell and distribute improved cookstoves (“ICS”) in the households throughout Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). This PoA is managed by Vitol SA (hereinafter referred as Vitol) as the Coordinating/Managing Entity (CME). The CME coordinates with the component project activity implementer (VPA Implementer) for managing the PoA. The VPA Implementer (WESD Capital Sprl) is supported by local partners for distribution and installation of ICS. The VPA Implementer is responsible for ensuring that end user information is captured at the point of sale and distribution to facilitate the monitoring of stoves over the crediting period. The PoA has a data management system or monitoring database of avoiding double counting by unique identification of the stove. In baseline scenario, inefficient simple braseros would have been used for household cooking while the project ICS combust biomass fuels more efficiently. Thus, replacement of the baseline inefficient stoves with project ICS shall reduce non-renewable biomass fuel consumption and hence equivalent amount of GHG emissions.

There are three VPAs in this monitoring period (01/12/2020-30/11/2022), and the details are listed below.

GS ID	VPA	Commune	ICS Number	Emission Reduction
GS11325	VPA001	Limete	14,400	66,250
GS11326	VPA002	Kinshasa	15,000	61,435
GS11327	VPA003	Ngaliema	14,400	53,702
Total			43,800	181,387

In addition, the project ICSs reduce household expenses on charcoal purchase and improves users’ financial capacity to better provide to other basic needs, and hence the project contributes to SDG1 (No Poverty). Less charcoal consumption means less smoke and Particulate Matter (PM) emissions, which causes less respiratory diseases of local households, especially for women and children. So the project contributes to SDG3 (Good health and well-being). Moreover, the project fosters employment for local communities (marketing campaigns, sales network) throughout its lifecycle and contribute SDG 7 (Decent work and economic growth)

A.2. Location of project

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The goal of Congo (DRC) Improved Cook Stoves Programme is to distribute improved cookstoves ("ICS") in the households throughout Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The longitude and latitude range of Congo (DRC) are from 12°19'43.3"E to 31°14'00.2"E and from 5°09'01.9"N to 13°27'11.5"S¹:



Figure 1: Map of Congo (DRC)

Table 1 Coordinates of three VPAs

GS ID	Commune	Coordinates
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¹ <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Democratic+Republic+of+the+Congo>

11325	Limete	(4°22'13"S 15°19'9"E), (4°23'13"S 15°21'57"E), (4°19'48"S 15°19'29"E) and (4°19'27"S 15°22'43"E)
11326	Kinshasa	(4°18'49"S 15°18'10"E), (4°19'57"S 15°18'23"E), (4°19'56"S 15°19'17"E) and (4°18'37"S 15°18'53"E)
11327	Ngaliema	(4°19'02"S 15°15'51"E), (4°20'44"S 15°12'23"E), (4°19'49"S 15°16'52"E) and (4°26'01"S 15°15'28"E)

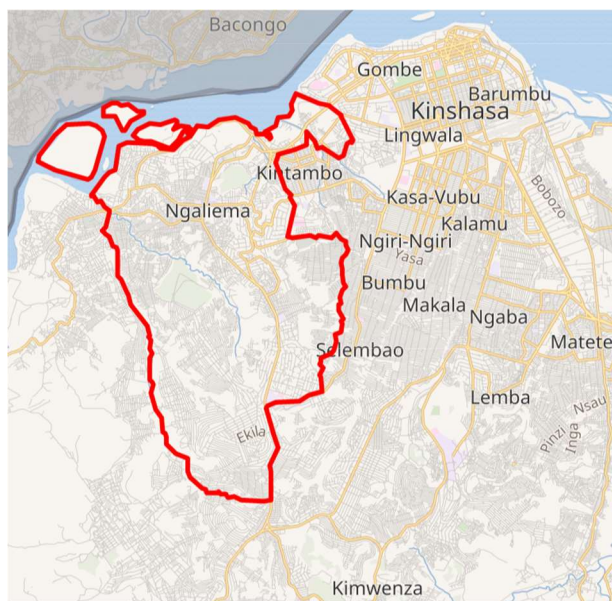


Figure 2: Map of Ngaliema commune



Figure 3: Map of Limete commune



Figure 4: Map of Kinshasa commune

A.3. Reference of applied methodology

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“REDUCED EMISSIONS FROM COOKING AND HEATING: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC)”, Version 4.0 – Published on 07/10/ 2021.

<https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/407-ee-ics-technologies-and-practices-to-displace-decentralized-thermal-energy-tpddtec-consumption/>

The methodology refers to the tools and guidelines below:

1. CDM Tool 30 - Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass (Version 03.0)
<https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-30-v3.0.pdf>
2. Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities (Version 09.0)
https://cdm.unfccc.int/filestorage/e/x/t/extfile-20210531160756474-Meth_Stan05.pdf/Meth_Stan05.pdf?t=M3d8cmllN3Z0fDBwSNbMwRTqggI0dr299S5q
3. Requirements and Guidelines: Usage Rate Monitoring (Version 2.0)
<https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/407g-ee-ics-tpddtec-usage-guidelines/>

A.4. Crediting period of project

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Table 2 Start and End Dates of PoA and VPAs

No.		Start date	End dates
1	PoA	10/12/2020	30/11/2040
2	VPA001	01/12/2020	30/11/2025
3	VPA002	01/03/2021	28/02/2026
4	VPA003	28/04/2021	27/04/2026

SECTION B. IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT

B.1. Description of implemented project

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From 01/12/2020 to 10/06/2021, totally 43,800 ICSs were distributed in three communes, including Limete, Kinshasa and Ngaliema. The details are listed in table 3. These stoves are all the stoves to be distributed till the end of the crediting period, no additional stoves should be distributed based on the current plan. The CME (Vitol) coordinates with the VPA Implementer (WESD Capital Sprl) for managing the PoA. The VPA Implementer is supported by local commune leader and church for distribution and installation of ICS. The PoA has a monitoring database of avoiding double counting by ICS unique series number. When the ICS are distributed, the end-users information are collected into the monitoring database, such as name, address and telephone number. The PoA and VPAs are implemented in according with the registered PoA and VPA-DD and there is no discrepancy in this monitoring period.

