

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION & PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT (PDD)

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VERSION **v. 1.5**

RELATED SUPPORT

- TEMPLATE GUIDE Key Project Information & Project Design Document

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KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

GS ID of Project	GS5642
Title of Project	Burn Stoves Project in Kenya
Time of First Submission Date	NA ¹
Date of Design Certification	28/02/2018
Version number of the PDD	3
Completion date of version	30/05/2025
Project Developer	ECO Climate Capital
Project Representative	ECO Climate Capital
Project Participants and any communities involved	ECO Climate Capital
Host Country (ies)	Kenya
Activity Requirements applied	☒ Community Services Activities ☐ Renewable Energy Activities ☐ Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities ☐ N/A
Scale of the project activity	☐ Micro scale ☐ Small Scale ☒ Large Scale
Other Requirements applied	NA
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	REDUCED EMISSIONS FROM COOKING AND HEATING: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption' (TPDDTEC), version 4.0
Product Requirements applied	☒ GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration ☐ Renewable Energy Label ☐ N/A
Project Cycle:	

¹ GS 5642 transitioned into GS4GG in 2018 and therefore did not go into Preliminary review. This is why date of first submission is left as N/A

☒ Regular
 ☐ Retroactive

Table 1 – Estimated Sustainable Development Contributions

Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	SDG Impact (defined in B.6.)	Estimated Annual Average	Units or Products
1. (No poverty) End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Monetary savings related to the purchase of charcoal in the project scenario	53.69%	Monetary savings in %
3. (Good Health and Wellbeing) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Perceived air quality	99.05%	Percentage of households reporting improved perception of indoor air quality
4. Quality Education) Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university	Number of people receiving skill development training	77	Number of people who participated in project training
5. (Gender Equality) Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household	Average time saving associated with cooking in the project scenario	37 (measured in minutes per day reported by end-user)	Average time saved cooking for women in the project scenario (measured in minutes per day reported by end-user)

7. (Affordable and Clean Energy) Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Number of sold/distributed ICS in use	115,539	Number of sold/distributed ICS in use
8. (Decent Work and Economic Growth) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Total number of jobs created	68	Number of jobs created
13. Climate Action (mandatory)	Emission Reductions	166,938	VERs/annum
15. (Life on land) Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	Total non-renewable biomass saved	12,908.55	Tons of non-renewable biomass saved in the project scenario from continued use of project technologies

SECTION A. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

A.1 Purpose and general description of project

1. General operating and implementing framework of Project

Burn Stoves Project in Kenya ("the Project") seeks to improve health and incomes throughout Kenya by reducing time and money spent acquiring fuel for household cooking.

This project activity (PA) deploys highly efficient improved charcoal cookstoves (ICS), known as 'Jikokoas' reducing woody biomass consumption for urban and peri-urban households in the Republic of Kenya. For a more detailed technical description of the ICS see section A.3. of this document.

The PA is implemented by ECOA Climate Capital at the same time Coordinating and Managing Entity (CME) of the PA, the biggest manufacturer of highly efficient improved cookstoves in Sub-Saharan Africa producing all its stoves in the first and only modern cookstove manufacturing facility in Kenya.

Background

This project started as part of GS966 "Paradigm Healthy Water and Cookstoves Project". However, it underwent successfully design change with the Gold Standard and a new project was created for Burn manufacturing and the project was registered on 28th February 2018. In addition, the project underwent successful 2nd crediting period renewal and was successfully renewed¹. On 31/10/2022, BURN transferred it's role as Project Developer of the Project to Ecoa Climate capital².

Project Objective:

Burn Stoves Project in Kenya ("the Project") seeks to improve health and incomes throughout Kenya by reducing time and money spent acquiring fuel for household cooking.

Project Plan:

To achieve this goal, the project will help Kenyans access healthy, energy saving cookstoves. In order to reach a wide range of Kenyans with the most appropriate technology, the project leverages carbon finance to support the sale and distribution of stoves to households. In addition, the project uses carbon finance to develop local

¹ <https://assurance-platform.goldstandard.org/project-documents/GS5642>

² Source: Amended Cover Letter

market channels and to support other partners as they create sustainable distribution networks of locally appropriate efficient stoves.

Baseline Household Stoves:

Most Kenyan households spend a significant portion of their time and income acquiring fuel for cooking. The continual collection of firewood and charcoal by Kenyan populations results in the exhaustion of wood supplies around townships and villages across the country. Many people are forced to travel further from the town to collect wood fuel. In the worst cases, mothers are gone for many hours, causing difficulty for children and nursing infants³. In some communities, girls are also tasked with collecting firewood, a responsibility which can keep them from attending school. An efficient charcoal stove can cut down the daily fuel consumed thus necessitating fewer trips to collect fuel or less money spent on charcoal per week. Efficient, improved stoves are a more sustainable, economic and healthier way to cook.

The project activity contributes to Kenya's sustainable development in the following ways:

1. **Air quality improvement:** the project stove has a higher fuel efficiency compared to the baseline stove. The project stove burns faster and with less smoke and particulate matter compared with the baseline stove. The use of the stove for cooking therefore leads to improved quality of air, especially indoor air quality.
2. **Reduced fuel costs for households:** Because the stoves are more fuel efficient than the baseline stove, the households switching to project stoves will save money that would have otherwise been used to buy charcoal. The savings will then be available to the households for alternative use.
3. **Reduced GHG emissions:** Fuel consumption by households is reduced using the project stove. This in turn helps in reducing the emission GHG to the atmosphere.
4. **Reduced deforestation and improved biodiversity:** Charcoal production and use is a major contributor to deforestation in Kenya. The continued demand for charcoal puts more pressure on the few remaining forests and this will continue if it is not reversed or contained. Reduced charcoal consumption for a given cooking demand will contribute to reduced deforestation. The project activity will reduce pressure on the remaining forest in Kenya. Given that for every tonne of charcoal produced, 6 tonnes of wood is required using the traditional charcoal production kilns commonly in use in Kenya. With more forests conserved in Kenya, the biodiversity within the forests will improve.

³ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S221462962100164X>

5. **Employment creation:** Since the stoves are produced and sold in Kenya, the project activity has created employment across the stove supply chain from manufacturing, distribution, and sales of the stoves.

6. **Improved livelihoods:** The circumstances of poor families will be improved since the stoves reduce fuel costs. Reduced household fuel cost enables families to make saving which can be utilised in other areas.

7. **Access to energy services:** The improved stoves use less fuel for a given cooking demand compared to the baseline stove. Charcoal, in a number of areas, can be scarce and/or expensive to buy, the project therefore increases their ability to access energy at minimal cost. The project stoves have also been found by users to be more convenient to use, with shorter cooking time.

There are no laws, policies or mandatory requirements in Kenya, stipulating the adoption of efficient charcoal cook-stoves. This project is a voluntary action by Ecoa climate capital.

Measures for continual improvements of the project management have been established and will be implemented as part of the project.

A.1.1. **Eligibility of the project under Gold Standard**

As per the Gold Standard for the Global Goals Community Services Activity Requirements, version 1.2, lists the general eligibility criteria which community service projects must meet.

The proposed projects falls under 3.1.1 (b) End- Use Energy efficiency: Project activities that reduce energy requirements as compared to baseline scenario without affecting the level and quality of services or products, where the end user of the products and services are clearly identified and when the physical intervention is required at the user end. For example, efficient cooking, heating, lighting, etc. The project activity consists of energy efficient cook stoves that seeks to reduce the amount of fuel used in the households by displacing the traditional cook stoves that require a lot of fuel. The project stoves are efficient charcoal stove that cuts down the daily fuel consumed thus necessitating fewer trips to collect fuel or less money spent on charcoal per week. Efficient, improved stoves are a more sustainable, economic and healthier way to cook. The project activity therefore qualifies under section 3.1.1 (b) End- Use Energy efficiency. The project therefore is automatically eligible for Gold Standard Certification under the 3.1.1.1 since it is an approved Gold Standard Activity Requirements and/or Gold Standard Impact Quantification Methodologies associated with it and as referenced

in Gold Standard Product Requirements.

The project activity meets the requirements of the Community Services Activity Requirements, as follows:

NO.	ELIGIBILITY CRITERION	DESCRIPTION/ REQUIRED CONDITION	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT ACTIVITY IN RELATION TO THE CRITERIA, MEANS OF VERIFICATION/SUPPORTI NG EVIDENCE FOR INCLUSION
1	Eligible Project Types	All CSA Projects shall lead to climate change mitigation and/or Stoves (ICS) in the adaptation by providing or improving access to host country of Kenya. services/resources at the household or community or institution level. Eligible services include electricity and energy, water and sanitation, waste management, housing, etc.	The goal of the PA is to distribute Improved Cook Stoves (ICS) in the households/SMEs of the host country of Kenya.
2	Type of project	(b) End-use energy efficiency: Project activities that reduce energy requirements as compared to baseline scenario without affecting the level and quality of services or products, where the end-user of the products and services are clearly identified and when the physical	The PA involves distribution of efficient ICS.

intervention is required at the user end. For example, efficient cooking, heating, lighting, etc.

3	Project Area, Boundary and scale	Project Area and The project area is point Boundary shall be defined location of the in line with the applicable beneficiaries in the host Impact Quantification country of the PA. The Methodologies and project boundary will be Product Requirements. limited to the geographical boundary of the host country of the Republic of Kenya. For Improved Cookstoves, since TPDDTEC methodology is followed and there is no suppressed demand element, the guidelines of large-scale project shall be followed.
4	Legal Ownership	(a) Projects involving The end users confirm the distribution of a large that rights to the number of devices for ownership of carbon services such as heating, credits reside with the cooking, lighting, CME according to the end electricity generation, user agreement signed via water treatment monitoring app etc. (refer technology such as water Eligibility under GS4GG filter, etc. shall provide a section above). clear description of the ownership of the Products that are generated under Gold Standard

Certification all along the investment chain. In line with the FPIC requirement, proofs that end-users are aware of and willing to give up their rights on Products shall be provided.

(b) The transfer of Product ownership shall be discussed during local stakeholder consultations for projects.

The PA meets the requirements of the Section 3.1.1 of the Principles and Requirements, as follows –

General Eligibility Criteria	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification
GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA		
1. Types of Projects	Eligible projects shall include physical action/implementation on the ground. Pre-identified eligible project types are identified in the Eligibility Principles and Requirements section.	The PA involves distribution of energy efficient ICS.
2. Location of Project	Projects may be in any part of the world.	ICS are distributed to urban and peri urban households all over the territory of the Republic of Kenya. For more details see section A.2. of this document.
3. Project Area, Project	The Project Area and Project Boundary shall be defined. Projects may be developed at any scale	The project area is point location of beneficiaries in the host country of the PA.

Boundary and Scale

although certain rules, requirements and limitations may apply under specific Activity Requirements, Impact Quantification Methodologies and Products Requirements.

In order to avoid double counting the Project shall not be included in any other voluntary or compliance standards programme unless approved by Gold Standard (for example through dual certification). Also, if the Project Area overlaps with that of another Gold Standard or other voluntary or compliance standard programme of a similar nature, the project shall demonstrate that there is no double counting of impacts at design and performance certification (for example use of similar technology or practices through which the potential arises for double counting or misestimation of impacts amongst projects).

The project boundary will be limited to the geographical boundary of the host country of the Republic of Kenya.

Burn stoves have unique serial numbers which are used for identification of each project technology. Stoves in this project have not been included in any other mitigation action.

The declaration letter also confirms that PA Implementer has checked different carbon standard registries, including the UNFCCC, GS and VCS websites. Previously, this project was part of GS 966 but later registered separately. The project implementer can confirm that currently, the project has not been registered as a separate GS project activity, nor included as part of another registered GS project (or other carbon standard).

4. Host Country Requirements

Projects shall be in compliance with applicable Host Country's legal, environmental, ecological and social regulations.

No EIA is required by the host country for ICS project activities.

As per the national legislation on environmental

impact assessment, the distribution of ICS devices is not listed in the schedule of activities that require an EIA study

5. Contact Details	As part of the Project Documentation the Project Developer shall provide (i) name and (ii) contact details of all Project Participants; AND in case of an organisation (iii) the legal registration details and (iv) documentation by the governing jurisdiction that proves that the entity is in good standing (defined as being a legal or other appropriate entity registered in or allowed to operate within the required jurisdiction and with no evidence of insolvency or legal/criminal notices placed against it or any of its Directors). Gold Standard retains the right (at its own discretion) to refuse use of the Standard where reputational concerns are highlighted.	A cover letter has been provided as support documentation containing all the Project participants.
6. Legal Ownership	Full and uncontested legal ownership of any Products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification, (for example carbon credits) shall be demonstrated. Where such ownership is transferred from project beneficiaries this must be demonstrated transparently and with full, prior and informed consent (FPIC).	The end users confirm that rights to the ownership of carbon credits reside with the CME according to the end user agreement signed via monitoring app etc. (refer Eligibility under GS4GG section above).

Note that for certain Project types there is a requirement for full and uncontested legal land title/tenure to be demonstrated. These are contained within specific Activity or Product Requirements. All projects shall immediately report to Gold Standard any land title/tenure disputes arising.

7. Other Rights: As well as legal title and ownership, N/A the Project Developer shall also demonstrate where required uncontested legal rights and/or permissions concerning changes in use of other resources required to service the Project (for example, access rights, water rights etc.). Any known disputes or contested rights must be declared immediately to Gold Standard by the Project Developer and resolved prior to further project implementation in affected areas.

8. Official Development Assistance (ODA) Declaration All Project Developers applying for project activities located in a country named by the OECD Development Assistance Committee's ODA recipient list and seeking Gold Standard Certification for carbon credits shall declare the Official Development Assistance (ODA) support. The Project Developer shall follow the GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements and submit the

The PA implementer has signed an ODA declaration confirming that there is no diversion of ODA. The same has been submitted to GS

declaration at the time of Design
Certification.

The PA meets the requirements of the GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements V3.0, as follows –

Eligibility criteria	Justification
Types of Project As per section 5.1.1. the Following Project types are eligible for issuance of Gold Standard VERs: a) Renewable Energy Supply; b) End-Use Energy Efficiency Improvement; c) Waste Handling & Disposal; d) Land Use and Forests; e) Carbon Dioxide Removal (Working definition).	The project activity seeks to introduce ICS hence falls under section 5.1.1 (b) "End-Use Energy Efficiency Improvement: Project activities that reduce energy requirements as compared to baseline scenario without affecting the level and quality of services or products, where the end user of the products and services are clearly identified and when the physical intervention is required at the user end" of GS4GG GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements (Version 3.0).
Location of Project As per section 3.1.1., VER Projects may be located in any host country or state. However, where host countries or states have mandatory operational schemes to reduce GHG emissions in any form (e.g. cap & trade, carbon tax etc.), Projects shall only be eligible if the Project Developer has either: a. provided Gold Standard with satisfactory justification that no double counting of emission reductions occurs or b. committed to retiring eligible units equal to the quantity of Gold Standard VERs, which must be done prior to VER issuance.	The PA shall be located in the Republic of Kenya, which is an eligible host country since there are no mandatory operational schemes to reduce GHG emissions in any form (e.g., cap & trade, carbon tax etc.)
Project Area, Project Boundary and Scale As per section 3.1.1., VER Projects may be located in any host country or state. However, where host countries or states have mandatory operational schemes to reduce GHG emissions in any form (e.g. cap & trade, carbon tax etc.), Projects shall only be eligible if the Project Developer has either: a. provided Gold Standard with satisfactory justification that no double counting of emission reductions occurs or	The project boundary is the republic of Kenya which does not have a mandatory operational scheme to reduce GHG emissions in any form (e.g., cap & trade, carbon tax etc.)

b. committed to retiring eligible units equal to the quantity of Gold Standard VERs, which must be done prior to VER issuance. Section 9.1.1 GSVER Projects may be registered as 'large scale', 'small scale' (for the applicability of methodologies and tools only) or 'microscale'. Scale is defined in the relevant Activity Requirements or where these do not exist then per following paragraphs. All Projects exceeding the small-scale thresholds are defined as large scale. Small scale projects are defined following CDM project standard for project activities, as below; a. Type 1: Renewable energy Projects: maximum output capacity of 15 MW(e) or 45MW(th). b. Type 2: End-use energy efficiency project improvement: activities that reduce energy consumption, on the supply and/or demand side, with a maximum energy saving of 60 GWh per year (or an appropriate equivalent) in any year of the crediting period. In this context, for project activities that improve thermal energy efficiency, the maximum energy saving of 60 GWh(e) per year is equivalent to 180 GWh(th) per year saving; c. Type 3: Other project activities: project involves technologies such Safe Water Supply, Waste management, etc. not included in Type I or Type II that result in GHG emission reductions not exceeding 60,000-ton CO₂e per year in any year of the crediting period.	The PA is a large-scale since it exceeds the small-scale threshold of energy saving of 180GWh(th). The expected aggregate energy saving for the project is 3,689.16GW.
Official Development Assistance (ODA) Declaration Projects are ineligible for carbon crediting under GS4GG if the OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) is provided to the project under the condition that the credits generated by the Project will be transferred, either directly or indirectly, to the donor country providing ODA support. Project Developer submitting a Project	The PA implementer has signed an ODA declaration confirming that there is no diversion of ODA. The same has been submitted to GS

located in a country named by the OECD Development Assistance Committee's ODA recipient list shall sign and submit the ODA Declaration	
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A.1.2. Legal ownership of products generated by the project and legal rights to alter use of resources required to service the project

Ecoa Climate Capital is a private organization that seeks to provide energy efficient cook stoves that transform lives, create employment and also save the forests. The stoves are produced at a factory in Ruiru, north of Nairobi, where the company manufactures the stoves. these stoves are then sold through various marketing channels.

The project proponent will clearly communicate to all project participants that the Burn Manufacturing is claiming ownership rights and selling the emission reductions resulting from the distribution of project technologies. The transfer of carbon rights will be explained to end-user through a manual and written messages in the stove packaging containing a written explanation that the rights associated with the environmental benefits of the technology belong to the Project will be included with technology distribution/sale. The project uses written messages on the stove packaging (strip on the box) and warranty booklet explaining that the rights on carbon credits are transferred from the end-users to BURN Manufacturing.

At the time of the registration and distribution of the project, BURN Manufacturing Co., ("BURN") was the listed as the original project developer. Ownership of carbon credits from the end user was communicated as such both at the LSC and in all end-user waivers and notices of transfer of carbon credits as being specifically transferred from the end-user to BURN. Since then, BURN has transferred ownership of the Project and all claims to the VERs generated under it to ECOA Climate Capital as is evidenced in the amended cover letter uploaded to SustainCert.

Legal ownership of the carbon credits under this project therefore are owned by ECOA Climate Capital.

