



DISTRIBUTION OF IMPROVED COOK STOVE - PHASE 25



Document Prepared by EKI Energy Services Limited

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Project Title	Distribution of Improved cook stove - Phase 25
Version	04
Report ID	VVER 344
Date of Issue	19-August-2022
Project ID	VCS 2443
Monitoring Period	04-October-2012 to 03-October-2017 (First and Last date included)
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1 PROJECT DETAILS

1.1 Summary Description of the Implementation Status of the Project

The project activity (usage of improved cook stoves) has been deployed to facilitate clean cooking practice and reduce health risk due to indoor air pollution¹ along with reduction of drudgery amongst the tribal households (Schedule Tribe) and families living below the poverty level (BPL category²) across Raigad, Thane, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur and Kolhapur District in Maharashtra. The usage of improved cook stoves through replacement of inefficient traditional cook stove contributes towards reduction of greenhouse gas emission, reduction of by-products of incomplete combustion like black carbon and conservation of fuel wood resulting in prevention of forest degradation. The higher efficient portable, single pot improved cook stoves distributed under the project activity has changed the prevailing practice of usage of traditional cook stoves across selected households in rural areas across Raigad, Thane, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur and Kolhapur District in Maharashtra..

It is worthwhile to note that firewood and wood chips contributes as major cooking fuel amongst rural households in India. According to the NSSO³ 61st round survey, a considerable percentage of rural population of Maharashtra relies upon fire wood for cooking and the percentage is substantially much higher amongst the lower MPCE (Monthly Per Capita Expenditure) group. Since, the beneficiary selected under the project belongs to BPL and ST category of population in terms of capacity of expenditure therefore; improved cook stove use results in substantial fuel wood saving as this section is the major consumer of fuel wood.

The improved cook stoves distributed under the project activity are more efficient with thermal efficiency of 29.88%⁴ as compared to traditional stoves with thermal efficiency of around 10%⁵. Owing to higher efficiency, use of efficient improved cook stove results in reduced consumption of non-renewable biomass in compared to baseline by minimizing thermal energy losses and facilitating complete combustion. Reduced consumption/ combustion of non-renewable biomass results in reduction of GHG emission.

Technology Employed

The cook stove deployed under the project activity⁶ is single pot, portable, metallic, improved biomass cook stoves⁷ made of cast iron for combustion of solid biomass. The improved cook

¹ Household Cook stoves, Environment, Health and Climate Change – World Bank (Executive summary, page 9-11)

² As per the article in The Hindu (<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/article3013870.ece>) dated March 20, 2012 anyone with daily consumption expenditure below Rs. 22.42 is categorised under BPL. The article depicts of 24.5% of the total population in Maharashtra under BPL in 2009-10.

³National Sample Survey Office

⁴ Thermal Efficiency Test Report of Improved Cook stove tested at Biomass Cook stove Testing Centre, Dept. of Renewable Energy Sources, Udaipur

⁵ Paragraph 6 (Option 2) of approved applicable methodology AMS –II.G., Version 04

⁶ Manufactured by Vikram Stoves and Fabricators (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy) approved manufacturer and distributor of improved cook stoves) selected by RDWC Department, Government of Maharashtra for distribution of improved cook stoves amongst identified beneficiaries.

⁷ MNRE accredited system -<http://mnre.gov.in/schemes/decentralized-systems/national-biomass-cookstoves-initiative/>

stoves are manufactured in accordance to IS 13152, Part-1: 1991, CPRI Design Type I⁸ standard. The design ensures complete combustion of biomass. The cook stove is tested for thermal efficiency (29.88%) as per water boiling test protocol specified in IS 13152, Part 1: 1991.

Measures undertaken

The Rural Development and Water Conservation (RDWC) Department, Government of Maharashtra is involved in promoting betterment of living standard for the tribal household (ST) and families living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in villages of Maharashtra. The department as a part of its aforesaid programme selects households from amongst the ST and BPL category depending upon level of vulnerability (assessed on basis of 13 parameters: Category and size of usable land, Type of house, Availability of regular usable clothes, Protection of food or food security, Cleanliness, Ownership of required goods, Heights /Level of literacy, Family working capacity, Source of livelihood goods, Number of children in age group (5 to 14), Type of bankruptcy, reason for staying away from family of Earning member, Choice of help /Yojana)⁹ and provide financial assistance to facilitate better and hygienic living standard. The household selected for financial assistance under the programme is provided with an improved cook stove system. The household considered as end users of cook stoves under the project activity are poor enough to afford for procurement of improved cook stoves and are also least interested towards similar investment as wood is available for free. So, in absence of the improved cook stove disseminated under the project activity the household would have continued with use of traditional cook stoves. Since, the project activity is conceived under the program of Govt. of Maharashtra which provides cook stove only to BPL and ST category household so; there is no chance of cook stove to be distributed to non-baseline household. The identification of beneficiaries and distribution of cook stoves comes under the preview of the Rural Development and Water Conservation Department.

The project activity includes dissemination of 14,250 numbers of . improved cook stoves¹⁰ amongst Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) households in rural areas of across Raigad, Thane, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur and Kolhapur District in Maharashtra upon signing of the end user Tripartite Agreement¹¹. The project through conservation of non-renewable biomass was estimated to result in an greenhouse gas emission reduction of 12,810 tCO₂e annually (ex-ante).

The revenue from carbon financing was conceived in deciding upon the capital cost as well as to meet up the cost towards imparting awareness and training, periodic maintenance¹² and post lifetime replacement within the crediting period.

The amount of emission reductions achieved for the current monitoring period is 59,165 tCO₂e.

The start date of the project activity is 04-October-2012.

⁸ The design of the cook stove is certified by Bureau of Indian Standards relating to its appropriateness to, IS 13152 (Part1).

⁹ Criteria issued by Department of rural Development, Government of Maharashtra

¹⁰ Each of the cook stoves is included for the purpose of emission reduction calculation from the day on which it is distributed to the beneficiary and the end user agreement is signed.

¹¹ Tripartite Agreement is for transfer the emission reduction right to the Project Participant by each beneficiaries/end users and is signed amongst end user, GKEMPL and Vikram Stoves. The tripartite agreement authorizes M/s G K Energy Marketers Pvt. Ltd (hereafter referred to as GKEMPL) by Vikram Stoves (manufacturer of improved cook stoves) and the end users for securing of carbon finance

¹² "The Indian stove programme: an insider's view – the role of society, politics, economics and education" by Bhaskar Sinha, National Institute of Science, Technology & Development Studies (NISTADS), CSIR, New Delhi outlines that the woman are least interested for maintenance as they do not perceive the usefulness of the stove and revert back to traditional practice when the cook stove becomes non-functional therefore timely operation and maintenance are vital.

Since the project activity of improved cook stove usage by the end user does not require any construction or significant pre-project implementation, nor financial commitment on the part of end user therefore the real action pertaining to the earliest date of distribution of improved cook stoves under the project activity is considered as the start date as per project start date definition of section 3.7 of the VCS Standard V.4.1.

1.2 Sectoral Scope and Project Type

- Sectoral Scope: 3- Energy demand
- Project Type: Type II.G.

The project activity fulfills the applicability criteria of small- scale project activity, Type II – Energy Efficiency Improvement Projects, Category G –‘Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass’ of the ‘Indicative Simplified Baseline and Monitoring Methodologies for Selected Small-scale Project Activity Categories’.

This is non-AFLOU type of project

1.3 Project Proponent

Organization name	M/s G K Energy Marketers Pvt. Ltd
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Title	Authorized Signatory
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1.4 Other Entities Involved in the Project

Organization name	EKI Energy Services Limited
Role in the Project	Project Consultant
Contact person	Mr. Pankaj Rajpoot
Title	Assistant Manager- Operations
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Telephone	+91- 7828347589
Email	registry@enkingint.org

1.5 Project Start Date

The start date of the project activity is 04-October-2012.

The project activity relating to improved cook stove usage by the end user does not require any construction or significant pre-project implementation, nor financial commitment on the part of end user. The real action pertaining to the earliest date of handover of improved cook

stoves to beneficiary (also considered as date of onset of GHG emission reductions) under the project activity is considered as the start date as per project start date definition under paragraph 3.7 of the VCS Standard.

The date of supply/ receipt of first lot of improved cookstoves from manufacturer to the regional office of the line department was considered as start date under the CDM registered PDD (evidenced through acknowledgement of the delivery receipt of the line department) as per CDM definition of Start Date. The start date referred to in the registered CDM-PDD was mirrored in the VCS PD. Since the date does not resembles to handover of the cookstoves to beneficiary and does not result in onset of actual emission reduction therefore the same was not considered as start date under VCS mechanism and therefore revised with date of distribution/ handover of improved cookstoves to beneficiary.

1.6 Project Crediting Period

This project activity is registered under CDM mechanism with a fixed crediting period of 10 years. The length of the crediting period is 04-October- 2012 to 03-October-2022 (both dates inclusive). The improved cookstoves distributions were carried out between 04-October-2012 to 07-December- 2012 amongst 14,250 beneficiaries.

As per errata and clarification, a project is deemed to have met the timelines where Verra confirmed (in writing, to the project proponent or an authorized representative) the project's eligibility on or before 4-February-2021. The listing process has been completed before 04-February-2021 and hence the errata and clarifications are not applicable

1.7 Project Location

The project is located in state Maharashtra, India.

The list of division is given below:

Division: Konkan

District: Raigad, Thane, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg

Division: Nashik

District: Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar

Division: Pune

Districts: Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur and Kolhapur

Division	District	Latitude	Longitude
Konkan	Raigad ¹³	17.51 - 19.80 °N	72.51 - 73.40 °E
	Thane ¹⁴	18.70 - 20.33 °N	72.75 - 73.80 °E
	Ratnagiri ¹⁵	16.30 – 18.00 °N	73.00 – 74.00 °E
	Sindhudurg ¹⁶	15.37 - 16.40 °N	73.19 - 74.18 °E
Nasik	Nashik ¹⁷	18.33- 20.53 °N	73.16 - 75.16 °E
	Dhule ¹⁸	20.63 - 22.01 °N	73.83 - 75.18 °E

¹³ <http://raigad.nic.in/htmldocs/overview.htm> accessed on 30/12/2012

¹⁴ <http://www.thane.nic.in/htmldocs/atglance.html> accessed on 30/12/2012

¹⁵ <http://dcmsme.gov.in/publications/traderep/ratnagiri.htm> accessed on 30/12/2012

¹⁶ <http://sindhudurg.nic.in/Frames/English/historyculture.html> accessed on 30/12/2012

¹⁷ <http://nashik.nic.in/htmldocs/disoverview.htm> accessed on 30/12/2012

¹⁸ <http://dhule.gov.in/html/geography.htm> accessed on 30/12/2012

	Nandurbar ¹⁹	21.00 - 22.03 °N	73.31 - 74.32 °E
	Jalgaon ²⁰	20.00 - 21.00 °N	74.92 - 76.47 °E
	Ahmednagar ²¹	18.20 - 19.90 °N	73.90 - 75.50 °E
Pune	Pune ²²	17.90 - 18.52 °N	73.32 - 75.17 °E
	Sangli ²³	16.87 - 17.10 °N	73.43 - 75.00 °E
	Satara ²⁴	17.50 - 18.11 °N	73.33 - 74.54 °E
	Solapur ²⁵	17.10 - 18.32 °N	74.42 - 76.15 °E
	Kolhapur ²⁶	17.51 - 19.80 °N	72.51 - 73.40 °E

Map of India²⁷


¹⁹ http://nandurbar.nic.in/html_docs/geography/geo_view.html accessed on 30/12/2012

²⁰ http://jalgaon.nic.in/Html/District_At_A_Glance.htm accessed on 30/12/2012

²¹ http://ahmednagar.gov.in/html_docs/location%20and%20boundaries%20.htm accessed on 30/12/2012

²² <http://pune.gov.in/puneCollectorate/default.aspx> accessed on 30/12/2012

²³ <http://mdmu.maharashtra.gov.in/pages/dmp/sangliShow.php> accessed on 30/12/2012

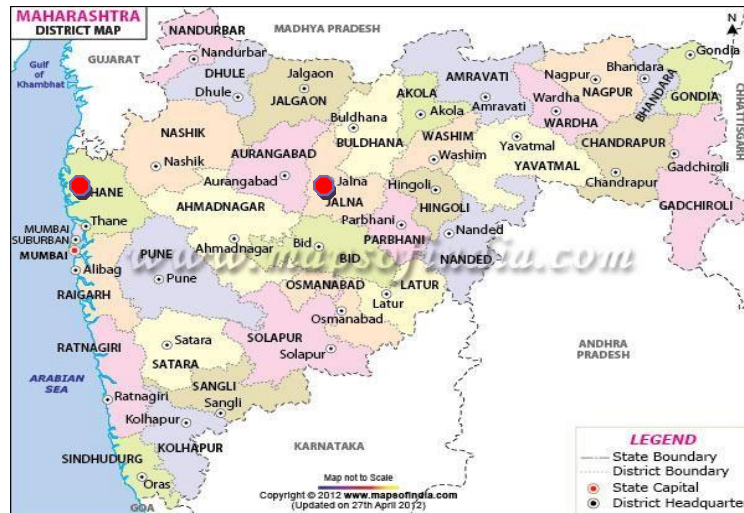
²⁴ <http://satara.nic.in/> accessed on 30/12/2012

²⁵ <http://solapur.gov.in/htmldocs/glance.pdf> accessed on 30/12/2012

²⁶ http://kolhapur.nic.in/new/DistrictGazetteer/phy_situation.html accessed on 30/12/2012

²⁷ Ref: <http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/india/india-political-map.htm> - accessed on 30/11/2012

Maps of Maharashtra²⁸



Maps of Raigad²⁹, Thane³⁰, Ratnagiri³¹, Sindhudurg³², Nashik³³, Dhule³⁴, Nandurbar³⁵, Jalgaon³⁶, Ahmednagar³⁷, Pune³⁸, Sangli³⁹, Satara⁴⁰, Solapur⁴¹ and Kolhapur⁴²



²⁸ <http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/maharashtra/maharashtra.htm> accessed on 10/11/2012

²⁹ <http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/maharashtra/districts/raigad.htm> accessed on 30/12/2012

³⁰ <http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/maharashtra/districts/thane.htm> accessed on 30/12/2012

³¹ <http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/maharashtra/districts/ratnagiri.htm> accessed on 30/12/2012

³² <http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/maharashtra/districts/sindhudurg.htm> accessed on 30/12/2012

³³ <http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/maharashtra/districts/nashik.htm> accessed on 30/12/2012

³⁴ <http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/maharashtra/districts/dhule.htm> accessed on 30/12/2012

³⁵ <http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/maharashtra/districts/nandurbar.htm> accessed on 30/12/2012