Table 3 Information of ICSs distributed in three communes

No.	GS ID	Communes	Date	Amount of ICS
1	GS 11325	Limete	01/12/2020-13/02/2021	14,400
2	GS 11326	Kinshasa	01/03/2021-27/04/2021	15,000
3	GS 11327	Ngaliema	28/04/2021-10/06/2021	14,400

Compared to the baseline simple bracero, the project technology is cooking equipment allowing quicker heating-up, longer cooking and heat retaining with less charcoal as well as lower combustion fumes. It results in significant savings of charcoal and associated expenses, thanks to, inter alia, advanced-material combustion chamber, overconsumption-restricting design, etc.

There are 2 types of improved cook stoves, the detailed specification is as follows.

Table 4 Specification of the Jiko cookstoves

Type	A: Jiko Mamu	B: Jiko Kitoko
Efficiency	29.7%	33.6%
Type of fuel	Charcoal	Charcoal
Capacity (kW)	1.2	1.2
Durability	7 years	7 years



Figure 5: Pictures of A Jiko Mamu



Figure 6: Pictures of B Jiko Kitoko

B.1.1 Forward Action Requests

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FAR#1:

PD shall carry out a kitchen performance test as per the requirements in Annex 2 of applied methodology (TPDDTEC) to determine the accurate baseline fuel consumption data which shall be applied before the next verification.

Response to FAR#1:

The baseline fuel consumption is defined as a monitoring parameter in Section B.7 of registered DD. In this monitoring period, the accurate baseline fuel consumption data have been applied. These data were gotten from a kitchen performance test in November 2021, which were done according to the requirements in Annex 2 of applied methodology (TPDDTEC).

B.2. Post-Design Certification changes

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

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N/A

B.2.2. Corrections

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N/A

B.2.3. Changes to start date of crediting period

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N/A

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

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For GS 11325 and GS11326, SDG1 (No poverty) and SDG3 (Good health and well-being) are added in the monitoring plan. Less charcoal is needed for household cooking task due to the using of improved cookstoves, which results to less money spending on charcoal. It is expressed by parameter N_{sav} : fraction of ICS users perceiving money saving on charcoal spending.

Less charcoal consumption means less air pollution emission, which improves the health conditions in households. It is expressed by parameter N_{health} : fraction of ICS users perceiving health conditions improved after using ICSs.

The parameter N_{sav} and N_{health} are monitored by sampling survey according to the monitoring plan in VPA-DD.

The version number of revised VPA-DD is version 2.2 and version 2.3 respectively for GS 11325 and GS11326, and the completion date is 28/08/2023.

B.2.5. Changes to project design of approved project

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N/A

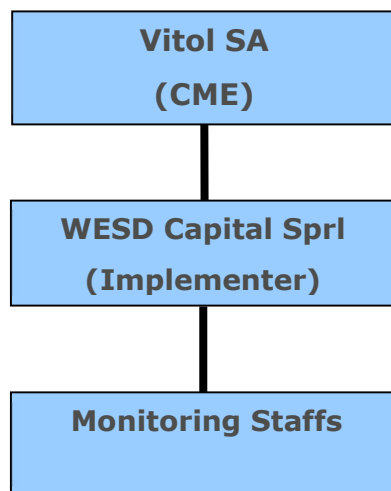
SECTION C. DESCRIPTION OF MONITORING SYSTEM APPLIED BY THE PROJECT

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1. Monitoring organization and responsibility

Overall responsibility for monitoring and carrying out the monitoring lies with the CME (Vitol SA). The CME monitoring manager is the head of all monitoring works.

Implementer (WESD Capital Sprl) does the specific monitoring works under the supervising of CME monitoring manager, including collecting all monitoring data in the field, signing sale records with end users, registering data to monitoring database and keep hardcopies, and so on. During this monitoring period, the monitoring system was running well. The operating and management structure is illustrated as follows:



The monitoring parameter is listed as below:

Parameters	Description	Monitoring Method
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N_{sav}	Fraction of ICS users perceiving money saving on charcoal spending	Usage rate survey
N_{health}	Fraction of ICS users perceiving health conditions improved after using ICSs	Usage rate survey
N_{ics}	Number of the efficient cookstoves disseminated	Monitoring database
N_{em}	Number of person (male and female) hired	Labor contracts
P_{b,y}	Quantity of fuel that is consumed in baseline scenario	Baseline Field Test
P_{p,y}	Quantity of fuel that is consumed in project scenario	Project Field Test
U_{p,y}	Weighted average usage rate in project scenario	Usage rate survey

2.QA/QC

The CME is responsible for accurate and transparent record keeping, monitoring and evaluation. All supporting documentation and records for the project must be easily accessible for spot checking and cross referencing by a third-party auditor.

When the ICSs are sold, implementer signs sale contracts with end users. Their information (Name, address, telephone number) and the ICS unique series number are collected and keep in the monitoring database. The information accuracy and completeness are checked with the sale records by CME monitoring manager. In the sale contracts, end users claim to give up the carbon credit right. In this way, there is no double counting in this monitoring period.

In the BFT and PFT, VPA Implementer bought the new scales with a precision of 0.1Kg to make the results reliable.

The monitoring staffs operate platform scales in accordance with the specification.

An third-party auditor must also be able to cross reference pertinent project documentation, which must include archives such as survey questionnaires and sales records.

3.Monitoring training

Training is provided to all the monitoring staffs before the commencement of monitoring works to ensure their abilities to implement the described monitoring plan, and the training records is kept for third-party auditor.

4.Internal audit

The raw data of monitoring parameters collected by the implementer is supplied to CME and be used to calculate SDG impacts after auditing and permission from the CME monitoring manager.