A.2 Location of project

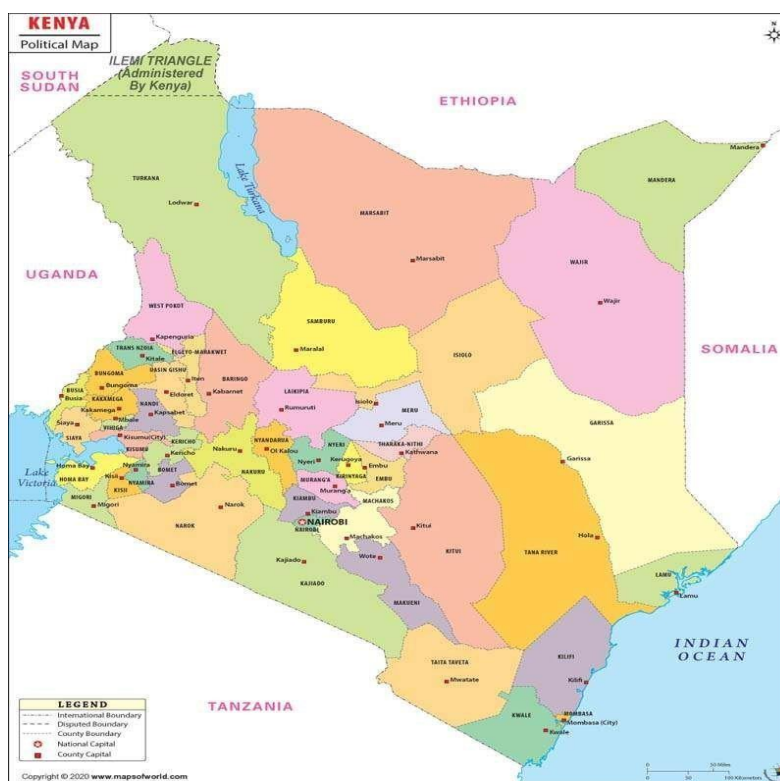
Host Country- The Republic of Kenya

Region/State/Province etc.- All the 47 counties of Kenya are covered by the project.

City/Town/Community etc.- Whole country of Kenya

Physical/Geographical location- The project is being implemented within the physical

boundary of Kenya. The map of Kenya in which the project is being implemented is shown below:



A.3 Technologies and/or measures

The project intends to make available to all counties of Kenya each of the project technologies. Additional distribution partners and networks are progressively added to the project activity.

Ecoa Climate capital actively seeks local partnerships to enable access to communities that previously have had limited exposure to new technologies.

The project activity will continually assess technology options with the goal of providing the highest performing, most affordable, and most locally appropriate technologies to Kenyans. These objectives will be carefully balanced to identify the best technology for the project. The first technologies presented for crediting, along with additional new technologies added to the project through the design change are presented below. Household Stoves Burn Charcoal Stove (Jikokoa).



Figure A.2: Photo: Burn Design Charcoal Stove⁴

The Jikokoa stove is a charcoal stove featuring a refractory metal combustion chamber backed by abrasion resistant, lightweight ceramic insulation. This combination increases durability, efficiency and safety of the stove.

Please see the technical specifications in the following table:

Stove Manufacturer	BURN		
Stove Model	Jikokoa G3.5		
Stove Type	Charcoal Stove		
Materials			
Stove Body	CRCA Carbon Steel painted high gloss black epoxy powder coat		
Pot Rest	Stainless-Steel		
Burning Chamber	Stainless-Steel		
Ash Tray	Aluzinc		
Feet	Stainless-Steel		
Measurements			
Height	cm	24.4 cm	
Diameter (stove top)	cm	26.0 cm	
Weight	kg	4 kg	
Fuel Chamber Volume	cm³	954 cm³	
Packaging Dimensions	cm	29.0 L x 28.5 W x 25.1 H	
WBT Results			
Parameter	Unit	Value	

⁴Through ongoing research and development, the project charcoal stoves have and are expected to undergo advancements in thermal efficiency/stove performance and aesthetic appearance over time.

High power thermal efficiency (average of cold start and hot start)	%	48.1%
Power Output:	kW	2.05
Lifetime		
Warranty	2 years	
Estimated Lifetime ⁵	7 to 10 years	

Stove Manufacturer		BURN	
Stove Model		Jikokoa Xtra (G4)	
Stove Type		Charcoal Stove	
Materials			
Stove Body		CRCA Carbon Steel painted high gloss black epoxy powder coat	
Pot Rest		StainlessSteel & Cast Iron	
Burning Chamber		StainlessSteel	
Ash Tray		Aluzinc	
Feet		Aluzinc	
Height	cm	27.0 cm	
Diameter (stove top)	cm	30.2 cm	
Weight	kg	5.5 kg	
Fuel Chamber Volume	cm³	1030 cm³	
Packaging Dimensions	cm	30.2 L x 30.5 W x 27.5 H	
WBT Results			

⁵ The lifetime of the Jikokoa Classic (G3.5) may go beyond indicated life. Hence, depending on the usage rate of the stoves, stoves will be either removed from the database after the end of its lifetime and not credited anymore or remain in the database for crediting until the moment a significant drop in the usage rate is observed. As an alternative, worn out ICS may be replaced by newly distributed stoves. Manufacturer's declaration about the ICS lifetime has been submitted to the VVB.

Parameter	Unit	Value
High power thermal efficiency (average of cold start and hot start)	%	44.6%
Firepower	kW	2.21
Boil Time	minutes	27.96
Lifetime		
Warranty	2 years	
Estimated Lifetime ⁶	7 - 10 years	

A.4 Scale of the project

As per section 9.1.2 b of the GHG EMISSIONS REDUCTION & SEQUESTRATION PRODUCT REQUIREMENTS version 3.0⁷, the project is a large-scale project since the thermal efficiency of the project is 3,689.1 GWh (th) which is more than the small-scale threshold of 180 GWh (th) per year saving.

A.5 Funding sources of project

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There is no public funding for the project

⁶ The lifetime of the Jikokoa Xtra may go beyond the indicated lifetime. Hence, depending on the usage rate of the stoves, stoves will be either removed from the database after the end of its lifetime and not credited anymore or remain in the database for crediting until the moment a significant drop in the usage rate is observed. As an alternative, worn out ICS may be replaced by newly distributed stoves. Manufacturer's declaration about the ICS lifetime has been submitted to the VVB

⁷ https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/standards/501_V3.0_PR_GHG-Emissions-Reductions-Sequestration.pdf

SECTION B. APPLICATION OF APPROVED GOLD STANDARD METHODOLOGY (IES) AND/OR DEMONSTRATION OF SDG CONTRIBUTIONS

B.1. Reference of approved methodology (ies)

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The following approved Gold Standard baseline and monitoring methodology is applicable to the project activity:

- REDUCED EMISSIONS FROM COOKING AND HEATING: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption' (TPDDTEC), version 04.0.
- Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality (Version 07.0)⁸.
- Tool for the assessment of the validity of the original/current baseline and update of the baseline at the renewal of the crediting period (Version 03.0.1)⁹
- Requirements and guidelines: Usage Rate Monitoring (Version 2.0)¹⁰

B.2. Applicability of methodology (ies)

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- i. REDUCED EMISSIONS FROM COOKING AND HEATING: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, (TPDDTEC) version 4.0

The following table shows a summary of how the applicability conditions of the methodology are met:

Methodology applicability requirement	Justification regarding this Project
Section 2.1.1: This methodology is applicable to project activities that introduce technologies and/or practices that reduce or displace greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the thermal energy consumption of households and/or residential, institutional, industrial, or commercial facilities. Throughout the	This project introduces efficient improved charcoal cookstoves (ICS) reducing woody biomass consumption for urban and peri-urban households, hence reducing GHG emissions from the thermal energy consumption.

⁸ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAMethodologies/tools/am-tool-01-v7.0.0.pdf>

⁹ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAMethodologies/tools/am-tool-11-v3.0.1.pdf>

¹⁰ https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/standards/407G_V2.0_EE_ICS_TPDDTEC_Usage-guidelines.pdf

methodology the term 'technology' should be read as the single or multiple technologies and/or practices applied in the project activity.

Section 2.1.2: Where there is no installation of improved devices and project claims emission reductions from improved practices only, project shall provide a detailed discussion of the chosen monitoring approach to demonstrate that quantified emission reductions result exclusively from the practices introduced by the project activity.

Section 2.1.3: Project may involve progressive distribution of technology where implementation of the technology may occur in a gradual manner and adoption can increase over the project's crediting period.

Section 2.2.1 (a): Project shall choose a technology design that has predictable performance in that it is proven to be efficient and durable under field conditions; for cookstoves, the rated thermal efficiency shall be at least 20%.

Section 2.2.1 (b): The technology shall have continuous useful energy output of less than 150kW per unit, where "continuous useful energy output" is defined above.

The project entails distribution of improved biomass cookstoves with higher efficiency compared to the baseline stove technologies and emissions reductions shall be claimed from improved efficiency.

ECC has distributed the improved cookstoves till year 2021 and may involve progressive distribution of technology.

The rated thermal efficiency of the Jikokoa stoves is 48.1% for Jikokoa G3.5 and 44.6 for Jikokoa Xtra G4, which is above the minimum efficiency of 20% required under the meth.

The ICS promoted by this PROJECT have a capacity of less than the maximum 150kW per unit.

The power output is 2.05 kW Jikokoa G3.5 and 2.21 kW for Jikokoa Xtra G4).

Manufacturers specification to be provided to VVB

Section 2.2.1 (c): The project activity is implemented by a project developer and can include additional project participants listed in Appendix 2 of the PDD template. Individual households and institutions may be represented collectively, by community organizations, etc., but do not individually act as project participants

This **project** is implemented by ECC and same is the CME of the Project Activity. The individual households do not act as project participants.

Section 2.2.1 (d): The project developer must design incentive mechanism(s), which should be effective as fast as possible, for the elimination of inefficient baseline stoves that are replaced by the project cooking devices and describe the incentive mechanism(s) in the PDD/VPA-DD at the time of validation

The stoves have been distributed at a subsidized price under this project. The aim of the incentive mechanism is to encourage the elimination of the inefficient baseline stoves. The CME is aware that some of the households may continue using the baseline stoves hence the following measures have been put in place to encourage discontinued use of the baseline stove:

Project technology training encourages the discontinuation/dismantling of old technologies. Customers will be encouraged to remove the old technology and the definitive discontinuity of its use. However, surveys will determine if households still use those which are not removed. The initial measures to be taken are: The CME's monitoring surveys will provide information to what extent households continue using the baseline technologies after the introduction of the ICS:

The parameter, $P_{p,y}$ is based on subsumed Project Fuel Tests and thus use of traditional stove/fuel is accounted for in project emissions calculations.

Section 2.2.1 (e): To avoid double counting or double claiming, the project developer must:

- i. clearly communicate its ownership rights and intention of claiming the project technologies. The project emission reductions resulting from the project activity to the following parties by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork: all other project participants; project technology manufacturers; and retailers of the project technology or the renewable fuel in use; and
 - ii. inform and notify the end users that they cannot claim emission reductions from the project, and
 - iii. exclude from the project activity, cooking devices included in any other voluntary market or CDM project activity/PoA, and strive not to displace the cooking devices of another CDM or voluntary project/PoA. See data and parameters not monitored, Avoidance of double counting or double claiming with other mitigation actions, for details on this demonstration
- The project proponent will clearly communicate to all beneficiaries that ECC is claiming ownership rights and selling the ER credits resulting from the distribution of project technologies. The project leverages on carbon finance in order to reach a wide range of Kenyans with the most appropriate technology and to support the sale and distribution of stoves to households. Carbon finance is also used to develop local market channels and to support other partners as they create sustainable distribution networks of locally appropriate efficient stoves
- Transfer of carbon rights was explained at local stakeholder consultations.
- The project use warranty activated system through mobile phone where end user transfers the rights to the project through warranty activation.
- Carbon credits generated by the project belong to ECC. This information is communicated to the end-users at the point of sale.
- Project activities included in any other voluntary market or CDM project activity/PoA, shall be excluded from the project activity to avoid double counting.

Section 2.2.1 (f): Project activities making use of solid fossil fuel in the project scenario or other improved fossil fuel cookstoves meeting certain conditions described in the footnote to

This PROJECT does not involve use of fossil fuel, hence this criterion is not applicable. End users continue to use non-renewable biomass in the project scenario.

Table 1 (e.g. switch from three-stone fire biomass stoves to LPG stoves) may only claim emission reductions for energy efficiency improvement aspect and shall assume the same baseline and project fuel for emission reduction calculations

Section 2.2.1 (g): Project activities making use of a new solid biomass feedstock in the project situation (e.g. switch to green charcoal or renewable biomass briquettes) must comply with relevant specific requirements for biomass related project activities, as defined in the latest version of the Community Services Activity Requirements. The specific requirements apply to both plantations established for the project activity and/or existing plantations that will supply biomass feedstock.

This PROJECT does not involve use of a new biomass feedstock, hence this criterion is not applicable. End users continue to use non-renewable biomass in the project scenario.

Section 2.2.1 (h): Adequate evidence is supplied to demonstrate that indoor air pollution (IAP) levels are not worsened compared to the baseline, and greenhouse gases emitted by the project fuel/stove combination are estimated with adequate precision¹¹. Furthermore, for projects where cooking will move from outdoor to indoor or where the project technology reduces ventilation (for example, changing from a stove with chimney to improved stove with no chimney), indoor air pollution (IAP) levels

Qualitative surveys are conducted as part of the monitoring surveys to investigate air quality with the project stove. The indoor air pollution is compared to the baseline scenario, asking end-users whether IAP increased, decreased or remained the same since the introduction of the ICS compared to the baseline stove.

¹¹ The project developer must provide protocols for comparative field tests, which credibly reflect (to similar level of precision as required in this methodology otherwise) the baseline and project scenarios in respect of IAP and GHG levels.

shall not worsen in the project compared to the baseline, including PM 2.5 and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions. This may be demonstrated before project Design Certification or during project operation using the certification resulting from of a manufacturer's test, report of field testing of the technology's PM 2.5 and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, report of lab testing of the technology, or results of modelling of the technology's operation under field conditions. If none of these are available, reference from published literature or report by independent agencies may be used as evidence, provided it is not more than 5 years old.

Section 2.3.1: The project shall not undermine or conflict with any national, sub-national or local regulations or guidance for thermal energy supply or fuel supply or use. The project shall document the national, regional and local regulatory framework for provision of thermal energy services of the type the project provides in the project boundary

There are no regulations in Kenya that require households to adopt efficient fuelwood stoves.

Section 2.3.2: If the expected technical life of project technology is shorter than the crediting period, the project developer shall describe measures to ensure that end users are provided replacement technology of comparable quality at the end of the technical life, by either replacing with comparable or better technology, or retrofitting essential

The average lifetime of the Jikokoa stoves is 7 – 10 years. Any stove that has aged beyond 10 years lifetime will be permanently removed from any emission reduction crediting. The PD will conduct annual usage surveys throughout the PROJECT crediting period. All stoves which are surveyed and found to have been discontinued by the end users, either for

parts with performance guarantee. If neither of the prior conditions can be demonstrated, no emission reductions can be claimed for the technology after its technical life has ended.

end user preferences or due to any damage to the stove in that period will be removed from the computation of emissions reductions.

B.3. Project boundary

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The physical/geographical boundary for the project is the physical geographic boundary of Kenya as identified on the map below

The Map of Kenya, including Counties



Source	GHGs	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Heat delivery	CO ₂	Yes	Main source of emission in the baseline
	CH ₄	Yes	Important source of emissions
	N ₂ O	Yes	Significant for charcoal, hence included
Production of fuel	CO ₂	Yes	Important source of emissions
	CH ₄	Yes	Important source of emissions
	N ₂ O	Yes	Significant for charcoal, hence included
Transport of fuel	CO ₂	No	Not included for simplification and conservativeness
	CH ₄	No	Not included for simplification and conservativeness
	N ₂ O	No	Not included for simplification and conservativeness
Heat delivery	CO ₂	Yes	Main source of emission in the baseline

Production of fuel	CH ₄	Yes	Important source of emissions
	N ₂ O	Yes	Significant for charcoal, hence included
	CO ₂	Yes	Important source of emissions
	CH ₄	Yes	Important source of emissions
Transport of fuel	N ₂ O	Yes	Significant for charcoal, hence included
	CO ₂	No	Not included since no increase of fuel transport compared to the baseline
	CH ₄	No	Not included since no increase of fuel transport compared to the baseline
	N ₂ O	No	Not included since no increase of fuel transport compared to the baseline

Flow diagram of project equipment, systems, and flows of mass and energy by project technology:

Improved cookstoves

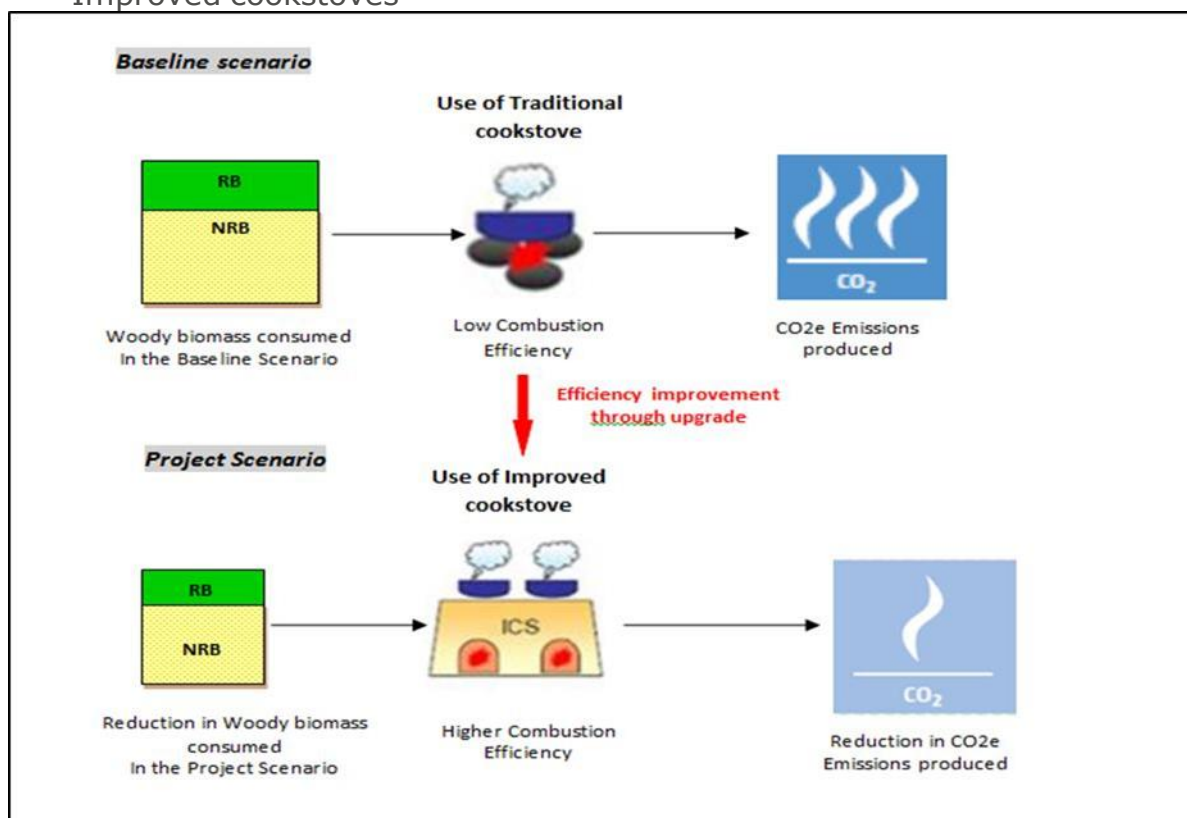


Figure 1 Baseline scenario flow chart

The project boundary covers the geographical boundary of the country of Kenya

(See Section A.2 above). The project boundary is the physical, geographical sites where Burn stoves are used within Kenya. This boundary also hosts the baseline and project fuel collection and production. The target area is the whole country of Kenya where the considered baseline scenario is deemed to be uniform across political borders. The fuel production and collection area is the area within which this woody or new biomass is produced, collected and supplied and lies within the geographical boundary of Kenya.

