Gold Standard for the Global Goals

TEMPLATE

# MONITORING REPORT

PUBLICATION DATE **14.10.2020**

VERSION **v. 1.1**

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

This document contains the following Sections



**Commented [CQ1]:** Kindly check and update the section number.

# KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **GS ID of Programme** | GS11009 |
| **Title of Programme** | TASC Clean Cooking PoA |
| **Version of POA-DD applicable to this monitoring report** | 5.0 |
| **Name and GS ID of fully Validated CPA/VPAs (i.e. non compliance check)** | GS11604 - VPA 4 (Zambia) |

**Key Project Information**

| | |
|---|---|
| **GS ID (s) of Project (s)** | GS11604 |
| **Title of the project (s) covered by monitoring report** | TASC Clean Cooking PoA – VPA 4 (Zambia) |
| **Version number of the PDD/VPA-DD(s) applicable to this monitoring report** | 5.0 |
| **Version number of the monitoring report** | 1.6 |
| **Completion date of the monitoring report** | 11/03/2025 |
| **Date of project design certification** | 21/10/2022 |
| **Date of Last Annual Report** | n/a |
| **Monitoring period number** | 2 |
| **Duration of this monitoring period** | MP2: 16/04/2023-19/06/2024 (Inclusive) |
| **Project Representative** | The African Stove Company Ltd. (TASC) |
| **Host Country** | Zambia |
| **Activity Requirements applied** | ☒ Community Services Activities<br>☐ Renewable Energy Activities<br>☐ Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities<br>☐ N/A |
| **Methodology (ies) applied and version number** | Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC), version 3.1 |
| **Product Requirements applied** | ☒ GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration<br>☐ Renewable Energy Label<br>☐ N/A |

**Table 1 - Sustainable Development Contributions Achieved**

| Sustainable Development Goals Targeted | SDG Impact | Amount Achieved | Units/ Products |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 No Poverty | Average amount of money saved due to a reduction in fuel costs | 132 | Zambian Kwacha |
| 1 No Poverty | Number of ICS distributed | 1,098 | ICS |
| 3 Good Health and Well-Being | Households reporting reduction in smoke/ PM emissions while cooking on project ICS | 100% | Households |
| 5 Gender Equality | Female households reporting time saving from fuel collection & cooking time | 99% | Households |
| 7 Affordable and Clean Energy | ICS installed that are in operation | 1,098 | ICS |
| 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth | Number of person (male and female) hired under Project | 18 | Contracted Staff |
| 12 Responsible Consumption and Production | Charcoal fuel saving while cooking on project ICS | 1.9439 | Tonnes per stove per annum |
| 13 Climate Action | Net emission reductions of $CO_2$ for the monitoring period | 5,902 | $tCO_2e$ |

**Table 2 – Product Vintages**

| MP2 | | Amount Achieved |
|---|---|---|
| **Start Dates** | **End Dates** | **VERs** |
| 16/04/2023 | 31/12/2023 | 3,409 |
| 01/01/2024 | 19/06/2024 | 2,493 |

# SECTION A. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

## A.1. General description of project

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

The African Stove Company Ltd. (TASC)[1] is the coordinating/managing entity (CME) of the PoA and is the sole implementer of the VPA. TASC's mission is financing and developing high-impact climate mitigation projects.

At the time of monitoring, 1,098 stoves were present in the database for VPA4. The VPA is therefore retroactive in nature, as the first ICS was distributed in Zambia on 16/04/2021.

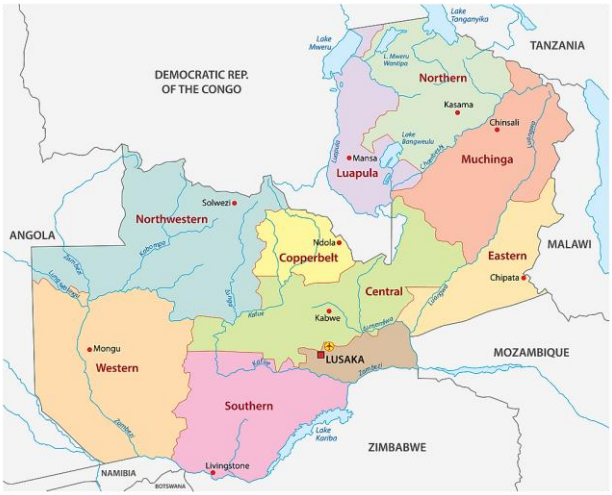
The project ICS combust biomass fuels more efficiently, reducing the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and particulate emissions (PM), thus improving the indoor air quality in project households. Due to the higher thermal efficiency of the ICS relative to the traditional/baseline stoves, the ICS reduces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

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

## A.2. Location of project

Host Country: Zambia

[1] https://tasc.je/




*Zambia map and provinces*

The VPA is implemented across Zambia and not limited to any specific provinces. The GPS coordinates of Zambia are – 13.1339 S, 27.8493 E.