5. Data management and archive

All data collected during the monitoring are archived and kept at least for 2 years after the end of the last crediting period by the CME.

6. Emergency procedure

If some data with flaws are founded during the monitoring and internal auditing, which may undermine the data accuracy and completeness, the relevant SDG impacts are waived to keep conservative.

SECTION D. DATA AND PARAMETERS

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

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Data/parameter ID	ICS 1
Data/parameter	Baseline scenario survey results
Unit	NA
Description	Report of the results of the baseline scenario survey
Source of data	The report presents the results of the Baseline Scenario Survey, relevant for the baseline scenario definition.
Value(s) applied	NA
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Purpose of data	NA
Additional comment	Undertake at the start of the first crediting period

Data/parameter ID	ICS 2
Data/parameter	Project technology description
Unit	NA
Description	The detailed description of the project technology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manufacturer name: BISO NA BINO SARL - product name: Jiko cookstoves - technology type: cooking equipment allowing quicker heating-up, longer cooking and heat retaining with less woody biomass fuel as well as lower combustion fumes. - capacity characteristics: 1.2kw

	- rated thermal efficiency: type A 29.7% and type B 33.6%.
Source of data	Manufacturer specifications Test result of the efficient cookstoves
Value(s) applied	NA
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Purpose of data	Evaluation of SDG outcomes
Additional comment	Project developer shall provide this information to verifying VVB before completion of verification report. No issuance shall be requested for project technologies for which the project technology details are not verified by the verifying VVB prior to completion of verification report.

Data/parameter ID	ICS 3
Data/parameter	Expected technical life of project technology
Unit	Years
Description	The expected technical life of an individual project technology shall be defined in the VPA-DD.
Source of data	Fixed and recorded at the time of registration or distribution The source is used: - Manufacturer specifications
Value(s) applied	7
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Purpose of data	Evaluation of SDG outcomes
Additional comment	The end users will be provided replacement technology of comparable or higher quality at the end of the technical life, by either - replacing with comparable or better technology, or - retrofitting essential parts with performance guarantee. Units are replaced or retrofitted at the end of their technical life within a crediting period to continue claiming emission reductions. However, a new project or programme will not be registered for replacement/retrofitted project devices.

Data/parameter ID	ICS 5
Data/parameter	Avoidance of double counting or double claiming among project participants
Unit	NA
Description	Evidence of avoidance of double counting or double Claiming with other parties directly involved with the project or programme.
Source of data	Written assertions with the project developer of the ownership rights and intention of selling the emission reductions resulting from the project activity directed at or signed with all the applicable parties of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agreement between CME and VPA Implementer; - contract between Implementer and ICS producers; and - sale records between VPA implementer and end users.
Value(s) applied	VPA avoid of double counting or double claiming among project participants by providing documentations above.
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Purpose of data	Evaluation of SDG outcomes
Additional comment	-

Data/parameter ID	ICS 6
Data/parameter	Avoidance of double counting or double claiming with other mitigation actions
Unit	NA
Description	Review and analysis of mitigation actions in other voluntary market or UNFCCC/compliance mechanisms
Source of data	Using publicly available information from Gold Standard and other voluntary standards, at a minimum Verra and any recognized national or regional standards in the project location, and UNFCCC CDM project & PoA database.
Value(s) applied	Avoidance of double counting or double claiming with other mitigation actions by analyzing data source above.
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Purpose of data	Evaluation of SDG outcomes
Additional comment	Undertake at the time of project design review and VPA

inclusion review.

Data/parameter ID	ICS 7
Data/parameter	Regulatory framework for provision of thermal energy services
Unit	NA
Description	Evidence that the project does not undermine or conflict with any national, sub-national or local regulations or guidance for thermal energy supply/devices or fuel supply or use
Source of data	<p>Wood fuel policies and practices in selected countries in Sub-Saharan Africa - a critical review https://www.cifor.org/knowledge/publication/7293/World-Development-Perspectives, https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2452292922000091</p> <p>Research has been conducted and found no policies or regulations in DRC that conflicts with the adoption of the efficiency-improved charcoal cookstove. Charcoal is still currently the primary energy source in DRC, with the increase in population, it suggests the DRC's dependence on charcoal will likely remain high in the coming decades, banning wood fuel will not be realistic and will lead to unintended negative consequences.</p> <p>This project distributes more energy cookstove to households, reduces overall charcoal needs which also limits deforestation. It does not undermine or conflict with any regulations on thermal energy use in the hosting country.</p>
Value(s) applied	There is no evidence that the project undermines or conflict with any national, sub-national or local regulations or guidance of thermal devices or fuel supply or use.
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Purpose of data	Evaluation of SDG outcomes

Data/parameter ID	ICS 8
Data/parameter	$EF_{b,f,CO2}$
Unit	tCO ₂ /TJ

Description	CO ₂ emission factor arising from charcoal use in baseline and project scenario
Source of data	Methodology default for charcoal
Value(s) applied	165.22 tCO ₂ /TJ (includes charcoal production emissions)
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	N/A
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline and project scenario
Additional comment	N/A

Data/parameter ID	ICS 9
Data/parameter	$EF_{b,f,nonCO2}$
Unit	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description	Non-CO ₂ emission factor arising from charcoal use in baseline and project scenario
Source of data	Methodology default for charcoal
Value(s) applied	44.83tCO ₂ e/TJ (Includes charcoal production emissions)
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	N/A
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline and project scenario
Additional comment	N/A

Data/parameter ID	ICS 12
Data / Parameter	$NCV_{b,fuel}$
Unit	TJ/ton
Description	Net calorific value of the fuels used in the baseline
Source of data	Charcoal: Methodology default

Value(s) applied	0.0295
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	N/A
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline and project scenario
Additional comment	N/A

Data/parameter ID	ICS 17
Data / Parameter	$f_{NRB,i,y}$
Unit	percentage
Description	Fractional non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel during year y, in case the baseline fuel is biomass or charcoal
Source of data	Determined by following the CDM TOOL30, Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass
Value(s) applied	83.1%
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Requirements of the CDM TOOL30
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline and project scenario
Additional comment	Project developers applying for a renewal of the crediting period must reassess the NRB based on most recent information available.