B.4. Establishment and description of baseline scenario

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Assessing the validity of the original/current baseline at the renewal of the crediting period

The CDM tool "Assessment of the validity of the original/current baseline and to update the baseline at the renewal of a crediting period" (Version 03.0.1, EB 66, Annex 47) has been applied¹².

Step 1: Assess the validity of the current baseline for the next crediting period

Step 1.1: Assess compliance of the current baseline with relevant mandatory national and/or sectoral policies

The Government of Kenya has set ambitious targets to increase access to clean cooking solutions for both rural and urban areas. However, there are no mandatory laws or policies to switch from traditional stoves to ICS. The national goal is to achieve universal access to clean cooking technologies by 2028¹³.

Step 1.2: Assess the impact of circumstances

In the situation where the baseline scenario identified at the validation of the project activity was the continuation of the current practice without any investment, an assessment of the changes in the market characteristics is required for the renewal of the crediting period.

The baseline scenario identified during the validation of the project activity for the third crediting period reflects the continuation of existing practices without any new investments.

A majority of households in Kenya uses solid fuel for cooking purposes. Firewood is predominantly used by rural households while urban households use charcoal as the main fuel for cooking. Charcoal is the principal fuel in Kenya providing energy for 82% of urban and 34% of rural households¹⁴. In the absence of the implementation of this PROJECT, households in Kenya will continue to use traditional stoves for cooking with either firewood or charcoal.

As outlined above, conventional technologies continue to dominate in Kenya, indicating that the market characteristics have not significantly changed over the crediting period.

¹² <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-11-v3.0.1.pdf>

¹³ https://www.energy.go.ke/sites/default/files/KAWI/Publication/Kenya%20National%20Cooking%20Transition%20Strategy_Signed.pdf

¹⁴ <https://www.scirp.org/journal/paperinformation?paperid=121382>

Step 1.3: Assess whether the continuation of use of current baseline equipment(s) or an investment is the most likely scenario for the crediting period for which the renewal is required.

Assess whether the remaining technical lifetime of the equipment that would have continued to be used in the absence of the project activity, exceeds the crediting period for which the renewal is requested. Take into consideration market penetration of different technologies. Evaluate the penetration rate of different technologies that are available in the market and evaluate how they could affect the baseline.

KCJ is still the most prominent charcoal stove in Kenya with an estimated 4.2 million households (33.8%) reporting owning at least one. 0.9 million households (7.3%) report owning a metallic charcoal stove and about 386,000 households (3.1%) own a type of branded charcoal stove. 10.3% of households in Kenya, approximately 1.3 million, use a type of charcoal cookstove as their primary cookstove¹⁵. The baseline stove is easily made by the local artisans hence easily accessible. Further, the technical lifetime of the baseline equipment largely exceeds the crediting period since they can be easily repaired or replaced by local artisans, ensuring a long lifespan even after repeated use.

Alternatives to the baseline and the suggested project technology are LPG stoves (31%), kerosene stoves (3.9%) and ethanol 0.3%¹⁶. These fuels are usually stacked with other fuels such as 3-stone fires, and charcoal¹⁷. Affordability and supply is a key obstacle to achieving universal access to clean cooking technologies¹⁸. Based on this, households currently using inefficient cooking technologies are unlikely to transition completely to improved cookstoves. Therefore, the continuation of the current baseline stove as the main cooking technology is the most plausible scenario.

Burn has followed "Tool to determine the remaining lifetime of equipment", Version 01.0 to justify the remaining lifetime". As per manufacturer specification, the lifetime of Burn stove is 7-10 years. Stove distribution started on 26/08/2013 to 25/01/2021 where by the end of CP 1 a total of 233,164 stoves were sold and those that had reached their end of life removed to only be left with 222,666 stoves that were credited. Stove distribution continued in CP 2 where a total of 379,652 stoves were distributed. However, as at the end of CP2, stoves beyond the age group of 9 were removed from crediting where only 344,977 stoves were

¹⁵ [rise.esmap.org/data/files/library/kenya/Electricity Access/Kenya MoE-Kenya Cooking Sector Study 2019.pdf](https://rise.esmap.org/data/files/library/kenya/Electricity%20Access/Kenya_MoE-Kenya_Cooking_Sector_Study_2019.pdf)
¹⁶ [https://www.energy.go.ke/sites/default/files/KAWI/Publication/Kenya%20National%20Cooking%20Transition%20Strategy Signed.pdf](https://www.energy.go.ke/sites/default/files/KAWI/Publication/Kenya%20National%20Cooking%20Transition%20Strategy_Signed.pdf)
¹⁷ <https://cleancooking.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/605-1.pdf> table 2
¹⁸ [https://www.energy.go.ke/sites/default/files/KAWI/Publication/Kenya%20National%20Cooking%20Transition%20Strategy Signed.pdf](https://www.energy.go.ke/sites/default/files/KAWI/Publication/Kenya%20National%20Cooking%20Transition%20Strategy_Signed.pdf)

credited. Further, during the 3rd crediting period, all old stoves beyond age 9 have been removed from crediting and now we will consider only 236,029.

Total stove distribution as at end of CP1

Start	End	No. of Stoves
26/08/2013	31/12/2013	2553
01/01/2014	31/12/2014	26654
01/01/2015	31/12/2015	60692
01/01/2016	31/12/2016	73780
01/01/2017	31/12/2017	58090
01/01/2018	31/12/2018	897
TOTAL		222,666

Total stove distribution as at end of CP2

No.	From	To	No. of stoves
1	13/03/2015	31/12/2015	51,371
2	01/01/2016	31/12/2016	73,709
3	01/01/2017	31/12/2017	85,057
4	01/01/2018	31/12/2018	54,165
5	01/01/2019	31/12/2019	44,772
6	01/01/2020	31/12/2020	34,441
7	01/01/2021	31/12/2021	1,462
	01/01/2022	31/12/2022	-
	01/01/2023	31/12/2023	-
	01/01/2024	31/12/2024	-
	TOTAL		344,977

Total stoves under CP3:

From	To	Number of Stoves
1/31/2013	1/30/2014	-
1/31/2014	1/30/2015	-
1/31/2015	1/30/2016	-
1/31/2016	1/30/2017	41,034
1/31/2017	1/30/2018	71,169
1/31/2018	1/30/2019	50,244
1/31/2019	1/30/2020	41,367
1/31/2020	1/30/2021	32,215
1/31/2021	1/30/2022	-
1/31/2022	1/30/2023	-
1/31/2023	1/30/2024	-
1/31/2024	1/30/2025	-
1/31/2025	1/30/2026	-
		236,029

Step 1.4: Assessment of the validity of the data and parameters

Assess whether data and parameters that were only determined at the start of the crediting period and not monitored during the crediting period are still valid or whether they should be updated.

Data and parameters determined at the start of the second crediting period have been updated for the third crediting period as per the latest version of the methodology. See section B.6.2 and B.7.

The application of steps 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4 confirmed that the current baseline is still valid. Although as per the tool "Assessment of the validity of the original/current baseline

and to update the baseline at the renewal of a crediting period” (Version 03.0.1, EB 66, Annex 47), reassessment of the baseline is not required, however, PD has reassessed the baseline values as reported below:

Step 2: Update the current baseline and the data and parameters

Step 2.1: Update the current baseline

As per the applied methodology TPDDTEC V 4.0, the baseline scenario is defined by the typical baseline fuel consumption patterns in a population that is targeted for adoption of the project technology.

A baseline survey along with a KPT was reassessed for crediting period 3 to determine the baseline woody biomass consumption was conducted between 10/06/2024 and 15/07/2024 in 120 urban & peri-urban households across Kenya.

The BURN staff trained a local team of 41 surveyors, well aware about the local culture, language and with previous survey experience. The training was adequately tailored to the baseline surveys/KPTs and included an interactive discussion of questions with surveyors, going through the questions of the scale questionnaire (data collection form) and KPT protocol, role plays as well as interview techniques. Surveyors were instructed not to survey households which are less than 500 m distance from each other to ensure a certain geographic representativeness.

The KPT protocol published at Clean Cooking Alliance website¹⁹ and the guidelines of methodology were followed. Following the KPT procedure mentioned in the applied methodology Annex 4, ECC has conducted the KPT in BEFORE phase and adopted the INDEPENDENT sampling approach. The households were visited on 4 consecutive days, avoiding weekends or any holiday. Brand-new weighing scales with a precision of 10 g were used, hence no calibration was necessary.

Prior to conducting KPT measurements, the households were asked a few questions with regard to household size, cooking patterns and fuels and cooking devices used. None of the 120 households stated a difference in fuel consumption and cooking patterns between dry and rainy season, hence seasonal variation was not relevant. The surveyors verified the response given by the householder related to the cooking devices by an on-site kitchen observation. All surveys and KPTs were carried out in person visiting the households.

¹⁹ <https://cleancooking.org/research-evidence-learning/standards-testing/protocols/>

The baseline surveys/KPTs resulted in an average charcoal consumption of 2.03 kg/day/household. As mentioned before, since the use of fuelwood was rather insignificant, it was conservatively excluded.

The sample size was sufficient to achieve a precision level of 8% and 23% at 90% confidence. Hence, the 90/30 confidence/precision level was met for the baseline KPT analysis.

The detailed household responses and the baseline survey/KPT analysis are provided in the baseline survey and KPT excel spreadsheet.

The suppressed demand baseline will not be used.

Calculation of fraction of Non-Renewable Biomass f_{NRB}

The f_{NRB} value has been taken as default from CDM information note for "Development of default values for fraction of non-renewable biomass version 2.0²⁰" using MoFUSS model. The f_{NRB} value for Kenya is 29%.

Step 2.2: Update the data and parameters

Data and parameters have been updated on section B.6.2 and section B.7 of the

See summary below:

section B.6.2

Data/Parameter	Description
Baseline scenario survey results	Report of the results of the baseline scenario survey
Project technology description	The detailed description of the project technology
Expected technical life of project technology	The expected technical life of an individual project technology shall be defined in the PDD.
Avoidance of double counting or double claiming among project participants project or programme	Evidence of avoidance of double counting or double claiming with other parties directly involved with the project or programme.
Avoidance of double counting or double claiming with	Review and analysis of mitigation actions in other voluntary market or UNFCCC/compliance mechanisms

²⁰ [MP96 Information Note development of default \$f_{NRB}\$ values](#)

other mitigation actions	
Regulatory framework for provision of thermal energy services	Evidence that the project does not undermine or conflict with any national, sub-national or local regulations or guidance for thermal energy supply/devices or fuel supply or use
$EF_{b,f,CO2}$	CO2 emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline scenario
$EF_{b,f,nonCO2}$	Non-CO2 emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline scenario
$EF_{p,f,CO2}$	CO2 emission factor arising from use of fuels in project scenario
$EF_{p,f, nonCO2}$	Non-CO2 emission factor arising from use of fuels in project scenario
$NCV_{b,fuel}$	Net calorific value of wood fuel used in the baseline
$NCV_{p,fuel}$	Net calorific value of wood fuel used in the project
$f_{NRB,i,y}$	Non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel in scenario i during year y
$SFC_{b,y}$	Specific fuel consumption for an individual baseline technology in baseline scenario b during year y

Section B.7.1

Data/Parameter	Description
Avoidance of double counting or double claiming among project technology end users	Evidence of avoidance of double counting or double claiming with project technology end users
$SFS_{b,p,y}$	Specific fuel savings for an individual project technology of baseline b/project p pair in year y
Presence of stove stacking	Descriptive statistics of the presence and usage practices of baseline- and other non-project-technology by project technology end users
$P_{p,y}$	Quantity of charcoal (in firewood terms) that is consumed in project scenario p during

	year y
$P_{b,y}$	Quantity of fuel that is consumed in baseline scenario b during year y
$U_{p,y}$	Usage rate in project scenario p during year y
$N_{b,p,y}$	Number of project technology-days included in the project database for baseline b/project p pair in year y
$LE_{p,y}$	Leakage in project scenario p during year y
Equivalent monetary savings	Financial impact
Perceived Air quality	Smoke levels and particulates
Number of people trained/ year	Number of people who participated in project trainings
Average number of minutes saved while cooking in project scenario (user estimate of comparative cooking time in baseline to project scenario)	Number of minutes spent on average for cooking in the project scenario
Number of sold/distributed ICS in use	Number of sold/distributed ICS in use
Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of people directly employed by the project
Total amount of non-renewable fuel savings due to displacement or energy efficiency improvements of baseline technology	Reduced non-renewable biomass consumption attributed to charcoal savings

B.5. Demonstration of additionality

The project reduces the amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emitted through production and use of charcoal as cooking fuels, by introducing widespread use of efficient charcoal which replace existing inefficient stoves.

The project was registered with the Gold Standard and has been utilising Carbon finance to run the project and improve on the sales and up-scaling dissemination of the Burn stoves. The project has received carbon support for the past 7 years (first crediting period) and it has continued to expand considerably in its distribution scale. All the conditions which under which the project operates has not changed overtime and they still remain the same.

In line with Annex Z of Gold Standard procedures for the renewal of a crediting period, part II of the procedures i.e. Preparation of the revised project documentation states "project participants shall update all sections of the project documentation which are related to the baseline, the evaluation of emission reductions and the monitoring plan, using an approved baseline and monitoring methodology.

The project has therefore demonstrated that the current baseline as registered PDD is still valid and additionality of the project therefore is not to be demonstrated.

Specify the methodology, activity requirement or product requirement that establishes deemed additionality for the proposed project (including the version number and the specific paragraph, if applicable).	Community Services Activity Requirements (Version 1.2), paragraph 4.1.9: "Projects that meet any of the following criteria are considered as deemed additional and therefore are not required to prove Financial Additionality at the time of Design Certification:
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- a) Positive list (Annex B)
- b) Projects located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC.
- c) Micro-scale projects"

Describe how the proposed project meets the criteria for deemed additionality.	The project falls under the positive list (Annex B, item 1.1.3). Project activities solely composed of isolated units where the users of the technology/measure are households or communities or institutions and where each unit results in 3.15 MWh of energy savings per year which is <= 600 MWh of energy savings per year or <=600 tonnes of emission reductions per year(see worksheet tab 'Th. Energy savings unit level' of the ER calculation excel spreadsheet). Hence paragraph 1.1.3, of Annex B in Community Services Activity Requirements, v.1.2 is met.
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B.5.1 Prior Consideration

>>N/A

This is a regular project hence exempt from any kind of prior consideration of revenues from Gold Standard certification checks. Currently, the project is undergoing RCP, hence prior consideration is not required.

B.5.2 Ongoing Financial Need

>>

N/A

In line with principles and requirements documents of GS4GG, section 4.1.52, Ongoing Financial Need shall be demonstrated at Design Certification Renewal, however, the information may remain confidential. Based on this requirement, an OFN statement has been provided separately alongside other project documents.

B.6. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) outcomes

Relevant Target/Indicator for each of the three SDGs

Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	Most relevant SDG Target	SDG Impact
		Indicator (Proposed or SDG Indicator)
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance Introduction of the efficient cook stoves will lead to time and money savings due to reduced fuel consumption. This saved income can be used by households to engage in other income generating activities that can lead to improved livelihoods of the households.	Monetary savings related to the purchase of charcoal in the project scenario
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination Indoor air pollution caused by combustion of charcoal fuel will be	Perceived air quality

	reduced since the households will be using energy efficient jikos which require less charcoal and produce less soot.	
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship The project will provide training opportunities for men and women in Kenya.	Number of people receiving skill development training
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Target 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate. The use of thermally efficient cookstoves reduces the number of hours spent, especially by women, in the preparation of meals.	Average time saving associated with cooking in the project scenario
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services Improved cookstoves have marked improvements on the quality of life of end-users with specific reference to in-door air pollution, reduced time and finances spent on charcoal. In comparison to baseline practices, the adoption and use improved cookstoves denotes a	Number of sold/distributed ICS in use

	fundamental shift in access to modern cooking practices.	
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value. This project will create jobs for the people who will be involved in manufacturing, sales and distribution, maintenance as well as conducting the monitoring survey exercise. Jobs opportunities will be open to both interested men and women without any form of bias or discrimination.	Total number of jobs created
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact	Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Emission Reductions
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements. The collective charcoal savings realized from the project activity will significantly contribute to a reduction in the total non-	Total non-renewable biomass saved

renewable biomass consumed in country for domestic cooking requirements.

B.6.1 Explanation of methodological choices/approaches for estimating the SDG Impact

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The Project follows the methodological steps for estimating emission reduction as outlined in the Gold Standard Methodology, "REDUCED EMISSIONS FROM COOKING AND HEATING: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption" (version 4.0).

The project distributes improved charcoal stoves which replaces traditional charcoal stoves. The baseline fuel and the project fuel are the same and the baseline emission factor and project emission are considered the same.

As per the methodology, the emission reductions are verified and credited by comparing the emissions for a given project scenario to the emissions for the applicable baseline scenario. In the project case, the baseline fuel type and the project fuel type are the same and the baseline fuel emission factor and project fuel emission factor are also considered to be the same. The overall GHG reductions achieved by the project activity in year y are calculated as shown in Section B.6.3

B.6.2 Data and parameters fixed ex ante

SDG13

Data/parameter	Baseline scenario survey results
Unit	N/A
Description	Report of the results of the baseline scenario survey
Source of data	The report presents the results of the Baseline Scenario Survey
Value(s) applied	The baseline scenario findings are reported in section B.4 of the PDD
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Baseline surveys for 120 households

Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline scenario
Additional comment	A baseline survey was conducted for 120 households who were randomly selected. This households were not using the project technology. The survey was done between 10/06/2024 to 15/07/2024. The survey covered 44 counties across Kenya hence found to be representative of the baseline scenario.

Data/parameter	Project technology description
Unit	N/A
Description	The detailed description of the project technology shall include as a minimum: - Manufacturer name, - product name (if applicable), - technology type, - capacity characteristics, - continuous useful energy output demonstration, - rated thermal efficiency, for the following cases: - improved biomass cookstoves, fuel-based ovens, water heaters, improved fossil fuel cookstoves (solid fuel or existing liquid & gaseous fuel projects), and renewable fuel fired stoves. - Any performance certifications from National Standards body or certification body recognised by national standards body also shall be provided.
Source of data	Any of the following sources shall be used: - Manufacturer specifications - Certifications by national standards body or an appropriate certification party recognised by national standards body - Commercial guarantee - Technical reports from the installer - For stoves built on-site at the end user location, reports of Standard WBT by stove manufacturer or installer - Professional opinion or expert opinion is not accepted as a source for this parameter.
Value(s) applied	Stove specifications; - Manufacturer name - BURN - Product name (if applicable)- Jikokoa G3.5 and jikokoa Xtra (G4) - Technology type- Charcoal stove - Capacity characteristics

- Jikokoa G3.5

Measurements		
Height	cm	24.4 cm
Diameter (stove top)	cm	26.0 cm
Weight	kg	4 kg
Fuel Chamber Volume	cm ³	954 cm ³

Continuous useful energy output demonstration- Power Output: 2.05 kW

- Rated thermal efficiency, for the following cases - Thermal Efficiency: 48.9%

Jikokoa Xtra G4

Measurements		
Height	cm	27.0 cm
Diameter (stove top)	cm	30.2 cm
Weight	kg	5.5 kg
Fuel Chamber Volume	cm ³	1030 cm ³

Continuous useful energy output demonstration- Power Output: 2.21 kW

- Rated thermal efficiency, for the following cases - Thermal Efficiency: 44.6%

Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures

Burn Manufacturing is the manufacturer of the project technology. Manufacturer specifications have been provided under section A3.

