Monitoring Report: 2014-2015
Solar Cookstoves Project in Bolivia
ID: GS813

Project Name:	**Solar cookstoves project in Bolivia**
Monitoring Report:	**1st January 2014 – 31st December 2014 and 1st January 2015 – 31st December 2015.**
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Contact Details:	**Fondation GOODPLANET** ActionCarbone Programme, 1, Carrefour Longchamp, Paris, FRANCE – 75116. www.actioncarbone.org **Bolivia Inti Sud Soleil – Asociacion Inti Illimai** Calle Fernando Guachalla N. 790 Sopocachi, La Paz – Bolivia. http://www.boliviainti-sudsoleil.org/ http://asointiillimani.wordpress.com

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Introduction:

The project activity aims to provide solar cookstoves to families in Bolivia. The availability of high incidence of solar light and high altitude in the country makes the solar energy as one of the alternative source of fuel for daily energy needs. Since its implementation, the project activity is being regularly monitored, which has shown that the solar cook-stoves not only meets the daily cooking energy needs of the beneficiaries but has also benefited in other ways- such as income saving, health benefits due to safe drinking water (boiling water) etc. The project is implemented in partnership with the two French organizations namely- Fondation GoodPlanet, Bolivia Inti Sud Soliel (henceforth BISS) and its Bolivian partner, the Inti-Illimani team (henceforth "II").

The purpose of the project is also to reduce the deforestation rate and the use of fossil fuels in Bolivia, and improving the living condition of the women by promoting the use of a clean energy source like the solar energy for cooking. The use of solar cookstoves has partly replaced fuels like – firewood, LPG and dung for the daily cooking needs of the project population. The project demonstrates the sustainable development in the project areas through parameters like – time saving from the collection of firewood, income-savings occurring from less consumption of LPG (some beneficiaries had to travel for more than 2 hours to purchase the LPG tank), health improvement especially among the women, due to the avoidance of the smoke emissions from firewood, which is the potential cause for lung infections. And finally, the slow and gradual cooking process of the solar stoves preserves most the food nutrients while cooking.

Implementation of the project:

The II team disseminates the solar cookstoves through construction workshops for group of beneficiaries, and each group consists of a maximum of 25 beneficiaries. In each workshop, the beneficiaries build their own solar cookstoves under the technical guidance of the II teams. The II team arranges these construction workshops in the same villages/areas of the beneficiaries and preferably held in a village community hall or in an open public space. These workshops usually last for 4-5 days, where the beneficiaries are provided with all the materials that are required for the construction of the solar stoves.

Similar kinds of workshops are held throughout the year as per the demand for the solar cookers, which has been observed to be increasing every year and therefore, these workshops are carried out with an advanced planning. The II team follows-up each of these groups on a regular basis after these construction workshops, to assure that the solar cookers are being regularly used for daily cooking needs and have not faced any problems during.

<u>One the workshops carried out for a group by the II technical experts and the project coordinators.</u>



Monitoring surveys/ Field tests/Follow-up meetings:

a) Kitchen Survey:

The Kitchen surveys were conducted as per the guidelines given in the GS cookstove methodology. Since the solar cookstoves were disseminated throughout the year, the kitchen surveys were carried out during each workshop. At least 5 beneficiaries, out of the total (maximum 20 participants) present in the workshop, were asked the survey questions before the use of the solar cookers and the same 5 beneficiaries were followed up after the construction courses. The kitchen survey data was collected and updated regularly by the II team members. As per the kitchen survey data, the clusters are accordingly defined for the project activity.

The pattern of clusters has changed since the year 2013 with the evolving baseline surveys. The previous clusters defined were the LPG cluster and LPG Firewood (LPG Fw) cluster. The new cluster LPG Fw dung was added as per the survey data collected in the year 2013. During the present monitoring year 2014 and 2015, the same clusters have been followed. All the survey data have been submitted to the Gold Standard for further verification. The following table provides the data for the 3 clusters.