D.2 Data and parameters monitored

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Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 1, No poverty
Data / Parameter	N_{sav}
Unit	Fraction
Description	Fraction of ICS users perceiving money saving on charcoal spending
Source of data	Usage Surveys
Value(s) applied	100%, please refer to file "Usage rate survey in 2021 and 2022"

Measurement methods and procedures	End-users of ICS in commune are surveyed whether the household spendings on charcoal purchase is less than before using ICSs
Monitoring frequency	Annually
QA/QC procedures	Sampling is done according to the Methodology requirements, refer to Section D.4.
Purpose of data	Measure contributes to SDG 1
Additional comment	N/A

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 3, Good health and well-being
Data / Parameter	N_{health}
Unit	Fraction
Description	Fraction of ICS users perceiving health conditions improved after using ICSs
Source of data	Usage Surveys
Value(s) applied	100%, please refer to file "Usage rate survey in 2021 and 2022"
Measurement methods and procedures	End-users of ICS in commune are surveyed the influence of ICS using on their health conditions
Monitoring frequency	Annually
QA/QC procedures	Sampling is done according to the Methodology requirements, refer to Section D.4.
Purpose of data	Measure contributes to SDG 3
Additional comment	N/A

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 7,13 Affordable and clean energy				
Data / Parameter	N_{ICS}				
Unit	Number				
Description	Number of the efficient cookstoves disseminated				
Source of data	Monitoring database Refer to file "Cookstove Monitoring Database of GS11325, GS11326 and GS11327"				
Value(s) applied	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>GS ID</th> <th>Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	GS ID	Amount		
GS ID	Amount				

	GS11325	14,400
	GS11326	15,000
	GS11327	14,400
	Total	43,800
Measurement methods and procedures	The project monitoring database provides a list of end-users and ICSs with their information.	
Monitoring frequency	Continuous	
QA/QC procedures	Sale records for cross-check	
Purpose of data	Measure contributes to SDG 7 and SDG 13	
Additional comment	Also used in SDG 13 Climate Action	

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 8, Decent work and economic growth											
Data / Parameter	N _{em}											
Unit	Number											
Description	Number of person (male and female) hired											
Source of data	Employees list Refer to file "Employee List of GS11325, GS11326 and GS11327"											
Value(s) applied	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>GS ID</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GS11325</td> <td>24(M9 and F15)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GS11326</td> <td>10(M3 and F7)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GS11327</td> <td>10(M3 and F7)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>44(M15 and F29)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		GS ID	Number	GS11325	24(M9 and F15)	GS11326	10(M3 and F7)	GS11327	10(M3 and F7)	Total	44(M15 and F29)
GS ID	Number											
GS11325	24(M9 and F15)											
GS11326	10(M3 and F7)											
GS11327	10(M3 and F7)											
Total	44(M15 and F29)											
Measurement methods and procedures	Recording the number of employees (male and female) hired in the project under administrative, sales and management positions											
Monitoring frequency	Continuous											
QA/QC procedures	Labor contracts by cross-check											
Purpose of data	Measure contributes to SDG 8											
Additional comment	N/A											

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13 Climate action
Data/parameter	ICS 15

Data / Parameter	Avoidance of double counting or double claiming among project technology end users
Unit	NA
Description	Evidence of Avoidance of double counting or double claiming among project technology end users
Source of data	Sales record where end-users declare to give up carbon rights related to the ICS use.
Value(s) applied	NA
Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Monitoring frequency	Monitored whenever project technology is sold
QA/QC procedures	Cross check using general internet search and search of public records of Gold Standard and other voluntary market and UNFCCC mechanisms
Purpose of data	NA
Additional comment	-

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13 Climate action
Data/parameter ID	ICS 16
Data / Parameter	Presence of stove stacking
Unit	NA
Description	Descriptive statistics of the presence and usage practices of baseline- and other non-project-technology by project technology end users
Source of data	Usage survey- use of other stoves was integrated with the usage survey. The results are showed in the file "Usage survey statistics in 2021 and 2022".
Value(s) applied	In the survey conducted in Nov 2021, two households were found to use non-project cookstoves. In the survey conducted in Nov 2022, three households were found to use non-project cookstoves. These households were considered as non-use project technology in the usage rate calculation and were deducted to calculate the emission reduction.
Measurement methods and procedures	NA

Monitoring frequency	Annually
QA/QC procedures	The calculation of $SFS_{p,b,y}$ shall be cross-checked with the observed presence of stove stacking. Ensure any stove stacking is considered so that emission reductions are calculated only from real reduction of baseline fuel use.
Purpose of data	NA
Additional comment	-Whether or not the existing baseline technology is surrendered, when an old technology remains in use in parallel with the improved technology, or another technology is put in use in parallel, the corresponding emission must be accounted for so that emission reductions are not overestimated.

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13 Climate action
Data/parameter ID	ICS 18
Data / Parameter	$P_{b,y}$
Unit	ton/household-day
Description	Quantity of fuel that is consumed in baseline scenario b during year y
Source of data	Baseline performance field tests Refer to file "Results of BFT and PFT"
Value(s) applied	0.00293
Measurement methods and procedures	Baseline field test (BFT) is conducted in 3 consecutive days. The festival, weekend, holiday and rainy day are avoided in order to get data during normal household cooking. i) In the first day, charcoal package is given to local households. The charcoal weight is enough to household cooking consumption in 3-days test and recorded. ii) In the next two days, visit each household at roughly the same time and record the weight of charcoal left. iii) The charcoal is weighted by platform scales that have a precision of 0.1Kg. VPA Implementer bought the new scales with a precision of 0.1Kg to make the results reliable.