³⁶ <http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/maharashtra/districts/jalgaon.htm> accessed on 30/12/2012

³⁷ <http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/maharashtra/districts/ahmadnagar> accessed on 30/12/2012

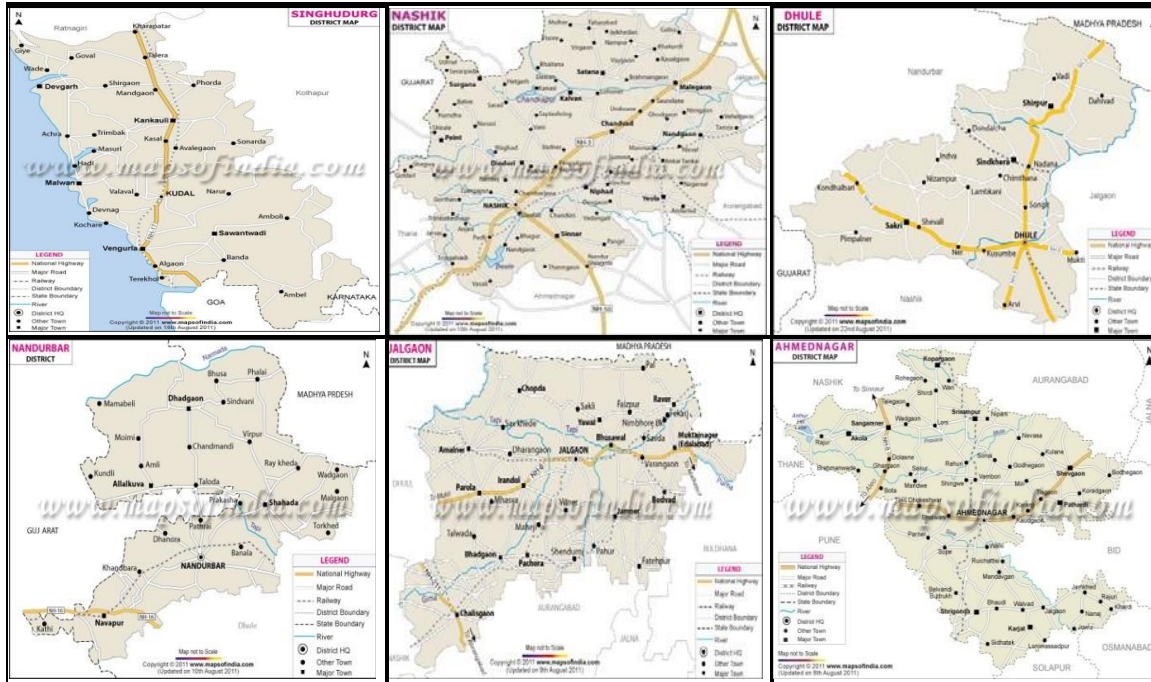
³⁸ <http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/maharashtra/districts/pune.htm> accessed on 30/12/2012

³⁹ <http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/maharashtra/districts/sangli.htm> accessed on 30/12/2012

⁴⁰ <http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/maharashtra/districts/satara.htm> accessed on 30/12/2012

⁴¹ <http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/maharashtra/districts/solapur.htm> accessed on 30/12/2012

⁴² <http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/maharashtra/districts/kolhapur.htm> accessed on 30/12/2012



District- Raigad			District- Thane		
Sr.	Name of the Village	Taluka	Sr.	Name of the Village	Taluka
1	Lohare	Poladpur	1	Ushid	Kalyan
2	Mahalunge	Poladpur	2	Utane	Kalyan
3	Mahargul	Poladpur	3	Vadavali Bk.	Kalyan
4	Matwan	Poladpur	4	Vadavali Kh.	Kalyan
5	Morgiri	Poladpur	5	Vaholi	Kalyan
6	Morsade	Poladpur	6	Valkas	Kalyan
7	Naneghol	Poladpur	7	Varp	Kalyan
8	Nawale	Poladpur	8	Vasant Shelvali	Kalyan
9	Pangaloli	Mhasla	9	Vasundri	Kalyan
10	Pashti	Mhasla	10	Vaveghar	Kalyan
11	Pedhambe	Mhasla	11	Vehale	Kalyan
12	Phalasap	Mhasla	12	Gorsai	Bhiwandi
13	Rativane	Mhasla	13	Gove	Bhiwandi
14	Revali	Mhasla	14	Gundavali	Bhiwandi
15	Rohinikond	Mhasla	15	Hiwali	Bhiwandi
16	Rudravat	Mhasla	16	Itade	Bhiwandi
17	Sakalap	Mhasla	17	Jambhivali Tarf Khambale	Bhiwandi
18	Salvinde	Mhasla	18	Jambhivali Tarf Kunde	Bhiwandi
19	Sanderi	Mhasla	19	Janwal	Bhiwandi
20	Pagote	Uran	20	Junandurkhi	Bhiwandi
21	Pale	Uran	21	Kailasnagar	Bhiwandi
22	Panje	Uran	22	Kalambholi	Bhiwandi
23	Paundkhar	Uran	23	Kalwar	Bhiwandi
24	Pirkone	Uran	24	Kasane	Bhiwandi
25	Pohi	Uran	25	Kasheli	Bhiwandi
26	Punade	Uran	26	Kashivali	Bhiwandi
27	Ransai	Uran	27	Kawad Bk.	Bhiwandi
28	Ranwad	Uran	28	Kawad Kh.	Bhiwandi

District- Raigad			District- Thane		
Sr.	Name of the Village	Taluka	Sr.	Name of the Village	Taluka
1	Lohare	Poladpur	1	Ushid	Kalyan
29	Sangpalekhar	Uran	29	Kelhe	Bhiwandi
30	Sarde	Uran	30	Kewani	Bhiwandi
31	Sawarkhar	Uran	31	Khadaki Bk.	Bhiwandi
32	Sonari	Uran	32	Khadaki Kh.	Bhiwandi
33	Taki	Uran	33	Khaling Bk.	Bhiwandi
34	Talbandkhar	Uran	34	Khaling Kh.	Bhiwandi
35	Vasheni	Uran	35	Khambale	Bhiwandi
36	Veshvi	Uran	36	Khandape	Bhiwandi
37	Vindhane	Uran			

District -Ratnagiri			District - Sindhudurg		
Sr.	Name of the Village	Taluka	Sr.	Name of the Village	Taluka
1	Kirtanwadi Tarf Guhagar	Guhagar	1	Konal	Dodamarg
2	Kolavali	Guhagar	2	Kudase	Dodamarg
3	Koliwadi Chalkewadi	Guhagar	3	Kudase Kh	Dodamarg
4	Kond Karul	Guhagar	4	Kumbhavade	Dodamarg
5	Kondwadi Tarf Patpanhale	Guhagar	5	Kumbral	Dodamarg
6	Kotluk	Guhagar	6	Maneri	Dodamarg
7	Kudli	Guhagar	7	Mangeli	Dodamarg
8	Kumbharwadi Tarf Palpene	Guhagar	8	Matane	Dodamarg
9	Kutgiri	Guhagar	9	Morgaon	Dodamarg
10	Madhal	Guhagar	10	Morle	Dodamarg
11	Malan	Guhagar	11	Palye	Dodamarg
12	Khanavali	Lanja	12	Panturli	Dodamarg
13	Khavadi	Lanja	13	Parme	Dodamarg
14	Kheravse	Lanja	14	Phondye	Dodamarg
15	Khorgaon	Lanja	15	Pikule	Dodamarg
16	Khorninko	Lanja	16	Sasoli	Dodamarg
17	Kochari	Lanja	17	Sasoli Kh	Dodamarg
18	Koldhe	Lanja	18	Sateli Bhedshi	Dodamarg
19	Kolhewadi	Lanja	19	Math	Vengurla
20	Kondage	Lanja	20	Matond	Vengurla
			21	Mayana	Vengurla
			22	Medha	Vengurla
			23	Mhapan	Vengurla
			24	Mhartale	Vengurla
			25	Mochemad	Vengurla
			26	Muth	Vengurla
			27	Namas	Vengurla
			28	Navabag	Vengurla
			29	Nhaichiad	Vengurla
			30	Padatal	Vengurla
			31	Pal	Vengurla
			32	Palkarwadi	Vengurla
			33	Parabgaon	Vengurla
			34	Parabwada	Vengurla

District -Nashik			District-Dhule		
Sr.	Name of the Village	Taluka	Sr.	Name of the Village	Taluka
1	Khadakohol	Trimbakeshwar	1	Jaitane	Sakri
2	Khairapali	Trimbakeshwar	2	Jamade	Sakri
3	Khambale	Trimbakeshwar	3	Jambhore	Sakri
4	Kharoli	Trimbakeshwar	4	Jamkhel	Sakri
5	Kharshet	Trimbakeshwar	5	Jamki	Sakri
6	Kharwal	Trimbakeshwar	6	Jayramnagar	Sakri
7	Kojoli	Trimbakeshwar	7	Jebapur	Sakri
8	Kone	Trimbakeshwar	8	Jirapur	Sakri
9	Koriwaz	Trimbakeshwar	9	Kadre	Sakri
10	Kotambi Harsul	Trimbakeshwar	10	Kadupada	Sakri
11	Koulpondha	Trimbakeshwar	11	Kadyale	Sakri
12	Mahadeo Nagar	Trimbakeshwar	12	Kailasnagar	Sakri
13	Malegaon	Trimbakeshwar	13	Kakani	Sakri
14	Met Chandrachi	Trimbakeshwar	14	Kakarde	Sakri
15	Met Humbhachi	Trimbakeshwar	15	Kaksewad	Sakri
16	Met Yelyachi	Trimbakeshwar	16	Kalamba	Sakri
17	Metghar Killa	Trimbakeshwar	17	Kalambhir	Sakri
18	Metkawara	Trimbakeshwar	18	Kalgaon	Sakri
19	Mulegaon	Trimbakeshwar	19	Kaltek	Sakri
20	Mulvad	Trimbakeshwar	20	Karanjati	Sakri
21	Murambi	Trimbakeshwar	21	Kasare	Sakri
22	Nandgaon	Trimbakeshwar	22	Kawathe	Sakri
23	Nandurkipada	Trimbakeshwar			
24	Nirgude	Trimbakeshwar			
25	Ozar Khed	Trimbakeshwar			
26	Pahine	Trimbakeshwar			
27	Pegalwadi	Trimbakeshwar			
28	Pegalwadi Tryambak	Trimbakeshwar			
29	Pimplad Trimbak	Trimbakeshwar			
30	Pmpri Trimbak	Trimbakeshwar			
31	Mhasgan	Peint			
32	Mohadand	Peint			
33	Mohpada	Peint			
34	Murmuti	Peint			
35	Nachlondhi	Peint			
36	Nalshet	Peint			

District- Nandurbar			District- Ahmednagar		
Sr.	Name of the Village	Taluka	Sr.	Name of the Village	Taluka
1	Kahatul	Shahade	1	Dongar Akhegaon	Shevgaon
2	Kakarde Bk	Shahade	2	Erandgaon	Shevgaon
3	Kakarde Kh	Shahade	3	Gadewadi	Shevgaon
4	Kalambu	Shahade	4	Gaikwad-jalgaon	Shevgaon
5	Kalmad-t-haveli	Shahade	5	Garudwadi	Shevgaon
6	Kalmadi-t-borad	Shahade	6	Ghevri	Shevgaon
7	Kalsadi	Shahade	7	Ghotan	Shevgaon
8	Kamaravad	Shahade	8	Golegaon	Shevgaon
9	Kanadi Kh	Shahade	9	Hasnapur	Shevgaon
10	Kanadi-t-haveli	Shahade	10	Hatgaon	Shevgaon
11	Kansai	Shahade	11	Hingangaon Ne	Shevgaon

District- Nandurbar			District- Ahmednagar		
Sr.	Name of the Village	Taluka	Sr.	Name of the Village	Taluka
12	Karajai	Shahade	12	Joharapur	Shevgaon
13	Karankheda	Shahade	13	Kambi	Shevgaon
14	Karjat	Shahade	14	Karhetakali	Shevgaon
15	Katharde Kh	Shahade	15	Karjat Kh.	Shevgaon
16	Katharde-digar	Shahade	16	Khadke	Shevgaon
17	Kauthal-t-sarangkheda	Shahade	17	Khamgaon	Shevgaon
18	Kauthal-t-shahade	Shahade	18	Khampimpri	Shevgaon
19	Kavalith	Shahade	19	Khanapur	Shevgaon
20	Khairve	Shahade	20	Kharadgaon	Shevgaon
21	Khamkheda	Shahade	21	Khuntefal	Shevgaon
22	Khaparkheda	Shahade	22	Kolgaon	Shevgaon
23	Khargaon	Shahade	23	Konoshi	Shevgaon
24	Khed-digar	Shahade	24	Kurudgaon	Shevgaon
25	Kochare	Shahade	25	Ladjalgaon	Shevgaon
26	Kondaval	Shahade	26	Lakhamapuri	Shevgaon
27	Kotbandhani	Shahade	27	Lakhefal	Shevgaon
			28	Lolegaon	Shevgaon
			29	Madke	Shevgaon
			30	Majle Shahar	Shevgaon
			31	Malegaon	Shevgaon
			32	Malegaon Ne.	Shevgaon
			33	Malkapur	Shevgaon
			34	Mangrul Bk.	Shevgaon

District- Jalgaon			District- Pune		
Sr.	Name of the Village	Taluka	Sr.	Name of the Village	Taluka
1	Bhote	Muktainagar	1	Mahur	Purandhar
2	Bodwad	Muktainagar	2	Malawadi	Purandhar
3	Borkhede	Muktainagar	3	Malshiras	Purandhar
4	Changdeo	Muktainagar	4	Mandaki	Purandhar
5	Charthane	Muktainagar	5	Mandhar	Purandhar
6	Chikhali	Muktainagar	6	Mawadi Supe	Purandhar
7	Chinchkhede Bk.	Muktainagar	7	Mawadikade Pathar	Purandhar
8	Chinchkhede Kh	Muktainagar	8	Misalawadi	Purandhar
9	Chinchol	Muktainagar	9	Munjvadi	Purandhar
10	Dhabe	Muktainagar	10	Nawalewadi	Purandhar
11	Dhamande	Muktainagar	11	Nawali	Purandhar
12	Dhamangaon	Muktainagar	12	Naygaon	Purandhar
13	Dhormal	Muktainagar	13	Nazare Supe	Purandhar
14	Dhule	Muktainagar	14	Nazarekade Pathar	Purandhar
15	Dolarkhede	Muktainagar	15	Nilanj	Purandhar
16	Dui	Muktainagar	16	Pandeshwar	Purandhar
17	Ghodasgaon	Muktainagar	17	Pangare	Purandhar
18	Halkhede	Muktainagar	18	Panvadi	Purandhar
19	Hartale	Muktainagar	19	Pargaon	Purandhar
20	Hivare	Muktainagar	20	Parinche	Purandhar
21	Ichhapur	Muktainagar			
22	Jondhan Khede	Muktainagar			
23	Kakode	Muktainagar			
24	Karkee	Muktainagar			