The TASC headquarters is located at:

Warehouse G1, Mungwi Centre,

Plot 7403 Mungwe Road, Light Industrial Area,

Lusaka, Zambia

### A.3. Reference of applied methodology

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

### A.4. Crediting period of project

Start and end date of crediting period:

16/04/2021 – 15/04/2026 (inclusive)

Total length of crediting period:

15 years (5 years, twice renewable)

# SECTION B. IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT

## B.1. Description of implemented project

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

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

The Voluntary Project Activity (VPA) "TASC Clean Cooking PoA – VPA 4 (Zambia)" has been implemented within the project boundary in line with the approved VPA design. The VPA distributed ICS technologies which are based on the principle of improving heat transfer from combustion chamber to cooking pot, saving cooking/fuel collection time. The ICS design optimizes the combustion chamber shape, fuel amount, and air flow through the stove. To maximize thermal energy, the thermal mass of the ICS is reduced minimizing heat loss through the sides and bottom of the stove and the cooking surface is positioned at the optimal distance from the fire. This is essential to establishing a correct gas flow path needed for efficient heat transfer.

The clearance between the grate and the floor provides for natural draft of air into the combustion chamber resulting in improved combustion as compared to traditional cook stoves where such natural draft is absent resulting in incomplete combustion of fuel. The combustion chamber may also have a refractory lining that reduces heat loss from the walls of the stove.

This VPA has commenced the distribution of the Jikokoa charcoal stove. The Jikokoa is manufactured by Burn Manufacturing LLC and delivers a thermal efficiency of 53.7% which was obtained through third party testing by KIRDI in 2020.

[2] https://tasc.je/


*Burn Jikokoa model cookstove*

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

Distribution started on 16/04/2021 when the first ICS's were distributed to families within Zambia.

| Date | Activity |
|---|---|
| 16/04/2021 | Project start date (Start of stove distribution) |
| 16/04/2021 | Start of project crediting period |
| 20/05/2022-21/05/2022 | 1st Project Habit Survey |
| 16/05/2022-19/05/2022 | 1st Project KPT Survey |
| 12/06/2023 - 15/06/2023 | 2nd Project Habit Survey |
| 28/05/2024 – 31/05/2024 | 2nd Project KPT Survey (MP2) |
| 03/06/2024 – 05/06/2024 | 3rd project Habit Survey (MP2) |

B.1.1 Forward Action Requests

FAR1: In the registered VPA DD, the baseline scenario is identified as the households using charcoal for day to day cooking purpose. However during the onsite survey, VVB has observed that the following household were using the higher efficient cookstoves such as Electric stove and LPG in the baseline scenario.

- 148617766 (Peter Munenga)
- 148569563 (Christon Sinkala)

Therefore PP is requested to remove these households from the database in upcoming monitoring periods.

During the onsite visit and interviews, VVB has observed that the following stoves were damaged beyond repairs and as notified by the households, the stoves were neither repaired nor replaced.:

- 148581172 (Mercy Kapata)
- 148569563 (Christon Sinkala)
- 148643312 (Diana Chibwe)

Therefore PP is requested to remove these household from the database in upcoming monitoring periods

*Stove serial numbers 148617766 (Peter Munenga) and 148569563 (Christon Sinkala*): The baseline scenario was assessed at validation prior to the project implementation, and it is not the baseline scenario that is being assessed in this verification. Solwezi is a peri-urban area and many of the households do have access to electricity/LPG and may own an electric/LPG stove, however, this does not mean that they are using an electric/LPG stove as their primary stove. Many do not use it at all as electricity and LPG are expensive. The primary stove captured in the baseline scenario for the VPA was a charcoal brazier (traditional stove) and the primary fuel type was charcoal – this scenario was assessed, validated and certified at the VPA inclusion stage. In an improved cookstove project the baseline scenario is compared with the project scenario (for each MP) and emission reductions are based on the reduction in fuel being used. This is also why KPTs are the most accurate way of monitoring this parameter value, because they isolate fuel use in the household (i.e. only charcoal use), so that there is a clear like-for-like comparison between the baseline device and the project device using the same fuel; any other fuel use is not captured as it is not relevant to the project as the project only places focus on the reduction of charcoal being used, not electricity or LPG. However, in accordance with this FAR, these stoves will be excluded from the database for future monitoring periods.

*Stove serial number 148569563 (Christon Sinkala):* This household, discovered to have a damaged stove, participated in a habit survey during May 2022 (for MP1), where they reported the stove as intact and in daily use. During the verification site visit in September 2023, the household disclosed that the stove had sustained damage within the last approximately three months, which was not captured in the May 2022 surveys. To facilitate reporting of stove damage, all households received leaflets with TASC contact details upon receiving their stoves.

*Stove serial numbers 148643312 (Diana Chibwe) and 148581172 (Mercy Kapata):* These stoves were reported as damaged within the two months preceding the site visit in September 2023. Despite this, they were found to be operational during the monitoring period, as confirmed by the habit survey.

However, now that the damage has been identified, all three of these stoves will be excluded from the database for future monitoring periods.

### B.2. Post-Design Certification changes

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

n/a

B.2.2. Corrections

The non-$CO_2$ emission factors previously used in the PDD were from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 2: Stationary Combustion, Table 2.9 - Residential Source Emission Factors (275 – 386 kg/TJ for $CH_4$ and 1.6 – 9.3 kg/TJ for $N_2O$). However, during performance review for the first monitoring period of this VPA it was recommended that these values be changed to reflect the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 2: Stationary Combustion, Table 2.5 - Default Emission Factors for Stationary Combustion In The Residential and Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing/Fishing Farms Categories (200 kg/TJ for $CH_4$ and 1 kg/TJ for $N_2O$). These changes have been retained for this monitoring period.