Table 1: Number of Solar Cookers distributed

Year	LPG	*LPG + Fw	*LPG + Fw + Dung	Others	Total
2007	235	146	0	20	401
2008	233	125	0	62	420
2009	235	85	0	80	400
2010	386	119	0	77	582
2011	425	233	0	2	660
2012	197	456	0	7	660
2013	170	132	196	2	500
2014	78	186	138	0	402
2015	75	58	21	0	154
Total	2034	1540	355	250	4179

**LPG Fw – LPG and firewood cluster.*

Since 2007, a total of 4179 solar stoves have been disseminated through the workshops. The II team has carried out a total of 217 (out of which 23 workshops in the year 2014 and 13 workshops in the year 2015) workshops in the different regions of Bolivia.

Considering the *usage rate per year*, a total of 3075 out of the 4179 solar stoves from the 3 clusters – LPG, LPG Fw and LPG Fw dung have been taken into account for the ER's calculations for both the years 2014 and 2015.

b) Kitchen Tests:

The Kitchen tests were carried out in the year 2014 for each of the above-mentioned clusters as per the guidelines given in the GS methodology. The results are as follows:

Cluster	LPG consumption without SC kg/day/hh	Firewood consumption without SC kg/day/hh	Dung consumption without SC kg/day/hh	LPG consumption with SC kg/day/hh	Firewood consumption with SC kg/day/hh	Dung consumption with SC kg/day/hh
Average LPG	0.50	-	-	0.31	-	-
Low IC LPG	0.35	-	-	0.22	-	-
Average LPG Fw	0.37	6.21	-	0.33	1.44	-
Low IC LPG Fw	0.25	4.35	-	0.23	1.01	-
Average LPG Fw Dung	0.30	-	4.79	0.29	-	1.04
Low IC LPG Fw Dung	0.21	-	3.35	0.20	-	0.73

Selection of the sample for the Kitchen tests:

Following considerations have been taken into account for KT:
Paired samples have been taken to compare pre- and post-installation consumption in the same houses. The selection of beneficiaries groups have been randomly chosen however practical aspects for carrying out the tests have been taken into account:

a. The user's availability and motivation to participate in the required tests,
b. Dispersion of the households in the communities and ease of accessibility the areas,
c. Distance between households of the same clusters located in different villages.
d. The seasonal variations (to assure conservative approach while calculating the fuel consumption).

The period over which the tests have been carried out is one week of pre- and one week of post-installation to avoid risks of heterogeneity cooking habits and to include weekend cooking in the correct annual ratio to the weekday cooking. For the emission reduction calculations, the most conservative value has been taken into account.

The sample sizes used in the different KTs are bigger than the simple size calculated using the KPT methodology by Rob Bailis to show statistically significant reductions in per capita fuel consumption. Also, as it can be verified in the ER excel sheet, the end-points of the 90% confidence interval lie within +/- 30% of the estimated mean, so the rule 90/30 is met, it proves that the sample size is big enough. Therefore, the estimated mean value have been used to calculate the total VER's.

Summary of the Kitchen survey and kitchen tests:

Year	Number of households included in the Kitchen Tests		
	LPG cluster	**LPG + Firewood cluster**	**LPG + Firewood + dung cluster**
2009	26 hh		
2010		21 hh	
2011			
2012		21 hh	
2013	30 hh		
2014			30 hh
2015			

Year	Kitchen Surveys
2012	✓
2013	✓
2014	✓
2015	✓

Year	Usage Survey
2011	✓
2012	✓
2013	
2014	✓
2015	

c) Follow-up meetings with the beneficiaries:

The Inti Illimani team followed up with the group of beneficiaries after each of the construction workshops. This first follow-up meeting was usually planned after 2 weeks from the end of the workshops. These follow-ups was carried out to ensure that the beneficiaries have started using the solar cookers with the instructions already provided by the II team experts to use and maintain the solar cookers during the training programs.