District- Sangli			District- Satara		
Sr.	Name of the Village	Taluka	Sr.	Name of the Village	Taluka
1	Chorochi	Kavathemahankal	1	Pargaon	Khandala
2	Chudekhindi	Kavathemahankal	2	Pimpore Bk.	Khandala
3	Deshing	Kavathemahankal	3	Pisalwadi	Khandala
4	Dhalewadi	Kavathemahankal	4	Rajewadi	Khandala
5	Dhalgaon	Kavathemahankal	5	Rui	Khandala
6	Dholewadi	Kavathemahankal	6	Sangvi	Khandala
7	Dhulgaon	Kavathemahankal	7	Shedgewadi	Khandala
8	Dudhebhavi	Kavathemahankal	8	Shekhmirwadi	Khandala
9	Garjewadi	Kavathemahankal	9	Shindewadi	Khandala
10	Ghatnandre	Kavathemahankal	10	Shirwal	Khandala
11	Ghorpadi	Kavathemahankal	11	Shivajinagar	Khandala
12	Haroli	Kavathemahankal	12	Sukhed	Khandala
13	Hingangaon	Kavathemahankal	13	Tondal	Khandala
14	Iralli	Kavathemahankal	14	Vadgaon	Khandala
15	Jadhavwadi	Kavathemahankal	15	Wadwadi	Khandala
16	Jakhapur	Kavathemahankal	16	Waghoshi	Khandala
			17	Wanyachiwadi	Khandala
			18	Wathar Bk.	Khandala
			19	Wing	Khandala
			20	Kikali	Wai
			21	Kironde	Wai
			22	Kisanvirnagar	Wai

District-Solapur			District-Kolhapur		
Sr.	Name of the Village	Taluka	Sr.	Name of the Village	Taluka
1	Achegaon	Solapur South	1	Agar	Shirol
2	Aherwadi	Solapur South	2	Akiwat	Shirol
3	Akole Mandrup	Solapur South	3	Alas	Shirol
4	Alegaon	Solapur South	4	Arjunwad	Shirol
5	Antroli	Solapur South	5	Aurwad	Shirol
6	Auj Aherwadi	Solapur South	6	Bastawad	Shirol
7	Auj Mandrup	Solapur South	7	Bubnal	Shirol
8	Aurad	Solapur South	8	Chichvad	Shirol
9	Balgi	Solapur South	9	Chipari	Shirol
10	Bandalgi	Solapur South	10	Danoli	Shirol
11	Bankalgi	Solapur South	11	Danwad	Shirol
12	Barur	Solapur South	12	Dattawad	Shirol
13	Basav Nagar	Solapur South	13	Dharangutti	Shirol
14	Baxi Hipparge	Solapur South	14	Ganeshwadi	Shirol
15	Bhandar Kavade	Solapur South	15	Gaurwad	Shirol
16	Birnal	Solapur South	16	Ghalwad	Shirol
17	Bolkavathe	Solapur South	17	Ghosarwad	Shirol
18	Boramani	Solapur South	18	Haroli	Shirol
19	Borul	Solapur South	19	Hasur	Shirol
20	Chandrahali	Solapur South	20	Herwad	Shirol
21	Chinchpur	Solapur South			
22	Chinoholi	Solapur South			
23	Darganhalli	Solapur South			
24	Dhotri	Solapur South			
25	Dindur	Solapur South			
26	Doddi	Solapur South			

1.8 Title and Reference of Methodology

Consolidated baseline methodology for “Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass”; AMS II-G, Version 04.0.0 Sectoral Scope: 03, EB 60.

1.9 Participation under other GHG Programs

Project has been registered with UNFCCC under Clean Development Mechanism program, Registration reference number Ref No. 9498

Web-link: <https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/RWTUV1356974796.12/view>

The Project is not rejected by any other GHG programs.

1.10 Other Forms of Credit

India is non-annex1 country and there is no compliance with an emission trading program or to meet binding limits on GHG emissions for this project activity. The project is registered under CDM with registration Ref No. 9498. Project Proponent has submitted undertaking that they will not claim same GHG emission reductions of the project from CDM and VCS. Project Proponent would not use net GHG emission reductions by the projects for compliance with emission trading program to meet binding limits on GHG emissions. Project Proponent has also submitted an undertaking stating that they will not take REC benefits for the same Emission Reductions. Project Proponent has submitted undertaking for not availing other forms of environmental credit for the same crediting period under consideration. Project Participant is not taking REC benefits for the same emission reductions.

1.11 Sustainable Development

The project contribution towards sustainable development is established in line with the sustainable development indicator framed by the host country DNA:

Social benefits:

1. Reduces drudgery of women and children of rural areas (due to reduced fuel wood use) by reducing time spent and distance travelled for fuel wood collection. Reduction in firewood requirement helps in spending more time in productive activities such as education, employment etc.
2. Improves overall health (particularly diseases related to respiratory system) of women and children by reducing smoke in the kitchen.

Environmental benefits:

1. Improves the local environment by reducing rate of forest degradation /deforestation in the project area. Conservation of forest is not only reduce non-renewable biomass demand and also reduce soil erosion and loss of biodiversity as a consequence of deforestation.
2. Reduces emission of black carbon to the atmosphere.
3. Reduces Green-house gas emissions.

Economic benefits:

1. Employment opportunities for local communities involved in monitoring, training of users, undertaking periodic maintenance and post life time replacement.
2. Reduces the expenditure involved in the pre project scenario for purchase of fuel wood.

Technological benefits:

1. Introduction of new technology to the rural communities.
2. Knowledge transfer to trainers including technicians for pertaining training to users, maintenance of system.
3. Demonstration of a successful project at household level creates replication potential in other states and countries.

In view of the above, the project proponent considers that, the project activity profoundly contributes towards sustainable development of the region as well as of the nation.

2 SAFEGUARDS

2.1 No Net Harm

According to the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India, under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification vide S .O.1533(E), dated 14-September-2006; the project activity of utilization of Improved Cook stove for cooking in rural households does not require environmental impact assessment study to be carried out.

2.2 Local Stakeholder Consultation

The project proponent has opted to develop CDM project for distribution of cook stoves in and across the different location in the state across different time frame. Based on the number of cook stoves aimed to be distributed under the planned program 30 phases are planned. Since the household to be covered in each phase are homogeneous owing to the household being identified by the Rural Development Department, Government of Maharashtra based on the level of poverty judged on the basis of the thirteen-point criteria figured out by the Ministry and the total budgetary provision across the year. Because of the limited budgetary provision across a financial year a fixed number of populations can only be covered amongst the group leaving the others to be covered in subsequent time frame. Because of the similar category of population, the project proponent decided to carry out the stake holder's consultation for all the planned phases in a single go, so that the people from different geographical locations could able to respond to such meeting. The location for the consultation program is so selected that the particular location of the consultation represents the particular division or region of Maharashtra under whose jurisdiction several districts come into. As such the locations for the consultation program are selected and newspaper advertisements are published both in English and regional daily about the program so that the peoples from the particular region can attend the consultation program which they feel nearby. Local stakeholders' meetings were conducted to take public comments. Six stakeholder meetings were conducted at Nasik, Pune, Nagpur, Latur, Sangli and Washim districts of Maharashtra. The details of meetings are

—

Date of Meeting	District	Meeting Venue
2nd February 2012	Nasik	Siaram Indrayani Housing Society, Takli Rd, Nasik– 06
2nd February 2012	Pune	G K Energy Marketers Pvt Ltd. Lokmanya Nagar, LBS Rd, Pune
2nd February 2012	Nagpur	246 KumbarPura, Jagnath Rd Gandhi Bag, Nagpur
2nd February 2012	Latur	Sut Mil Rd, Pushkar Residency, Latur
3rd February 2012	Sangli	Khan Bag, Jai Bhavani Chowk, Sangli
3rd February 2012	Washim	Dr. Jirvankar Bhar Jahangir Resod, Washim

Along with public notices published in newspapers namely The Free Press Journal, Mumbai and Navshakti, Mumbai on 26th January 2012, notification of the meetings was sent through invitations, letters and personally to various categories of stakeholders to attend the stakeholder meeting. The meeting was conducted in regional language –Marathi and English. The discussion points of the meeting included purpose of the consultation, background and role of bundling agency and manufacturer under this project, description of the project, demonstration of improved cook stove, about climate change and CDM, impact of climate change, global environment scenario, contribution of the project towards sustainable development of the country by the representative from bundling agency and Improved Cook stove manufacturer. After a detailed elaborative discussion on the project, the stakeholders were asked to provide their comments /feedbacks /suggestions on the project. The twelfth phase of the project activity which includes development of the CDM project for the cook stove distributed in, Raigad, Thane, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of Konkan division, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, and Ahmednagar districts of Nashik Division and Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur and Kolhapur districts of Pune Division in Maharashtra. The stakeholder's consultation was conducted on 2nd February 2012 at Pune the divisional headquarters of Pune division and Nashik the divisional headquarters of Nashik Division and on 3rd February 2012 at Sangli the Adjacent districts for Konkan Division (since the Konkan Division headquarters is Mumbai, a Urban centre) covered the project locations and the consultations were also conducted before webhosting of the PDD.

The meetings were attended by members from various backgrounds as listed below – Participant of Nashik meeting –

Sl. No.	Name of Person	Designation
1	Palse Rina Mahavir	House-wife
2	Tambekar Sunita Suresh	House-wife
3	Londhe Sunita Ashok	House-wife
4	Suravse Rani Kalidas	House-wife
5	Kadam Ranjana Somanath	House-wife
6	Gaikwad Madakini Nanasaheb	House-wife
7	Gadekar Sunanda Uvraj	House-wife
8	Shinde Vijaya Bharat	House-wife
9	Pawar Sima Sandeep	House-wife
10	More Hanumanth Vijaya	House-wife
11	Rauth Sharda Asanthrao	House-wife

12	Savant Shantabai Navnath	House-wife
13	Dongre Sarasvati Shivaji	House-wife
14	Tingare Nilavati Kakasaheb	Working professional
15	Anand Ballu Chandve	Working professional
16	Prashant Kakasaheb Tingre	Working professional
17	Vijay Dagadu Lamakane	Working professional
18	Amol Tanaji Mule	Working professional
19	Shivaji Tanaji Chandane	Working professional
20	Mangesh Ballu Gharbude	Farmer
21	Sunil Devdas Bhandare	Farmer
22	Babalu Tanaji Chandane	Working professional
23	Anil Baburao Savant	Working professional
24	Mahadev Goroba Kamble	Working professional
25	Pravin Kaksahab Dingre	Working professional
26	Lokhande Saheb	Work's Manager, Vikram Stoves

Participant of Pune meeting –

Sl. No.	Name of Person	Designation
1	Baviskar Chandrakant Namdeo	Sr. Operator
2	Jitesh M Gavade	Working professional
3	Phatak Revati Vishwajit	Working professional
4	Vishwajit V Phatak	Working professional
5	Amit Namdev Davre	Farmer
6	Sachin Aadagle	Working professional
7	Vijay Budwale	Working professional
8	Akash Rajpurohit	Working professional
9	Sunny Chandane	Working professional
10	Abhijit Londhe	Farmer
11	Sagar Londhe	Businessman
12	Sandeep Randive	Working professional
13	Avinash Subash Jadav	Working professional
14	Dhavre Suhas Shivaji	Working professional
15	Gautam Dhani Binge	Working professional
16	Dilip Shah	Working professional
17	Gunaji Adagale	Farmer
18	Roshan Patel	Businessman
19	Jadhav Avinash Subhash	Student
20	B Rupesh Dalvi	Farmer
21	Shankar Patil	Working professional
22	Pankaj Baviskar	CTO, GKEMPL

Participant of Sangli meeting –

Sl. No.	Name of Person	Designation
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1	Gulab Dagadu Sitape	Working professional
2	Shivraj Murlidhar Sathe	Working professional
3	Navnath Govind Ghodke	Working professional
4	Kodiba Sopan Shirmali	Working professional
5	Ranav Jyotiram Kanekore	Working professional
6	Shewale Mahadev Sadashiv	Student
7	Suraj Kashinath Naravre	Student
8	Balaji Vakonde	Local representative
9	Alere Samdhan Bhagirath	Student
10	Prakash Vilas Jadhav	Local representative
11	Anjali Giri	House-wife
12	Rupali Naliram Deshpande	House-wife
13	Viajinath Vishwanath Kamble	Local representative
14	Gayake Ashok Gyanba	Student
15	Shakruta Govind Kumbhar	Working professional
16	Savita Tukaram Yadav	House-wife
17	Shobha B Kamble	House-wife
18	Rina Vanraj Bansode	Working professional
19	Sunil Yenale	Marketing Executive, Vikram Stoves

The overall response from the local stakeholders on the project was encouraging and positive. No adverse or negative comments or response received in the meeting. The participants of the meeting had not raised any significant concerns nor seek any clarification related to potential impacts of the project activity or any other issue. The project as a whole gives positive impression towards the issue of sustainable development of the country.

The stakeholder's comments sought during the meeting in following manners –

- The stakeholders were invited to ask any clarification or information on the project activity during the meeting.
- Evaluation form / questionnaire were asked to fill in by the stakeholders interested to give their inputs on the project activity.

The evaluation forms were analyzed for the comments and no negative comments is being found.

The summary of stakeholders comment received during stakeholders meetings of Nashik, Pune and Sangli are summarised as below –

Queries	Reply
The benefits the users of improved Cook stove are likely to receive from the project activity?	Addressing to the query the representative of M/s Vikram stoves explained on how the use of improved cook stoves for cooking will decrease the indoor air pollution; reduce cooking time and lower fuel-wood consumption due to higher efficiency. Moreover, the users of improved cook stoves will get free maintenance service and also free of cost replacement of the system at the end of its lifetime.

The activities that users have to perform under the project activity?	Addressing to the query the representative of M/s Vikram Stoves clarified that, users have to continue using the ICS for daily cooking purpose and cannot use traditional cook stove. He also described the monitoring plan and briefed the parameters to be monitored and procedure to be followed by the user.
The tenure of the benefit period was also enquired?	Addressing to the query the representative of M/s Vikram stoves clarified that, users considered under the project will receive free of cost maintenance service for 10 years post to registration.
Queries	Reply
How will the project contribute the pollution reduction?	The representative from GKEMPL explained that, project is reducing fire-wood consumption through improved combustion technology and thereby reducing green-house gases emission and also reducing smoke generation.
Timeline of CDM project development?	Responding to the query, Mr. Baviskar representative from GKEMPL mentioned that, time line for CDM project development and registration is around one year but, the revenue inflow will take at least another one year.
Process of estimation of green house gas emission?	In response to the query, Mr. Baviskar representative from GKEMPL explained the procedure of Green-house gas emission reduction calculation in brief.
Modalities that users of Improved Cook stove have to undertake for the successful receipt of CDM revenue and benefit to be received by them in return?	Addressing to the query Mr. Baviskar representative from GKEMPL described the monitoring plan and briefed the parameters to be monitored and procedure to be followed by the user. Further to this, the representative from Vikram Stoves clarified that, the users of Improved Cook stoves will get free maintenance service and also the Improved Cook stove system will be replaced with the new ICS system after end of the lifetime of first system.