B.2.3. Changes to start date of crediting period

n/a

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

n/a

B.2.5. Changes to project design of approved project

n/a

## SECTION C. DESCRIPTION OF MONITORING SYSTEM APPLIED BY THE PROJECT

Two different monitoring methods were applied to the VPA during this monitoring period: the first being qualitative user habit surveys (i.e., project survey and usage survey) and the second being quantitative kitchen performance tests (KPT's). Both

these monitoring activities were done in the field using trained data capturers (DC's) during the period 28/05/2024-05/06/2024.

**Habit Surveys**

User habit surveys were carried out by using a pre-created webform on the SurveyCTO application on DC's phones. Samples were drawn at random from the monitoring database by using an MS Excel randomizer programme and the first households in each random list were selected for sampling (either for surveys or KPTs). Each DC visited the randomly sampled households from the Monitoring Database and surveyed the stove user filling in the web-based form on an application on the DC's phone. The results were uploaded directly to TASC's cloud-based monitoring database and could then be exported in to a excel spreadsheet for analysis.

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

**Kitchen Performance Tests (KPTs)**

KPT's were carried out on a random sample of project households according to the KPT Version 4.0 document[3]. The KPT's were implemented in the monitoring period to determine the average charcoal use per household per annum with the ICS. KPT's were carried out at randomly sampled households from the Monitoring Database and consisted of tests being done on 4 consecutive days at each household at approximately the same time each day. At the start of the KPT, an amount of charcoal fuel that was estimated to be required for the next 4 days of usage was weighed and set aside as a Control Pile. Family members were then instructed to only use charcoal from this Control

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

Pile during the KPT and to maintain their normal cooking/heating practices to ensure the usage rate of charcoal during the KPT's was best representative. DC's then visited the same households at roughly the same time on each of the 4 days in order to weigh the charcoal left in the Control Pile, or to check and weigh any additional charcoal that needed to be added, and measure the moisture content of randomly selected charcoal pieces. For each visit, the number of people that ate their meals in the household since the DC's last visit was recorded as this number can vary from one day to the next. Also, the age and gender of all persons in the household were recorded. At the end of the KPT the final weight of the remaining charcoal in the Control Pile was recorded.

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

# SECTION D. DATA AND PARAMETERS

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

**SDG13**

| | |
|---|---|
| Data/parameter | $B_{b,y}$ |
| Unit | Tonnes per household per annum |
| Description | Quantity of fuel consumed in baseline scenario b during year y, in tonnes |
| Source of data | Baseline kitchen performance tests (KPTs) |
| Value(s) applied | 2.5630 tonnes |
| Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures | KPT Version 4.0[4] |
| Purpose of data | Calculation of baseline scenario |
| Additional comment | See Section E below |

**SDG 13**

| | |
|---|---|
| Data/parameter | $EF_{b,i,CO2}$ |
| Unit | $tCO_2/t_{fuel}$ |
| Description | $CO_2$ emission factor arising from use of fuel type *i* in baseline scenario |
| Source of data | 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 2: Stationary Combustion, Table 2.5 - Default emission factors for stationary combustion in the residential and agriculture/forestry/fishing/fishing farms categories |
| Value(s) applied | Fuel: 3.304 $tCO_2/t_{fuel}$ |
| Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures | Mean value of the range of default IPCC values has been applied |
| Purpose of data | Calculation of baseline scenario |
| Additional comment | - |

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

**SDG 13**

| | |
|---|---|
| Data/parameter | $EF_{b,i,nonCO2}$ |
| Unit | $tCO_2/t_{fuel}$ |
| Description | Non-$CO_2$ emission factor arising from use of fuel type *i* in baseline scenario |
| Source of data | 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 2: Stationary Combustion, Table 2.9 - Residential Source Emission Factors |
| Value(s) applied | Fuel: 0.173 $tCO_2/t_{fuel}$ |
| Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures | Mean value of the range of default IPCC values has been applied |
| Purpose of data | Calculation of baseline scenario |
| Additional comment | - |

**SDG 13**

| | |
|---|---|
| Data/parameter | $EF_{p,i,CO2}$ |
| Unit | $tCO_2/t_{fuel}$ |
| Description | $CO_2$ emission factor arising from use of fuel type *i* in project scenario |
| Source of data | 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 2: Stationary Combustion, Table 2.5 - Default emission factors for stationary combustion in the residential and agriculture/forestry/fishing/fishing farms categories |
| Value(s) applied | Fuel: 3.304 $tCO_2/t_{fuel}$ |
| Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures | Mean value of the range of default IPCC values has been applied |
| Purpose of data | Calculation of baseline scenario |
| Additional comment | - |

**SDG 13**

| | |
|---|---|
| Data/parameter | $EF_{p,i,nonCO2}$ |
| Unit | $tCO_2/t_{fuel}$ |
| Description | Non-$CO_2$ emission factor arising from use of fuel type *i* used in project scenario |

| | |
|---|---|
| Source of data | 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 2: Stationary Combustion, Table 2.9 - Residential Source Emission Factors |
| Value(s) applied | Fuel: 0.173 $tCO_2/t_{fuel}$ |
| Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures | Mean value of the range of default IPCC values has been applied |
| Purpose of data | Calculation of baseline scenario |
| Additional comment | - |