The Inti Illimani team member and a local co-coordinator from the village carried out these follow-up meetings. The beneficiaries were asked to demonstrate and discuss the problems that they might have come across while using the cookers during the first 2 weeks. This was a good opportunity for II team to monitor and understand various aspects of the project activity and also to learn if the beneficiaries have tried any new food recipes during this period. It has been observed by the II team, that the beneficiaries have used the solar cookstoves regularly. The meeting includes an individual basis consultation with each of the beneficiaries.

These follow-up meetings are carried out for 4 months with each group. After completion of the 4-month follow-up meetings, the II team gives a gift to the beneficiary who has regularly completed all the activities/training/improvements proposed during the previous follow-up meetings. The gifts are usually in the form of plates/cooking pots/cups etc. as recognition of their proactive participation in the project activity.

The follow-up meetings are carried out by the BISS team member along with the help of the local coordinator of the village.

Sustainable Development Parameters:

Data / Parameter:	Access to affordable and clean energy services
Data unit:	4179 households
Description:	It has been evaluated with the number of solar cook stoves distributed since 2007. From the year 2007 till December 2015, a total of 4179 solar stoves have been distributed. Of these 4179 solar stoves: - 3929 solar stoves were defined into clusters and out of which, 3075 stoves taken into account for ER calculations after considering the *usage factor.* - Considering a conservative approach to calculate the total VER's for the year 2014 and 2015, the remaining 250 solar stoves in 'other clusters' were not taken into account for calculations but were considered while evaluating the SD parameters.
Source of data used:	Project database.
Monitoring frequency	Continuous throughout the year.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	The total number of households in the project activity is determined from the project database. The II team collects the information of beneficiaries and records them in a database. This project database is maintained and regularly updated by the Inti Illimani team.
Any comment:	As a part of the internal verification process, the GoodPlanet team also crosschecked the database maintained by the II team members.

Data / Parameter:	Human and institutional capacity
Data unit:	217 workshops carried out from 2007 to 2015.
Description:	It has been evaluated with the number of solar cook stoves distributed in the project activity. In the year 2014 a total of 23 workshops were carried out and in the year 2015 a total of 13 workshops were carried out. From the year 2007 till 2015, a total of 4179 solar stoves have been distributed through these workshops. During these workshops, apart from technical trainings to construct the solar stoves, the II team also gives each group of beneficiaries a special training on nutrition, environment and health benefits of the use of the solar cook-stoves. After the training workshops, the Inti Illimani team also visits the households as a part of the continuous monitoring of the project.
Source of data to be used:	Trainings programs database.
Monitoring frequency	Throughout the year.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	The details of each beneficiary participating in the project activity are recoded in a database, which is maintained by the Inti Illimani team. This database also includes the details of the training programs carried out during the year (e.g.- date, total beneficiaries, project area/village etc.).

Any comment:	As a part of the internal verification process, the GoodPlanet team crosschecked the details of the total number of training workshops carried out during the year.

Data / Parameter:	Quantitative employment and income generation
Data unit:	12.70 Bs/hh/month (*Bs – Bolivian Boliviano*)
Description:	On an average the beneficiaries have been able to reduce their LPG consumption and on an average are able to save from 1 to 4 cylinders of LPG per year. During the field visits of the II team, they have observed that certainly some of the beneficiaries have shown additional usage of the cookstove for income generating activities like selling peanuts, api, corn, etc. This information will be updated as needed in the coming verification period. There has been no change in the total number of Inti Illimani staff. There are 6 members.
Source of data to be used:	Survey among the beneficiaries
Monitoring frequency	Continuous survey
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	The data is collected during the follow up meetings or during the regular field visits to the project areas.
Any comment:	Savings from LPG use.