Queries	Reply
Clarification on process of estimation of Green-house gas emission reduction?	In response to the query Mr. Yenale, representative of M/s Vikram Stoves explained the procedure of Green-house gas emission reduction calculation in brief
Tasks to be undertaken by the users of Improved Cook stove for availing benefit?	Addressing to the query Mr. Yenale described the monitoring plan, the parameters to be monitored and steps to undertake by the user. Further to this, the representative from Vikram Stoves clarified that, improved cook stove users will get free maintenance service and also free of cost replacement of the system at the end of its lifetime within the crediting period.
Tenure during which the user will get this benefit?	Responding to the query Mr. Saheb, representative of M/s Vikram Stoves replied that, ICS systems considered under the project will receive free of cost maintenance service for 10 years post to registration.

The ongoing communication is being done via grievance register. No grievances have been received in the current monitoring period.

2.3 AFOLU-Specific Safeguards

Not applicable to this as this is not an AFOLU project activity.

3 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

3.1 Implementation Status of the Project Activity

The improved cook stove conceived under the project activity is MNRE and BIS (Bureau of Indian Standard) approved state of art and environmentally sound technology. The improved cook stove is manufactured in accordance to IS13152 (Part 1): 1991 (Solid Biomass – Chulha Part 1(Metallic))⁴³. The standard has been prepared in line with the national approach towards fuel conservation, better environment, mitigating health hazards and loss of forest cover caused by burning of wood as cooking fuel and therefore, can be conceived as an environmentally sound technology for combustion of solid biomass for the purpose of cooking. Moreover, the materials used in manufacturing of the cook stove are of iron and steel which is recyclable after end use and hence, considered to be environmentally safe after lifetime also. Although the ICS distributed under the current phase pertains to different batch of manufacturing, but since the products are being manufactured complying to a particular performance standard (IS13152 (Part 1):1991) the quality output for each unit of products complies to a minimum level.

The cook stove distributed under the project activity is a portable, single-pot stove without chimney, natural draft and metal made stove specifically suitable for combustion of solid biomass. The cook stove broadly comprises of a combustion chamber, top plate for holding the utensils, grate for holding fuel during combustion and bottom plate that facilitates ventilation of air. The combustion chamber is cylindrical shaped and made up of mild steel. One side of the chamber of improved cook stove is opened for feeding of fuel. The chamber top plate is die cast and made up of cast iron.

⁴³ The Standard has been prepared by Indian Standard body in line with the national approach towards fuel conservation and better environment, mitigating Health hazards and drudgery and loss of forest cover caused by burning of wood as cooking fuel (Forward: Indian Standard Solid Bio-Mass, Chulha – Specification Part 1 Portable (Metallic))

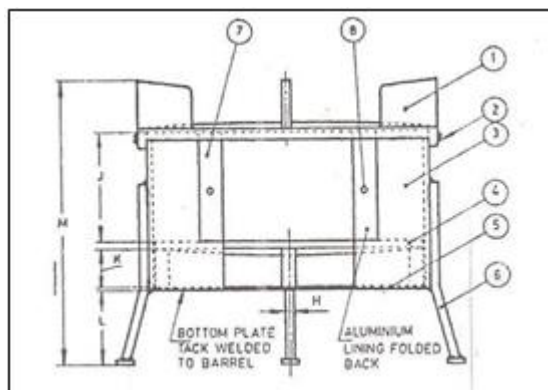
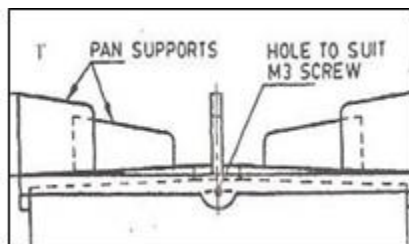
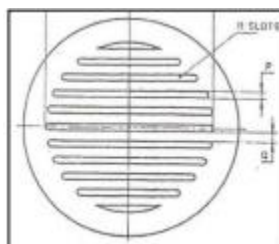


Diagram of Improved Cook Stove

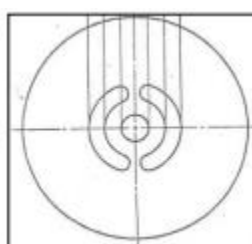
1. Top plate,
2. Screw,
3. Barrel,
4. Grate,
5. Bottom Plate,
6. Legs,
7. Aluminium Lining and
8. Rivet



Top Plate



Grate



Bottom Plate



Material used for manufacturing of each component of the cook stoves are:

Component	Material
Top plate	Cast iron
Grate	Cast iron
Barrel	Mild steel
Bottom Plate	Mild steel
Lining	Aluminum
Perforated Sleeve	Mild steel
Handle	Mild steel
Pan Support	Mild steel sheet-flat-rod
Legs	Mild steel sheet and rod

Life time

The operational lifetime of the cook stove is 5 years 00 months. As per manufacturer authorization the operational life of improved cookstoves is over seven years, however beyond five years the operational efficiency drops below the rated efficiency and hence was considered as operational life time in the registered PDD.

Decline in the cook stove efficiency as assessed through periodic efficiency testing is being reported and considered as part of emission reduction calculation.

Replacement of Improved Cookstoves

Replacement of ICS was scheduled to be carried out

(a) in case of breakage/ dismantle of ICS during the operational period – on receipt of complaint the localised service providers of the project proponent visits the beneficiary with backup cook stoves (ICS) and provides the beneficiary with backup stoves if the service provider fails to address the issues locally. The malfunctioned ICS post collected from beneficiary is thereafter sent to the company workshop in case of possibility of repair. In case the ICS couldn't be repaired beneficiary are to be provided with new ICS.

(b) Observed requirement of complex repair- In case the maintenance team of the project proponent during scheduled O&M observes requirement of complex repairs the team may on discretion replace the existing cookstoves with a new one or a backup one. In such case the beneficiary is provided with backup new ICS the same are to be replaced with the repaired one operating at the desired satisfaction level of beneficiary.

(c) Post assessment of operational efficiency in the last year after the elapse of scheduled lifetime of ICS from the date of distribution.

During the current monitoring period of 5 years there has been no instances of replacement of improved cook stoves, therefore no such impact on emission reduction calculation due to increase of cook stoves efficiency.

Operation and maintenance

Operation and maintenance of Improved cook stoves are carried out periodically by authorised representative of project proponent (manufacturer of improved cook stoves). The authorized representative of the project proponent during the annual (periodic) maintenance, also motivates and persuades the beneficiaries for continuation of ICS usages for cooking

of all meals towards reducing the health impact of the family especially the women and children in case of usage of traditional cook stoves and thereby ensuring the restoration of operation of ICS.

Approach for assessing share of Improved cookstoves users for estimation of emission reduction

1. The number of beneficiaries using Improved cook stoves during a particular monitoring period are assessed based on record of operation and maintenance, maintained by project proponent pertaining to discontinued users.
2. Annual third-party sample survey is being carried out to assess the share of beneficiaries using improved cookstoves. During survey in case beneficiaries were evaluated to be using improved cook stoves for a limited period along with usage of traditional cookstoves the beneficiaries are considered as partial users. Partial users are beneficiaries /household, those who have not discontinued using of ICS but have been using ICS for a limited period and also using traditional cookstoves for the purpose of cooking along with ICS. Since the number of days of operation of partial ICS usage during a particular crediting period is hard to ascertain (uncertainty of estimation), therefore as a conservative approach the beneficiaries /household using ICS partially are considered as discontinued users.

The survey observed/found most of the beneficiaries to have fully discontinued the usage of traditional cookstoves and have even dismantled the traditional cookstoves.

Around 5-10% of beneficiaries during a particular crediting period have been assessed to have partially used traditional cookstoves (as deduced from the beneficiary survey) due to customary practice/festival or to manage guests. Considering the perceptive response of the beneficiaries regarding the number of day of functioning of traditional cookstoves, it is conservatively considered that the number of days of use of improved cookstoves for those particular beneficiaries who have used traditional cookstoves as zero/nil. Although such consideration negatively impacts the annualized emission reductions estimate but such consideration is being conservatively considered for the purpose of calculation.

3.2 Deviations

3.2.1 Methodology Deviations

Not Applicable

3.2.2 Project Description Deviations

Not Applicable

3.3 Grouped Projects

Not Applicable

4 DATA AND PARAMETERS

4.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation

Data / Parameter	B_{old}
Data unit	tonnes/ household/year
Description	Quantity of woody biomass used in absence of the project activity
Source of data	Teri Energy Data Directory Yearbook for 2010
Value applied	1.469
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The study as per Wood Fuel Trade in India – Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nation, July 2001, per capita per day biomass consumption of 1.52 kg and 5.6 kg of fuel wood consumption per household per day. Annual consumption per household per day is therefore estimated at 2.044 tonnes. Further, the publication of TERI Energy Data Directory and Yearbook2010 outlines that, the per capita per month consumption of fire wood in Maharashtra at 25.51 kg/month/capita. With average population size of 4.8 persons/household/the annual consumption of firewood is estimated at 1.469 tonnes/year/household. Being the annual household fuel consumption data estimated on the basis of the TERI Energy Data Directory is most conservative amongst the available fuel wood consumption figure available secondarily the value of 1.469 tonnes/household/year is considered for estimation of By, savings.
Purpose of Data	Quantity of biomass utilization is used to estimate the quantum of biomass that will be saved in the project scenario after factoring into the improvement of efficiency.
Comments	The maximum value of Bold is fixed at ex-ante. Factors calculated based on the number of days of traditional cook stove usage and number of days of improved cook stoves usage is multiplied with Bold to estimate the Bold to be used for emission reduction calculation.

Data / Parameter	η_{new}
Data unit	%

Description	Efficiency of the cook stove being deployed as a part of the project activity
Source of data	Test report issued by Biomass Cook stove Testing Centre, Dept. of Renewable Energy Sources, Udaipur
Value applied	29.88%
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Thermal efficiency test carried out as per water Boiling Test Protocol specified as per IS13152 protocol.
Purpose of Data	Efficiency of the improved cookstoves is used to estimate the saving in fuel wood. (The factor is not fixed ex-post and estimated based on monitored efficiency of sample number of cookstoves)
Comments	The value of Efficiency is monitored on an annual basis and vintage wise.

Data / Parameter	B_{y,savings}
Data unit	tonne/household/year
Description	Quantity of woody biomass saved due to implementation of the project activity
Source of data	Calculated
Value applied	0.9774
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	B _{y, savings} is calculated using equation $B_{y, savings} = B_{old} * (1 - \eta_{old} / \eta_{new})$ $= 1.469 * (1 - 0.1 / 0.2988)$ $= 0.9774 \text{ tonne /household/year}$
Purpose of Data	Fuel wood saving is calculated for estimation of emission reduction.
Comments	The efficiency of the improved cook stoves is monitored on an annual basis based on the sample survey and if appliances are found to be operational with lower efficiency then, the actual efficiency determined during monitoring is considered to calculate emission reduction.

Data / Parameter	Energy Saving per cook stove or household
Data unit	GWh _{th} /household/year

Description	Energy saving per cook stove due to improved efficiency of the distributed cook stove
Source of data	Calculated
Value applied	0.00407
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Energy Saving = $B_{y, \text{ saving}} * NCV_{\text{biomass}}$ = $\text{Bold} * (1 - \eta_{\text{old}}/\eta_{\text{new}}) * NCV_{\text{biomass}}$ = $1.469 * (1 - 0.1/0.2988) * 0.0150$ = 0.01466 TJ /household /year = 0.00407 GWhth/household/year = 4.073 MWhth/ household/year = 1.358 MWhe / household/year Note: Value of NCV_{biomass} is considered as per Paragraph 5 of the applicable methodology AMS -II. G. Version 04; IPCC default value for fuel wood i.e. 0.015 TJ/tonne is chosen.
Purpose of Data	The data is used to assess the applicability condition of the project under micro small scale guidelines and also de-bundling.
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	$F_{\text{NRB},y}$
Data unit	-
Description	The factors relates to the fraction of non-renewable biomass
Source of data	Calculated using secondary sources
Value applied	87.9%
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The fraction of non-renewable biomass is calculated based on the fuel wood demand and supply of biomass across the state of Maharashtra.
Purpose of Data	Data is used for estimation of emission reduction.
Comments	-

4.2 Data and Parameters Monitored

Data / Parameter	η_{new}
Data unit	%
Description	Efficiency of the system being deployed in project activity

Source of data	Third party efficiency test report.			
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	The sample systems tested as per Water Boiling Test Protocol indicated in IS 13152 (Part 1): 1991 for solid biomass cook stove. The testing is carried out on annual basis of representative sample. The minimum value of tested efficiency or 29.88% which so ever is lower is used to calculate emission reduction of the systems for particular year of operation.			
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Efficiency of the improved cookstoves under operation is monitored across sample system on an annual basis			
Value monitored	Period	Date of Monitoring	Number of Improved cookstoves assessed	Minimum efficiency of the lot
	04-October-2012 to 03-October-2013	01-11-2013 20-10-2013 05-11-2013 08-11-2013 09-10-2013 05-10-2013 23-11-2013 18-11-2013 13-10-2013 11-11-2013 28-10-2013 24-10-2013 17-10-2013 15-11-2013	40	29.01%
	04-October-2013 to 03-October-2014	23-11-2014 21-10-2014 05-11-2014 08-11-2014 09-10-2014 05-10-2014 02-11-2014 13-10-2014 19-11-2014 11-11-2014 28-10-2014 24-10-2014 15-11-2014 17-10-2014	40	28.15%
	04-October-2014 to 03-October-2015	01-11-2015 20-10-2015 08-11-2015 05-11-2015 09-10-2015 05-10-2015 18-11-2015 24-11-2015 13-10-2015 11-11-2015 28-10-2015 24-10-2015 17-11-2015 18-10-2015	40	27.15%
	04-October-2015 to 03-October-2016	05-10-2016 20-10-2016 02-11-2016 08-11-2016 09-10-2016 05-11-2016 23-11-2016	40	26.07%