**SDG 13**

| | |
|---|---|
| Data/parameter | $NCV_{b,i}$ |
| Unit | TJ/tonne |
| Description | Net calorific value of the fuel type *i* used in the baseline |
| Source of data | 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 1: Introduction, Table 1.2 - Default net calorific values |
| Value(s) applied | Fuel: 0.0295 TJ/tonnes |
| Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures | Default IPCC values have been applied |
| Purpose of data | Calculation of baseline scenario |
| Additional comment | - |

**SDG 13**

| | |
|---|---|
| Data/parameter | $NCV_{p,i}$ |
| Unit | TJ/tonne |
| Description | Net calorific value of the fuel type *i* used in the project scenario |
| Source of data | 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 1: Introduction, Table 1.2 - Default net calorific values |
| Value(s) applied | Fuel: 0.0295 TJ/tonnes |
| Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures | Default IPCC values have been applied |
| Purpose of data | Calculation of baseline scenario |
| Additional comment | If EF is in units of $tCO_2/t_{fuel}$, remove NCV term from emission calculations. |

**SDG 13**

| | |
|---|---|
| Data/parameter | $f_{NRB,b,i,y}$ |
| Unit | Fraction |
| Description | Fraction of biomass used in year y for baseline scenario b that can be established as non-renewable biomass |
| Source of data | From C4 EcoSolutions study; dated 11/03/2022 |
| Value(s) applied | Fuel: 0.91<br>Renewable solid biomass fuels (Crop residues / cow dung): 0.0000<br>Fossil fuels: 1 |
| Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures | N.A. |
| Purpose of data | Calculation of baseline scenario |
| Additional comment | Value once established in the first VPA of a country may be used for subsequent VPAs in that country |

**D.2 Data and parameters monitored**

**SDG 13**

| | |
|---|---|
| Data / Parameter | $B_{p,y,i}$ |
| Unit | Tonnes per household per annum |
| Description | Quantity of fuel consumed in project scenario p during year y, in tonnes, and as derived from the statistical analysis conducted on the data collected during the project performance field tests |
| Source of data | Field performance Tests (FPTs) |
| Value(s) applied | 0.6190 |
| Measurement methods and procedures | KPT Version 4.0[5] |
| Monitoring frequency | Updated every two years |
| QA/QC procedures | Three 100kg MNCS scales, two 200kg Crane scales and one 50kg Salter scale were used. The 100kg scales were newly purchased on 18/05/2024 while the 200kg and 50kg scales were calibrated on 05/03/2024. 2 in 1 mm-210 moisture meters were newly purchased from Ryobi on 06/03/2024. The moisture meters can measure moistures between 5 – 50 % and has an error margin of ±%. The scales can weigh between 0.5 – 200kg in 0.05kg intervals. |
| Purpose of data | For emission reduction calculations |
| Additional comment | A 'Case of a Single Sample Test' shall be applied with a minimum sample size of 20 and the '90/10 rule' or '90% confidence rule' applied.<br>KPT protocol shall be used for PFT (for e.g.: PCIA KPT protocol may be used) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Data / Parameter | $U_{p,y}$ |
| Unit | Fraction (or %) |
| Description | Usage rate in project scenario p during year y determined on a sampling basis |
| Source of data | Annual usage survey |
| Value(s) applied | 79% |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Measurement methods and procedures | Sampling surveys (telephonic / physical) may be conducted to record the continued operation of project devices.<br><br>The usage rate shall be calculated for each age (simple random / stratified random sampling to be applied as applicable) |
| Monitoring frequency | Annual |
| QA/QC procedures | CME provided guidance and training to enumerators to conduct surveys which met the specific requirements of the methodology. |
| Purpose of data | For emission reduction calculations |
| Additional comment | The monitored usage rate as per the user habit surveys is 79%. This was obtained through the implementation of 'Good Practice' monitoring under the VPA. The VPA implementer has conducted field team training and supervision, end-user training and follow-ups and an awareness campaign. The VPA implementer conducts community sensitization meetings and has a permanent, full-time dedicated monitoring team employed on the project for this purpose. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Data / Parameter | $N_{p,y}$ |
| Unit | number |
| Description | Technologies in the Monitoring Database for project scenario p through year y |
| Source of data | Monitoring Database |
| Value(s) applied | 1,098 |
| Measurement methods and procedures | Number of stoves listed in the Monitoring Database |
| Monitoring frequency | Continuous |
| QA/QC procedures | Transparent data analysis and reporting |
| Purpose of data | For emission reduction calculations |
| Additional comment | ICS included in the VPA will be registered in the monitoring database via the data collection app |

| | |
|---|---|
| Data / Parameter | $LE_{p,y}$ |
| Unit | Tonnes of $CO_2$ equivalent per year |
| Description | Leakage in project scenario p during year y |
| Source of data | Leakage assessment |

| | |
|---|---|
| Value(s) applied | 0 |
| Measurement methods and procedures | Qualitative / quantitative assessment |
| Monitoring frequency | Aggregate leakage can be assessed for multiple project scenarios, if appropriate, every two years |
| QA/QC procedures | N.A. |
| Purpose of data | For leakage emissions |
| Additional comment | See Section E.3 for justification |