	The statistic of survey meets the confidence and precision of 90/10.
Monitoring frequency	At the start of crediting period (fixed for on crediting period)
QA/QC procedures	<p>Compliance with the general requirements for sampling (Section 4.4), general requirements for QA/QC (Section 4.5) and Annex 2 Kitchen performance test.</p> <p>If the values resulting from the baseline KPTs are higher than the following threshold value (on equivalent terms), then the results shall be further substantiated by independent third-party studies that are specific to the project region, including but not limited to government publications, peer-reviewed literature, third party assessments (for example – WISDOM, FAO, UN and similar organizations) and/or official data or statistics about cooking technologies and fuel use. In any case, the value applied shall not be higher than the cap value (on equivalent terms).</p> <p>Threshold value: 0.75 tonnes/person*year of fuelwood Cap value: 0.95 tonnes/person*year of fuelwood</p> <p>In the baseline field test in 2021, the charcoal consumption per household per day is 0.00293 tonnes and the household size is 7.31 persons. Therefore charcoal consumption per capita per year is $0.00293 \times 365 / 7.31 = 0.15$ tonnes/person*year, which supplies same heat as 0.28 tonnes fuelwood (Charcoal NCV is 0.0295TJ/ton, fuelwood NCV is 0.0156TJ/ton). Th value 0.28 tonnes/person*year is lower than threshold value 0.75 tonnes/person*year.</p>
Purpose of data	Used to calculate SFS under method 1
Additional comment	N/A

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13 Climate action
Data/parameter ID	ICS 19
Data / Parameter	$P_{p,y}$
Unit	ton/household-day
Description	Quantity of fuel that is consumed in project scenario p during year y
Source of data	Project performance field tests

	Refer to file "Results of BFT and PFT"
Value(s) applied	0.00148
Measurement methods and procedures	<p>Project field test (PFT) is conducted in 3 consecutive days. The festival, weekend, holiday and rainy day are avoided in order to get data during normal household cooking.</p> <p>i) In the first day, charcoal package is given to local households. The charcoal weight is enough to household cooking consumption in 3-days test and recorded.</p> <p>ii) In the next two days, visit each household at roughly the same time and record the weight of charcoal left.</p> <p>iii) The charcoal is weighted by platform scales that have a precision of 0.1Kg. VPA Implementer bought the new scales with a precision of 0.1Kg to make the results reliable.</p> <p>The statistic of survey meets the confidence and precision of 90/10.</p>
Monitoring frequency	<p>Updated every two years, or more frequently</p> <p>The KPT values are valid for two years and may be applied for before or after period, however the gap between start date of first KPTs and second KPTs shall not be more than two years.</p> <p>The kitchen field test was conducted in November 2022 and the duration of this monitoring period is from 01/12/2020 to 30/11/2022. So the KPT values are valid.</p>
QA/QC procedures	Compliance with the general requirements for sampling (Section 4.4), general requirements for QA/QC (Section 4.5) and Annex 2 Kitchen performance test.
Purpose of data	Used to calculate SFS under method 1
Additional comment	N/A

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13 Climate action
Data/parameter ID	ICS 20
Data / Parameter	SFS _{b,p,y}
Unit	ton/household-day
Description	Specific fuel savings for an individual project technology of baseline b/project p pair in year y
Source of data	Calculated from P _{b,y} , P _{p,y}

Value(s) applied	0.00145
Measurement methods and procedures	$P_{b,y} - P_{p,y}$
Monitoring frequency	Updated every two years, or more frequently
QA/QC procedures	<p>The calculation method, inputs and their sources shall be described in detail in the VPA-DD and monitoring report. Cross-check with proportional efficiency of baseline and project technology.</p> <p>According to registered VPA-DD, the baseline stove is 15.5%, and the project rated efficiency is 31.65% (average of two types, 29.7% and 33.6%). So the maximum saving percent is 51.02%. In this monitoring period, the saving percent is 49.5% ($0.00145/0.00293$), which is lower than 51.02%. So the fuel saving is reasonable.</p>
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reduction
Additional comment	N/A

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13 Climate action
Data/parameter ID	ICS 26
Data / Parameter	$U_{p,y}$
Unit	Percentage
Description	Weighted average usage rate in project scenario p during year y
Source of data	Usage survey Refer to file "Usage rate survey in 2021 and 2022"
Value(s) applied	<p>90%.</p> <p>The result of usage rate survey in 2021 and 2022 was 98% and 96% respectively. Please refer to the file "Statistic of usage rate survey in 2021 and 2022".</p> <p>The usage cap of the good practice is 90%, and hence the 90% is used to calculate emission reduction.</p>
Measurement methods and procedures	The measurement of the usage rate is based on qualitative information collected in the usage survey. A question concerning the current use of the technology is asked to each end user of the sample and is validated by

	<p>the observation of the surveyor in order to determine the usage rate of each technology age category.</p> <p>The households in which the baseline cookstove is still used, or project cookstove is not the main cookstove, or the project cookstove was not used in the past three days are considered as non-use in the usage rate survey.</p>
Monitoring frequency	At least annually
QA/QC procedures	Compliance with the general requirements for sampling (Section 4.4) and general requirements for QA/QC (Section 4.5)
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	N/A

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13 Climate action
Data/parameter ID	ICS 27
Data / Parameter:	$N_{b,p,y}$
Unit	days
Description	Number of project technology-days included in the monitoring database for baseline b/project p pair in year y
Source of data	<p>Calculated based on monitoring database</p> <p>Refer to file "Emission Reduction Calculation of GS11325-GS11327"</p>
Value(s) applied	<p>9,946,322 for GS11325</p> <p>9,223,353 for GS11326</p> <p>8,062,452 for GS11327</p>
Measurement methods and procedures	Calculated from the monitoring database as the sum of the number of project technology units times the calendar days during the year y that they were present at the end user locations.
Monitoring frequency	Calculated annually
QA/QC procedures	Cross check the results of the usage survey with the contents of the monitoring database to confirm whether

	the project technology units surveyed are present at end user locations as expected, or not. In this monitoring period, the usage survey indicates that the improved cookstoves are used by households as expected. There is no discrepancy with the contents of the monitoring database.
Purpose of data	Calculation of Emission Reduction
Additional comment	N/A