Purpose of data

Description of the project technology

Additional comment

None

Data/parameter	Expected technical life of project technology
Unit	Operating hours (e.g. "5,500 hours") or time period (e.g. "five years")
Description	The expected technical life of an individual project technology shall be defined in the PDD.
Source of data	Fixed and recorded at the time of registration or distribution Any of the following sources shall be used: - Manufacturer specifications

	- Certification by national standards body or an appropriate certification party recognised by national standards body - Commercial guarantee or Guarantee from the installer - For stoves built on-site at the end user location, field reports, which comply with the general requirements for sampling (Section 4.4), of average technical life of the same stove type operated under similar conditions (socioeconomic and cultural). Simulation modelling may be applied together with such field reports to estimate the average technical life. Professional opinion or expert opinion is not accepted as a source for this parameter.
Value(s) applied	7-10 years
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	This is as per the manufacturer specifications
Purpose of data	To determine the technical life of the project technology
Additional comment	None

Data/parameter	Avoidance of double counting or double claiming among project participants project or programme.
Unit	NA
Description	Evidence of avoidance of double counting or double claiming with other parties directly involved with the project or programme
Source of data	Written assertions with the project developer of the ownership rights and intention of selling the emission reductions resulting from the project activity directed at or signed with all the applicable parties of the following: - all other project participants; - project technology producers; and - retailers of the project technology or the renewable fuel.
Value(s) applied	Unique serial number

Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Unique serial number in the project data base
Purpose of data	To demonstrate avoidance of double counting or double claiming with project participants
Additional comment	None

Data/parameter	Avoidance of double counting or double claiming with other mitigation actions
Unit	NA
Description	Review and analysis of mitigation actions in other voluntary market or UNFCCC/compliance mechanisms
Source of data	Using publicly available information from Gold Standard and other voluntary standards, at a minimum Verra and any recognized national or regional standards in the project location, and UNFCCC CDM project & PoA database: - identify and list any mitigation actions of similar technology, i.e. that provide the same kind of output and use the same kind of equipment or conversion process, operating in overlapping spatial boundaries. If one or more are identified: - describe the practices that will be implemented to ensure that the programme or project activity quantifies emission reductions only from technology it has implemented, - describe the practices to avoid that the programme or project activity implementation displaces technology of other mitigation actions, and - design a method to discount emission reductions in case the programme or project activity is found to displace or operate alongside another mitigation action.
Value(s) applied	Burn stoves have unique serial numbers which are used for identification of each project technology. Stoves in this project have not been included in any other mitigation action. PA Implementer has checked different carbon standard registries, including the UNFCCC, GS and VCS websites. and can confirm that currently the project is not registered as a separate GS project activity, nor included as part of another registered GS project (or other carbon standard). Previously, this project was part of GS 966 but later registered separately. The project implementer can confirm that currently the project is not registered as a separate GS

	project activity, nor included as part of another registered GS project (or other carbon standard).
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Review publicly available information on other mitigation actions in other voluntary market or UNFCCC/compliance mechanisms
Purpose of data	To demonstrate avoidance of double counting or double claiming with other mitigation actions
Additional comment	None

Data/parameter	Regulatory framework for provision of thermal energy services
Unit	NA
Description	Evidence that the project does not undermine or conflict with any national, sub-national or local regulations or guidance for thermal energy supply/devices or fuel supply or use
Source of data	List and provide a summary of any national, sub-national and local regulations or guidance for provision of thermal energy services/devices of the type the project provides in the project boundary, including any tariff requirements. Describe how the project complies with the regulatory framework.
Value(s) applied	None
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	There are no regulations in Kenya that require households to adopt efficient fuelwood stoves.
Purpose of data	To demonstrate that the project does not undermine or conflict with any national, sub-national or local regulations or guidance for thermal energy supply/devices or fuel supply or use
Additional comment	None

Data/parameter	EF_{b,f,CO_2}
Unit	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description	CO ₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline scenario
Source of data	Wood: Methodology default, 112 tCO ₂ /TJ Charcoal: Methodology default, 112 tCO ₂ /TJ (combustion only) Methodology default, 165.22 tCO ₂ /TJ (includes charcoal

	production emissions) Methodology cap, 197.15 tCO₂/TJ (includes charcoal production emissions) Other fuels: IPCC defaults When emissions from fuel production, transport, and similar are included to determine a project-specific emission factor, then the following shall apply as well: - The project boundary must include these processes - Avoidance of double counting considerations (see two parameter tables) must cover all steps in the project boundary - The determination of the specific emissions from these sources is fully documented and evidenced in the PDD These provisions may be applied to include the actual GHG emissions happening upstream in charcoal production in the charcoal emission factor; however, emission factors higher than the methodology cap are not permitted.
Value(s) applied	Charcoal 197.15 Wood 112
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	IPCC default values provide an accurate and conservative estimate of emissions reduction from various fuel sources.
Purpose of data	To determine the CO ₂ emission factor of the wood fuel
Additional comment	Charcoal should apply the emission factor for charcoal fuel.

Data/parameter	$EF_{b,f,nonCO2}$
Unit	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description	Non-CO ₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline scenario
Source of data	Wood: Methodology default: - 9.46 tCO₂e/TJ (AR5 GWP) or - 8.692 tCO₂e/TJ (AR4 GWP) Charcoal: Methodology defaults: - 5.865 tCO₂e/TJ (AR5 GWP) (combustion only) - 44.83 tCO₂e/TJ (AR5 GWP) (includes charcoal production emissions), - Methodology cap: 92.29 tCO₂e/TJ (AR5 GWP) (includes charcoal production emissions)

	- or - 5.298 tCO₂e/TJ (AR4 GWP) (combustion only) - 40.26 tCO₂e/TJ (AR4 GWP) (includes charcoal production emissions) - Methodology cap: 82.90 tCO₂e/TJ (AR4 GWP) (includes charcoal production emissions) Other fuels: Any of the following, in order of preference: - IPCC defaults - project-specific field tests prior to first verification by a qualified entity that is certified or accredited by National Standards body - project-relevant measurement reports by qualified entities - national defaults - credible published literature for the project area If either project-specific or project-relevant results are used, these must be cross-checked with IPCC defaults and differences shall be justified using evidence. When emissions from fuel production, transport, and similar are included to determine a project-specific emission factor, then the following shall apply as well: - The project boundary must include these processes - Avoidance of double counting considerations (see two parameter tables) must cover all steps in the project boundary - The determination of the specific emissions from these sources is fully documented and evidenced in the PDD These provisions may be applied to include the actual GHG emissions happening upstream in charcoal production in the charcoal emission factor; however, emission factors higher than the methodology cap are not permitted.
Value(s) applied	Charcoal 92.29 Wood 9.46
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	IPCC Default Value
Purpose of data	To determine the non-CO ₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline scenario
Additional comment	Includes charcoal production emissions.

Data/parameter	EF_{p,f,CO_2}
Unit	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description	CO ₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in project scenario
Source of data	Wood: Methodology default, 112 tCO₂/TJ Charcoal: Methodology default, 112 tCO₂/TJ (combustion only) Methodology default, 165.22 tCO₂/TJ (includes charcoal production emissions) Methodology cap, 197.15 tCO₂/TJ (includes charcoal production emissions) Other fuels: - IPCC defaults When emissions from fuel production, transport, and similar are included to determine a project-specific emission factor, then the following shall apply as well: - The project boundary must include these processes - Avoidance of double counting considerations (see two parameter tables) must cover all steps in the project boundary - The determination of the specific emissions from these sources shall be fully documented and evidenced in the PDD These provisions may be applied to include the actual GHG emissions happening upstream in charcoal production in the charcoal emission factor; however, emission factors higher than the methodology cap are not permitted. If emissions of this nature are included in the baseline emission factor, then they shall also be included in the project emission factor.
Value(s) applied	Charcoal 197.15 Wood 112
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	IPCC default values provide an accurate and conservative estimate of emissions reduction from various fuel sources.
Purpose of data	To determine the CO ₂ emission factor of the wood fuel
Additional comment	Can include a combination of emission factors from fuel production, transport, and use. This has same value as EF_{b,f,CO_2} in projects which reduce use of the same fuel.

Data/parameter	$EF_{p,f, nonCO2}$
Unit	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description	Non-CO ₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in project scenario
Source of data	Wood: Methodology default: - 9.46 tCO₂e/TJ (AR5 GWP) or - 8.692 tCO₂e/TJ (AR4 GWP) Charcoal: Methodology defaults: - 5.865 tCO₂e/TJ (AR5 GWP) (combustion only) - 44.83 tCO₂e/TJ (AR5 GWP) (includes charcoal production emissions), - Methodology cap: 92.29 tCO₂e/TJ (AR5 GWP) (includes charcoal production emissions) - or - 5.298 tCO₂e/TJ (AR4 GWP) (combustion only) - 40.26 tCO₂e/TJ (AR4 GWP) (includes charcoal production emissions) - Methodology cap: 82.90 tCO₂e/TJ (AR4 GWP) (includes charcoal production emissions) Other fuels: Any of the following, in order of preference: - IPCC defaults - project-specific field tests prior to first verification by a qualified entity that is certified or accredited by National Standards body - project-relevant measurement reports by qualified entities - national defaults - credible published literature for the project area If either project-specific or project-relevant results are used, these must be cross-checked with IPCC defaults and differences shall be justified using evidence. When emissions from fuel production, transport, and similar are included to determine a project-specific emission factor, then the following shall apply as well: - The project boundary must include these processes - Avoidance of double counting considerations (see two parameter tables) must cover all steps in the project boundary - The determination of the specific emissions from these sources is fully documented and evidenced in the PDD These provisions may be applied to include the actual GHG emissions happening upstream in charcoal

	production in the charcoal emission factor; however, emission factors higher than the methodology cap are not permitted.
Value(s) applied	Charcoal 92.29 Wood 9.46
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	IPCC Default Value
Purpose of data	To determine the non-CO2 emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline scenario
Additional comment	Includes charcoal production emissions.

Data/parameter	$NCV_{b,fuel}$
Unit	TJ/ton
Description	Net calorific value of the fuels used in the baseline
Source of data	Wood: Methodology default, 0.0156 TJ/ton Charcoal: Methodology default, 0.0295 TJ/ton Other fuels: - IPCC defaults - project-specific testing by a qualified entity that is certified or accredited - project-relevant measurement reports by a qualified entity If either project-specific or project-relevant results are used, these must be cross-checked with IPCC defaults and differences shall be justified using evidence.
Value(s) applied	Charcoal 0.0295 Wood 0.0156
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	IPCC default values provide an accurate and conservative estimate of emissions reduction from various fuel sources.
Purpose of data	To determine the calorific value of wood fuel used in the baseline
Additional comment	If EF is in units of tCO2/t _{fuel} , remove NCV term from emission calculations.

Data/parameter	$NCV_{p,fuel}$
Unit	TJ/ton
Description	Net calorific value of the fuels used in the project
Source of data	Wood: Methodology default, 0.0156 TJ/ton Charcoal: Methodology default, 0.0295 TJ/ton Other fuels: - IPCC defaults - project-specific testing by a qualified entity that is certified or accredited - project-relevant measurement reports by a qualified entity If either project-specific or project-relevant results are used, these must be cross-checked with IPCC defaults and differences shall be justified using evidence.
Value(s) applied	Charcoal 0.0295 Wood 0.0156
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	IPCC default values provide an accurate and conservative estimate of emissions reduction from various fuel sources.
Purpose of data	To determine the net calorific factor of wood fuel
Additional comment	This has same value as $NCV_{b,fuel}$ in projects which reduce use of the same fuel.

Data/parameter	$f_{NRB,i,y}$
Unit	Fractional non-renewability
Description	Non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel in scenario i during year y
Source of data	CDM Default value
Value(s) applied	29%
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Default value from CDM information note for "Development of default values for fraction of non-renewable biomass version 2.0 ²¹ " using MoFUSS model.
Purpose of data	To calculate the quantity of non-renewable biomass being consumed in the baseline scenario and the project scenario

²¹ [MP96 Information Note development of default fNRB values](#)

Additional comment	As applicable, NRB assessment may be used for multiple scenarios
Data/parameter	$SFC_{b,y}$
Unit	t/household-year
Description	Specific fuel consumption for an individual baseline technology in baseline scenario b during year y
Source of data	Based on default factor of 0.5 tonnes/capita*year of fuelwood Provide evidence that this is coherent with the information on target population characteristics, baseline technology use & fuel consumption using evidence from at least one of the following sources: - baseline survey, - Credible published literature for project region, - Studies by academia, NGOs or multilateral institutions, or - Official government publications or statistics Source applied must not be more than 3 years old; further, cross-check with older sources may be used provided they give conservative results (for example, an older source shows that in the past, there was a higher per-capita fuel consumption).
Value(s) applied	0.74
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	KT measurements using weighing scale and moisture meter <u>Digital Moisture Detector</u>- Wood moisture Wood range- 4-75% Accuracy- $\pm 0.5\%$ <u>Weighing scale</u> Hook type with temperature 50 kgs
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comment	A single baseline fuel consumption parameter is weighted to be representative of baseline technologies being compared for project crediting. The average charcoal consumption per household in the baseline was 2.03 kg/hh/day.

B.6.3 Ex ante estimation of SDG Impact

Emission reductions are to be calculated per an appliance and based on the number of days the stove is in use within the specified period of monitoring.

The usage rate of the stoves will be determined through usage surveys and the usage rate is being calculated as weighted average rate over all age groups. As per the manufacturer's specifications the lifetime of the Jikokoa stove is between 7 to 10 years. Depending on the usage rate of the stoves to be determined at the time of usage surveys, stoves will be either removed from the database during the lifetime or after the end of its lifetime and not credited anymore or remain in the database for crediting until the moment a significant drop in usage rate is observed.

The project uses calculated NRB for Kenya.

The ex-post calculations of emission reductions are calculated based on the fuel saving by the project stoves compared with the baseline stove. Each stove type has a different value of fuel saving based on the KT findings. The overall GHG reductions achieved by the project activity in year y are calculated using method 1 as follows:

Method 1. Baseline and project fuel(s) are identical and emission reductions are exclusively from improved efficiency

Where:

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

Equation (1)

ER_y 0.7947 Emission reduction per stove per year (tCO₂e/year)

Where:

Σ_{b,p} 1 Sum over all relevant (project p) couples

N_{bp,y} 365 Cumulative number of project technology-days included in the project database for project scenario p against baseline scenario b in year y

U_{p,y} 55% Cumulative usage rate for technologies in project scenario p in year y, based on cumulative adoption rate and drop off rate revealed by usage surveys (fraction)

$SFS_{p,b,y}$ 0.001056 Specific fuel savings for an individual project technology of baseline b/project p pair in year y (mass or volume units/technology per day)

$f_{NRB,b,y}$ 0.29 Fraction of biomass used in year y for baseline scenario b that can be established as non-renewable biomass

$NCV_{b,fuel}$ 0.0295 Net calorific value of the fuel that is substituted or reduced. (IPCC default for charcoal fuel, TJ/ton)

$NCV_{b,fuel}$ 0.0156 Net calorific value of the fuel that is substituted or reduced. (IPCC default for firewood fuel, TJ/ton)

$EF_{b,fuel,CO_2}$ 197.15 CO₂ emission factor of the fuel that is reduced. (IPCC default for charcoal fuel, 197.15 tCO₂/TJ)

$EF_{b,fuel,CO_2}$ 112 CO₂ emission factor of the fuel that is reduced. (IPCC default for firewood fuel, 112 tCO₂/TJ)

$EF_{b,fuel,nonCO_2}$ 92.29 Non-CO₂ emission factor of the fuel that is reduced
(charcoal)

$EF_{b,fuel,nonCO_2}$ 9.46 Non-CO₂ emission factor of the fuel that is reduced
(wood)

$LE_{p,y}$ 0.95 Leakage for project scenario p in year y (tCO₂e/yr)

B.6.4 Summary of ex ante estimates of each SDG Impact

SDG 13

YEAR	BASELINE ESTIMATE tCO ₂ e	PROJECT ESTIMATE tCO ₂ e	Leakage tCO ₂ e	NET BENEFIT tCO ₂ e
Year 1	441,385	243,946	9,872	187,567
Year 2	441,385	243,946	9,872	187,567
Year 2	441,385	243,946	9,872	187,567
Year 4	441,385	243,946	9,872	187,567
Year 5	441,385	243,946	9,872	187,567
Year 6	441,385	243,946	9,872	187,567
Year 7	101,579	56,141	2,272	43,166
Total	2,749,890	1,519,820	61,503	1,168,566
Total number of crediting years			7	
Annual average over the crediting period	392,841	217,117	8,786	166,938

SDG 1

Less money is spent for purchasing charcoal in the project scenario compared to the baseline scenario. It is estimated that households achieve monetary savings of around 53.69%²² annually on average.

YEAR	BASELINE ESTIMATE Annual monetary savings as calculated in local currency	PROJECT ESTIMATE Annual monetary savings as calculated in local currency	NET BENEFIT Annual monetary savings as calculated in local currency
Year 1	0.00%	53.69%	53.69%
Year 2	0.00%	53.69%	53.69%
Year 2	0.00%	53.69%	53.69%
Year 4	0.00%	53.69%	53.69%
Year 5	0.00%	53.69%	53.69%
Year 6	0.00%	53.69%	53.69%
Year 7	0.00%	53.69%	53.69%

²² For ex-ante estimation, survey data results from MP5 have been used where the percentage of monetary savings have been calculated as the difference between the baseline estimate values and the project values.

Total	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total number of crediting years		7	
Annual average over the crediting period	0.00%	53.69%	53.69%

SDG 3

Less pollution-related inconveniences (such as smoke levels, itchy eyes and breathing problems) in the project scenario compared to the baseline scenario. It is estimated that at least 99.05%¹¹ of households perceive improved air quality.

YEAR	BASELINE ESTIMATE Percentage of households reporting improved perception of in- door air quality	PROJECT ESTIMATE Percentage of households reporting improved perception of in- door air quality	NET BENEFIT Percentage of households reporting improved perception of in- door air quality
Year 1	0%	99.05%	99.05%
Year 2	0%	99.05%	99.05%
Year 2	0%	99.05%	99.05%
Year 4	0%	99.05%	99.05%
Year 5	0%	99.05%	99.05%
Year 6	0%	99.05%	99.05%
Year 7	0%	99.05%	99.05%
Total	NA	NA	NA
Total number of crediting years		7	
Annual average over the crediting period	0%	99.05%	99.05%

¹¹ For ex-ante estimation, survey data results from MP5 have been used

SDG 4

The training opportunities availed by way of implementation of the project activity would not be realized in its absence. It is estimated that the project activity has net positive impact²³.