**SDG 1**

| | |
|---|---|
| Data / Parameter | BSA / HHS |
| Unit | Number |
| Description | Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services |
| Source of data | 1. Monitoring Database ICS distribution records<br>2. Ex-post Monitoring Survey Records |
| Value(s) applied | 1,098 ICS in use |
| Measurement methods and procedures | 1. Records of number of VPA ICS distributed in Monitoring Database<br>2. Ex-post monitoring survey to assess the proportion of population with ICS still in operation |
| Monitoring frequency | Annually |
| QA/QC procedures | - |
| Purpose of data | SDG 1 contribution |
| Additional comment | - |

**SDG 3**

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Additional comment | - |

**SDG 5**

| | |
|---|---|
| Data / Parameter | HHTS |
| Unit | % |
| Description | Time saving per household |
| Source of data | Ex-post Monitoring Survey Records |
| Value(s) applied | 99 |
| Measurement methods and procedures | Ex-post monitoring survey assessing on a sampled basis the percentage of VPA households reporting time saved while cooking on the project ICS vs. baseline. |
| Monitoring frequency | Annual |
| QA/QC procedures | - |
| Purpose of data | SDG 5 contribution |
| Additional comment | - |

**SDG 7**

| | |
|---|---|
| Data / Parameter | $AACS_{HH}$ |
| Unit | Number |
| Description | Number of households and institutions having access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services. |
| Source of data | ICS Monitoring Database |
| Value(s) applied | 1,098 ICS |
| Measurement methods and procedures | Monitoring the number of ICS distributed under the project as an indicator of providing affordable, reliable and modern energy services. |
| Monitoring frequency | Continuous |
| QA/QC procedures | - |
| Purpose of data | SDG 7 contribution |
| Additional comment | - |

**SDG 8**

| | |
|---|---|
| Data / Parameter | QE IG |
| Unit | Number |
| Description | Quantitative Employment and income generation |
| Source of data | Employment records |
| Value(s) applied | 18 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Measurement methods and procedures | Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the VPA for ICS distribution, logistics, monitoring & management |
| Monitoring frequency | Annually |
| QA/QC procedures | - |
| Purpose of data | SDG 8 contribution |
| Additional comment | - |

**SDG 12**

| | |
|---|---|
| Data / Parameter | $B_{y,savings}$ |
| Unit | Tonnes/year |
| Description | Reduction in domestic fuel consumption |
| Source of data | Ex-post monitoring survey records |
| Value(s) applied | 1.9439 |
| Measurement methods and procedures | Ex-post monitoring ($B_{p,y,i}$) via KPTs to determine fuel savings |
| Monitoring frequency | Annually / biennially |
| QA/QC procedures | - |
| Purpose of data | SDG 12 contribution |
| Additional comment | This value is indicative and will be updated prior to first issuance. |

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

| **Monitored parameter** | **MP1** | | **MP2** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **HS1** | **HS2** | |
| $B_{p,y,i}$ | 0.7773 t | 0.7773 t | 0.6190 t |
| $U_{p,y}$ | 75% | 75% | 79% |
| $LE_{p,y}$ | 0 tCO2 | 0 tCO2 | 0 tCO2 |
| $N_{p,y}$ | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,098 |
| BSA / HHS | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,098 |
| $SPM_{HH}$ | 99% | 100% | 100% |
| HHTS | 100% | 100% | 99% |
| $AACS_{HH}$ | 1,127 | 1,100 | 1,098 |
| QE IG | 15 | 14 | 18 |
| $B_{y,savings}$ | 1.7889 t | 1.7857t | 1.9439 t |

### D.4. Implementation of sampling plan

All monitored parameters were assessed by using simple random sampling, at the required precision/confidence level. Usage habit surveys were conducted to establish usage and changes in conditions experienced since the implementation of the ICS project. The sample size was done according to the TPDDTEC Version 3.1 document, here it states that for a group size > 1000 a minimum sample size of 100 is needed for such a survey. Samples were selected on a random basis from the Monitoring Database using MS Excel's random selection formula. The habit surveys for this MP were conducted on 119 randomly selected households spread throughout the project distribution areas to prevent bias to a certain region. An additional 19 samples above the minimum 100 were selected to practice oversampling in case households cannot be contacted for surveys or if data collection errors were discovered.

**User Habit Surveys:**

The project habit surveys for this MP were completed from 03/06/2024 to 05/06/2024. Of the 119 survey respondents, 12 no longer had possession of their stove. The following calculations have been done using the remaining 107 respondents and are presented as percentages of recipients who still have their stove. The missing/damaged stoves are accounted for in our ER calculations. To do this, the percentage of missing/damaged stoves in the habit surveys was calculated to be 10% and so a 10% discount was applied to the technology days calculated for this monitoring period. The calculations for this can be seen in section E.1.

100% of participants with a stove indicated a reduction of smoke since implementation of the ICS, 99% of participants also indicated that they had more time since the ICS significantly reduced time sourcing charcoal and cooking. From the survey 100% of respondents reported saving money from the use of the ICS, the average amount saved was calculated as ZK 132.33 (Zambian kwacha) per month.