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13 Climate action
Data/parameter ID	ICS 28
Data/Parameter	LE _{p,y}
Unit	tCO ₂ e per year
Description	Leakage in project scenario p during year y
Source of data	Default discount value from Methodology
Value(s) applied	0.95
Measurement methods and procedures	N/A
Monitoring frequency	Default discount value of 0.95 applied to emission reductions
QA/QC procedures	N/A
Purpose of data	For leakage emissions
Additional comment	N/A

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

Data/Parameter	Value obtained in this monitoring period	Value obtained last monitoring period
N/A	N/A	N/A

This is the first monitoring period.

D.4. Implementation of sampling plan

>>

A simple random sampling plan was conducted across GS11325, GS11326 and GS11327 covered in this monitoring plan.

(a) Description of implemented sampling design

Random numbers were generated using the online random number generator² 1 to 43,800 (totally cookstoves number of GS1125, GS11326 and GS11327) according to the sample size. The households according to the random number obtained, were picked for sampling.

1. ICS26, $U_{p,y}$

The objective of the usage survey is to provide a single usage parameter that is weighted based on the age distribution for project technologies in the monitoring database. According to section 4.3 in the applied methodology, the minimum sample size is 100 for group size that is more than 1,000. 43,800 cookstoves were sold and hence the sample size of usage rate survey is 100.

Usage rate survey should be carried out annually, so the first was done in Nov 2021 and the second was in Nov 2022. The cookstoves in GS 11325, GS11326 and GS11327 were sold within one year (from 01/12/2020 to 10/06/2021), so there is only one age cohort in these two surveys. The first survey in Nov 2021 has only one age group 0-1 and the second survey in Nov 2022 has age group 1-2. The usage survey was conducted in line with the file "Requirements and Guidelines: Usage Rate Monitoring". There are three requirement levels, "Mandatory", "Good Practice" and "Best Practice". In this monitoring period, "Good practice" level is applied.

Requirements are listed as below:

- **Define use and nonuse**

The households in which the baseline cookstove is still used, or project cookstove is not the main cookstove, or the project cookstove was not used in the past three days are considered as non-use in this monitoring period. Otherwise, it is considered as use.

- **In person household usage survey**

² <https://www.calculator.net/random-number-generator.html>

i. Kitchen observation

Surveyors visit the household to gather objective information to support the usage survey findings. Surveyors are demanded to make sure if the cooking device is warm and ashes present. These information are recorded in the questionnaires.

ii. Interview with the primary cook

The primary cook is interviewed to fill the usage rate questionnaires, including information on duration and frequency of use, number of stoves used, seasonal trends of charcoal consumption.

iii. Photos of the cooking area(s)

Photos are taken to collect visual data on the status of the project technology. Photos show the whole kitchen, including all the stoves in use and to be cross-checked with the questionnaires.

iv. GPS coordinates

The GPS coordinates and addresses of the household are recorded in the questionnaires to demonstrate that the household was visited.

- **Verification of accuracy of results**

10 surveyed households that account for 10% of 100 sampling size are selected randomly. They are called to verify that homes were visited by surveyors and the recorded responses are correct.

- **Field team training and supervision**

Before the survey, trainings are provided to field teams to ensure that they have the capacity required to conduct usage survey successfully. All training records, including attendant lists, photos and training documents, are kept for verification check.

- **End-used training and follow ups**

When the improved cookstoves are sold, end-users are demonstrated and trained how to use the products. End-users can call the service line when they need use guide. Some end-users are visited to make sure that they have the ability to use cookstoves smoothly.

- **Awareness campaign**

The awareness campaigns are conducted together with the end-user training.

In the usage survey in Nov 2021 and Nov 2022, the usage rate were 98% and 96% respectively. The maximum usage rate for "Good practice" is 90%, and therefore the cap valve 90% is adopted for emission reduction calculation.

2. ICS18, P_{b,y} and ICS19 P_{p,y} for Field Tests

The baseline and project performance field tests (BFT and PFT) measure real, observed technology performance in the field.

Method 1 in the applied Methodology is applied to calculate emission reduction, and a field test is carried out both for baseline and project scenarios, by testing an independent sample (different subjects for baseline and project scenarios).

In the monitoring period, households sampled in the project are different from households sampled in the baseline, this is called INDEPENDENT samples. So table 4 in Annex 2 of applied methodology is used to determine the sample size of BFT and PFT. The sample size is estimated by assuming a Coefficient of Variation (COV). If you choose a COV which is smaller than the real COV, it is likely that once you have finished the tests, you will need to increase the sample size. If COV is 1.4, the size is 122. If COV is 1.5, the size is 140. It is assumed that the real COV is between 1.4 and 1.5, and the sample size arranges from 122 and 140. So in baseline field test (BFT) in July 2021, sample size was considered as 134 households. In project field test (PFT) in Nov 2022, sample size was chosen as 133 households. The statistic of BFT and PFT indicates that it conforms to the 90/10 rules, which means the sample size is appropriate and there is no need to increase the sample size.

The approach taken to conduct the performance tests is listed as blow:

- It is transparent and can easily be replicated,
- It is evidently conservative,
- The sample is randomly selected so as to not introduce a material bias,
- And the impact of daily and seasonal variations on the expected average fuel consumption saving is accounted for.

The following requirements apply for selecting the end user locations of the Baseline Performance Field Tests (BFT):

- The BFT reflects the average household size with in the projects area.
- The BFT takes place in those households where improved devices have not yet been disseminated and where baseline technology is still in use in the project area.

The baseline and project performance field tests (BFT and PFT) completely comply with all requirements of applied methodology and its annex -2 "complementary guidelines for kitchen and performance testing".