		18-11-2016 13-10-2016 11-11-2016 28-10-2016 15-11-2016 17-10-2016 28-10-2016																								
	04-October-2016 to 03-October-2017	09-11-2017 20-10-2017 05-10-2017 02-11-2017 09-10-2017 05-11-2017 19-11-2017 23-11-2017 13-10-2017 11-11-2017 28-10-2017 24-10-2017 17-10-2017 15-11-2017	40	25.96%																						
Monitoring equipment	1. Digital Thermometer 2. Weighing scale																									
QA/QC procedures to be applied	Efficiency of the system is tested by third party agency on principle of the Water Boiling Test Protocol indicated in IS 13152 (Part 1): 1991. The number of sample system to be inspected is estimated in accordance to "Guidelines for Sampling and Surveys for Project Activities and Programme of Activities" Version 02, EB 69 Annex 5 and procedure for sample size calculation is specified in Section B.7.2 of the CDM PDD.																									
Purpose of the data	The value of the efficiency is used to calculate the $B_{y, savings}$ used for ex-post estimation of emission reduction.																									
Calculation method	Heat utilized = $(n-1) \times (W \times 0.214 + w) \times (t_2 - t_1) + (W \times 0.214 + w) \times (t_3 - t_1)$ kcal Heat Produced = $[(X \times c_1) + (x \times d / 1000 \times c_2)]$ kcal Thermal Efficiency = Heat utilised/ Heat Produced $\times 100$ Where <table><tr><td>w</td><td>Mass of water in vessel, in kg</td></tr><tr><td>W</td><td>Mass of the vessel complete with lead and stirrer, in kg</td></tr><tr><td>X</td><td>Mass of the fuel consumed, in kg</td></tr><tr><td>c₁</td><td>Calorific value of wood in kcal/kg</td></tr><tr><td>x</td><td>Volume of the kerosene consumed, in ml</td></tr><tr><td>c₂</td><td>Calorific value of kerosene in kcal/kg</td></tr><tr><td>d</td><td>Density of kerosene, in g/ml</td></tr><tr><td>t₁</td><td>Initial temperature of the water, in °C</td></tr><tr><td>t₂</td><td>Final temperature of the water, in °C</td></tr><tr><td>t₃</td><td>Final temperature of the water in the last vessel at the completion of the test, in °C</td></tr><tr><td>n</td><td>Total number of vessels used</td></tr></table>				w	Mass of water in vessel, in kg	W	Mass of the vessel complete with lead and stirrer, in kg	X	Mass of the fuel consumed, in kg	c ₁	Calorific value of wood in kcal/kg	x	Volume of the kerosene consumed, in ml	c ₂	Calorific value of kerosene in kcal/kg	d	Density of kerosene, in g/ml	t ₁	Initial temperature of the water, in °C	t ₂	Final temperature of the water, in °C	t ₃	Final temperature of the water in the last vessel at the completion of the test, in °C	n	Total number of vessels used
w	Mass of water in vessel, in kg																									
W	Mass of the vessel complete with lead and stirrer, in kg																									
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t ₂	Final temperature of the water, in °C																									
t ₃	Final temperature of the water in the last vessel at the completion of the test, in °C																									
n	Total number of vessels used																									

	0.214	Specific heat of aluminium in kcal/kg ⁰ C
Comments	As a part of the third party sample assessment of the operational efficiency of improved cookstoves, the minimum of the assessed efficiency from amongst the fourty system tested below 29.88% is considered as a efficiency to be considered for purpose of emission reduction calculation in place of 29.88% (rated efficiency). Although the ICS distributed under the current phase pertains to different batch of manufacturing, but since the products are being manufactured complying to a particular performance standard (IS13152 (Part 1):1991) the quality output for each unit of products complies to a minimum level. Moreover, the distribution is carried out during same period amongst homogeneous beneficiary segment, moreover the onset of operations of ICS has been kept at the same point of time. Therefore, as per the guidelines specified under the registered PDD Simple Random sampling methods were selected. The data estimated is archived both in paper and electronic spread sheet whereby the paper and the electronic form of the documents is maintained by the Project Participant for period of two year and electronic data is maintained till 2 years after the last issuance.	

Data / Parameter	No. cook stoves in use
Data unit	Number
Description	The number of improved cook stoves distributed to households under the project activity and under operation.
Source of data	Third party agency survey report and database managed by the Project Participant (the end user agreement)
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	The monitoring consists of third-party survey of representative sample on annual basis to evaluate the number of systems in operation. The percentage of cook stove in usage as estimated from the survey result is multiplied with the total number of cook stove to determine number of cook stove in operation and to be considered for the purpose of emission reduction calculation.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Number of improved cookstoves under operation is monitored annually based on sample survey
Value monitored	During survey in case beneficiaries were evaluated to be using improved cook stoves for a limited period along with usage of traditional cookstoves the beneficiaries are considered as partial users. Partial users are beneficiaries /household, those who have not discontinued using of ICS but have been using

ICS for a limited period and also using traditional cookstoves for the purpose of cooking along with ICS. Since the number of days of operation of partial ICS usage during a particular crediting period is hard to ascertain (uncertainty of estimation), therefore as a conservative approach the beneficiaries /household using ICS partially are considered as discontinued users for the purpose of estimating emission reduction.

Period	No. of Dis-continued user	Date of Survey	Number of beneficiaries surveyed	% of partial users	% of users used ICS only
04-October-2012 to 03-October-2013	0	01-11-2013 20-10-2013 05-11-2013 08-11-2013 09-10-2013 05-10-2013 23-11-2013 18-11-2013 13-10-2013 11-11-2013 28-10-2013 24-10-2013 17-10-2013 15-11-2013	160	6.25%	93.75%
04-October-2013 to 03-October-2014	0	23-11-2014 21-10-2014 05-11-2014 08-11-2014 09-10-2014 05-10-2014 02-11-2014 13-10-2014 19-11-2014 11-11-2014 28-10-2014 24-10-2014 15-11-2014 17-10-2014	160	8.125%	91.88%
04-October-2014 to 03-October-2015	0	01-11-2015 20-10-2015 08-11-2015 05-11-2015 09-10-2015 05-10-2015 18-11-2015 24-11-2015 13-10-2015 11-11-2015 28-10-2015 24-10-2015 17-11-2015 18-10-2015	160	9.375%	90.63%
04-October-2015 to 03-October-2016	0	05-10-2016 20-10-2016 02-11-2016 08-11-2016 09-10-2016 05-11-2016 23-11-2016 18-11-2016 13-10-2016 11-11-2016 28-10-2016 15-11-2016 17-10-2016 28-10-2016	160	10%	90%

	04-October-2016 to 03-October-2017	0	09-11-2017 20-10-2017 05-10-2017 02-11-2017 09-10-2017 05-11-2017 19-11-2017 23-11-2017 13-10-2017 11-11-2017 28-10-2017 24-10-2017 17-10-2017 15-11-2017	160	12.5%	87.5%
	Number of Improved Cook stoves distributed – 14,250					
Monitoring equipment	-					
QA/QC procedures to be applied	The project proponent obtains an authorization from each /group of the household in form of end user agreement for processing of carbon revenue. The database containing all information of the end user agreement is maintained in a central server located with project participant and accessible to the project team at different locations. During the time of verification, the VVB can verify the list of beneficiaries who has signed the end user agreement (for which the emission reductions are claimed).					
Purpose of the data	For estimation of baseline emission					
Calculation method	$\frac{\text{Share of beneficiaries using Improved cookstoves}}{\text{Improved cookstoves}} = \frac{160 - \text{no of partial users}}{160}$					
Comments	The percentage of the representative sample using the improved cook stove determined from the sample survey is used to calculate the total number of cook stoves in operation. The survey report is kept and maintained by the project proponent for the period of two years after the last issuance. Since, the distribution of Improved cook stoves is carried out during same period amongst homogeneous beneficiary segment, and moreover the onset of operations of ICS has been kept at the same point of time. Therefore, as per the guidelines specified under the registered PDD Simple Random sampling methods were selected.					

Data / Parameter	Days of Operation
Data unit	Number
Description	The parameter relates to the number of days for which the cook stove in operation during the particular year

Source of data	Monitoring Database			
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	The emission reduction as against the cook stove is calculated when the system is being delivered to the end user, the end user initiated its operation and the end user agreement is being signed. Since, the emission reduction is based on the days of operation therefore, it is important to monitor the number of days of non-functioning. The days of non-functioning is estimated based on the number of days between the date of complaint as against damage or non- functioning received and date of repair or replacement. The information is maintained in form of database and archived. $\text{Number of days of operation} = 365 - \text{Average number of days the cook stove was non-functional}$ The number of non-functional days is based on the number of days the cook stoves were under repair/replacement			
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Days of operation of improved cookstoves under operation is monitored annually based on sample survey			
Value monitored	Period	Total number of beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries for which defunct date was a day/more	Average days of operation
	04-October-2012 to 03-October-2013	14,250	0	365
	04-October-2013 to 03-October-2014	14,250	0	365
	04-October-2014 to 03-October-2015	14,250	0	365
	04-October-2015 to 03-October-2016	14,250	0	366
	04-October-2016 to 03-October-2017	14,250	0	365
Monitoring equipment	-			
QA/QC procedures to be applied	The database for the date of dissemination of cook stoves, date of receipt of complaint for repair/ replacement and the date of repair/replacement is recorded by the village coordinator. The related information is maintained by the village co-ordinator and passed on to the VCS team on a monthly basis. In case of the cook stove being replaced, a new end user agreement is signed with the end user and attached to the original agreement. Monitoring database and the end user agreement is maintained both in soft as well as hard copy.			
Purpose of the data	For estimation of baseline emission			
Calculation method	-			
Comments	The number of days for which the improved cook stoves were non-functional is considered for estimation of emission reduction. The record of database and copy of end user			

	agreement is kept and maintained by the project participant for the period of two years after the last issuance. For ex-post, the total number of days of non-operation of the improved cook stoves due to repair, maintenance is retrieved from the maintenance log books is averaged as against the total number of cook stoves in actual operation (as per survey) and is considered. Say, if n is the total no of non- operational days as per the maintenance records of all of the cook stoves, the average days of non-operation for each cook stove is estimated as $= n/x$ where x is the number of cook stoves in actual operation as per the sample survey.
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Data / Parameter	Number of days of functioning of traditional cook stoves
Data unit	Number
Description	The parameters refer to the number of days for which the traditional cook stove is being used by the household.
Source of data	Annual third-party agency survey of representative sample household
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Survey is carried out to estimate the number of days for which the household has operated the traditional cook stove during a particular monitoring period.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Number of days of functioning of traditional cook stoves is monitored annually based on sample survey
Value monitored	0 During survey in case beneficiaries were evaluated to be using improved cook stoves for a limited period along with usage of traditional cookstoves the beneficiaries are considered as partial users. Partial users are beneficiaries /household, those who have not discontinued using of ICS but have been using ICS for a limited period and also using traditional cookstoves for the purpose of cooking along with ICS. Since the number of days of operation of partial ICS usage during a particular crediting period is hard to ascertain (uncertainty of estimation), therefore as a conservative approach the beneficiaries /household using ICS partially are considered as discontinued users. Since the beneficiary using traditional cookstoves were opted out of emission reduction estimation therefore the beneficiaries considered resembles only to those who are using improved cookstoves. Therefore the days of usage of traditional cookstoves for beneficiaries considered is zero.
Monitoring equipment	-

QA/QC procedures to be applied	The survey is carried out by third party agency and is co-ordinated by the project proponent.
Purpose of the data	For estimation of baseline emission
Calculation method	-
Comments	Number of days of operation of the traditional cook stove is obtained from the result of sample survey. The number of days of traditional cook stove as per the survey is used to obtain the average days of usage of the traditional cook stoves for all the households who still use the improved cook stoves of this project activity. This average day is used to arrive at a factor - $= (365 - \text{Average number of days of traditional cook stove usage in all households} / 365)$

Data / Parameter	Number of Cook stove replaced			
Data unit	Number			
Description	The parameters refer to the number of cook stove that are replaced (due to end-of-life time or damage) by the new cook stove with efficiency greater than or equal to 29.88%.			
Source of data	Monitoring database, new end user agreement and test certificate of the new system supplied.			
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Record is being updated in the databases as and when the improved cookstoves are replaced by a new one . On replacement a new end user agreement is signed with the existing end user and the information relating to the replacement along with necessary details is updated in the database.			
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Recorded as and when replaced			
Value monitored	Period	Number of improved cookstoves distributed and under operation	Number of cookstoves replaced post end of life time	Number of cookstoves replaced due to defunct
	04-October-2012 to 03-October-2013	14,250	0	0
	04-October-2013 to 03-October-2014	14,250	0	0
	04-October-2014 to 03-October-2015	14,250	0	0
	04-October-2015 to 03-October-2016	14,250	0	0
	04-October-2016 to 03-October-2017	14,250	0	0
Monitoring equipment	-			

QA/QC procedures to be applied	The copy of the new end user agreement for the replaced cook stove along with the efficiency certificate of the new system is archived along with the existing agreement. The database is updated as and when the system is replaced.
Purpose of the data	Assessment of baseline emission
Calculation method	-
Comments	The record of database and copy of end user agreements (both new and old one) is maintained by the project participant for the period of two years after the last issuance.

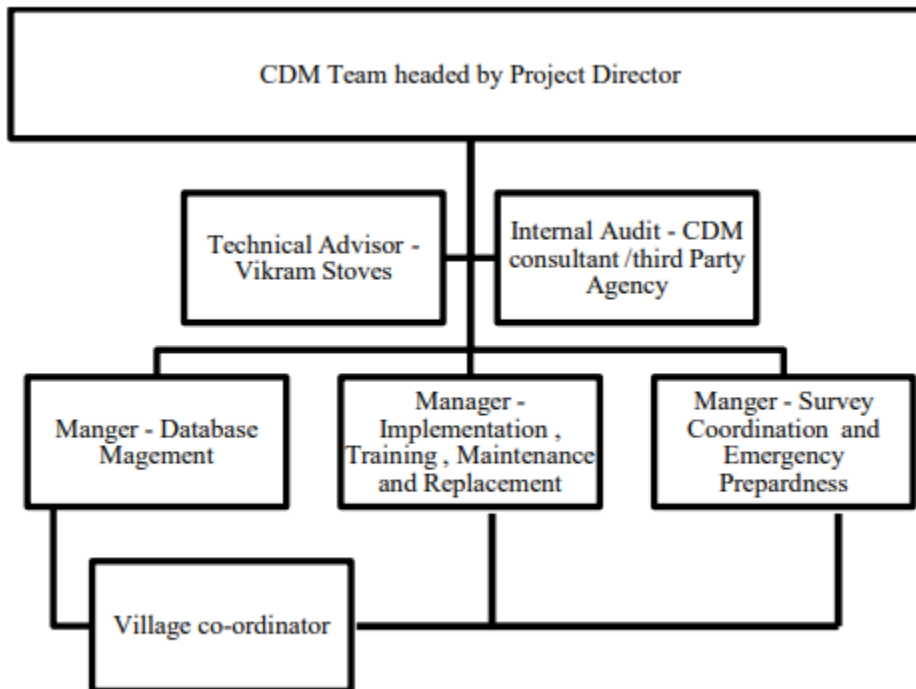
Data / Parameter	B_{y, savings}		
Data unit	Tonnes/year/household		
Description	Quantity of woody biomass that is saved through the project activity.		
Source of data	calculated		
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	The quantity of woody biomass saved is calculated following the equation $B_{y, \text{savings}} = B_{\text{old}} * (1 - \eta_{\text{old}}/\eta_{\text{new}})$ Where, B_{old} is calculated based on number of days cook stove is operational as calculated above and per capita biomass consumption of 25.51 kg/person/month multiplied by 4.8 members per rural household also factoring into the number of days for which the traditional cook stoves were in operation and the number of days of non-functioning of the improved cook stoves. The efficiency of the project system is tested on a representative sample basis.		
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Calculated on an annual basis		
Value monitored	Period	Operational Efficiency considered	Estimated By savings/ ICS
	04-October-2012 to 03-October-2013	29.01%	0.9626
	04-October-2013 to 03-October-2014	28.15%	0.9472
	04-October-2014 to 03-October-2015	27.15%	0.9279
	04-October-2015 to 03-October-2016	26.07%	0.9055
	04-October-2016 to 03-October-2017	25.96%	0.9031
Monitoring equipment	-		
QA/QC procedures to be applied	The minimum tested efficiency of the representative samples or 29.88% is used for η_{new} .		