Households are typically made up out of the following demographics:

- 2.5 Children under the age of 14
- 2.1 Females older than 14
- 1.6 Males aged 15 – 59
- 0.0 Males aged 60 and older

Cooking predominantly was done outside with 42% of households reporting this habit. 50% of households reported cooking took place both inside and outside and 8% of households cook inside.

The majority of households with stoves indicated that they use their stove with 80% using it every day, 11% using it several times a week, 3% using it once a week and 6% not using it at all.

28% of users reported that they were still using other stoves/devices in addition to the ICS and most of these users. Other stoves used were charcoal braziers (10.3%), electrical stoves (9.3%) and gas stoves (9.3%). Most of the respondents (96%) stated that cleaning ashes from the stoves were part of the maintenance and 73% cleaned the flue as well. All stove owners maintained their stoves with 89% of users performing maintenance daily and 11% of users did maintenance weekly.

Females are primarily responsible for getting the charcoal with 65% and the average age is 36 years old. Cooking time is reported to be drastically reduced with the addition of the ICS, 99% of households indicated a reduction in cooking time and 100% of all households using an ICS reported a reduction in smoke. Suggestions were made to improve the hardiness of the stove so that it can last longer and to provide larger, two plate stoves. Some beneficiaries said they would have preferred a grey or black stove to the current colour.

**Project Kitchen Performance Tests (KPTs)**

The KPTs for this monitoring period were conducted between 28/05/2024 to 31/05/2024 within the required frequency of biennial monitoring of the parameter Bp,y,i.

For determining the fuel consumption in the project scenario, the KPT sample size determination was based on the guidance given in the TPDDTEC Version 3.1 methodology. A Single-Sample KPT was used with 90/10 precision giving a sample size of 56, after the 56 KPT's were completed a precision value of 7.31% was achieved.

From the MRV2 KPT's it was established that project households used on average 1.7kg of charcoal fuel per day, this added up to an average annual household charcoal

consumption of 0.619 tonnes, which is a saving of 1.9439 tonnes compared to the baseline.

**Usage Rate Monitoring**

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

## SECTION E. CALCULATION OF SDG IMPACTS

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

#### SDG 13: Climate Action

$BE_{b,y}$ Baseline emissions for baseline scenario b in year y ($tCO_2e/yr$)
= 7,783

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

Where:

$\sum_{b,p}$ Sum over all relevant (baseline b) couples
= 1,098 ICS

$N_{p,y}$ Cumulative number of project technology-days included in the sales/distribution database for project scenario p against baseline scenario b in year y
= 1,098 * Total Technology days * (1 - damaged stove discount (10%))
= 444,450 days

$U_{p,y}$ Cumulative usage rate for technologies in baseline scenario p in year y,
= 79%

$ER_{b,y,CO2}$ Specific $CO_2$ emission savings for an individual technology of Baseline b in year y, in $tCO_2$ (75% usage adjusted) as derived from the statistical analysis of the data collected from the field tests
= 0.0211 $tCO_2$/day

$ER_{b,y,nonCO2}$ Specific non-$CO_2$ emission savings for an individual technology of Baseline b in year y, in $tCO_2$ (90% usage adjusted) as derived from the statistical analysis of the data collected from the field tests
= 0.0011 $tCO_2$/day

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

Where:

$f_{NRB,b,i,y}$ Fraction of woody biomass used in year y for fuel type *i* that can be established as non-renewable biomass (NRB)
= 0.91

$B_{b,y,i}$ Fuel consumption for fuel type *i* used in baseline b in year y in tonnes, from baseline KPTs
= 2.5630t

$NCV_{b,i}$ Net calorific value of the fuel type *i* used in baseline b (TJ/tonnes)
= 0.0295

$EF_{b,i,CO2}$ $CO_2$ emission factor of the fuel type *i* used in the baseline
= 3.304 $tCO_2$/tonne of charcoal

*i* Fuel Type

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

Where:

$EF_{b,i,nonCO2}$ non-$CO_2$ emission factor of the fuel type *i* used in the baseline
= 0.173 $tCO_2$/tonne of charcoal

**SDG 1: No Poverty**

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

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

**SDG 3: Good Health and Well Being**

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

**SDG 5: Gender Equality**

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

**SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy**

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

**SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**

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

**SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production**

$B_{b,y,i}$ Fuel consumption for fuel type *i* used in baseline b in year y in tonnes, from baseline KPTs
= 2.5630t (KPT value retrieved from Baseline KPT's)

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

**SDG 13: Climate Action**

For a complete overview of the ex-ante and ex-post $CO_2$ equivalent emissions reductions calculations please refer to the VPA Emissions Reductions Calculation Sheet.