(b) Collected data

Data was collected by the on-site surveys. The usage rate survey should be done annually and so two surveys were conducted in Nov 2021 and Nov 2022 accordingly. BFT was carried out in July 2021. PFT should be done every two years and was conducted in Nov 2021, which was valid in this monitoring period (from 01/12/2020 to 30/11/2022).

The collected data were compiled into two excel spreadsheets, "Usage rate survey in 2021 and 2022" and "Results of BFT and PFT".

(c) Analysis of the collected data

Before beginning the analysis, the potential "outliers" are checked. The outlier assessment for ICS18 and ICS19 values was conducted by generating a box plot of the data. No points were plotted individually, suggesting that no potential outliers were found. For statistical analysis, 90/10 rule is applied. When the sample sizes are large enough to satisfy the "90/10 rule", i.e the endpoints of the 90% confidence interval lie within +/-10% of the estimated mean, overall emission reductions can be calculated on the basis of the estimated MEAN fuel annual savings per unit.

Parameter	Result	Confidence/Margin
ICS18, P_{b,y}	0.00293 ton/household-day	90/10 Achieved
ICS19, P_{p,y}	0.00148 ton/household-day	90/10 Achieved

(d) Demonstration that the required confidence/precision level has been met

In the usage survey in Nov 2021 and Nov 2022, the usage rate were 98% and 96% respectively. The maximum usage rate for "Good practice" is 90%, and therefore the cap valve 90% is adopted for emission reduction calculation.

In the Baseline field test (BFT), the mean is 2.93Kg/household-day and its ±10% of mean arranges from 2.64 to 3.23. The bottom and upper of 90% confidence is 2.86 and 3.01, and therefore 90% confidence interval falls within ±10% of the mean. Hence the statistic of BFT meets the confidence and precision of 90/10. Furthermore, the precision of the BFT results is calculated as 2.59% (confidence level divided by Mean). It means that there is 90% probability that the BFT value falls within the ±2.59% of the mean (from 2.86 to 3.01).

In the Project field test (PFT), the mean is 1.48Kg/household-day and its ±10% of mean arranges from 1.33 to 1.63. The bottom and upper of 90% confidence is 1.44 and

1.52, and therefore 90% confidence interval falls within $\pm 10\%$ of the mean. Hence the statistic of PFT meets the confidence and precision of 90/10. Furthermore, the precision of the PFT results is calculated as 2.47% (confidence level divided by Mean). It means that there is 90% probability that the PFT value falls within the $\pm 2.47\%$ of the mean (from 1.44 to 1.52).

(e) Demonstration that the samples were randomly selected and are representative of the population

The samples were randomly selected across the three VPAs (GS11325, GS11326 and GS11327). Random numbers were generated using online random number generator and the households corresponding to the random numbers obtained, were selected as samples to be interviewed. Under this way, the entire target population has an equal chance of being selected, thus the samples selected were deemed to be representative of population.

SECTION E. CALCULATION OF SDG IMPACTS

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

>>

a) SDG 1, No poverty

Indicator: N_{sav} : fraction of ICS users perceiving money saving on charcoal spending. In the baseline situation, the SDG 1 impact is 0.

b) SDG 3, Good health and well-being

Indicator: N_{health} : fraction of ICS users perceiving health conditions improved after using ICSs. In the baseline situation, the SDG 3 impact is 0. c) SDG 7, Affordable and clean energy

Indicator: N_{ICS} Number of the efficient cookstoves disseminated. In the baseline situation, the SDG 7 impact is 0. d) SDG 8, Decent work and economic growth

Indicator: N_{em} the number of person (male and female) hired. In the baseline situation, the SDG 8 impact is 0. e) SDG 13, Climate Action

According to applied methodology, emission reductions are calculated directly, refer to file "Emission Reduction Calculation of GS11325-GS11327".

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

>>

a) SDG 1, No poverty

Indicator: N_{sav} : fraction of ICS users perceiving money saving on charcoal spending.

GS ID	Vintage	Number
GS11325 (VPA001)	01/12/2020-31/12/2021	100%
	01/01/2022-30/11/2022	100%
GS11326 (VPA002)	01/03/2021-31/12/2021	100%
	01/01/2022-30/11/2022	100%
GS11327 (VPA003)	28/04/2021-31/12/2021	100%
	01/01/2022-30/11/2022	100%

b) SDG 3, Good health and well-being

Indicator: N_{health} : fraction of ICS users perceiving health conditions improved after using ICSs.

GS ID	Vintage	Number
GS11325 (VPA001)	01/12/2020-31/12/2021	100%
	01/01/2022-30/11/2022	100%
GS11326 (VPA002)	01/03/2021-31/12/2021	100%
	01/01/2022-30/11/2022	100%
GS11327 (VPA003)	28/04/2021-31/12/2021	100%
	01/01/2022-30/11/2022	100%

c) SDG 7, Affordable and clean energy

Indicator: N_{ICS} Number of the efficient cookstoves disseminated.

GS ID	Number
GS11325 (VPA001)	14,400
GS11326 (VPA002)	15,000
GS11327 (VPA003)	14,400
Total	43,800

d) SDG 8, Decent work and economic growth

Indicator: N_{em} the number of person (male and female) hired.

GS ID	Number
GS11325	24(M9 and F15)
GS11326	10(M3 and F7)
GS11327	10(M3 and F7)
Total	44(M15 and F29)

e) SDG 13, Climate Action

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

Where:

$N_{b,p,y}$ = Number of project technology-days included in the project database for baseline b/project p pair in year y (days)

$U_{p,y}$ = Cumulative Usage rate for technologies in project scenario p in year y (fraction)

$SFS_{p,b,y}$ = Specific fuel savings for and individual project technology of baseline b/project p pair in year y (mass or volume units/technology*day)

$NCV_{b,fuel}$ = Net calorific value of the fuel(s) that is substituted or reduced in baseline b (TJ/mass or volume units)

$f_{NRB,b,y}$ = Fractional non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel during year y (fraction). For biomass, it is the fraction of woody biomass that can be established as non-renewable.