Purpose of the data	-
Calculation method	-
Comments	The data estimated and the survey related documents is archived by the project participant for the period of 2 years after the last issuance.

4.3 Monitoring Plan

The monitoring of the Project activity is executed by the team of the Project Participant, Village level coordinator appointed by the Project Participant, Technical Advisor from Vikram Stoves and consultant whose specific role and responsibilities are explained as follows. The following section also explicitly indicates the monitoring plan, implementation and record archiving procedure, management of monitoring, facilitating survey, training, maintenance plan and emergency preparedness.

The detailed team structure for executing the monitoring is as follows:



Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the team include:

- Undertaking awareness amongst the beneficiaries relating to usefulness of the cook stoves.
- Providing training to each entity on the operating methods and regular maintenance practice of improved cook stoves.
- Undertaking maintenance of the cook stoves on a periodic basis.
- Replacing supplied improved cook stoves with new one at the end of technical life time of the distributed system within the crediting period.
- Development and monitoring of project.

- Undertaking spot check, annual survey to access the usage, functional efficiency, maintain database and facilitate monitoring as described in section B.7.as well as the following section of the PDD.

The end users or beneficiaries is responsible for -

- Continual usage of cook stoves
- Undertaking regular maintenance
- Supporting the village coordinator and the project participant in undertaking monitoring
- Inform the village coordinator in case the cook stove malfunctions.
- Dismantle or refrain from use of traditional cook stove
- In case the family decides to shift to the same is intimated to the village coordinator.

The purpose of monitoring is to achieve actual and credible emission reduction estimation pertaining to the project activity. The project participant therefore, needs to monitor and archive data required for estimation of emission reduction.

According to the approved methodology AMS -II. G.; the monitoring comprises of –

1. Efficiency check of the representative sample on annual basis to ensure that, the cook stoves are still operating at the specified efficiency (η_{new}). If appliances are found to be operational with efficiency lower than 29.88%, the efficiency determined during monitoring is used to calculate emission reduction. (In accordance to Paragraph 15 of the approved methodology)
 - Thermal efficiency test is carried out in accordance to the Water Boiling Test Protocol as specified in IS 13152 (Part 1): 1991 standard.
 - The sample size is selected in accordance to "Guidelines for Sampling and Surveys for Project Activities and Programme of Activities" Version 2, EB 69.
2. Monitoring also consists of checking of representative sample on annual basis to determine if the improved cook stoves are still operating or are replaced by an equivalent in service appliance. In case of replacement, it is ensured that, efficiency of new equipment is similar to the equipment being replaced.
If the cook stove is replaced with higher efficiency appliances, then, the efficiency of 29.88% is considered as conservative approach. (In accordance to Paragraph 16 of the methodology)
3. Monitoring ensures that:
 - a. Either the replaced low efficiency appliances are disposed of and not used within the boundary or within the region; or
 - b. If baseline stoves continue to be used, monitoring ensures that the fuel-wood consumption of those stoves is excluded from Bold.

Therefore, the project proponent has developed a plan for monitoring under the following heads –

Implementation Arrangements and Record archiving-

All the household post to the distribution of the cook stoves is oriented to its usage and regular maintenance. With registration of the project under the UNFCCC; the project participant imparts an awareness session over cookstove usage.

As a part of the implementation program the project participant ensures:

1. Signing of the end user agreement with the beneficiaries (the project participant completes signing of end user agreement with all the beneficiaries who are being provided with the cook stoves before registration of the project). As a part of the

contractual agreement with each of the beneficiaries for the titled project a unique identification number is issued as against to each project cook stoves. Moreover, as a part of the agreement each of the end user ascertains that they won't be entering into agreement with other agencies to obtain revenue. The above two steps nullify the chances of double counting.

2. The coordinators are employed under the project activity and is responsible for monitoring, archiving of the records and undertaking maintenance.
3. Creating database to archive relevant information about the end user, cook stoves and related information of the end user agreement. The database is created based on the end user agreement and is managed by the team. The database contains all the relevant information about the beneficiary in regard to the end user agreement. Each of the beneficiaries in the database is identified by the unique identification number. The database manager ensures that there has been no double counting/ repetition of the beneficiary information, location and unique identification number of the cook stoves. The database is updated on a regular basis to include:
 - a. Replacement of the cook stoves after schedule life time
 - b. Scheduled maintenance
 - c. Unscheduled maintenance or fault rectification measures undertaken
 - d. Temporary or permanent drop out

Finalizing the number of cook stoves for emission reduction estimation

As described in the section above in regard to the implementation arrangement and record archiving the dissemination of the cook stove to the household and its usage thereafter includes the following steps:

1. Signing of end user agreement
2. Dissemination of improved cookstoves

In accordance to the guidance of the methodology, emission reduction as against each cook stoves can only be estimated from the point of cook stove usage. Therefore, the date of dissemination of cook stoves and signing of the end user agreement with each beneficiary after dissemination is considered as the date from where the emission reduction calculation is initiated for each cook stove for the first monitoring period. For the purpose of estimation, the end date of cookstoves dissemination is considered as start date of the monitoring period.

Management of monitoring activities

The monitoring of the project activity is reviewed and coordinated by the top management of the Project Participant (GKEMPL) through Monitoring Coordinator, team of Project Participant (GKEMPL) headed by Project Director and technical team from Vikram Stoves.

The persons and staffs involved in monitoring is trained over the procedure in accordance to the manual and works out under the supervision of the Project Director. The major task to be undertaken and the responsibility are as follows:

1. Co-ordinator: Each coordinator acts as coordinating point between the project household and the Team (respective manger). The village coordinator is responsible to facilitate and oversee continual operation of cook stoves, maintain database related to number of cook stoves distributed and replaced thereafter, filing complain relating to non-functioning and undertaking on-call maintenance, recording of the complaint and maintenance time line and periodic submission of information to the team.

2. Team: Creating and maintaining database and end user agreement, up-gradation of beneficiary level information in the central database. The team monitors related information pertaining to the replacement of the cook stoves⁴⁴. In case household considered under the project activity fails to meet the condition of the end user agreement or household drops out (because of the shift to location outside project boundary for employment purpose/migration for a temporary period or even the beneficiary decided to discontinue usage of improved cook stoves) then, such dropout household is conservatively deducted on temporary or permanent basis from the emission reduction calculation for the particular monitoring period. The VCS team is responsible for estimating the emission reduction.
3. Maintenance team – Vikram Stoves is responsible for imparting training relating to the cook stove scheduled maintenance and undertaking periodic maintenance and on-call maintenance.
4. Daily usage- Household uses cook stove and intimate from time to time relating to non- functioning or temporary transfer/migration. The coordinator on basis of the usage report intimates the team.
5. Replacement of Existing improved cook stoves: In case the old cook stove is replaced by a new cook stove the same is to be done with similar or higher efficiency of existing cook stove (29.88%). On replacement a new end user agreement is signed with the existing end user the same information relating to the replacement along with necessary details is updated in the database. The copy of the new end user agreement for the replaced cook stove along with the efficiency certificate of the new system is archived along with the existing agreement. The database is updated as and when the system is replaced. The replaced cook stoves is dismantled and sold out to the cast iron and steel units respectively in order to recycle the system components. Such initiatives nullify the chances of the replaced cook stove to be re-used.

Monitoring of Traditional cook stove usage

The traditional cook stove is considered as an auspicious with religious value and household consider it as a linkage to their tradition so, the household has kept the stove. However, each household has assured and confirmed through signing of end user agreement with the project participant to continue using of improved cook stoves at household.

However, as a conservative approach to monitor fuel wood consumption in the project household from use of existing mud cook stove, third party survey is carried out of representative sample household on annual basis to evaluate the number of days for which the traditional stoves has been operated across the year. The number of days for which the traditional stoves were in operation is used to derive the factor to be adjusted with B_{old} . The factor is calculated as follows:

$$= (365 - \text{Average No. of days of traditional cook stoves usage in all households}) / 365$$

The factor calculated using above approach is multiplied with B_{old} to calculate the value of B_{old} to be used for ex-post calculation of emission reduction.

Sampling design

⁴⁴ The replaced cook stoves is to dismantled and sold out to the cast iron and steel units respectively in order to recycle the system components. Such initiatives nullifies the chances of the replaced cook stove to be re-used.

Objective: The objective of the sample design is to determine –

- Efficiency of Improved cook stove in operation:** Efficiency of the system is tested by third party agency of a representative sample on principle of the Water Boiling Test Protocol indicated in IS 13152 (Part 1): 1991.
- Usage Survey** – This is conducted on annual basis to determine the number of cook stove in operation. The survey is initiated after a year from date of project registration.
- Usage of traditional cook stoves:** The survey is conducted to determine the number of days for which the household is using the traditional cook stoves.

Reliability Requirement: As per paragraph 22 of the approved methodology AMS - II.G; 90% confidence interval and 10% margin of error needs is considered conceiving the fact that survey is carried out on an annual basis.

Target Population: The number of cook stove conceived under the project activity is 14,250

Survey Method: Simple Random sampling is chosen, as the population under the project activity are homogeneous owing to the selection of beneficiary from similar socio-economic circumstances.

Sample Size:

The sample size is calculated using exact equation for random sampling –

$$n \geq 1.645^2 N * p * (1-p) / ((N-1) * 0.1^2 * p^2 + 1.645^2 * p * (1-p))$$

Where,

N	=	Sample size
N	=	14,250
P	=	expected proportion (on basis of assumption that, 90% of the cook stove is in operation and at the desired efficiency)
1.645	=	Represents 90% confidence required
0.1	=	Represent 10% relative precision

In accordance to approved monitoring plan under the Registered PDD, project proponent needs to undertake monitoring of operating efficiency of the improved cookstoves (by means of water boiling test) and number of days operation of improved cookstoves and or/traditional cookstoves on a sampling basis.

The number of samples is being estimated based on “Guidelines for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programme of Activities”, Version 2 considering the target population of 14,250.

n≥	1.645 ² * N * p * (1-p)		
	(N-1) * 0.1 ² * p ² + 1.645 ² p * (1-p)		
Where			

n	Sample size		
N	Total number of households	14,250	
p	Expected proportion	0.9	It is assumed that 90% of the cook stove that are determined to be in operation will operate at the desired efficiency
1.645	Representing 90% confidence level		
0.1	Represents 10% relative precision		
n	31		

Sample Size for number of cookstoves for water boiling test

Considering that 80% of the beneficiary selected will be responsive the number of beneficiaries to be surveyed was estimated as 39 beneficiaries (31 beneficiaries /80% response rate).

Sample Size for number of cookstoves for assessing number of cookstoves in operation

The estimated sample size is 39 beneficiaries for assessing number of cookstoves in operation. However, to cover the wide range of population PP selected 4 times the number of samples estimated i.e., 156 numbers of household every year for the sample.

a) Sample size for Efficiency test

Although the cook stoves are designed to operate at a desired efficiency level throughout its life time subjected to periodic maintenance; efficiency test of the cook stoves is carried out on annual basis. The sample size for undertaking efficiency test is therefore, decided considering 90% of the cook stoves operates at a specified efficiency of 29.88%.

Following equation (3) above, the number of sample size arrived as below –

Time Period	Percentage of cook stove operational at specified efficiency at any point of time during the entire crediting period (This assumption is only for estimation of sample size) ⁶²	Sample size for survey (No. of systems)	Sample size after conceiving response rate of 80%
Annual	90%	31	40

(Note: the final sample size is rounded up and increased to the next closest integer)

The household for testing the efficiency as stated above is selected on a random sample basis. However while undertaking the sample beneficiary selection it is ensured that the household opted

for efficiency testing are not common with the household /beneficiary selected for sample survey for improved cook stove usage and traditional cook stove usage during a particular year. Moreover, it is ensured that the household once selected for efficiency testing during a particular year is opted out from the selection procedure in course of the crediting period for further testing.

Data to be collected -

Field Measurement – Frequency: The efficiency testing of sample system is carried out on an annual basis. The inspection is carried out one year after the date of registration. There after once in every year the survey is conducted.

QA/QC Procedure: Each system is assigned with unique identification details. The systems to be sampled is randomly selected using software or random number tables and screen shots of the same is kept in the data base. The PP gets the services of third party agency or any scope accredited DOE including the verifier for conducting the efficiency test of the samples presented by the PP before the preparation of the monitoring report.

Analysis: In case of the efficiency tested for the sample system is found to be lower than 29.88% then, the minimum value of efficiency tested is considered as a threshold for the subsequent years in place of 29.88% till the point further lower value of efficiency is tested.

b) Sample size determination for no. of improved cook stoves in operation and no of days of traditional cook stove usage

The sample size is estimated for determining the number of cook stoves in operation on basis of assumption that, 90% (This assumption is only for estimation of sample size) of cook stove is operational i.e. proportion of the cook stove in operation during a particular year is 0.9.

Therefore, $n \geq 31$

For covering 100 percent of the sample and expecting a response rate of 80%. Thus, the sample size is estimated as $31/80\% = 39$. However, to cover the wide range of population and have a conservative sample the PP selects 4 times the number of sample estimated i.e., 156 numbers of household every year for the sample.