Data / Parameter:	Technology transfer and technological self-reliance
Data unit:	4179 households
Description:	It has been evaluated with the number of solar cook stoves distributed since 2007. 4179 households have participated in the construction and maintenance workshops, where the beneficiaries were trained to construct their own solar cookers by the II team. The II team members also provided all the materials that are required for the construction of the solar stoves.
Source of data to be used:	Beneficiaries database managed by II team.
Monitoring frequency	Continuous throughout the year
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	The details of each beneficiary participating in the project activity are recoded in a database, which is maintained and regularly updated by the Inti Illimani team. The beneficiaries construct their own solar stoves under the technical guidance of the Inti Illimani experts. In these workshops the technical experts also train the beneficiaries on the maintenance of the stoves. A total of 217 workshops have been carried out till December 2015. The workshops show that there is a direct transfer of technology to the project beneficiaries.
Any comment:	As a part of the internal verification process, the GoodPlanet team (GPF) crosschecked the data on the total number of workshops held during the year.

Data / Parameter:	Biodiversity
Data unit:	61%
Description:	There have been no large deforestation or reforestation initiatives observed in the project areas. Therefore the NRB rate is constant.
Source of data to be used:	NRB study. Kitchen tests (Cluster- LPG Fw).
Monitoring frequency	-
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	-
Any comment:	-

Data / Parameter:	Soil condition
Data unit:	61%
Description:	The project allows the people to use less firewood, which leads to the reduction in the deforestation rate in the project areas and which also helps conserves the soil, as there are less possibilities of soil-erosion in the areas. There has been no large deforestation or reforestation initiative in the project areas. Therefore the NRB rate has been constant.
Source of data to be used:	NRB study. Kitchen tests (Cluster- LPG Fw).
Monitoring frequency	Biennially
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	KT has been carried out as per the guidelines given in the GS methodology.
Any comment:	The change in the consumption of firewood among the beneficiaries is around 4.7 kg per day.

Data / Parameter:	Air quality
Data unit:	100 %
Description:	From the present KT, we can see that there has been a reduction on firewood and dung consumption of about 4.76 kg/day & 3.74 kg/day respectively. Therefore it can be concluded that there has been a gradual decrease in indoor air pollution due to the use of solar cookers for daily cooking needs.
Source of data to be used:	KT studies.
Monitoring frequency	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	KT has been carried out as per the guidelines given in the GS methodology.
Any comment:	A total of 4179 stoves have been disseminated since the year 2007 and out of which 3075 stoves have been considered for the ER calculations.

	The remaining 250 stoves from 'other clusters' have not been taken into account for the ER calculations but as they are in regular use by the beneficiaries, therefore the total % for the sustainable parameters has been considered taking into account the total number of solar stoves that are disseminated i.e. 4170 solar cookstoves.

Data / Parameter:	Livelihood of the poor
Data unit:	12.7 Bs/hh/month (*Bs – Bolivian Boliviano*)
Description:	There are savings on fuel consumption for both- the LPG and firewood. The total amount (Bolivian Boliviano) that has been saved by the beneficiaries has been recorded/documented by the Inti Illimani team.
Source of data to be used:	Follow-up surveys.
Monitoring frequency	Continuously
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Any comment:	Savings from LPG use.

Emission reduction monitoring parameters:

Data / Parameter:	**P.1** Number of Solar cookstoves (SCS)
Data unit:	3075 cookstoves considered for ER calculations.
Description:	Number of beneficiaries by cluster and community since 2007. A total of 4179 solar stoves have been distributed till December 2015. Out of these total solar stoves – - 3929 solar stoves were defined into clusters and after considering the usage factor, a total of 3075 solar stoves have been taken into account for the ER calculations. - The remaining total 250 solar stoves in 'other clusters' were not taken into account for ER calculations but were taken into consideration for the SD parameters.
Source of data to be used:	Project database
Monitoring frequency	Measured every month according to the data collected during the workshops.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Parameter double-checked by Inti Illimani and GoodPlanet
Any comment:	The project database has been established from the very beginning of the project activity, giving all the all the details of each beneficiary. The Inti Illimani team members update this database regularly.