$EF_{b,f,CO2}$ = CO₂ emission factor from use of fuel f (tCO₂/TJ)

$EF_{b,f,nonCO2}$ = Non-CO₂ emission factor arising from use of fuel f, when the baseline fuel f is biomass or charcoal (tCO₂e/TJ). This parameter is omitted when f is a fossil fuel.

$LE_{p,y}$ = Leakage for project scenario p in year y (tCO₂e/yr)

GS ID	Emission Reduction
GS11325	66,250
GS11326	61,435
GS11327	53,702
Total	181,387

More details for SDG 13 calculation, refer to file "Emission Reduction Calculation of GS11325-GS11327".

E.3. Calculation of leakage

>>

According to section 3.11 in the applied methodology, option 1 is used in this monitoring period, which means a default adjustment factor of 0.95 to the emission reduction is applied to leakage emissions.

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

SDG	SDG Impact	GS ID	Vintage	Baseline estimate	Project estimate	Net benefit
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			01/12/2020-31/12/2020	0	606	606
		GS11325	01/01/2021-31/12/2021		33,608	33,608
			01/01/2022-30/11/2022	0	32,036	32,036
		GS11326	01/03/2021-31/12/2021		28,064	28,064
			01/01/2022-30/11/2022		33,371	33,371
		GS11327	28/04/2021-31/12/2021		21,666	21,666
			01/01/2022-30/11/2022	0	32,036	32,036
		Total			181,387	181,387
SDG1	Perceived monetary savings on charcoal spending	GS11325				
		GS11326	01/12/2020-30/11/2022	0	100%	100%
		GS11327				
SDG3	Perceived health conditions improved by the ICS users	GS11325				
		GS11326	01/12/2020-30/11/2022	0	100%	100%
		GS11327				
SDG7	Number of the efficient cookstoves disseminated	GS11325			14,400	14,400
		GS11326	01/12/2020-30/11/2022	0	15,000	15,000
		GS11327			14,400	14,400
		Total			43,800	43,800
SDG8	Number of person (male and female) hired	GS11325			24(F15, M9)	24(F15, M9)
		GS11326	01/12/2020-30/11/2022	0	10(F7, M3)	10(F7, M3)
		GS11327			10(F7, M3)	10(F7, M3)
		Total			44(F29, M15)	44(F29, M15)

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 ³ achieved during this monitoring period
SDG13 Emission Reduction	156,045	181,387
SDG1 Perceived monetary savings on charcoal spending	91%	100%
SDG3 Perceived health conditions improved by the ICS users	81%	100%
SDG7 Number of the efficient cookstoves disseminated	43,800	43,800
SDG8 Number of person (male and female) hired	44(F29, M15)	44(F29, M15)

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

>>

SDG1 Perceived monetary savings on charcoal spending

³ Whenever emission reductions are capped, both the original and capped values used for calculations must be transparently reported. Use brackets to denote original values.

Three improved cookstove distribution projects in Africa which have completed the performance verification are referred, including GS5391, GS2094 and GS10886. The lowest value of SDG1 indicator is 91% in their monitoring report.

SDG3 Perceived health conditions improved by the ICS users

Three improved cookstove distribution projects in Africa which have completed the performance verification are referred, including GS5391, GS2094 and GS10886. The lowest value of SDG3 indicator is 81% in their monitoring report.

SDG7 Number of the efficient cookstoves disseminated

Totally 43,800 efficient cookstoves are disseminated, and this data comes from the monitoring database.

SDG8 Number of person (female and male) hired

Totally 44 (female 29, male15) employees are hired, and this data is from the company employee list and labor contracts.

SDG13

The annual emission reduction in this monitoring period for three VPAs are listed as below.

	Estimated annual ER in approved PDD (Tons/year)	Monitoring Period	Estimated Total ER in approved PDD (Tons)
GS11325	30,801	01/12/2020 – 30/11/2022	61,602
GS11326	27,884	01/03/2021 – 30/11/2022	48,797
GS11327	28,829	28/04/2021 – 30/11/2022	45,646 ⁴
Total			156,045

⁴GS11325: 30,801 tons/year × 2 years = 61,602 tons;
 GS11326: 27,884 tons/year × (1+9/12) years = 48,797 tons;
 GS11327: 28,829 tons/year × (1+7/12) years = 45,646 tons

In sum, the estimated total emission reduction in this monitoring period is 156,045 tons.

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

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For SDG1, 100% of survey households indicated the charcoal spending saving, which is higher than the figure 91% in the approved VPA-DD. For SDG3, 100% of surveyed households perceived health conditions improved, which is higher than the data 81% in the approved VPA-DD. These two figures are gotten by asking questions not measuring, which means the answers are subjective to some extent. In addition, the figures in approved VPA-DD come from cookstove project in other African countries, not in Congo (DRC). It is reasonable figures in this monitoring period are a little higher than those in approved VPA-DD.

The actual emission reduction in this monitoring period is 181,387 tons, which is greater than the amount based on the ex-ante estimation 156,045 tons in Design Certified VPA-DDs. The difference mainly results from how the baseline household charcoal consumption is got. In ex-ante estimation, it was surveyed by sampling baseline household, while in monitoring period it was got by conducting Baseline Field Test (BFT), in which the data is more accurate than surveys. So the achieved emission reduction in this monitoring period is reasonable.

SECTION F. SAFEGUARDS REPORTING

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No safeguarding principles were added to the monitoring plan.

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.

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By checking the continuous input/grievance expression process book in WESD Capital Sprl company and email box (georges@novoholding.net), it is found that no inputs/grievances have been received for the project during the monitoring period.

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

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No stakeholder mitigations were agreed to be monitored.

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

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No legal contest or dispute has arisen.

Revision History

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