The household survey is designed to estimate the percentage of cook stove still in operation and number of days for which the traditional cook stoves are used for the purpose of estimation of emission reduction. The survey questionnaire essentially contain the unique identification details of the household, satisfactory level of usage and service, date of signing of the agreement, information regard to the maintenance or replacement if any, number of person in the household, other type of stoves used if any (type of fuel) and number of days of traditional cook stove usage (specific details about the festive season and any other occasion the traditional cook stove is used, if the size of the members are extremely high when it is not possible to use the improved cook stove).

It is to be noted that the household selected for the usage survey for determination of proportion of cook stove in operation is common where the survey for determining the number days for which the traditional cook stoves usage is carried out. The samples once surveyed in a year is not considered for subsequent year.

Data to be collected

Field Measurement – Frequency: The survey is carried out on an annual basis from the date of registration in specified format duly signed by the beneficiary to assess whether the beneficiary has been using the cook stoves distributed till date and to assess the number of days for which the beneficiary has used the traditional cook stoves during that year.

QA/QC Procedure: Each system is assigned with unique identification details. The systems to be sampled is randomly selected using software or random number tables and screen shots of the same is kept in the data base. The PP gets the services of third party agency or any scope accredited DoE including the verifier for taking the survey before the preparation of the monitoring report.

Analysis: Based on the response the percentage of improved cook stoves which are distributed as the part of this project activity that are still operated by the households and the average number of days of operation of the traditional cook stoves by each household would be estimated and the same is considered for ex-post emission reduction calculation.

The sample beneficiaries/household is same where the survey is carried out for estimation of operation of improved cook stoves and traditional cook stoves i.e. a single survey is designed to capture both. Moreover, it is ensured that the household once selected for survey during a particular year is opted out from the selection in course of the subsequent crediting period for further testing.

Sl. No.	Description	Data to be collected	Method of survey	Sampling method	Proposed Sample size	Variance
1	Efficiency of Improved cook stove	Testing of the Efficiency of the improved cook stoves	Household Collection and conducting the test for the selected samples.	Simple Random sampling	40	90% Confidence level
2	Usage survey	No of system in operation	Household survey	Simple Random Sampling	160 household/ annum	90% confidence level
	Traditional cook stove usage	No of days for which the household use traditional cook stoves are used in the project household	Household survey	Simple Random Sampling	160 household/ annum	90% confidence level

Reliability Check

The sample size as indicated in the table above is subjected to the final value of the precision calculated and in case the value of the precision estimated from the survey result is less than $\pm 10\%$ then, the sample size is re-estimated and the additional number of beneficiary/households is interviewed to obtain the desired level of precision. The precision is calculated as follows:

Step1: Estimation of the value of proportion (p)

P = number of success/ number of cook stoves that were observed in the sample

Step 2: Estimating Standard Error of the proportion

The standard error of the proportion is estimated using the following equation Standard error of proportion = $\sqrt{(1-f) pq/n}$

Where,

f = sampling fraction = number of cook stoves that are observed in the sample/14,250, i.e., 160/14,250. p = proportion, 90%

q = (1-p)

n = number of cook stoves that are observed in the sample

Step 3: Estimating of Precision

Proportion = $\pm z$ value * standard error of proportion

z value = for 90% confidence level the value of z is 1.645 Standard error of proportion = estimated in step 2

Step 4: Estimating of Relating Precision Relative Precision = Precision/proportion Where,

Proportion is estimated in step 1 and precision in step 3

In case the value of the relative precision estimated based on the level of success relating to

1. Tested Efficiency of the improved cook stove being equal to greater than 29.88%
2. Number of the beneficiaries using improved cook stove
3. Number of beneficiaries/households using traditional cook stoves is not within the specified limit of $\pm 10\%$ the value of sample size is increased and survey is carried out amongst the additional population to obtain the desired level of precision i.e. within $\pm 10\%$.

Training

The training is imparted to the following entities in following way-

Entity	Objective of training	Trained by	Onset	Frequency
Household	Operational procedure Scheduled maintenance Itemised recording and reporting	Vikram Stoves (for item no 1. and 2) team (for item 3)	After distribution	Once
Village Coordinator	Monitoring of the related parameter like Spot check of cook stove usage, situational review Database management and coordination with team System Maintenance	VCS team (for item no. 1 and 2) Vikram Stoves (for item 3)	On appointment	Once in a year
VCS team	Database management Undertaking Monitoring, Recording and archiving Preparation of monitoring report	Consultant and Top Management of the Project participant	On registration	Once in a year

Quality Assurance and Quality Control of monitoring activities–

Top management of the Project participant (GKEMPL) is responsible for QA/QC which includes monitoring of accurate and transparent record keeping, monitoring and evaluation so that all supporting documentation and records for the project is easily accessible for spot checking and cross referencing by a third-party agency. Top management of the project participant ensures quality control of the monitoring activities in order to guarantee of records and to confirm absence of double-counting in any form. Project participant ensures that, the detailed beneficiary level database and the project database is up to date and the latter is representative of the most recent definitions of clusters. Internal audit is carried out on six month basis by the consultant or third party agency and includes -

1. The internal review is carried out in every six month for compliance check in accordance to the manual.
2. Non conformity if noted is reported and brought into the notice of the top management and measures is undertaken to ensure that required compliance is met.
3. Training on the monitoring if felt by the auditor is imparted to the team.

Emergency Preparedness

In case the village coordinator is reported against malfunction/ non-function of cook stove which the technical team is unable to rectify the fault and unable to co-ordinate with the technical team of Vikram Stoves; the coordinator immediately replace the existing cook stove with the new one. The faulty stoves thereafter be transported to the industry for repair.

1. The coordinator is provided with stand-by stove components for repair and/or replacement.
2. Few numbers of cook stoves are stocked with the Panchayat Samity/ Block Development Office to reduce the down time of replacement.
3. In case the coordinator is unable to carry out maintenance, the same is reported to the technical team of Vikram Stoves and the nearby representatives visits the village to support the co- Ordinator in rectifying the fault.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS

5.1 Baseline Emissions

Baseline Emissions is estimated in following way –

$$ER_y = B_{y, savings} * f_{NRB,y} * NCV_{biomass} * EF_{projected fossil fuel}$$

Where, in accordance to paragraph 13 of the methodology, leakage related to the non-renewable woody biomass saved by the project activity is assessed based on ex post surveys of users and the areas from which this woody biomass is sourced. Subsequent to the clarification provided in sub paragraph (a) survey is not required for ex-post estimation of leakage in case B_{old} is multiplied by a net to gross adjustment factor of 0.95 to account for leakages.

Parameter	Data	Unit
B_{old}	1.469	Tonne fuel wood /cook stove/ year
$B_{y, savings}$	0.9774	Tonne fuel wood /cook stove/ year
$f_{NRB,y}$	87.90%	
$NCV_{biomass}$	0.015	TJ/tonne
$EF_{projected fossil fuel}$	81.60	tCO ₂ e/TJ
$ER_{y,WGA,per cook stove}$ (Emission reduction/ cook stove /year without gross adjustment factor for B_{old} to account for leakage)	1.0515	tCO ₂ e /cook stove/ year

The leakage emission for ex-ante estimation of emission reduction is thereby calculated as a difference between the emission reduction estimated considering the actual value of Bold i.e. 1.469 Tonne fuel wood /cook stove/ year and emission reduction estimated by considering the value of Bold is estimated by multiplying Bold with a net to gross adjustment factor of 0.95.

For the purpose of ex-ante estimation of emission reduction, it is assumed that, only 90% of the cook stoves are operational in any point of time. Thus, the emission reduction per year

($ER_{y, WGA}$) without gross adjustment factor for B_{old} to account for leakage considering 90% of the cook stove as operational for the entire crediting period is 13,485 tCO₂e /year.

The Baseline Emissions achieved for this monitoring period is 62,245 tCO₂e /year.

The year wise efficiency of the improved cookstoves tested and considered for estimation of baseline emission is outlined in the table below

Third party assessment for monitoring period – 04-October-2012 to 03-October-2013			
Identification number	Beneficiary name	District	Tested Efficiency
GKEMPLPH-21-685	Smt. Sakhubai Pundalik Pandhare	Thane	29.010%
GKEMPLPH-21-11651	Harshal Manohar Mane	Solapur	29.015%
GKEMPLPH-21-4311	Irama Bhamata Bhil	Sindhudurg	29.044%
GKEMPLPH-21-14375	Amol Ankush Mardhekar	Kolhapur	29.058%
GKEMPLPH-21-6752	Gona Virji Valvi	Nandurbar	29.075%
GKEMPLPH-21-158	Shashikant Khashaba Bhosale	Thane	29.080%
GKEMPLPH-21-4644	Annapurna Subhash Gawade	Nashik	29.104%
GKEMPLPH-21-3700	Yogesh Ganesh Rajput	Sindhudurg	29.126%
GKEMPLPH-21-11895	Mahesh Shankar Vasave	Solapur	29.135%
GKEMPLPH-21-9139	Ratnabai Mohan Gaikwad	Sangli	29.147%
GKEMPLPH-21-6533	Eknath Shravan Kakade	Nandurbar	29.149%
GKEMPLPH-21-3281	Vasudev Devram Patil	Sindhudurg	29.195%
GKEMPLPH-21-9363	Sukalal Ramchandr Pawar	Sangli	29.227%
GKEMPLPH-21-8398	Govinda Vitthal Patil	Jalgaon	29.228%
GKEMPLPH-21-10433	Subhash Shivaji Gaikwad	Satara	29.262%
GKEMPLPH-21-11346	Dattatray Daulati Ghanvat	Satara	29.264%
GKEMPLPH-21-11322	Sanjay Vishvnath Udmale	Satara	29.274%
GKEMPLPH-21-8593	Kacharu Laxman Vetal	Pune	29.276%
GKEMPLPH-21-5968	Ritesh Balu Chaudhari	Dhule	29.299%
GKEMPLPH-21-613	Raghunath Dhanuji Wanare	Thane	29.315%
GKEMPLPH-21-12651	Satish Ramesh Jadhav	Solapur	29.367%
GKEMPLPH-21-10391	Rukha Kalu Muthe	Satara	29.381%
GKEMPLPH-21-14469	Balasaheb Pundlik Devre	Kolhapur	29.385%
GKEMPLPH-21-715	Ishwar Nurji Gavit	Raigad	29.403%
GKEMPLPH-21-2631	Aprakbai Bhikan Patil	Ratnagiri	29.406%
GKEMPLPH-21-12255	Shantaram Hari Mahajan	Solapur	29.410%
GKEMPLPH-21-5908	Devendra Jentu Valvi	Dhule	29.438%
GKEMPLPH-21-603	Vijay Maharya Pawara	Raigad	29.454%
GKEMPLPH-21-1992	Sindhubai Dagdu Bhil	Ratnagiri	29.457%
GKEMPLPH-21-8005	Vadya Douvalya Valvi	Jalgaon	29.472%
GKEMPLPH-21-7914	Balkrushna Karbhari Chaudhari	Jalgaon	29.482%
GKEMPLPH-21-7121	Rahul Kamalakar Desle	Ahmednagar	29.484%
GKEMPLPH-21-2685	Sursing Fadshya Valvi	Ratnagiri	29.523%
GKEMPLPH-21-10182	Pandharinath Madhav Ilhe	Satara	29.553%
GKEMPLPH-21-3658	Madhukar Bhaskar Patil	Sindhudurg	29.555%
GKEMPLPH-21-7515	Mochada Dama Pawara	Ahmednagar	29.582%
GKEMPLPH-21-5828	Dharamsing Lalajya Thakare	Dhule	29.599%
GKEMPLPH-21-13470	Sandip Ishwar Patil	Kolhapur	29.764%
GKEMPLPH-21-9047	Kotya Nuraji Valavi	Sangli	29.771%
GKEMPLPH-21-5213	Sandip Keda Hire	Dhule	29.790%

Third party assessment for monitoring period – 04-October-2013 to 03-October-2014			
Identification number	Beneficiary name	District	Tested Efficiency
GKEMPLPH-21-12967	Latabai Dhondu Thorat	Solapur	28.151%

Third party assessment for monitoring period – 04-October-2013 to 03-October-2014			
Identification number	Beneficiary name	District	Tested Efficiency
GKEMPLPH-21-8019	Sahebrao Daulat Khare	Jalgaon	28.283%
GKEMPLPH-21-2665	Pralhad Sukdev Gavande	Ratnagiri	28.340%
GKEMPLPH-21-11005	Manisha Ratnadeep Hendre	Satara	28.389%
GKEMPLPH-21-1293	Yashavant Keshav Patil	Thane	28.395%
GKEMPLPH-21-9765	Gopa Suka Tele	Sangli	28.443%
GKEMPLPH-21-5213	Sandip Keda Hire	Dhule	28.486%
GKEMPLPH-21-3034	Savita Shamrao Kokare	Sindhudurg	28.548%
GKEMPLPH-21-12780	Sushila Laxman Waghchaure	Solapur	28.558%
GKEMPLPH-21-9241	Eknath Devman Aher	Sangli	28.580%
GKEMPLPH-21-14084	Narhari Madhav Khirad	Kolhapur	28.589%
GKEMPLPH-21-8036	Yogesh Chintaman Patil	Jalgaon	28.643%
GKEMPLPH-21-6575	Sunil Baharya Padvi	Nandurbar	28.666%
GKEMPLPH-21-10341	Hari Sambhaji Dethe	Satara	28.666%
GKEMPLPH-21-6338	Teta Dungrya Valvi	Nandurbar	28.708%
GKEMPLPH-21-8852	Lalchand Narayan Patil	Pune	28.716%
GKEMPLPH-21-5968	Ritesh Balu Chaudhari	Dhule	28.722%
GKEMPLPH-21-285	Ganesh Machhindra Jadhav	Raigad	28.730%
GKEMPLPH-21-11298	Samarth Dipak Deshmukh	Satara	28.733%
GKEMPLPH-21-4055	Jamnabai Lagan Pawara	Sindhudurg	28.738%
GKEMPLPH-21-7136	Vandana Manohar Kale	Ahmednagar	28.745%
GKEMPLPH-21-11973	Vijaysing Dongarsing Pawara	Solapur	28.748%
GKEMPLPH-21-11553	Baban Lahanu Gavali	Satara	28.793%
GKEMPLPH-21-5908	Devendra Jentu Valvi	Dhule	28.793%
GKEMPLPH-21-12592	Barkya Shiva Vasave	Solapur	28.812%
GKEMPLPH-21-4641	Sambhu Fattu Gavit	Nashik	28.823%
GKEMPLPH-21-3382	Raju Ramkrushna Teli	Sindhudurg	28.839%
GKEMPLPH-21-5828	Dharamsing Lalajya Thakare	Dhule	28.907%
GKEMPLPH-21-7589	Bhausahab Karbhari Patil	Ahmednagar	28.924%
GKEMPLPH-21-14072	Nandu Dattu More	Kolhapur	28.930%
GKEMPLPH-21-2452	Yogesh Narayanrao Tikar	Ratnagiri	28.931%
GKEMPLPH-21-13649	Keshav Barku Gavit	Kolhapur	28.943%
GKEMPLPH-21-9322	Ravidas Shantu Desai	Sangli	28.967%
GKEMPLPH-21-7655	Deoram Pandharinath Choudhari	Jalgaon	28.973%
GKEMPLPH-21-10490	Asarabai Gangadhar Matkar	Satara	28.991%
GKEMPLPH-21-2680	Suhas Vikram Bramhane	Ratnagiri	29.108%
GKEMPLPH-21-1088	Aruna Rajendra Shewale	Thane	29.128%
GKEMPLPH-21-264	Suryakant Balkrushna Bambaras	Raigad	29.205%
GKEMPLPH-21-3982	Ushabai Shivdas Pawara	Sindhudurg	29.379%
GKEMPLPH-21-1333	Balu Namdev Deore	Thane	29.393%