YEAR	BASELINE ESTIMATE Number of people who participate in project training	PROJECT ESTIMATE Number of people who participate in project training	NET BENEFIT Number of people who participate in project training
Year 1	0	77	77
Year 2	0	77	77
Year 2	0	77	77
Year 4	0	77	77
Year 5	0	77	77
Year 6	0	77	77
Year 7	0	77	77
TOTAL	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total number of crediting years		7	
Annual average over the crediting period	0	77	77

SDG 5

The fuel savings projected to be experienced in the project scenario are not present in the baseline. The time savings in the project scenario are a net benefit²⁴.

YEAR	BASELINE ESTIMATE Average time saved cooking (measured in minutes per day)	PROJECT ESTIMATE Average time saved cooking (measured in minutes per day)	NET BENEFIT Average time saved cooking (measured in minutes per day)
Year 1	0	37	37
Year 2	0	37	37
Year 2	0	37	37
Year 4	0	37	37
Year 5	0	37	37

²³ For ex-ante estimation, survey data results from MP5 have been used

²⁴ For ex-ante estimation, survey data results from MP5 have been used

Year 6	0	37	37
Year 7	0	37	37
TOTAL	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total number of crediting years		7	
Annual average over the crediting period	0	37	37

SDG 7

It is estimated that an average of 115,539 ICS will be distributed and in use in the crediting period, assuming the usage rate as 55.00%.

YEAR	BASELINE ESTIMATE Number of sold/distributed ICS in use	PROJECT ESTIMATE Number of sold/distributed ICS in use	NET BENEFIT Number of sold/distributed ICS in use
Year 1	0	129,816	129,816
Year 2	0	129,816	129,816
Year 2	0	129,816	129,816
Year 4	0	129,816	129,816
Year 5	0	129,816	129,816
Year 6	0	129,816	129,816
Year 7	0	29,875	29,875
Total	0	808,771	808,771
Total number of crediting years		7	
Annual average over the crediting period	0	115,539	115,539

SDG 8

It is estimated that the project creates at least 68²⁵ jobs over 7 years (3rd crediting period).

YEAR	BASELINE ESTIMATE Number of jobs created	PROJECT ESTIMATE Number of jobs created	NET BENEFIT Number of jobs created
Year 1	0	68	68
Year 2	0	68	68
Year 2	0	68	68
Year 4	0	68	68
Year 5	0	68	68
Year 6	0	68	68
Year 7	0	68	68
Total	0	68	68
Total number of crediting years		7	
Annual average over the crediting period	0	68	68

SDG 15

The non-renewable biomass savings are created in the project scenario as a function of reduced charcoal consumption. The estimates of the NRB savings presented below are a net benefit.

YEAR	BASELINE ESTIMATE Tons of non- renewable biomass saved in the project scenario from continued use of project technologies	PROJECT ESTIMATE Tons of non- renewable biomass saved in the project scenario from continued use of project technologies	NET BENEFIT Tons of non- renewable biomass saved in the project scenario from continued use of project technologies
Year 1	0	14,503.67	14,503.67
Year 2	0	14,503.67	14,503.67
Year 2	0	14,503.67	14,503.67

²⁵ For ex-ante estimation, survey data results from MP5 have been used

Year 4	0	14,503.67	14,503.67
Year 5	0	14,503.67	14,503.67
Year 6	0	14,503.67	14,503.67
Year 7	0	3,337.83	3,337.83
Total	0	90,359.87	90,359.87
Total number of crediting years		7	
Annual average over the crediting period	0	12,908.55	12,908.55

Methodological approaches related to SDG 1

The contribution of the project to SDG 1 will be confirmed by a random sample survey with a representative number of households in which the money spent for charcoal for preparing meals in the project scenario will be compared to the baseline fuel expenses. It will be checked on whether households achieve monetary savings using the improved charcoal cookstove, which would provide evidence that the project positively contributes to SDG 1. For ex-ante estimation, survey data results from MP5 have been used.

Methodological approaches related to SDG 3

The use of ICS technology is anticipated to generate significant benefits to household in-door air quality. As a function of reduced quantities of charcoal consumed and reduced time spent while cooking, it is anticipated the subsequent levels of in-door air pollution will reduce with noticeable improvements to smoke levels, itchy eyes and breathing problems which the end-user can account for during monitoring campaigns. The specific SDG 3 impact to be assessed in the project scenario is perceived air quality. Monitoring surveys will be designed to assess a sample of households' qualitative assessment on parameters including itchy eyes, respiratory infections/breathing problems, and smoke levels in the project scenario in comparison to the baseline scenario. For ex-ante estimation, survey data results from MP5 have been used. The value applied in the Ex-Ante is 99.05%.

Methodological approaches related to SDG 4

The successful implementation of the project will require multiple training efforts to ensure adequate implementation capacity. These training sessions, availed primarily to young women and men (ages 18 – 36) in Kenya will encompass a variety of training

modules including data collection, survey development, stakeholder consultation management and specific training on the use of ICS. These transferrable skill sets will add value to the recipients of these training modules.

The specific SDG 4 impact to be assessed in the project scenario is the number of people receiving skill development training. Records of training sessions, confirming training materials, signed attendance lists and locations will be provided as evidence of the total number of people trained for the project activity. For ex-ante estimation, survey data results from MP5 have been used.

Methodological approaches related to SDG 5

A key benefit of the use of ICS technology is the time savings, particularly for women, during meal preparation. The utilization of ICS technology can save up to 37 minutes of cooking time – savings which can be used to alleviate the domestic constraints that women suffer in unaccounted or devalued domestic labor.

The specific SDG 5 impact to be assessed in the average time saving associated with cooking in the project scenario. During monitoring campaigns, end-users will provide time estimates of cooking duration in the project scenario against estimates in the baseline scenario. The average difference, statistically weighted for stove age, shall be used to monitor the time savings in the project scenario. For ex-ante estimation, survey data results from MP5 have been used.

Methodological approaches related to SDG 7

The project design is anchored on the distribution and use of improved cookstove (ICS) technologies to replace the inefficient baseline cookstoves. These technologies carry significant benefits to households and end-users alike as have been defined ex- ante and as will be monitored in the project scenario. The baseline scenario is the continued use of baseline technologies with low thermal efficiencies and associated risks to the health and living conditions of households in Kenya.

The specific SDG 7 impact to be assessed in the project scenario is the number of sold/distributed ICS in use. This will be calculated as a function of the total number of ICS sold, discounted against the Usage rate established during monitoring campaigns.

$$N_{p,y} * U_{p,y}$$

Where:

$N_{p,y}$ = Number of stoves distributed

$U_{p,y}^{26}$ = Usage rate

Methodological approaches related to SDG 8

The implementation of the project activity will require the recruitment and employment of varied personnel.

The specific SDG 8 impact to be assessed is the total number of jobs created. The number of created jobs will be determined during the monitoring period to include both Casual and Contract employees. An employee list will be provided as a supporting document to evidence impact. For ex-ante estimation, survey data results from MP5 have been used.

Methodological approaches related to SDG 15

The use of the ICS technology will create fuel savings, calculated as the aggregate difference in total charcoal consumed for cooking activities in the project scenario as compared to the baseline scenario. The production and consumption of charcoal in Kenya is by and large a major contributor to deforestation rates as evidenced by the non-renewable Biomass fraction in the country (29%). The project will deploy at least three hundred thousand ICSs and as such, the project will have significant effect on reduced non-renewable biomass consumption rates in the country.

The specific SDG 15 impact to be assessed is the total non-renewable biomass saved. The average fuel savings for each household (the monitored value **SFS_{p,b,y}**) shall be multiplied by the discounted number of operational ICSs ($N_{p,y} * U_{p,y}$) and thereafter multiplied by the nonrenewable Biomass fraction in the country ($f_{NRB,b,y}$).

$$\text{Nonrenewable Biomass saved} = \text{SFS}_{p,b,y} * N_{p,y} * U_{p,y} * f_{NRB,b,y}$$

Where:

Technologies in the project database for project scenario p through year y (N_{p,y})

Year 1= 129,816

Year 2= 129,816

Year 3= 129,816

Year 4= 129,816

²⁶ Assumed Usage rate Ex Ante

Year 5= 129,816

Year 6=129,816

Year 7=29,875

The use of the ICS technology will create fuel savings, calculated as the aggregate difference in total charcoal consumed for cooking activities in the project scenario as compared to the baseline scenario. The production and consumption of charcoal in Kenya is by and large a major contributor to deforestation rates as evidenced by the non-renewable Biomass fraction in the country (29%).

The specific SDG 15 impact to be assessed is the total non-renewable biomass saved. The specific fuel savings for each household (the monitored value $SFS_{p,b,y}$) shall be multiplied by the discounted number of operational ICSs ($N_{p,y} * U_{p,y}$) and thereafter multiplied by the nonrenewable Biomass fraction in the country ($f_{NRB,b,y}$).

Non-renewable Biomass saved = $SFS_{p,b,y} * N_{p,y} * U_{p,y} * f_{NRB,b,y}$

Methodological approaches related to SDG 13

The outcomes of the SDG 13 will be measured as reduced CO₂e emissions applying the Gold Standard TPDDTEC methodology described below. The specific SDG 13 impact to be assessed is the Emission Reductions.

Emission reductions are to be calculated per an appliance and based on the number of days the stove is in use within the specified period of monitoring.

The ex-post calculations of emission reductions are calculated based on the fuel saving by the project stoves compared with the baseline stove. Each stove type has a different value of fuel saving based on the KT findings. The overall GHG reductions achieved by the project activity in year y are calculated as follows:

Where:

$$E_{Ry} = \sum_{b,p} (N_{b,p,y} * U_{p,y} * SFS_{p,b,y} * NCV_{b,fuel} * (f_{NRB,b,y} * EF_{b,f,CO_2} + EF_{b,fl,nonCO_2})) - \sum LE_{p,y}$$

Equation (1)

Where

E_{Ry} = Emission reduction per stove per year (tCO₂e/year)

$\sum_{b,p} 1$ = Sum over all relevant (project p) couples

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

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

$SFS_{p,b,y}$ = Specific fuel savings for an individual technology of project p against an individual technology of baseline b in year y, in tons/year, as derived from the statistical analysis of the data collected from the field tests

$f_{NRB,b,y}$ = Fraction of biomass used in year y for baseline scenario b that can be established as non-renewable biomass. The f_{NRB} value for Kenya is 0.29²⁷.

$NCV_{b,fuel}$ = Net calorific value of the fuel that is substituted or reduced.

$EF_{b,fuel,CO_2}$ = CO₂ emission factor of the fuel that is reduced.

$EF_{b,fuel,nonCO_2}$ = Non-CO₂ emission factor of the fuel that is reduced

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

Therefore, the overall GHG reductions achieved by the project activity are then estimates as follows:

Emission reductions per stove per year (FUEL USE)				
Parameter	Description	Unit	Value	Source
$Nb_{p,y}$	Project Technology Days	number	365	Assumption
Up_y	Cumulative Usage Rate	%	55.00%	Assumption
$SFCb_y$	HH Charcoal use Baseline	Metric tons hh	0.74132	Baseline KPT analysis
Pp_y	HH Charcoal use Project	Metric tons hh	0.356063	Project KPT MP 5
$SFS_{p,b,y}$	Specific fuel savings	Metric tons hh/dd	0.001056	Calculated
$f_{NRB,b,y}$	Non-renewable biomass fraction	%	29.00%	CDM Default value
EF_{b,f,CO_2}	CO ₂ emission factor of charcoal	tCO ₂ /yr	197.15	Methodology default
$EF_{b,f,nonCO_2}$	Non CO ₂ emission factor of charcoal	tCO ₂ e/yr	92.29	Methodology default
$NCV_{Charcoal}$	Net Caloric Value charcoal	Tj/Ton	0.0295	IPCC 2006 default
$LE_{p,y}$	Leakage	%	0.95	Methodology default
NCV_{LPG}	NCV LPG	Tj/Ton	0.0473	IPCC default
EF_{LPG, CO_2}	EF_{b,LPG,CO_2}	tCO ₂ /yr	63.1	IPCC default
$Pp_{lpg,y}$	HH LPG use Project	Metric tons hh/dd	0.00012937	Project KPT MP 5
$Pb_{lpg,y}$	HH LPG use Baseline	Metric tons hh/dd	0.00012068	Baseline KPT analysis
$SFCb_y$	HH Firewood use Project	Metric tons hh/dd	0.00070472	Project KPT MP 5
Pp_y	HH Firewood use Baseline	Metric tons hh/dd	0.0000	Baseline KPT analysis
EF_{b,f,CO_2}	CO ₂ emission factor of wood	tCO ₂ /yr	112	Methodology default
$EF_{b,f,nonCO_2}$	Non CO ₂ emission factor of wood	tCO ₂ e/yr	9.46	Methodology default
NCV_{wood}	Net Caloric Value wood	Tj/Ton	0.0156	IPCC 2006 default
ER_y	Emission reductions during year y	t CO ₂ e	0.8365	
Leakage Emissions	Leakage emissions	tCO ₂ /annum	0.0418	TPDDTEC Default
ER_y	Emission reductions after leakage	t CO ₂ e	0.7947	

B.7. Monitoring plan

B.7.1 Data and parameters to be monitored

SDG 13

Data / Parameter	Avoidance of double counting or double claiming among project technology end users
Unit	N/A
Description	Evidence of avoidance of double counting or double claiming with project technology end users
Source of data	Evidence of informing / notification of end users, such as:

²⁷ [MP96 Information Note development of default fNRB values](#)

	- leaflets distributed with the warranty card of the product alerting end-users to the waiving of their carbon rights in exchange for discount pricing of the improved technology below its true cost, - carbon title waiver forms signed by end users, etc.
Value(s) applied	Warranty card
Measurement methods and procedures	N/A
Monitoring frequency	Monitored whenever project technology is sold or otherwise disseminated
QA/QC procedures	Cross check using general internet search and search of public records of Gold Standard and other voluntary market and UNFCCC mechanisms
Purpose of data	Avoidance of double counting or double claiming
Additional comments	-

Data / Parameter	SFSb,p,y
Unit	t/charcoal*day
Description	Specific fuel savings for an individual project technology of baseline b/project p pair in year y
Source of data	Calculated from the difference of Pb,y (derived from baseline KPTs) and Pp,y (values taken from the most recent issuance for MP5).
Value(s) applied	0.001056 (for ex-ante estimation)
Measurement methods and procedures	This parameter is the difference of the baseline fuel consumption (Pb,y) and project fuel consumption (Pp,y)
Monitoring frequency	Every 2 years
QA/QC procedures	Cross-check with proportional efficiency of baseline and project technology. For example, if the baseline stove efficiency is 10% and the project rated efficiency is 25%, the savings should reflect a factor of 2.5 approximately in the first year of the crediting year and not more. If it is more, then the value will be capped based on the proportional efficiency.
Purpose of data	Used to calculate the specific fuel savings
Additional comments	-

Data / Parameter	Presence of stove stacking
Unit	N/A
Description	Descriptive statistics of the presence and usage practices of baseline- and other non-project-technology by project technology end users
Source of data	Usage Survey- use of other stoves, to capture cooking habits and stove usage of households in the region, including quantification of use of baseline devices, by formulating questions and/or collecting evidence to determine the frequency of usage of both the project devices and baseline devices, or monitoring surveys to capture the number of meals cooked. The surveys will be integrated with the usage survey.
Value(s) applied	Presence of another stove/s than project stove
Measurement methods and procedures	Usage survey
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	The calculation of $SFS_{p,b,y}$, will be cross-checked with the observed presence of stove stacking. Any stove stacking will be considered for ER calculation to ensure that the emission reductions are calculated solely based on the replacement of baseline fuel use. Cross-check results of this survey with independent studies that are specific to the project region (or to the project country, if regional studies are not available), including but not limited to National publications, peer reviewed literature, third party assessments (for example – WISDOM, FAO, UN and similar organizations) and/or official data or statistics about cooking technologies, not older than 5 years old.
Purpose of data	To avoid the overestimation of emission reduction
Additional comments	When an old technology remains in use in parallel with the improved technology, or another technology is put in use in parallel, the corresponding emissions will accounted for so that emission reductions are not overestimated.

Data / Parameter	$SFC_{b,y}$
Unit	mass or volume units/household-day, mass or volume units/person-meal, etc.
Description	Quantity of charcoal (in firewood terms) that is consumed in baseline scenario b during year y

Source of data	Baseline performance field tests
Value(s) applied	0.74
Measurement methods and procedures	Baseline KT measurements Digital Moisture Detector- Wood moisture Wood range- 4-75% Accuracy- + 0.5% Weighing scale Hook type with temperature 50 kgs
Monitoring frequency	At the start of crediting period (fixed for one crediting period) In case the project involves the progressive installation, the baseline values shall be representative of new end users cooking practices included in the projects after registration. If there are changes to the characteristics of the end users (cooking practices and/or living standards), the project developer shall conduct baseline KPTs for new end-users and include as a new scenario or adjust the values that have been provided at the time of project registration
QA/QC procedures	Compliance with the general requirements for sampling (Section 4.4), general requirements for QA/QC (Section 4.5) and Annex 2 Kitchen performance test. If the values resulting from the baseline KPTs are higher than the following threshold value (on equivalent terms), then the results shall be further substantiated by independent third-party studies that are specific to the project region, including but not limited to government publications, peer-reviewed literature, third party assessments (for example – WISDOM, FAO, UN and similar organizations) and/or official data or statistics about cooking technologies and fuel use. In any case, the value applied shall not be higher than the cap value (on equivalent terms). Threshold value: 0.75 tonnes/person*year of fuelwood Cap value: 0.95 tonnes/person*year of fuelwood
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emission reductions
Additional comments	Used to calculate SFS under method 1. Applicable adjustment factors may be applied.

Data / Parameter	$P_{p,y}$
Unit	t/household-year
Description	Quantity of charcoal (in firewood terms) that is consumed in project scenario p during year y
Source of data	Total sales record, Project FT, project FT updates, and any applicable adjustment factors
Value(s) applied	0.356 ²⁸
Measurement methods and procedures	KT measurements Digital Moisture Detector- Wood moisture Wood range- 4-75% Accuracy- + 0.5% Weighing scale Hook type with temperature 50 kgs
Monitoring frequency	Updated every two years
QA/QC procedures	Compliance with the general requirements for sampling (Section 4.4), general requirements for QA/QC (Section 4.5) and Annex 2 Kitchen performance test ref TPDDTEC version 4.0.
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emission reductions
Additional comments	A single project fuel consumption parameter is weighted to be representative of the quantity of project technologies of each age being credited in a given project scenario.