Data / Parameter:	**P.2** LPG consumption by cluster in the project scenario
Data unit:	*LPG cluster:* 8.58 Kg/month/household *LPG + FW cluster*: 10.08 Kg/month/household *LPG + FW* + Dung *cluster*: 8.87 Kg/month/household
Description:	Amount of LPG consumed by beneficiaries having solar cookstoves
Source of data to be used:	Kitchen Tests, precision level of 90% for confidence interval.
Monitoring frequency	Study led biennially on a representative sample of beneficiaries
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Parameter double-checked by Inti Illimani and GoodPlanet
Any comment:	KT has been done according with guidelines given in the GS methodology. The "90/30 rule" is met, so mean value have been used.

Data / Parameter:	**P.3** firewood consumption by cluster in the project scenario
Data unit:	LPG + Fw cluster: 43.48 Kg/month/household
Description:	Amount of firewood consumed by beneficiaries having solar cookstoves
Source of data to be used:	Kitchen Tests, precision level of 90% for confidence interval.
Monitoring frequency	Study led biennially on a representative sample of beneficiaries
QA/QC procedures to	Parameter double-checked by Inti Illimani and GoodPlanet

be applied:	
Any comment:	KT has been done according with guidelines given in the GS methodology. The "90/30 rule" is met, so mean value have been used.

Data / Parameter:	**P.4** Dung consumption by cluster in the project scenario
Data unit:	LPG Fw Dung cluster: 31 Kg/month/household
Description:	Amount of dung consumed by beneficiaries having solar cookstoves
Source of data to be used:	Kitchen Tests, precision level of 90% for confidence interval.
Monitoring frequency	Study led biennially on a representative sample of beneficiaries
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Parameter double-checked by Inti Illimani and GoodPlanet
Any comment:	KT has been done according with guidelines given in the GS methodology. The "90/30 rule" is met, so mean value have been used.

Data / Parameter:	**P.5 - X_{NRB}**
Data unit:	80,49 %
Description:	Non-renewable fraction of biomass
Source of data to be used:	Gold standard default value
Monitoring frequency	The NRB fraction may be updated if there any updates on the GS default NRB value for the country
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	**P.6 - Usage in year 2014 and 2015**
Data unit:	**2014:** 70% people who got their solar cookstove in 2007 70 % people who got their solar cookstove in 2008 75 % people who got their solar cookstove in 2009 75 % people who got their solar cookstove in 2010 80 % people who got their solar cookstove in 2011 85 % people who got their solar cookstove in 2012 90 % people who got their solar cookstove in 2013 **2015:** 70% people who got their solar cookstove in 2007 70 % people who got their solar cookstove in 2008 70 % people who got their solar cookstove in 2009 75 % people who got their solar cookstove in 2010 75 % people who got their solar cookstove in 2011 80 % people who got their solar cookstove in 2012 85 % people who got their solar cookstove in 2013 90 % people who got their solar cookstove in 2014

Description:	Percentage of stoves of age x remaining in use in year y
Source of data to be used:	A study carried out by third party for the solar cookers implemented in Bolivia.
Monitoring frequency	Survey led once a year on a representative sample of beneficiaries
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Parameter double-checked by Inti Illimani and BISS
Any comment:	A survey will be taken up in the next verification period to get the use of stoves data more precisely.