Third party assessment for monitoring period – 04-October-2014 to 03-October-2015			
Identification number	Beneficiary name	District	Tested Efficiency
GKEMPLPH-21-9381	Ravindra Rubaji Gavit	Sangli	27.146%
GKEMPLPH-21-13702	Roshni Dinesh More	Kolhapur	27.165%
GKEMPLPH-21-8558	Shobha Chandrakant Shinde	Pune	27.225%
GKEMPLPH-21-2509	Narpat Bonda Raut	Ratnagiri	27.238%
GKEMPLPH-21-7546	Sabale Priyanka Premsing	Ahmednagar	27.313%
GKEMPLPH-21-930	Bonda Sota Valvi	Thane	27.348%
GKEMPLPH-21-12150	Reva Ramji Mavchi	Solapur	27.360%
GKEMPLPH-21-10134	Padma Shivaji Patil	Satara	27.395%
GKEMPLPH-21-10501	Gangubai Abasaheb Zagade	Satara	27.483%
GKEMPLPH-21-9510	Balu Ratan Somase	Sangli	27.507%
GKEMPLPH-21-3084	Sakiram Gakhalya Pawara	Sindhudurg	27.507%
GKEMPLPH-21-12490	Aana Narayan Chavhan	Solapur	27.565%
GKEMPLPH-21-2962	Latabai Balu Patil	Ratnagiri	27.581%

Third party assessment for monitoring period – 04-October-2014 to 03-October-2015			
Identification number	Beneficiary name	District	Tested Efficiency
GKEMPLPH-21-8332	Jatrya Sukalal Bagul	Jalgaon	27.597%
GKEMPLPH-21-6468	Kishor Dhanu Gore	Nandurbar	27.615%
GKEMPLPH-21-3976	Tijya Indya Valvi	Sindhudurg	27.652%
GKEMPLPH-21-3860	Murlidhar Kashinath Bankar	Sindhudurg	27.658%
GKEMPLPH-21-10231	Sangita Dnyandeo Lalage	Satara	27.666%
GKEMPLPH-21-4834	Tedya Ruma Padavi	Dhule	27.717%
GKEMPLPH-21-5053	Shivani Vijay Janokar	Dhule	27.774%
GKEMPLPH-21-2416	Indubai Raghunath Dhole	Ratnagiri	27.783%
GKEMPLPH-21-8123	Ramdas Pandu Gavitt	Jalgaon	27.799%
GKEMPLPH-21-3732	Bharat Madhav Pawar	Sindhudurg	27.817%
GKEMPLPH-21-9422	Ramesh Radtya Pawara	Sangli	27.834%
GKEMPLPH-21-13026	Durgabai Eknath Bachpai	Solapur	27.848%
GKEMPLPH-21-441	Ramchandra Raghunath Salunkhe	Raigad	27.869%
GKEMPLPH-21-6814	Virsing Demasha Pawara	Nandurbar	27.874%
GKEMPLPH-21-10329	Dilip Mugutrao Narule	Satara	27.901%
GKEMPLPH-21-14108	Vijay Samadhan Patil	Kolhapur	28.036%
GKEMPLPH-21-13803	Baiya Jalama Padvi	Kolhapur	28.168%
GKEMPLPH-21-13122	Tulshiram Soma Bhiram	Solapur	28.173%
GKEMPLPH-21-10080	Sampat Kisan Mohite	Satara	28.234%
GKEMPLPH-21-5579	Takli Nathu Gavitt	Dhule	28.244%
GKEMPLPH-21-487	Ankush Laxman Jadhav	Raigad	28.325%
GKEMPLPH-21-6928	Nimbabai Daga Vele	Ahmednagar	28.391%
GKEMPLPH-21-8277	Khema Niba Padvi	Jalgaon	28.448%
GKEMPLPH-21-1407	Ramesh Chintaman Ingle	Thane	28.509%
GKEMPLPH-21-5410	Prashant Hari Pawar	Dhule	28.634%
GKEMPLPH-21-4466	Shrimam Rehmalsing Pawara	Nashik	28.804%
GKEMPLPH-21-1900	Alkabai Suryabhan Chinchvane	Thane	29.724%

Third party assessment for monitoring period – 04-October-2015 to 03-October-2016			
Identification number	Beneficiary name	District	Tested Efficiency
GKEMPLPH-21-14015	Damnya Jerma Padvi	Kolhapur	26.070%
GKEMPLPH-21-8554	Hirabai Govind Salunkhe	Pune	26.208%
GKEMPLPH-21-8195	Subhash Kalusing Valvi	Jalgaon	26.263%
GKEMPLPH-21-1834	Gajanan Ramdas Chaudhari	Thane	26.286%
GKEMPLPH-21-8470	Pundalik Karabhari Thete	Jalgaon	26.368%
GKEMPLPH-21-1018	Narayan Shankar Vasave	Thane	26.411%
GKEMPLPH-21-11326	Somnath Vithal Karpe	Satara	26.491%
GKEMPLPH-21-5427	Sinakya Bota Valvi	Dhule	26.506%
GKEMPLPH-21-9892	Kailas Nivruti Rohom	Satara	26.616%
GKEMPLPH-21-1415	Baylibai Tedya Vasave	Thane	26.629%
GKEMPLPH-21-4443	Abhiman Devram Pawar	Nashik	26.645%
GKEMPLPH-21-4215	Suleman Rotya Gavitt	Sindhudurg	26.677%
GKEMPLPH-21-3363	Devidas Baliram Patil	Sindhudurg	26.704%
GKEMPLPH-21-2634	Pramod Ramchandra Pol	Ratnagiri	26.713%
GKEMPLPH-21-6818	Udaysing Babusing Pardeshi	Nandurbar	26.759%
GKEMPLPH-21-2298	Nobalya Homa Padavi	Ratnagiri	26.763%
GKEMPLPH-21-9218	Mahadu Ana Gadhari	Sangli	26.771%
GKEMPLPH-21-3997	Shivanand Govinda Dhakare	Sindhudurg	26.822%
GKEMPLPH-21-13743	Ramakibai Dadla Pawara	Kolhapur	26.883%
GKEMPLPH-21-7517	Viraji Bamanya Valvi	Ahmednagar	26.891%
GKEMPLPH-21-13569	Hunya Reda Vasave	Kolhapur	26.939%
GKEMPLPH-21-9603	Tatya Aarashya Pawara	Sangli	26.950%
GKEMPLPH-21-3384	Bharat Jagan Gavitt	Sindhudurg	27.093%
GKEMPLPH-21-5785	Suhas Ramchandra Pol	Dhule	27.491%
GKEMPLPH-21-8519	Chhabu Nuraji Gavitt	Jalgaon	27.556%

Third party assessment for monitoring period – 04-October-2015 to 03-October-2016			
Identification number	Beneficiary name	District	Tested Efficiency
GKEMPLPH-21-10432	Suresh Eknath Ghadge	Satara	27.597%
GKEMPLPH-21-193	Devram Yadav Tagad	Raigad	27.666%
GKEMPLPH-21-10743	Somanath Dnyanoba Ghumare	Satara	27.668%
GKEMPLPH-21-12112	Rajendra Sambhaji Patil	Solapur	27.934%
GKEMPLPH-21-9978	Bhiva Chindhu Khade	Satara	27.934%
GKEMPLPH-21-688	Kashinath Namdev Sable	Raigad	28.012%
GKEMPLPH-21-12660	Nimba Fulsing Barela	Solapur	28.046%
GKEMPLPH-21-6532	Sharad Abhimanyu Kale	Nandurbar	28.048%
GKEMPLPH-21-7414	Vikram Dada Dalvi	Ahmednagar	28.357%
GKEMPLPH-21-2225	Bosa Molya Pawara	Ratnagiri	28.388%
GKEMPLPH-21-5774	Ujwala Devidas More	Dhule	28.461%
GKEMPLPH-21-9018	Kisan Maharya Kokani	Sangli	28.496%
GKEMPLPH-21-5160	Prabhakarrrao Bhaurao Deshmukh	Dhule	28.690%
GKEMPLPH-21-12621	Neelima Tukaram Manwatkar	Solapur	28.846%
GKEMPLPH-21-12459	Hachabai Jalamsing Vasave	Solapur	29.242%

Third party assessment for monitoring period – 04-October-2016 to 03-October-2017			
Identification number	Beneficiary name	District	Tested Efficiency
GKEMPLPH-21-7849	Bhausahab Baburao Pomnar	Jalgaon	25.958%
GKEMPLPH-21-12378	Nirmala Dilip Patil	Solapur	26.012%
GKEMPLPH-21-12742	Janardhan Karbhari Kolhe	Solapur	26.030%
GKEMPLPH-21-13086	Aastar Dongar Pawara	Solapur	26.057%
GKEMPLPH-21-9962	Asif Shamshoddin Shaikh	Satara	26.071%
GKEMPLPH-21-14332	Nirmalabai Bhimrao Patil	Kolhapur	26.148%
GKEMPLPH-21-11443	Sunil Dattu Jadhav	Satara	26.155%
GKEMPLPH-21-3203	Pandhari Govinda Dod	Sindhudurg	26.168%
GKEMPLPH-21-8267	Barku Amrut Nikam	Jalgaon	26.219%
GKEMPLPH-21-5240	Kalpna Ravindra Patil	Dhule	26.224%
GKEMPLPH-21-7838	Vijay Prabhakar Chaudhari	Jalgaon	26.263%
GKEMPLPH-21-1505	Sunil Bhamata Thakare	Thane	26.283%
GKEMPLPH-21-13325	Ratna Rajendra Amrutkar	Kolhapur	26.295%
GKEMPLPH-21-685	Smt. Sakhubai Pundalik Pandhare	Raigad	26.322%
GKEMPLPH-21-6363	Aanu Sonya Kokani	Nandurbar	26.456%
GKEMPLPH-21-13986	Santosh Valmik Ugale	Kolhapur	26.600%
GKEMPLPH-21-2456	Ramesh Devlya Gavit	Ratnagiri	26.641%
GKEMPLPH-21-6341	Raghunath Kachardas Bairagi	Nandurbar	26.694%
GKEMPLPH-21-4110	Varsha Bhagwan Bhil	Sindhudurg	26.697%
GKEMPLPH-21-6035	Udesing Gobaji Gavit	Dhule	26.729%
GKEMPLPH-21-13286	Amrutlal Motiram Naik	Solapur	26.737%
GKEMPLPH-21-10529	Savita Sanjay Sonawane	Satara	26.748%
GKEMPLPH-21-7098	Damanya Parshi Padvi	Ahmednagar	26.812%
GKEMPLPH-21-10764	Sonaba Rama Tambe	Satara	26.866%
GKEMPLPH-21-158	Shashikant Khashaba Bhosale	Raigad	26.900%
GKEMPLPH-21-4450	Madhavrao Gulabrao Patil	Nashik	26.974%
GKEMPLPH-21-10449	Nandakumar Namdev Shinde	Satara	27.006%
GKEMPLPH-21-8567	Shrirang Baba Kadam	Pune	27.126%
GKEMPLPH-21-7072	Mahadev Waman Manjare	Ahmednagar	27.135%
GKEMPLPH-21-9793	Damu Devsing Barela	Sangli	27.184%
GKEMPLPH-21-9239	Atmaram Ekanath Patil	Sangli	27.351%
GKEMPLPH-21-2122	Thagubai Ramdas Gunjal	Ratnagiri	27.527%
GKEMPLPH-21-2061	Dnyaneshwar Daulat More	Ratnagiri	27.571%
GKEMPLPH-21-3596	Dayaram Kisan Mahale	Sindhudurg	27.664%
GKEMPLPH-21-5008	Jabana Dattu Gavit	Dhule	27.776%

Third party assessment for monitoring period – 04-October-2016 to 03-October-2017			
Identification number	Beneficiary name	District	Tested Efficiency
GKEMPLPH-21-9235	Sarjerao Karbhari Aher	Sangli	27.911%
GKEMPLPH-21-5658	Shobha Ramesh Ghule	Dhule	28.127%
GKEMPLPH-21-1823	Lakdya Karma Pawara	Thane	28.354%
GKEMPLPH-21-918	Shri Raju Bhaulal Patil	Thane	28.741%
GKEMPLPH-21-3524	Ramesh Nansing Vasave`	Sindhudurg	28.849%

5.2 Project Emissions

Project emissions are considered as zero for this project as no fossil fuels are used

5.3 Leakage

The leakage emission per cook stove is estimated as difference between the emission reduction estimated considering the actual value of Bold and emission reduction estimated considering the value of Bold obtained by multiplying Bold with a net to gross adjustment factor of 0.95.

Parameter	Data	Unit
Leakage emission	0.053	tCO ₂ e /cook stove/ year
Leakage emission due to use of traditional cook stove usage (assuming 0 for ex-ante)	0	tCO ₂ e /cook stove/ year
Leakage emission, (LEy, per cook stove)	0.053	tCO ₂ e /cook stove/ year

Therefore, the total leakage emission (LEy) for the project activity assuming 90% of 14,250 Nos. cook stove distributed is 675 tCO₂e /year.

The leakage emissions achieved for this monitoring period is 3,080 tCO₂e /year.

5.4 Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

Year	Baseline emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)
04-October-2012 to 03-October-2013	11,408	0	570	10,838
04-October-2013 to 03-October-2014	13,340	0	668	12,672
04-October-2014 to 03-October-2015	12,890	0	645	12,245
04-October-2015 to 03-October-2016	12,494	0	591	11,903

04-October-2016 to 03-October-2017	12,113	0	606	11,507
Total	62,245	0	3,080	59,165

Comparison with the actual emission reductions achieved with the estimated emission reductions:

Duration	Net emission reduction for the project activity in the year y, ER_y	Estimated Emission Reductions	Comparison
04-October-2012 to 03-October-2017	59,165	65,175	9.00%