Data / Parameter	$U_{p,y}$
Unit	Percentage
Description	Weighted average usage rate in project scenario p during year y
Source of data	Annual Usage Survey
Value(s) applied	55% ²⁹
Measurement methods and procedures	GS requirements on Usage will be followed
Monitoring frequency	Annual

²⁸ For ex-ante estimation, survey data results from MP5 have been used

²⁹ For ex-ante estimation, survey data results from MP5 have been used

QA/QC procedures	Compliance with the general requirements for sampling (Section 4.4) and general requirements for QA/QC (Section 4.5) ref TPDDTEC version 4.0.
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comments	A single usage parameter is weighted to be representative of the quantity of project technologies of each age being credited in a given project scenario. The Good Practice level as per the 'GS Requirements and Guidelines: Usage rate Monitoring' version 2.0³⁰ is being followed. The project may follow the best practice later on during the crediting period provided that a continuous use monitoring can be implemented. A user is defined as a household which uses the project stove for at least 7 meals per week and who indicated the last usage within a week. Usage will be confirmed during monitoring/usage surveys. As per the manufacturer's specifications the lifetime of the Jikokoa stove is between 7 to 10 years. Any stove that gets to the end of its life will not be claiming emission reductions since there is no plan for either replacing with comparable or better technology or retrofitting essential parts.

Data / Parameter	$N_{b,p,y}$
Unit	days
Description	Number of project technology-days included in the project database for baseline b/project p pair in year y
Source of data	For the ex-ante estimation, 365 technology days per stove have been assumed to calculate the annual emission reductions per stove. This value is then multiplied by the total number of stoves deployed each year over the crediting period.
Value(s) applied	365
Measurement methods and procedures	Assumption
Monitoring frequency	Monitoring period
QA/QC procedures	Cross check the results of the usage survey with the contents of the project database to confirm whether the project technology units surveyed are present at end user locations as expected, or not. If there is discrepancy, this must be explained or corrected.
Purpose of data	To calculate the number project scenario P through year y.

30 https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/standards/407G_V2.0_EE_ICS_TPDDTEC_Usage-guidelines.pdf

Additional comments	The total sales record is divided based on project scenario to create the project database. The numbers of active stoves will be determined based on the day they started operation. However, for the calculation of ER, actual days each stoves will operate in any given monitoring period will be determined and used for ER computation.
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Data / Parameter	LE _{p,y}
Unit	tCO ₂ e per year
Description	Leakage in project scenario p during year y
Source of data	Baseline and monitoring surveys
Value(s) applied	0.95
Measurement methods and procedures	KT measurements
Monitoring frequency	Default discount value of 0.95 applied to emission reductions
QA/QC procedures	Compliance with the general requirements for sampling
Purpose of data	To determine leakage in project scenario p during year y
Additional comments	Monitoring parameters required for calculating leakage emissions are included in the monitoring plan (see section B.7.2)

SDG 1

Data / Parameter	Equivalent monetary savings
Unit	Monetary savings based on fuel savings and prevailing fuel cost
Description	Financial impact
Source of data	Surveys
Value(s) applied	53.69% ³¹
Measurement methods and procedures	Direct calculation based on results from the KT

³¹ For ex-ante estimation, survey data results from MP5 have been used

Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	The survey questions should be evaluated so that they bring out clear picture of the gains of the stove
Purpose of data	Reporting on sustainable development of the project
Additional comments	The monetary equivalent will be based on the prevailing fuel costs at the time of preparing the report

SDG 3

Data / Parameter	Perceived Air quality
Unit	-
Description	Smoke levels and particulates
Source of data	Survey
Value(s) applied	99.05% ³²
Measurement methods and procedures	Carrying out a survey through in person site visit of sampled households and telephone surveys.
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	The type of measurement employed should take into consideration those factors which are out of control of households when reporting on this parameter.
Purpose of data	Reporting on sustainable development of the project
Additional comments	This parameter can be reported based on responded comments and is not measured directly

³² For ex-ante estimation, survey data results from MP5 have been used

SDG 4

Data / Parameter	Number of people trained/ year
Unit	Number
Description	Number of people who participated in project trainings
Source of data	Training records and participation lists
Value(s) applied	77 ³³
Measurement methods and procedures	Training records and participation lists
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	Reporting on sustainable development of the project
Additional comments	-

SDG 5

Data / Parameter	Average number of minutes saved while cooking in project scenario (user estimate of comparative cooking time in baseline to project scenario)
Unit	Minutes
Description	Number of minutes spent on average for cooking in the project scenario
Source of data	Project monitoring survey
Value(s) applied	37 ³⁴
Measurement methods and procedures	Statistical average of the end-user reported difference between the number of minutes spent cooking in the project scenario compared to baseline conditions for similar meals

³³ For ex-ante estimation, survey data results from MP5 have been used

³⁴ For ex-ante estimation, survey data results from MP5 have been used

Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	Reporting on sustainable development of the project
Additional comments	-

SDG 7

Data / Parameter	Number of sold/distributed ICS in use
Unit	Number
Description	Number of sold/distributed ICS in use
Source of data	Project database & supporting files
Value(s) applied	115,539
Measurement methods and procedures	Project records including contracts, payment slips, sales databases
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	Reporting on sustainable development of the project
Additional comments	This value is calculated by Multiplying the Total Number of stoves assumed to be distributed in the Project over the Crediting Period by the Usage rate per year

SDG 8

Data / Parameter	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
Unit	Numbers
Description	Number of people directly employed by the project

Source of data	Project records
Value(s) applied	68 ³⁵
Measurement methods and procedures	Direct measurement based on employment numbers of those employed directly by the project
Monitoring frequency	Annual -
QA/QC procedures	Reporting on sustainable development of the project - Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
Purpose of data	Numbers
Additional comments	Number of people directly employed by the project

SDG 15

Data / Parameter	Total amount of non-renewable fuel savings due to displacement or energy efficiency improvements of baseline technology
Unit	Tons
Description	Reduced non-renewable biomass consumption attributed to charcoal savings
Source of data	Project database, Monitoring & Usage Surveys
Value(s) applied	12,908.55
Measurement methods and procedures	Computed as a function of specific fuel savings for an individual technology multiplied by the total number of operational technologies (discounted for usage rate in the monitoring period) and the non-renewable Biomass fraction in Kenya.
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Purpose of data	Reporting on sustainable development of the project

³⁵ For ex-ante estimation, survey data results from MP5 have been used

Additional comments

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B.7.2 Sampling plan

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During the course of monitoring project parameters, the project proponent will conduct project survey of target population characteristics and carry out project Performance Field Test (PFT) of fuel consumption. The project survey and PFT will be conducted with end users through representative of the project scenario target population who are currently using the project technology.

Ongoing monitoring

Usage survey: An annual usage survey determines the drop off rates as project technologies age and users switch back to the baseline technology. The usage parameter will be weighted to be representative of the quantity of project technologies of each age being credited in a given project scenario. The minimum total sample size is 100 randomly selected households, with at least 30 samples for project technologies of each age being credited. The majority of interviews will be conducted in person by BURN staff or by hired externals which would be trained before and include expert observation by the interviewer within the kitchen in question, while the remainder may be conducted via telephone by the same interviewers on condition that in-kitchen observational interviews are first concluded and analyzed such that typical circumstances are well understood by the telephone interviewers.

Monitoring survey: Along with the usage survey, a monitoring survey is carried out annually to assess end-user characteristics such as technology use, fuel consumption and seasonal variation.

At least with every 2nd monitoring survey a leakage assessment will be conducted. The leakage assessment evaluates if the project has in any way lead to an increase in emissions outside of the project boundary and if the increase will be directly attributed to the project activity. The leakage assessment is done in the following:

Potential leakage source	Probability	Justification
The displaced baseline technologies are reused	Very low	The displaced baseline technology is the most common and easily available cooking

outside the project boundary in place of lower emitting technology or in a manner suggesting more usage than would have occurred in the absence of the project.		method in the project area and most households usually sale off the old stove as scrap metal or throw it away upon purchase of ICS. It is highly unlikely that displaced baseline technology is reused outside the project boundary.
Non-project users who previously used lower emitting energy sources use the non-renewable biomass or fossil fuels saved under the project activity.	Can be excluded	Project users have to spend money for the charcoal. It can be excluded that the fuel saved by the project would be given for free by the project users and used by non-project users who previously used lower emitting energy sources.
The project significantly impacts the NRB fraction within an area where other CDM or VER project activities account for NRB fraction in their baseline scenario.	Very low	The project is too small and it would significantly have an impact on the NRB fraction. Besides, demand for woody biomass in Somalia is continuously rising. Since alternative fuels (like LPG or electricity) are out of reach for the majority of people. Hence, the share of NRB remains high and it will not have a leakage impact on other carbon projects in Somalia.
The project population compensates for loss of the space heating effect of inefficient technology by adopting some other form of heating or by retaining some use of inefficient technology.	Very low	The climate conditions for most of the areas in Somalia do usually not require space or room heating. It is very unlikely that the charcoal ICS would be used for space or room heating. 1. This can be confirmed through annual monitoring surveys.
By virtue of promotion and marketing of a new technology with high efficiency, the project stimulates substitution	Can be excluded	The project's target group is households using charcoal. It is highly unlikely that households using LPG or electricity for cooking would use the project technology. Thus, leakage can be excluded.

within households who commonly used a technology with relatively lower emissions, in cases where such a trend is not eligible as an evolving baseline.		
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The PP will update the project fuel consumption by carrying out biennial *project KPTs* to account for changes in the project scenario over time as project technologies age. KPTs would follow the 90/30 rule in case of an independent sampling or the 90/10 rule in case of single sample tests. In case that the 90/30 rule (in case of independent sampling) or 90/10 rule (in case of single sample test) is not met, additional random samples will be taken or the upper bound of the 90% confidence interval will be applied. The procedures as outlined in Annex 2 of the applied methodology will be followed.

All of the aforementioned surveys/tests (except KPTs) are intended to be carried out with smartphones (by using e.g., KOBO software tool) and as soon as the user is online all the captured data are transferred to a centralized database. The team of BURN and the external carbon consultant carries out from there the further data analysis. If smartphone technology for any reason cannot be used, data will be recorded in paper form.

The sampling frame for the aforementioned ICS surveys comprises all households making part of the carbon database.

The sampling frame for the KPTs consist of all households using the project ICS. The surveys/tests will be carried out by BURN staff or by hired externals which would be trained before. The quality of the data will be checked by the carbon consultant.

The survey for SDGs 1,3 and 5 follows the same sampling design as the usage survey to determine the usage rate. The households to be surveyed for SDGs 1 and 3 will be the same as the ones surveyed for $U_{p,y}$.

The usage survey has also been adapted to seek out qualitative responses from end-users on their estimated time savings in the cooking process as a comparison between estimate total time for cooking in the baseline scenario and the equivalent time required in the project scenario. The values from this assessment will provide the basis for SDG 5 computations.

SDGs 4 and 8 are determined from the analysis of training and employment records and or databases.

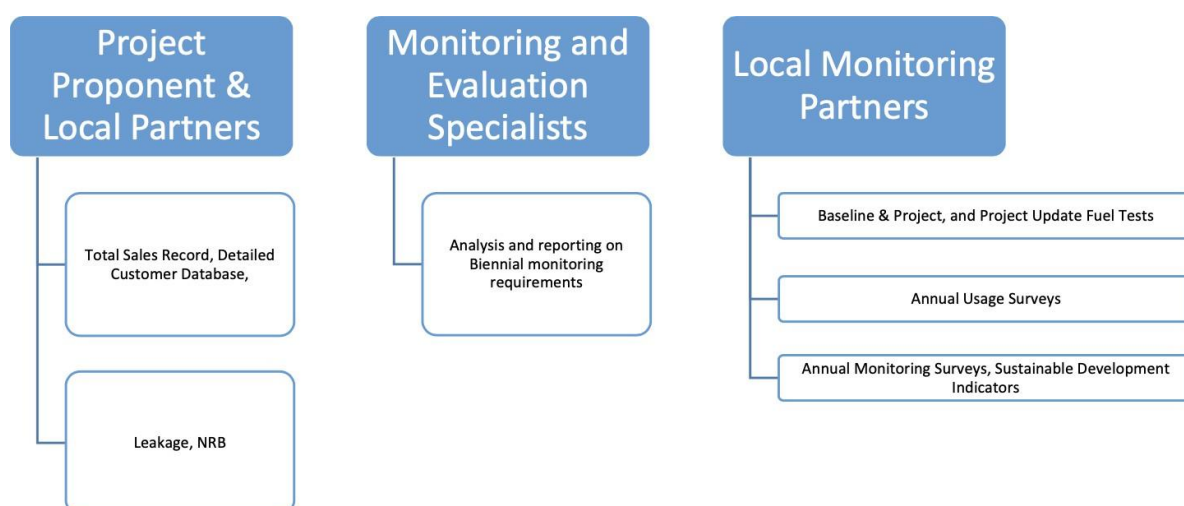
SDG 15 is an aggregated calculation based on the realized project fuel savings, usage rate, project technologies in use and the established non-renewable biomass fraction. This value therefore shall be calculated from usage survey data and the applicable established f_{NRB} fraction.

B.7.3 Other elements of monitoring plan

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Organizational structure

The completion of all monitoring tasks will be carried out by ECOA climate capital. Implementation of monitoring tasks will be performed according to the following diagram:



Management

A senior member of staff at Ecoa climate capital will be appointed Carbon Manager who will manage all monitoring requirements for the project. All documentation will be consolidated within the auspices of Ecoal climate capital. Ecoa Climate Capital is also responsible for organising and maintaining the Detailed Customer Database (DCD), Total Sales Record/Installation Record (TSR/IR) database.

The following on-going monitoring is conducted for the project activity. The monitoring activity provides a framework for project preparation and monitoring processes that will be undertaken, as required by the GS rules. This schedule takes into account the key parameters that are needed during the monitoring periods of the project. All required monitoring and documentation will be implemented, reported, consolidated

and managed by the project proponent or a qualified expert partner to meet verification requirements.

The monitoring plan to be followed is outlined as follows:

1. Monitoring Procedure:

The project maintains sales record database consisting of SMS based customer activated warranties. The database is electronic and it has key parameters i.e. the serial number of the stove, the contact details of the customer and date of purchase. The project maintains a total sales records and project databases forms the basis for which all the previous verifications are based. This is the same database which will be utilised in future verifications. Continuous monitoring surveys and usage surveys will be conducted annually while a leakage assessment is to be conducted every two years to update monitoring parameters over time.

The leakage assessment will involve establishing if the project has in any way lead to increase in emissions outside the project boundary and if the increase will be directly attributed to the project activity. The leakage assessment is done below:

Source	Risk	Justification
The displaced baseline technologies are reused outside the project boundary in place of lower emitting technology or in a manner suggesting more usage than would have occurred in the absence of the project	Very low	The displaced baseline technology is the most common and easily available cooking method in the project area and most of households usually sale off the old stove as scrap metal upon purchase of new efficient stove. It is highly unlikely that displaced baseline technology is reused outside the project boundary.
The non-renewable biomass or fossil fuels saved under the project activity are used by non-project users who previously used lower emitting energy sources	Very low	As per the baseline survey, most household rely either on charcoal for cooking and those who have LPG use it in the morning to warm water of make tea even in the baseline scenario and project scenario. Therefore the LPG user will not switch back to charcoal due to the project activity, since they still use baseline stoves as the main cooking device and use LPG as convenient stove in the morning.

The project significantly impacts the NRB fraction within an area where other CDM or VER project activities account for NRB fraction in their baseline scenario	Very low	Demand for charcoal in the country is rising and due to rising demand. Other alternative forms of cleaner fuels are also becoming out of reach for ordinary people, due to rise of international oil price. As more people get urbanised, the demand for wood and charcoal will keep rising and this will impact the NRB factor of the country. Therefore the share of NRB will still be high and the project will not significantly impact it leading to other projects to account for it.
The project population compensates for loss of the space heating effect of inefficient technology by adopting some other form of heating or by retaining some use of inefficient technology	No Risk	The climate conditions and weather in Kenya does not allow for space or room heating. In highland areas where space heating might be required, the project will establish this during its annual surveys.
By virtue of promotion and marketing of a Burn Stove, the project stimulates substitution within households who commonly used a technology with relatively lower emissions, in cases where such a trend is not eligible as an evolving baseline	Very low	The Burn stove project target group is households using charcoal It is highly unlikely that households using LPG or electricity for cooking would use project technology. Thus, there is no risk for this form of leakage.

The following parameters will be assessed under leakage during KT to confirm if the above risk assumptions are valid or the project has created a leakage situation:

1. Increasing consumption of fuel savings associated with higher efficiency stoves
2. Use of a high emission fuel for cooking outside the project boundary
Substitution of a cooking stove type with relatively high emissions stove by households who commonly use a cooking fuel or stove type with relatively lower emissions
3. Respond to the loss of space heating effect of inefficient cook-stoves

by adopting some other form of heating or by retaining some use of inefficient stoves

4. The traditional stoves displaced may be re-used outside the boundary

A. Total Sales Record/Project database

- i. The TSR/IR records volume of sales or installations and location for each project scenario.
- ii. The record will be kept electronically and/or in paper records and provided at verification. The sales record will contain the following information:

1. From the product distribution partner:

1. Distribution partner name and contact information
2. Model/type of project technology sold
3. Quantity of project technology sold
4. Date of sale/installation
5. End user name, phone number, and address (if possible)

- iii. Frequency: Ongoing

B. Project Database

The project database is derived from the total sales record with project technologies differentiated by different project warranty activated serial numbers. The differentiation of the project database into sections is based on the results of the applicable monitoring studies for each project scenario, in order that ER calculations can be conducted appropriately section by section. Technologies aged beyond their useful lifetime, as established from the date of their sale in the project database will be removed from the project database and will no longer be credited.

The following on-going monitoring studies are conducted for each project scenario following the verification of the associated initial project studies. These monitoring studies investigate and define parameters that could not be determined at the time of the initial project studies or that change with time.

1. Monitoring Survey

The project will keep carrying out an on-going monitoring studies to investigate and define parameters that could not be determined at the time of the re-validation of the project. The surveys will investigate the following:

a) Monitoring Survey to be done annually, to provide information on year-to-year trends in end user characteristics such as technology use, fuel consumption and seasonal variations. The survey will be done by applying appropriate statistical sampling method, to identify households to be investigated.

b) Usage Survey to be done biennially, or more frequently to identify the usage parameter that is weighted based on drop off-rates that are representative of the age distribution for project stoves in the total sales record. A usage parameter will be established to account for drop off rates as project technologies age and are replaced. This parameter will be applied when calculating the quantity of fuel consumed in project scenario p during year y (B_p, y).

- c) Project FT update to be done biennially to collect data on fuel consumption assessment representative of project technologies currently in use every two years.
- d) Baseline FT update to be completed biennially to provide data on fuel consumption assessment representative of project technologies currently in use every two years.
- e) Leakage Assessment will be carried out biennially in time for first verification
- f) The non-renewable biomass fraction for this crediting period is fixed based on the results of the NRB assessment. The NRB assessment for the project applied is calculated.

2. Economic Gain of Fuel savings

At every period when the KT is carried out, the project will determine the fuel savings associated with use of the stove. The project will also determine the prevailing fuel prices and using the fuel savings values determined, the project will calculate the equivalent monetary gain associated with fuel saved for use of the stove by a household. This will give an indication of the project contribution to household effort in resilience towards poverty.