Data / Parameter:	**P.7 – Age**
Data unit:	2014 & 2015: Efficiency of solar cookstoves built in 2007: 100 % Efficiency of solar cookstoves built in 2008: 100 % Efficiency of solar cookstoves built in 2009: 100 % Efficiency of solar cookstoves built in 2010: 100 % Efficiency of solar cookstoves built in 2011: 100 % Efficiency of solar cookstoves built in 2012: 100 % Efficiency of solar cookstoves built in 2013: 100 % Efficiency of solar cookstoves built in 2014: 100 % Efficiency of solar cookstoves built in 2015: 100 %
Description:	Efficiency compared with a new Solar Cooker
Source of data to be used:	Monitoring Survey
Monitoring frequency	Survey led once every two years on a representative sample of Solar Cookers well maintained.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Parameter double-checked by Inti Illimani and GoodPlanet
Any comment:	All tests results show that older solar cookers are more efficient than new ones. But in order to simplify calculations and to keep a conservative approach, we consider that efficiency of old solar cookers is the same that new ones.

Data / Parameter:	**P.8** Money savings
Data unit:	LPG cluster: 9.7 Bs/hh/month
Description:	Amount of money saved by the beneficiaries by using a mix of LPG/solar cookstoves/firewood.
Source of data to be used:	Monitoring survey (scanned copy of the KS with the parameter has been provided)
Monitoring frequency	Calculated from KS data and from price of LPG.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Crosschecked by Inti Illimani, BISS and GoodPlanet.
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	**P.9** Time savings
Data unit:	100%
Description:	% of people who consider that time-saving is one of the main benefits of the solar cooker.
Source of data to be used:	Monitoring survey (scanned copy of the KS with the parameter has been provided)
Monitoring frequency	Continuously done by the Inti Illimani team members
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Parameter double-checked by Inti Illimani and BISS
Any comment:	Questions were asked to the beneficiaries to collect information about time saved due to the use of the solar cookers and from the responses provided it shows that they have more time for other activities.

Data / Parameter:	**P.10** Share of the solar energy in the total energy mix
Data unit:	LPG cluster: 37% is solar energy LPG Fw cluster: 63% is solar energy LPG Fw Dung cluster: 63 % is solar energy
Description:	% of the solar energy used along with others fuel mix
Source of data to be used:	Monitoring survey
Monitoring frequency	Biennially during the KT studies.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Parameter double-checked by Inti Illimani and GoodPlanet
Any comment:	Calculated from fuel consumption reduction (KT) and its energy equivalence.

Data / Parameter:	**P.11 Distance**
Data unit:	Around 4908 Km/year
Description:	Total annual distance from La Paz city to communities.
Source of data to be used:	Monitoring survey
Monitoring frequency	Annually.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Parameter double-checked by Inti Illimani and BISS
Any comment:	As the project is carried out throughout the year, this parameter is calculated from distance per course and it is included in the reports from each course.

Data / Parameter:	**P.12** Fraction of the distance using common transport
Data unit:	100 %
Description:	Fraction of the distance using common transport (bus)
Source of data to be used:	Monitoring survey
Monitoring frequency	Calculated from distance per course and kind of transport used included in the

	reports from each course.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Parameter double-checked by Inti Illimani and BISS
Any comment:	As Inti Illimani doesn't have their own vehicle, the team uses the public transports during the travel.

Data / Parameter:	**P.13**
Data unit:	100%
Description:	Fraction of the courses where measures have been taken to ensure that not damage to soil is being caused by the paint
Source of data to be used:	Monitoring survey
Monitoring frequency	Final evaluation course questionnaire made by beneficiaries
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Parameter double-checked by Inti Illimani and BISS
Any comment:	During the courses the instructors make sure that during painting soil is protected by a plastic sheet or the activity is carried out in a large community hall. This parameter will also be separately documented during the courses in the next verification period.