The overall GHG reductions achieved by the project activity will be calculated as follows:

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

Where:

$ER_y$ Emission reduction for total project activity in year y ($tCO_2e/yr$)
= 5,902

$BE_{b,y}$ Baseline emissions for baseline scenario b in year y ($tCO_2e/yr$)
= 7,783

$PE_{p,y}$ Project emissions for project scenario p in year y ($tCO_2e/yr$)
= 1,880

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

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

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

Where:

$\sum_{b,p}$ Sum over all relevant (baseline b/project p) couples
= 1,098 ICS

$N_{p,y}$ Cumulative number of project technology-days included in the sales/distribution database for project scenario p against baseline scenario b in year y
= 1,098 * Total Technology days
= 444,450

$U_{p,y}$ 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)
= 79%

$ER_{b,p,y,CO2}$ Specific $CO_2$ emission savings for an individual technology of Project against an individual technology of Baseline b in year y, in $tCO_2$ (90% usage adjusted) as derived from the statistical analysis of the data collected from the field tests
= 0.01601 $tCO_2e$/day

$ER_{b,p,y,nonCO2}$ Specific non-$CO_2$ emission savings for an individual technology of Project against an individual technology of Baseline b in year y, in $tCO_2$ (90%

usage adjusted )as derived from the statistical analysis of the data collected from the field tests

= 0.00084 $tCO_2e$/day

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

= 0%

= 0 $tCO_2e$/yr

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

Where:

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

= 0.91

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

= 2.5630t

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

= 0.6190t

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

= 0.0295

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

= 0.0295

$EF_{b,i,CO2}$ $CO_2$ emission factor of the fuel type *i* used in the baseline

= 3.304 $tCO_2$/tonne of charcoal

$EF_{p,i,CO2}$ $CO_2$ emission factor of the fuel type *i* used in the project

= 3.304 $tCO_2$/tonne of charcoal

= 3.304 $tCO_2$/tonne of charcoal

*i* Fuel Type

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

Where:

$EF_{b,i,nonCO2}$ non-$CO_2$ emission factor of the fuel type *i* used in the baseline

= 0.173 $tCO_2$/tonne of charcoal

$EF_{p,i,nonCO2}$ non-$CO_2$ emission factor of the fuel type *i* used in the project

= 0.173 $tCO_2$/tonne of charcoal

LEy Leakage for project scenario p in year y

= 0%

**SDG 1: No Poverty**

Net Benefit (SDG 1) = $BSA_{Project}$ – $BSA_{Baseline}$
= 1,098

Where:

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

$BSA_{Project}$ Number of ICS distributed in Project = 1,098

Net Benefit (SDG 1) = HHSProject – HHSBaseline
= 100%

Where:

$HHS_{Baseline}$ % HH reporting money saved from reduced charcoal consumption in baseline = 0

$HHS_{Project}$ % HH reporting money saved from reduced charcoal consumption in in project = 100%

**SDG 3: Good Health and Well Being**

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

Where:

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

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

**SDG 5: Gender Equality**

Net Benefit (SDG 5) = $HHTS_{Project}$ – $HHTS_{Baseline}$
= 99%

Where:

$HHTS_{Baseline}$ % HH reporting time saving from cooking on a more efficient stove

= 0

$HHTS_{Project}$ % HH reporting time saving from cooking on a more efficient stove
= 99%

### SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Net Benefit (SDG 7) = $ACS_{Project}$ - $ACS_{Baseline}$
= 1,098

Where:

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

$ACS_{Project}$ Access to affordable and clean energy (Number of operating ICS units under Project)
= 1,098

### SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Net Benefit (SDG 8) = QE $IG_{Project}$ - QE $IG_{Baseline}$
= 18

Where:

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

QE $IG_{Project}$ Quantitative Employment and income generation (Number of person (male and female) hired under Project)
= 18

### SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

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

Where:

$B_{y,savings}$ Reduction in domestic fuel consumption (tonnes/year)
= 1.9439t

$B_{b,y,i}$ Fuel consumption for fuel type *i* used in baseline b in year y in tonnes, from baseline KPTs
= 2.5630t

$B_{p,y,i}$ Fuel consumption for fuel type *i* used in project p in year y in tonnes, as derived from the statistical analysis of the data collected from the field tests
= 0.6190t

### E.3. Calculation of leakage

$LE_{p,y}$ Leakage for project scenario p in year y

= 0 $tCO_2e/yr$

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.* | The traditional stoves replaced are inefficient charcoal braziers. These are rudimentary devices, crafted locally and have no market value. Households outside the project boundary can set up their own charcoal braziers and hence there is no risk that the baseline devices from the project can move outside the boundary. This leakage source can therefore be discounted. |
| *The non-renewable biomass or fossil fuels saved under the project activity are used by non-project users who previously used lower emitting energy sources.* | There is no risk of this as non-renewable biomass is available in abundance within the project boundary and there is no scenario where the NRB saved from this VPA will be used by non-project users. This leakage source can therefore be discounted. |
| *The project significantly impacts the NRB fraction within an area where other CDM or VER project activities account for NRB fraction in their baseline scenario.* | Considering the size of the project boundary, rate of deforestation and the size of the VPA there is no risk that the VPA impacts the NRB of the project wood collection area. Furthermore, the fNRB will be re-assessed at the start of the subsequent VPA crediting period. |
| *The project population compensates for loss of the space heating effect of inefficient technology by adopting some other form of heating or by retaining some use of inefficient technology.* | The climate in Zambia is temperate to hot. There is very little space heating by baseline charcoal stoves in the population. No evidence exists that the project will result in increased fuel use for heating from inefficient stoves. The end-user habit surveys found no other fuel |