3. Adding a New Baseline or Project Scenario

The project proponent will continue to monitor the project and should it be established that a new baseline or project scenario has emerged, the project proponent will consider adding it to the project. The addition of the new baseline or project scenario will follow Gold Standard approval process.

4. Quality Assurance and Quality Control

The project proponent is responsible for accurate and transparent record keeping, monitoring and evaluation. All supporting documentation and records for the project are maintained by Ecoa Climate Capital and are easily accessible for spot checking and cross referencing.

Contact information in the total sales record allows a project auditor to easily contact and visit end users

The quality assurance and control also covers the project device, which the project proponent ensures that the devices being produced are of the same or comparable quality. The stoves are produced in a factory owned by Ecoa Climate Capital following well laid down manufacturing to ensure that all products are of the same quality.

5. Data Storage and Archiving

Each stove sold has a unique serial number and a customised manual which shows simple steps of activating the stove warranty by SMS. When a customer activates the stove warranty, his/her details are captured in Ecoa Climate Capital system and this is what constitutes the project database. All the data will be archived for the entire crediting period and two years after the end of crediting period.

SECTION C. DURATION AND CREDITING PERIOD

C.1. Duration of project

C.1.1 Start date of project

>>
 01/11/2007³⁶- Date when the first stove was sold. As per the principles and requirements v2.0 para 4.1.41, This is a Regular Projects, since the Stakeholder Consultation (1st round) was conducted before the Project Start Date.

C.1.2 Expected operational lifetime of project

>>
 7 years 0 months

C.2. Crediting period of project

C.2.1 Start date of crediting period

>>
 The third Crediting period starts 31/01/2025³⁷

C.2.2 Total length of crediting period

>>
 7 years 0 months (As per "TRANSITION REQUIREMENTS, v.2.0": "A 7-year renewable project shall maintain the balance of its existing crediting period upon renewal. Its future renewals shall take place as per a 7-year cycle instead of 5 as envisaged under GS4GG, up to the maximum 21 years).

SECTION D. SUMMARY OF SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES AND GENDER SENSITIVE ASSESSMENT

D.1 Safeguarding Principles that will be monitored

A completed Safeguarding Principles Assessment is in [Appendix 1](#).

Principles	Mitigation Measures added to the Monitoring Plan
Principle x.y	N/A

³⁶ This marks the date that the first stove was sold under the paradigm project. Actual start date for Burn stove is 26/08/2013.
³⁷ As per the principles and requirements document para 5.1.46 "Delay in the completion of re-validation beyond the last date of current certification cycle shall result in a reduction of any issuance of Certified Products and/or Impact Statements available during following certification cycle (for example, a delay of 1 year beyond the first cycle shall mean that no Certified Impact Statements shall be issued for the period of delay). Based on these requirements, PP has foregone all the credits accrued between 26/04/2024 to 30/01/2025. Hence, start date of 3rd CP will be considered as 31/01/2025.

D.2. Assessment that project complies with GS4GG Gender Sensitive requirements

Question 1 - Explain how the project reflects the key issues and requirements of Gender Sensitive design and implementation as outlined in the Gender Policy?	The project activity doesn't endorse any form of discrimination based on gender. Kenya has ratified ILO Convention 111 (Discrimination (employment and occupation) Convention²³. All inhabitants of Kenya may turn to the UN Human Rights Committee, to the "Special Rapporteurs" for violations of specific human rights or to ECOSOC for women's rights violations.²⁴ ICS can be purchased and used by any of the women within the project boundary willing to participate in the program. It will therefore not put at risk women's access to or control to efficient cookstoves. It's not foreseen either any reduction or risk related to any other resource, entitlement or benefit. Women/children (being the ones mostly spending time for cooking and fuel procurement) are able to spend less time on cooking/fuel procurement and cook in a much cleaner kitchen environment with less pollutants and dirt, resulting in health benefits and more time for income generating activities and education. The project will help to improve womens' health conditions as reduced combustion
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²³ https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:103315

²⁴ <http://www.claiminghumanrights.org/kenya.html?L=0>

	and less harmful gases during combustion will reduce indoor air pollution and thereby increase respiratory health of the women and children. Both women and men were participating in the local stakeholder consultation meeting. A strong focus has been put on women associations and groups when inviting stakeholders to the physical meeting. It is envisaged that women will be at the center of the project developer's marketing, education and distribution chain. It is planned that women in selected communities will demonstrate and educate consumers on the cookstove and its benefits resulting in empowerment, knowledge transfer and generation of jobs for women.
Question 2 - Explain how the project aligns with existing country policies, strategies and best practices	The Project is in line with Kenya's constitution.²⁵ Kenya has ratified the principle of equality into its respective constitution (Chapter 4), which does not tolerate any discrimination concerning women.

²⁵ https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Kenya_2010.pdf

Question 3 - Is an Expert required for the Gender Safeguarding Principles & Requirements?	Not applicable, since not necessary.
Question 4 - Is an Expert required to assist with Gender issues at the Stakeholder Consultation?	Not applicable, since not necessary.

SECTION E. SUMMARY OF LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

The below is a summary of the 2 step GS4GG Consultation for monitoring purposes. Please refer to the separate Stakeholder Consultation Report for a complete report on the initial consultation and stakeholder feedback round.

E.1 Summary of stakeholder mitigation measures

>>

Based on the past implementation status of the proposed project and periodic verification process, the project proponent does not find a stakeholders consultation to be necessary during the revalidation and renewal of the crediting period for this project. As such, the consultation process will not take place during this transition process.

From the previous stakeholders comments received regarding artisan training and indoor air pollution education, the PP has addressed the two issues as discussed below. During this transition process, this section was addressed in the earlier process.

The PP has trained selected artisan who have received training on how to repair stoves. These artisans are located across the country and they are the first contacts to address any malfunction issues raised by any customer who may encounter problems with the stove.

The stove is being marketed to people across the country and the PP has developed a manual which shows the benefits of the stove and how it reduces fuel and indoor (smoke) emissions. The PP is also running a commercial advert which also informs people about the benefit of adopting the stove and through this forum, customers are being educated about the benefits of the stove.

Therefore, during this renewal of the crediting period, this section was addressed in the earlier process.

E.2 Final continuous input / grievance mechanism

Method	Include all details of Chosen Method (s) so that they may be understood and, where relevant, used by readers.	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book (mandatory)	BURN Manufacturing New Horizons Industrial Park Go Downs 8-11, Ruiru KENYA	The stakeholders were pleased to have an input book opened at the head office of BURN. Complaints or any other concerns can be stated and will be filed directly at the head office.
GS Contact (mandatory)	help@goldstandard.org	
Other	BURN: +254 706 585629 BURN: info@burnmfg.com	The phone number of the head offices of BURN will be made known to all project beneficiaries BURN's email address will be made known to all project beneficiaries

APPENDIX 1 - SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT

Complete the Assessment below and copy all Mitigation Measures for each Principle into [SECTION D](#) above. Please refer to the instructions in the [Guide to Completing](#) this Form.

SOCIAL SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES		
Reference requirement	Question	Response
P.1 HUMAN RIGHTS		
P.1.1.1 	Does the project developer, its representatives and the Project disrespect internationally proclaimed human rights?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.1.1.1 	Is the project involved or complicit in violence or human rights abuses of any kind as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.1.1.2 	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g., during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.1.1.3 	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g., Project-affected stakeholders) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.1.1.3 	Does this project undermine national or regional measures for the realisation of the right to development?	☐ YES ☒ NO
If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain the reason and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements. Please add text here...		

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

P.1.1.1 	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalised groups?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.1.1.2 	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalised or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.1.1.3 	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalised individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.1.1.3 	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

Briefly describe below how the project incorporates a human rights-based approach.

For example, by describing how the project design:

- is informed by human rights analysis, including from UN human rights mechanisms (human rights treaty bodies, universal periodic review, special procedures)
- includes measures to assist the government to realise (respect, protect and fulfil) human rights under international law and to implement human rights-related standards in national law (whichever is higher)
- enhances the availability, accessibility and quality of benefits and services for potentially marginalised individuals and groups, and to increase their inclusion in decision-making processes that may impact them (consistent with the non-discrimination and equality human rights principle)

- provides reasonable accommodations to strengthen inclusivity and accessibility of project benefits and services to persons with disabilities.

1. The project is implemented on the ground by ECOA Climate Capital in collaboration with local distribution partners. The project developer takes care that the project respect internationally proclaimed human rights and is no complicit in violence or human rights abuses of any kind as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
The Republic of Kenya has ratified many UN Human Rights Conventions³⁸.
2. The project will not discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion as the improved cookstoves (ICS) can be purchased and used by everybody within the project boundary willing to participate in the program.

P.2 | GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

P.2.1.1 	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g., during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.2.1.2 	Does the project undermine the principles of non-discrimination, equal treatment, and equal pay for equal work?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.2.1.2 	Does the project prevent men and women from having equal opportunities to participate in identified tasks and activities, whether through paid work, volunteer work, or community contributions, as appropriate?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.2.1.2 	Does the project limit the participation of women or men based on pregnancy, maternity/paternity leave, or marital status?	☐ YES ☒ NO

³⁸ [Ratification Status for Kenya](#)

P.2.1.2 	Is information about project objectives being communicated in a way that is inappropriate for the local context and not tailored to the methods of understanding of both women and men, which could hinder their participation?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.2.1.3 	Has the project assessed gender risks without referencing the country's gender strategy or equivalent national commitment?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.2.1.4 	Has expert stakeholder(s) been involved, and has their input been requested for the project design on gender equality and women's empowerment?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain the reason and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

P.2.1.1 	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.2.1.1 	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.2.1.2 	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

P.2.1.2 	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well-being.	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
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Briefly describe below how the project is addressing any identified risk to gender equality and women's empowerment.

The Project is in line with Kenya constitution.

Kenya has ratified the principle of equality and Non-Discrimination into its respective constitution, which shall guarantee equal gender rights. Kenya has ratified the principle of equality into its respective constitution, which shall guarantee equal gender rights.

The Part 3 of the document further states "aims at promoting or furthering the interests of - (i) any faith or religious group; (ii) any tribal group, place of origin, race or gender; (iii) only a particular area within any part of Kenya;"

[P.3 | COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY](#)

P.3.1.1 	Does the project involve potential risks to the health and safety of affected communities during its life cycle?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.3.1.2 	Does the project involve any potential risks to the workers' safety and health?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain the reason and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

P.3.1.1 	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g., roads, buildings, dams)?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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P.3.1.2 	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.3.1.2 	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g., collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.3.1.2 	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g., temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.3.1.2 	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g., explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.3.1.2 	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g., food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

Briefly describe below how the project is addressing any identified risk related to community health and safety.

The project activity doesn't expose the community to increased health risks and is not adversely affecting the health of workers and the community.

Cooking with improved cookstoves is actually safer than any other open flame stove use or traditional stoves. The workers participating in the project activity are not exposed to unsafe or unhealthy work environments as the sale/distribution of efficient cookstoves or the monitoring activities of the project will not include any hazardous chemicals or other hazardous material.

P.4 | CULTURAL HERITAGE, INDIGENOUS PEOPLE, DISPLACEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT

P.4.1 | Sites of Cultural and Historical Heritage

P.4.1.1 	Does the project involve altering, damaging, or removing sites, objects, or structures of significant cultural heritage?	☐ YES ☒ NO
If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain the reason and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.		
N/A		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.4.1.1 	activities adjacent to or within a cultural heritage site?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.1.1 	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.1.1 	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.1.1 	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g., knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.1.2 	utilisation of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g., practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

P.4.1.2 	If answer to question above is "YES" or "POTENTIALLY" - are the communities made aware of their right under the law, scope and nature of proposed development and its potential consequences?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.1.3 	If answer to question above is "YES" - does the project provide equitable sharing of benefits from commercialisation of such knowledge, innovation, or practice, consistent with their customs and traditions?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.1.4 	If answer to question above is "YES" - are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.1.4 	If answer to question above is "YES", has project design been changed, modified, updated considering opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The project activity doesn't include sites, structures or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture. The Project will introduce efficient cookstoves in urban and peri-urban households in the Republic of Kenya and it does not require alteration, damage or removal of any historical, artistic, traditional, religious or cultural heritage issues.

[P.4.2 | Forced Eviction and Displacement](#)

P.4.2.1 	Does the project involve any risks related to involuntary relocation of people?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain the reason and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

P.4.2.1 	risk of forced evictions or involuntary relocation of people?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.2.2 	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognisable claims to land)?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.2.2 	economic displacement (e.g., loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.2.2 	If answer to question above is “YES” or “POTENTIALLY”, - has the project developed Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Action Plan in consultation and agreement with affected individual, group or community? - has the project integrated Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Action Plan into the Project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.2.3 	If answer to question above is “YES” - are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.2.3 	If answer to question above is “YES”, have project design been changed, modified, updated considering opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The project activity will introduce portable improved cookstoves in urban and peri-urban households in Kenya and therefore no physical or economic relocation of people is involved. The use of efficient cookstoves is voluntarily.

P.4.3 | LAND TENURE AND OTHER RIGHTS

<u>P.4.3.1 </u>	Does the project involve any risks related to identifying and managing legitimate tenure rights that may be affected by the project?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain the reason and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

<u>P.4.3.1 </u>	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
<u>P.4.3.1 </u>	uncertainties with regards to land tenure, access rights, usage rights or land ownership? Examples include, but are not limited to water access rights, community-based property rights and customary rights.	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
<u>P.4.3.2 </u>	Changes in legal arrangements, if yes, are the changes done in line with relevant laws and regulations?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
<u>P.4.3.2 </u>	Changes in legal arrangements, if yes, are these changes agree with free, prior and informed consent of the involved stakeholders?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
<u>P.4.3.3 </u>	Does some other entity (other than the project developer) hold uncontested land title for the entire Project Boundary?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ NA

P.4.3.4 	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ NA
P.4.3.4 	If answer to question above is "YES", have project design been changed, modified, updated considering opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.3.5 	Have project developer in consultation with stakeholders established a functioning mechanism to receive, process, resolve, communicate and record grievances?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The project doesn't require any change to land tenure arrangements and/or other rights.
The project does not involve land-use tenure.

[P.4.4 | INDIGENOUS PEOPLES](#)

P.4.4.1 	Does the project involve Indigenous People within the Project area of influence who may be affected directly or indirectly by the Project?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

P.4.4.1 	affect areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
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P.4.4.1	affect areas, land and territory claimed by indigenous peoples?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.4.1	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.4.7	If answer to above questions is "YES" or "POTENTIALLY", - Is it determined that the proposed project may affect the rights, lands, resources, or territories of indigenous people? - Has an "Indigenous People Plan" (IPP) or "Indigenous People Plan Framework" been elaborated and included in the project documentation? - Was the plan developed in accordance with the effective and meaningful participation of indigenous peoples and in accordance with UNDP Guidelines?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.4.3	risk of forcibly removing indigenous people from their lands and territories?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.4.4	utilisation and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Principle 4.1 above	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.4.5	If answer to question above is "YES" or "POTENTIALLY" - Did the project obtain free, prior and informed consent from indigenous people before taking their cultural, intellectual, religious, and/or spiritual property?	☐ YES ☐ NO
P.4.4.6		

	- Does the project ensure that the indigenous people receive an equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the use of their traditional knowledge and practices? ? - Does the project ensure that the sharing of benefits resulting from the use of indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge and practices is culturally appropriate and inclusive? - Does the project ensure that the provision of equitable sharing of benefits does not impede land rights or equal access to basic services including health services, clean water, energy, education, safe and decent working conditions, and housing?	☒ NA
P.4.4.8 	Does the project lack appropriate feedback and grievance channels for Indigenous Peoples and their representatives?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.4.8 	Has a grievance mechanism not been established at the beginning of programme or project implementation with due consideration given to customary dispute settlement mechanisms among the Indigenous Peoples concerned and will it remain operational throughout the project cycle?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.4.9 	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.4.9 	If answer to question above is "YES", have project design been changed, modified, updated considering opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

P.5 | CORRUPTION

P.5.1.1 	Does the project involve, or is it complicit in, contributing to or reinforcing corruption or corrupt projects?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.5.1.1 	Does the project have a risk of encouraging bribery, kickbacks, or other unethical behavior?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

ECONOMIC SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES

P.6 | ECONOMIC IMPACTS

P.6.1 | LABOUR RIGHTS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

P.6.1.1 	Does the project involve, facilitate, or condone forced labor, or pose a potential risk of forced labor?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 	Does the project violate any labor or health and safety laws, international obligations, or ILO conventions?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.2 	Does the project violate the principles of equal opportunity and fair treatment in its employment decisions?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.3 	Does the project violate national laws, if available regarding non-discrimination in employment?	☐ YES ☒ NO

P.6.1.4 P.6.1.5 	Does the project allow child labor?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.7 P.6.1.8 	Does the project have insufficient processes and measures in place to ensure the safety and health of project workers?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.9 	Does the project have insufficient measures to safeguard and support vulnerable project workers, such as women, people with disabilities, migrant workers, and young workers, and to prevent any kind of harassment, abuse, bullying, or exploitation, including gender-based violence (GBV)?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.10 	Does the project have no grievance mechanism available for workers to voice workplace concerns? Is information about this mechanism not provided to workers at the time of recruitment, or is it not easily accessible?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

(NOTE: APPLIES TO BOTH PROJECT AND CONTRACTOR WORKERS)

P.6.1.1 	use of forced labour?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

P.6.1.1 	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 	absence of documented working agreements with all individual workers <i>if such agreements do not exist, or do not address working conditions and terms of employment, the project developer shall provide reasonable working conditions and terms of employment.</i>	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 	use of migrant workers? <i>if engaged, the developer shall ensure that they are engaged substantially equivalent terms and conditions to non-migrant workers carrying out similar work.</i>	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 	having no arrangements for basic services ³⁹ for workers? <i>the project developer shall put in place and implement policies on the quality and management of the accommodation and provision of basic services in a manner consistent with the principles of non-discrimination and equal opportunity. Workers' accommodation arrangements should not restrict workers' freedom of movement or of association</i>	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.2 	any form of discrimination or harassment based on factors unrelated to job requirements, such as gender, race, nationality, ethnicity, social or indigenous origin, religion or belief, disability, age, or sexual orientation?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

³⁹ Basic services requirements refer to minimum space, supply of water, adequate sewage and garbage disposal system, appropriate protection against heat, cold, damp, noise, fire, and disease-carrying animals, adequate sanitary and washing facilities, ventilation, cooking and storage facilities and natural and artificial lighting, and in some cases basic medical services.