Emission Reductions Calculations:

The project activity was initiated in the year 2007 and was registered with the Gold Standard in the year 2011. The present monitoring report gives the emission reduction calculations for the years 2014 and 2015. The emission reductions data for each year is provided in the tables below: -

Emission reductions for the year 2014

	Baseline Emissions kg CO2/month			Project Emissions kg CO2/month			Emission Reductions kg CO2/month			Total ER T CO2/month
	LPG	LPG Fw	LPG Fw D	LPG	LPG Fw	LPG Fw D	LPG	LPG Fw	LPG Fw D	
Jan	61615	331840	64146	42489	103775	21380	19126	228065	42767	290
Feb	61615	331840	64146	42489	103775	21380	19126	228065	42767	290
Mar	61615	331840	64146	42489	103775	21380	19126	228065	42767	290
Apr	61615	333442	64962	42489	104276	21652	19126	229166	43311	292
May	61615	336326	67411	42489	105178	22468	19126	231148	44943	295
Jun	61615	344017	67411	42489	107583	22468	19126	236434	44943	301
Jul	61615	355233	67411	42489	111091	22468	19126	244143	44943	308
Aug	61615	355233	71491	42489	111091	23828	19126	244143	47664	311
Sep	61615	355233	88017	42489	111091	29336	19126	244143	58682	322
Oct	61615	355233	92302	42489	111091	30764	19126	244143	61538	325
Nov	61615	379909	92302	42489	118808	30764	19126	261102	61538	342
Dec	61784	391446	92302	42606	122415	30764	19178	269030	61538	350
Total										3715

Emission reductions for the year 2015

	Baseline Emissions kg CO2/month			Project Emissions kg CO2/month			Emission Reductions kg CO2/month			Total ER T CO2/month
	LPG	LPG Fw	LPG Fw D	LPG	LPG Fw	LPG Fw D	LPG	LPG Fw	LPG Fw D	
Jan	62414	370968	59331	43040	116011	19775	19374	254957	39556	314
Feb	63261	370968	59331	43625	116011	19775	19637	254957	39556	314
Mar	64109	378980	59331	44209	118517	19775	19900	260463	39556	320
Apr	64745	378980	59331	44648	118517	19775	20097	260463	39556	320
May	64745	378980	59331	44648	118517	19775	20097	260463	39556	320
Jun	65592	381864	59331	45232	119419	19775	20360	262445	39556	322
Jul	65592	389555	63616	45232	121824	21203	20360	267731	42413	331
Aug	65592	389555	63616	45232	121824	21203	20360	267731	42413	331
Sep	65592	389555	63616	45232	121824	21203	20360	267731	42413	331
Oct	65592	389555	63616	45232	121824	21203	20360	267731	42413	331
Nov	65592	389555	63616	45232	121824	21203	20360	267731	42413	331
Dec	65592	389555	63616	45232	121824	21203	20360	267731	42413	331
Total										3894

Conclusion:

A total of 4179 solar stoves have been implemented from 2007 till December 2015. Out of which 3075 solar cookstoves are taken into account for the emission reductions.

The emission reduction calculations have been considered from the period of

i) 1st January 2014 to 31st December 2014 and

ii) 1st January 2015 to 31st December 2015.

The project activity not only promotes sustainable development but also reduces the demand for firewood and LPG in the project areas. The following data summarizes the emission reduction for the year 2014 and 2015.

Total emission reductions for the year 2014**:** **3715 tCO2/yr**

Total emission reductions for the year 2015**:** **3894 tCO2/yr**

Annexe 1

Kitchen survey scanned copies from the project database have been uploaded on the Gold Registry for further verification.

Annexe 2

Kitchen tests scanned copies from the project database have been uploaded on the Gold Registry for further verification.

Annexe 3

Scanned copies the exam carried out at the end of the workshop for the beneficiaries to assure that they have followed the training programs have been uploaded on the Gold Registry for further verification.

Annexe 4

Scanned copies the follow-up meetings sample sheets filled in by beneficiaries from the project database have been uploaded on the Gold Registry for further verification.

Glossary:

Solar SC/ SC:	Solar Cookers
LPG:	Liquefied petroleum gas
Fwd/FW:	Firewood
NRB:	Non-renewable Biomass.
Bs:	Bolivianos (Bolivian currency)
II:	Inti Illimani
BISS:	Bolivia Inti Sud Soliel