| | |
|---|---|
| | usage in project households other than charcoal.<br>Project KPTs also cover all fuel use in the household and so ensure that any fuel usage, other than cooking, is also accounted for in the project scenario.<br>As per the KPT protocol, the total amount of charcoal used daily by each sampled household is measured/weighed. The charcoal is not separated and weighed for different activities but rather all the charcoal used on a daily basis is weighed/measured. This includes the use of charcoal for other practices such as heating and even charcoal used in other stove types.<br>Therefore, there is no possible leakage in this scenario. |
| *By virtue of promotion and marketing of a new technology with high efficiency, the project stimulates substitution within households who commonly used a technology with relatively lower emissions, in cases where such a trend is not eligible as an evolving baseline.* | The baseline appliances, as documented in the PDD and established through the baseline surveys, inefficient charcoal braziers. The use of braziers is commonplace in Zambia and is a more GHG intensive technology than the ICS distributed in the project scenario. |

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

| SDG | SDG Impact | Baseline values | Project values | Net benefit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Tonnes $CO_2$ equivalent emissions | 7,783 | 1,880 | 5,902 |
| 1 | Number of ICS distributed | 0 | 1,098 | 1,098 |
| 3 | % HH reported reduction in smoke/PM Emissions while cooking on ICS | 0 | 100% | 100% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | % HH reporting time saving from cooking due to more efficient stove | 0 | 99% | 99% |
| 7 | Access to affordable and clean energy (number of ICS distributed) | 0 | 1,098 | 1,098 |
| 8 | Quantitative employment and income generation (Number of persons hired) | 0 | 18 | 18 |
| 12 | Charcoal fuel savings while cooking on project ICS in tonnes per annum | 2.5630 | 0.6190 | 1.9439 |

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

| SDG | Values estimated in ex ante calculation of approved PDD for this monitoring period | Actual values[6] achieved during this monitoring period |
|---|---|---|
| 13 | 6,353 ($tCO_2e$) | 5,902 ($tCO_2e$) |
| 1 | 1,127 (Number of ICS distributed) | 1,098 (Number of ICS distributed) |
| 3 | 100% | 100% |
| 5 | 100% | 99% |
| 7 | 1,127 (Number of ICS distributed) | 1,098 (Number of ICS distributed) |
| 8 | 30 (Number of persons hired) | 18 |
| 12 | 2.0857 (tonnes/year) | 1.9439 |

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

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

Ex-ante values were higher than ex-post values calculated after pKPTs were conducted. This is because the estimated pKPT value of 0.4773 tonnes per household per year used for the ex-ante calculations was lower than the actual pKPT $B_{p,y,i}$ value of 0.6190 tonnes per household per year. Also, the ex-ante calculations did not include a discount factor for the damaged or lost stoves and so used the original technology days value of 402,600 days, while the actual value for the ERs was calculated using the total technology days once a 10% discount was applied for the damaged or lost stoves.

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

No increase is perceived. Values are all below estimates.

## SECTION F. SAFEGUARDS REPORTING

| Risk identified in PDD | Actions to Mitigate | Mitigated? (yes/no) |
|---|---|---|
| **Principle 6.1 Labour Rights:** The Project Developer shall ensure that all employment is in compliance with national labour occupational health and safety laws and with the principles and standards embodied in the ILO fundamental conventions | This is in effect a monitored parameter (QE IG) for SDG 8.<br><br>Legal employment contracts for project staff in Zambia are provided to the VVB as evidence. Stove manufacturers will be required to show suitable, up-to-date OHS policy. | Yes |
| **Principle 6.1 Labour Rights:**<br>Working agreements with all individual workers shall be documented and implemented and include:<br>a. Working hours (must not exceed 48 hours per week on a regular basis), AND<br>b. Duties and tasks, AND<br>c. Remuneration (must include provision for payment of overtime), AND<br>d. Modalities on health insurance, AND<br>e. Modalities on termination of the contract with provision | This is in effect a monitored parameter (QE IG) for SDG 8.<br><br>Legal employment contracts for project staff in Zambia are provided to the VVB as evidence. | Yes |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| for voluntary resignation by employee, AND<br>f. Provision for annual leave of not less than 10 days per year, not including sick and casual leave. | | |

## SECTION G. STAKEHOLDER INPUTS AND LEGAL DISPUTES

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

A joint stakeholder consultation and stakeholder feedback round was conducted for GS11145 TASC Clean Cooking PoA – VPA 1 (Zambia), GS11596 TASC Clean Cooking PoA – VPA 3 (Zambia), GS11604 TASC Clean Cooking PoA – VPA 4 (Zambia) and all subsequent VPA's based in Zambia. The in-person stakeholder consultation was held on 19/05/2022 and the stakeholder feedback round was held from 27/06/2022 to 27/08/2022. Feedback and responses received during the local stakeholder consultation and feedback round can be found in the LSC report labelled "TASC GS11009 Stakeholder Consultation Report Zambia v1.0".

TASC runs a call center and grievance book from its HQ in Lusaka, allowing stakeholders to make continuous input and log grievances by phone, also as physically in person, an image of the logbook is included below.


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

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

There are no stakeholder mitigations agreed in the monitoring period.

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

There were no legal contests during the monitoring period.

## Revision History

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