P.6.1.2 	any form of discrimination in any aspect of employment, such as recruitment, compensation, working conditions, training, job assignment, promotion, termination, or discipline?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.2 	harassment, intimidation, and/or exploitation, especially in regard to women?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.3 	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity where national law provides provision to address non-discrimination in employment?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.4 	use of child labour? (including third-party engaged workers)	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.4 	inadequate and verifiable mechanisms for age verification?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.7 	no processes and measures in place for the safety and health of project workers?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.7 	No provision of safety and health training provisions, including on the proper use and maintenance of personal protective equipment conducted by competent persons and the maintenance of training records?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.7 	No provision to record and document accidents, diseases, incidents, and any resulting injuries, illnesses, or deaths?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.8 	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	☐ YES ☒ NO

P.6.1.9 	No measures to protect vulnerable project workers from harassment, exploitation, and gender-based violence (GBV)? This includes women, people with disabilities, migrant workers, and young workers.	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.10 	No grievance mechanism available for workers to voice workplace concerns.	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.11 	No measures for due diligence and the establishment of policies and procedures to manage and monitor the performance of third-party employees in the project?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

1. The project is implemented on the ground by the enterprise ECOA Climate Capital in collaboration with other project partners. The employees' rights are a cross-cutting issue and respected in all of the projects of ECOA Climate Capital and other project partners. Kenya has ratified many ILO Conventions, amongst others convention 100 (Equal Remuneration Convention) and convention 98 (Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention). All employees will work voluntarily for the project, no forced labour is used and all employment is in compliance with national laws and consistence with the principles and standards of the ILO conventions. In fact, Kenya has ratified many ILO Conventions, amongst others convention 29 (Forced Labour Convention) and 105 (Abolition of Forced Labour Convention).
2. The workers are able to establish and join labour organizations.
3. All employees will work voluntarily for the project, no forced labour is used and all employment is in compliance with national laws and consistence with the principles and standards of the ILO conventions. In fact, Kenya has ratified many ILO Conventions, amongst others convention 29 (Forced Labour Convention) and 105 (Abolition of Forced Labour Convention).
4. The working agreements with the individual workers will be documented and implemented and the minimum requirements stated in section 3.6.1. of GS4GG Safeguarding Principles & Requirements (version 2.0) will be respected whenever applicable.
5. All the possible staff hired has a minimum age of 18. Kenya has ratified ILO Convention 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention). All the works will be made by using appropriate equipment, training of workers, documentation and reporting of accidents and incidents, and emergency preparedness and response measures.

P.6.2 | NEGATIVE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

P.6.2.1	Is there a risk of project failure during implementation or after project certification due to a lack of financial resources?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.2.2	Does the project have potential negative impacts or pose a risk to the local economy?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.2.2	Are there any potential risks or negative impacts this project may have on vulnerable or marginalised social groups, despite the benefits it may bring?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.6.2.2	economic impacts (negative/detrimental) to the local economy?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.2.2	negative economic consequences during and after project implementation, e.g., for vulnerable and marginalised social groups in targeted communities?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The project is based on a commercial model selling improved cookstoves in order to ensure the economic durability of the project. Carbon revenues are amongst others used for sensitizing end-users and awareness raising, fortify the distribution/supply chain and upscale the project.

Improved cookstoves can be purchased and used by everybody within the project boundary willing to participate in the program.

There are not expected any direct economic impact or potential risks to the local economy.

P.7 | CLIMATE AND ENERGY

P.7.1 | GHG EMISSIONS

P.7.1.1 	Does the project have a risk of increasing greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.7.1.1 	increase greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
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If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The project will reduce the GHG emissions as it will be monitored and verified in line with the GS4GG.

P.7.2 | ENERGY SUPPLY

P.7.2.1 	Does the project pose a risk to the availability and reliability of energy supply to other users?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.7.2.1 	negative impact on the availability and reliability of energy supply to other users?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
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If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The project does not use energy from a local grid or power supply. Biomass use (charcoal) will be significantly reduced by introducing highly efficient charcoal stoves.

[P.8 | WATER](#)

[P.8.1 | IMPACT ON NATURAL WATER PATTERNS/FLOWS](#)

P.8.1.1 	Does the project increase water usage to a level that will not allow for the maintenance of environmental flows?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.8.1.1 	Does the project result in the discharge of wastewater that does not meet the required standard for beneficial reuse and could therefore negatively impact the environmental flow?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.8.1.1 	Does the project have the potential risk to exceed the rate of recharge for the groundwater source?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.8.1.1 	Does the project involve any processes or activities that could contaminate the groundwater and render it unsuitable for use?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.8.1.1 	affect the natural or pre-existing pattern of watercourses, groundwater and/or the watershed(s) such as high seasonal flow variability, flooding potential, lack of aquatic connectivity or water scarcity?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.8.1.1 	Wastewater discharge of quality that does not meet the required standard for beneficial reuse?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.8.1.1 	significant extraction, diversion of ground water? For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.8.1.2 	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The project activity will not negatively affect natural or pre- existing pattern of watercourses, ground- water and/or watersheds

[P.8.2 | EROSION AND/OR WATER BODY INSTABILITY](#)

P.8.2.1 	Does the project have a risk of negatively impacting the catchment and has it been assessed and addressed?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.8.2.2 	negatively impact on the catchment area?	☐ YES
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- P.8.2.5 	<i>If yes, Erosion prevention measures, including soil and slope protection measures, must be implemented before project commencement. These measures should involve natural terracing, infiltration strips, permanent ground cover, hedge and tree rows, and effective slope length assessment. Regular reassessment of these measures is necessary.</i>	☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.8.2.6 	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The project will not cause additional erosion and/or water body instability of or disrupt the natural pattern of erosion.

P.9 | ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY AND LAND USE

P.9.1 | LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION AND SOIL

P.9.1.1 - P.9.1.3 	Is there any risk of soil resource degradation or loss of ecosystem services provided by soils in the project? <i>If yes, the project shall maintain healthy soils by minimising negative impacts on soil health, productivity, structure, and water retention. Steps to minimise soil degradation include crop rotation, composting, using N-fixing plants, and reducing tillage and ecologically harmful substances.</i>	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.1.4 	production, harvesting, and/or management of living natural resources by small-scale landholders and/or local communities?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.1.4 	if answer to above question "yes" or "potentially", does project adopt appropriate and culturally sensitive sustainable resource management practices?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The Project itself does not involve the use of land and soil for production of crops or other products.

[P.9.2 | VULNERABILITY TO NATURAL DISASTER](#)

P.9.2.1 	Does the project have any risks associated with natural or man-made hazards that could result from land use changes due to the project?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.2.2 	any potential risks that require emergency preparedness and response planning?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.2.2 	if answer to above question "yes" or "potentially", did the project developer disclose appropriate information about emergency preparedness and response to affected communities?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The Project will not be susceptible to or will lead to increased vulnerability to any extreme climatic conditions.

P.9.3 | BIOSAFETY AND GENETIC RESOURCES

<u>P.9.3.1 </u>	Does the project involve the transfer, handling, and use of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms that may result in adverse effects on biological diversity?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

<u>P.9.3.1 </u>	the transfer, handling and use of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms (GMOs/LMOs) that result from modern biotechnology	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
<u>P.9.3.1 </u>	If answer to above question is "yes" has a risk assessment by a competent Expert stakeholder been carried out in accordance with Annex iii of the Cartagena protocol on biosafety to the convention on biological diversity?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
<u>P.9.3.2 </u>	If answer to above question is "yes" has any risks identified in the risk assessment?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
<u>P.9.3.3 </u>	Forestry (for example Afforestation/Reforestation) involving GMO planting?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

	Note - Forestry projects (for example Afforestation/ Reforestation) involving GMO planting are not eligible for Certification under Gold Standard for the Global Goals.	
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If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The Project is not negatively impacted by the use of genetically modified organisms or GMOs.

P.9.4 | RELEASE OF POLLUTANTS

P.9.4.1	Does the project have a risk of releasing pollutants to air, water, and land in routine, non-routine, or accidental circumstances?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.4.1	any potential risk of pollutant release that cannot be avoided?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.4.3	If answer to above question is "Yes" or "potentially", has the project identified all potential pollution sources that may degrade the quality of soil, air, surface, and groundwater in the project area?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.4.2	If answer to above question is "Yes" or "potentially", do the pollution prevention and control technologies and practices applied during the project life cycle align with national regulations or international best practices?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

P.9.4.3 	If answer to above question is "Yes", is there a monitoring plan to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented, and resources are protected?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
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If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The Project does not release any different pollutants to the environment which would not be released in the baseline already. The release of PM and carbon monoxide are significantly reduced by the introduction of efficient cookstoves.

[P.9.5 | HAZARDOUS AND NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE](#)

P.9.5.1 	Does the project involve the generation of waste materials (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.5.3 	Does the project involve risk of release of hazardous materials resulting from their production, transportation, handling, storage, or use?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.5.5 	Does the project involve the use of any chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.5.1 	the generation and management of waste materials?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.5.1 	treatment, destruction, or disposal of waste material?	☐ YES ☒ NO

		☐ NA
P.9.5.1 	If answer to above question is "Yes", does the project involve an environmentally friendly method that includes appropriate control of emissions and residues resulting from the handling and processing of waste material?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.5.3 	risk of release of hazardous materials resulting from their production, transportation, handling, storage, or use?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ NA
P.9.5.3 	If answer to above question is "yes", does project has measures in place to address health risks?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.5.4 	Involve manufacture, trade, and use of chemicals and hazardous materials subject to international bans or phase-outs due to their high toxicity to living organisms, environmental persistence, potential for bioaccumulation, or potential for depletion of the ozone layer	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The Project is not involving the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and or materials.

[P.9.6 | PESTICIDES & FERTILISERS](#)

P.9.6.1 	Does the project involve the use of chemical pesticides?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.6.5 	Does the project involve purchase, store, manufacture, trade or use products that fall in Classes IA (extremely hazardous) and IB (highly hazardous)	☐ YES ☒ NO

P.9.6.6 	Does the project use fertilisers, and if so, are measures being taken to minimise their use and nutrient losses to the environment?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.6.1 	chemical pesticides use for pest management?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
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P.9.6.4 	If answer to question above is "yes" or "potentially", does project has documented Chemical Pesticides Policy in place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
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P.9.6.5 	purchase, store, use, manufacture, or trade in Class II (moderately hazardous) pesticides?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
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P.9.6.5 	If answer to question above is "yes" or "potentially", does project has appropriate controls on manufacture, procurement, or distribution and/or use of these chemicals?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
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If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

No application of pesticides and/or fertilisers is done in the project activity

[P.9.7 | HARVESTING OF FORESTS](#)

P.9.7.1 	Does the project have a risk of unsustainable forest management, including timber harvesting?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.7.1 	Does the project pose a risk of depleting biodiversity and ecosystem functionality in areas where improved forest management is undertaken?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.7.1 	Does the project risk not meeting requirements for environment-friendly, socially beneficial, and economically viable plantations using native species whenever possible?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

No harvesting of forests is involved.

[P.9.8 | FOOD SECURITY](#)

P.9.8.1 	Does the project involve the risk of negatively influencing access to and availability of food for people affected?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to the question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.8.1 	modification of the quantity or nutritional quality of food available such as through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
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If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The Project doesn't modify the quantity or nutritional quality of food available.

[P.9.9 | ANIMAL WELFARE](#)

P.9.9.1 	Does the project involve any risks to animal welfare? Animal welfare shall be ensured by providing access to water and food, appropriate environment, humane treatment, and staff training. Evidence of mistreatment will be treated as an immediate non-conformity.	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.9.2 	Does the project involve any potential risk of excessive or inadequate use of veterinary medicines?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.9.4 	Does the project involve the risk of administering synthetic growth promoters, including hormones?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.9.1 	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species? ⁴⁰	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.1 	limiting access for animals to basic needs like drinking water, adequate food, daylight, appropriate shelter etc.?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.9.3 	inadequate measures to isolate sick animals and control the spread of disease, especially zoonotic diseases?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

⁴⁰ 'Involve' means if the project mechanism and/or impact(s) are achieved via changing animal husbandry practices in some way.

P.9.9.5	inadequate low-stress methods, equipment, and facilities that facilitate calm animal movement.	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.6	inadequate measures to ensure that animals are exposed to the least stress possible during transportation and slaughtering?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.7	inappropriate spacing per animal and stocking rates per land unit?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.8	inadequate measures to address the specific needs of aquatic animals?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.9 P.9.9.10	primary production of living natural resources such as animal husbandry, aquaculture, and fisheries? If the answer is yes, implement industry-standard sustainable management practices in line with to one or more relevant and credible standards and utilise available technologies.	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The Project doesn't involve animal husbandry.

[P.9.10](#) | HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE AREAS AND CRITICAL HABITATS

P.9.10.1	Does the project have the risk of negatively impacting HCV areas and/or critical habitats?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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P.9.10.2	Does the project in the project area or area of downstream impacts have risks to the following: native tree patches, individual native trees, freshwater resources (including rivers, lakes, swamps, temporary water bodies, and wells), habitats of rare, threatened, and endangered species, and biodiversity-enhancing areas?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.10.1	identified habitats as HCV areas and or Critical habitats?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.10.1	If answer to above question is "yes", does the project have any risks that could negatively impact the catchment, project success, and surrounding HCV and ecological assets, as well as any measurable adverse impacts on the criteria or biodiversity values for which the critical habitat was designated, and on the ecological processes supporting that biodiversity?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.10.1	If answer to above question is "yes", is a robust, appropriately designed, and long-term Habitats and Biodiversity Action Plan absent which will make the project unable to achieve net gains of those biodiversity values for which the critical habitat was designated?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A
P.9.10.2	Does the project area or area of downstream impacts have native tree patches, individual native trees, freshwater resources (including rivers, lakes, swamps, temporary water bodies, and wells), habitats of rare, threatened, and endangered species, and biodiversity-enhancing areas?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.10.2	If the answer to the above question is "yes", will the project have any adverse effects on these areas?	☐ YES ☐ No

		☒ NA
P.9.10.3	If the answer to above question is "yes", does the project has opportunities to minimise unwarranted conversion or degradation of the habitat and to enhance the habitat as part of its development?	☐ YES ☐ No ☒ NA
P.9.10.4	Is the project applying Land Use & Forest Activity Requirements and managing a minimum 10% of the project area to protect or enhance the biological diversity of native ecosystems following HCV approach as per the given requirements?	☐ YES ☐ No ☒ NA
P.9.10.5	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The project is not located in an area within a high conservation value area or within critical natural habitats.
Furthermore, the aim of the project is to reduce biomass consumed in the project area for cooking which may save the natural resources.

[P.9.11](#) | ENDANGERED SPECIES

P.9.11.1	Does the project lead to the reduction or negative impact on any recognised Endangered, Vulnerable or Critically Endangered species?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.11.2	distortion of habitats of endangered species?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY
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		☒ NA
P.9.11.2	If answer to the above question is "yes", does the project plan to protect and enhance them?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☐ NO ☒ N/A
P.9.11.2	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

- a) The project boundary is the physical, geographical sites of the distributed cookstoves. There are no endangered species identified as potentially being present the project boundary.
- b) The distributed cookstoves are not expected to potentially impact other areas where endangered species may be present through transboundary affects.

[P.9.12 | INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES](#)

P.9.12.1	Does project introduce any alien species (not currently established in the country or region of the project) into new environments?	☐ YES ☒ NO
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If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

N/A

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.12.1	risk of introducing any alien species with a high risk of invasive behaviour regardless of whether such introductions are permitted under the existing regulatory framework?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.12.1	risk of potential accidental or unintended introductions including the transportation of substrates and vectors (such as soil, ballast, and plant materials) that may harbour alien species.	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.12.2	risk of spreading alien species into areas in which they have not already been established?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

The project does not introduce any alien species

APPENDIX 2- CONTACT INFORMATION OF PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

Organization name	ECOIA Climate Capital
Registration number with relevant authority	-
Street/P.O. Box	72201
Building	C/O AXIS Fiduciary Ltd 2nd Floor, The Axis, 26 Cybercity
City	Ebene
State/Region	Ebene
Postcode	
Country	Mauritius
Telephone	+254 718 125 639
E-mail	peter@burnmanufacturing.com
Website	www.burnmanufacturing.com
Contact person	
Title	Chief Executive Officer
Salutation	Mr.
Last name	Scott
Middle name	-
First name	Peter
Department	Management
Mobile	+254 718125 639
Direct tel.	+254 718125 639
Personal e-mail	peter@burnmanufacturing.com

APPENDIX 3- LUF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Risk of change to the Project Area during Project Certification Period:	Left Intentionally blank
Risk of change to the Project activities during Project Certification Period:	Left Intentionally blank
Land-use history and current status of Project Area:	Left Intentionally blank
Socio-Economic history:	Left Intentionally blank
Forest management applied (past and future)	Left Intentionally blank
Forest characteristics (including main tree species planted)	Left Intentionally blank
Main social impacts (risks and benefits)	Left Intentionally blank
Main environmental impacts (risks and benefits)	Left Intentionally blank
Financial structure	Left Intentionally blank
Infrastructure (roads/houses etc):	Left Intentionally blank
Water bodies:	Left Intentionally blank
Sites with special significance for indigenous people and local communities - resulting from the Stakeholder Consultation:	Left Intentionally blank
Where indigenous people and local communities are situated:	Left Intentionally blank
Where indigenous people and local communities have legal rights, customary rights or sites with special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance:	Left Intentionally blank

APPENDIX 4- DESIGN CHANGES

A4.1. Details of proposed or actual design change

>> *Kept intentionally blank*

A4.2. Describe the impacts of design change on the following

a. **Additionality**

>> *Kept intentionally blank*

b. **Applicability of methodology and other methodological regulatory documents with which the project activity has been certified**

>> *Kept intentionally blank*

c. **Compliance with the monitoring plan of the applied methodology**

>> *Kept intentionally blank*

d. **Level of accuracy and completeness in the monitoring of the project activity compared with the requirements contained in the registered monitoring plan**

>> *Kept intentionally blank*

e. **Scale of the project activity**

>> *Kept intentionally blank*

f. **Stakeholder consultation**

>> *Kept intentionally blank*

g. **Sustainable development criteria**

>> *Kept intentionally blank*

h. **Safeguarding assessment**

>> *Kept intentionally blank*

i. **Compliance with applicable legislation**

>> *Kept intentionally blank*

j. Only for LUF Projects: Transparent summary of all approved changes in Project Area, Eligible Area and accompanying changes in ex-ante emissions removals. N/A

DATE OF APPROVED DESIGN CHANGE (MM/DD/YYYY)	PROJECT AREA (HA)		ELIGIBLE AREA (HA)		EX-ANTE ESTIMATE (TCO2E)	
	INCREASE OR DECREASE ?	VALUE (HA)	INCREASE OR DECREASE?	VALUE (HA)	INCREASE OR DECREASE ?	PERCENTAGE (%)

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Version	Date	Remarks
1.5	29 June 2023	Editorial changes to match V2.1 of the Safeguarding Principles Requirements
1.4	21 June 2023	Editorial changes to match V2.0 of the Safeguarding Principles Requirements
1.3	14 April 2023	Integrated the design change memo as annex of the document. Editorial changes
1.2	14 October 2020	Hyperlinked section summary to enable quick access to key sections Improved clarity on Key Project Information Inclusion criteria table added Gender sensitive requirements added Prior consideration (1 yr rule) and Ongoing Financial Need added Safeguard Principles Assessment as annex and a new section to include applicable safeguards for clarity Improved Clarity on SDG contribution/SDG Impact term used throughout Clarity on Stakeholder Consultation information required Provision of an accompanying Guide to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements
1.1	24 August 2017	Updated to include section A.8 on 'gender sensitive' requirements
1.0	10 July 2017	Initial adoption